



*The Daniel Rose House, 1741 & Abner Rose Tavern, 1784:
The Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern 1794-1799*



*‘Soldier Coats . . . Hanger Gun & bayonet,
Spontoon & pair of Spurs . . .’*

West Granville National Register Historic District, Massachusetts

The 1741 Daniel Rose-Jacob Baldwin-Francis G. Baker House Restored by William Brian Phelon

Dedicated to My Brother “Bill”
William Brian Phelon
Who Loved his Family and Our History

By Corey Victoria Phelon Geske

PART 4

Research Acknowledgments

The author is grateful to Rose Miller, Town Historian of Granville for pointing out to me that a mid-eighteenth-century date for the home was indicated due to structural evidence documented in a report by John O. Curtis (2003), Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA prepared for Ernest W. Sattler, former owner.

The author is also grateful to Dick Rowley, a Rose family descendant, who provided archival details, file information, digitization of the important images of the 1738 Dwight Survey of Bedford and later historic maps of Granville and information concerning the Sons of the American Revolution at the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

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Photographs, 2001-2004 by William Brian Phelon.

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Photographs, 2019 are by Corey Phelon Geske.

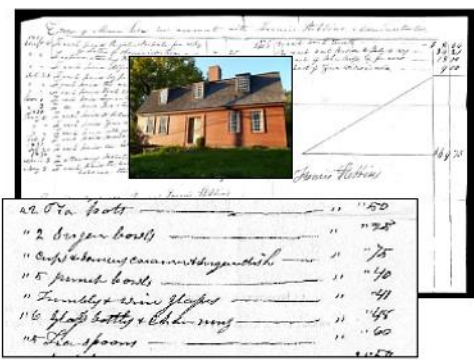
Interior Design Staging for 2019 Photographs by Julie LaCrosse and Isabell LaCrosse, Granville Historical Commission.

Illustrations for PART 4 Addenda: **A biographical study of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin and his sons from the American Revolution to the War of 1812**

The Abner Rose Tavern, 1784 Becomes the Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern 1794-1799

Please see Addendums A to D for illustrated documentation of this narrative for (A) Abner Rose Tavern; (B) Lt. Jacob Baldwin; (C) Symbolic; and (D) Sons of Jacob Baldwin serve in the U.S. Navy and War of 1812.


Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House
Addendum A: Abner Rose Tavern Documentation



42. 5 Va. feet	"	50
" 2 Sugar bowls	"	38
" 1 Cup & saucer	"	75
" 5 Pewee bowls	"	40
" 16 Glass bottles & other things	"	48
" 18 Tea spoons	"	60



Abner Rose Tavern 1784
Home to Revolutionary War Veteran Abner Rose
His Inventory, 1829
Abner Rose's 1776 Letter and Biography is in PART 2, Continued in PART 4 and at MACRIS
Hampshire County, MA:
Probate File Papers
The Daniel Rose-Jacob Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House
by Corey Phelon Geske
2020

Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House
Addendum B: Lt. Jacob Baldwin Documentation




Plan of Granville, 1794-1795 by Unidentified Surveyor
when Jacob Baldwin was 'Surveyor' of Granville
Jacob Baldwin Inventory, 1798
Apporportionment of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Estate
1798-1813
Lt. Jacob Baldwin's Biography is in PART 4 and at MACRIS
Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers
The Daniel Rose-Jacob Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House
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Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House
Addendum C: Symbolic Documentation

'The Bedford Settlement Door Surround'
Evidence of blue paint in second-floor Ballroom ceiling
Lt. Jacob Baldwin's Headstone
Granville, MA Selectmen write Letter to John Hancock
Rose family brings to the Bedford settlement, MA their 'Right to Books' (from the first town Library of the CT colony at Durham)
Illustrating Research in PART 4 and at MACRIS
The Daniel Rose-Jacob Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House
by Corey Phelon Geske
2020

Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House
Addendum D: Documentation –
The Sons of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin serve in
The U.S. Navy: The War of 1812 . . .



USS United States, USS Chesapeake, USS Peacock, USS Epervier
USS John Adams, USS Franklin, USS Constellation, USS Guerriere
&
The Lt. Russell Baldwin Letters
assembled for the first time 1813-1832
Illustrating Research in PART 4 and at MACRIS
The Daniel Rose-Jacob Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House
by Corey Phelon Geske
2020

**The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741
West Granville, MA**

**PART 4: A biographical study of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin and his sons
from the American Revolution to the War of 1812**

*The Abner Rose Tavern, 1784:
Becomes the Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern 1794-1799*

The Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern

Jacob Baldwin was born in 1746 in Branford, Connecticut and moved to Granville, Massachusetts in 1781.¹ The Daniel Rose House at 1460 [1442] Main Road has been traditionally referred to as ‘The Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern’, purchased by Lieutenant Baldwin from the heirs of Daniel Rose III in 1794, thirteen years after Jacob arrived in Granville. The home’s earlier Rose family history, establishing the date of the home at 1741, had been forgotten until William Brian Phelon’s research in 2004 revealed the previously unlocated 1741 bond of Daniel Rose at the Massachusetts Historical Society.²

This study follows up on the Daniel Rose House research documented in early 2020 and looks at the biographical background associated with Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, a distant Rose family relation, who served during the American Revolution, marching with the Granville Company to defend the Massachusetts State Constitution in 1782. Known as Ensign, Sergeant and Lieutenant, he was well-respected in Granville where he ran a tavern beside his blacksmith forge; and was appointed to several town offices as Surveyor, Sealer of Weights and Measures and Tythiguian collecting a tithe for the church and clergy. This is also the story of his sons, two of whom served during the War of 1812. Denizen, his second oldest son, was a Master’s Mate on board the *USS Peacock* in April 1814 when it defeated the British brig *Epervier* in action that resulted in a Congressional Resolution awarding the midshipmen of the *Peacock*, including Denizen, a Congressional presentation sword, that since that time has come to be known as one of the finest of such swords; he was killed in action aboard the *USS Peacock* later that year.

Lieutenant Baldwin’s third oldest son, Russell, as an Acting Midshipman -- and later Lieutenant --, was present when the famous inspiring order “Don’t Give Up the Ship” was given by his mortally wounded captain of the *USS Chesapeake* at the Battle of Boston Harbor in 1813; and sailed aboard many of the well-known vessels of the era, including three of the original six frigates, authorized by Congress in 1794, the year his father Jacob purchased the Daniel Rose House. Russell Baldwin was aboard the first “Frigate A’, the *USS United States* (1797), named by President George Washington and commissioned on his birthday; the *USS Constellation* (1797) and the *USS Chesapeake* (1799). Their sister ship the *USS Constitution*, begun in Boston in 1794, launched in 1797, and now the oldest commissioned ship in the

¹ “Jacob Baldwin,” File No. 1928, Granville Family Notes, Ben Jones and Hattie Moore before 1912, p. 52. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1928>
For file notes from C.C. Baldwin’s *Baldwin Genealogy* (1881), see Baldwin Family Papers, Folder 1, 17. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/577> “Branford Vital Records 1644-1850,” 10 citing Barbour Collection, Vol. 3, 109 at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/1034/images/VBMDUSACT1634_0003-0020?treeid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK469&_phstart=successSource&pId=34044. *Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

² See Corey Victoria Phelon Geske, author, “Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2,” March 11, 2020. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>
Hereafter, Phelon Geske, PART 2.

United States Navy and the oldest commissioned ship afloat in the world, is preserved in Boston at the Charlestown Navy Yard on the Boston Freedom Trail. For Jacob's sons who lived in the Daniel Rose House, the two portals for artillery pieces in the west cellar wall and the rails of the cage bar in their father's Tavern room, found counterparts at sea that can be visualized as like the now preserved gun-ports on and below decks and the spindles in cabin doors of the *Constitution*, particularly in the vicinity of the officers' dining quarters.³

The Daniel Rose III House and the next generations (Addendum A7-9)

Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) and his wife Achsah Ball Rose (1725-1818), called 'Accy' pronounced as 'Achsy', had eleven children,⁴ nearly twice the number that Jacob Baldwin and his wife Lucy had at the time they ran a tavern (1794-1799) in the same house, which may explain why the Baldwin Tavern had room for more seating of patrons. The military service during the American Revolution of Daniel and Achsah's four sons living in Granville: Daniel Rose, Jr. (1749-1829), Abner Rose (1751-1829), Russell Ball Rose (1753-1830), and Seth Rose (1762-1811) is documented in *The Daniel Rose House* PART 2 (March 2020), Additional information about their military service and the use of the house as the Abner Rose Tavern as per a license issued in 1784 to Daniel's son Abner, appears below.

Daniel and Achsah Rose's eldest son Eber was born June 20, 1748 and appears to have left Granville before the American Revolution, moving to Newbury, MA where he married an Elizabeth Green (1762-1828) on November 23, 1780.⁵ Eber and Elizabeth named several of their children after Eber's family in Granville, including his mother, Achsah, and his brothers, Abner and Russell.⁶ In the 1800 Census, Eber

³ For comparison to gun ports at the Daniel Rose House, see *USS Constitution* Museum, America's Navy, at https://www.google.com/maps/@42.3725343,-71.0567716,3a,90y,218.28h,81.45t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sAF1QipNslUZMT4dcgjlP09lum_HM7gUqTJncuDomD_y1!2e10!7i13312!8i6656?hl=en; and for similarities of doors near dining quarters to 'cage bar', see <https://www.google.com/maps/@42.3725112,-71.0567452,3a,25.8y,343.19h,79.86t/data=!3m6!1e1!3m4!1sAF1QipMjSm2vvnwt5CMqH7hBtZ9XZk1NB0Nz3JuMh3761!2e10!7i13312!8i6656?hl=en>;

⁴ For children (with twins Louisa and Elizabeth named as one child) see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7089> For 'Accy' and 'Achsy' spelling, see *Town Minutes and Earmarks, with Births, Marriages, and Deaths* at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/40369_266024_0001-00028?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=8a1b48777d0e9095edfd9c5bb558d1a6&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK758&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=10938506 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. Massachusetts Vital and Town Records. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook). For Rose family births and marriages, see Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum A6-7).

⁵ They were married by the Rev. Samuel Spring in Newburyport and the record reads 'Ebenezer' with a superscript in the same handwriting, "shoud be Eber." See Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Vital and Town Records*. Provo, UT: Holbrook Research Institute (Jay and Delene Holbrook) at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/40143_270403_0001-00019?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=7cb3ab3018e376bc66bebb362c0538c7&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK856&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=3452019 'Eber Rose' at Wikitree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-11578> On Newburyport marriage, November 23, 1780, see *Vital Record Transcripts* at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/41254_265572-00842?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=70721f0ee5dd7db0a45197410a8fb764&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK746&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=80780411 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

⁶ Their children were Eber born Feb. 13, 178- (d. 1801); Elizabeth, b. Aug. 22, 1781; Hannah, b. April 8, 1791; Louisa, b. Aug. 16, 1793; Louisa, b. July 22, 1803; Lucinda, b. July 6, 1789; Marcy, b. April 27, 1792 d. September 7, 1793); Marcy, b. Jan. 24, 1795; Mary b. Feb. 7, 1788; Russell, b. Nov. 26, 1796; and Sarah, b. Aug. 22, 1786.

and Elizabeth were living in Newburyport with four children, two boys and two girls under ten years of age.⁷ In 1805, Eber may have been the ‘Ebenezer Ross’ who was a laborer in Jarvis Row, Boston, which ran from Newbury (now Washington Street) east with the street name changed to Norfolk Place in 1828.⁸ Eber Rose died in 1816.⁹

The Rev. Eber Rose Butler (1827-1901) was Eber’s grandson, born to his daughter Mary Rose Butler (1788-1878) who married Nathaniel Butler (1795-1853), a farmer, sailor and mason (stone/bricklayer) on April 18, 1818, the eve of what became known as Patriot’s Day. Their marriage was the first in Boston solemnized by the Rev. John Pierpont, D.D. (1785-1866), a former merchant who became a poet and minister, soon to be appointed to the Congregational and Unitarian Hollis Street Church, becoming nationally recognized as an educator, abolitionist and advocate for temperance, running for governor of Massachusetts in the 1840s.¹⁰ Daniel Rose III’s great-grandson Eber Rose Butler was a businessman whose successful New York firm Butler & Rutter was the original inventor of bronze knobs and locks for doors in America before he returned to Boston in 1880 and became the highly respected minister of the Warrenton Street Chapel where a stained glass window after Millet’s ‘The Sower’ was dedicated to his memory in 1906. In 1889, Rev. Butler became the pastor of two Unitarian churches in Revere and Beechmont, MA.¹¹ He was a Free Mason and member of numerous prohibition organizations.¹²

Births at Daniel Rose House Borning Room, ‘Fort Rose’

In 1986, Leona Clifford who recorded on paper the oral history she heard and her family’s experiences, related a story of a baby being born to the David Rose family, during the night without a candle lighted

Newburyport Births, 337 at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/41254_265572-00337?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=43fa8ffbd9faa0cb89f4321c46eb13a6&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK782&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=80767971 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

⁷ 1800; Census Place: Newburyport, Essex, Massachusetts; *Series:* M32; *Roll:* 14; *Page:* 341; *Image:* 182; Family History Library Film: 205613. Ancestry.com. *1800 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2010.

⁸ The Boston Directory [1805], (Boston: Edward Cotton, 1805), 107 at <https://archive.org/details/bostondirectory00inbost/page/106/mode/2up?q=Rose>

⁹ Eber Rose died on December 23, 1816 at age 69 and was interred in Copp’s Hill Burying Ground, Boston. His age coincides with Eber of Granville’s birthday; in answer to query at Wikitree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-11578> His son named ‘Eber’ died in Newburyport in 1801.

¹⁰ Arthur Wellington Brayley, *Schools and Schoolboys of Old Boston . . . from 1636 to 1844* (Boston: L.P. Hager, 1894), 180 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=tNc-AAAAYAAJ&pg=PA180&lpg=PA180&dq=Eber+Rose,+Boston&source=bl&ots=ggJQmxIcrq&sig=ACfU3U3qV6Y0IKIDTq-vR6ijqeMD5w7fQg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8GSzZ3sAhXJVN8KHXCyB4sQ6AEwEnoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=Eber%20Rose%2C%20Boston&f=false>, Also see *Births, Marriages and Deaths in Massachusetts Town and Vital Records (1620-1988)* at

https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2495/images/40902_264016_0151-00052?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=4de1a4f109a67a8de16c9a970ba6f84e&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK789&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=8434644 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

¹¹ Rev. Eber Rose Butler’s papers are at the Andover Harvard Theological Library. See Charles Bowdoin Fillebrown, *The Family of Rev. John Butler* (Private Circulation, 1908), 10 at https://books.google.com/books?id=BPo6AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA10&lpg=PA10&dq=Eber+Rose,+Boston&source=bl&ots=mhJ7Eb8IQD&sig=ACfU3U2ZL7KfAmAZ7cvt0f_X-2VN6EiHww&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj8GSzZ3sAhXJVN8KHXCyB4sQ6AEwE3oECAyQAQg#v=onepage&q=Eber%20Rose%2C%20Boston&f=false

¹² For picture and biography of Rev. Eber Rose, see Brayley, 180-181.

because of fear of an Indian attack.¹³ Perhaps this was the story of Deacon David Rose's wife Elizabeth Fowler Rose (1705-1775) who, records show, gave birth to one surviving child at Granville in June of 1742 when the Daniel Rose House was nearly completed and its deed about to be recorded in October while David's nearby house would not be recorded until April 1743. Elizabeth's child could have been born in her brother-in-law Daniel's home, adjacent to David's home-under construction.¹⁴ Or, the story could have applied six years later, when Elizabeth may have helped deliver her sister-in-law Achsah Rose and Daniel's firstborn, without daring to risk candlelight in Daniel and Achsah's home. At their high elevation in Granville, the westernmost of the Rose family homesteads, the Borning Room window of the Daniel Rose House on the western slope of Prospect Mountain, faces west, placing its occupants (without blackout curtains), at risk from an enemy's distant vantage point. Daniel and Achsah's first child, Eber was born in late June 1748, shortly after a peace treaty was agreed to between Britain and France (April 30, 1748), signed as the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (October 18, 1748) that ended King George's War (1744-1748) the third of the four French and Indian Wars in British North America. However, by the terms of the treaty, Fort Louisbourg captured through the major effort of Massachusetts Bay colonists, was returned to the French, setting the stage for the fourth war, known in British North America as the French and Indian War (1754-1763) during the Seven Years War waged in Europe.

Six children were born in the Daniel Rose House during the fourth war: Enos born April 11, 1755, died November 9, 1759; Marcy the "first" born February 22, 1757, died 1765; Achsah born December 29, 1758, died September 25, 1759; two daughters who appear to have been twins, having the same birthdate in different sources: Louisa and Elizabeth (1760-1822) born August 1, 1760; Elizabeth married Stephen Murray; they had nine children, two named after her siblings Eber and Louisa; and she died in Rutland, VT, July 24, 1822. Seth was born in 1762. Daniel and Achsah's fifth daughter Marcy (1766-1829) was born March 28, 1766, married Micah Adams of Medway, MA before 1791 and had six children.¹⁵

The Daniel Rose House was called 'Fort Rose' by owner William Brian Phelon, who observed (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." The ports "could fire on parties approaching from the west. Located about 200 yards west of the crest of Prospect

¹³ File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 4 of 4), Originally published in the *Granville Country Caller*, February 1986, Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

¹⁴ David and Elizabeth's son David Rose Jr. (1735-1812) was born in Connecticut; their daughter Olive Rose Tibbals (1742-1762) was born in Granville on June 19, 1742 and her three-year-old sister Lucy died three months later. At the time, David Rose was building his home to complete it before April 1743 when his deed was recorded, which indicated he had fulfilled the requirement to build a house as set forth in his settlement bond of 1741.

¹⁵ Louisa and Elizabeth, each with a birth record of August 1, 1760 in different sources: Louisa is listed in Granville Births, *Vital records of Granville, Massachusetts to the Year 1850* (Boston, Mass.: NEHGS, 1914), 73; and Elizabeth Rose Murray is listed at https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/elizabeth-rose-24-1qtsl?geo_a=r&geo_s=ca&geo_t=us&geo_v=2.0.0&o_iid=41014&o_lid=41014&o_sch=Web+Property *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988*. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. For Marcy Rose Adams, wife of Micah, married before 1791, who died at Medway, MA in 1829, age 64; and their surviving daughter Nabby, three daughters and two sons who died 1791-1808, see *Vital Records of Medway, Massachusetts, to the 1850* (Boston : Pub. by the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, at the charge of the Eddy town-record fund, 1905), 15, 285, 286 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t5v701036&view=1up&seq=290&q1=Micah%20and%20Mer> [cy](https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t5v701036&view=1up&seq=290&q1=Micah%20and%20Mer).

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.”¹⁶

The Abner Rose Tavern sets a precedent for the Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern

In 1784, Abner Rose, son of Achsah and Daniel Rose III, was listed as a Tavern Keeper holding a regular Innkeeper’s license and operating out of his father’s home. Abner Rose may have continued running the tavern¹⁷ under the tavern license held by Jacob Baldwin in 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794 the year Jacob purchased the Daniel Rose House. Thereafter, Jacob Baldwin held a license in 1795, 1796, and 1797. Abner may have pitched in to run the tavern after Jacob’s death in February 1798, because Jacob’s widow Lucy Baldwin “promptly” renewed the license in her name in 1798 and 1799. Lucy kept the Tavern running until she married again in December 1799 when she and, presumably, all of her six children then left Granville for her second husband’s home in Hartford, CT.¹⁸

Jacob Baldwin, born 1746, a distant Rose Family relative and descendant of blacksmiths

Although some biographical file notes for Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin of Granville, state he was seventeen years of age at the time he arrived at Granville, placing his birth date at ca. 1764, his actual birth date as the (therein) stated son of Israel Baldwin (Jr.) of Branford, was October 2, 1746. This indicates Jacob was about age 35 when he arrived in Granville in 1781.¹⁹ Neither the birth dates of 1746 or ca. 1764 would be appropriate to an age of ‘40’ at death in February 1798 as recorded in the West Granville Congregational Church and cemetery records, thus presenting the three various dates given for Jacob Baldwin’s birth, with ‘1746’ as the accepted date herein.²⁰

Based on the 1881 Baldwin family genealogy, Jacob Baldwin of Granville, was born in Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut on October 2, 1746. He was the son of Israel Baldwin (1721-1767) and Lydia

¹⁶ William Brian Phelon, Correspondence 2013, cited in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:43-45. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> Also see below, David Rose Fort and residence site within minutes of the Daniel Rose House. Supporting the ‘Fort Rose’ theory was evidence noticed by John O. 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.” See “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1,” MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹⁷ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:40-41, 47, 49n164, 54. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

¹⁸ Albion B. Wilson, *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, January 25, 1954 (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc., 1954), 291, 338-339.

¹⁹ “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1,” MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room. Jacob Baldwin’s life dates ca. 1764-1798, based on the MACRIS file information, appeared in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:54. When the 1985 file was prepared, the last two digits of ‘1746’ may have been transposed as ‘1764’.

²⁰ The church cemetery records (death at age 40) suggest a birth date of ca. 1758. “Granville Deaths,” Massachusetts Vital Records Project, 177 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_D177.shtml Also see “West Granville Cemetery,” File #1924” West Granville Burials and Notes 001,” 3 (of 34) at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1924>

Frisbie (1720-1767) who were married on December 27, 1744 by Reverend Jonath[a]n Mer[r]ick.²¹ Jacob Baldwin's father 'Israel II' was known as 'Israel of Bear Place'²² and was the son of Deacon Israel Baldwin (1694-1765) of Branford and Dinah Butler (1799-1801) who married on December 10, 1718 in Branford, Connecticut.²³ Jacob Baldwin was also called "Jacob of Bear Place" by his great-grandson John Russell Sampson in 1897.²⁴

According to the 1881 Baldwin family genealogy, the senior Israel was a 'husbandman', the eighteenth-century term for a free farmer and landowner, who joined the church before 1715; became a deacon before 1745 and was Town Clerk in 1748 and "perhaps other years."²⁵ Deacon Israel Baldwin (Israel I) was the son of, and Jacob was the great-grandson of, George Baldwin (1662-1728) and Deborah Rose (1671-1754) who were married in 1689 at Branford, Connecticut.²⁶

George Baldwin was the son of John Baldwin (ca. 1619-ca. 1681) of Milford, CT and Mary Bruen Baldwin (ca. 1634-1670).²⁷ John Baldwin was a blacksmith, who was "in those days, held in high esteem," because blacksmiths practiced a trade of honor that was sought out by towns. The blacksmith could be invited by a township to establish residency therein, as John Baldwin was, in fact, invited in 1675 to move from Fairfield, CT by the people of Guilford, CT to practice his trade in that town; and in 1676 was given a half-acre near the Guilford town green for his shop.²⁸

²¹ "Branford Vital Records 1644-1850," p. 10 citing Barbour Collection, Vol. 3, 109. *Connecticut Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection)* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

²² Charles Candee Baldwin, *The Baldwin Genealogy from 1500 to 1888* (Cleveland, Ohio: The Leader Printing Co., 1881), 326 (beginning at 304) at <https://books.google.com/books?id=LYoJAWAAQBAJ&pg=PA304&lpg=PA304&dq=Deacon+George+Baldwin+married+Deborah+Rose&source=bl&ots=Lu5T2LGU0q&sig=ACfU3U2LeuN4TYcBDNeTzhNHPeNaKCwp0Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewib2sbq9-3pAhVhI3IEHbXTB-8Q6AEwB3oECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=Deacon%20George%20Baldwin%20married%20Deborah%20Rose&f=false> Hereafter cited as Baldwin (1881).

²³ On death of Israel Baldwin in 1765, see *Find a Grave*, memorial page for Deacon Israel Baldwin (13 Dec 1694–25 Jul 1765), Find a Grave Memorial no. 18348367, citing Congregational Church Cemetery, North Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut, USA ; Maintained by Jan Franco (contributor 46625834) at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/18348367/israel-baldwin> and https://images.findagrave.com/photos/2007/184/18348367_118356993698.jpg On place of marriage at Branford, see Dowling Family Tree, Geneanet website (2020) at

<https://gw.geneanet.org/tdowling?lang=en&pz=timothy+michael&nz=dowling&p=jonathan&n=rose&oc=2>

²⁴ "John Russell Sampson," SAR Membership 7092, 1897. Vol. 36, *U.S. Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Hereafter cited as Sampson, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1897.

²⁵ Baldwin (1881), 312.

²⁶ On George Baldwin, see WikiTree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Baldwin-4343> On Deborah Rose, daughter of Deacon Jonathan (not spelled John) Rose (1642-1722), see Baldwin (1881), 304 and Geneanet website (2020) at <https://gw.geneanet.org/tdowling?lang=en&pz=timothy+michael&nz=dowling&p=deborah&n=rose&oc=2>

²⁷ See "Mary Bruen Baldwin," WikiTree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bruen-216> Baldwin (1881), 304 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=LYoJAWAAQBAJ&pg=PA304&lpg=PA304&dq=Deacon+George+Baldwin+married+Deborah+Rose&source=bl&ots=Lu5T2LGU0q&sig=ACfU3U2LeuN4TYcBDNeTzhNHPeNaKCwp0Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewib2sbq9-3pAhVhI3IEHbXTB-8Q6AEwB3oECACQAQ#v=onepage&q=Deacon%20George%20Baldwin%20married%20Deborah%20Rose&f=false>; Mrs. John Russell Sampson, *Kith and Kin. Written, at their Urgent Request, for the Children of Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Sampson By Their Mother . . .* (Williamsburg, VA: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1922), 73. Hereafter cited as Sampson (1922).

²⁸ On additional reason for the blacksmith favorably viewed in a community because area politics were more easily discussed among neighbors at the blacksmith's shop, see Baldwin (1881), 411*n8.

Recorded as a deacon in 1715, George Baldwin followed his father's trade as a blacksmith and "left an enormous estate."²⁹ George Baldwin's great-grandson Jacob Baldwin, described in the Granville Public Library Historical Room MACRIS files as a blacksmith based upon that occupation mentioned in a deed ca. 1788, appears to have followed the trade of his great-great-grandfather John Baldwin and his great-grandfather George Baldwin, rather than his father Israel II's primary occupation as farmer.³⁰

Deborah Rose Baldwin (1671-1754) was the daughter of Deacon John Rose (1642-1722) of Branford and Phebe Ives (1642-1682). The Deacon was the son of John Rose (1619-1683)³¹ who was brother to Daniel Rose (1631-1711).³² Daniel was father to Jonathan Rose (1679-1768) of Wethersfield, Connecticut who built his home circa 1743 at 'Bedford Plantation', later Granville. Jonathan of Granville was first cousin to Deborah's father Deacon John Rose and was father to Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) who, in 1741, built his home – *The Daniel Rose House* -- in Granville. In 1794, Lieutenant Baldwin would purchase the home of Daniel Rose III, second cousin to Jacob's great-grandmother, Deborah Rose.

Jacob Baldwin arrives in Granville, 1781

Jacob Baldwin is first documented as living in Granville, Massachusetts in 1781. According to the Baldwin family genealogy, "Jacob, b. Oct. 2, 1746" conveys land in 1781, presumably in Branford, to his older half-brother Israel Baldwin (1721-1787), "describing himself as late of Branford, and then of Granville, Hampshire County, Mass."³³

Sergeant Jacob Baldwin's Military Service in 1782, after arriving in Granville

After his arrival in Granville in 1781, Jacob Baldwin's service as a Sergeant in the militia is recorded by the Daughters of the American Revolution,³⁴ based on his entry in *Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (1896), which reads:

Jacob Baldwin. Sergeant, Capt. Benjamin Barns's co., Col. David Moseley's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; service from June 12 to June 17, 1782, 6 days' marched to quell the mob at Northampton."³⁵

²⁹ Baldwin (1881), 304; Sampson (1922), 73.

³⁰ According to the biography of Jacob Baldwin in GRN 33, "His first purchase of land was one-half acre in the West Parish in part from the settling lot of one Daniel Rose. At this time is the mention that Jacob was a blacksmith." This would have been a deed before that of Nov. 3, 1788. See footnote 67, below.

"Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1," MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

³¹ On John Rose's removal to Branford from Wethersfield, see Stiles, Henry R. *The History of Ancient Wethersfield Connecticut*. The Grafton Press. New York, 1904, 589-590 accessed 2/6/2020 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458595&view=1up&seq=675> Also see John Rose (1618-1683) and his son Deacon John [not spelled 'Jonathan' as in Baldwin (1881), 304] Rose (1642-1722) at Find a Grave, respectively at Memorial Number: 166094502 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/166094502/john-rose> and Memorial Number: 166126114 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/166126114/john-rose>

³² On Daniel Rose, see Geni.com website at <https://www.geni.com/people/Daniel-Rose/6000000002653666883>

³³ On deed from Jacob to Israel Baldwin, see Baldwin (1881), 326.

³⁴ Ancestor A005277, Daughters of the American Revolution Descendants Search at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_descendants/?action=list&MyPrimary_Seqn=1052856&MyLineageCount=1&Preview=Yes

³⁵ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896), Vol. 1, 519 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651332&view=1up&seq=563&q1=Baldwin>. Jacob Baldwin is listed in Captain Barns' Company in Wilson, 319. Also see File #2327 Revolutionary War Soldiers, Granville,"

Before Jacob Baldwin moved to Granville about 1781, Captain Benjamin Barns (1741-1834) was a 2d Corporal in Captain Lebbeus Ball's Company of Granville, Col. Timothy Danielson's regiment; muster roll dated August 1, 1775 and enlisted May 6, 1775, according to *Soldiers and Sailors* . . . Daniel Rose, his sons Russell Rose and Abner Rose and their cousin David Rose II/Jr. (1736-1799) and Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833), the free black man who had been brought up from infancy and resided at the David Rose household, also served as privates in Captain Ball's company when it set out for Boston.³⁶

Captain Barns was at Roxbury, October 6, 1775 and December 22, 1775, during the Siege of Boston as were Daniel Rose, his sons Abner and Russell, and the men of Granville.³⁷ Moseley also served as 2d Lieutenant, in Captain Aaron Coe's 5th (Granville) Company in Colonel John Moseley's third Hampshire County regiment; with the Northern Army; in Captain William Cooley's (Granville) Company; and in other companies raised to reinforce the Continental Army. The year after Jacob Baldwin moved to Granville, Captain Barns was the Captain, of the Granville Company, in Colonel David Moseley's Hampshire County third regiment in 1782.³⁸

Colonel David Moseley (1735-1798) commanded the third regiment of Hampshire County Massachusetts troops in 1782; and earlier in the American Revolution led a company of militia at Fort Ticonderoga in 1776; and "served under Colonel John Moseley in the Burgoyne campaign, fighting at Saratoga to witness the defeat of British General John Burgoyne. Biographies record that "From his diary: '24 day of Sept. 1777. I went to Saratoga in the alarm of the militia; General Burgoyne was delivered into our hands a Prisoner of War the 17th day of October 1777. I returned home the 19th Day of October from the Camps.'"³⁹

Sergeant Jacob Baldwin's Spontoon and Spurs from the American Revolution

Jacob Baldwin's record as Sergeant is reflected by the fact that a "Spontoon & pr. Spurs, presumably a 'Sergeant's Spontoon' was listed in his estate inventory of June 12, 1798 wherein he is described as "Lt. Jacob Baldwin." His estate also included the clothing and weaponry of a soldier, including "3 Soldiers Coats" and "a Hanger, Gun and bayonet."⁴⁰ The 'Hanger' was used to mount the gun on the wall of his home, originally built by his distant relation Daniel Rose III.

Granville History Digital Collection pdf, Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/2327>

³⁶ Alfred Minot Copeland, ed., "Our Country and Its People," A History of Hampden County [(Boston):The Century Memorial Publishing Company, 1902], Vol. 3, 258-259 at

https://books.google.com/books?id=i_ISmusdkIQC&q=Moseley#v=snippet&q=Moseley&f=false

³⁷ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:13-16. *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

³⁸ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896), Vol. 1, 519 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651332&view=1up&seq=699&q1=Boldwin>

³⁹ "About Col. David Moseley," Geni at <https://www.geni.com/people/Col-David-Moseley/6000000002369969796>
For compass carried by Col. Moseley, also see *The History of the Celebration of the Two-Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Westfield. . . 1919* (Concord, New Hampshire: The Rumford Press, 1919), 26.

⁴⁰ For Lt. Baldwin's inventory and estate records, see Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum B. Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, Recorded June 4, 1799, Records Book R 19, Box 8-1:60-62 at

[https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:61)

[1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:61](https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:61) *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*.

Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records

A spontoon was a type of pike, with a shaft, usually of wood and roughly five feet in length headed by a spear-type ornate device of forged steel that could be used in troop formation against cavalry. By orders of General George Washington, issued at Valley Forge, on December 22, 1777, junior officers of the Continental Army were required to be armed with a functional spontoon as an identification of office and standard sidearm on the battlefield.⁴¹ As a blacksmith and a sergeant, Jacob could have forged the iron or steel head of his own spontoon.

When Jacob Baldwin joined other officers of Captain Barn's Company when it marched from Granville to Northampton, he left with Daniel Rose III's son, Daniel Rose, Jr. who rode on horseback.⁴² Because Jacob Baldwin held the rank of Sergeant at the time, he also would have ridden horseback, as strongly suggested by the 'spurs' that were in his estate inventory twelve years later. He would have worn one of his soldier's coats, and armed with his gun, have carried the symbol of rank, his five-foot pike, the 'spontoon' he owned at the time he died.

In 1782, the quelling of the mob at Northampton was essential to the stability of the Massachusetts Commonwealth. In the spring of 1782, Yale graduate and former Congregational minister Samuel Ely (1740-1795) travelled throughout Hampshire County, Massachusetts spreading the word to revoke the State Constitution of 1780 and replace it, due to escalating taxes contributing to economic setbacks. Ely received a judicial warning for his actions. But, in April, a mob of laborers and farmers from the hill towns descended on Northampton and demanded cessation of the courts. The local Northampton militia turned back the rioters, and Ely confessed to his part, was fined for fomenting rebellion, and jailed for six months.⁴³

supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

⁴¹ "Spontoon," Accession No. 71258, "The Price of Freedom: Americans at War," Division of Military History and Diplomacy, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian at <https://amhistory.si.edu/militaryhistory/collection/object.asp?ID=703>

⁴² Rose, Daniel, Jr. Private, Capt. Benjamin Barns's co., Col. David Moseley's (Hampshire Co.) regt.; service, 6 days; company marched to quell the mob at Northampton June 12 and June 16, 1782; and was allowed horse rations. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co. State Printers, 1905), Vol. 13, 568 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

Hereafter, *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13. Daniel Rose, Jr. appears to have served at North Castle in Westchester County in 1776. See also, "Ross, Daniel (also given Daniel, Jr.). Receipt given to Benjamin Heywood Paymaster, 4th regt., dated Camp Mount Washington, Sept. 30, 1776, signed by said Ross and others belonging to Capt. Barns's co., for wages, etc., due prior to Jan. 1, 1776; also, Private, Capt. Thomas Barns's (5th) co., Lieut. Col. Thomas Nixon's (5th) regt.; regimental return dated North Castle, Nov. 9, 1776; also, company receipts for wages for Sept. - Dec., 1776." *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 582 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=592&q1=Rose>

For more on Daniel Rose, Jr., see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:15, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁴³ The Northampton 'mob' was part of a series of riotous actions escalating in 1787 when "Mr. Shay" detained two Granville men in Granville Center (Wilson, 135) in 1787; and four thousand rebellious troops led by American Revolutionary War veteran Daniel Shay, unsuccessfully attempted to capture the U.S. Arsenal at the Springfield, MA armory and were controlled by State and local militia. It has been argued that the years of riots and Shay's Rebellion brought attention to a call for amendments of the Articles of Confederation, concerning Federal and state authority; and "acted as a catalyst for the Constitutional Convention." Leonard Richards, *Shay's Rebellion: The American Revolution's Final Battle*. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003) as cited in "Shay's Rebellion," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shays%27_Rebellion#cite_note-upenn.edu-5

However, the Northampton riots were renewed in June when the mobs broke Ely out of jail. Hampshire County militia were ordered to retake Ely “in Support of Government against those Insurgents who Endeavor’d to Overturn it;” and after negotiations with the mob, three hostages from the mob were jailed until Ely was returned to authorities. But, the hostages then refused to leave the Northampton jail. Twelve hundred Hampshire County militia stood up against the armed mob that descended upon Northampton to free their fellow mob members.⁴⁴ The militia included Captain Benjamin Barns’ company in Colonel David Moseley’s regiment, “that Marched to Quell the Mob att Northampton on the 12 and 16 Day of June, 1782.”⁴⁵ Jacob Baldwin was one of the men from Granville who marched with Captain Barns’ company.

Ensign Jacob Baldwin of the Congregational Church, Granville, 1790

In 1790, Jacob Baldwin was listed as an Ensign in three records. He is addressed as ‘Ensign’ when recorded as “Surveyor” in the “records of the Town Meetings” of Granville, MA for March 8, 1790;⁴⁶ listed with the rank of ‘Ensign’ in the Census of 1790 with a household of seven;⁴⁷ and is recognized as ‘Ensign’ in the Congregational Church record of July 5, 1790 reporting the death of ‘Fannie’, at age 5 y 8 mo., the daughter of “Ens. Jacob.”⁴⁸

Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, 1798

In the Baldwin family genealogy of 1881, Jacob Baldwin’s rank of ‘Lieutenant’ is mentioned, citing an inventory associated with the 1798 administration of his estate: “In this inventory, he is called

⁴⁴ Van Beck Hall, *Politics Without Parties, Massachusetts, 1780-1791* (London: Henry M. Snyder & Co., Inc., University of Pittsburgh Press, 1982), 188 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=ibVgwyYBHIwC&pg=PA188&lpg=PA188&dq=Northampton,+MA,+mob,+June+1782&source=bl&ots=7kQPmGoph-&sig=ACfU3U0laJ22BRiKPTMn8LoTaOFMiCLODg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwingJzrr8HrAhVBmeAKHRF8BLgQ6AEwEXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Northampton%2C%20MA%2C%20mob%2C%20June%201782&f=false>

⁴⁵ Henry M. Burt; Silas W. Burt, *Early Days in New England. Life and Times of Henry Burt of Springfield* (Springfield, MA.: Clark W. Bryan Company Printers, 1893), 595-596.

⁴⁶ George Livesay Van Deursen, M.D., National Number 17429, Application for Membership Sons of the American Revolution, March 10, 1905, Vol. 88. *U.S. Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Hereafter cited as Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

⁴⁷ Original record of rank and first name is almost illegible. Year: 1790; Census Place: *Granville, Hampshire, Massachusetts*; Series: *M637*; Roll: 4; Page: 228; Image: 264; Family History Library Film: 0568144 at https://www.ancestryheritagequest.com/imageviewer/collections/5058/images/4440869_00264?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=10a6038b9572fdf174581d546280f9a9&usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK430&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=65671

⁴⁸ Recorded as “Fanny”, July 6, 1790 in the West Granville Cemetery. See “Granville Deaths,” Massachusetts Vital Records Project, 177 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_D177.shtml from Vital Records of Granville, Massachusetts to the Year 1850 (Boston, Massachusetts: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1914). Also see “West Granville Cemetery,” File #1924” West Granville Burials and Notes 001,” 3 (of 34), *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1924> Courtesy, Granville Public Library.

Lieutenant.”⁴⁹ The inventory of June 12, 1798 was recorded June 4, 1799.⁵⁰ This Baldwin genealogy reference to the 1798 estate inventory became the modern source for Jacob Baldwin’s rank as Lieutenant and is accessible today in Hampshire County Probate Records, herein attached.

Following the accessible 1881 Baldwin family genealogy referring to Jacob Baldwin as a Lieutenant in his estate inventory papers of 1798-1799, the applications for membership to the Sons of the American Revolution, prepared by Lt. Jacob Baldwin’s great-grandsons provided information concerning Jacob’s rank as Lieutenant, that wasn’t included in *Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (1896).⁵¹

John Russell Sampson (1850-1907) of Charlottesville, VA, the son of Rev. Dr. Francis and Caroline Dudley Sampson was a descendant of Jacob Baldwin and Lucy Sharpe Baldwin’s eldest daughter Mary, also known as ‘Polly’, who was born about 1789.⁵² Within months of the publication of *Soldiers and Sailors . . .*, Sampson indicated on his application of February 13, 1897 to the Sons of the American Revolution that he believed Jacob’s rank of Lieutenant (noted in the Baldwin family genealogy of 1881) was achieved during the Revolution or “afterwards.”⁵³

George Livesay Van Deursen, M.D. (1867-1937) was a “physician at Lowell, MA” whose name was listed in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal in 1917; and was a Freemason initiated in 1901.⁵⁴ Dr. Van Deursen was the brother of Lucy Van Deursen Dilley (born 1864) who was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Brother and sister were descendants of Jacob and Lucy Baldwin’s youngest daughter Lucy born August 6, 1797; and were the children of Reverend Russell Dudley Van

⁴⁹ Baldwin (1881), 326.

⁵⁰ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, Recorded June 4, 1799, Records Book R 19, Box 8-1:60-62 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:61> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889. Online database. AmericanAncestors.org. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

⁵¹ *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1896), Vol. 1, 519 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651332&view=1up&seq=563&q1=Boldwin>. Jacob Baldwin is listed in Captain Barns’ Company in Wilson, 319. Also see File #2327 Revolutionary War Soldiers, Granville,” *Granville History Digital Collection* pdf, Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/2327>

⁵² Sampson (1922), 36. *Find a Grave* memorial page for John Russell Sampson (15 Jun 1850–14 May 1907), Find a Grave Memorial No. 104176646, citing Maplewood Cemetery, Charlottesville, Charlottesville City, Virginia, USA ; Maintained by Ray Isbell (contributor 47188697) at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/104176646/john-russell-sampson> “Polly =Mary,” Traditional Nicknames in Old Documents, Wikipedia accessed at https://www.familysearch.org/wiki/en/Traditional_Nicknames_in_Old_Documents_-_A_Wiki_List

⁵³ Sampson, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1897.

⁵⁴ Dr. Van Deursen was listed as admitted to the profession by Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia in 1917. *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* (July 5, 1917), 26. For Masonic affiliation see Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons Membership Cards 1733–1990. New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/5061/images/41264_B132596-1083?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&usePUBJs=true&pId=318792 Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Mason Membership Cards, 1733-1990* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013.

Deursen (d. 1867), son of Peter Van Deursen who married Lucy Baldwin, the daughter of Jacob and Lucy Sharpe Baldwin.⁵⁵

Dr. Van Deursen stated on his membership application to the Sons of the American Revolution, dated March 1, 1905, that for his great-grandfather Jacob Baldwin, “The record in 1790 refers to him as ‘Ensign’ and in 1795 as ‘Lieutenant’,” referring to the records of the Town Meetings of Granville for March 8, 1790 and March 9, 1795, respectively. According to Dr. Van Deursen, the latter date marked the appointment of ‘Lieutenant’ Jacob Baldwin to the town office of “Surveyor” and “Sealer of Weights and Measures” in Granville.⁵⁶ In another, second reference to Jacob Baldwin, dating to 1795, Jacob Baldwin appears in county records (unseen) as holding a Tavern License as an Innkeeper; and it is not known if his rank of Lieutenant appeared in that record.⁵⁷

Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin as “Sealer of Weights and Measures,” 1795

The office Jacob Baldwin held in Granville, of “Sealer of Weights and Measures” still exists in Massachusetts towns today, according to Title XV, Chapter 98, Section 35 and Chapter 295 of the General Law of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.⁵⁸ The ‘Sealer’ is responsible for working “to provide a balance in daily commerce” by checking (other than today’s fuel) products that were also checked during the eighteenth-century, such as the net weight and pricing of food sold in stores.⁵⁹ As a Tavern Keeper and blacksmith, Jacob Baldwin was in the business of checking weights and measures on a daily basis for his own livelihood; and his appointment indicates the community’s trust placed in his judgment.

Jacob Baldwin’s inventory of 1798 includes “Scales,” and “13 tin pans and measures,” the entries reading more like household items for measuring spices or foodstuff in the keeping room than devices for community-wide measure, but could have helped provide that service.⁶⁰ His inventory also included a pair

⁵⁵ Emma C. Brewster Jones, comp., *A Record of the Descendants of William Brewster of the ‘Mayflower’* (New York: The Grafton Press, 1908), Vol. 2, 718-719 Republished by Forgotten Books, 2016 at file:///C:/Users/Owner/AppData/Local/Temp/TheBrewsterGenealogy15661907_10829858.pdf

⁵⁶ Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

⁵⁷ Wilson, 338.

⁵⁸ “Section 35” is “Comprehensive weights and measures enforcement in small towns, certification of sealers and deputies” requiring in “Section 35. (a) The mayor of each city and the selectmen of each town of more than 5,000 and less than 20,000 inhabitants shall establish a comprehensive weights measures enforcement system, subject to annual review by the director . . .” The 191st General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts at <https://malegislature.gov/laws/generallaws/parti/titlexv/chapter98/section35>

⁵⁹ Sealer of Weights & Measures,,” City of Gloucester, Massachusetts at <https://gloucester-ma.gov/257/Sealer-of-Weights-Measures> Also see “Sealer of Weights and Measures,” Westford, MA at <https://westfordma.gov/324/Sealer-of-Weights-Measures> ; Weights and Measures, Westfield, MA at <https://www.cityofwestfield.org/239/Weights-Measures>

⁶⁰ Abner Rose’s inventory, twenty years later, also includes “13 tin pans,” (see below) likely the same 13 tin pans, further suggesting he was living in the Daniel Rose House after Jacob’s death. In the Baldwin inventory, within two lines of the measures, there’s an entry for “Spice Mill, Choping [Chopping] Knife Scales & toster [toaster].” Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, Box 8-1:60-62 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:62>. Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889.

Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

of steelyards that were transportable balances on a rod for measuring weights, whereby “one arm carries at its extremity a heavy bob and pointer, the latter moving along a scale affixed to the stand and serving to indicate when the beam is in its standard position,” that likely reflected his role as “Sealer of Weights and Measures” for the town of Granville.⁶¹

Jacob Baldwin as Town Surveyor in Granville, MA, 1783-1795

Today, Jacob Baldwin is listed in DAR records as ‘Surveyor’ in the town of Granville in 1783, based on a DAR publication of 1947 listing Massachusetts town officers.⁶² Prior to the 1947 DAR publication, the 1922 DAR entry for Lucy Van Deursen Dilley, notes Jacob Baldwin’s role as ‘Surveyor’:

”Gr-granddaughter of Jacob Baldwin and Lucy Sharpe, his wife. Jacob Baldwin (1746-98) was surveyor in the town of Granville, Mass., where he died. He was born in Branford, Conn.⁶³

Lucy Van Deursen Dilley’s record and that of the 1947 DAR publication appear to be based on the March 10, 1905 Membership Application of Mrs. Dilley’s brother Dr. Van Deursen who recorded from the records of Town Meetings at Granville, the offices held by Jacob Baldwin from 1783 to 1795, as previously listed herein. Included was Jacob’s appointed office to collect tithes, a percentage, traditionally one-tenth, of income for support of the church and clergy, most likely for the recently constructed and nearby Second Church of Christ Congregational in the Middle Parish (West Granville):

“he was chosen “Surveyor,” March 19, 1783;” Tythiguan, March 15, 1784;” “Surveyor, March 8, 1790;” Surveyor,” and “Sealer of Weights and Measures,” March 9, 1795.”⁶⁴

The eighteenth-century surveyor in a township was often ‘Surveyor of Highways’ meaning the person charged with clearing the roads and, in some towns, charging a toll to pass through those roads.⁶⁵ Or, if a more literal translation were applied to the job description, the ‘surveyor’ could have been given the task of actually creating or overseeing the survey and map of the land of the township, especially when chosen

⁶¹ A steelyard is “A balance consisting of a scaled arm suspended off center, a hook at the shorter end on which to hang the object being weighed, and a counterbalance at the longer end that can be moved to find the weight.” “Steelyard,” *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, Fifth edition (Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company, 2016, 2011 cited in *Your Dictionary* at <https://www.yourdictionary.com/steelyard>

⁶² DAR Source: *Town Officers 1775-1783 of thirty-three towns in Massachusetts* (Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, 1947), Part 1, GRC, S1, Vol. 328, p. 151 at <http://library.nehgs.org/search~S0?/Xofficers+of+33+towns&SORT=DZ/Xofficers+of+33+towns&SORT=DZ&extended=0&SUBKEY=officers+of+33+towns/1%2C2014%2C2014%2CB/frameset&FF=Xofficers+of+33+towns&ORT=DZ&2%2C2%2C>.

⁶³ See entry for Lucy Van Deursen Dilley, National Member No. 61579 and her daughter Mrs. Edna May Dilley Stearns, National Member 61580 in the *Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (Washington, D.C., Press of Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1922), Vol. LXI, 198-199 at https://books.google.com/books?id=7HgZAQAAIAAJ&pg=RA1-PA198&lpg=RA1-PA198&dq=Lucy+Van+Deursen+Dilley,+jacob+baldwin&source=bl&ots=N_T2uZ_f6Y&sig=ACfU3U30qVw6OrZAK9KLM5bToze0UMfctg&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjMx_3MqfXqAhWulXIEHe-xB4UQ6AEwAHoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Lucy%20Van%20Deursen%20Dilley%2C%20jacob%20baldwin&f=false

⁶⁴ Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

⁶⁵ “Roads and Travel in New England 1790-1840,” Teach U.S. History.org at <http://www.teachushistory.org/detocqueville-visit-united-states/articles/roads-travel-new-england-1790-1840>

to be ‘Surveyor’ at about the time the Massachusetts’ legislature’s 1794 act required each township to submit a survey completed within the past seven years. Following the completion of the required survey of Granville in November 1794, Jacob Baldwin was appointed ‘Surveyor’ on March 9, 1795 and that survey was signed by the Town Committee of Granville on May 23, 1795 during his term.

Jacob Baldwin’s possible role in the actual job of mapmaker or ‘surveyor’, prompted by the 1794 act of the Massachusetts legislature, suggests he could have been the unknown, or a contributing, surveyor responsible for the anonymous November 1794 *Plan of Granville*, signed by Josiah Harvey and Samuel Rogers, of the Town Committee on May 23, 1795 (Addendum B8).⁶⁶ The Committee’s approval occurred one year after the heirs of Daniel Rose sold their house and property to Jacob Baldwin. Daniel Rose may have had mapmaking skills that he could have taught, before his death in 1790, to his younger neighbor Jacob Baldwin. The Rose to Baldwin deed was recorded on May 16, 1794, just six months before the undated anonymous survey, which carefully details the highway in front of the Rose-Baldwin House.⁶⁷

In 1794, Baldwin may have been assisted by Colonel David Moseley with whom he served to ‘quell the mob at Northampton” in 1782. In Westfield, where he was born, Moseley “was the first public surveyor of the town. His royal commission is still preserved by his descendants, and also his compass, used in running town and division lines. His book shows the ‘Two Hundred Acres lying on the Symsbury Road,’ laid out by him for Jacob Wendell, Esq., of Boston.”⁶⁸

On the 1794 plan, along the County Road at the location of the Jacob Baldwin Tavern, there is a break in the dashed line of the County Road. There are two more breaks, one west of Baldwin’s, presumably in the location of the Ezra Baldwin House (1763) and one east at the northwest corner of North Lane (referred to as ‘County Road to Blandford’ on the 1794 Plan) close to and across from the location believed to have been that of the David Rose House and fort (ca. 1745).⁶⁹ David Rose’s home lot has been placed in the vicinity of North Lane and South Lane No. 2, within sight of his brother Daniel’s home farther west.⁷⁰

⁶⁶ Dr. Josiah Harvey was recommended as Justice of the Peace by the three Granville Selectmen writing to Governor John Hancock in 1791. Plan of Granville, Surveyor’s name not given, dated November 1794. Massachusetts Archives. Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State. Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2227nq905>

⁶⁷ There is a record of ‘Maps’ that Daniel Rose was to be paid for by Major Lebbeus Ball of Granville, cousin to Daniel’s wife Achsah Ball Rose. See Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:10. Also see Deed, Rose to Baldwin, Book 31, p. 517 May 6, 1794, Registry of Deeds Springfield, MA. First Digitized 2015. Referenced, not illustrated or transcribed, in MACRIS file. For deed illustrated and transcribed, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1: Appendix 3, 56-57; 2.3: Figure 60. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁶⁸ “About Col. David Moseley,” Geni at <https://www.geni.com/people/Col-David-Moseley/6000000002369969796>

⁶⁹ Believed to be “built of stone in about 1744” on the hill across from the junction of Route 57 and North Lane on Benjamin Jones’ map of 1900 (Granville Public Library Historical Room), when two stone pillars still remained, according to the Open Space and Recreation Plan 2004, Town of Granville, MA, Section 4, 98, 159 (Map) at https://www.townofgranville.net/sites/g/files/vyhlf4471/f/uploads/open_space_recreation_plan.pdf Referenced in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:46. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

On “at least two forts were built in Granville,” Samuel Bancroft’s in 1744 and secondly, Deacon David Rose’s fort built of stone ca. 1745, “the only instance of a stone garrison encountered in Hampden County,” see MHC Reconnaissance Report: Granville (1982), 5 at <https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf>

⁷⁰ The Daniel Rose House appears to have been fortified with a stone foundation containing two portals that Bill Phelon believed to be two cannon ports “which could fire on parties approaching from the west. Located about 200

From the recollections of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes in 1833, it would appear that a newer ‘framed . . . mansion’ home for David Rose was built sometime about 1770 when Haynes, born in 1753, was old enough to help build it; and that it was located at the break in the roadway, seen on the 1794 map.⁷¹

The 1794 ‘break’ in the County Road (Addendum B8a-b) is particularly lengthy in front of the Baldwin Tavern, suggesting more headway for coaches, carts and horses, and a possible interest on the part of the map maker in that location, particularly if he owned the house as did Jacob Baldwin, who was also surveyor of highways, responsible for keeping those roads clear.

The County Road line was likely interrupted to designate the ownership of the roadway by the Roses. David Rose’s will of 1790 suggests his home was north of the County Road and states “one half of my dwelling House where I now live, and all of my lands lying North on and North of the County Road . . . said parcel of land called or known by my North home lot –”⁷² The inventory of David Rose’s estate also

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” (Bill Phelon, 2013) cited in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:3, 42-44. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> The Daniel Rose House was built in 1741, west of David Rose’s home completed thereafter with David’s deed recorded in April 1743, indicating his home had been built. According to Ms. Clifford, David Rose “lived in the area of North and South Lanes in West Granville.” The site long believed to be that of David Rose’s home, then covered with brush, was pointed out to Leona Clifford when a child, in the elm tree lot at the top of East Hill. File #1645: Leona Clifford, “Long Ago Days” (Part 3 of 4), February 1984. By Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990) originally published in *the Granville Country Caller* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/864> Also see File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, “Long Ago Days,” (Part 4 of 4), January 1988 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865> re: “A very large elm then standing sentinel over the whole area at the corner of now Rte. 57 and South Lane #2. As a child I could still see a ridge around a small square spot that I was told many times, marked all that was left of that original home. . . One story tells how the family dared not have a light burning one night when a new baby arrived for fear of Indians. However it is pretty certain Granville had no Indian troubles. It was mostly if anything, a hunting ground for them. Still the house was built mostly of stone as fortification.” Also, Leona A. Clifford wrote about the “last ruins of the old stone block house which they built for protection from the Indians” on Liberty Hill, opposite Bill Heino’s place. File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, “Long Ago Days,” (Part 4 of 4), February 1986 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

⁷¹ In 1833 (during the last illness of Rev. Joel Baker), the Rev. Lemuel Haynes returned to Granville at the age of 80 to preach at the Second Church of Christ Congregational where he had served as pastor forty years previously. It was the Church where Rev. Lemuel Haynes preached from 1781 to 1786; in 1785, he became the first black man to be ordained in minister in the United States. He revisited those he had known, who would have included Abner’s widow, Abigail Rose, then living at the Daniel Rose House according to census data. According to Haynes’ biographer, Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley, “he spent several days in visiting from house to house. . . In company with N. Cooley, Esq., he visited the old mansion . . . (where David Rose lived). Opposite to it there had previously been a dwelling-house adapted to the condition of settlers in the forest; the first story being built with stones, as a defence from the attacks of Indians, and the second of durable logs. Mr. Haynes said to his attendant, “IT WAS THE INTENTION OF MY MISTRESS AND MYSELF TO RAISE THE HOUSE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF TEMPERANCE, WITHOUT STRONG DRINK.” Pointing to a huge stone in the chimney, he said, “I assisted in raising that stone, and in placing it where it now lies.” He adverted to the broad, antique fireplace, where he plied his evening studies by firelight. He took a last look at the chamber which he occupied as his study after he commenced preaching the gospel. He walked over the fields which he had cleared, and ploughed, and reaped for many years.” Timothy Mather Cooley, *Sketches of the Life and Character of the Reverend Lemuel Haynes* (New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1837), 267. It appears the Elizabeth Rose (d. 1775) did not wish for those helping to build the ‘new’ house, at what was sometimes called a ‘cutting frolic’, to be served liquor.

⁷² Deacon David Rose bequeathed “one half of my dwelling House where I now live, and all of my lands lying North on and North of the County Road [Route 57], including the right that I have to the Cyder Mill on the same” to

stipulates land “partly on the County Road and containing about sixty acres it being all his home lot on the south side of the County Road . . . (underlined herein).”⁷³

After the State Resolves 1794, May Sess, c 101 required each town to submit a survey map made within the past seven years for the purposes of a state map – it would be compiled by Osgood Carleton and published in 1802.⁷⁴ The 1802 map included changes in scale made to the 1794 map; and a slight rotation of the 1802 map is needed for comparisons and alignments to the 1794 map, the earlier 1738 Dwight Survey and later nineteenth century maps of Granville.

A plan of Granville noting “The heights . . .almost turn the brain,” 1794

The 1794 plan was completed with skill, yet it appears likely the surveyor wasn’t highly experienced at map making. The distances of the 1794 map don’t align with the 1738 Dwight Survey that does align with nineteenth-century maps and present-day geologic surveys. In one description of the area in the township “usually called the grand valley,” which many old-timers believe led to the name of ‘Granville’ (rather than the Earl of Granville), the surveyor wrote that “the heights on each side are steep precipices that allmost turn the brain ~~brain~~ to look up them & in most places inaccessible.”⁷⁵ This handwritten description, twice writing the word ‘brain’, sounds like the thoughts of a local surveyor, possibly Jacob Baldwin, who completed the task for his own community rather than for pay in more than one location.

Although no surveyor’s compass or sextant was inventoried in Jacob Baldwin’s estate, a “Silver Watch” was listed. A good watch with a second hand was used by surveyors to determine latitude and bearings. A silver watch was carried by Meriwether Lewis during the famous Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803, specifically for mapping purposes; Lewis also learned how to use a sextant before the journey began.⁷⁶

his wife. See David Rose, Last Will and Testament, 1790; 125-2:2 in <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-2:3&rId=60662345#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org). Also referenced in Phelon Geske, PART 2.5:12-13 of 26 for transcription and illustration in Daniel Rose and David Rose Inventories, Will of David Rose. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁷³ See David Rose Estate Inventory, 125-2:11 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-2:11&rId=60662353#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org). Also referenced in Phelon Geske, PART 2.5: p. 19 of 26 in Daniel Rose and David Rose Inventories, Will of David Rose: Inventory of Real Estate of David Rose. *Granville Digital History Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁷⁴ Plan of Granville, Surveyor’s name not given, dated November 1794. Massachusetts Archives. Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State. Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2227nq905>

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Prior to the Lewis and Clark expedition, map making advisors in constant communication with Thomas Jefferson, recommended a small box be carried containing three necessary map-making instruments: “a good sextant, a well-made watch and an artificial horizon to measure latitude and longitude.” Meriwether Lewis owned a silver pair-case watch. See Silvio A. Bedini, Smithsonian Institution “The Scientific Instruments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,” *Great Plains Quarterly*, Winter 1984, 57, 69. Digital Commons at University of Nebraska – Lincoln at <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2810&context=greatplainsquarterly>

Jacob Baldwin arrives in Granville and marries, 1781-1787

During the American Revolution, Jacob Baldwin arrived in Granville from Connecticut in 1781, before beginning to buy land from Daniel Rose, seven years later in 1788, after the American Revolution and after his marriage and first child Heman Baldwin was born about 1787.⁷⁷

Circa 1785, Jacob appears to have married Lucy Sharpe, also spelled without the ‘e’ as ‘Sharp’ (ca. 1762-1833 Winsted, Litchfield County, CT).⁷⁸ Jacob Baldwin’s wife Lucy Sharpe was noted for her beauty, based on her portrait still held by the family in 1922.⁷⁹ Their first child ‘Heman,’ sharing the Biblical name of Jacob’s brother in Branford, was born about 1787.⁸⁰

Jacob Baldwin, Blacksmith, purchases land in Granville with peat for blacksmithing, 1788

According to MACRIS file information, Jacob Baldwin purchased small parcels of land prior to his major purchase of the Rose house and barn in 1794: “His first purchase of land was one-half acre in the West Parish in part from the settling lot of one Daniel Rose. At this time is the mention that Jacob was a blacksmith. Shortly after in the same year a second one-half acre is purchased for his home lot. As records indicate he later acquired other parcels of land to add to his holding.”⁸¹ Those records appear to refer to the inventory of the real estate in Jacob Baldwin’s estate, which included the “Tibbals lot,” the “Mountain Lot,” the Pynchon lot,” and the “Wood lot” (Addendum B2).⁸²

⁷⁷ The MACRIS database for GRN 33, Exhibit II states “Jacob Baldwin soldier, blacksmith, innkeeper . . . Jacob Baldwin came to Granville in 1781 at the age of 17. He was the son of Israel Baldwin of Branford, Connecticut. At the early age of 17 or 18 he entered the Revolutionary War to help defend the new nation. As records indicate he achieved rank of lieutenant while completing his duty.” “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1,” MACRIS, GRN 33 Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁷⁸ Record of the Baldwins’ marriage and the birth of their first children have not been located. See Adkins Family Genealogy, History & Heritage at <https://www.adkins9.net/family.php?famid=F2818&ged=Adkins.GED>

⁷⁹ The book *Kith and Kin* by Mrs. John Russell Sampson derives its basic genealogy from the Baldwin family genealogy and writes of Jacob Baldwin’s marriage: “His wife was Lucy Sharpe, the widow [by her second marriage] of Joseph H. (sic, should be W for Whiting.) Seymour, whose beautiful portrait hangs in the home of her great-granddaughter [Emma], wife of Judge [George L.] Christian.” Parenthetical notes added by this author. See Sampson (1922), 72-73 at

https://books.google.com/books?id=WXgJsnosYjgC&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Lt.+Jacob+Baldwin,+Granville,+MA&source=bl&ots=o84xn9Dwdl&sig=ACfU3U00BxMgfBaFuGJXTlxco1R_2btA_g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKUwJ0u9Dc6u3pAhVCIHIEHaFRBc0Q6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Lt.%20Jacob%20Baldwin%2C%20Granville%2C%20MA&f=false Judge George Llewelyn Christian was the husband of Emma Christian, mother of Frank Gordon 1895-1958, grandmother of Evelyn Carney Christian 1939-2019. See

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/28544946/frank-gordon-christian>

⁸⁰ Jacob’s brother Heman named his first born son, ‘Jacob;’ second born ‘Heman’; and his daughter was named ‘Polly’ as was Jacob’s daughter Mary. Baldwin, 350. Also see Geneanet website (2020) at

<https://gw.geneanet.org/dowling?lang=en&pz=timothy+michael&nz=dowling&p=heman&n=baldwin>

⁸¹ “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1,” MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁸² April 7, 1812, Court certified Appraisal of homestead and buildings on land containing 30 acres for Jacob Baldwin, Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Box 8-1:17 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:17> and Box 8-1:18 at

<https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:18> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889.*

The MACRIS files also indicate that the same 30 acres of land belonging to Daniel Rose III and sold to Jacob Baldwin, remained intact through 1985: “The property lines remain in contact as they were when Jacob died.”⁸³

Jacob Baldwin, not identified as a blacksmith in the deed, purchased his second one-half-acre, from Daniel Rose on November 3, 1788, recorded August 12, 1789.⁸⁴ Both of these half-acre purchases (first deed identifying Jacob as a blacksmith, not yet located); and particularly the second-half-acre of land (deed located),⁸⁵ east of Ezra Baldwin’s east line and due west of the Rose property, may have included part of the bog presently north of the Daniel Rose House. Bog peat, also known as ‘turf’ could be cut and dried to provide fuel for Baldwin’s blacksmith forge.⁸⁶ This nearby resource may also have been an additional reason for Daniel Rose III to settle and build his homestead in this location in 1741.

At his death in 1798, the inventory of Jacob Baldwin’s forge at Granville included two bellows, two anvils, eight hammers, three sledge (hammers); five pairs of (forging) tongs, thirteen chisels, blacksmith punches, pincers, and vices, 30 pounds of steel and 40 pounds of iron.⁸⁷

Blacksmithing as a reason for Jacob Baldwin’s interest in ‘heath’ noted on 1794 Survey

An additional fact adds to evidence suggesting that the November 1794 anonymous survey of Granville could have been completed by Jacob Baldwin. The map’s descriptive text notes a “considerable part” of the town was “heath covered with hemlock & other green woods,” and that “the valleys are fruitfull producing corn.” This is written in longhand across the map, east of the West Parish Meeting House in the area of the Daniel Rose House, purchased by Baldwin in 1794. According to the Merriam Webster Dictionary, a ‘heath’ represents “an extensive area of rather level open uncultivated land usually with poor coarse soil, inferior drainage, and a surface rich in peat or peaty humus.”⁸⁸ A bog would be an area

Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org). See Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum B2.

⁸³“Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1,” MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁸⁴ For Jacob Baldwin moving to Granville in 1781 during the American Revolution and purchasing land after the Revolution, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:54-55. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> transcribing the Rose to Baldwin deed from Book 29, p. 534, Nov. 3, 1788, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hamden County, MA, first digitized Feb. 3, 2020.

⁸⁵ Baldwin-Rose Deed transcribed in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1: Appendix II, 54-56. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁸⁶ “Peat: the Forgotten Fossil Fuel,” National Geographic Resource Library at <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/media/peat-forgotten-fuel/print/> Also see Thomas Hooker Leavitt, “Facts about peat as an article of fuel,” (Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1867), Appendix 293 from University of Michigan Library at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moa/AEL3989.0001.001?rgn=main;view=fulltext>

⁸⁷ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798. Box 8-1:61-62 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=33926&pageName=8-1:61> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*.

Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org). For inventory, see Phelon Geske PART 4, Addendum B1a-b.

⁸⁸ “Heath.” *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster accessed at <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/heath>

of such humus. Although Granville was not listed in surveys prior to 1867 of towns in Massachusetts with fossil-fuel producing peat bogs, the studies did indicate that “not a town in the State can be named where more or less peat does not exist.”⁸⁹

Jacob & Lucy Baldwin as Tavern Keepers (1791-1799) with blacksmithing and innkeeping establishment after Abner Rose’s Tavern ca. 1784

Jacob Baldwin acquired his first Tavern license in his own name in 1791.⁹⁰ In 1794, he purchased the Daniel Rose House and the Baldwin family ran a tavern at that location with licenses through 1799. The Daniel Rose House became known as the ‘Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin Tavern.’ Business at the tavern and the blacksmithing income were supportive of each other. While blacksmith work was done, a horse or ox shod, by Jacob Baldwin, the rider or owner could obtain a drink or meal at the tavern when waiting. And a patron at the tavern, might decide to have their horse shod sooner rather than later. Stage coaches and local wagon traffic could also stop for any needed blacksmith work and then visit the tavern while waiting; or bring overnight guests for available innkeeping rooms.

Jacob Baldwin’s blacksmithing establishment increased patronage at the tavern, roughly doubling that provided in years past by Abner Rose. This is indicated by the comparative amount of tableware, punch bowls, volume of barrels, and number of chairs in the Rose and Baldwin inventories, suggesting the increased number of meals and drinks for more patrons.

Precedent for the Daniel Rose House operating as a tavern had previously been set by Revolutionary War artilleryman or ‘matross’ Abner Rose who, about the autumn of 1776, returned from his service in the Continental Army, to his father Daniel’s home in Granville, with what could have been a life-threatening injury. A few days after the Declaration of Independence was signed, during the prelude to the Battle of Long Island, Abner was stationed at the first American battery on the Hudson to oppose approaching British warships. During action, an overheated gun carriage recoiled unexpectedly rolling over and splitting his foot up to the calf, leaving him lame for life. In 1784, Abner Rose applied for a Tavern license, which is not to say he may not have run an establishment before and after that year due to his injury.⁹¹

Abner Rose had begun his innkeeping days, possibly even before he obtained a Tavern License in 1784; and likely continued innkeeping or assisting with the tavern after Daniel Rose’s death in 1790. Abner may have helped run the tavern through Baldwin’s ownership and that of his widow Lucy Baldwin who ran the tavern after Jacob’s death in 1798, through a license of 1799, prior to her second marriage in

⁸⁹ Leavitt, 110-112 at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moa/AEL3989.0001.001?rgn=main;view=fulltext>
On increasing awareness of peat swamps for the most part in eastern Massachusetts counties, see Edward Hitchcock, *Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts* (Northampton: J.H. Butler, 1841), 145-146 at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/54509890#page/163/mode/1up>

⁹⁰ Town records indicate that Baldwin “was a tavern keeper from 1791 to 1799.” “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1,” MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁹¹ Wilson, 338. Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:13, 41, 46-48. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

December of that year.⁹² Abner Rose's estate still included five punch bowls in 1829, one more than Jacob Baldwin possessed in 1798, which suggests that Abner continued to assist with a tavern in proximity to the Daniel Rose House/Jacob Baldwin Tavern, and may have rented room, or worked in exchange for a room, in his family's former home for the most part of the next thirty years.⁹³

Baldwin Tavern ca. 1798 with twice the seating of the Rose Tavern (Addenda A, B)

Daniel Rose's 1790 inventory⁹⁴ included two punch bowls, twenty pounds pewter, pepper, tobacco boxes, a tea cannister, "3 cyder barrels," 9 wooden bottles, and ten Chairs. In David Rose's inventory of 1793, there were nine cider barrels counted, presumably at the Cider Mill in which he owned a share; the three barrels in his brother Daniel's inventory of 1790 were presumably inherited by Abner who also owned three barrels in his inventory of 1829.⁹⁵

Abner Rose's inventory (Addendum A1-3) also included 13 chairs (three more than his father owned), 13 tin pans (the same number of tin pans owned by Jacob Baldwin in 1798), two tea pots, one tea kettle, two dozen plates, one pewter platter, "tumbly & wine glasses," and 6 glass bottles,⁹⁶ indicating the seating of about one dozen patrons during Abner's tavern-keeping days before, and possibly after, selling his father Daniel's home to Jacob Baldwin.

The estate inventory of Jacob Baldwin taken in June 1798 (Addenda B1-7; D1-2) indicates a greater number of customers at the inn than Abner Rose's inventory suggests for his father's home, or for the period that he may have continued to help at the Baldwin Tavern. Jacob's estate included "2 platters, 50 plates, 4 pots;" "2 1/2 setts teacups;" "4 punch bowls," and for hot beverages, one coffee pot, two "kittles," one tea kettle, and "one Brass kettle."⁹⁷ Guests at the Jacob Baldwin Tavern could find "5 Windsor Chairs

⁹² Wilson, 338-339. Also see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:43, 47. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁹³ See Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum A2a-c (illustrated). Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:47-48; 51-52. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁹⁴ Daniel Rose Inventory, 1790, 125-1.12. Hampshire County, MA Probate File Papers, 1660-1889. See Phelon Geske, PART 2.5: p. 8 of 26 in Daniel and David Rose Inventories. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁹⁵ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:46, 48. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

⁹⁶ Inventory of Abner Rose Estate, recorded September 8, 1829. Book 34, 443: [Abner Rose, no will; 9591; Abigail Rose, no will, Grant of Administration, Feb. 6, 1838: 9590]. Springfield Office of Records, Department of Registry Office, Hampden County Probate Records, MA. Now available at https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/9069/images/007705681_00164?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=465a1e89ff3a57dbd1d1ecb8f3051a6b&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK643&phstart=successSource&ePUBJs=true&pId=6738639. *Probate Records, 1809-1881, Hampden County, Massachusetts; MA. Probate Court (Hampden County)*; Probate Place: *Hampden, MA. Ancestry.com. Massachusetts, Wills and Probate Records, 1635-1991* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. Original data: Massachusetts County, District and Probate Courts.

⁹⁷ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory, June 12, 1798, Box 8-1:61-62 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:61> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

& 6 dining chairs” in addition to “18 chairs,” which indicated seating for nearly thirty patrons with plates to feed fifty, about double the capacity of Abner Rose’s establishment.

Following the Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate Inventory entry of a ‘Silver Watch’, the same line immediately included annotations linked by fluid volume measurements: 7 H^{hds} [Hogsheads], 14 Bbls [barrels], 30 gall. Wine,” followed on the next line by “30 Gall. Rum” . . . and an additional entry of a cask. Prior to 1824, each hogshead held 63 gallons of wine or cider; the hogshead was a large wooden barrel that measured forty-eight inches long and thirty inches in diameter at the head.⁹⁸

The appraised value of the tavern’s potations was more than half the value of Jacob Baldwin’s ‘Mountain Lot’ apart from the homestead lot. His yoke of oxen, cart and sleigh would have assisted in the transfer of the barrels into the cellar for storage. At the time of his death in 1798, counting the cask, there was close to 1,000 gallons, or more, of rum, wine and cider or ale on the premises.⁹⁹

Jacob Baldwin, West Granville Cemetery

The Congregational Church records indicate Jacob Baldwin died at age 40 of “putred fever” on February 16, 1798.¹⁰⁰ His age at death on the stone appears to be ‘40’ as recorded in church/cemetery records.¹⁰¹ Based on his birth date of 1746 in the 1881 Baldwin family genealogy, Jacob died at age 51.

The Six Children of Lucy and Jacob Baldwin of Granville

According to court documents, at his death, Jacob Baldwin left six children and his wife Lucy. Sixteen months later, she was appointed guardian to “six children,” on June 4, 1799.¹⁰² In the 1798-1799 early administration of Jacob Baldwin’s estate, his widow and all six children are named:

⁹⁸ A barrel represented about 32 gallons; a Hogshead of Madeira could represent 45-48 gallons; beer, cider 54 gallons; brandy 56-61 gallons; an English wine cask prior to 1824, 63 gallons. See 1911 Encyclopedia Britannica at https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica/Hogshead See “Hogshead,” Wikipedia, 2020 at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hogshead> and “Barrel (unit),” Wikipedia, 2020 at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrel_\(unit\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barrel_(unit))

⁹⁹*The American Instructor: or, Young Man’s Best Companion*, 1770 <https://archive.org/stream/2554018R.nlm.nih.gov/2554018R#page/n83/mode/2up> cited in “How Much Cider is That?” Pommel Cyder Blog, February 10, 2014 at <https://pommelcyder.wordpress.com/2014/02/10/how-much-cider-is-that/>

¹⁰⁰ “Granville Deaths,” 177 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_D177.shtml Death recorded (no source given) as May 1, 1798 at Geneanet website (2020) at <https://gw.geneanet.org/tdowling?lang=en&pz=timothy+michael&nz=dowling&p=jacob&n=baldwin&oc=3>

¹⁰¹ File #1924: “West Granville Burials and Notes 001.pdf,” 3. *Granville History Digital Collection* pdf, Granville Public Library Historical Room <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1924>

Also see File # 1928, Family Notes Ben Jones and Hattie Hall Moore before 1912001.pdf, 52 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1928>

¹⁰² Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, June 4, 1799, Box 8-1:14 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:14>. *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org). Note “five children” are noted in the MACRIS database, possibly referring to a document (unseen) dating to after the October 1814 death of Denizen Baldwin. “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Barse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place, PART 1,”

May 1, 1798, adm. Is given of his estate there to his widow Lucy, and June 4 [1799], she is guardian, children (824) Heman, b. about 1787; (825) Polly, about 1789; (826) s. Dennis, about 1791; (827) Russell, about 1793; (828) Fanny, about 1793; and (829) Lucy, about 1797. In this inventory, he is called Lieutenant. A division of the estate was made April 20, 1813, and the widow had then m. Joseph W. Seymour.”¹⁰³

While she was still resident in Granville, on May 1, 1798, Lucy was named administrator of Jacob’s estate; and on June 4, 1799, she became the court appointed guardian to their six children. The ages of Jacob’s heirs, were: Heman, aged 12 years; Polly, aged 10 years; Dennis aged 8 years; Russell aged 6 years; Fanny aged 4 years; and Lucy aged 2 years.¹⁰⁴ After Lucy’s marriage in December 1799 and removal to Hartford, other guardians, who were residents of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were appointed for the minor children with the consent of each filed with the court when each attained the age of fourteen, until settlement of their father’s estate.¹⁰⁵

By February 11, 1813, it was expected that the estate would be settled and apportioned to the six children as heirs, precisely one year to the day that the youngest of the six surviving children had filed guardianship papers, having reached the age of fourteen.¹⁰⁶ Court papers appraising the value of the buildings and homestead containing 30 acres for purposes of its future sale, were signed on March 25, 1812; April 7, 1812 and July 25, 1812, with the settlement appearing to have occurred about April 19, 1813.

MACRIS, GRN 33, Exhibit II, August 1987. *Granville History Digital Collection* at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹⁰³ Baldwin (1881), 326. See Phelon Geske PART 4, Addendum B for estate inventory and guardianship papers.

¹⁰⁴ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate: Lucy Baldwin appointed as Administratrix, May 1, 1798, Box 8-1:26; as guardian to “six children,” June 4, 1799, Box 8-1:14 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:14> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

¹⁰⁵ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate: Guardianship of Heman Baldwin then age fourteen, living in Hartford, coming before Justice of the Peace Josiah Harvey to choose Elihu Adkins, Box 8-1:24 (October 31, 1803); Elihu Adkins allowed to be guardian to Heman Baldwin, Box 8-1:12 (February 7, 1804); Request by Elihu Adkins for Heman’s one-sixth of the estate to be held in in severalty, Box 8-1:15 (January 20, 1808); Guardianship for Dennis Baldwin aged fourteen by John Phelps, Gent. of Granville, Box 8-1:42 (September 2, 1805); 56 (October 1, 1805); for Russell Baldwin aged fourteen by John Phelps, Box 8-1:22 (January 7, 1808); guardianship of Fanny who turned age 14 on September 1, 1809 by Deacon Elihu Adkins, Box 8-1:45 (June 21, 1810); Recording Jacob Baldwin’s children and their appointed Guardians as residents of Massachusetts: John Phelps, guardian of Dennis and Russell Baldwin; daughter Mary Baldwin (of age); Elihu Adkins, attending for Haman Baldwin (of age) and also guardian of Fanny. Box 8-1:52 (July 16, 1811) at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:52> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

¹⁰⁶ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Guardianship of Lucy Baldwin, aged fourteen, by Elihu Adkins, Box 8-1:35, (Feb. 11, 1812); 39 (Feb. 11, 1812); determination of administration Box 8-1: 37 (Feb. 11, 1812); and sale, Box 8-1:46-47 (February 11, 1812) at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:47> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

The estate settlement warrant of April 20, 1813; was finalized May 7, 1813; and outlined the division of the house and land, beginning with halves of the house and land divided between the two oldest sons Heman and Dennis Baldwin, with each of the six heirs receiving an equal apportionment equivalent to \$294.¹⁰⁷

It would appear the homestead was not sold in May 1813 and may have been occupied by Abner and Abigail Rose, up until the latter's death in 1839, before the Baker family purchased the home in the mid-1840s.¹⁰⁸

Heman Baldwin was born about 1787 (died 1873); Mary was born about 1789 (date of death unknown); Dennis was born August 22, 1791;¹⁰⁹ and Russell was born about 1793 (died 1832?).¹¹⁰ Jacob and Lucy's second daughter named Fanny, born about 1795, appears to have been named after his first daughter 'Fannie'/Fanny, who died in 1790, according to Church records that also mention an unnamed daughter, apparently Lucy, born to Jacob and Lucy on August 6, 1797, about six months before her father died.¹¹¹

In her book, *Kith and Kin* (1922), widow Mrs. Russell Sampson wrote for her children:

“Jacob and Lucy Baldwin had six children: 1. Heman, who removed to Richmond in 1815. Many descendants: Lyons, Sweets, Kendalls, Wards, Tabbs, Kents, Dickinson . . . 2. Mary . . . your great-grandmother, Mrs. Dudley. 3. Dennison killed in battle on U.S. man of war 'Peacock' October 10, 1814. 4. Russell, died unmarried in Gainesville, GA. 5. Fanny married Jesse Read. 6. Lucy married George Van Deursen.”¹¹²

¹⁰⁷ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Hampshire County Probate Records, Box 8-1: 17 (April 7, 1812), 18 (valued at \$2,435 on March 25, 1812), 33 (July 25, 1812); 28-31 (Dec. 31, 1812, Jan. 7, 1813, [30] April 19, 1813); 1-6 (warrant apportioning estate, April 20, 1813, May 7, 1813) at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image/?pageName=8-1:6&volumeId=33926> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

¹⁰⁸ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:47-48. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

¹⁰⁹ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Hampshire County Probate Records: John Phelps Appointed Guardian for Dennis Baldwin at age fourteen, September 2, 1805, Box 8-1:42 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image/?pageName=8-1:42&volumeId=33926> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

¹¹⁰ Based on the Appointment paper of Lucy Baldwin as Guardian, June 4, 1799, genealogist C.C. Baldwin computed the children's ages. He refers to Mary as 'Polly' and omitted inclusion of Denis Baldwin's precise date of birth testified to in his specific guardianship appointment of 1805 (see above). Baldwin (1881), 326.

¹¹¹ Congregational Church Records, "Granville Births," 14 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_B014.shtml

¹¹² Sampson (1922), 73 at https://books.google.com/books?id=WXgJsnosYjgC&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Lt.+Jacob+Baldwin,+Granville,+MA&source=bl&ots=o84xn9Dwdl&sig=ACfU3U00BxMgfBaFuGJXTlxco1R_2btA_g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKUwJ0u9Dc6u3pAhVCIHIEHaFRBc0Q6AEwAXoECAkQAO#v=onepage&q=Lt.%20Jacob%20Baldwin%2C%20Granville%2C%20MA&f=false

Francis Baldwin Read (August 1, 1795-January 1, 1875) was “Fanny,” who married Jesse Read (as noted by Mrs. Sampson) on August 9, 1821, and they had six children.¹¹³

There appears to be an error in Mrs. Sampson’s writeup: Lucy married Peter (not George) Van Deursen; they were the parents of George Van Deursen. A century later, of the two direct descendants of Jacob and Lucy Baldwin who applied for and became members of the Sons of the American Revolution, John Russell Sampson was the great grandson of Jacob and Lucy Baldwin’s eldest daughter Mary also known as ‘Polly’; and George Van Deursen was the great-grandson of their youngest child, Lucy Baldwin.

Lucy Baldwin remarries, 1799

According to Congregational Church records, Jacob’s widow Lucy married Joseph Whiton/Whiting Seymour (1762-1815) of Hartford on December 22, 1799 in Granville.¹¹⁴ Joseph Seymour was the son of Captain Zebulon Seymour and Ann Marsh Seymour of Hartford; and Joseph may have served as a corporal and sergeant in the Fourth Connecticut Regiment.¹¹⁵ Joseph Seymour was recently a widower in 1798. He was first married to Louisa Warner (1760-1798);¹¹⁶ and in 1790 he was the head of household in Hartford, CT with two children, a boy and girl.¹¹⁷

In the Census of 1800 for Hartford, Joseph W. Seymour was listed as head of a household comprised of three young boys (identified herein as Dennison Baldwin, Russell Baldwin and a third young boy) and four girls under the age of ten (Lucy Baldwin and Fanny Baldwin and two more female children); one male age 10 to 15 (Heman Baldwin); two girls ages 10 to 15 (Mary also known as Polly Baldwin and possibly a daughter of Joseph Seymour); amounting to a total of ten children of whom six were the children of Jacob Baldwin (named above in parentheses) and four the children of Joseph W. Seymour. Counting the two parents and one young lady between the ages of 16 and 25, possibly an older daughter of Joseph Seymour, a young relative, or a servant, the household of Joseph W. Seymour numbered thirteen in 1800.¹¹⁸ A son, future merchant seaman Captain James Madison Seymour (1804-1847), was born to Lucy and Joseph in 1804.¹¹⁹

¹¹³ “Francis Baldwin Read,” Find a Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/72825273/frances-read>

¹¹⁴ Lucy Baldwin (ca. 1762 Granville, MA-1833 Winsted, Litchfield, CT) remarried December 22, 1799 to Joseph Whiton/Whiten/Whiting Seymour (January 8, 1762 Hartford-September 7, 1815 Hartford) of Hartford. See “Granville Marriages,” Massachusetts Vital Records 1620-1988 Project, 95 at https://ma-vitalrecords.org/MA/Hampden/Granville/Images/Granville_M095.shtml

¹¹⁵ “Joseph Seymour,” Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War, compiled 1894 - ca. 1912, documenting the period 1775 - 1784 NARA M881, RG 93, Roll 251 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20766538>

¹¹⁶ Lucien C. Warner and Mrs. Josephine Jenung Nichols, *The Descendants of Andrew Warner* (New Haven, CT, The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1919), 708.

¹¹⁷ 1790; *Census*: Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut; *Series*: M637; *Roll*: 1; *Page*: 403; *Image*: 604; Family History Library Film: 05681. Ancestry.com. 1790 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. Images reproduced by FamilySearch.

¹¹⁸ “Joseph W. Seymore,” Year: 1800; Census Place: *Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut*; *Series*: M32; *Roll*: 1; *Page*: 264; *Image*: 146; Family History Library Film: 205618.

¹¹⁹ Regarding the son of Joseph Whiting Seymour and Lucy Sharpe Baldwin, see Adkins Family Genealogy, History & Heritage at <https://www.adkins9.net/family.php?famid=F2818&ged=Adkins.GED>

Joseph Whiting Seymour was head of a household of eleven children and supported his family with his work as a ‘joyner’ -- a ‘joiner’ was a carpenter -- in Hartford in 1799, the year he married the beautiful Lucy Seymour.¹²⁰

The Sons of Jacob Baldwin serve in the United State Navy (Illustrated in Addendum D)

Two of the sons of Jacob Baldwin and Lucy Sharpe Baldwin of Granville, who were born in Granville and lived at the Daniel Rose House, served in the United States Navy during the War of 1812. An interest in naval operations may have developed early in their lives. Abner’s Rose’s recounting of his injury during the prelude to the Battle of Long Island in July 1776 may have prompted Denizen and Russell Baldwin to have an interest in going to sea. Families with an attachment to the sea had previously lived in Granville.¹²¹ The Baldwin brothers’ younger half-brother Captain James Madison Seymour (1804-1847) was a merchant seaman.¹²²

It has been said that there were about 90 soldiers in the War of 1812 from Granville.¹²³ To be remembered with those soldiers and sailors were the Baldwin brothers. Although living in Hartford and New York, after leaving Granville, they continued to be heirs of their father’s home, not yet sold by mid-1813 when they were serving in the United States Navy.

In October 1813, the year their father’s estate was apportioned by the court and the United States was engaged in the War of 1812, Denizen Baldwin was a Master’s Mate at the age of 23; he would be killed in action in October 1814 in one of the most popularized battles of the war. In May of 1813, his younger brother Russell Baldwin at about age 20, was a Midshipman who, on June 1, 1813, would fight in the Battle of Boston Harbor when the dying captain of his ship would give his last order, honored in Navy history, “Don’t give up the ship.” Russell would receive his commission as a Lieutenant in the United States Navy in 1826.

Baldwin family interest in Granville continues after 1813

The precise date that the Baldwin home was sold is as yet undetermined, but census data indicates Abner Rose continued to live in the vicinity of the Daniel Rose House, possibly renting room in the house, or working in exchange for board, with a possible life tenancy, with his wife Abigail¹²⁴ and her relative

¹²⁰ Frank D. Andrews, comp., *Directory for the City of Hartford for the year 1799* (Vineland, New Jersey: Privately Printed, 1910), 24 at <https://archive.org/details/directoryforcity00andriala/page/24/mode/2up?q=Seymour>

¹²¹ The 1760 inventory of the estate of George Lason of Granville included a sea chest, eight sea books and a quadrant and Leona A. Clifford observed that “he could have been a sea captain”? File #1645, Leona A. Clifford, “Long Ago Days,” (Part 3 of 4), November 1983, Originally appearing in the *Granville Country Caller*, Granville Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/864> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹²² Adkins Family Genealogy, History & Heritage at <https://www.adkins9.net/family.php?famid=F2818&ged=Adkins.GED>

¹²³ Leona A. Clifford, “Long Ago Days,” (Part 1 of 4), May 1983, Originally appearing in the *Granville Country Caller*, Granville Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/863> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹²⁴ See Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum A3-5). Abigail Stebbins of Springfield was married to Ab(e)ner Rose on February 8, 1781 by the Rev. Robert Breck of Springfield. Abigail was born October 8, 1757, the daughter of Ebenezer Stebbins (1733-after 1766) and his wife Hannah Day Stebbins (1733-1767) who were married 13 June 1754. See <https://search.ancestrylibrary.com/cgi->

Francis Stebbins until close to Abner's death in 1829.¹²⁵ Abigail died in January 1839; her Stebbins family name is listed in the locale of the house according to the 1840 Census order of households.

Soon after Abigail's death and the 1840 Census, the house came into the ownership of Francis G. Baker, before he was listed at that location on the 1850 Census and on the 1855 and 1857 Hampden County maps of Granville.¹²⁶ There is a recorded date of ca. 1820 for the Daniel Rose House reported in the West Granville National Register Historic District nomination, based on Assessor's Records cited in the 1985 Legacy Inventory; yet the precise name associated with that date is as yet unlocated during this study.¹²⁷

Following the War of 1812, there was a period of extreme hardship and pauperism in Granville, worsened by frosts every month during the 'summerless' year of 1816 when crops didn't ripen and people depended on small birds to survive.¹²⁸ Any effort to sell the Baldwin home following the court settlement of Lt. Jacob Baldwin's estate in late 1813, may have been delayed due to these hard times.

Francis Graves Baker (1804-1881) was a farmer and the son of the Rev. Joel Baker, minister of the Second Church Congregational of Granville for thirty-six years, the longest pastorate in the church history. Francis and his wife, the former Charity Tinker of Granville, and their young daughter Laura S. Baker, born about 1835, moved into the house sometime between 1840 and 1850, about the time Francis' widowed mother Olive Curtiss Baker (1776-1844) died, based on the order of households in the census records.¹²⁹ Francis' daughter became a school teacher and in 1835, when his daughter was born, he monetarily supported the building of an Academy School in Granville, erected in 1837 that drew students from surrounding towns to its classes.¹³⁰

Master's Mate Denizen Baldwin (August 22, 1791- October 10, 1814), Killed in Action, U.S. Navy

Jacob Baldwin's sons Denizen and Russell both served in the War of 1812, which Russell alone survived to also serve in the Second Barbary War. The brothers are not listed in Albion Wilson's history of

[bin/sse.dll?indiv=1&dbid=2495&h=14982573&tid=&pid=&queryId=53f1dbed095e2fc40ed7e13364b615d7&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK708&phstart=successSource](https://www.ancestry.com/indiv=1&dbid=2495&h=14982573&tid=&pid=&queryId=53f1dbed095e2fc40ed7e13364b615d7&usePUB=true&phsrc=PUK708&phstart=successSource) Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. Original data: Town and City Clerks of Massachusetts. *Massachusetts Vital and Town Records*.

¹²⁵ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:47-48; 51-52. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> Francis Stebbins, like Abigail Stebbins Rose, was from Springfield; he married Chloe Bates of Granville in Granville in 1796. Francis and Chloe's son Francis Ball Stebbins was born in Springfield in 1799; and it appears that the couple were living with Abner and Abigail Rose, according to the 1800 Census; and for subsequent years. Francis Stebbins was active in the affairs of Granville, serving on a committee that wrote to President Thomas Jefferson requesting suspension of the Embargo Act of 1808; and represented the Town of Granville at the state constitutional convention of 1820 (Wilson, 82, 85).

¹²⁶ County Map: "Granville Map, 1855," with Hand-printed Inset of West Granville. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1227> ; H.F. Walling, Map of Hampden County, Massachusetts 1857 at 'Old Maps' website at <https://shop.old-maps.com/massachusetts/towns/hampden-co-ma-1857-town/granville-massachusetts-1857-old-town-map-custom-print-hampden-co/> Also see Phelon Geske, 49-50.

¹²⁷ West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Sect. 7, p. 5; Data Sheet, 4. Massachusetts Historical Commission: MACRIS at <http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?Mhcid=GRN.G>

¹²⁸ Wilson, 84.

¹²⁹ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:48-51. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

¹³⁰ Wilson, 254.

Granville, as Granville men serving during the War of 1812, because they moved with their mother to Hartford, Connecticut after her remarriage in 1799, but in 1812, their specific property rights to inheritance of their father's home were still awaiting the day that their youngest sibling attained the age of fourteen. Their specific apportioned rights were first set forth by the court in April of 1813.¹³¹

Jacob Baldwin's great grandson George Van Deursen's membership application to the Sons of the American Revolution in 1905, mentioned Jacob Baldwin's second and third oldest sons Denizen and Russell. Dr. Van Deursen noted that he had in his possession a letter from Denizen to his mother, written May 18, 1814, that was -- until the muster roll of the *USS Peacock* just located because of his statement -- the only known record of Denizen's service. According to Dr. Deursen:

"Dennis (or Denizen as he signed himself) and Russell (after whom my father was named) were both in the Navy during the War of 1812. Denizen was on board the '*USS Peacock*' when she captured the British Sloop of War '*Epervier*' May 2, 1814 [sic, April 29, 1814] and assisted the First Lieut. of the '*Peacock*' in taking the prize into Savannah. I have this from an autograph letter written to his mother from Savannah, May 18, 1814, but cannot find his name in the Naval records. His brother 'Russell Baldwin, was Midshipman May 7, 1813 [sic, May 17, 1813], Lieutenant Jan 13, 1825 [sic, April 28, 1826], re'd April 25, 1832 [sic, last letter before death is dated April 22, 1832]."¹³²

Master's Mate Denison/Denizen Baldwin: *USS Peacock* defeats *HMS Epervier*, 1814

The 22-gun sloop *USS Peacock* was named in honor of the American defeat of the British brig *HMS Peacock* the previous year by Captain James Lawrence, whom Russell Baldwin would sail with in June 1813.¹³³ Commissioned ca. 1813-1814, the *USS Peacock* sailed from New York March 12, 1814 to deliver naval supplies at St. Mary's, Georgia; and on a patrol off Cape Canaveral, Florida, April 29, encountered the recently launched (December 1812) British 18-gun brig *HMS Epervier* (*Hawk*) of "equal force." After forty-two minutes action, the *Peacock* defeated the British ship.

Immediate repairs at sea on the *Epervier*, prevented her from sinking¹³⁴ from the 45 holes in her hull, twenty within twelve inches of the waterline, above or below, taking on five feet of water. According to Captain Lewis Warrington of the *Peacock*, the *Epervier* was ready to sail by nightfall due to the "great

¹³¹ Wilson 328-329. Denizen Baldwin isn't listed as having been killed in the War of 1812, in Minot, 249.

¹³² Concerning the records of Jacob Baldwin's two sons in the United States Navy, Van Deursen added, "(These facts in regard to the two sons, are given here, merely as a matter of record and as showing the unfailing loyalty of the family.)" Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

¹³³ "*USS Peacock* vs. *HMS Epervier*," Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/art/exhibits/conflicts-and-operations/the-war-of-1812/uss-peacock-vs-hms-epervier.html>

¹³⁴ Captain Lewis Warrington Letter to Navy Department, April 29, 1814 in Exhibit C, 17 cited in *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy (In behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the U.S. sloop-of-war Peacock) Praying that the one half of the proceeds of the Epervier and goods, which went into the treasury by mistake, be returned to the officers and crew of said vessel, it having been decreed to them by the United States court as captors.* April 26, 1848. House of Representatives Miscellaneous No. 74 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=T2tHAQAIAAJ&pg=RA10-PA1&lpg=RA10-PA1&dq=what+did+captain+and+crew+do+with+proceeds+of+the+epervier?&source=bl&ots=BZxCB1Rh6F&sig=ACfU3U33sMqNcVHK3mURdz5CLj2dwXHDw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjN3q3lxsjrAhV-gnIEHdUPAFs4ChDoATAEegQIAxAB#v=onepage&q=epervier&f=false>

exertions” of the prize crew.¹³⁵ With only sixteen men from the *Peacock* to sail the prize,¹³⁶ including Denizen Baldwin, the *Epervier* was placed under command of First Lieutenant John B. Nicolson (1783-1846). The prize ship arrived at Savannah within two days¹³⁷ and was refitted and put into the American service as the *USS Epervier*.

The first Lieutenant whom Denizen Baldwin assisted and mentioned in his letter to his mother, was Nicolson who brought the *Epervier* into Savannah as a prize, despite significant damage during the battle, complicated by the fact the *Peacock* had to decoy additional British ships intent on retaking the American prize. When captured by the American sloop-of-war, the *Epervier* was carrying nearly \$120,000 in specie, and in addition to that sum, the sloop itself was valued at roughly half that amount upon sale as a prize.¹³⁸ In 1828, Nicolson would be promoted to Captain and be nominated by President Martin Van Buren to serve on the Board of Navy Commissioners. As one of the Navy’s senior officers, Nicolson would be known by the courtesy title of ‘Commodore’.

In view of Denizen Baldwin’s letter of May 18, 1814, from Savannah to his mother, concerning assisting Lieutenant Nicolson to sail the prize ship *Epervier*,¹³⁹ it appears Russell Baldwin met Lieutenant Nicolson and years later would consider, then Captain, Nicolson a good friend, writing to him in 1830 for support of his plans to obtain furlough to see the southern and western United States and Texas.¹⁴⁰

Leaving the prize ship *Epervier* to be refitted in Savannah, the *Peacock* set out on its second cruise after being commissioned, with its twenty-two, thirty-two pounder carronades (cast iron cannons) and two twelve pounders. It deployed to the Grand Banks, the coasts of Ireland and Spain, returning from the West Indies to New York, having captured fourteen merchantmen, sinking or scuttling them as necessary.¹⁴¹ Five months after the capture of the *Epervier* and its cargo of specie, the *Peacock* arrived in New York on October 29, 1814.

Sadly, according to Baldwin descendants, Denizen Baldwin would be killed in action on October 10, 1814,¹⁴² nineteen days short of reaching port in New York and four months after he wrote the letter

¹³⁵ Ibid. Exhibit C, 17.

¹³⁶ James Barnes, *Naval Actions of the War of 1812* (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1896), 191 reprinted by Project Gutenberg, 2018 at <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/57889/57889-h/57889-h.htm>

¹³⁷ John B. Nicolson, Letter to William Jones, Navy Department, May 1, 1814, Exhibit D, 18. cited in *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy (In behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the U.S. sloop-of-war Peacock) Praying that the one half of the proceeds of the Epervier and goods, which went into the treasury by mistake, be returned to the officers and crew of said vessel, it having been decreed to them by the United States court as captors*. April 26, 1848. House of Representatives Miscellaneous No. 74.

¹³⁸ Extract from American State Papers. Exhibit I, 21 cited in *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy (In behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the U.S. sloop-of-war Peacock) Praying that the one half of the proceeds of the Epervier and goods, which went into the treasury by mistake, be returned to the officers and crew of said vessel, it having been decreed to them by the United States court as captors*. April 26, 1848. House of Representatives Miscellaneous No. 74.

¹³⁹ Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

¹⁴⁰ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Captain John B. Nicolson, February 2, 1830. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0060, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636325621>

¹⁴¹ “*USS Peacock*,” Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Peacock_\(1813\)#CITEREFFarr1950](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Peacock_(1813)#CITEREFFarr1950)

¹⁴² *USS Peacock (I)*, From NavSource Online: “Old Navy” Ship Photo Archive at <http://www.navsource.org/archives/09/86/86518.htm>

(owned by Dr. Van Deursen who stated the letter was signed ‘Denizen Baldwin’ as in the estate papers) to his mother. Modern chroniclers have stated that news of the *Peacock’s* victory, “spread along the American coastline” celebrating the fact “that Warrington had won the day by defeating one of the finest ships in the British navy. Soon he was the toast of every pub and tavern from Massachusetts to Georgia.”¹⁴³

Accounts of the sea battle between the *Peacock* and *Epervier* were printed immediately. An account in the form of a letter of William Jones (1760-1831), Secretary of the Navy, addressed to the chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, transmitted three letters of Capt. Lewis Warrington relating to the capture of the *Epervier* by the *Peacock*, published in Washington City on October 10, 1814.¹⁴⁴ Eleven days later, Congress approved a resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to present to Captain Lewis Warrington, of the sloop-of-war *Peacock*, a gold medal, with suitable emblems and devices; and a silver medal, with like emblems and devices, to each of the commissioned officers, and a sword to each of the midshipmen and to the sailing master, of the said vessel, in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and crew, in the action with the British brig *Epervier*, on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in which action the decisive effect and great superiority of the American gunnery were so signally displayed. Approved October 21, 1814.¹⁴⁵

According to the Resolution of Congress on October 21, 1814, Master’s Mate Denizen Baldwin (d. October 10, 1814), ranking on the Muster Roll of the *Peacock*, after the Sailing Master and Surgeon’s Mate and before three other Master’s Mates and three Midshipmen, would have qualified to receive a sword from the President of the United States, James Madison, in testimony of gallantry and good conduct in the action with the British brig *Epervier* on 29 April 1814. One of the presentation swords inscribed with the name of Thomas Greeves, Master’s Mate listed after Denizen Baldwin on the

¹⁴³ Also for the observation that when first sailing from Great Britain the crew had bragged that the *Epervier* would capture an American ship comparable to, or greater than, its own size, see Alan Flanders, “Shipyard Commander was Hero in War of 1812,” *The Virginian-Pilot*, December 29, 1995 at <https://scholar.lib.vt.edu/VA-news/VA-Pilot/issues/1995/vp951229/12290750.htm> and James Barnes, *Naval Actions of the War of 1812* (New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1896), 191 reprinted by Project Gutenberg, 2018 at <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/57889/57889-h/57889-h.htm>

¹⁴⁴ United States. Navy Department, Letter from The Secretary of the Navy Transmitting The Official Account of the Capture of the British Sloop of War *Epervier*, by the United States’ Sloop *Peacock*, commanded By Captain Lewis Warrington, on the Twenty-Ninth April Last. Printed by order of the Senate of the United States, Washington City, October 10, 1814. Printed by Roger C. Weightman, 1814.

¹⁴⁵ *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy (In behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the U.S. sloop-of-war Peacock) Praying that the one half of the proceeds of the Epervier and goods, which went into the treasury by mistake, be returned to the officers and crew of said vessel, it having been decreed to them by the United States court as captors.* April 26, 1848. House of Representatives Miscellaneous No. 74, Exhibit N, 24 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=T2tHAQAAIAAJ&pg=RA10-PA1&lpg=RA10-PA1&dq=what+did+captain+and+crew+do+with+proceeds+of+the+epervier?&source=bl&ots=BZxCB1Rh6F&sig=ACfU3U33sMqNcVHK3mURdz5CLj2dwXHDw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjN3q3lxsjrAhV-gnIEHdUPAFs4ChDoATAEegQIAxAB#v=onepage&q&f=false>

September 1813 Muster Roll of the *Peacock*,¹⁴⁶ has been acknowledged as “quite possibly the finest Congressional Presentation sword of its type that has ever been brought to light.”¹⁴⁷

The captain of the *Peacock* was Lewis Warrington (1782-1851).¹⁴⁸ For the *Peacock*'s victory (Addendum D6-8), Commander Warrington received the Congressional Gold Medal and a gold hilted sword from the State of Virginia. In years to come, he would serve temporarily as Secretary of the Navy.

Letters of Administration for Denizen Baldwin, ‘Mariner’, 1814 (Addendum D9)

Following his death, Denizen's possessions were handled by his elder brother Heman Baldwin in New York.¹⁴⁹ In the letters of administration, Denizen's name was spelled as he signed it in his letter to his mother of May 18, 1814, as stated by Jacob's great-grandson, Dr. Van Deursen who had the letter in his possession in 1905.¹⁵⁰

In his letters of Administration, Denizen was referred to as ‘Mariner’, a title applying to a seaman responsible for navigation.¹⁵¹ This may explain Denizen Baldwin's responsibilities upon the *Peacock* under the command of Lewis Warrington.

Although there are no surviving naval records that Dr. Van Deursen could discover, or that existed online prior to this study,¹⁵² extensive research during the writing of this paper revealed, with the assistance of

¹⁴⁶ Dennizen Baldwin (spelled with two ‘n’s’) appears as Master's Mate on a typescript copy of a list of “Officers of the *Peacock*, (in action with the *Epervier*) April 29, 1814. (Resolution of Congress October 21, 1814)”; as does Thomas Greeves listed as a Midshipman. *Peacock* ZC Ship file, at the Navy Department Library. For this information, I am grateful to Dennis Wilson, Head of Reference Section, Navy Department Library, Naval History and Heritage Command, correspondence of October 22, 2020.

¹⁴⁷ The blade has the etched presentation: THOMAS GREEVES Jun'r, MIDSHIPMAN, EPERVIER CAPTURE 29TH, APRIL 1814." Michael Simen's Historical Antiques, War of 1812 Congressional Presentation Sword at <https://www.historicalarms.com/revolutionary-war-swords-artifacts-for-sale/war-of-1812-sword-congressional-presentation.html>

¹⁴⁸ He is believed to have been the illegitimate son of Donatien-Marie-Joseph de Virmeur, vicomte de Rochambeau (1755-1813), the son of Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, comte de Rochambeau (1725-1807) who arrived in Newport, Rhode Island in July 1780 with 7,000 French troops that would join the Continental Army in the defeat of the British at Yorktown in October 1781. The vicomte met Rachel Warrington, mother to Lewis, when he was stationed in Williamsburg during the winter of 1781-1782 following the Battle of Yorktown. “Rachel Warrington her Encounter with Rochambeau Created Scandal in Williamsburg,” Jamestown Settlement & American Revolution Museum at Yorktown at <https://www.historyisfun.org/learn/learning-center/colonial-america-american-revolution-learning-resources/american-revolution-essays-timelines-images/people-of-the-revolution/rachel-warrington/>

¹⁴⁹ “Heman Baldwin, a brother of Denizen Baldwin, late of the city of New York Mariner deceased,“ appointed administrator,” *Letters of Administration (New York County, New York), 1743-1866; Vol 012, 270, December 30, 1814. New York. Surrogate's Court (New York County); New York, New York.*

¹⁵⁰ Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905.

¹⁵¹ John Bouvier, *A Law Dictionary, Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States*, 1856 cited at <https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Mariners>

¹⁵² See Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum D6. NARA has a muster roll/crew list for June 4, 1814 in RG 45: Naval Records Collection and Library, entry 68 Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls for US Navy Vessels for the *USS Peacock*. I am grateful to Ms. Kim Y. McKeithan, Archives Specialist, A1 Reference Branch Archival Operations - Washington, DC, NARA for that record, as per correspondence of October 20-21, 2020. The logbook/journal of the *Peacock* for 1814 is in RG 45: Naval Records Collection and Library, entry 608 Logs and Journals Kept by US Naval Officers, March 1776-June 1908, item 31. The records are held here at the National Archives in Washington, DC and should be studied for reference to Denizen Baldwin's service. See Appendix L – Inventory of the Naval

the archival department at the National Archives and Records administration, a Muster Roll from the *USS Peacock* for September 26, 1813 to March 9, 1814 that lists Denizen Baldwin (Addendum D6).

Denizen Baldwin, spelled Denison Baldwin on the *Peacock's* Muster Roll, was listed as a Master's Mate, apparently selected from among other Midshipmen; and also considered a Sub-Lieutenant or a Master's Mate in the navigator's branch.¹⁵³ He was the ninth name listed, eight names after Commander Lewis Warrington and immediately after the Surgeon's Mate. Denison was entered into the muster roll of the *Peacock* on October 3, 1813 and appeared on board October 4, 1813.¹⁵⁴

These new discoveries were prompted by Denizen Baldwin's family retaining his letter of May 18, 1814 to his mother Lucy Seymour describing his assistance, praised by First Lieutenant John B. Nicolson, in assisting in sailing the *Epervier* to Savannah; his brother Heman Baldwin's description of Denizen as a 'Mariner' in the estate papers; and his brother Russell Baldwin's friendship with Captain Nicolson. These facts strongly suggested Denizen was close to a midshipman rank aboard the *USS Peacock*, a newly discovered fact found when the Muster Roll of the *Peacock* came to light. If he had survived the deployment, Denizen would have been a recipient of a sword from Congress.

Denizen's knowledge of navigation may have begun before he reached the age of eight in 1799, from the early tutelage of his father Jacob Baldwin who appears to have been responsible for, or contributed to, the drawing of the Plan of Granville in 1794 as the town's appointed 'Surveyor.'

U.S. Navy heroes learned of heroism in military service in the militia from their father Jacob Baldwin -- and in naval battle from Revolutionary War veteran Abner Rose

As the sons of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, Denizen and Russell Rose saw, at an early age, the weapons of war owned by their father. As an Ensign, their father would have carried the flag in front of the men of

Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library, RG 45. National Archives and Record Administration at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/inventory-naval-records-collection-office-naval-records-library/appendix-l-inventory-naval-records-collection-office-naval-records-library.html> Also see Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library, Appendix M, entry "31. Journal Kept on Board the U.S. Sloop *Peacock*, Commanded by Capt. Lewis Warrington. Apr. 1-Aug. 31, 1814. 1 vol. 1 in. Photostatic copy taken from original in possession of Rear Adm. James H. Oliver, September 1927. There are no entries for May 4-June 4, 1814 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/inventory-naval-records-collection-office-naval-records-library/appendix-m-inventory-naval-records-collection-office-naval-records-library.html>

¹⁵³ "Between 1800 and 1890 "mate" was also the naval rank now known as sub-lieutenant – master. By the first years of the 19th century, the prefix "master's" was dropped for passed midshipmen, to distinguish them from master's mates in the navigator's branch. In 1861 the rank of mate was renamed sub-lieutenant. Citing C.F. Walker, C.F. *Young Gentlemen: The Story of Midshipmen from the XVIIth Century to the Present Day*. London: Longmans, Green (1938), 188 in "Sub-Lieutenant," Wikipedia at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sub-lieutenant> and "Mate (Naval Officer)," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mate_\(naval_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mate_(naval_officer))

In the Royal Navy, Master's mates were experienced seamen, and were usually selected from the ranks of the quartermasters, who they supervised, or from the ranks of midshipmen who wanted more responsibility aboard ship. Master's mates were allowed to command vessels, walk the quarterdeck, and mess with the other warrant officers." See Master's Mate," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master%27s_mate

¹⁵⁴ I am grateful to Mrs. Kim Y. McKeithan, Archives Specialist, A1 Reference Branch, Archival Operations – Washington, D.C. for locating the Muster roll for the *USS Peacock* for September 26, 1813 to March 9, 1814, NARA T829, RG 45, entry 68 Muster Rolls and Pay Rolls for US Navy Vessels, National Archives and Record Administration, Washington, D.C., correspondence of October 20-21, 2020.

the Granville Company of militia that served in the third regiment of Hampden County. The ‘Spontoon’ as a symbol of Jacob Baldwin’s rank of Sergeant in the Company, was in their home with their father’s gun in its ‘hangar’ according to his estate inventory. Together with Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin’s spurs, these symbols of the American Revolution were a part of their daily lives as young children.

It is to be hoped that Abner Rose and Baldwin family neighbors learned of the well-publicized American victory of the *Peacock* and Denizen Baldwin’s part in it. The young Denizen had helped settle a score he may have learned of, before the age of eight, from Abner Rose who had fought the British on the Hudson River, from a New York battery. Lamed for life, Abner paid a high personal price for his patriotism. As a young boy helping out in the Baldwin Tavern while his father Jacob was at his forge, Denizen may well have heard Abner Rose describing the naval event that changed his life when his gun battery fired on three British ships before the Battle of Long Island in 1776.

Before the close of 1814, news of Denizen’s ultimate sacrifice may have reached Granville and his one-time guardian John Phelps,¹⁵⁵ Justice of the Peace. Thoughts of the Baldwin family were still very real: the Jacob Baldwin Tavern was sold by the family sometime after the estate was divided among the heirs, on the paper of court decrees, in 1813, at which time the court’s directive stipulated that the west side of the keeping room and house were for the use of Jacob Baldwin’s second oldest son Denizen Baldwin.¹⁵⁶

Finally, in 1848, following Congressional action, it was determined that the officers and crew of the *Peacock* were to be awarded the full value of their prize and the determination published under the title of *Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy, (in Behalf of Himself and the Officers and Crew of the U.S. Sloop of War Peacock); Praying That the One Half of the Proceeds of the Epervier and Goods Which Went* which went into the treasury by mistake, be returned to the officers and crew of said vessel, it having been decreed to them by the United States court as captors.¹⁵⁷ It is to be hoped that Denizen’s family may have received his portion of the prize proceeds.

¹⁵⁵ John Phelps was born in Westfield and graduated from Harvard in 1787; he is also referred to as the ‘High Sheriff of Hampden County’. He built his home in 1790 next to the Village Green and west of the Church in West Granville; practiced law and taught the law to others. Entry 22, Granville Bicentennial Tour Guide Book 1854.pdf, *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1292>

¹⁵⁶ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Estate, Guardianship Paper for Denizen Baldwin, Page 8-1:42; Paper endorsed “This to be returned with the advertisement,” and verso, Sale of the Estate by court order July 25, 1812, Box 8-1:32-33 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image/?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:33> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

¹⁵⁷ Memorial of Lewis Warrington, Captain in the U.S. Navy (In behalf of himself and the officers and crew of the U.S. sloop-of-war Peacock) Praying that the one half of the proceeds of the *Epervier* and goods, which went into the treasury by mistake, be returned to the officers and crew of said vessel, it having been decreed to them by the United States court as captors. April 26, 1848. House of Representatives Miscellaneous No. 74 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=T2tHAQAIAAJ&pg=RA10-PA1&lpg=RA10-PA1&dq=what+did+captain+and+crew+do+with+proceeds+of+the+epervier?&source=bl&ots=BZxCB1Rh6F&sig=ACfU3U33sMqNcVHK3mURdz5CLj2dwXHDw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjN3q3lxsrAhV-gnIEHdUPAFs4ChDoATAEegQIAxAB#v=onepage&q&f=false>

The Ships sailed by the Baldwin brothers (Illustrated in Addendum D)

The sea battle that Denizen Baldwin fought in the victorious *Peacock* to defeat the *Epervier* was popularized in American prints. In 1816, Boston engraver Abel Bowen (1790-1850) published popular prints engraved after the painting of the *Peacock* and *Epervier* in action, by English born American marine painter Thomas Birch (1779-1857).¹⁵⁸

Bowen also engraved copper plate images of other American ships, including those that Russell Baldwin sailed upon, notably the *USS Guerriere* and *Java*, each named for one of the *USS Constitution*'s victorious naval battles during the War of 1812.

Russell Baldwin served on the 55-gun *United States* (1797), the 38-gun *Chesapeake* (1797), and the 38-gun *Constellation* (1797) three of the original six frigates in the United States Navy authorized by Congressional passage of the Naval Act of 1794, as was their sister ship the *USS Constitution* that Bowen engraved circa 1813. The *Constitution* begun and launched in Boston in 1797 and victorious August 19, 1812 off the coast of Nova Scotia, capturing the British ship *Guerriere* in the War of 1812,¹⁵⁹ offers a look today at the war ships Russell Baldwin sailed; and is the oldest commissioned vessel in the United States Navy, afloat at Charleston Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Russell Baldwin (ca. 1793-1832), U.S. Navy: served from 1813 to 1832

At about the time of his father Jacob Baldwin's estate settlement and apportionment of April 20, 1813 was finalized May 7, 1813, Russell Baldwin officially entered the naval service on April 17, 1813; and was listed May 9 on the *USS Hornet*, as a 'Captain's Clerk', an appointment attributable, in part, to his fine handwriting, recognized by the *Hornet*'s captain, James Lawrence. As master commander of the *Hornet*, Lawrence had been responsible for the *Hornet*'s record of being the first U.S. Navy ship to capture a British privateer in the War of 1812 (the *Dolphin*, July 1812), and defeating *HMS Peacock* on February 24, 1813.¹⁶⁰ The Captain's Clerk was a "junior "civil officer" in the Navy who had a decent command of the English language, could copy the captain's out-going letters in a "fair round hand," and maintained files of all his employer's correspondence."¹⁶¹

The *Chesapeake* arrived in Boston for refitting on April 9, 2013, and her captain asked to be relieved of command. On May 20, two months after his promotion to captain, Captain James Lawrence, formerly of

¹⁵⁸ "*Peacock & L'Epervier*," Aquatint, by Thomas Birch. Acquisition No. PAD5849 by Thomas Birch, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London at <https://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections/objects/110000.html> and <https://collections.rmg.co.uk/collections.html#!csearch;authority=agent-2484;browseBy=maker;makerFacetLetter=B>

¹⁵⁹ "*U.S. Frigate Constitution*:" wood engraving circa 1813 by Abel Bowen. Stuart P. Feld, *American paintings & historical prints from the Middendorf collection: a catalogue of an exhibition* (1967), Metropolitan Museum of Art cited in The Met: Watson Library Digital Collections at <https://libmma.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p15324coll10/id/34672>

For view of *Constitution* under sail today, see CDR Tyrone G. Martin, USN (Ret.), "The Captain's Clerk," *USS Constitution*, Library of Congress Online Historical Collection at http://captainsclerk.info/special_photos/connst-2.html

¹⁶⁰ "*USS Hornet* (1805)," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Hornet_\(1805\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Hornet_(1805))

¹⁶¹ CDR Tyrone G. Martin, USN (Ret.), "The Captain's Clerk," *USS Constitution*, Library of Congress Online Historical Collection at <http://captainsclerk.info/clerk/clerk.html>

the *Hornet*, took command of the *Chesapeake*,¹⁶² and within three weeks of entering the naval service, Russell was transferred to the *USS Chesapeake* to continue to serve with Captain Lawrence. On June 1, 1813, the *Chesapeake* sailed out of Boston Harbor into battle with the waiting 38-gun *HMS Shannon*.¹⁶³ It appears due to Russell's handwriting continuing as Captain's Clerk on the *Chesapeake*, that he was "under the particular auspices of Captain Lawrence," as he described his position on the *Chesapeake* when writing to the Secretary of the Navy after the battle.¹⁶⁴

Russell Baldwin on the *USS Chesapeake*: "Don't Give Up the Ship," 1813 (Addendum D3a-c)

Just three weeks after the May finalization of the apportionment of his father's estate and while Jacob Baldwin's homestead in West Granville still belonged to his children, Russell Baldwin was an acting Midshipman "under the particular auspices of Captain Lawrence," aboard the *Chesapeake* commanded by Captain James Lawrence (1781-1813). Russell Baldwin fought in the Battle of Boston Harbor on June 1, 1813. Seventy-one of the crew were killed in action, at the last, fighting hand-to-hand on the quarterdeck, to honor the orders of their mortally wounded captain, remembered for his dying words, "Don't give up the ship." Captain Lawrence's words would become a mainstay order for the United States Navy.

With the surviving crew taken prisoner, it is not known how Russell came to reach Boston by mid-1813, following the capture of the *Chesapeake* on June 1, but he may have been 'exchanged', a word he uses, in lieu of the modern phrase 'transferred', in his request for orders sent to the Secretary of the Navy from New York on July 3, 1813 at the command of Commodore William Bainbridge whom he reported to in Boston. Russell requested permission of the Commodore to go to New York where he had 'friends'.¹⁶⁵ His brother Heman Baldwin first arrived in New York about 1811 when he was listed as a merchant at 31 Oliver; and in 1813 was working as an accountant on Orchard living on Stanton.¹⁶⁶

When Russell reported to Commodore William Bainbridge (1774-1833), the Commodore was a national hero, having served as Captain of the *Constitution*, defeating *HMS Java* on December 29, 1812, off the coast of Brazil where he ordered the *Java* destroyed. After the War of 1812, in 1814-1815, the United States built and commissioned the 44-gun frigate *Java*, named after Bainbridge's victory and Russell would assemble a crew for it under the orders of Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, with whom he would sail on the *Java* and join the Mediterranean Squadron.

¹⁶² *USS Chesapeake (1799)*," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Chesapeake_\(1799\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Chesapeake_(1799))

¹⁶³ Russell Baldwin, Muster Roll, *Hornet 1812-1913*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0099, *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department 1803-1859*, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624395467>

¹⁶⁴ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, July 3, 1813. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884*, NARA M148, RG 45, Roll 012, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635855811>.

¹⁶⁵ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, July 3, 1813. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884*, NARA M148, RG 45, Roll 012, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635855811>.

¹⁶⁶ *Longworth's American Almanac, New-York Register and City Directory for the Thirty-Eighth Year of American Independence* (New York: David Longworth, July 4, 1811; July 5, 1813), 13; 60 at <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/a6b5e0b0-1c12-0137-c965-65632a4f87b0/book#page/71/mode/1up>

USS John Adams: Carries Peace Commissioners to negotiate Treaty of Ghent to end War

On January 25, 1814, Russell Baldwin, received his official notice, and ‘secured a warrant’ as a “Midshipman, retroactively effective to May 1813, in the Navy of the United States;” he was ordered to report to the commanding officer of the *USS John Adams* at New York.¹⁶⁷ The order came from Secretary of the Navy, William Jones (1760-1831). Appointed by President James Madison, Jones’ leadership from January 19, 1813 to December 1, 1814 as Secretary was of key importance to the United States Navy’s success in the War of 1812; and has been called “instrumental in creating the U.S. Navy that stunned Britain’s Royal Navy in the War of 1812.”¹⁶⁸

Baldwin’s warrant as a Midshipman, tracking him for a commission, arrived with a copy of “the Navy rules and regulations, a copy of the uniform and requisite oath.” The orders befit the ship he was assigned to, the *USS John Adams*, named for the second President of the United States. Following World War I, a DAR publication described John Adams (1735-1826) as “always a devoted and intelligent advocate of a navy,” who “was responsible for compiling or framing “The ‘Rules for the Regulation of the Navy of the United Colonies,’ the source or basis . . . of all subsequent “Articles for the Government of the Navy,” . . . adopted by the Continental Congress on November 28 1775 . . .”¹⁶⁹

The *John Adams* was undergoing repairs at Boston when the War of 1812 began and was rushed to New York for completion. Due to the British blockade and a shortage of crew, the ship was in laid-up status until early January 1814, days before Secretary of the Navy William Jones sent orders to Russell Baldwin. The *John Adams* sailed out of New York under a flag of truce carrying to Europe the American peace commissioners Henry Clay (1849-1852), the Senator from Kentucky and Speaker of the House of Representatives who, with President James Madison, led the country into the War of 1812); and Jonathan Russell (1771-1832), the Rhode Island born, Brown University graduate who would be appointed to diplomatic positions by Madison and who would in 1824 support Clay in his run for the Presidency against John Quincy Adams (in charge of the American commission at Ghent). The *John Adams* arrived in Norway, April 14, 1814; and the treaty would be negotiated and signed at Ghent, Belgium on Christmas Eve, 1814, ending the two-and-one-half year war, and effectively opening diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain for centuries to come.

After Clay and the commissioners negotiated a peace, the ship departed for the United States on September 5, 1814 carrying dispatches, framing the Treaty of Ghent that would end the war by the close of the year.¹⁷⁰ In addition to the official dispatches that the *John Adams* would carry, was a letter dated

¹⁶⁷ Warrant to Russell Baldwin from Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, January 25, 1814. *Appointments . . . Miscellaneous Records of the Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0382 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624530177>

¹⁶⁸ Joseph F. Callo, “William Jones - Secretary Who?” from *Military History*, November 2012, cited in History Net at <https://www.historynet.com/william-jones-secretary.htm>

¹⁶⁹ Charles Richard Williams, “The History of Discipline in the Navy,” Reprinted from *United States Naval Proceedings: Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* (Philadelphia: Daughters of the American Revolution, November 1919), Vol. 53, No. 11, 658-659 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=8n0mAQAIAAJ&pg=PA658&lpg=PA658&dq=continental+navy,+american+revolution,+john+baldwin&source=bl&ots=fItxfulzxn&sig=ACfU3U3bekd139gDSdcvyo-Wq77rIPrX8g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj0s4bQ8fTpAhUASzABHenwB8w4Ch>

¹⁷⁰ “*USS John Adams* (1799),” Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_John_Adams_\(1799\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_John_Adams_(1799))

August 18 from the former President's son John Quincy Adams in Ghent to his mother Abigail Smith Adams, describing the negotiations for a treaty and beginning with "The *John Adams* is to sail from the Texal (North Holland in the Netherlands) on the 25th: of this month . . . I employ the last moments that will be left me previous to . . . departure . . . writing to you."¹⁷¹

Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin of Captain Benjamin Barns' Granville Company in Colonel Moseley's Regiment during the American Revolution

The service records of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin's two sons Denizen and Russell Baldwin in the U.S. Navy have apparently influenced Baldwin family members from 1902¹⁷² to 1922¹⁷³ to misinterpret that, in addition to serving in Captain Barns' Granville Company and Col. Moseley's Regiment of militia, Lt. Jacob Baldwin served in the Continental Navy. The records of the Daughters of the American Revolution have and continue to, recognize that Lt. Jacob Baldwin of Granville served in the militia during the American Revolution, not the Navy.

The basis for Dr. Van Deursen's statement was the Congressional record of October 10, 1776 listing twenty-six officers including a Lieutenant [J.] Baldwin with only a first initial, not the Christian name of Jacob. Later Congressional records and newspapers refer to Lieutenant Baldwin as [J.] and 'John' Baldwin.¹⁷⁴ To further this research, the American Philosophical Society digitized the diary of Dr. James Hutchinson for the first time. It reveals the doctor's handwriting matches transcripts now available, naming 'John' Baldwin as the Captain of the *Wasp* who rescued Dr. Hutchinson carrying the first dispatches from Benjamin Franklin in France to John Hancock and the Continental Congress. Captain John' Baldwin was a gentleman whom Hutchinson had previously met.¹⁷⁵ No further information is

¹⁷¹ From John Quincy Adams to Abigail Smith Adams, 18 August 1814," *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/99-03-02-2577> and <https://founders.archives.gov/?q=John%20Quincy%20Adams%20to%20Abigail%20Adams%2C%201814&s=111131111&sa=&r=45&sr=>

¹⁷² Jacob's great-grandson John Russell Sampson's 1897 Sons of the American Revolution application mentions Jacob Baldwin was a Lieutenant, but not in the U.S. Navy, that was added to Sampson's entry in the 1902 SAR Register. Louis H. Cornish, comp., *A National Register of the Society Sons of the American Revolution* (New York: Andrew M. Kellogg, 1902), Vol. 1, 274. Mention of Jacob's service as a Lieutenant in the Continental Navy, is continued in Mrs. Sampson's *Kith and Kin*, 72-73.

¹⁷³ Jacob's great grandson, Dr. Van Deursen completed his 1905 Sons of the American Revolution application, stating Jacob was one of the first five or six officers who received Commissions in the Navy with his name appearing Oct. 10, 1776 as Lieutenant Commandant, ship *Wasp* of eight guns. See Van Deursen, *Sons of the American Revolution*, 1905; George Livesay Van Deursen, Lowell, MA, 1905, National Number 17429, *Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Register of Members April 19, 1907 and Records of their Revolutionary Ancestors ...* (Springfield, MA: The F.A. Bassette Company, 1907), 122. Van Deursen's sister Lucy Dilley's DAR membership cites Jacob Baldwin's service in Captain Barns' company and Col. Moseley's regiment, with no service in the Navy. There is no mention in the 1922 DAR *Lineage Book* in which Mrs. Dilley's entry first appears, nor in the DAR's present-day data bank, that her great-grandfather Jacob Baldwin served as Lieutenant in the Continental Navy. "Lucy Van Deursen Dilley," National Member No. 61579 and her daughter "Mrs. Edna May Dilley Stearns," National Member 61580 in the *Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (Washington, D.C., Press of Judd & Detweiler, Inc., 1922), Vol. LXI, 198-199.

¹⁷⁴ Dr. Van Deursen's source was the about to be published, *Journals of The Continental Congress 1774-1779* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906), Vol. 6, October 10, 1776, p. 861 at <ftp://digitalpreservation.gov/pub/drstaff/lawmaking/JnlContCong/PDF-files/Jnl-Cont-Cong-v06.pdf>

¹⁷⁵ I am grateful to the American Philosophical Society for digitizing Dr. Hutchinson's diary for the first time to further clarify this research. Hutchinson wrote: "the *Wasp*, commanded by John Baldwin, a gentleman I had

available concerning the life dates or family history of Lt. John Baldwin. To date, no Navy records have confirmed the name of Jacob in conjunction with the appointment of Lieutenant Baldwin of the *Wasp*.

During the period 1902-1922, the publication of the Baldwin family's believed association of one of the first officers commissioned in the Continental Navy with the Lt. Baldwin Tavern also may have contributed to preservation of the home during the early twentieth-century.

Social patterns contributed to a high state of Preservation for the Daniel Rose House

The Daniel Rose House was recommended for further action toward the National Register by a review of 1985 prior to its listing in the West Granville National Register Historic District in 1991. On April 1, 1985, the annotated comments of Sally Zimmerman, Preservation Specialist, then of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, later with Historic New England inquired as to who the owners of the house, after Jacob Baldwin, were; and "how did it survive so well?"¹⁷⁶

Granville grew from a population of 682 in 1765 to 1,176 in 1776; in 1790, there were 1,974 residents in Granville, which was 400 more than Springfield with 1,574 residents. In 1800 Granville had "Only three less people than Springfield, which had 2,312 to Granville's 2,309 . . . Granville's population was half that number in 1900."¹⁷⁷ Preservation of the house may be partly attributable to periods of vacancy, noted in MACRIS files in 1985; and evident in twentieth-century photographs of the house.¹⁷⁸

Heritage of Military Service to Country contributed to a high state of Preservation

An ongoing community respect for the home's heritage is evidenced by its popular name, "The Jacob Baldwin Tavern." It was also the settling homestead of Daniel Rose, brother to Deacon David Rose; and the home of six Revolutionary War soldiers, with Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin as the sole Revolutionary veteran largely associated in modern times with the house, until William Brian Phelon's research in 2004. The Rose family answered the alarm for Lexington and Concord, April 1775; enlisted in the artillery before the Battle of Bunker Hill; participated in the Siege of Boston, 1775-1776; fought in the prelude to the Battle of Long Island, New York in July 1776; crossed the Delaware with Washington in December

previously been acquainted with. I welcomed him on board . . ." Captain Baldwin put his first lieutenant and two of his best seamen on board our ship, and as I had dispatches of importance from Dr. Franklin and others in France, he proposed taking me on board the *Wasp* and landing me at the first convenient place that I might proceed to Philadelphia express; I approved this plan and prepared for going on board the *Wasp* . . ." *James Hutchinson Diary*, February 26, 1777-March 16, 1777. Mss. B H97d.1. The American Philosophical Society at <https://search.amphilsoc.org/collections/style/pdfoutput/Mss.B.H97d.1-ead.pdf>

¹⁷⁶ Handwritten notes appended to the Massachusetts Historic Commission review with Statement of Significance by Sally Zimmerman, April 1985. GRN 33: "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹⁷⁷ *The Sunday Springfield Republican*, September 13, 1903, cited in 'Bits of old New England, Granville's West and Center' West Village's Resurrection," Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990), Long Ago Days (Part 4 of 4), February 1986. Originally published in the *Granville Country Caller*. *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

¹⁷⁸ "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

1776 to fight at Trenton; wintered at Valley Forge with the Continental Army in 1777-1778; and met with John Hancock in Boston near the close of the American Revolution.¹⁷⁹

The Home Front at Bedford, then Granville, during the French and Indian Wars

Events in the history of Granville that could have, and may have, been long associated with the home yet lost to time, included Leona A. Clifford's story published in 1986, about a David Rose family child who was born one night without a candle lit because of fear of Indian attack.¹⁸⁰ The event could have occurred during the French and Indian Wars. The Borning Room window of Deacon David Rose's brother Daniel Rose's, nearly adjacent, home faced westward, the direction from which an enemy could be expected to come; and from its high elevation on the western slope of Prospect Mountain Daniel's home commanded a defensive view of the surrounding terrain. Possible portals in the west-facing cellar wall support the concept that the house acted as a fortification during early settlement of Granville, as suggested by William Brian Phelon in 2004, who called his home, 'Fort Rose'. Six of Daniel and Achsah Rose's children were born during the French and Indian Wars – their firstborn in 1748 during King George's War; and if Ms. Clifford's 1980s story about a Rose family birth was ever once attached to the house, then it's interesting to note, that electricity was never added to this room, perhaps in admiration and remembrance of the Rose family's pioneering courage.

Women's history at the Rose-Baldwin-Baker House celebrated in Preservation on the National scene

More women's history has been attached to the Rose-Baldwin-Baker House through the legacy of the third owner Francis G. Baker (1804-1881). A needlework bedspread c. 1798 made by his mother Olive Curtiss Baker (1776-1844) became a source of needlework design in America for the century after its Centennial, through the 1970s when it was celebrated in templates for needleworkers; and researched in Granville by historian Helena (Mrs. Joseph) Duris at the Granville Public Library.¹⁸¹

Olive's bedspread was owned by Francis while he lived at the house from mid-1840 at about the time of his mother's death, up to about 1870, and was once part of the home furnishings belonging to the estate of his father Rev. Joel Baker (1768-1833) of the present West Granville Congregational Church. Francis' daughter, Laura Baker Wells, gave the spread, before its Centennial (1898), to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association in Deerfield, Massachusetts where her father went to live with her and her husband in 1870. The Association, supported by Laura for many years, opened their Memorial Hall Museum in 1880; Olive's spread was exhibited as early as 1886 and photographed on display at the Museum ca. 1904-1905 in what was the first ongoing period room installation at an American museum. In part,

¹⁷⁹ See Phelon Geske, PART 2, *passim*, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

¹⁸⁰ File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 4 of 4), Originally published in the *Granville Country Caller*, February 1986, Granville History Digital Collection at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865>

¹⁸¹ Margery Burnham Howe, *Deerfield Embroidery Traditional Patterns from Colonial Massachusetts* (Deerfield, Massachusetts: Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 1976), 121-127 with pattern templates. During preparation for Mrs. Howe's book, see Mrs. Sheldon J. Howe to Mrs. Helena Duris, May 8, 1974, drawing appended to letter about Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt with heart pattern. For Howe Letter to Duris, May 8, 1974; more of their correspondence; and Letter with notes from Helena W. (Mrs. Joseph) Duris (Granville Historical Room) to Mr. and Mrs. Gustave H. Suhm (Westfield), October 22, 1981 see "Baker: Family Folder, Part 2 (Also: Curtis and Bed Rugs)," *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/688>

because of its display, Olive Curtiss Baker's needlework became an inspirational piece for Deerfield's 'Blue and White Society' representing the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement in America, and in 1897, Olive's design long cherished in Granville, was adapted by Deerfield needleworkers to create a bedspread that, with its associated curtains, was one of their most expensive projects for their most celebrated commission for Phoebe Apperson Hearst, wealthy mother of newspaperman William Randolph Hearst.¹⁸²

The Granville needlework, once at the Rose-Baldwin-Baker House, was thus publicly associated with Mrs. Hearst while she was serving in the Mount Vernon Ladies Association as Vice Regent for California and provided funding for the restoration of the Mount Vernon home of George Washington. Her support underwrote installation of Mount Vernon's first electrical system in 1891; the drainage of a nearby mosquito swamp; restoration of the wharf, and the construction from 1894 to 1901, of a seawall to protect the estate for half a mile along the Potomac River. Mrs. Hearst's interest in preservation was notable because "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association was the first national historic preservation organization and is the oldest women's patriotic society in the United States. Its pioneering efforts in the field of preservation set an important precedent and have served as a model for many."¹⁸³

George Washington depended on the men of Granville

George Washington was aware of Granville from the beginning of the Revolution. At Roxbury Camp in the heat of July during the Siege of Boston, Colonel Timothy Danielson wrote on July 31, 1775 to Washington requesting the General rescind an order of July 15 that allowed a building to be used as a tavern, which meant turning out Major Lebbeus Ball and his men who were living there after they had made arrangements with the landlord for housing. Although tents were to be provided for the Major's men, there's no doubt their situation through winter, would have been far better with a roof over their heads.¹⁸⁴ Although the outcome is unknown, the surname of Major Lebbeus Ball, mentioned by name, in Col. Danielson's request, merited attention by Washington, whose mother was Mary Ball Washington. Although a direct relationship to Mary Ball Washington is not indicated by the Granville Ball family's genealogy of descent from Francis Ball of Springfield,¹⁸⁵ the Ball name suggests a possible relation.

At the Siege of Boston, were Daniel Rose III and his sons Abner and Russell Ball Rose, whose name carried on his mother Achsah's maiden name of 'Ball'; Achsah was a first cousin of Major Lebbeus Ball. After Major Ball escaped capture twice at the Battles of Saratoga (September 17-October 19, 1777), he carried a scar along the top of his head from a musket ball that struck him at Saratoga, an ironic fact

¹⁸² Suzanne L. Flynt, *Poetry to the Earth The Arts & Crafts Movement in Deerfield* (Deerfield: The Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 2012), 68.

¹⁸³ "Phoebe Apperson Hearst," George Washington's Mount Vernon at <https://www.mountvernon.org/preservation/mount-vernon-ladies-association/their-legacy/phoebe-apperson-hearst/>

¹⁸⁴ To George Washington from Colonel Timothy Danielson, Roxbury Camp [Massachusetts], 31 July 1775," *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-01-02-0127> [Original source: *The Papers of George Washington*, Revolutionary War Series, vol. 1, 16 June 1775–15 September 1775, ed. Philander D. Chase. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1985, p. 200.] Documentation of the outcome of the request is as yet unknown.

¹⁸⁵ Based on "Francis Ball (England abt. 1619-1648, Springfield, MA) parents undocumented: see Wikitree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Ball-192> examining Francis' "suggested," but unknown relationship to Col. William Ball (1615-1660) of Virginia, grandfather to Mary Ball Washington (1708-1789) at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Ball-463> Phelon Geske PART 2.1:31. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

reinforcing the family surname as a badge of honor, that Washington certainly was aware of. The Major and Russell Ball Rose were at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777 to 1778. Russell was ‘waiter’ to his relation, the Major, attending to supplying him in the field. In family narratives ca. 1901-1906, Russell Rose is listed as on the staff of George Washington at Valley Forge and this appears to have come from his daughter Rebekah Rose Packard (1795-1901),¹⁸⁶ who lived to be 106 years and was photographed alongside publication of her memories of her father.¹⁸⁷

An idea of Russell Ball Rose’s trustworthy position before his discharge (after more than three years of service), was the trust of Washington that Major Ball earned, serving as ‘Officer of the Day’ at Washington’s headquarters on two occasions in late August and September 1780¹⁸⁸ meaning his men from Granville, in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment were appointed “For Guard.” At the time, the General was at high peril on the eve of meeting September 20-22 in Hartford, CT, with America’s new French allies represented by the French General Comte Jean-Baptist de Rochambeau and French Admiral Charles Henri De Ternay to determine the future course of the war while a traitorous plot to betray West Point was on the verge of being brought to the attention of Washington’s trusted personal staff.¹⁸⁹

In his formal letter requesting the General to accept his resignation of command to see to his family’s needs, Major Ball signed his name as “Lebs Ball;” and included his “Sincerest Wishes for your Happiness,”¹⁹⁰ strongly indicating that he personally knew and highly respected the General.

¹⁸⁶ DAR Member 34558 according to Margaret B. Harvey, *Real Daughters of the American Revolution* (Philadelphia, PA: Guarantee Printing Co., 1913). Also see Johnston (1901), 196. On a Sons of the American Revolution membership application for Charles Miller Rose in 1968, it was recorded that Russell Ball Rose was on Washington’s Life Guard detail at Valley Forge, with reference to a publication, “A Brief History of The Rose Family in America: Honoring Those Men Who Served Their Country in War and Peace,” by Mrs. Flora Ely Weld, Mansfield, PA, ca. 1896 at Ancestry.com,

https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/imageviewer/collections/2204/images/32596_242398-00570?usePUB=true&_phsrc=PUK936&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=1062616

Russell Ball Rose does not appear on the list of Washington’s Life Guard. See Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:34 re: “In 1776, a call went out from General Washington for what later became known as his Life Guard of select men from each regiment (not just from Washington’s colony of Virginia) charged with defending the General, his baggage, the headquarters, its papers and cash, but Rose is not on that list.” For known list, see J. Farnsworth, transcriber, “Revolutionary Commander-in-Chief Guards List of Known Guards of George Washington,” Genealogy Trails at <http://genealogytrails.com/main/military/eliteguards.html>

Also see Harry Schenawolf, “General George Washington’s Body Guard and Life Guardsmen,” *Revolutionary War Journal*, Nov. 5, 2013 at <http://www.revolutionarywarjournal.com/george-washingtons-body-guard/>

¹⁸⁷ See PART 2.1:31-34. For picture of the daughter of Russell Rose -- Rebekah Rose Packard (1795-1901) and her obituary, see “Wonderful Woman was Mrs. Packard,” *The Times*, Philadelphia, PA, 5 May 1901, 8 at <https://www.newspapers.com/clip/41396147/the-times/> For “Russell Rose was promoted as an aid on the staff of Washington at Valley Forge,” see George W. Merrick, “The Military Record,” Papers and Proceedings of the Tioga County Historical Society (Wellsboro, PA: Agitator Print, 1906), 104, 106. See Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, *The American Monthly Magazine*, (Washington, D.C., National Society of the D.A.R.), Vol. 9, July – December 1901, 397-398.

¹⁸⁸ General Orders, August 30, 1780, *The Writings of George Washington From the Original Manuscript Sources 1745-1799*, Vol. 19, ed. John C. Fitzpatrick (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1937), 476

¹⁸⁹ Phelon Geske PART 2.1:31-34. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

¹⁹⁰ “To George Washington from Lebbeus Ball, Camp [Wayne, New Jersey], 17 October 1780,” *Founders Online*, National Archives, <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-03604>. Early Access Document at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-03604>

It is possible Oliver Phelps, a storekeeper in Granville, reached the attention of Washington through Major Lebbeus Ball and Russell Ball Rose of Granville. Oliver Phelps (1749-1809) joined the Continental Army and marched out to Lexington.”¹⁹¹ “He left the service in 1777 and, relying on his experience as a merchant, became Massachusetts Superintendent of Purchases of Army Supplies [in early 1781], a Deputy Commissary of the Continental Army; he came to know Robert Morris, chief financier of the American Revolution.”¹⁹² Morris’ grandson Henry W. Morris served with Lt. Jacob Baldwin’s son Lt. Russell Baldwin, sailing with a select group of officers on a dangerous voyage delivering an American built frigate to revolutionaries fighting for Greek independence in 1826.

In Oliver Phelps’ frequent communications directly with George Washington, the dateline of his letters, was addressed from many location, including Boston, Springfield and the town where he lived, “Granville,” indicating Washington was certainly highly aware of the location of Granville and of the men in Granville who were furthering the American cause. Surviving letters between Washington and Phelps indicate the responsibility of Phelps’ position as Deputy Commissary. In December 1780, Phelps was working to lay in a winter “Magazine” of salted beef barreled with “part of the Cattle forwarded alive” for the Continental Army.¹⁹³

With supplies reaching a low by spring 1781, Washington’s request of April 16, 1781 to Phelps¹⁹⁴ resulted in Phelps response of 2 May. He had shown the General’s timely letter, reaching him 30 April, to the General Court resulting in greater allocations of beef for the Army, and the expectation of forwarding “fifty head of Cattle” within three days, although he had also “been obliged to send a drove or two of live Cattle to Albany, for the relief of the western Garrisons—.”¹⁹⁵

Phelps wrote from Granville in February 1781, responding to Washington’s letter of 24 January, that it was his “opinion that the forwarding the live cattle had much better be done by an assistant of the Commissary General, whom I may have placed as near me as possible, and with whom I may advise as there shall be occasion—.”¹⁹⁶ One of the men trusted by Phelps to deliver, either the fifty head directly to Washington’s camp by 5 May, or the droves of cattle sent earlier to Albany for the Continental Army, was Deacon Justus Rose (1723-1781), brother to Daniel Rose III. The Deacon was the father of Justus

¹⁹¹ Finding Aid, Oliver Phelps Papers, River Campus Libraries, University of Rochester at <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/finding-aids/AP54>

¹⁹² “Oliver Phelps,” Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Phelps

Also see Finding Aid, Oliver Phelps Papers, River Campus Libraries, University of Rochester at <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/finding-aids/AP54>

¹⁹³ To George Washington from Samuel Osgood and Oliver Phelps, Springfield, MA, 15 December 1780, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-04237>

¹⁹⁴ George Washington, Headquarters, New Windsor, New York to Oliver Phelps, April 16, 1781 at https://www.loc.gov/resource/mgw4.076_0850_0851/?sp=2 George Washington Papers, Series 4, General Correspondence, Manuscript/Mixed Material. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, www.loc.gov/item/mgw427779/

¹⁹⁵ To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Boston, MA, May 2, 1781, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-05610>
On forwarding “a very beautiful Ox to camp” [New Windsor, NY] for Washington’s use, To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, 31 May 1781, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-05924>

¹⁹⁶ Phelps also appears to have involved Dr. Josiah Harvey of Granville in commissary work. See p. 51n242 below. To General George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Granville, MA, February 4, 1781, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-04753>

Rose, Junior (1760-1849) who wrote, “In the spring of 1781 our Militia Company was again called upon for a number of men to go into the United States Service – At the time, my father was absent on an expedition to the American Army with a drove of beef cattle.”¹⁹⁷ Deacon Rose returned to Granville in time to head north to bring back his son who had nearly died and was temporarily blinded from heat exhaustion on his march north to Ticonderoga; the Deacon died in September.

According to information provided by Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley of Granville, for publication in 1855, because of Oliver Phelps’ work as commissary, “for supplying provisions for the American Army, He received a letter from Washington as follows: **‘The comfort and even the life of the American Army is owing to the seasonable supply of provisions from your hand, for which accept my grateful acknowledgments.’**”¹⁹⁸

Surviving letters indicate steady correspondence between Washington and Phelps through the period of the Northampton mob activity in June 1782 when Granville militia, including Lt. Jacob Baldwin and Daniel Rose, Jr., marched out to quell the disturbance.¹⁹⁹

Military Records of the Tavernkeepers: Lt. Jacob Baldwin follows example of the Abner Rose Tavern

Those who opened taverns in Granville during the latter half of the eighteenth century followed the example of the first tavern keeper in Granville who was issued a license in 1755 to conduct business “in his house.” Granville tavern keepers and ‘victualers’ ran the business in their own homes in addition to their primary occupation be it farming or blacksmithing, as in the case of Jacob Baldwin.²⁰⁰ To supplement family income during the American Revolution and the years immediately thereafter, taverns in Granville were opened in the homes of those who were serving, or had served in the military. Two of those men who held tavern licenses during the war, Oliver Phelps and Lebbeus Ball, are documented as having direct lines of communication with George Washington; and by war’s end, in 1784 Abner Rose had met with John Hancock in Boston. Historically, there was a certain prestige associated with the tavern keepers of Granville.

Oliver Phelps moved to Granville in 1771 and opened a store in the former Rev. Jedediah Smith home, a gambrel-roofed residence very much like the Daniel Rose House, with a similar front entry door surround. While a merchant and commissary for the Continental Army, Phelps opened his tavern in 1778 “in his house” creating a place of meeting for the men of Granville and those he worked with, to arrange delivery of beef to the Army. From Granville, he spoke out on behalf of the farmers, urging Washington

¹⁹⁷ Justus Rose, Declaration, June 7, 1832, RG 15, NARA M804, Roll 2085. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files. National Archives, Washington, D.C., Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153658>

¹⁹⁸ Citing Rev. Cooley in Josiah Gilbert Holland, *History of Western Massachusetts* (Springfield: Samuel Bowles, Co.) 1855), Vol. 2, 63.

¹⁹⁹ To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Sheffield, MA, 19 April 1782,” *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-08201>

To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Fish Kill, NY, 20 June 1782,” *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-08742>

²⁰⁰ Wilson, 289.

not to impress cattle from the population, or the result would be famine.²⁰¹ After he was first appointed to supply the Army in 1776, Phelps' tavern opening of '1778' marked the first year that Phelps became town clerk in Granville, holding that office for a period of nine consecutive years from 1778 to 1786.²⁰² Phelps would become "a prominent businessman and was involved in state and national politics. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Assembly, a State Senator, and a member of the Massachusetts Governor's Council,"²⁰³ before becoming known for his large land purchases.

When Major Lebbeus Ball formally wrote his request for resignation to Washington in October 1780, he gave his reason as having to better support his family. Following his letter of resignation in 1780, Major Ball served again in the Granville militia in 1782 to quell the mob at Northampton;²⁰⁴ an encounter that Sergeant Jacob Baldwin also marched out for to defend the Massachusetts State Constitution. After his letter to Washington and through the end of the Revolutionary War, Major Ball held a tavern license in Granville in 1781, 1782 and 1783.²⁰⁵

Russell Rose was discharged by March 1780, following three years of service, in time to plant the spring crops at his father's farm in Granville;²⁰⁶ by 1784-1787, Russell had left Granville and was married in New York State to Lydia Orvis Rose (1764-1857) of Litchfield, Connecticut and they moved to Tioga County, Pennsylvania; his daughter Rebekah Rose Packard who would live to be 106 years old, dying in 1901 was born in 1795;²⁰⁷ Abner Rose, artilleryman and matross, received his tavern license in 1784, but his business likely slackened due to an outbreak of smallpox in Granville in 1784-1785.²⁰⁸

In 1794 when Lt. Jacob Baldwin, a blacksmith by trade, purchased the Daniel Rose House, there were six taverns in Granville, including his own. Granville historian Albion Wilson observed that taverns were where, "public opinion was in large measure formed ... Those who kept taverns were the most progressive and prosperous citizens of the community."²⁰⁹

²⁰¹ For Oliver Phelps' House, see PART 4, Addendum C1 and "Smith-Phelps House, 1757," *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/578>

To George Washington from Oliver Phelps, Granville, MA, February 4, 1781, *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-04753>

²⁰² Wilson, 131, 316.

²⁰³ Marian S. Henry, "The Phelps-Gorham Purchase, From American Ancestors," New England Historic Genealogical Society, February 25, 2000 at

<https://web.archive.org/web/20140227102401/http://www.americanancestors.org/the-phelps-gorham-purchase/>

²⁰⁴ "Lebbeus Ball," *Participants in the Battles of Saratoga*, NYGenWeb Project, coordinated by Heritage Hunters of Saratoga County, NY at <http://saratoganygenweb.com/batlba.htm>

²⁰⁵ Wilson, 338.

²⁰⁶ On March 1780 discharge, see *Soldiers and Sailors* . . . Vol. 12, 385; re: January 1780 discharge, see List of Massachusetts Troops, 1776-1783 Records of Military Operations and Service Officers and Enlisted Men, Vol. 3. NARA M853, RG 93, Roll 0014. Numbered record books include indexes, records of military operations and service, records of accounts, and supply records at National Archives, Washington, D.C., Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/286762882?terms=war.us.russell.revolutionary.rose>

²⁰⁷ Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Pension W 5718, NARA M804, RG 15, Roll 2085, Fold 3:22 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153873>

²⁰⁸ Wilson, 338 (license), 74.

²⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 289, 338.

Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin at Granville and his sons continue legacy of American Independence

Lieutenant Baldwin's legacy as a soldier of the American Revolution resulted in his name associated with the Daniel Rose House, referred to in years to come as 'The Jacob Baldwin Tavern', a place name that may have contributed to its state of preservation. In addition to his militia service in the Granville Company, the military service of his Granville-born sons in the U.S. Navy, added to the Baldwin family legacy. Jacob's second-oldest son Denizen Baldwin, Master's Mate (an officer), fought in one of the most popularized American naval victories in the War of 1812 and in 1814, the year he was killed in action, merited what has since been called the finest Congressional presentation sword known.

Jacob Baldwin's third oldest son acting Midshipman, later Lieutenant, Russell Baldwin was aboard the *USS Chesapeake* when the command "Don't give up the ship" was given by his mortally wounded captain in the Battle of Boston Harbor. Russell survived the battle and would sail three of the first six frigates of the United States Navy, the *USS United States*, the *Constellation* and the *Chesapeake* – the sister ships to the *USS Constitution*, all authorized by Congress with the Naval Act of 1794. He served in the Mediterranean and Pacific Squadrons of the U.S. Navy; and met former and future governors and senators of the United States who served as Secretaries of the Navy. He was an officer on ships with diplomatic missions, delivering peace commissioners to Europe to sign the Treaty of Ghent to end the War of 1812; carrying the American minister to Russia in 1818; and participating in a dangerous mission off the record books in 1826, sailing with a representative of the Greek revolutionary government, to deliver a frigate that helped revolutionaries achieve independence for what is now modern-day Greece.

Possible Masonic Lodge at the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House contributes to community appreciation for historic significance

Jacob Baldwin's military record in Granville is recorded as a Sergeant, Ensign and Lieutenant; and it is not known if he were a Freemason in point of the fact that officers of the American Revolution were often associated with Freemasonry.²¹⁰ It has been observed that "Masonry was widespread over the colonies in 1776. There were 110 Lodges at that time and fifty military Lodges. Masonry grew during the Revolutionary period and for several years afterwards. There were several causes for the growth of Masonry during this period. The influence of Washington and his support must have been a factor in that growth."²¹¹

Evidence suggests the second-floor Ballroom of the house was used as a Masonic meeting room, a center for a growing community's social and political activity, prior to 1808, which may have helped preserve the house in future.

²¹⁰ There were "81 General Officers in the Continental Army, and 33 or 41% of them were Freemasons," as stated in Sandy Macmillan, "How many of George Washington's Generals were Freemasons," Scottish Rite Blog, Hamilton Valley of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of Canada, February 22, 2018 at <https://www.hamiltonvalleyscottishrite.com/Miscellaneous/Blogs/February-2018/How-many-of-George-Washington%E2%80%99s-Generals-were-Free>

²¹¹ Mike Wyant, Scottish Rite Blog, Hamilton Valley of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry of Canada, February 27, 2017 at <https://www.hamiltonvalleyscottishrite.com/Miscellaneous/Blogs/February-2018/How-many-of-George-Washington%E2%80%99s-Generals-were-Free>

During early restoration work, William Brian Phelon discovered blue paint (Addendum C11-13) in the broken ceiling plaster that had fallen to the floor from the barrel-vaulted ceiling of the upstairs Ballroom of the Rose-Baldwin- Baker house. The walls of the southwest Bedchamber, on the second floor, also evidenced blue paint on the gambrel ceiling plaster above the two-board horizontal wood dado. Although blue paint was the most popular paint color of the late eighteenth-century,²¹² the discovery of blue paint in the second-floor ballroom space soaring to a twelve-foot height, suggested it may have been a Masonic meeting room with a blue painted ceiling.²¹³ The ceilings of Masonic lodges still feature the color blue.²¹⁴

Guidelines for Masonic meetings, stated lodges should meet in the upper story of houses, in keeping with New Testament references to the meeting places of Christ and his disciples; and that “The ceiling should be lofty, to give dignity to the appearance of the hall, as well as for the purposes of health . . .”²¹⁵ When John O. Curtis of Old Sturbridge Village toured the house in 2003, he noted that barrel-vaulted ceilings reportedly improved acoustics.²¹⁶ A two-board dado along the walls shows that there was once a bench under the windows of the Ballroom.²¹⁷ During restoration of the room, William Brian Phelon removed plaster and wood blocking the original doorway from the ballroom to the front stair landing, indicating original access to the ballroom from the front entry.

Shortly after Jacob Baldwin’s family ran a licensed tavern from 1794 to 1799, records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts indicate Daniel Gillet was the first master of the Mount Pleasant Lodge of Masons started in West Granville on June 13, 1808; “when the officers were being installed there were 150 brethren present” on June 21, 1809; meetings were held in the large ballroom on the top floor of the Gillet

²¹² Jessica Parker Dockery, Master of Historic Preservation Thesis, “Pre-1850 Paint in Historic Properties: Treatment Options and Processes,” (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, 2005), 19, Table 2 at https://getd.libs.uga.edu/pdfs/dockery_jessica_p_200505_mhp.pdf

²¹³ In the Grand Lodge Minutes, 24th June 1727, the perspective for painting the ceiling of a Masonic Lodge, blue was given: “Our ancient brethren met on hills . . . blue, the color of the sky, is that of all celestial attributes for which Masons strive.” Cited from Short Talk Bulletin, July 1934, Masonic Service Association of North America, Masonic Dictionary.com at <http://www.masonicdictionary.com/blue.html>

²¹⁴ James Downing, “Masons trying to rebuild membership,” *Sentinel and Enterprise*, Fitchburg, MA, October 9, 2006 at <https://www.sentinelandenterprise.com/2006/10/09/masons-trying-to-rebuild-membership/> For blue sky/cloud iconology, see Lentz, Flo; Lester, Chad E. (Edited by DAHP Staff), National Register Nomination Form, Masonic Lodge, 1924 Auburn, Washington, Documented May 2015, 4 at https://www.dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/MasonicLodge-NR%20nom_FINAL.pdf For blue lodge rooms, see Jenkins, Candace; Lonergan, Edmond P., National Register Nomination (1983), Springfield Masonic Temple (1926), Sect. 7, 1 at <http://mhc-macris.net/Details.aspx?MhcId=SPR.3733>

²¹⁵ “Upper Chambers;” “Lodge Room, Albert G. Mackey, *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences* (Philadelphia: McClure Publishing Co., 1917), 966-967; 538.

²¹⁶ John O. Curtis, Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA Letter of March 24, 2003 to Ernest W. Sattler, p. 2. “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place,” PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>, Courtesy of the Granville Library Historical Room.

²¹⁷ Phelon Geske, PART 2.4: Figs. 63-67. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

Citing Exhibit I, “Ballroom” description in MACRIS data sheets for GRN 33, March 1985 at “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place,” PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

home located on Beech Hill Road, northwest of the Village Green until the Lodge adjourned in 1832.”²¹⁸ The Baldwin and Gillet ballrooms met the ‘upper room’ Masonic criteria for a meeting place. It appears the Mount Pleasant Lodge adjourned when surviving veterans and pensioners of the American Revolution, and their widows were becoming fewer in number. Abner Rose, veteran of the Revolution, died in 1829 and his surviving widow Abigail died ten years later, in January 1839.

The Daniel Rose House as home to six Revolutionary War soldiers including an artilleryman who enlisted in the artillery before the Battle of Bunker Hill and served with the Deputy Grand Master of Masons, considered the U.S. Army’s First ‘Chief Engineer’”

As the home of six Revolutionary War veterans,²¹⁹ including Abner Rose and Jacob Baldwin who each applied for Tavern licenses, there is an increased likelihood that the house was once a center of Masonic interests in the community, primarily before the Mount Pleasant Lodge was started; because one hundred and fifty Masons from the surrounding area, attended when that lodge’s officers were installed in 1808.

Abner Rose’s military background suggests he may have been a Mason. After he marched out in response to the Lexington alarm, he enlisted April 29, 1775 for 45 days and before that enlistment would be up (about June 15), he enlisted specifically in the artillery on June 1, 1775, sixteen days before the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought.²²⁰ There is no mention of the battle in his pension papers and the inexperienced

²¹⁸ Entry 24, *Granville Bicentennial Tour Guide Book 1854.pdf*, *Granville Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/files/show/1292>

²¹⁹ Further documentation of the service of Abner Rose, Daniel Rose III, Daniel Rose, Jr., Russell Rose and Seth Rose is in *The Daniel Rose House*, PART 2 (March 2020), see Phelon Geske, PART 2, passim, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

Biographical information directly from *Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* is included in the following footnotes for Daniel III, Daniel, Jr., Abner and Russell. The younger Seth Rose’s service record from July to December 1780, can be found in *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 575 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=585&q1=Rose>

Also see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:35 (for Seth Rose); passim for Rose family soldiers in *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²²⁰ Abner Rose’s service can be found in several entries under different spellings of his surname in *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13: “Rose, Abner, Granville. Private, Capt. Lebbeus Ball’s co. of Minutemen, which marched April 29, 1775 in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service 9 days; reported enlisted into the army April 29, 1775; also, Capt. Lebbeus Ball’s co., Col. Timothy Danielson’s regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 29, 1775; service, 1 mo. 15 days; also, company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775; **reported enlisted into the artillery June 1, 1775**; also, Matross, Maj. Thomas Pierce’s co., **Col. Richard Gridley’s (Artillery) regt.**; muster roll Dated Aug. 1, 1775; **enlisted June 1, 1775; service, 2 mos. 5 days**; also company return dated Roxbury Camp, Sept. 29, 1775; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury, Dec. 27, 1775; also, list of men raised to serve in the Continental Army from the three companies in Granville, as returned by Capt. Aaron Coe, Capt. John Hamilton, and Capt. William Cooley; residence, Granville; engaged for town of Granville; joined Col. Crane’s regt.; term, 3 years; also Matross, Capt. Bryant’s co., Col. Mason’s regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from June 13, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1779; also Capt. Benjamin Frothingham’s co., Col. John Crane’s (Artillery) regt.; muster roll for Oct., 1778, dated Springfield; also return dated Springfield, Nov. 1, 1779, of matrosses belonging to Capt. Benjamin Frothingham’s co., Col. Crane’s regt., being part of the quota of Massachusetts for the year 1779, and who were entitled to the Gratuity from the State; above men certified as having enlisted for 3 years or during the war and as being in actual service at date of return; company stationed at Springfield.” *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 565-566 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=575&q1=Rose>

new enlistee may not have served on Breed's Hill or at Captain Samuel Trevett's battery overlooking the Mystic River, but was at the Cambridge side of Charleston Neck where most of the American artillery remained during the battle. There is only a record that Abner Rose served in Major Thomas Pierce's Company that was formed up after Bunker Hill, in Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery Regiment.²²¹

Abner's brother Russell Ball Rose, who was not in the artillery, would arrive in Roxbury after the Battle of Bunker Hill in mid-June and participate in the Siege of Boston,²²² as would Abner and their father Daniel Rose III;²²³ In Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery Regiment, Abner was directly involved in building the fortifications, overseen by Gridley, to receive cannon that would be brought back from Ticonderoga by Henry Knox, to be mounted at Dorchester Heights, overlooking Boston in January 1776.

Richard Gridley (1710-1796) became a Master Mason about 1745; and his brother Jeremiah, or 'Jeremy' Gridley, Esq. also attended meetings of the Grand Lodge of the Society of Free Masons in Boston. Jeremiah was the Grand Master of Masons in "all of North America" (1755-1767); after Jeremy's death, Richard became Deputy Grand Master until 1787.²²⁴

Richard Gridley served in the French and Indian Wars and in the American Revolution. Masonic publications have stated, "it is to the skill and ingenuity of Richard Gridley America is indebted for the

For Major Thomas Pierce [Jr.] of Milton, MA. 'matross', see *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War...* (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers, 1904), Vol. 12, 384 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058651613&view=1up&seq=392&q1=Thomas%20Pierce>

²²¹ For Abner Rose, also see "Ross, -- Boston, Matross, Captain Edward Craft's co., Col. Henry Knox's (Artillery) regt.; pay abstract for travel allowance from Fishkill home, dated Jan. 10, 1777; said Ross credited with allowance for 11 days (220 miles) travel; order for payment of amount of abstract dated at Peekskill and signed by Maj. Gen. W. Heath. (Name appears twice on abstract.) *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 579 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=589&q1=Rose> Abner Ross, Matross, Captain Bryant's Company; Continental Army pay accounts for service from January 1, 1780, to June 13, 1780; company stationed at West Point. [See Abner Rose.] *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 580 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=590&q1=Rose> For more on Abner Rose, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:15-28, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²²² Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Pension W 5718, NARA M804, RG 15, Roll 2085, Fold 3:12 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153863> cited in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:30, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²²³ According to *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, "Rose, Daniel [III]. Granville. Private, Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co. of Minutemen, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service 9 days; reported enlisted into the army April 29, 1775; also Capt. Lebbeus Ball's co., Col. Timothy Danielson's regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 29, 1775; service, 3 mos. 10 days; also company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775; also order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury Camp, Dec. 22, 1775." *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 567 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=577&q1=Rose>

Also see, "Rose, Daniel. Private, Capt. William Cooley's co., Col. John Mosley's (Hampshire Co.,) regt.; enlisted July 9, 1777; discharged Aug. 12, 1777; service, 20 days, including travel (100 miles) home; company marched to reinforce Northern Army." *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 568 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

On Daniel Rose III, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:13-15, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²²⁴ Melvin Johnson, *The Beginnings of Freemasonry in America* (Washington, D.C. Masonic Service Association, 1924), 306-308.

first cannon and mortars cast in this country;”²²⁵ and at his own forge by Massapoag Pond, Sharon, Massachusetts; howitzers and mortar were made for the Continental Army in 1776 and 1777, years after he had established a reputation as “a man of experience with siege work, having been involved in the capture of Fortress Louisbourg in 1745 as well as having served as a volunteer engineer during the French and Indian War under Amherst when the British again laid siege to Fortress Louisbourg in 1758. . . .”²²⁶

Gridley’s knowledge of fortifications was extensive; he commanded the British artillery for the joint British and American campaign forces that captured the French bastion at Louisbourg that had threatened British interests on land and sea; and his map *Plan of the City and Fortress of Louisbourg* was engraved in 1746 by Boston mezzotinter and brother Mason, Peter Pelham (1696-1751). In the early days of the American Revolution, Gridley has been described as “key to the success of the patriots’ first real tests at Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston . . .”²²⁷ Major General Richard Gridley is considered to be “America’s First Chief Engineer.”²²⁸

In the months following the Battle of Bunker Hill, Gridley’s work fortifying Dorchester Heights, in preparation for cannon brought in late January 1776 by soon-to-be commissioned Colonel Henry Knox from the capture of Fort Ticonderoga, would ensure the success of the Siege on March 17, 1776 when British forces withdrew from Boston. Serving at the Siege of Boston, were Daniel Rose III and his two sons Abner Rose; and Russell Rose.²²⁹

Christmas week, 1775 at Roxbury Camp, Daniel, Abner and Russell Rose received their ‘Bounty Coats’ (or the equivalent in money), the wool thigh-length uniform coats that were of a tobacco brown color with

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ “Richard Gridley,” Daniel T.V. Huntoon, *History of Town of Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts* at <https://cantonmahistorical.pbworks.com/w/page/34431174/Richard%20Gridley>
Steven M. Baule, “Richard Gridley: a Nearly Forgotten Patriot,” *Journal of the American Revolution*, September 18, 2013 at <https://allthingsliberty.com/2013/09/richard-gridley-nearly-forgotten-patriot/>

²²⁷ Baule, paragraph 1.

²²⁸ “Commanders: Richard Gridley,” U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at <https://web.archive.org/web/20050404183705/http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/history/coe.htm#1>

²²⁹ According to *Massachusetts Soldiers. . . .*, “Russell Rose, Granville. Private, Capt. Lebbeus Ball’s co. of Minutemen, which marched April 20, 1775 in response to the alarm of April 19, 1775; service, 9 days; reported enlisted into the army April 29, 1775; also, Capt. Lebbeus Ball’s co., Col. Timothy Danielson’s regt.; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted April 29, 1775; service, 3 mos. 10 days; also, company return dated Roxbury, Oct. 6, 1775; also, order for bounty coat or its equivalent in money dated Roxbury Camp, Dec. 22, 1775; also, Private, Maj. Ball’s co., Col. William Sheppard’s regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from May 1, 1777, to March 10, 1780; reported discharged March 10, 1780; also Capt. Ball’s co. Col. William Shepard’s regt.; muster roll for July and Aug., 1778, dated Camp at Providence; enlistment, during war; also, same co. and regt.; muster roll for Oct. 1778; also, Maj. Ball’s co., Col. Shepards’s (3d) regt., muster rolls for Nov. 1778, March and April 1779; dated Camp at Providence; enlisted Feb. 2, 1777. Also see Russell Rose. Corporal, Capt. William Cannon’s co., Col. David Leonard’s regt.; service, 70 days; company was drafted by order of General Court, marched to Ticonderoga May 6, 1777, and returned home July 14, 1777. Roll sworn to at Blandford and also at Westfield.” *Massachusetts Soldiers. . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, p. 574 at

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=584&q1=Rose>
On Russell Ball Rose, see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:28-34, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

pewter buttons, each impressed with the number of their regiment.²³⁰ While they served in Roxbury, Henry Knox brought tons of armament down from Fort Ticonderoga on oxen sledges through Blandford, ten miles north of the Daniel Rose homestead in West Granville, then east to Westfield where Knox fired one of the cannon for an assembled crowd. Oral history in the Phelon family states that oxen from the family farm (then in the Blandford area before the Phelon move to Granville) helped pull General Knox's cannon. The Abner Rose and later Jacob Baldwin Tavern was not far from the route that became known as the Henry Knox Trail, for the expedition historians refer to as the "Noble Train of Artillery."²³¹

Abner Rose's record as a 'Matross', artilleryman with experience serving in Gridley's regiment, strongly suggests he may have taken an interest in the benevolent society of Free Masons to which many of his officers and brothers-in-arms belonged; and that those fellow Masons frequented his tavern in 1784; and would continue to attend meetings at that same location when the house belonged to Jacob Baldwin.

Forty of Gridley's eight-inch howitzers were contracted for at Fort Ticonderoga in 1777.²³² Russell Rose appears to have been promoted to Corporal when he was sworn in at Blandford or Westfield and served for 70 days that summer of 1777, in Capt. William Cannon's Company of Col. David Leonard's Regiment, marching to Ticonderoga, May 6, 1777. But from 2 July to 6 July, after a short siege, the American forces abandoned the fort, taking their sick, many suffering from smallpox, and retreated from British Lieutenant General John Burgoyne and his greater number of forces. As hostilities increased in the Mohawk Valley during the summer of 1777 and Hampshire militiamen were needed to reinforce the Northern Army, Daniel Rose III served as a Private in Capt. William Cooley's Company in Col. John Mosley's Hampshire County Regiment, enlisting July 9, 1777; he was discharged twenty days later on Aug. 12, 1777, documented as traveling 100 miles,²³³ and likely returning at about the time his son Russell had a chance to come home to Granville from Ticonderoga.²³⁴

Rose family stories about the Revolution may have interested travelers and guests at their tavern ideally located on the main County Road, when Abner Rose ran it in 1784. Abner's interest in and knowledge of artillery, perhaps prompted by the presence of the apparent portals in the west-facing cellar wall of the Daniel Rose House (as noted by William Brian Phelon in 2004) provided narratives that were heard by neighbors, as testified to sixty years later in an affidavit submitted to support his widow's pension;²³⁵ and well may have attracted travelers to his tavern, which became Jacob Baldwin's.

²³⁰ Concerning recreation of bounty coats by Minute Man National Historical Park in 1991, see Henry M. Cooke IV, "The Massachusetts Bounty Coat of 1775" at <https://arnoldsmarch.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Bounty-Coats.pdf>

²³¹ On Westfield, see Susan Ware, *Forgotten Heroes: Inspiring American Portraits from Our Leading Historians* (Portland, OR: Simon and Schuster, 2000), 24 cited in "Noble Train of Artillery," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noble_train_of_artillery

²³² "Richard Gridley," Daniel T.V. Huntoon, *History of Town of Canton, Norfolk County, Massachusetts* at <https://cantonmahistorical.pbworks.com/w/page/34431174/Richard%20Gridley>

²³³ *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .* (1905), Vol. 13, 568 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=578&q1=Rose>

²³⁴ *Massachusetts Soldiers . . .*, (1905), Vol. 13, 574 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc2.ark:/13960/t6h12vn6z&view=1up&seq=584&q1=Rose>

²³⁵ Affidavit of Luman S. Coe, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, pp. 17-18, 'Fold 3' at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418723> cited in Geske, PART 2.1:39, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

With the opening of Oliver Phelps' tavern in his home in 1778 on Barnard Road, the Rose, and later the Baldwin family, had a precedent for a tavern operated in a gambrel-roofed building very much like their own; and local patrons who had business with Phelps during the Revolution, supplying the commissary of the Continental Army, may have been quite comfortable visiting a familiar floor plan.

The Headstone of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin (Sketched, Addendum C15)

Jacob Baldwin is buried in the West Granville Cemetery,²³⁶ a few minutes west of his house. An acre of land was given by Ezra Baldwin (1734-1827) for this cemetery in 1787.²³⁷ His grave is marked by a white marble stone cut with a rounded semi-circular top at center flanked at its diameter by short horizontal notches outward cut to concave arches curving downward to scrolled edges encompassing roundels. The upper part of the stone frames a Neo-Classical urn and swag motif. There is no mention of Jacob Baldwin's military rank, nor any obvious Masonic emblems.

The inscription reads: "In memory of/Jacob Baldwin/ Who died ...day...1798/Aged 40 years followed by the verse: "Life How Short" written vertically, one word per line, opposite "Eternity How Long." The two columns of verse, three words each, are set off, down the center of the stone, by two right facing and two left-facing open parentheses, back to back, creating two '3s', the second '3' reversed and both sets inscribed close enough to create a stylized diamond at their center.²³⁸

The two 3s formed by these brackets, as well as the six words bracketed, may have referenced the number of six children left fatherless at Jacob Baldwin's death. He would be buried near his seventh child, five-year-old Fanny who had died in 1790, shortly after the Census of that year recorded Jacob and Lucy with their seven children.

Potential symbolism of Jacob Baldwin's stone and Granville's letter to John Hancock

Four stylized diamonds are inscribed on the stone of Deacon Ezra Baldwin (1706-1782) in Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut,²³⁹ the town from which Deacon David Rose brought twenty-six families to settle Granville. Due to either the stonemason's art or the family's wish, the stylized diamond on Jacob Baldwin's gravestone in West Granville, within a short walk from his home, may represent a Masonic reference to the 'diamond', which Freemasons viewed speculatively when polished as the mind of the educated person versus the unpolished and unchiseled diamond representing the uneducated mind. The

²³⁶ Epitaph sketched in Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum C15. Marble stone, third row, east of the Main Drive. See Richard N. Stacy, President, Signed List of Burials of Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution in Granville, Massachusetts Society of Sons of the American Revolution, November 14, 1929 at https://images.findagrave.com/photos/2019/22/57045434_e5a50aca-ccca-4456-906d-58f7ffdaabd5.png

²³⁷ File #1646, Leona A. Clifford (1912-1990), "Long Ago Days" (PART 4 of 4), January 1988. Originally Published in *The Granville Country Caller*, *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/865> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²³⁸ Lieut. Jacob Baldwin (2 Oct 1746–16 Feb 1798), Find a Grave Memorial no. 57045434, citing West Granville Cemetery, West Granville, Hampden County, MA, USA ; Maintained by Perry W. Caldwell (contributor 47042396) accessed at *Find a Grave* at https://images.findagrave.com/photos/2010/225/57045434_128180790303.jpg.

²³⁹ Today, the form is called a 'superellipse' viewed as like a four-armed star with concave (inwards-curved) sides. For two vertical and two horizontal inscribed diamonds, see *Find a Grave*, database and images memorial page for Ezra Baldwin (1 Dec 1706–26 Mar 1782), Find a Grave Memorial no. 22048237, citing Old Durham Cemetery, Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut, USA at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/22048237/ezra-baldwin>

stylized diamond upon Jacob Baldwin's stone, may stand as a tribute to his character and "duty to God and man" in view of the perfect diamond as the "summit" of knowledge.²⁴⁰

Diamonds were inscribed on the Congressional presentation swords, said to be the finest known, received by the officers and midshipmen of the *USS Peacock* that Jacob Baldwin's son Denizen served upon and would have received from Congress and the President of the United States, had he not been killed in action in 1814.²⁴¹

The stylized number '3' created by the two parentheses encompassing the three words 'Life How Short' on Jacob Baldwin's stone, is a device similar to that on a letter addressed to Governor John Hancock by three Selectmen of Granville, MA on January 15, 1791,²⁴² seven years before Jacob Baldwin died. Their names were bracketed within a large parenthesis written with a calligraphic flourish to approximate the number '3'. Of the three Selectmen, Amos Baldwin (1744 Durham, Middlesex County, CT-1836 Granville, MA; buried in the West Granville Cemetery), was the brother of Ezra Baldwin (1737 Durham, Middlesex County, CT-1824 Granville, MA) who gave the land for the Cemetery in 1787 and lived east of the cemetery and due west of Jacob Baldwin's home. Jacob Baldwin served in Captain Benjamin Barns' company with Amos Baldwin, Jr. during the Revolutionary War.²⁴³

²⁴⁰ For polished and unpolished stone symbolism in a Massachusetts lodge, see James Downing, "Masons trying to rebuild membership," *Sentinel and Enterprise*, Fitchburg, MA, October 9, 2006 at <https://www.sentinelandenterprise.com/2006/10/09/masons-trying-to-rebuild-membership/> For Masonic philosophy, see "Chisel" Albert G. Mackey, *Encyclopedia of Freemasonry and Its Kindred Sciences* (Philadelphia: McClure Publishing Co., 1917), 181 at https://books.google.com/books?id=A2ZMSSxzw8C&pg=PA141&lpg=PA141&dq=encyclopedia+of+freemasonry,+diamond,+Albert+Mackey,+Mason&source=bl&ots=Na3-HNoslmsig=ACfU3U28oTygq26NS3yKgWy_2vRe2HTXsQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiH6Ja1nZHgAhWLhOAKHQmgDQE06AEwDnoECA0QAQ#v=onepage&q=diamond&f=false

²⁴¹ See sword with blade etched for another midshipman, in recognition of the EPERVIER CAPTURE 29TH, APRIL 1814" at Michael Simen's Historical Antiques, War of 1812 Congressional Presentation Sword, <https://www.historicalarms.com/revolutionary-war-swords-artifacts-for-sale/war-of-1812-sword-congressional-presentation.html>

²⁴² For image of letter, see Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum C15-16. For Town Selectmen, 1788-1790, see Copeland., comp., "Our Country and Its People," 254. The signers, Amos Baldwin, Lemuel Bancroft and James Hamilton were three of five selectmen in addition to Clark Cooley and Josiah Harvey, holding that office from 1788 to 1790. David Robinson, Town Clerk (1787-1796) did not sign the letter; in 1791, James Hamilton was Granville's representative in the General Court (Wilson, 316, 317); there is "no record" of Selectmen for 1794 (Wilson, 311). Josiah Harvey (1745-1807) studied and then practiced medicine in Granville from about 1768 until his death; and his son Rufus Harvey practiced medicine from about 1791 to 1817 (Wilson, 334). Circa 1800, Harvey performed the duties of Justice of the Peace for Hampshire County for several years. At a town meeting at Granville, on 11 July 1774, Dr. Harvey was among six others who were appointed "'a committee to inspect the debate subsisting between the mother country and the inhabitants of America.' Among the spirited and patriotic resolutions which were reported by the committee at a subsequent meeting of the townspeople, and unanimously adopted, were the following: 'That the inhabitants of His Majesty's Province, and the other Colonies in America, are justly entitled to all the rights, liberties and privileges that the inhabitants of Great Britain are entitled to.'" According to Harvey family history, beginning in 1775, he served as a Surgeon's Mate and on 1 April, 1778, he was appointed Surgeon of the 4th Mass. Regt. [See "Hist. Reg. of Officers of the Continental Army," p. 212.]; he also served in the Commissary Department of the American army and was engaged for some time in procuring from Massachusetts farmers pork, beef and other supplies for the troops." Oscar Jewell Harvey, *The Harvey Book giving the genealogies of certain branches of the American families of Harvey* (Wilkesbarre, PA: Privately printed, E.B. Yordy & Co., 1899), 102-103 at https://archive.org/stream/harveybookgiving00harv/harveybookgiving00harv_djvu.txt

²⁴³ Wilson, 319.

Masonic dictionaries emphasize that the ancients viewed the number ‘3’ as the “most sacred of numbers;” for Freemasons, the ternary was “the most sacred of all the mystical numbers;” and in all the degrees of Freemasonry, there are three principal officers.²⁴⁴ This Masonic precept is repeated by the total of ‘three’ (of the five) Selectmen of Granville (one being Josiah Harvey being recommended as Justice of the Peace) who wrote to Governor Hancock to request a second Justice of the Peace for the growing town. Hancock was a Mason, becoming a member of St. Andrew’s Lodge of Boston in October 1762. In contrast to the 1791 letter regarding town government, a 1796 document for the election of a pastor for the First Church of Christ, Granville at the east meeting house, included two brackets written without resemblance to the number ‘three’, to enclose the three names of men appointed to transact the business of the church.²⁴⁵

The ‘3’ calligraphy found in the 1791 letter of the Selectmen of Granville suggests Freemasonry existed in Granville prior to the Mount Pleasant Lodge (1808); and evidence of blue pigment in the ceiling plaster of the upper ballroom of the Rose-Baldwin House indicate it may well have been a meeting place for a lodge that included Revolutionary War veterans in Granville.

High Character of emigrants to Granville

The 1899 Harvey family genealogy describes the 1767 move to Granville of Josiah Harvey recommended to Governor John Hancock in 1791 by the Selectmen of Granville as the town’s next Justice of the Peace. The Harvey genealogy states Josiah relocated to Granville, as one of those emigrating from Haddam and Durham, CT who “aided much to give Granville a good name:”

He worked on his father’s farm in East Haddam, and attended the town school as opportunity offered, until he was twenty-one years of age, and then he decided to locate in Granville, Hampshire (now Hampden) county, Mass., many of the early settlers of which town, a few years before, had emigrated from Haddam and the adjoining town of Durham, Conn., and had “aided much to give Granville a good name,” Accordingly, therefore, in 1766 Josiah Harvey went to Granville, where he purchased a small tract of land and began life for himself as a farmer.²⁴⁶

The concept of emigrants who added to the good name of Granville, recurs in recounts of Durham settlers moving to Granville, and one of the reasons adding to their high character has been cited as the positive influence of a library in Durham called ‘The Book Company of Durham’.

Rose family brings to Bedford/Granville their ‘Right to Books’ in the first town library in the colony of Connecticut at Durham (Illustrated, Addendum C17)

The influence of Durham heritage in Granville is evident in the inventory of David Rose in 1793, where there is mention of a share in a Library as, “1 Right of Books in a Library,” referred to in the Daniel Rose House documentation of March 2020.²⁴⁷ Research now reveals the Library referred to in David Rose’s

²⁴⁴ “Three,” Mackey (1917), 928, 929.

²⁴⁵ “Church Records 1757-1821,” First Church of Granville, February 11, 1796 at <http://nehv-viewer.s3-website-us-east-1.amazonaws.com/#/content/Granville/viewer/Church20Records2C2017571821/32>

²⁴⁶ Harvey, 101.

²⁴⁷ On Lemuel Haynes potential use of the library (its location unknown to this author in March 2020), see Phelon Geske, PART 2.1: 38n128; on Inventory see Phelon Geske, PART 2.5: p. 2 of 26 in Daniel Rose and David Rose

will was the Book Company of Durham, believed to be the first town library in the colony of Connecticut. Granville Historical Room file notes (possibly by Helena Duris) mention Ezra Baldwin (1706-1782) of Granville was one of the original subscribers to the library.²⁴⁸

Apparently, David Rose was also a subscriber, remaining a shareholder after leaving Durham and making his bond to build in 'Bedford' in 1741.²⁴⁹ This meant that Deacon David Rose had access to books from Durham, that could be read by members of his household, which included Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833), the first black minister ordained in America; and David's brother Daniel Rose at his nearby home that David may have lived in while building his own home in 1741-1743.²⁵⁰

Library helped give “high character to emigrants from Durham,” led by Rose family

Established in 1733, the Book Company of Durham was “the second oldest proprietary library founded in America, and the first in New England;” and grew from its initial eight subscribers, paying 21 shillings apiece, extending to shareholders outside Durham, including the President of Yale College in 1793, the year of David Rose's death and estate inventory recording his share. In 1788, the subscribers voted to purchase more books to “especially promote the true principles of Christian piety, virtue and good manners among all;” and a recent history of the Company further notes:

In Fowler's *History of Durham*, the author states that "it was this Library that helped to make the voice of Durham potent in the legislature for sixty years. It was this Library that helped to refine the manners of the people, and which gave their high character to the emigrants from Durham."²⁵¹

Among the twenty-six families brought by David and Daniel Rose to 'Bedford', the Rose family shared in the Library that gave “high character to the emigrants from Durham.” By 1821, Granville's “Third Social Library” was in existence; and with the particulars of its first two social libraries unknown, perhaps a share such as that owned by David Rose in 1793, constitutes a clue to the identity of the first of those libraries.²⁵² In its early years, the Durham Library was primarily located in ministers' homes, the pastors being clerks and record keepers for the library, and was largely comprised of religious volumes that could

Inventories. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233> Or, see Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose, August 25, 1793; 125-2:14; p. 2 of 4 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=39986&pageName=125-2:14&rId=60662356#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org

²⁴⁸ The clue to the Library that was listed in the 1793 inventory of David Rose's estate, was located in the 'Baldwin Family Folder, Part 1', with notes possibly by Helena Duris. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/577> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁴⁹ “Baldwin: Family Folder, Part 1,” page image 6. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/577>

²⁵⁰ Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:12, 47. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

²⁵¹ Edward H. Hinman, “The Book Company: Durham's First Library,” *The Middletown Press, August 12, 1983* reprinted by the Town of Durham at <https://www.townofdurhamct.org/content/27536/27544/27604/27616/27637.aspx>

²⁵² Wilson, 269.

be read in Granville, when borrowed, indicating a strong community interest in religious texts that could have translated into the architectural features of Rose family homes.

Symbolism of ‘The Bedford Settlement Door Surround’ (Illustrated, Addendum C1-10)

Some Masonic Lodges are entered through two sets of double doors.²⁵³ The Masonic importance attributed to double doors suggests potential religious imagery offered by a double-leaf door at a dwelling place, such as that at the entrance of the home built by Daniel Rose in 1741. The double-leaf door would give further iconic importance to the entry had it been used as a Masonic meeting place by Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, prior to the use of the Gillett House in Granville in 1808 as a Masonic Lodge.

The downward angled lintel of the front door surround produces an architrave with mitered angles that can be viewed as two virtual arrows, left and right, pointing down to the stone doorstep. This offers the possibility that the double-leaf door can be viewed, left (west) and right (east), as a behavioral standard and compass for the husband and wife resident in the household. This dual-entry tradition is evident in early nineteenth-century Methodist churches that stipulated men entered through the west door and women through the east door of a meeting house.²⁵⁴

The angled architrave brings attention to the eight-panel door evidenced in early Granville Library file photos of the house and photos from William Brian Phelon, dated June 2001, largely followed in the design of the door that Bill Phelon reconstructed on site.²⁵⁵ The number of eight panels may refer to the eight blessings offering models of behavior derived from Christ’s Sermon on the Mount (Matthew 5:3-12). Although the number ‘eight’ was scarcely used in Masonic thought; Masons identified the number with the law of nature that all men are equal; and in Christian architecture, ‘8’ was identified with the Sermon on the Mount.²⁵⁶ About forty miles southwest of Granville, the main entrance of the South Canaan Congregational Church, Litchfield County, Canaan, CT, built in 1804, features the “original eight-panel double doors . . .” with eight panels per leaf, suggesting a similar mnemonic referencing the Sermon on the Mount. Setting off the potential symbolism of the door “flanked by fluted pilasters,” is “an entablature composed of a frieze decorated with triglyphs,” as a reminder of the number ‘3’ also important to Christian iconography.”²⁵⁷ At the South Canaan Church, the number ‘8’ recurs in the eight over twelve pane window immediately above the entrance; and at the Daniel Rose House, the two second

²⁵³ For two sets of double doors, to enter the lodge, see Lentz, Flo; Lester, Chad E. (Edited by DAHP Staff), National Register Nomination Form, Masonic Lodge, 1924 Auburn, Washington, Documented May 2015, p. 4 at https://www.dahp.wa.gov/sites/default/files/MasonicLodge-NR%20nom_FINAL.pdf

²⁵⁴ Geske, Corey Phelon (Historian) and Betsworth, Jennifer (NY SHPO), National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Hauppauge Methodist Episcopal Church (1806) and Cemetery, Hauppauge, Suffolk County, New York, National Register # 100005484 (August 27, 2020), Sect. 8, 5.

²⁵⁵ See Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum C1-10. The double-leaf doors reconstructed in 2017 closely follow the original, with elongated upper and lower panels and square center panels at the lock height. Two panels per door above the lock are in keeping with the original door panel configuration (see file photos and photographs by William Brian Phelon, June 2001). Two bull’s eye glass panes were added to the upper panel area to admit light to the front entry hall.

²⁵⁶ “Eight,” Mackey (1917), 274. Referencing the large number of eight-sided Chapter Houses, of English cathedrals, reflecting the eight beatitudes, see “Octagon,” Mackey (1917), 615.

²⁵⁷ Cluett, Bruce; Herzan, John, ed. (NR Coordinator), National Register Nomination Form, South Canaan Congregational Church (1804), Litchfield County, Canaan, CT at https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/83001272_text

floor Ballroom east-facing windows are twelve over eight as is the only second floor window facing west in the southwest second floor Bed Chamber.

The angled effect of the lintel above the pilasters surrounding the front door also appears in the angled frieze of the entablature at the home of Daniel's brother, the John and Ruth Rose House (ca. 1743) in Granville, which features a single eight-panel door; and in the splayed pilasters of the door surround surmounted by lights, at the Smith-Phelps House, 1757, owned by Oliver Phelps after he moved to Granville in 1771.²⁵⁸ Including the Daniel Rose House, these three homes represent the oldest three original houses of the early settlement of 'Bedford Plantation' (in West Granville and Granville) built from 1741 to 1757 and therefore, the door surround design is herein called 'The Bedford Settlement Door Surround'.

It is the angled molding of the surround that draws attention to, and offers meaning to, the eight panels of the double-leaf entry door. All three homes were owned by leading members of the church: Deacon David Rose's brothers Daniel and John; and the Smith-Phelps House owned by the Reverend Jedediah Smith (1726-1776) who was the first minister of the First Church of Christ Congregational of Granville from 1756 to 1776, suggesting the architectural details of the door surround carried religious meaning for the Granville community.

The Biography of Lieutenant Russell Baldwin, United States Navy, son of Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin, after the War of 1812: The Russell Baldwin Letters of 1813-1832, continued . . .

Baldwin finds USS Java crew for Captain Oliver Hazard Perry in the Second Barbary War, 1815

While the United States was engaged in the War of 1812, lasting through the peace signed at Ghent in late December 1814, piracy against American shipping and the holding of American crews for ransom, increased in the Mediterranean with the encouragement of the British. The piracy problem had caused the First Barbary War in 1801-1805; and in 1815, with the continuing loss of merchant vessels, the United States entered into the second of two 'Barbary Wars' so called because the Barbary Coast states were considered those North African regencies of Tripoli, Tunis and Algeria in the Ottoman Empire. The Second Barbary War was also known as the Algerian War and helped put an eventual end to piracy against American vessels.

²⁵⁸ For John and Ruth Rose House see entry description in Parsons, Bonnie with Friedberg, Betsy, National Register Director, Massachusetts Historical Commission, National Register Form, June 18, 2018, Section 7, p. 5 at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/959> For Smith-Phelps House, see *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/578>

In GRN 33, the Daniel Rose House was noted for the fact that "the door surround of splayed pilasters and rectangular lintel is similar to the door treatment . . ." of GRN 94, the Smith-Phelps House, dated to 1757, west of South Lane and east of Crest Lane. According to GRN 94, it was the home of Rev. Jedediah Smith, the first minister of the First Church of Christ Congregational of Granville from 1756 to 1776. Handwritten notes appended to the Massachusetts Historic Commission review, 1985: "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362> Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room. Cited in Phelon Geske, PART 2.1:6n17. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

As the United States built ships and assembled crews for them to serve in the Mediterranean Squadron to guard American interests, Russell Baldwin came to the attention of Captain Oliver Hazard Perry (August 23, 1785 – August 23, 1819). One reason for their introduction, may have been Baldwin's service on the *USS Chesapeake* at the Battle of Boston Harbor in 1813. Perry was a good friend of Captain James Lawrence, under whom Baldwin served as an acting Midshipman on the *Chesapeake* when Lawrence gave his dying command, "Don't give up the ship." Months later, Perry named his flagship the *Lawrence* at Lake Erie, and hoisted a personal flag sewn with Captain Lawrence's command upon it, proving victorious at the Battle of Lake Erie, September 14, 1813 (Addendum D3a-b, 10).²⁵⁹

In late 1814, Captain Perry ordered Russell Baldwin to New York to assemble a crew for his squadron.²⁶⁰ On December 8, 1814, Baldwin wrote from New York to Secretary of the Navy, William Jones to confirm the order from Perry to conduct a 'Rendezvous',²⁶¹ a recruiting station to enlist men in the United States Navy and find a crew for Perry's squadron.²⁶² With Jones' departure from the position, Baldwin needed to send a second request to obtain confirmation from Jones' successor and protégé Benjamin Homans, Acting Secretary.²⁶³ Baldwin signed each of his letters of Dec. 8 to Jones and Dec. 14th to Homans with a calligraphic flourish approximating a sword, perhaps honoring his brother Denizen's service recognized by the Congressional Resolution that awarded a Presentation Sword to Denis' fellow midshipmen aboard the *Peacock*, as passed by Congress in October when Denizen was killed in action.

Built in Baltimore and not completed until 1815 after the War of 1812, the 44-gun frigate *Java* was named after the British frigate captured and destroyed by the *USS Constitution* under the command of Captain William Bainbridge in the War of 1812.²⁶⁴ By July 1815, Russell had brought in at least two drafts of men when, on July 21, he informed Perry, then in Baltimore superintending the completion of the *Java*, that he had located forty-five more men in New York for the crew, some from Russell's previous deployment on the *John Adams*, but not as many 'Seamen' as in his last 'draft'.²⁶⁵

²⁵⁹ A replica of the flag is at Memorial Hall, United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. The original is at the Naval Academy Museum. For "the timeless message 'Don't Give up the Ship' on the Battle of Lake Erie Flag" that "Commodore Oliver Perry hoisted . . . aboard *Lawrence* one hundred days after Captain James Lawrence spoke the words as he lay dying aboard *Chesapeake* on 1 June 1813," see Ginger Doyle, "Memorial Hall Then," *Shipmate*, September 2003 at https://usnamemorialhall.org/index.php/Memorial_Hall
Also see Paulette Dininny, "A Flag Bears Witness: Don't Give Up the Ship," *Pennsylvania Heritage Magazine* Volume XXXVIII, Number 4 - Fall 2012 at <http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/pa-heritage/flag-bears-witness-dont-give-up-the-ship.html>

²⁶⁰ In New York, Russell would not have had the opportunity to see any friends in the Granville militia called up for service from mid-September to mid-November 1814, to defend the city of Boston against the British. Wilson, 329.

²⁶¹ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to William Jones, Acting Secretary of the Navy, December 8, 1814. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884*, NARA M148, RG 45; Roll 0013, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636011926>

²⁶² Trevor K. Plante, comp., "Records Related to Naval Service," Reference Information Paper 109: Military Service Records at the National Archives (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Record Administration, 2009), 20 at <https://www.archives.gov/files/publications/ref-info-papers/rip109.pdf>

²⁶³ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Benjamin Homans, Acting Secretary of the Navy, December 24, 1814. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884*, NARA M148, RG 45; Roll 0013, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636011847>

²⁶⁴ "*USS Java* (1815)," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Java_\(1815\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Java_(1815))

²⁶⁵ The Russell Baldwin Letters at the Clements Library were digitized for the first time for this research. I am grateful to Terese Austin at the Clements Library for facilitating the digitization process. Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, July 21, 1815, page 3 of 3. Russell Baldwin Letters, Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan. See Phelon Geske, Addendum D11-12.

The arrival of “A Cartel,” the humanitarian return of prisoners to the United States in a ‘cartel’ ship under a flag of truce for that purpose, was noted by Baldwin in a postscript of July 25, 1815. Having been a prisoner of war after the Battle of Boston Harbor on June 1, 1813, Baldwin met with the returning American prisoners of war, offering them the opportunity to again serve. In his postscript to Perry, Baldwin wrote: “A Cartel arriv’d last evening with 278 prisoners (letter damaged) number of whom I have already (damaged: seen) And I hope soon to be able to send on another draft”²⁶⁶ of seamen. The aim was to meet the crew complement of 400 men.²⁶⁷

The *Java* departed from Baltimore on August 5, 1815, sailing into Annapolis, Hampton Roads and New York for spars, improved rigging, better carriages for the main deck guns; and crew members, many of whom Russell Baldwin had selected in New York. On October 3, 1815, Russell is listed on the *Java* muster roll.²⁶⁸ The *Java* then sailed to Newport, Rhode Island to complete the crew complement. The frigate departed Newport on January 22, 1816, ordered to the Mediterranean to serve in the Second Barbary War. It left “in the face of a bitter gale. At sea one of her masts snapped with ten men upon the yards, killing five.”²⁶⁹

“From 1816 to 1817, Perry commanded the frigate *Java* as part of the Mediterranean Squadron”²⁷⁰ under Commodore William Bainbridge (Addendum D3d, 13, 14), whom Russell had met and received orders from in Boston in July 1813. Baldwin would sail under Captain Perry’s command aboard the *Java*:

“*Java* was off Algiers in April 1816 where Perry went ashore under a flag of truce and persuaded the dey of Algiers to honor the treaty which he had signed the previous summer but had been ignoring. Next she visited Tripoli with *Constellation*, *Ontario*, and *Erie* to show the strength of the United States. Then, after a cruise in the Mediterranean stopping at Syracuse, Messina, Palermo, Tunis Gibraltar, and Naples, the frigate returned to Newport early in 1817 and was laid up at Boston.”²⁷¹

Baldwin on USS Constellation -- and USS United States on recommendation of Cmdr. Perry

In addition to his letter of July 21, 1815, two more letters from Russell Baldwin to Commodore Perry, survive in the collection of Perry Papers at the University of Michigan. From on board the *Java*, Baldwin wrote to Perry on September 13, 1816. Understanding that the *Java* was soon to return to the United States and choosing not to return to America on the *Java*, Baldwin formally requested an introductory

²⁶⁶ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, July 21, 1815, page 3 of 3. Russell Baldwin Letters, Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan.

²⁶⁷ “USS *Java* (1815),” Wikipedia at [http://3decks.pbworks.com/w/page/916110/USF%20Java%20\(1815\)](http://3decks.pbworks.com/w/page/916110/USF%20Java%20(1815))

²⁶⁸ “USS *Java* Muster Roll,” *Miscellaneous Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library*, 1803-1859. NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0107 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624387455>

²⁶⁹ Alexander Slidell MacKenzie, *Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry* (Akron, Ohio: J.K. Richardson & Son, 1910), 318-324 at <https://archive.org/stream/commodoreoliver00mack#page/318/mode/2up/search/Java> Also, “USS *Java* (1815),” Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Java_\(1815\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Java_(1815))

²⁷⁰ Russell Baldwin Letters, Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan at https://clements.umich.edu/eadadd/perryo_contributors.pdf; Finding Aid at <https://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/clementsead/umich-wcl-M-1391per?view=text>

²⁷¹ Mackenzie, 335. “*Java*,” Navy History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/j/java.html>

letter from Perry to Captain John Shaw of the Frigate *United States* to obtain a situation on that frigate.²⁷² On October 22, 1816, he again wrote to Perry, concerning the forwarding of his equipment during his transfer between ships.²⁷³ The transfer in October appears to have been to the *Constellation* for a few weeks before she returned to Hampton Roads and before his transfer to the *USS United States*.

Baldwin is listed on the muster roll of the *USS Constellation* on October 20, 1817²⁷⁴ and January 11, 1817,²⁷⁵ then under the command of Captain Shaw. According to the Muster Roll of the *Java*, Baldwin was transferred to the *United States* on January 10, 1817.²⁷⁶ The transfer he had hoped for, would be the result of his request for a letter of introduction to Commodore Shaw from Commodore Perry, in September 1815, in hopes of a situation on the *United States*.²⁷⁷ He was listed as a Midshipman on the frigate *United States* under the command of Captain Shaw during 1817.²⁷⁸

Irish born Commodore John Shaw (1772-1823) was highly regarded (Addendum D12a-c) by his men and would be buried in Christ Church Burial Ground at Philadelphia, where Benjamin Franklin and signers of the Declaration of Independence were buried. The verse on Shaw's stone reflects the character of a captain whom Russell Baldwin wished to, and specifically requested to, serve with:

In Memory of John Shaw

Late a captain in the Navy of the U.S.
For courage and humanity
Discipline without rigor
Skill with good conduct
Integrity above suspicion
And honour without a blemish,

²⁷² Endorsed “*Java* September 13, 1816. Mid^s Russell Baldwin Requesting a letter to Capt. Shaw of the Frigate *United States* applying for a situation.” Russell Baldwin, *Java*, Letter to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, September 13, 1816. Russell Baldwin Letters, Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, The University of Michigan.

²⁷³ Russell Baldwin to Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, October 22, 1816. Russell Baldwin Letters, Russell Baldwin sailed the *USS Constellation*, listed on the muster roll January 11, 1817; and October 20, 1817, before the *Constellation* returned to Hampton Road in December 1817.

²⁷⁴ October 20, 1817, Muster Roll, *Constellation 1814-1820 Muster Rolls*, NARA T825, Record Group 45; Roll 0086; Fold 3, at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/624392142>

²⁷⁵ January 11, 1817, Muster Roll, *Constellation 1814-1820 Muster Rolls*, NARA T825, Record Group 45; Roll 0086; Fold 3, p. 117 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/624392169>

²⁷⁶ *Java* Muster Roll, *Miscellaneous Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library*, 1803-1859; NARA T829; Record Group 35, Roll 0107, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624387481>

²⁷⁷ See “*USS United States*,” at Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_United_States_\(1797\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_United_States_(1797)) For image of the *USS United States* (1797-1861) under full sail, see engraving after a drawing by Master William Brady, USN. Copied from the Kedge Anchor. U.S. Naval History and Heritage Command Photograph. Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-01000/NH-1016.html>

²⁷⁸ *Register of the Navy for the year 1818* communicated to the Senate by the Secretary of the Navy, January 21, 1818, Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1818.html> Listed as a Midshipman on the *Guerriere* in the *Register of the Navy for the Year 1819* communicated to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy, January 5, 1819 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1819.html>; Listed as a Midshipman on the frigate *Guerriere* in The Register of the Navy for the Year 1820 . . . at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1820.html>

He gave to the world a noble spectacle
 Of a man who without patronage raised
 Himself among men of the highest merit
 To be the first rank in the service of
 His adopted country
 Enjoying the confidence of the Government
 Beloved in a rare degree by those
 Under his parental command and
 Blest with friends of kindred worth and feeling.
 He died as he lived
 Without fear and without reproach
 On the 17th day of September 1823 aged 50 years²⁷⁹

From 1817 to 1818, Russell Baldwin served under the command of Captain Shaw on the 36-gun *Constellation* and then on the 55-gun *USS United States*, two of the six original frigates authorized for construction by the Naval Act of 1794 signed by President George Washington. The first of six, “Frigate A,” was named the *USS United States* by Washington and commissioned on the President’s birthday in 1797. The *USS United States* was the first ship in the United States Navy. The *Constellation* was the second, launched on September 7; and the *Constitution* was the third, launched on October 21, 1797.²⁸⁰

USS Constellation to USS Guerriere carrying the American Minister to Russia, 1818-1819

Russell Baldwin was transferred from the *United States* back to the *Constellation* heading for America; he was in Boston by May 1818 before the *United States* returned to Hampton Roads in May of 1819. On May 7, 1818, he was ordered by Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin Crowninshield (1772-1851), former State Senator and member of the House of the State of Massachusetts (later serving again in the Massachusetts House and as a U.S. Congressman from the state), to report to Boston to sail on the *Guerriere* built in 1814.²⁸¹ The muster roll of the frigate *Constellation* at Gibraltar mentions that Midshipman Baldwin was transferred to the *Guerriere* on May 30, 1818, following orders.²⁸²

²⁷⁹ “John Shaw,” Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Shaw_\(naval_officer\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Shaw_(naval_officer))

²⁸⁰ See “*USS United States*,” Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_United_States_\(1797\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_United_States_(1797))

For the *USS United States* “launched on May 10, 1797, and commissioned on February 22, 1797,” see “Original six frigates of the United States Navy, Wikipedia at

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_six_frigates_of_the_United_States_Navy Mrs. Elizabeth P. Custis, step grand-daughter of George Washington gave a print of the American victory of the *United States vs. the Macedonian* (October 30, 1812), engraved in 1813 by Benjamin Tanner after Thomas Birch [and another print of the *USS Constitution vs. HMS Guerriere* (August 19, 1812)] to her friend ‘Mrs. Lear’ in 1915, who may have been related to Tobias Lear (1762-1816), formerly Washington’s personal secretary and “a resident of the District of Columbia during the War of 1812” according to an inscription on Accession No. 84-166-B at the Naval History and Heritage Command, <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/art/exhibits/conflicts-and-operations/the-war-of-1812/uss-united-states-vs-hms-macedonian/uss-united-states-vs-hms-macedonian0.html>

²⁸¹ Entry of order of May 7, 1818 signed ‘BWC’, Benjamin Williams Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, for Midshipman Russell Baldwin “to proceed from New York to Boston and report to Commodore Bainbridge for duty on the U.S. Ship *Guerriere*, Captain Thomas McDonough.” *Miscellaneous Records of the Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0383, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624574804>

²⁸² Russell Baldwin, Muster Roll of the *Constellation*. *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0086, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624392198>

With experience on diplomatic missions, carrying two peace commissioners, under a flag of truce, to Europe on the *USS John Adams* to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent in 1814, Midshipman Baldwin served on the *USS Guerriere*, commanded by Captain Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825), from 1818 to 1819 on another diplomatic mission.

Russell Baldwin served on the *Guerriere* when the frigate was recommissioned under Captain Macdonough on April 22, 1818; sailed July 24, 1818;²⁸³ and carried George Washington Campbell (1769-1848), former Senator from Tennessee and United States Secretary of the Treasury, recently appointed the American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, to Kronstadt, Russia, disembarking the minister and his family on September 17, 1818 before cruising the Mediterranean. On July 26, 1819, the *Guerriere* departed the Med for Norfolk, Virginia, arriving October 4, 1819. Russell Baldwin is listed on the Navy Registers of 1819 and January 6, 1820 as a Midshipman on the frigate *Guerriere*.²⁸⁴ At the Norfolk Navy Yard, the *Guerriere* became a school-ship during the next seven years, for training midshipman before a naval academy was established at Annapolis in 1845.²⁸⁵

About four years earlier during the War of 1812, after Macdonough's victory at the Battle of Plattsburgh, September 11, 1814, the United States gained control of Lake Champlain, the British retreated to Canada; and Macdonough was promoted to the rank of Captain and awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. At the British surrender, Macdonough received the respect of the enemy, for he treated prisoners humanely and returned their swords to the defeated British officers.²⁸⁶

Russell Baldwin entrusted to present sword on behalf of Guerriere crew to Captain Macdonough

Noting Macdonough's memorable allowance for British officers to retain their swords at their surrender at the Battle of Plattsburgh, the crew of the *Guerriere* honored Macdonough by subscribing 300 guineas to the purchase of a sword for their captain, following their deployment to Russia and the Med. The fund and all arrangements were entrusted to Baldwin, in whose management the crew "left the business entirely," and on April 25, 1821, Russell wrote to Commodore Thomas Macdonough at Middletown, CT, concerning the sword and his wish to present it to him:

²⁸³ The Commodore Thomas Macdonough Papers (1815-1825) at the Library of Congress include his "Journal of the U.S. Frigate *Guerriere*" dating from 25 April 1818 to 5 August 1819, recording the activities of the ship and its crew; including drawings of shorelines, lists of crewmen, and accounts of shipboard expenses. The second volume of Macdonough material includes a *Letterbook* containing copies of Macdonough's outgoing correspondence from 3 July 1815 to 13 October 1825 with a break from between 10 March 1820 and 22 January 1822. I am grateful to Bruce Kirby, Reference Librarian, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress for searching for possible correspondence from Macdonough to Russell Baldwin in response to Baldwin's letter of 25 April 1821 (typescript at The Lilly, University of Indiana, see below).

²⁸⁴ Listed as a Midshipman on the *Guerriere* in the *Register of the Navy for the Year 1819* communicated to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy, January 5, 1819 at

<https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1819.html> Listed on the Register of the Navy for the Year 1820 Communicated to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Navy, January 6, 1820, Naval Command and Heritage website at

<https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhrc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1820.html>

²⁸⁵ "*USS Guerriere*," Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Guerriere_\(1814\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Guerriere_(1814))

²⁸⁶ "Thomas Macdonough," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Macdonough#Roosevelt

Sir: About the time of your leaving the Mediterranean for the U.S. the ship's company of the *Guerriere*, being duly impressed with a sense of their obligation to you for the solicitude you ever evinced for their comfort and happiness, with their characteristic liberality subscribed the sum of three hundred guineas to be applied to the purchase of a sword to be presented to you as a memento of their regard & esteem.²⁸⁷

Baldwin offers to pay a sum comparable to his inheritance toward the Commodore's sword.

The sword purchased by the crew of the *Guerriere* was especially made in England, then at peace with the United States, which resulted in the difficulty of requiring a duty when shipped to New York. Baldwin presented the case to the Captain:

After consulting with General Swartwout upon what steps should be taken, he suggested to me the propriety of stating to you the circumstances attending the case, adding there could be no doubt but that Congress would remit the duty upon its meeting.

Should you feel disposed to authorize me to pay the duty on your account, I will do it with much pleasure & do myself the honor of delivering it to you agreeably to the wish of the ship's company, they having left the business entirely to my management, and, in the ensuing winter, will hand a petition in behalf of the crew to the representative of this city praying Congress to authorize the collector to refund the amount of duty . . .

Baldwin's consultation extended to General Jacobus Swartwout (1734-1827), a Brigadier General in the Continental Army under George Washington, who worked with many Founding Fathers and was a delegate to New York's convention for ratification of the U.S. Constitution. According to Baldwin's letter, Swartwout had immediately addressed the Secretary of the Treasury and felt there "could be no doubt but that Congress would remit the duty upon its meeting." Russell offered to advance the 250 or 300 dollars toward the duty, with the approval of Macdonough. The amount would have reminded Russell of his inheritance from his father Jacob Baldwin's estate, as one of the six children each receiving \$294, according to the court apportionment of 1813.

The high regard in which the crew of the *Guerriere* in 1818-1819, held their captain reflects the later opinion of Theodore Roosevelt in his book the Naval War of 1812, first published in 1882. Roosevelt wrote that Macdonough's victory at the Battle of Plattsburgh, in September 1814, demonstrated his:

"personal prowess . . . already . . . shown at the cost of the rovers of Tripoli, and in this action he helped fight the guns as ably as the best sailor. His skill, seamanship, quick eye, readiness of resource, and indomitable pluck, are beyond all praise. Down to the time of the Civil War he is

²⁸⁷ See Phelon Geske, PART 4, Addendum D16c (illustrated). I am grateful to Sarah McElroy Mitchell at The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana for locating the typescript copy and arranging for its digitization for the first time. Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Thomas Macdonough, Middletown, Connecticut, April 25, 1821. Typescript. War of 1812 Mss., The Lilly Library, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. See entry at <http://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/findingaids/view?brand=general&docId=InU-Li-VAC1213&chunk.id=VAC1213-02243&startDoc=1> Also see Finding Aids at http://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/findingaids/view?doc.view=entire_text&docId=InU-Li-VAC1213 and <http://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/findingaids/view?brand=general&docId=InU-Li-VAC1213&doc.view=print>

the greatest figure in our naval history. A thoroughly religious man, he was as generous and humane as he was skillful and brave; one of the greatest of our sea-captains.”

—Theodore Roosevelt, 1882²⁸⁸

USS Franklin, Flagship of the Pacific Squadron, 1820-1821 (Illustrated, Addendum D15, 17)

Five years after the 74-gun *USS Franklin* was built in 1815 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Russell Baldwin sailed on the *Franklin* in 1820-1821²⁸⁹ when it was the flagship of the Pacific Squadron; and a decade later wrote from the *Franklin* in 1831 at the time she was listed as ‘in ordinary’ under service and repair.²⁹⁰ The *USS Franklin* of 1815 was the third ship named after statesman Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) born in Boston, who moved to Philadelphia when young and as a Founding Father of the United States, worked tirelessly as Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of France; furthered the young American Navy and supported naval operations led by John Paul Jones against mainland Great Britain during the American Revolution. An image of the figurehead of the *Franklin* has been preserved (Addendum D15a).²⁹¹

When Baldwin sailed on the *Franklin* in the Pacific Squadron, there were no United States ports in the Pacific and the squadron operated out of storeships to provide supplies, and depended upon local ports in Hawaii and along the Pacific coast.²⁹² Baldwin referred to his service in the Pacific in a letter, written from his home port of New York City, to Smith Thompson, the Secretary of the Navy in January 1823, beginning with “The voyage to the Pacific Ocean on which I was about sailing when I last had the honor of speaking with you in this city.” In the same letter, he requested permission to apply for his certificate of captaincy and placement upon the list of candidacy for promotions. He made the request by letter because the examinations for certificates took place while he was at sea.²⁹³ He would receive his appointment as a Lieutenant from New York in 1826.

²⁸⁸ Theodore Roosevelt, *The Naval War of 1812*, Project Gutenberg, October, 2005 [EBook #9104] at <http://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/9104/pg9104-images.html>

²⁸⁹ Listed as a Midshipman on the *Franklin* in the *Register of the Navy for the Year 1821 Communicated to the House of Representatives, January 19, 1821*, Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1821.html>

²⁹⁰ “*Franklin III (Ship of the line)*, 1815” Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/histories/ship-histories/danfs/f/franklin-iii.html>

²⁹¹ For image of the *Franklin*’s figurehead at the Naval History and Heritage Center, see Catalog Nos. 115215 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-115000/NH-115215.html> and Cat. No. NH115219 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-115000/NH-115219.html>

For photo of painting portraying the *Franklin*, when *Rounding Portovenere, near La Spezia, Italy*, ca. 1819, Courtesy of Mr. E. Wheeler Barto, see NH53940 at the Naval History and Heritage Command, <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhhc-series/nh-series/NH-53000/NH-53940.html>

²⁹² *USS Franklin* (1815); “Pacific Squadron,” Wikipedia at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Franklin_\(1815\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Franklin_(1815))

²⁹³ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Smith Thompson, Jan. 22, 1823. *Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0030, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636049028>

Baldwin's Naval career provided him with the opportunity to meet historical personages

As an officer of the United States Navy, Baldwin had the opportunity to meet important figures in history, on at least one occasion documented in his correspondence. Notably, he met several of those who served as Secretary of the Navy. Prior to the above letter to Smith Thompson (1768-1843), it appears from the context that, about 1819, he had personally met Thompson who was appointed by President James Monroe and served as Secretary of the Navy from January 1, 1819 to August 31, 1823; Thompson became a Supreme Court Associate Justice from 1823 until his death.

Baldwin would meet Thompson's successor Samuel L. Southard (1787-1842) in Washington, D.C. on June 20, 1825.²⁹⁴ Appointed by President James Monroe, Southard served as Secretary of the Navy from 16 September 1823 to 4 March 1829, continuing under the administration of John Quincy Adams; he would become Governor of New Jersey in 1832.

Also evidenced in his correspondence, during his Naval career, Baldwin met or served with all three of the United States Navy commodores Bainbridge, Chauncey and Shaw, of the Mediterranean Squadron in which he sailed during the Second Barbary War. Years previously, he had met Commodore William Bainbridge in Boston in 1813;²⁹⁵ and he served with Commodore John Shaw in the *Constellation* and *United States* in 1816-1817 in the Mediterranean Squadron; and was selected by Commodore Isaac Chauncey then in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to serve on a board of court martial in New York in 1831.

Russell Baldwin would serve as an officer on ships carrying United States diplomats, notably in 1814, aboard the *USS John Adams*, carrying the American peace commissioners Henry Clay (1849-1852), the Senator from Kentucky and Speaker of the House of Representatives who, with President James Madison, led the country into the War of 1812; and Jonathan Russell (1771-1832), the Rhode Island born, Brown University graduate who would be appointed to diplomatic positions by Madison and who would in 1824 support Clay in his run for the Presidency.

Russell met and served with famous naval heroes Oliver Hazard Perry in 1814-1816 known for flying his personal flag with Captain James Lawrence's last words "Don't Give Up the Ship" at the Battle of Lake Erie in 1814; when those words were delivered by the mortally wounded Captain James Lawrence, Russell was an acting Midshipman and Captain's Clerk to Lawrence aboard the (*Hornet* before transferring to the) *Chesapeake*.

Russell Baldwin served with Commodore Thomas Macdonough in 1818-1819 aboard the *Guerriere*, that carried George Washington Campbell (1769-1848), former Senator from Tennessee and United States Secretary of the Treasury, recently appointed the American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, to Kronstadt, Russia, disembarking the minister and his family on September 17, 1818.

²⁹⁴ Russell Baldwin, City of Washington, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, June 21, 1825. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0039, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635837516>

²⁹⁵ Russell Baldwin, Letter to Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, July 3, 1813. From *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus, 1802-1884*, NARA M148, RG 45, Roll 0012, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635855811>.

And in 1826, on a mission completed during his furlough, he would meet K. A. Kontostavlos (spelled with a 'C' by *The New-York Evening Post*), a representative of the Greek government who oversaw the construction of the vessel *Hope*, later named *Hellas*, when the American officers, including Baldwin, safely delivered the frigate to the authorities of the Greek Independent government.

Sailing to South America, 1823 (Addendum D18)

Seven months after requesting he be placed on the list of candidates for promotions in January 1823, Baldwin wrote again to the Secretary of the Navy, Thompson on July 11, 1823, reporting “on my return to this country from South America.”²⁹⁶ The deployment to South America appears to have been about six months, substantially shorter than Baldwin’s service in the *Franklin* of more than two years (1820-1821), and was also under the auspices of the Pacific Squadron. The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, delivered in December 1823, stated:

. . . it is to be further remarked that the *Franklin* ship of the line, and the schooner *Dolphin* of twelve guns, are still in the Pacific ocean, where they have remained for more than two years, under the command of Captain Stewart. By the presence of this force on the coasts of Chili and Peru depredations on our growing commerce have been, in a great degree, prevented, and respect for our interests and flag secured. Captain Stewart will return to the United States in the course of this winter, or early in the ensuing spring; and in the place of the *Franklin* it is proposed to substitute the frigate *United States*, and the *Peacock* sloop of war, of eighteen guns. Such a division of the force, it is believed, will more extensively protect the flag and commerce of the United States . . .²⁹⁷

Lieutenant Russell Baldwin, 1826 (Addendum D19)

On May 4, 1826, Russell received news of his commission, dated April 28, 1826 as a Lieutenant.²⁹⁸ He received his appointment from New York where he had established his residence in the city where his brother Heman Baldwin worked as a merchant and accountant.

On June 18, 1822, Russell was furloughed for twelve months;²⁹⁹ and on August 11, 1823 was furloughed for twelve more months.³⁰⁰ Baldwin was anxious to return to sea, or to travel on his own, requesting leaves of absence to follow his own goals and interests of national ‘honor’, beginning in 1825. To continue to receive orders, Baldwin notified Samuel L. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy that his place

²⁹⁶ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, July 11, 1823. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0031, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636055938?terms=russell,baldwin>

²⁹⁷ *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1823, December 2, 1823*. Navy History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/a/secnav-reports/1823.html>

²⁹⁸ Russell Baldwin, *Appointments . . . United States Navy*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0384, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624574400>

²⁹⁹ Russell Baldwin, *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0384, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624574090>

³⁰⁰ Russell Baldwin, *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0384, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624574153>

of residence was the city of New York as of June 21, 1825,³⁰¹ and on the same day requested that Mr. Southard put into writing “the leave of absence that which you were pleased yesterday to render to me verbally.”³⁰² He was listed as a Lieutenant on furlough during 1826, in the Navy Register.³⁰³ Samuel L. Southard (1787-1842), appointed by President James Monroe, served as Secretary of the Navy (1823-1829), continuing under the administration of John Quincy Adams; he would become Governor of New Jersey in 1832.

A dangerous voyage upholding American “Honor” in company with grandson of a signer of the Declaration of Independence in support of the Greek War of Independence, 1826 (Addendum D20-21)

On September 15, 1826, Russell Baldwin, requested a six month leave of absence “before I could again reach the United States” to accompany Lt. Francis H. Gregory (1789-1866), in the ship *Hope*.³⁰⁴ Gregory’s career would span from the War of 1812 to the Civil War (then a Rear Admiral). Three days later, on September 18, 1826, Baldwin’s leave was approved by Secretary Southard.

Baldwin’s forthright letter gives a clue to the fact that the voyage on the *Hope* could carry international implications and prove dangerous, as he carefully worded his request for the authorization of the Navy Department:

I take the liberty of soliciting leave of absence for the purpose of accompanying Lieutenant Francis H. Gregory in the ship *Hope*. I presume sir, that six months would elapse, even should no accident occur to cause an unexpected delay, before I could again reach the United States. Should granting this request *be compatible with the views of the Department* (italicized herein), it will add a further obligation, to those, I am already under for indulgences which have been granted me.³⁰⁵

Concerning Hope: Request for dependable Officers clues into dangerous mission, 1826

Lieutenant Gregory’s letters of August to September 1826, indicate that he forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, a record of leaves of absence for three men, apparently, a hand-picked reliable group of officers he believed capable of a special operation. Baldwin’s letter of September led to Gregory’s letter of August, which offered a second indication of a voyage employing some secrecy. On August 31, 1826, Gregory first requested a leave of absence, or furlough, to leave the United States for six months, without

³⁰¹ Russell Baldwin, City of Washington, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, June 21, 1825. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0039, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635837531>

³⁰² Russell Baldwin, City of Washington, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, June 21, 1825. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0039, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/635837516>

³⁰³ Listed as Lieutenant (on furlough) Register of the Navy for the Year 1827 Communicated to the Senate January 3, 1827 at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/r/registers-of-the-navy/1827.html>

³⁰⁴ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, September 15, 1826. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0044, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636042884>

³⁰⁵ Ibid.

any description of the purpose of his voyage and no mention of the ship *Hope*, as Baldwin had done;³⁰⁶ on September 25, 1826, Gregory enclosed copies of the approved leaves of absence for “Lt. Baldwin, Lt. H. Smith; and Mr. Breckeridge.”³⁰⁷ Notably, Lt. Gregory would mention Lieutenant Baldwin first, in his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, when hand-picking officers under his command to deliver the frigate *Hope*, built in New York, to Greek independence revolutionary authorities.

‘Lt. Baldwin’ was listed first of the three, possibly due to his service under the command of Gregory’s father-in-law, the late Commodore John Shaw (1773-1823) to whom Baldwin was introduced by a letter from Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. Baldwin served under Shaw, aboard the *USS United States* in the Med. In fact, Midshipman Russell Baldwin was on the Muster Roll of the *USS Constellation* at Gibraltar, listed after ‘Captain John Shaw’ and (his son-in-law)’ ‘Lieutenant Francis H. Gregory’, all three appearing on board October 22, 1817. Baldwin and Gregory had served together, hence Gregory’s confidence in his abilities.³⁰⁸

Baldwin had prior experience as a Midshipman on diplomatic missions: first, carrying two peace commissioners, under a flag of truce, to Europe on the *USS John Adams* to negotiate the Treaty of Ghent in 1814; and later serving on the *USS Guerriere* under Captain Thomas Macdonough (1783-1825) from 1818 to 1819 on another diplomatic mission to deliver the American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg in Russia.

The first week of October, Gregory added an additional request for a fourth man, Henry Morris, to join their band of brothers. Henry W. Morris (1806-1863), appointed a Midshipman in 1819, became a Lieutenant in 1828, and was later a Commodore in the United States Navy. He was the grandson of Robert Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence.³⁰⁹ On September 3, 1826 and again on September 19, Henry Morris requested authorization for a leave of absence to sail on board the unnamed ship commanded by Lt. Gregory and stated that he was already doing duty aboard the vessel.³¹⁰

On October 9, 1826 on the eve of anticipated sailing of the *Hope*, Morris wrote to the Secretary, appending a requested authorization expressing Gregory’s wish that Morris sail on the *Hope*.³¹¹ Naval records include a letter from Gregory, dated October 9, 1826 requesting that Morris accompany the cruise

³⁰⁶ Francis H. Gregory, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, August 31, 1826. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA 148, RG 45, Roll 044 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636042714>

³⁰⁷ Francis H. Gregory, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, September 26, 1826. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA 148, RG 45, Roll 044 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636042999>

³⁰⁸ Russell Baldwin, Muster Roll of the *Constellation*, *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0086 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624392198>

³⁰⁹ See “Commodore Henry W. Morris,” Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhhc/our-collections/photography/numerical-list-of-images/nhbc-series/nh-series/NH-66000/NH-66691.html> and Commodore Henry White Morris, at Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/100010555/henry-white-morris>

³¹⁰ Henry W. Morris, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, September 19, 1826. *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0044, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636042925>

³¹¹ Henry W. Morris, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, October 9, 1826. *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0044, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636043095>

on furlough.³¹² The letter from Gregory had to be sent, according to the express direction of Mr. Hay of the Navy Department, to the Secretary, as indicated in Morris' letter of the same day on the eve of departure. Morris wrote that he would consider the presence of Gregory's letter forwarded to the Secretary to suffice as permission to sail because he would be departing before a response could be obtained. This letter was a third clue that the voyage was time sensitive.

In 1821, the Greek War of Independence, also known as the Greek Revolution, was begun against the control of the Ottoman Empire and lasted through 1830, leading to the formation of modern Greece.³¹³ American shipping became subject to attacks by Greek pirates. A squadron built around vessels that included the *USS Constitution* and representing "the strongest U.S. Navy force in the world," was sent in 1825, under Commodore John Rodgers, to protect American shipping in the Mediterranean, escort American merchantmen, visit Greek ports and negotiate a treaty with the Ottoman Empire, but short of the latter being signed, the squadron was withdrawn in 1826.³¹⁴

On the afternoon of October 16, 1826, the frigate *Hope* with Russell Baldwin aboard sailed from New York City for the Mediterranean.³¹⁵ It was one of two frigates ordered by the Greek revolutionary government in 1825 to be built in New York City. Cost overruns resulting in arbitration over the costs, resulted in only one ship sailing for Greece; and if it had not, the New York papers declared: "Such a blow would probably have annihilated and hastened the concluding agony of a country more interesting than any other to the scholar, the philanthropist, and the Christian —"³¹⁶

The *Hope* was placed in the care of the arbitrators from July 27, 1826 to September 1; and on the eve of release, August 31, Gregory sent his request for a leave of absence outside the United States to the Secretary of the Navy. The *Hope* was to leave with "less than half of a full crew and provisions for six months;" its departure was announced by mistake in the New York papers on October 10 (the same day Henry Morris wrote the Secretary of the Navy that he had anticipated sailing). A pamphlet describing the ship's arbitration was left with a Boston newspaper, to be published when the *Hope* was at sea. However, the piece was published hours prematurely in Boston and was picked up by the New York papers while the ship was still in the harbor and the editor surmised she would depart that day, October 16. New York newspaper articles reported the view that the *Hope* was built from funds "devoted to the cause of liberty," in a context examining a matter of American "national character," and "honor of the country."³¹⁷

³¹² Francis H. Gregory, New York Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, October 8, 1826. *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA 148, RG 45, Roll 044, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/1/636043097>

³¹³ "Greek War of Independence," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_War_of_Independence

³¹⁴ Peter M. Swartz, "U.S.-Greek Naval Relations Begin: Anti-Piracy Operations Begin in the Aegean Sea," (Alexandria, Virginia: CNA (Center for Naval Analyses) Center for Strategic Studies, June 2003) posted at Naval History and Command Center, <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/nhrc/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/u/us-greek-naval-relations-begin.html>

³¹⁵ Quoting H. D. Sedgwick, September 21, 1826, New York in "The Greek Vessels," *New-York Evening Post*, October 16, 1826, p. 2 at https://nyshistoricnewspapers.org/lccn/sn83030385/1826-10-16/ed-1/seq-2/#date1=08%2F01%2F1826&index=0&date2=05%2F31%2F1827&words=hope+Hope+hopes&to_year2=1827&searchType=advanced&sequence=0&from_year2=1826&proxdistance=5&page=1&county=New+York&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=%22Hope%22&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateFilterType=range&SearchType2=prox5

³¹⁶ Ibid.

³¹⁷ Ibid.

Discovery of details regarding the selection of officers for the unofficial voyage of the Hope

The details surrounding the organization of the expedition to deliver the *Hope* to Greece and the implied political position of support for Greek independence that was held by the officers accompanying Captain Gregory, have not been widely known. Academic literature reviewing the U.S. Navy's official and actual position in the Mediterranean regarding the Greek War of Independence, has studied the attitudes of U.S. sailors, midshipmen, and civilian humanitarians within the parameters given the U.S. Navy following a national commitment to neutrality and maintaining America's isolationist policy supported by the Monroe Doctrine.³¹⁸ What has been acknowledged are the parallels seen by Americans, between their own and the Greek Revolution for Independence. For example, a Greek general and an admiral in the Greek Revolution were described by one Marine aboard the *USS Constitution*, that they visited in the Mediterranean, "in the same revered way that Americans described George Washington in his participation in the American Revolution," and:

Ironically, as the United States formulated its isolationist policies, Americans from all over the country expressed interest in the Greek Revolution. Many Americans, having recently fought their own war for independence, sympathized with Greece's struggle for liberty and began to take action to support the Greeks. Americans formed benevolent societies to help raise money and supplies for the Greeks, wrote poems and essays in support of Greece and liberty, named newly formed American towns after Greek cities, and constructed buildings that imitated Greek architecture.³¹⁹

The support of the *Hope* expedition by Lt. Russell Baldwin, whose father Lt. Jacob Baldwin served in the Revolutionary War; and the involvement of Midshipman Henry W. Morris, grandson of Robert, signer of the Declaration of Independence, places the parallel between American and Greek independence as the open belief and commitment of those officers serving with Captain Gregory. Moreover Lt. Baldwin had sailed with, and no doubt met, American peace commissioner Henry Clay, on the *USS John Adams* in 1814, delivering the diplomat to Europe to negotiate the end of the War of 1812; and Clay, among other politicians openly called for Americans to support the Greek cause as a moral duty.³²⁰

My search for an unusual mission that required clearance to "be compatible with the views of the Department" associated with leaving the United States in a ship named *Hope*, as Lt. Russell Baldwin wrote to the Secretary, leading to the subsequent discovery of the names of the officers supporting the Gregory expedition, was due to earlier research conducted during the restoration of William Brian Phelon's first historic home (prior to moving to Granville and purchasing the Rose-Baldwin-Baker

³¹⁸ Elizabeth George, "Through the Eyes of Sailors and Citizens: How Sailors on the USS Constitution Viewed the Greek Revolution," Bridgewater State University *Undergraduate Review* (2012), Vol. 8:34 at https://vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://www.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=1210&context=undergrad_rev

³¹⁹ Ibid. 37, 34 citing Edward Earle, "American Interest in the Greek Cause, 1821-1827," *The American Historical Review* 33, No. 1 (1927): 27-43.

³²⁰ Ibid., 34. See Henry Clay, "The Grecian Struggle for Independence," *Speech on the Greek Revolution*, 1824 from *The Life and Speeches of Henry Clay*, 1843 in Stedman and Hutchinson, comps. *A Library of American Literature: An Anthology in Eleven Volumes*. 1891. Vol. IV at <https://www.bartleby.com/400/prose/746.html>

House) in East Setauket, New York, a shipbuilding community within a short distance of New York City where the *Hope* was built.³²¹

Sailing a vessel “devoted to the cause of liberty” without manifest or neutrality bond

During construction of the *Hope*, it was given out that the ship was being built for the government of Peru. The armament would be shipped as cargo. The necessity of an immediate departure after release from arbitration in September 1826, was so pressing that the frigate left without a neutrality bond. According to the *New-York Evening Post* of October 30, after the *Hope* departed New York:

The worst yet remains. This frigate is forced to traverse the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in a situation to which no vessel was ever before exposed. She has no register, nor any document to manifest her national character; and I know, that on this account Mr. Contostavios will not venture, unless in case of absolute necessity, to speak any ship of war, or to enter any port between this and Greece.³²²

K. A. Kontostavlos (spelled with a ‘C’ by *The New-York Evening Post*), a contributor to the controversial pamphlet context that was to be published after the ship was at sea, was a representative of the Greek government, and on board the *Hope* when it departed New York. *The New-York Evening Post* article was a harbinger of trouble to come; and no doubt the first newspaper articles caused rumors to circulate among the crew that the ship’s virtually non-extant papers were not in order, a good reason why the pamphlet credited to Kontostavios, was to have been published after the ship put to sea, to prevent the crew knowing about it.

The officers faced off two mutinies. “The crew attempted to murder both the Captain (Gregory) and the Greek government agent (Kontostavios) in a scheme to sell the vessel in Columbia;” they failed; and the ship was delivered to Nafplion, a seaport town in the Peloponnese peninsula of Greece, about November

³²¹ When restoring and replacing the sills of his ‘Jayne House’ ca. 1785, a short walk from the harbor’s shipbuilding industry, Bill Phelon preserved numerous artifacts from beneath the floorboards of the front parlor. Notably, broken ironstone china shards of the mulberry-shaded transfer ware pattern that we identified as ‘Cyprus’ by the English manufacturer Davenport dating to 1829, suggested the Jayne family was interested in the Greek Revolution supported by the people of Cyprus, many of whom provisioned, supported, fought and died for Greek independence. Research identifying the shards, led to an understanding of the interest in, and potential support of, Greek independence in 1820s New York. Although the Jayne family was known for their Loyalist position during the American Revolution, the ‘Cyprus’ shards in the family home named after, and later belonging to, Brewster Jayne (1818-1894), grandson of a renowned Tory, suggested an enduring support of American liberty; additional research by this author has indicated that far from a Loyalist position in occupied Long Island, the outspoken Tory, William Jayne II, Brewster’s grandfather, appears to have participated in Washington’s Culper Spy Ring, secretly supporting the American cause during the Revolution. The Jayne family ‘Cyprus’ shards were featured in an exhibition “The Anatomy of a Restoration Circa 1785” curated by William Brian Phelon and Corey Phelon Geske at the Emma S. Clark Memorial Library, Setauket, New York in 1993 and, again, in 1994.

³²² H.D. Sedgwick, Post-Script to the Second Edition of Mr. Sedgwick’s Vindication, *New-York Evening Post*, October 30, 1826, p. 1 at https://nyshistoricnewspapers.org/lccn/sn83030385/1826-10-30/ed-1/seq-1/#date1=08%2F01%2F1826&index=1&date2=05%2F31%2F1827&words=Hope+hope&to_year2=1827&searchType=advanced&sequence=0&from_year2=1826&proxdistance=5&page=1&county=New+York&rows=20&ortext=&proxtext=%22Hope%22&phrasertext=&andtext=&dateFilterType=range&SearchType2=prtox5

26, 1825. A second attempt by the crew to sell the vessel to the Ottoman-Egyptian army was put down by the Greek Admiral Andreas Miaoulis with thirty local mariners.³²³

Three men return from voyage of the Hope and come aboard the USS Ontario, 1828 (Addendum D21)

Russell Baldwin's voyage on the *Hope* in late 1826 exceeded the expected six months, although his mission was completed within that time frame. Muster rolls indicate that his voyage outside the United States lasted sixteen months from October 1826 to February 1828 when he returned to New York from delivering the *Hope* to Greece. Upon boarding the *USS Ontario* in December 1826, he served in the Mediterranean Squadron.

The muster roll of the *USS Ontario* records three men, numbers 320, 321 and 331 representing Lieutenant Jno. H. Smith, Midshipman Henry W. Morris and Lieutenant Russell Baldwin, three of the four men whom Captain Francis H. Gregory especially requested to accompany him on the voyage of the *Hope*. Apparently, the men had become separated during the delivery of the ship to the Greek revolutionaries. Smith and Morris made their appearance aboard the *Ontario* from Salimas (Greece), on Christmas Day, December 25, 1826; and Russell Baldwin arrived two days later on the 27th from Aegina (Greece). Aegina was the island headquarters of the Greek revolutionary authorities, located in the Saronic Gulf about 36 miles, or a two-day sail on the *Ontario*, from Salamis and due east of Nafplion where the *Hope* was delivered.³²⁴

The three Americans, together with other reliable American crew members, boarded the *Ontario* shortly before Ioannis Kapodistrias (1776-1831) was elected the first head of state (1827-1831) of independent Greece. Sometimes anglicized as John Capodistrias, he is considered the founder of the modern Greek state and "architect of Greek independence . . . after touring Europe to rally support for the Greek cause, Kapodistrias landed in Nafplion January 7, 1828 and arrived in Aegina on January 8, 1828,³²⁵ two weeks after Russell Baldwin left the island. Baldwin is noted in the *Ontario's* muster roll as disembarking on February 29, 1828 in New York. Morris received a special notation that he returned in the brig *Romulus* of Boston.³²⁶

The *USS Ontario* returned to New York from an extended deployment in the Med, on February 20, 1828; and a few days later, from on board the *Ontario* in New York, Russell Baldwin wrote to the Secretary of the Navy on March 3, 1828, to acknowledge the approval of a requested and well-earned leave of absence.³²⁷

³²³ "Greek Frigate *Hellas*," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_frigate_Hellas

³²⁴ "Aegina," Wikipedia at <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aegina>

³²⁵ "Ioannis Kapodistrias," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ioannis_Kapodistrias

³²⁶ Muster and Pay rolls *USS Ontario*, 1827. *Miscellaneous Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library, 1803-1859*. NARA T829, RG 45, Rolls 0065, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624155093>

³²⁷ Russell Baldwin, *USS Ontario*, New York, Letter to Samuel Southard, Secretary of the Navy, March 3, 1828. *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0039, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636342740>

In October 1828, Baldwin traveled from New York to Washington City (D.C.) to comply with an order to report to the *Guerriere*,³²⁸ but on reaching the capital a week later on October 31, requested the Secretary to countermand the order to permit him to attend to urgent matters of a personal nature. His request was granted and he was relieved on November 1, 1828.³²⁹

Request for furlough to see southern and western states, Texas, Mexico & northern lakes

American naval histories indicate that after the War of 1812, the peace established in 1815 continuing during the 1820s, meant that the “U.S. Navy was at peace until the Mexican-American War in 1846 and served to combat piracy in the Mediterranean and Caribbean seas.”³³⁰ At the same time, “The great trade expansion in the 1820’s and 30’s had caused an increase in naval activity for support purpose.”³³¹ As the American Naval presence in the Mediterranean was firmly established and the nation was not at war, ships were pulled out of service for refitting or broken up and young officers, in port on standby, awaited orders, promotions and commands at the decision of the Navy Department and the Secretary of the Navy. If a leave of absence or furlough were requested within the United States, the Secretary of the Navy was constantly kept informed of the whereabouts of the officer should they be needed.

Russell Baldwin had business in Louisiana in 1829, that was requiring his presence a year later, as he explained in a letter of February 2, 1830. Although he did not mention it, his wish to explore the southern United States may have increased because his brother Heman Baldwin had moved from New York City to Richmond, Virginia in 1815;³³² and their half-brother, merchant seaman Captain James Madison Seymour, also was interested in, and would be, living in the southwest United States. Seymour was married in December 1829 in Wilmington, North Carolina; would travel from Galveston to New Orleans in 1834; and apply for a land grant in Texas the following year.³³³

Baldwin’s letter of February 2, 1830, written from New York was to Captain John B. Nicolson (Addendum D25) whom his late brother Denizen Baldwin had helped to deliver the *Epervier* to Savannah in 1814. Baldwin considered Nicolson a friend and requested the captain’s support for his efforts to obtain

³²⁸ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, October 22, 1828. *Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0053, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636353755>

³²⁹ Russell Baldwin, Washington City, Letter to Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, October 31, 1828. *Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0053, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636353975> and <https://www.fold3.com/image/636353976>

³³⁰ “History of the United States Navy,” Wikipedia at

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Navy

³³¹ “Initial Uniform Standardization: 1830 to Civil War,” History of U.S. Navy Uniforms 1776-1981, Navy History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/h/history-of-us-navy-uniforms-1776-1981.html>

³³² Sampson (1922), 73 at

https://books.google.com/books?id=WXgJsnosYjgC&pg=PA73&lpg=PA73&dq=Lt.+Jacob+Baldwin,+Granville,+MA&source=bl&ots=o84xn9Dwdl&sig=ACfU3U00BxMgfBaFuGJXTlxco1R_2btA_g&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjOu9Dc6u3pAhVCiHIEHaFRBc0Q6AEwAXoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Lt.%20Jacob%20Baldwin%2C%20Granville%2C%20MA&f=false

³³³ See “Captain James Madison Seymour (1804-1847) marriage to Mary Caroline Avery in Wilmington, NC on December 11, 1829 at Adkins Family Genealogy, History & Heritage, <https://www.adkins9.net/family.php?famid=F2818&ged=Adkins.GED>

Secretary John Branch's approval of his plans for "visiting the southern and western states of our union . . . to visit west Florida, Alabama, Louisiana – ascent the Mississippi & Ohio rivers, visit the great northern Lakes and thence to this city (New York) . . ." He would be seeing the lakes immortalized by the commodore under whom he had served in the Mediterranean -- Oliver Hazard Perry. Russell wanted to view Lake Erie where Perry had become famous, flying his own personal flag, "Don't Give Up the Ship," specially made for the Battle of Lake Erie, in honor of his friend Captain Lawrence with whom Russell's brother Denizen had served when that last command was given in 1814. And, Russell Baldwin would see another Great Lake of the North, shared by the name of the vessel *USS Ontario* that had rescued him from the island of Aegina in 1826:

I have never yet had an opportunity of visiting the southern & western States of our union, & I have a great desire to do so for the purpose of beholding for myself, what I have often read of with admiration, as well as to visit my sick friend with whom I traveled the last season for the purpose of securing a sum of money which is now in jeopardy in Louisiana, I am anxious to avail myself of the present moment, provided it in no way interfere with the views of the Executive. Under my present leave of absence I do not feel authorized to go so great a distance from the seat of Government – I therefore take the liberty of requesting you to do me the favor, to ask the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, whether my taking this journey has his full acquiescence – I will report myself from time to time as he may be pleased to direct – It is my wish to visit west Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, ascend the Mississippi & Ohio Rivers, visit the great northern Lakes & thence to this city which will occupy from three to four months- I take a liberty Sir in putting you to this trouble . . .³³⁴

A year later, on February 17, 1831, Baldwin was in Washington City and wrote from the Capital to the Secretary of the Navy requesting a leave of absence of nine or twelve months "to visit the Southern & western sections of the United States, Texas and Mexico, for the purpose of acquiring commercial knowledge."³³⁵

The Secretary at this time was John Branch (1782-1863) appointed by President Andrew Jackson. Branch was previously governor of North Carolina 1817-1820; would move to Florida in the mid-1830s and become the last territorial governor of Florida (1844); his background coincided with Russell Baldwin's interest in that part of the Union. Baldwin must have received about six months leave, because on March 3, 1831, he wrote to Secretary Branch, advising him that he was sailing for Mobile, Alabama in the packet

³³⁴ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Captain John B. Nicolson, February 2, 1830 page 1 of 2. *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0060, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636325621>

In his letter, Baldwin mentions that he planned to continue in the service and 'upon the books of Purser Chew', using a phrase that popularized the name of Thomas Chew (1777-1846), a purser in the Navy, beginning in 1809, in charge of muster rolls, payrolls, and provisioning. Chew was on board the *USS Constitution* when the ship defeated *HMS Guerriere* and received a Congressional Silver Medal for that service in battle; and he was aboard the *Chesapeake*, as was Russell's brother Denizen, when Capt. Lawrence gave his last command, "Don't Give Up the Ship" at the Battle of Boston Harbor in 1813. Although Chew resigned from the Navy in 1821, his name, apparently, continued in the lexicon of officers. See "Purser Thomas J. Chew," *USS Constitution* Museum at <https://ussconstitutionmuseum.org/item-category/purser-thomas-j-chew/>

³³⁵ Russell Baldwin, Washington City, Letter to John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, February 17, 1831; *Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0065, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636328398>

ship *St. John*;³³⁶ and by September 7, 1831, he had returned to New York City where he was on furlough.³³⁷

On September 13, Lieutenant Baldwin wrote to Branch's successor, the next Secretary of the Navy, Levi Woodbury (1789-1851). Appointed by President Andrew Jackson, Woodbury was the former Governor of New Hampshire (1823-1824); Senator (1825-1831) from the state; and in future would be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Baldwin advised Woodbury that he had reported to Commodore Isaac Chauncey as per the Secretary's order of September 7.³³⁸ Baldwin was called upon to be a member on a board of court martial at the request of its President Isaac Chauncey.

Born in Black Rock, Connecticut, Commodore Isaac Chauncey (1772-1840)³³⁹ was about twenty years older than Baldwin; and had been appointed a lieutenant in the United States Navy in 1798, the year Russell's father Jacob Baldwin had died. When Commodore Chauncey commanded the Mediterranean Squadron in 1816-1818³⁴⁰ Midshipman Baldwin was serving on the *USS Java* under Captain Perry; the *Constellation* under Captain Shaw; the *United States* under Captain Shaw; and the *Guerriere* under Captain Macdonough. Commodore Chauncey returned for a tour of duty after 1824, as Commandant of the New York Navy Yard at Brooklyn (where he had also been placed in charge in 1807). It was at the Navy Yard, that Lt. Baldwin, came to the attention of the Commodore who would request that Baldwin serve on a board of court martial.

Baldwin was on the *Franklin* in 1831 when the ship was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in ordinary for repair and maintenance, a far cry from the time when Baldwin sailed her as the flagship of the Pacific Squadron in 1820-1821. Eager to travel and relocate from New York, he had a plan mapped out and wrote from his desk on board the *Franklin*, on November 10, 1831, requesting more furlough time, of twelve months, to move to Georgia and see the mainland United States, stating, "It is not my wish to be out of

³³⁶ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, March 3, 1831. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0066, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636327307>

³³⁷ Russell Baldwin, Muster and Pay Rolls, Miscellaneous Records of the United States Navy, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0152 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624408626>. Also see Lieut. Russell Baldwin, Muster and Pay Rolls, *Miscellaneous Records of the United States Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0152 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624408644>

³³⁸ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, September 13, 1831. Navy Officers' Letters 1802-1884, *Officers' letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0030, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636335614>

³³⁹ Commodore Isaac Chauncey (1772-1840) was "the commanding naval officer on the New York Station" from 1819 to 1820; and "in November 1820 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Navy and served in this capacity for four years. On 29 December 1824 he again assumed command of the New York Navy Yard (Brooklyn) and Station and continued in that position until 1834 when the President again appointed him a commissioner of the Navy Board from the 5th of June 1833. Commodore Chauncey remained on this duty until his death, serving the last three years of his life as President of the Board. He died 27 January 1840 at Washington, DC and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery." See "Isaac Chauncey," Naval History and Heritage Command at <https://www.history.navy.mil/research/library/research-guides/z-files/zb-files/zb-files-c/chauncey-isaac.html>

³⁴⁰ "Commodore Isaac Chauncey, USN (1772-1840), Department of the Navy, Naval Historical Center at <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/OnlineLibrary/photos/pers-us/uspers-c/i-chaunc.htm>

the reach of orders, should my services be necessary, but to reside near Gainesville in the State of Georgia.”³⁴¹

Lt. Russell Baldwin’s services were determined necessary and from the *Franklin*, he again wrote to the Secretary on November 18: “I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your order, directing me to report myself in person on the 30th inst. to Com. Isaac Chauncey as a member of a court martial of which he is President.”³⁴² Two days before he was due to report to the Commodore, he accepted a furlough that was granted, contingent upon completion of the duties assigned by the board.³⁴³

Although a furlough of three months was granted November 24, 1831;³⁴⁴ the Secretary’s letter indicated a lack of knowledge of Baldwin’s recent ‘unofficial service’ in the Mediterranean delivering the ship *Hope*; and with the intercession of his New York Congressman, Lt. Baldwin’s furlough was extended by the Secretary, on December 9, 1831, for nine months more.³⁴⁵ Baldwin had his year to see the United States. It was the last year of his life.

The duties of the court continued through December 31, 1831 and in a letter of January 28, 1832, after a severe illness, on the eve of a cholera epidemic that would hit New York that summer, Lt. Baldwin advised the Secretary of his plans to leave New York for Augusta, Georgia on February 1st, 1832.³⁴⁶ On April 22, 1832, Russell Baldwin notified Secretary Levi Woodbury of a change of address from Augusta, Georgia to the Rives Post Office in Hall County, Georgia, the same county where Gainesville was located.³⁴⁷ It was Russell Baldwin’s last letter (Addendum D29) to the Secretary of the Navy. His cause of

³⁴¹ Russell Baldwin, *USS Franklin*, New York Letter to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, November 10, 1831. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0071, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636333540>

³⁴² Russell Baldwin, *USS Franklin*, New York to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, November 18, 1831. “Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0071, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636333732>

³⁴³ Russell Baldwin, *USS Franklin*, New York to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, November 28, 1831. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0071, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636333894>

³⁴⁴ Secretary Levi Woodbury’s initial response to Baldwin’s request reflected no knowledge of Baldwin’s participation in delivering the frigate *Hope* to Greece and Baldwin appears subsequently to have contacted his Congressional representative (House of Representatives for the City of New York, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce (1830); later Chairman of Ways and Means (1835), and Foreign Affairs) to set the record right and thus acquired leave as he requested. Russell Baldwin, November 24, 1831. Appointments . . . *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0391, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624556501>

³⁴⁵ Reference made by the Secretary to the Congressional representative through whom additional leave was requested. Russell Baldwin, December 9, 1832 (sic: should be 1831), Appointments . . . *Miscellaneous Records Of The Navy Department*, NARA T829; RG 45; Roll 0391, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/624556511>

³⁴⁶ Russell Baldwin, New York, Letter to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, January 26, 1832. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0072, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636357876>

³⁴⁷ Russell Baldwin, Rives Post Office, Hall County Georgia Letter to Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Navy, April 22, 1832. Navy Officers’ Letters 1802-1884, *Officers’ letters to the Secretary of the Navy by officers assigned to ships, stations, and Navy bureaus*. NARA M148; RG 45; Roll 0074, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/636344694> “Rives Post Office was located northeast of Dawsonville and east of Shoal Creek in the vicinity of McKee. The post office was discontinued in 1896 and the mail was routed to the McKee Post Office.” History of Dawson County, Georgia, 91 at <http://www.georgiaracinghof.com/docs/Dawson%20County%20History%2010-31-2014.pdf>

death is unknown; it was reported as occurring on May 9, 1832, some reports state April 29, seven days after his letter. In May, the *Columbian Centinel* newspaper reported that Lieutenant Russell Baldwin died on May 9, 1832 at Murrayville, Georgia at the age of 38; and on July 4, 1832, the *Centinel* included mention that United States Navy Lieutenant Russell Baldwin was born in Massachusetts.³⁴⁸ Letters of Administration were granted his brother Heman Baldwin on June 8, 1832.³⁴⁹

The journey from Augusta northwest to Gainesville was approximately 146 miles by road. Located in Hall County, Murrayville was ten miles farther west of Gainesville; Rives Post Office (near today's McKee, GA) was about twenty miles farther west of Murrayville and closer to the great forests that still stand in Georgia, the state known at the time of the Naval Act of 1794 to provide the best living (evergreen) oak timber necessary to the building of frigates.³⁵⁰ The southern live oak is now the official state tree of Georgia. Live oak grows primarily along the coast of southern Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas, some of the locations Russell Baldwin mentions – live oak could be curved to shape the hull of a ship.

Red and white oak growing taller and straighter could provide the planking for a ship. The Rives Post Office in Hall County, Georgia was east of Shoal Creek in an area of numerous streams subject to flooding; and was an area of oak forests. Murrayville was not far from today's Dawson Forest (primarily pine); and the Rives Post Office farther north suggests Russell Baldwin's route headed toward what is now the Chattahoochee National Forest, historically with old growth oak forests.³⁵¹

It may well be that Russell Baldwin employed a guide to scout out timber stands, that he could invest in, to build ships at the time of his death. He may have remembered that when he was a child, his father, Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin knew well the woods and trees and heath of his homestead land and of his 'Mountain Lot' and "Wood Lot" inherited by his children,³⁵² for he was Surveyor of the town of Granville, Massachusetts.

³⁴⁸ *The Columbian Centinel* of May 9, 1832 reported Lieutenant Baldwin's death at Murrayville, GA; and on July 4, 1832 reported his death – as a native of Massachusetts -- as occurring at Hall City, GA. American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. He was also reported as dying April 25, 1832. See General Navy Register, 38. Fold3, *Navy and Marine Corps Officers, 1775-1900* (/title/895/navy-and-marine-corps-officers-1775-1900), database and images, <https://www.fold3.com/title/895/navy-and-marine-corps-officers-0>

³⁴⁹ Letter of Administration granted to Heman Baldwin for Russell Baldwin. New York County, Letters of Administration Index, 1743-1875 (Barber Collection), Liber 30-108-0.

³⁵⁰ The frigates authorized in 1794, were built in 1797 with "the most durable materials available for construction...primarily white pine, longleaf pine, white oak, most importantly, southern live oak. Live oak was used for framing as it was a strong, dense, and long-lasting wood weighing up to 75 lb. per cubic foot when freshly cut. The live oak tree grows primarily in coastal areas of the United States from Virginia to Texas, with the most suitable timber found in the coastal areas of Georgia near St. Simons. This desire for live oak was the primary cause of delays in the frigates' construction." See "Original Six Frigates of the United States Navy," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Original_six_frigates_of_the_United_States_Navy

³⁵¹ Old Growth Oak Forests in North Georgia at <https://markgelbart.wordpress.com/2013/06/25/old-growth-oak-forests-in-north-georgia/>

³⁵² Land apportionment to Russell Baldwin in Jacob Baldwin, Estate Apportionment, April 20, 1813, Box 8-1:3-4 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeId=33926&pageName=8-1:3> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*. Online database. *AmericanAncestors.org*. New England Historic Genealogical Society, 2016, 2017. (From records supplied by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court Archives and the Hampshire County Court. Digitized images provided by FamilySearch.org).

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