

Image File

The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741

**West Granville National Register Historic District,
Hampden County, Massachusetts**

Prepared by Corey Phelon Geske

March 11, 2020

The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741

Daniel Rose's Bond, May 22, 1741, was the same day as his brother Deacon David Rose's Bond for adjacent land to settle & build their homes at Bedford Plantation; Daniel 'settled' first, westernmost. West Granville National Register Historic District, Hampden County, Massachusetts



Figure 1: The Daniel Rose House, West Granville National Register Historic District, was also Daniel's son Abner Rose's Tavern (1784-) and the Lt. Jacob [Lucy] Baldwin Tavern (1794-1799) as per deed to Jacob Baldwin Recorded May 16, 1794 to "contain all the lands which Daniel Rose late of Granville deceased had possessed of said lands . . . together with the buildings and all the privileges appertaining to the same . . ." The 22 May 1741 Bond of Daniel Rose to the heirs of John Dolbeare and Thomas Boylston was "to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford" that became this home of Daniel Rose's heirs. His brother Deacon David Rose executed a Bond, the same day in Boston, with proprietors John Wendell and Josias Byles, for adjacent land eastward to settle his family.

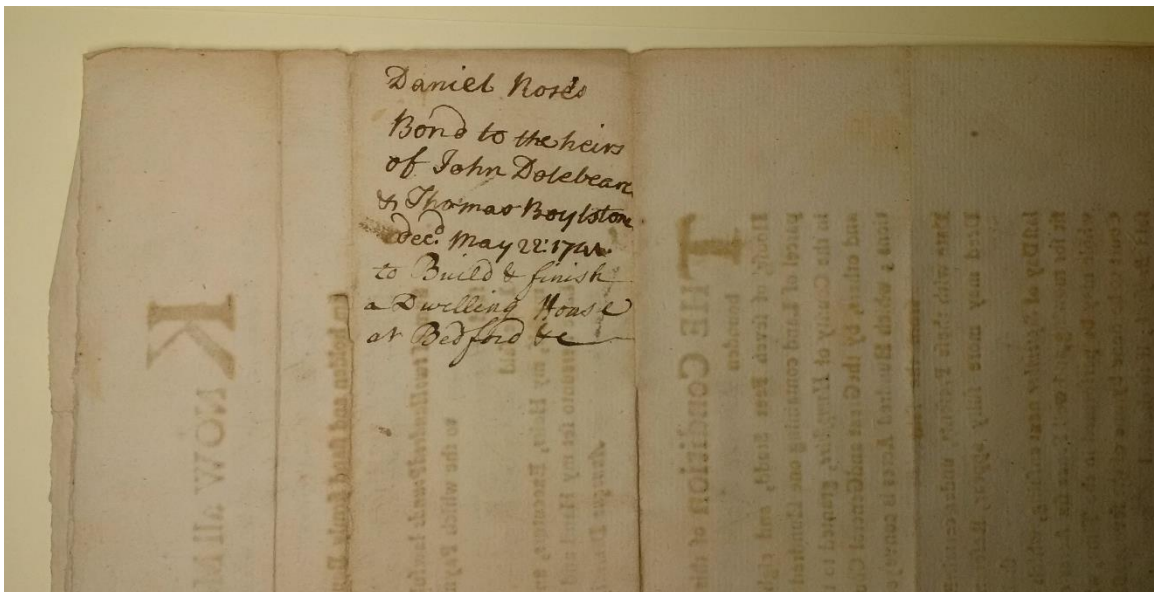


Figure 2: Cover Transcription: Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.^d May 22 1741 to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford & c—" File name: 22 May 1741, Rose, Daniel. Bond to John Dolbeare Estate: Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

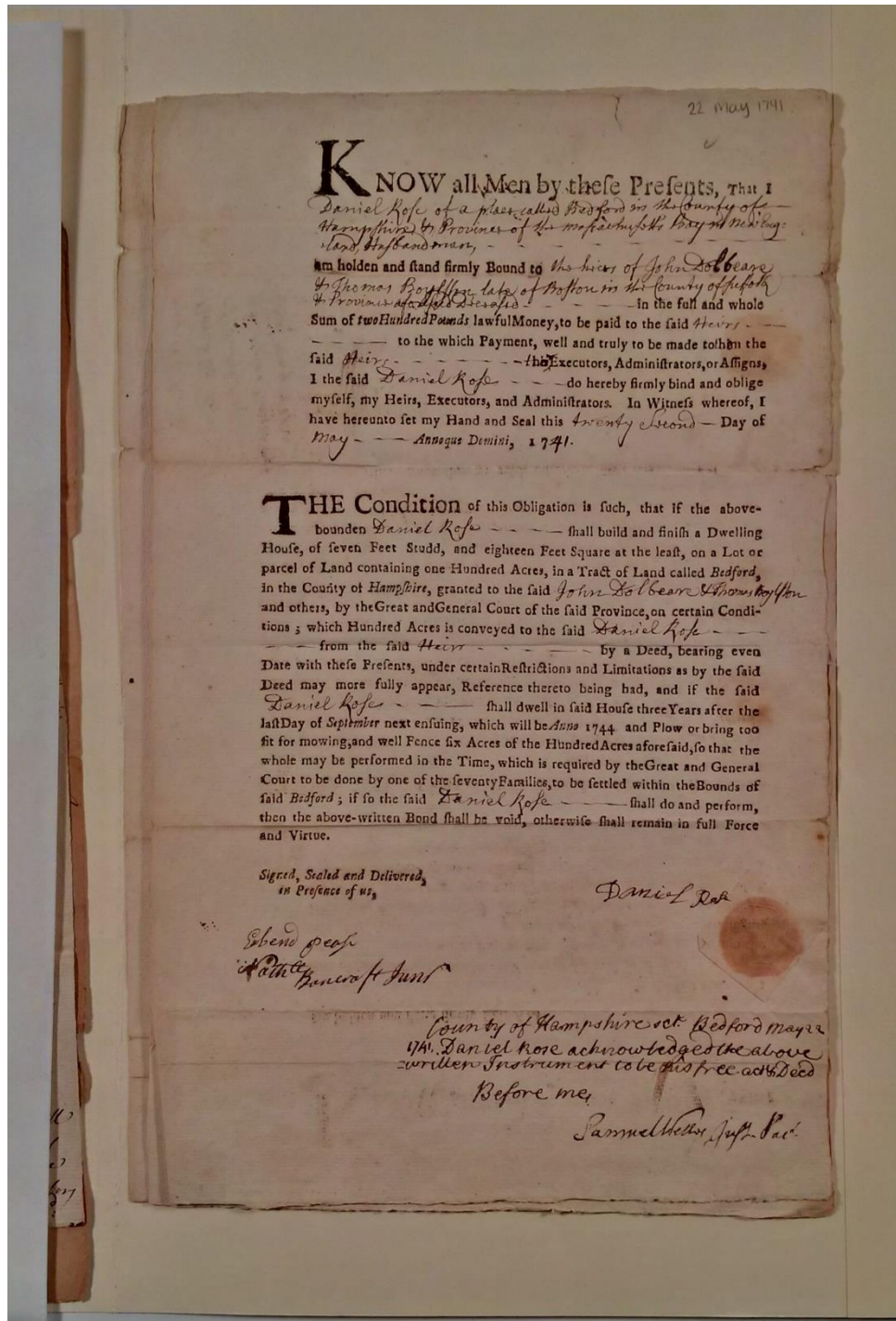


Figure 2a: The text of the May 22, 1741 Bond of Daniel Rose, Husbandman of Bedford, executed the same day as his brother David's agreement with Boston merchant and shopkeeper John Wendell and Josias Byles. Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolbear & Thomas Boylston dec.^d May 22 1741 "to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford & c -" File name 22 May 1741: Rose, Daniel. Bond to John Dolbear Estate. Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

As proprietors of the Bedford plantation, the Boylston name on this bond put the full weight of one of the most powerful families in the Commonwealth behind all of the proprietors, including Dolbear, offering security of title to settlers in the effort to meet the General Court's conditions of 1738 for settlement of seventy families within three years at Bedford. The Boylston heirs are seen in Figure 3.



Fig. 3. The Boylston name put the full weight of one of Boston's wealthiest merchant families behind the proprietors offering security of title to settlers in the effort to meet the General Court's conditions of 1738 for settlement of seventy families within three years at Bedford. The heirs of Thomas Boylston mentioned on the Cover and in the script of Daniel Rose's Bond of May 22, 1741 to Dolbeare and Boylston, owned land close to the Dolbeare tract. Daniel's tandem deed of May 22, 1741 for 100 acres was on the land of proprietor John Dolbeare, a 'Brazier,' merchant specializing in brass. Daniel Rose paid cash to Dolbeare and Boylston for a bond to settle, and thus acquire, 100 acres. Dolbeare's widow Sarah signed Daniel Rose's deed; and it was recorded in 1742 with its requirements satisfied, including the building of a house.

On February 23, 1743/44; recorded March 10, 1744, Daniel's brother John Rose, purchased 100 acres from Sarah Boylston (top) and her son Nicholas (lower left). Like Daniel, John Rose agreed to build a house within one year. (Top) Thomas Boylston's widow, Sarah Morecock Boylston (Mrs. Thomas Boylston) (1696-1774), portrait painted 1766 by John Singleton Copley (Boston, MA 1738-1815 London, England), Accession No. H16. Thomas Boylston's sons: Below (Left) Nicholas Boylston (1716-1771), portrait painted 1767 by John Singleton Copley, Accession No. H90; (Right) Thomas Boylston, II (1721-1798), portrait painted c. 1767-1769 by John Singleton Copley, Accession No. H29. All three portraits: Harvard University Portrait Collection, Bequest of Ward Nicholas Boylston to Harvard College, 1828. Photo Credit ©President and Fellows of Harvard College.

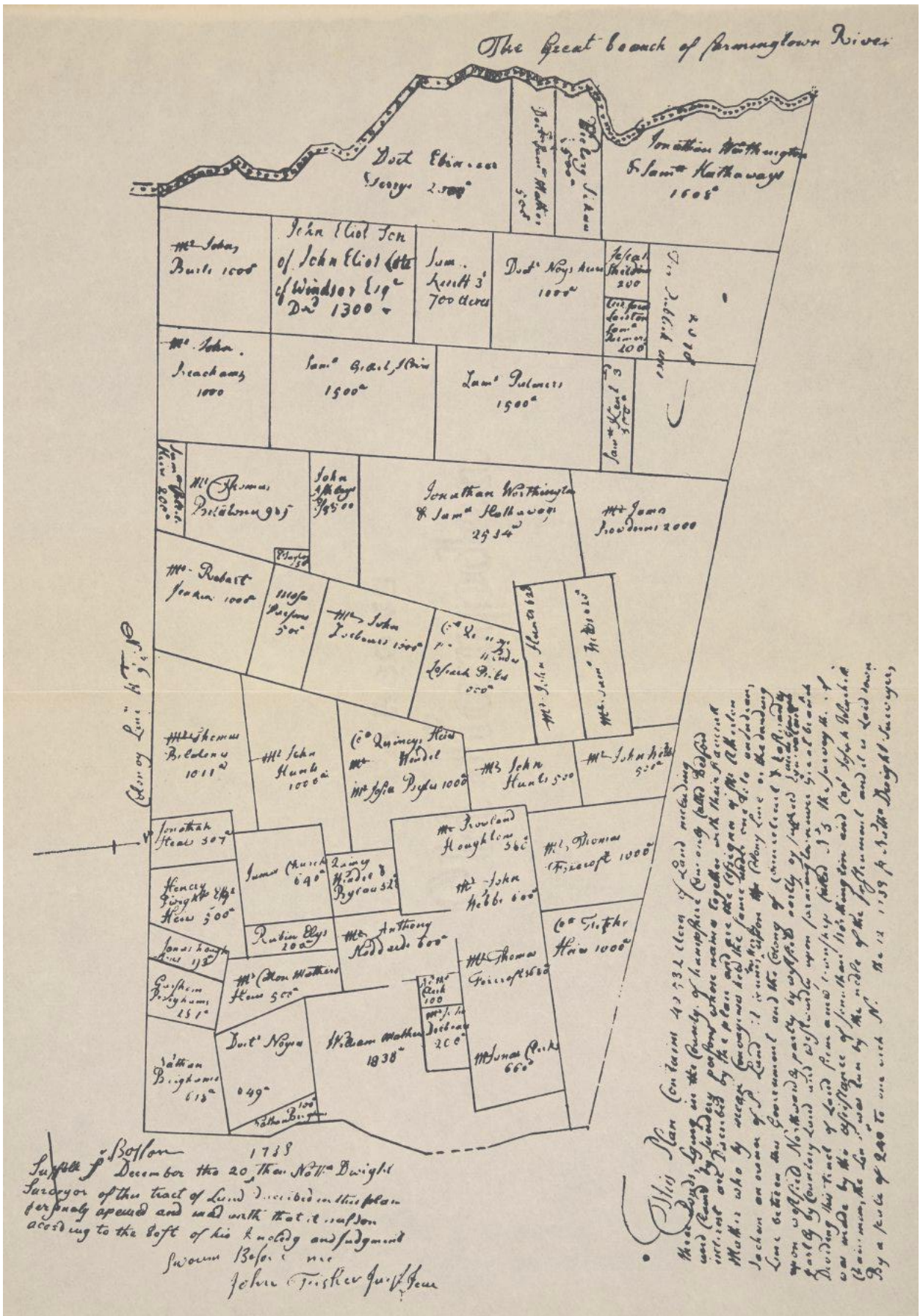


Figure 5a: This version of the 1738 Plan of Bedford is in different handwriting from the following blueprint of a certified version (5b, 5c) in Massachusetts Records. This version doesn't have any dot-marks at the Baker House and Ashley parcels. This copy has sharp turns in the Farmington River and the title is off the map, showing "River" to right of north boundary line. This Image (made transparent here) is from Albion B. Wilson, History of Granville, Massachusetts, Jan. 25, 1954 (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc.), 1954. Image under copyright, is for study purposes

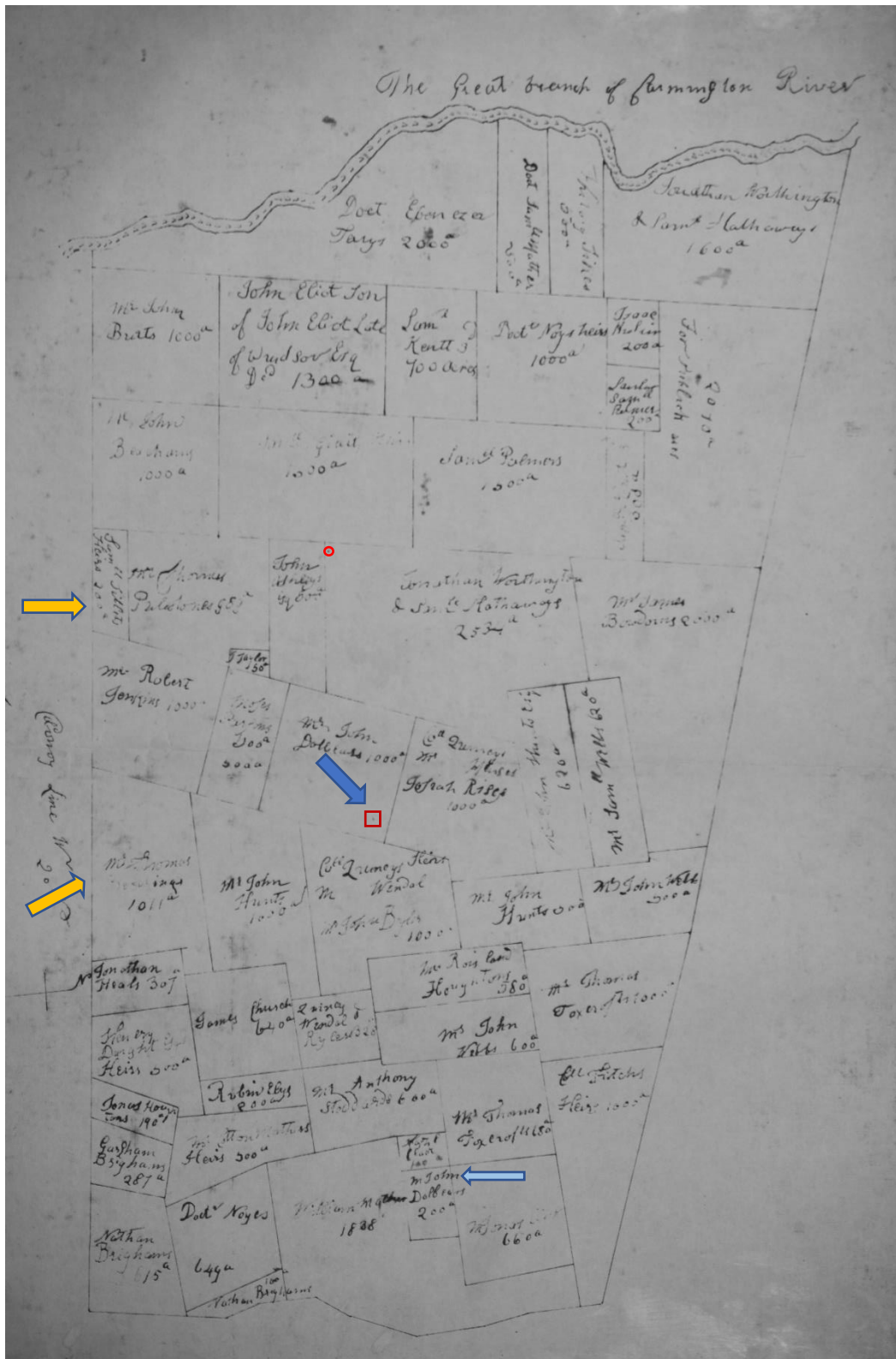


Figure 5b: For possible forts, two dot-marks appear on this Certified 1738 Plan: to the west inside ● and to the east inside □ at what appears to be the Daniel Rose House location (upper blue arrow). Surveyor, Captain Nathaniel Dwight (1711-1784) completed authoritative military and county surveys in MA and CT. His older brother Col. Timothy Dwight made surveys for a series of forts and built Fort Dummer. The House is located at the midpoint of Bedford between the Great Branch of the Farmington River and points east, in the 1,000-acre tract of John Dolbeare, flanked to west and east by Thomas Boylston's two tracts (gold arrows). [Dolbeare's second lot of 200-acres is farther east (lower blue arrow)]. "Copy of Original Plan of Bedford, now Granville and Tolland, Mass.," Hampshire County, MA, Nov. 12, 1738, Surveyor Nathaniel Dwight. Blueprint notation: Massachusetts Records, Vol. 10, 3. Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

This Plan Contains 42532 Acres of Land including
 three Ponds, lying in the County of Hampshire (formerly called Bedford
 and Bound by sundry persons whose names together with their several
 interests are described by the plan and are the Assignees of Mr Atterton
 Mather who by mean conveyance had the same made over to an Indian
 Sachem an owner of sd Land it bounds ^{partly} upon the Colony Line or the dividing
 line between this Government and the Colony of Connecticut & partly
 upon west field Northwardly partly by west field partly by Saggid Great Branch
 part by by Country Land and westwardly upon Farmington river Great Branch
 Dividing this tract of Land from a new town called N 3 The Survey thereof
 was made by the assistance of Jonathan Worthington and Capt John Mitchell
 Chairmen the line was run by the order of the Government and it is laid down
 by a Scale of 240^{1/2} to one inch Nov^r the 12th 1738 P Nathl Dwight Surveyor

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Vol. X. 3.
Mass Records

Figure 5c: This image of the Certification by Captain Nathaniel Dwight, the authoritative surveyor for county and military projects in Massachusetts and Connecticut, accompanies the 5b image of the 1738 Plan of Bedford studied herein, which shows the dot-mark that appears to be at the location of the Baker House. It is a blueprint copy from Vol. X, p. 8, Massachusetts Records. The certification written on Albion Wilson's version (5a) is in a slightly different hand. This Surveyor's Certification accompanied the 1738 Plan of Bedford. "Copy of Original Plan of Bedford, now Granville and Tolland, Mass.," Hampshire County, MA, Nov. 12, 1738, Surveyor Nathaniel Dwight. Blueprint notation: Massachusetts Records, Vol. 10, 3. Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.



Figure 6: Daniel Rose House with structural evidence of fortification in the front façade. According to William Brian Phelon (2013), “In the westward facing foundation wall there are what appear to be two cannon ports each 15” wide and 10” high with a bottom sill 30” off the ground. Other evidence like a gun port over the front door, a level foundation wall across the front of the house to support a pallisade, mortices in the front surface of the front posts (with pieces of broken off tenons and trunnels) and framing modifications to enclose a well support the theory this was a fort.”

According to Curtis (2003), former Director of the Curatorial Department at Old Sturbridge Village, “Two architectural features are particularly noteworthy. . . The other architectural feature, although now missing, is readily defined by the explicit physical evidence that does survive in the form of mortises in posts across the front frame of the house and the survival of a stone foundation which defines the footprint of the porch. Porches on 18th century houses are as rare as the proverbial hen’s teeth, and for the Baldwin House to have had a porch across the front, with a wrap-around to shelter the coffin door in the end, is, in my experience, unique. I know of no Massachusetts example.”

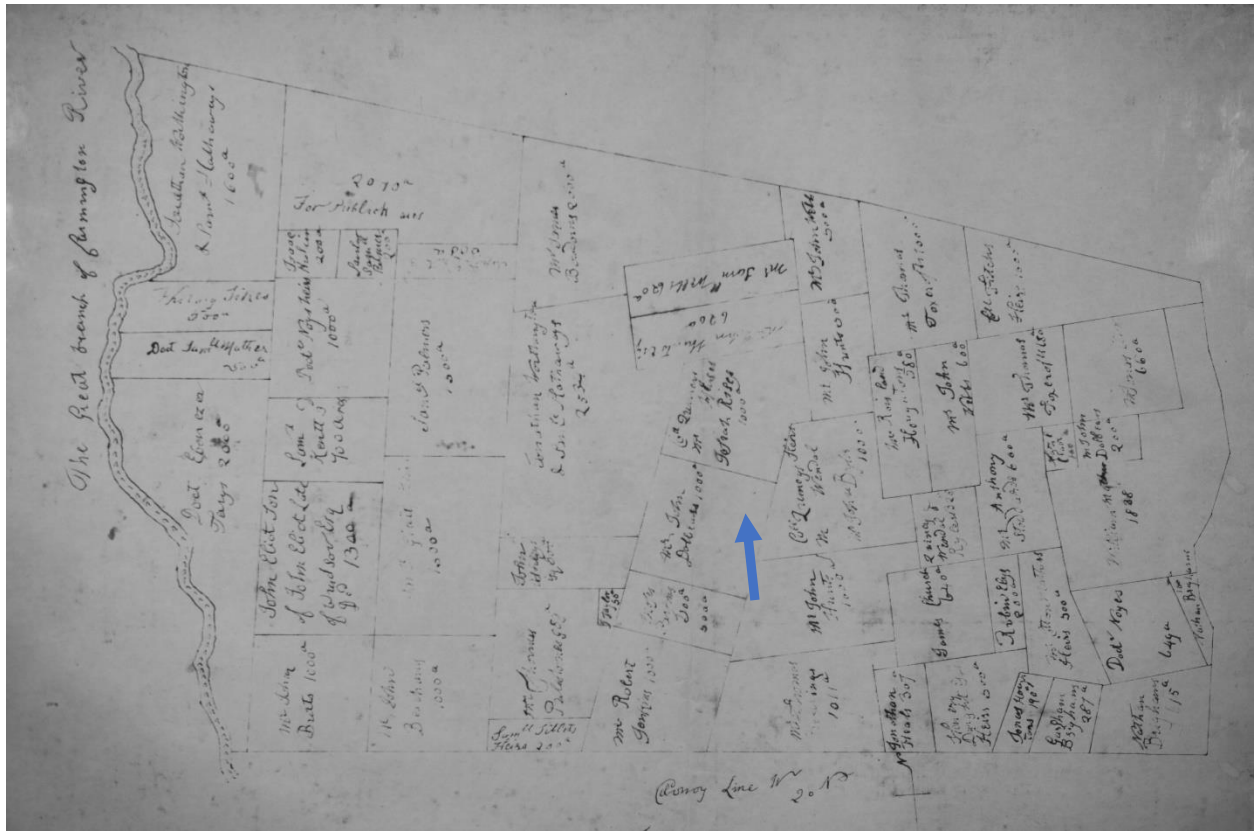




Fig. 7a. (Upper) Blue arrows mark approximate location of Baker House from 1855 County Map (reproduction, Granville Public Library Historical Room) overlay onto 1738 Survey and its Copy (Fig. 7b, Lower). Red rectangle  notes Book M-753 deed for Daniel Rose May 22, 1741 and approximate location of dot-mark on 1738 Survey (Fig. 7a) at northeast corner of the Dolbeare property; red line indicates Wendell and Byles settling lot that includes David Rose's 100 acre bond (Book N, 216) made the same day as Daniel's May 22, 1741 Bond. The round red mark  is at approximate location of a second dot-mark on the 1738 plan, not far from a notation for another parcel for David Rose (underlined above in red); David's purchase of 500 acres, Book L, 503, 1740 is also underlined in red. The Thomas Boylston settling lots (family pictured in Figure 3) are underlined in dashed gold.

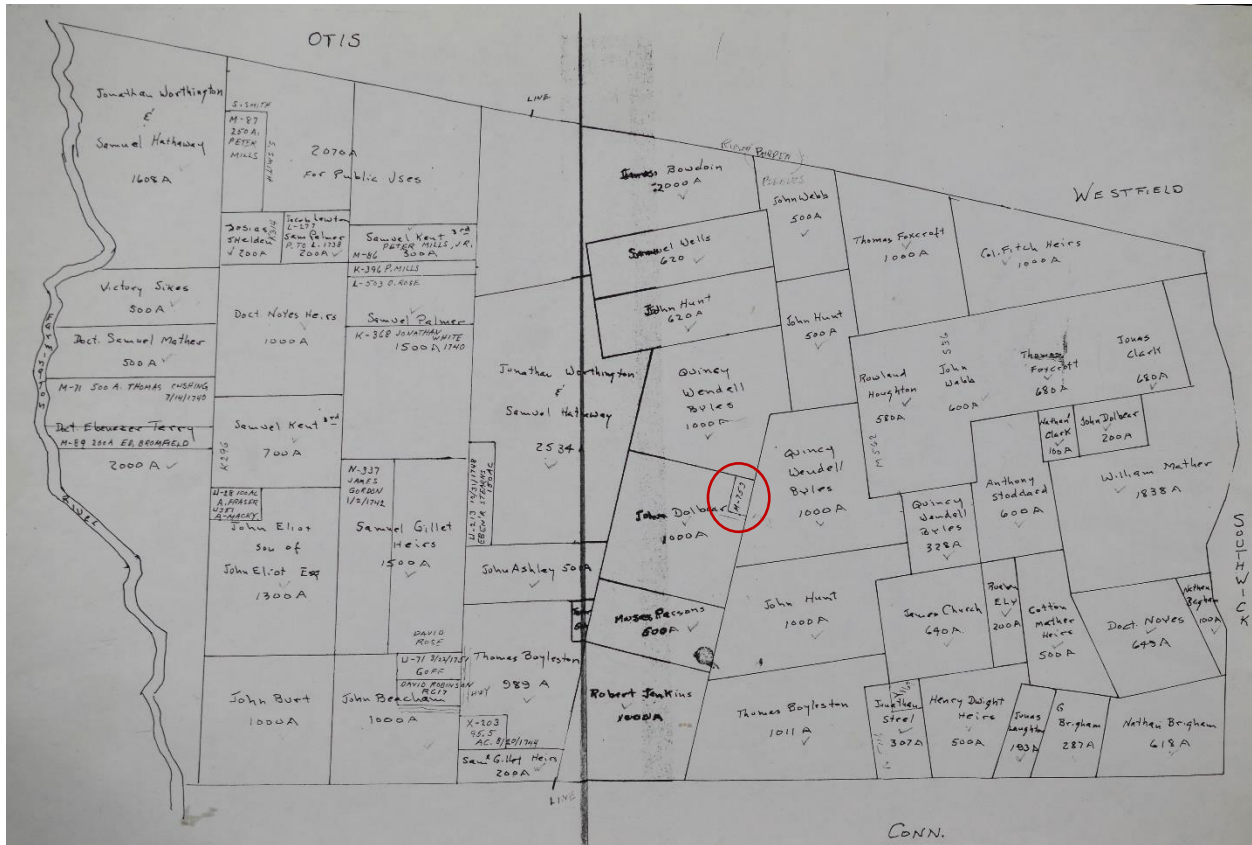


Figure 8: Circle added herein for study purposes only to Copy of 1738 map (Figure 7b), indicates block of land in Dolbeare proprietor's settling lot, with handwritten reference to Book M, p. 573, Hampden County deed for Daniel Rose, recorded in 1742. Unknown mapper (date unknown) copied and wrote in the names from the Plan of Bedford, now Granville and Tolland, Mass., Hampshire County, MA, November 12, 1738, Surveyor Nathaniel Dwight. Blueprint notation: Massachusetts Records, Vol. 10, p. 3.

Based on the 1741 bond, the Daniel Rose House would be located in the immediate area of the 1,000-acre tract of John Dolbeare, which is flanked to the southwest and southeast by nearly 2,000 acres owned by Thomas Boylston, the second name on the 1741 bond to Daniel Rose. When Daniel Rose's will was probated May 5, 1791, he owed money to the Hon. John Worthington: Jonathan Worthington is the surname due west of the 1,000 acre Dolbeare tract; and Worthington owned a second tract at the western border of Granville, on the Farmington River. No doubt Worthington held choice land, since Jonathan Worthington had assisted with the 1738 survey. Map without red, or any illustrative marks herein, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

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 and of signs against the lawfull claims or Demand of any Person or Persons who have or hereafter shall have
 Warrant Secures and Defend by their Property for Writings Whose of the said David Chapin have been
 set my hand and seal this twenty first Day of February and in y^e sixteenth year of his Majesty
 Reigned A. D. 1743
 Signed sealed and Delivered in presence of
 Thomas Perkins: Esquire Robert
 David Chapin & seal

Hampshire: April 27th 1743, David Chapin subscribes to the
 with his presence appearing and acknowledged the same to the his act & Deed
 by and Wm. Ryncheon, Just Pac
 Rec^d April 27th 1743 and Recorded from the Original
 "N"

To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Josias Byles Shopkeeper John Wendell Merchant both
 of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England send greeting
 Knowe that Whereas the said General Court of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay at their first
 began and held at Boston aforesaid the Twenty ninth Day of November 1738, conferred to John Wendell
 Eighty Two acres bordering Southwardly on the said Court's Colony Lane Eastwardly on the said
 Northwardly on Westfield and sufficed Equivalent Land and on Province Lane, and Westwardly
 = ly on Farmington River upon Condition they do with in Three years from the end of that
 Sessions of the General Court build so many Houses thereon of Eighteen feet square and seven
 feet broad at the least as shall with the said already built make seventy in the whole, and have
 twenty Families settled thereon, and for each of the said Families have six acres of Land brought to
 and ploughed or brought to English Grass and fitted for mowing, and do all within the said term
 build a meeting House for the publick Worship of God, and settle a learned and Orthodox
 Minister there: Now Knowe ye that we the said Josias Byles and John Wendell, Found in
 Consideration of the Performance of the said things hereafter mentioned to be done by David Rose of
 a Place called Madford in the County of Hampshire and Province aforesaid Husbandman and
 the Benefit thereby arising to the said Josias Byles John Wendell for the better securing their
 Right and interest in the lands aforesaid do hereby Give Grant convey, and Confirm to the said
 David Rose a certain lot containing one Hundred acres of Land in the Tract aforesaid bounded
 as follows viz. Beginning at the southwest corner of a Tract of Land containing one Thousand acres
 lying East of the said Street containing one Thousand acres in said Township from hence East
 one Hundred and Sixty Pouch to a Beach Tree North Thirteen Degrees Thirty Min. East one
 Hundred Sixty Pouch to a Birch Tree West Fifty one Pouch to a Beach Stake South Twenty
 Degrees West one Hundred Seventy Pouch to the Place where was begun, Inclusive of the
 Road or Highway if any should be laid out through said Lott with the appurtenances
 and the Remainders and Reversions thereof, To Have and To Hold the said one Hundred
 acres of Land with the appurtenances and the Remainders and Reversions thereof to him
 the said David Rose his heirs and assigns for his and their own use forever Provided al
 = ways that the said David Rose his heirs or assigns do within the space of Twelve months
 from this Date build a Tenable dwelling House Eighteen feet square, and seven feet
 broad at the least upon the said one Hundred acres of Land, Plough and sowing or bring
 to English Grass six acres thereof with the said term and settle a Family on it and
 the said constantly supply one for the space of three years from this Date and the said
 Josias Byles John Wendell for themselves their heirs Executors and administrators
 do hereby covenant with the said David Rose his heirs and assigns that they the said Josias
 Byles John Wendell are the Grantees and have in themselves good Right and full
 Power to Dispose thereof according to the Tenour of the above Grant from the said
 and General Court aforesaid and the said David Rose his heirs and assigns perform
 = ing the Conditions above expressed the said Josias Byles John Wendell and
 their heirs shall warrant and forever defend the said one Hundred acres
 of

Figure 9a: May 22, 1741 Deed of David Rose from John Wendell, Merchant and Josias Byles, Shopkeeper of Boston for 100 acres. David's land began "at the Southwest corner of a tract of land Containing one Thousand acres Lying East (Wendell/Byles tract) of another Tract containing 1000 acres [Dolbeare tract] . . . from thence East . . . inclusive of the Road or Highway if any Should be Laid Out Through Said Lott . . ." Book N, p. 216-217. Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

land with the appurtenances and Remainder and Reservations hereof to him the said David Rose his heirs and assigns against all Persons whatsoever. In Testimony whereof the said Josias Byles & John Wendell have hereunto set our hands and seals this Twenty second Day of May Anno Domini one Thousand seven hundred and Forty one Signed sealed and Delivered in Presence of
 Stephen Richards. Witness Shilley. J. Josias Byles & Seal
 John Wendell & Seal

Suffolk Co. Boston March 8. 1741/2 The above named Mr. Josias Byles & Mr. John Wendell personally appearing acknowledged the above Instrument to be their Voluntary act & Deed. Before me John Marchant Justice Rec. April 29. 1743, and Recorded from the Original

To all People to whom These Presents shall come, Greeting, Knowye that Benjamin Stebbins Junr of Springfield in the County of Hampshire for new England yeoman, For and in Consideration of the sum of Five Pounds Current Money of the Province aforesaid to him in hand paid before the Right Honorable King heretofore by Francis Stebbins of said Springfield yeoman, The Receipt whereof is to him & his heirs acknowledged and amply satisfied Contented and Paid. Have Given Granted Bargained sold aliened Released Endowed and Confirmed, and by his Special Deed freely Clearly and absolutely Give Grant Bargain sell aliened Released Convey and Confirm unto him the said Francis Stebbins his heirs and assigns forever, The Land hereafter mentioned and described Lying & being in Springfield aforesaid on the west Side of the Great River (Commonly called Connecticut River containing Nineteen acres & variety five Rods. It being a Grant of Land made to me by the Proprietors of the Inward Common) March 18. 1739/40, and said out April the 26. 1743, and is bounded as follows Beginning at the west end of the Ten acres lot in the north East Side of the lower Westfield Road and measured west Forty one Degrees North and Hundred & Ten Rods to the upper Westfield Road, Then East Ten Degrees north by said Road Seventy three Rods, to the Ten acre lot, Thence seven Degrees East by said Ten acre Lot Eighty seven Rods to the first bounds or otherwise Required to be bounded, To have and To Hold the before Granted Premises with the appurtenances and Privileges thereto belonging to him the said Francis Stebbins his heirs and assigns to his and their own proper use Benefit and behoof forevermore. And the said Benjamin Stebbins for me my heirs Executors and administrators do Covenant Promise and Grant unto and with the said Francis Stebbins his heirs and assigns forever that before and until the Expiring hereof from the force sole proper and Lawfull owner and Possessor of the before Granted Premises with the appurtenances: And have in my self good Right full power and Lawfull Authority to Give Grant and freely and Clearly executed acquitted and discharged of and from all former and Ongoing grants Bargain sales Leases mortgages will entails jointures Dowries Third Executions and Grants Executions and administrators hereby Covenant Promise and Engage the before Granted Premises with the appurtenances unto him the said Francis Stebbins his heirs and assigns forever to Warrant secure and Defend against the Lawfull Claims or Demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever (Claiming the same) by Form or Under mortgage or otherwise, whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal this Twentieth day of April 1743, and on the 8th of his Majesty's Reign

Signed sealed & Deliv. in Presence of
 John Russ: Nath. Stebbins
 Benjamin Stebbins Junr. Subscriber to the fore-
 = going Instrument appeared and acknowledged the same to be his act & Deed
 Before me John Pynchon Justice
 Rec. April 29. 1743, and Recorded from the Original

Figure 9b: Continued, May 22, 1741 Deed of David Rose from John Wendell, Merchant and Josias Byles, Shopkeeper of Boston for 100 acres. Recorded April 29, 1743, indicating it took David longer to build his home and satisfy the requirements, than it did for Daniel. Because Daniel's deed was the first registered, his home may have been the first built and brothers Daniel and David Rose shared the house. Book N, p. 216-217, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

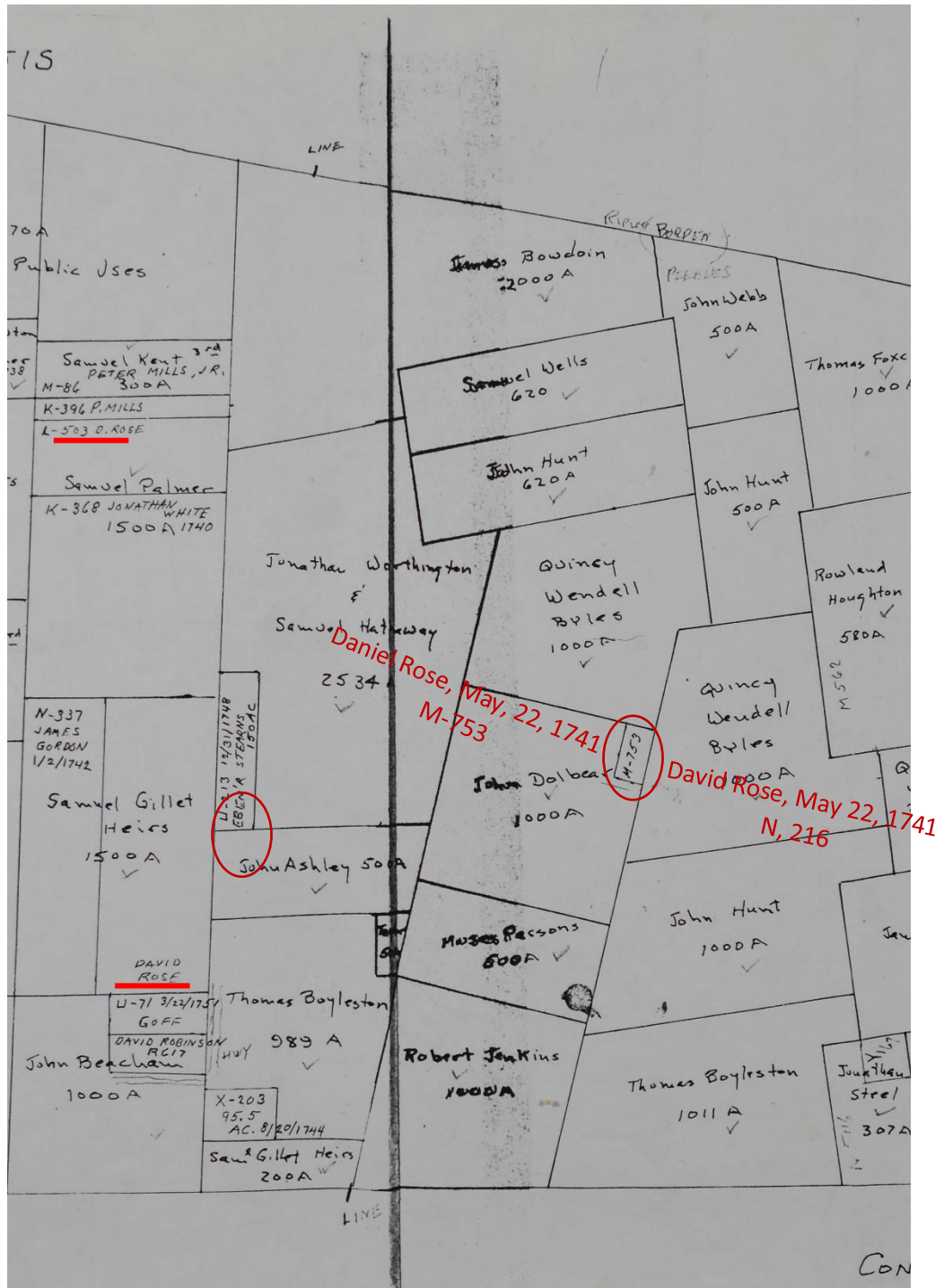


Figure 10: The two ovals circle the two dot-mark locations on the original 1738 Survey: they are unmarked on this Copy. Three parcels of Deacon David Rose's many parcels mentioned in his will of 1793, are seen here: two in what is now Tolland, due west of the Thomas Boylston west lot of nearly 1000 acres, and southwest of the Dolbeare lot where his brother Daniel's home was built by the terms of Daniel's bond to Boylston and Dolbeare on May 22, 1741 and deed from Dolbeare, May 22, 1741, recorded 1742. David's third tract was in the Wendell and Byles lot with deed dated May 22, 1741 (Book N, 216), the same day as his brother Daniel's bond and deed.

An unknown mapper added some of the early settlers to this handwritten copy of the 1738 Survey. Mr. Dick Rowley, at the Granville Public Library Historical Room, has pointed out that "there is no indication what date this represents but it appears very random," and although the latest date seen is 1751, many settlers before that date are not shown;" noting the name of David Rose is written on the diagram without his land boundaries, suggesting this represented a mapper's guess as to where Rose's land would have been. Red marks/text added here by C.P.G. Detail, of 1738 Map Copy, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

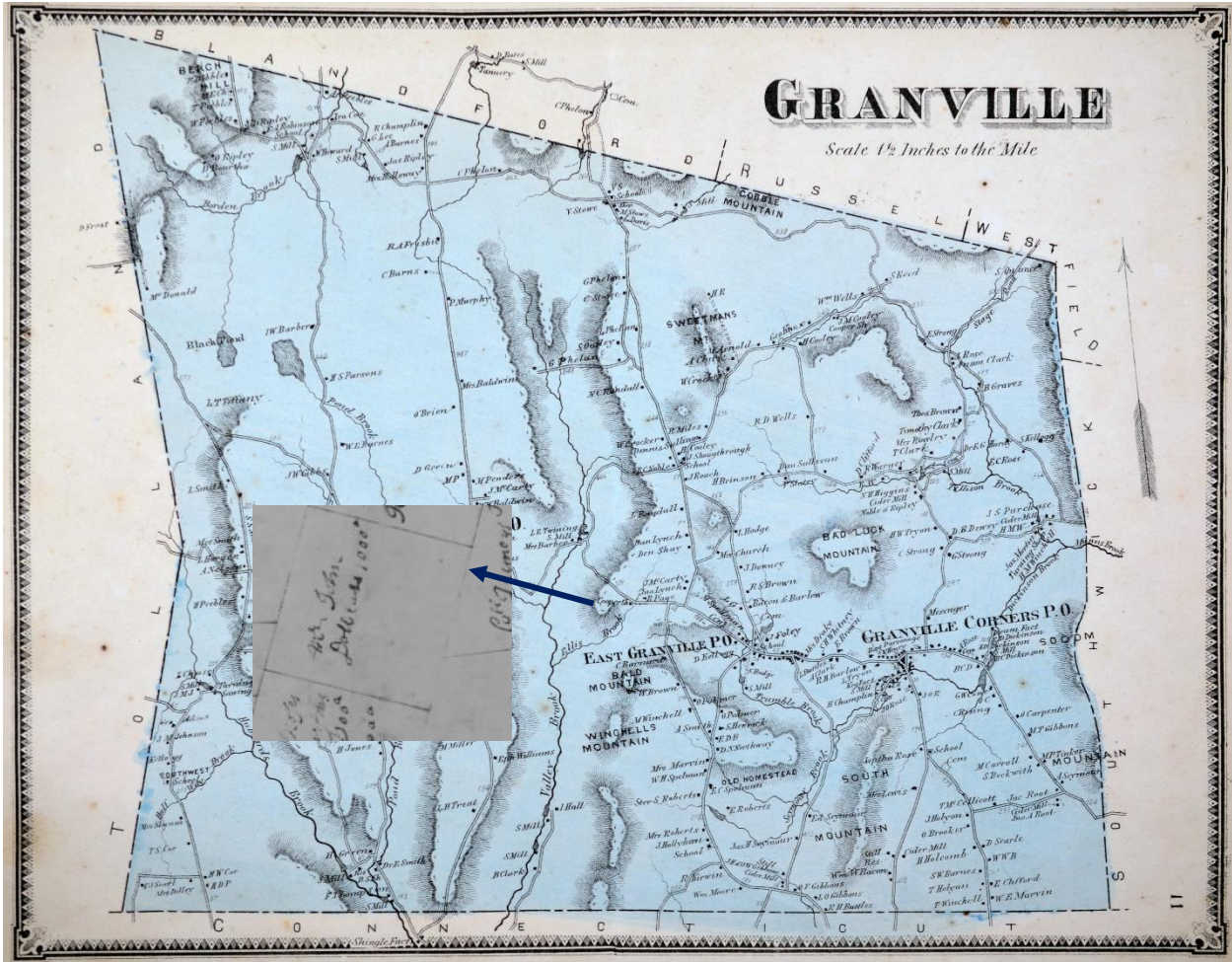


Figure 11: When this Gray Inset box from the original 1738 Plan is cut from its overlay on the 1870 map, the Baker House is beneath it at precisely the location of a round mark on the 1738 Gray Inset Box. The full maps were aligned by eye at their northeast corners and this was the first alignment result. Gray Inset Box detail is created here from the 1738 Plan of Bedford. The 1738 Plan of Bedford by Nathaniel Dwight and the 1870 map of “Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts,” 1870, Frederick W. Beers, Ellis and Soule Map, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Note: Comparison results by this author are approximate and done by eye; and require further digital analysis. The basis for using the 1870 is that it digitally aligns with modern GIS coordinates for the Phelon House as seen at No. US7247 at Historic Map Works, Residential Genealogy at <http://www.historicmapworks.com/Map/US/7247/Granville/Hampden+County+1870/Massachusetts/>

Because the 1870 map provides an accurate baseline to today’s mapping coordinates for the Phelon House, it appears to be a more accurate survey, that aligns more accurately at the northeast corner than the 1855 map, which offers two slightly different overlay locations in the same upper right quadrant of the Dolbeare lot in the original Survey and in its Copy with printed names (Figures 7a and 7b).



Figure 12. County Road 57 westbound approaching the Daniel Rose House (far right) on the west slope of Prospect Mountain, West Granville National Register Historic District (marker for entering District is to right). View just west of North Lane (Crest Lane to the left goes to Liberty Hill).



Figure 13. County Road 57 westbound approaching The Daniel Rose House on the western slope of Prospect Mountain, West Granville National Register Historic District. The District form (Sect. 7, 5) notes the gambrel roof with south-facing symmetrical fenestration close to the cornice line.

David Rose called this road, the County Road, in his will of 1790. David's deed of May 22, 1741, recorded April 29, 1743, referenced any future road that would be built through his settlement lot, which extended north and south of the road.



Figure 14. Daniel Rose House, West Granville National Register Historic District. Perspective view, camera facing northwest.



Figure 15. Photograph, date unknown, before three second story shed roof dormers were added at unknown date. Daniel Rose House. Courtesy of the Granville Public Library



Figure 16. Perspective view of County Road 57 looking west from the Daniel Rose House on the western slope of Prospect Mountain, West Granville National Register Historic District. The foundation wall of stone facing west contains what are believed to be two cannon ports “which could fire on parties approaching from the west. Located about 200 yards west of the crest of Prospect Mountain, the line of fire would have been optimal. Cannon facing west make strategic sense as the western branch of the Farmington River, flowing down from the north, is only about three or four miles to the west and for the spring months would be navigable by canoe or raft” (Phelon, 2013).

From the MACRIS database, Inventory of July 1982, Courtesy of the West Granville Public Library Historical Room:

Basement - Original flat stone walls and chimney base remain. Dirt floor remains, two niches are inserted in west wall. Chimney base is unusual due to the fact that no wood was used to support hearth stone. Cradles are built of stone. All features in this structure relate to other remaining houses in the community at the same period. The fact that these features are so complete and unspoiled made them of exceptional importance for study and guidelines for future restoration in the area.



Figure 17. The Daniel Rose House photographed circa 1912 with barn to north of main block. On the western slope of Prospect Mountain, the view west presented a defensive outlook. The west facing cellar wall appears to have included portals for artillery. West Granville National Register Historic District. “[Daniel Rose]-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House” Photograph, Courtesy Granville Public Library Historical Room.

As previously noted:

According to William Brian Phelon (2013), “In the westward facing foundation wall there are what appear to be two cannon ports each 15” wide and 10” high with a bottom sill 30” off the ground. Other evidence like a gun port over the front door, a level foundation wall across the front of the house to support a palisade, mortices in the front surface of the front posts (with pieces of broken off tenons and trunnels) and framing modifications to enclose a well support the theory this was a fort.”

According to Curtis (2003), “Two architectural features are particularly noteworthy. . . The other architectural feature, although now missing, is readily defined by the explicit physical evidence that does survive in the form of mortises in posts across the front frame of the house and the survival of a stone foundation which defines the footprint of the porch. Porches on 18th century houses are as rare as the proverbial hen’s teeth, and for the Baldwin House to have had a porch across the front, with a wrap-around to shelter the coffin door in the end, is, in my experience, unique. I know of no Massachusetts example.”



Figure 18. Daniel Rose House, West Granville National Register Historic District. Perspective view, camera facing northwest.



Figure 19. Detail, Daniel Rose House ca. 1912, showing elevation to west from west facing cellar wall that appears to have included portals for artillery. On the western slope of Prospect Mountain, the view west presented a defensive outlook. A stone foundation to support a palisade across the front of the house is evident here to the left of snow and still exists today. West Granville National Register Historic District. Photograph, “[Daniel Rose]-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House,” Courtesy Granville Public Library Historical Room.

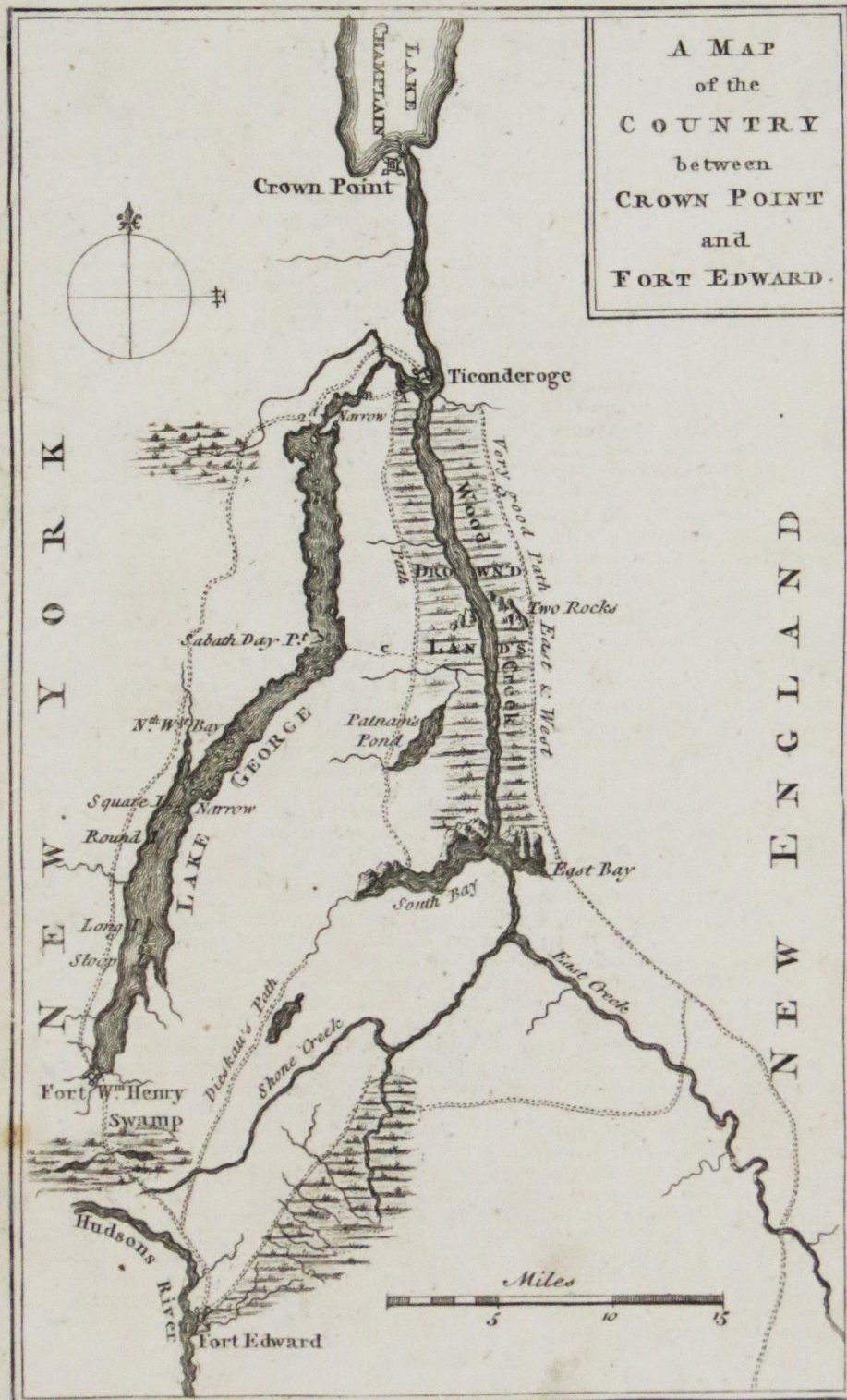


Figure 20. To the northwest from Granville, forts protected Massachusetts. **A Map of the Country between Crown Point and Fort Edward.** Several forts are shown, including Fort Ticonderoga, along with a “very good path east and west.” *Gentleman's Magazine*. 1759. Private Collection. Lemuel Haynes served at Fort Ticonderoga (Wilson, 192) and was invalided home to recuperate from fever in 1779. Justus Rose (1760-1849) of Granville recorded his service in the Continental Army at Fort Edward, west of Granville, MA, protecting the western frontier of Massachusetts Bay.



Figure 21. Eight-pound cannonball found by a nearby neighbor on the western slope just below the Daniel Rose House with its west-facing cellar stone wall with potential cannon ports in it. Private Collection. Abner Rose wrote about his experience as an artilleryman who was injured in action at a New York battery and was later stationed at Castle Island during the American Revolution.



Figure 22. The Bedford Flag ca. 1737, has been said to be the oldest known intact surviving flag in the United States. It was the first flag flown during the American Revolution and believed to have been used at Concord Bridge in 1775. There may be a symbolic tie to the use of the Bedford flag from the town of Bedford, Middlesex County, MA and the military service provided by the men of Granville, MA who marched from ‘a place’ once ‘called Bedford’ to Concord in April 1775. In fact, close to the conclusion of King George’s War, the third of the French and Indian Wars in America, Daniel Rose married Achsah Ball in 1747 at Bedford, Middlesex County, MA,

Recent research by this author (Corey Phelon Geske, *A New Angle on an Old Flag*, unpublished manuscript notes, 2016) suggests this Bedford Flag used in Middlesex County, MA could have been done by Boston painters John Smibert and his colleague Peter Pelham. Smibert’s brother-in-law was Belcher Noyes, a leading proprietor of Bedford Plantation. Smibert is documented as using Prussian blue paint pigments, identified on this flag, during the 1740s. Image, Courtesy of the Bedford Free Public Library.

In addition to Bedford flag theories of origin related to the family of standard bearer, Cornet Nathaniel Page, the embowed/bent arm (holding a scythe) resembles a coat of arms used by a branch of the Mather family, the name meaning ‘mower’ or ‘husbandman’ – Atherton Mather was an original investor in Bedford plantation in 1715. Daniel Rose was described as a ‘Husbandman’ on his bond of 1741 to the proprietors of Bedford plantation. The same embowed arm is associated with the title of the Second Earl of Granville for whom Bedford plantation was named in 1754.

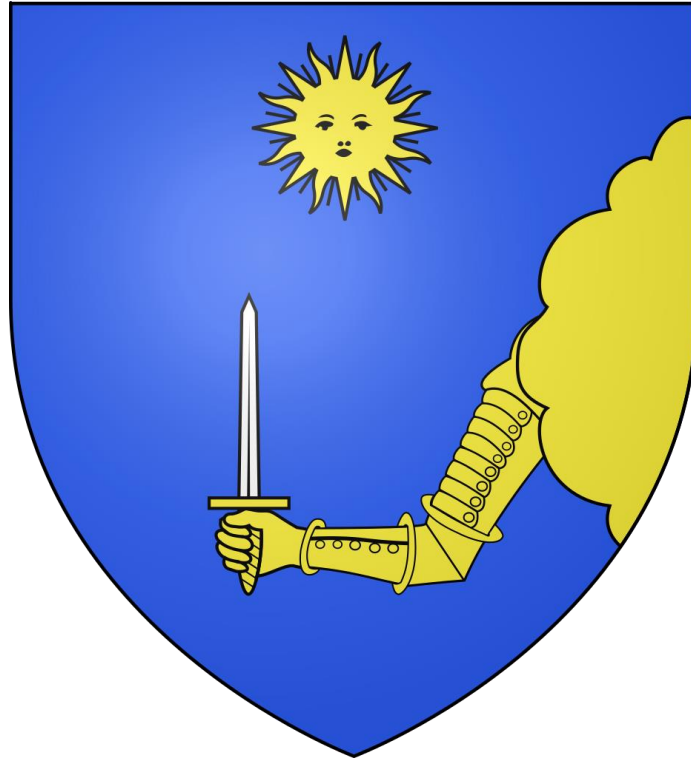


Figure 23. Embowed arm with sword on the Bedford Flag (Figure 22) is also on the present Coat of arms and flag, based on earlier arms, of Granville in Normandy on the northwestern coast of France, lands once associated with the family title of John Carteret, Second Earl Granville, for whom Granville, Massachusetts was named. King Henry VI of England had the walls of Granville in Normandy built in 1440 to protect against the French. Fortification was historically identified with the name of Granville. **A knowledge of the arms of Granville and their similarity to Bedford’s Flag, may have added to the reasons for the decision to name Bedford plantation after the Second Earl of Granville, former Secretary of State and President of the Council (1751), representing the strength of Great Britain, in Massachusetts Bay.**

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Figure 24. The embowed arm on the Bedford flag is also found on the coat of arms (Figure 23) for the place called Granville in France, related to the family and title of John Carteret, Second Earl Granville (1690-1763), after whom Bedford plantation was named when the town was incorporated in 1754. Carteret was Baron of Hawnes in Bedford County, Bedfordshire, England before becoming Earl Granville in 1744. He was Lord President of the Council from 1751 to 1763; and his powerful position lent military weight to the importance of Granville, as other neighboring towns took on the names of leading British statesmen or military figures, such as **Pelham** incorporated January 15, 1741/42; **Shirley** incorporated January 5, 1753; **Pepperrell** incorporated April 6, 1753; **Amherst** Feb. 13, 1759, etc. Granville's image was engraved three years after **Granville**, Massachusetts was incorporated January 25, 1754; Engraving, T. Major, sculp., London, 1757. Private Collection.



Figure 25. American respect for the family of the Second Earl of Granville continued after the naming and incorporation of the township of Granville in 1754. A year later, in 1755, this London engraving portrayed Sophia Carteret (née Fermor), Countess Granville (1721-1745), second wife of John Carteret, Second Earl Granville, Secretary of State. She was described by Lady M. W. Montagu as having ‘few equals in beauty or graces.’ The Countess Granville died in 1745, leaving one daughter Sophia Carteret, who married William Petty, Second Earl of Shelburne later First Marquess of Lansdowne, the former British Prime Minister, to whom was gifted the famous ‘Lansdowne Portrait’ of George Washington painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1796. Engraving, London, 1755, T. Major, Sculpt. Private Collection.

The white roses surrounding the portrait frame were a symbol of the Jacobite movement supporting the House of Stuart and ‘Bonnie Prince Charlie,’ of 1745 fame; and may have alluded to the Jacobite family of John Carteret, Second Earl of Granville; however, he was a supporter of the House of Hanover. White roses are still worn today by members of the Scottish Parliament to symbolize their ‘independence’ within Great Britain.

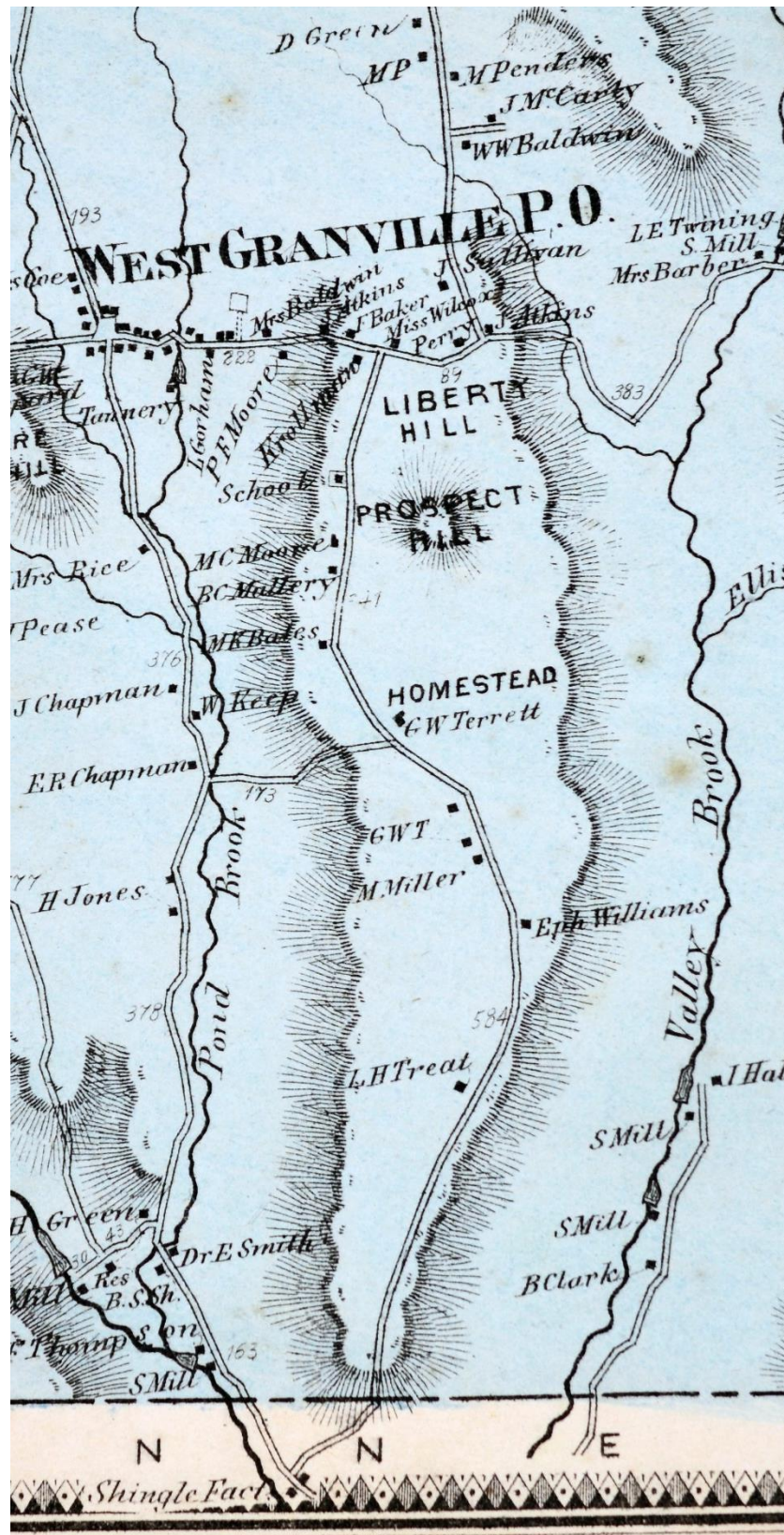


Figure 26a. Due north of the Connecticut border, Liberty Hill elevation 1,437 feet was at the property lines of brothers Daniel and David Rose, previously of Durham, CT. It's been said that a Liberty pole (and flag) was raised there during the American Revolution and it's interesting to consider if a flag, similar to the Bedford Flag (Fig. 22) of Middlesex County, could have flown at Liberty Hill circa 1766 (when a Liberty Pole was raised in New York) to celebrate repeal of the Stamp Act. "Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts," 1870, Frederick W. Beers, Ellis and Soule Map, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.



Figure 26b. (Top) Liberty Hill, Photograph ca. 1910. In the American colonies, a Liberty Pole was erected at New York in 1766 to mark the repeal of the Stamp Act; and in Massachusetts, the Bedford Flag (Fig. 22), flown by militia from Middlesex County at Concord Bridge on April 19, 1775, is considered the oldest known flag in the United States used before an ‘American flag’ was created (traditionally attributed to Washington’s request to Betsy Ross in May 1776). The men of Daniel Rose’s family served in the militia and later the Continental Army. Fig. 26c. (Lower) Photograph inscription: “Liberty Hill in distance on which a Liberty pole (and flag) was raised during Revolutionary War” doesn’t rule out the placement of a Liberty Pole at Granville as early as 1766 and the flying of a flag of the Rose family’s preference at their ‘Bedford.’ Photograph, ca. 1910, “East Hill and Liberty Hill,” Granville Public Library Historical Room at Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xj26d> and verso at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xj26d>

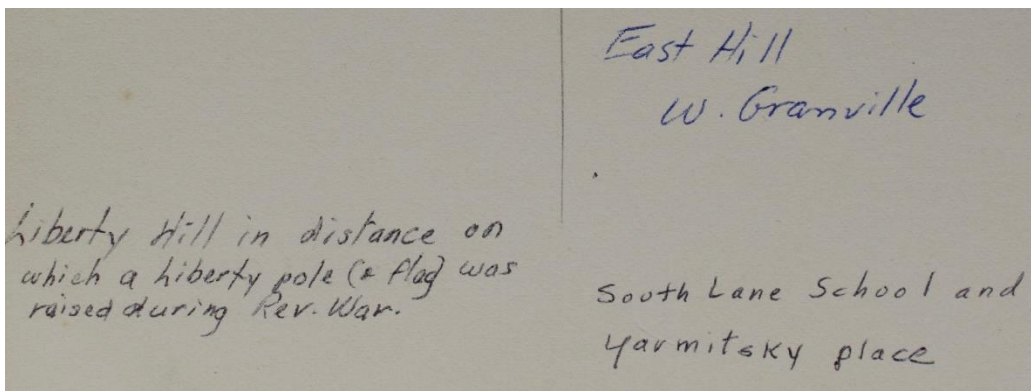




Figure 27a. As pointed out by William Brian Phelon, the Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House is at the top of the rise that is the west slope of Prospect Mountain, with a view to the west, in this ca. 1910 photo, camera facing northeast. Still in active use, the church building that Lemuel Haynes, A.M. preached in for five years from 1781 to 1786, the Second Church of Christ Congregational (left) was built in 1778. For photographer documentation/date on verso, see "West Granville Village . . ." Courtesy Granville Public Library at Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xp65x> Figure 27b. (Below) For slightly varied foreground angle for camera and view more to the right, SE, see "West Granville Scenic View Looking East," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed February 3, 2020, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1055>





Figure 27c. The Daniel Rose House sheltered by the Prospect Mountain slope to its east, was built at the top of the rise. Its position allowed a view much like that seen below, from East Hill, of the center of West Granville, and the Church of Christ Congregational, built 1778. The Daniel Rose House upper attic window allowed a panoramic view to the west, while to the east, there is no attic window, or need for a view to the east in the direction of Rose family settling lots. The upper story of the house features a western prospect for defensive purposes and to the east, a twelve-foot-high vaulted ceiling for the second-floor ballroom. (Top) Detail of previous 27a “West Granville Village . . .” Ca. 1910, Courtesy West Granville, Library, Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xp65x>
Figure 27d. (Below) “West Granville from East Hill,” *Granville History Digital Collection*, Circa 1910 accessed February 3, 2020, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xp712>





Figure 28. Still in active use, the church building that Lemuel Haynes, A.M. preached in for five years from 1781 to 1786, the Second Church of Christ Congregational (left) was built in 1778. The Academy (center) was built in 1837. Camera facing northwest. West Granville National Register Historic District.

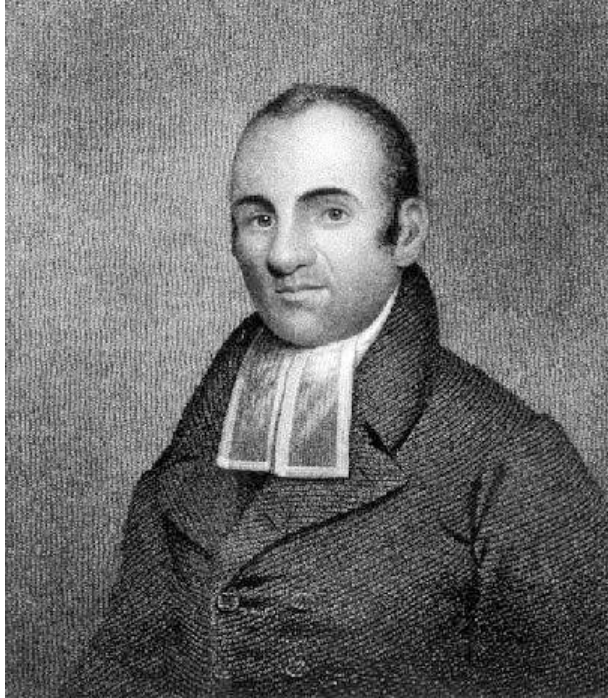


Figure 29. Lemuel Haynes (July 18, 1753-September 28, 1833) the first Black man in the United States to be ordained as a minister. Haynes spent the first thirty-two years of his life at Granville in the home of Deacon David Rose (1709-1793), brother to Daniel Rose. Deacon Rose's settling lot was east and adjacent to the Daniel Rose House. Image from *Sketches of the Life and Character of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, A.M.* by William B. Sprague, D.D. (New York: Harper and Brothers, January 1, 1837) at <https://books.google.com/books?id=5z8XAAAAYAAJ&pg=PR5#v=onepage&q&f=false> Image, United States Public Domain, at commons.wikimedia.org.