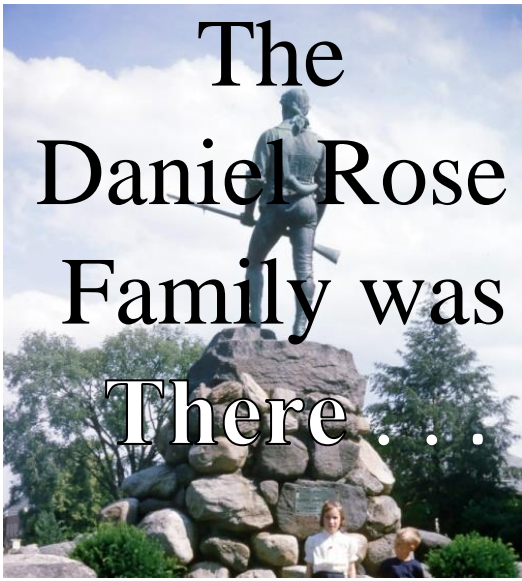
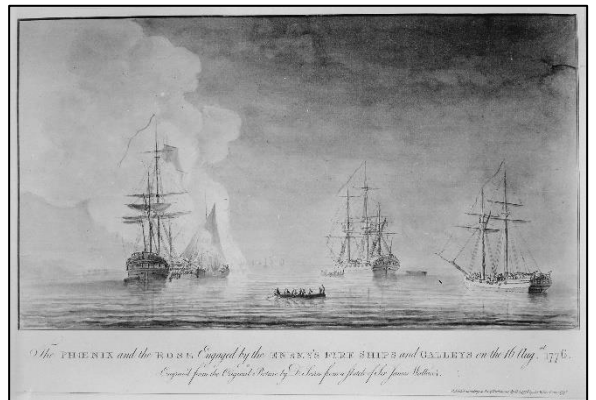
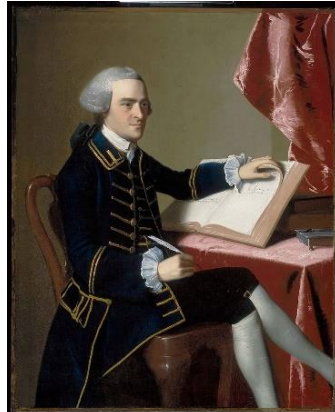


The Daniel Rose Family was There . . .



The Daniel Rose Family Lived Here



Credits, Cover

Russell Rose Crossed the Delaware with Washington for the Battle of Trenton, Dec. 1776.

Row 1: (Right) *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, 1851 painting by Emanuel Leutz (1816-1868), Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Image from Wikimedia common, public domain at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Washington_Crossing_the_Delaware_by_Emanuel_Leutze,_MMA-NYC,_1851.jpg

Row 2: The Daniel Rose House, West Granville, Massachusetts, Camera facing northeast. Photo by Corey Phelon Geske, June 2019.

Row 3 (Left) Detail, map with highlight added around the Daniel Rose House, identified as the Baker House in 1870. "Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts," 1870, Frederick W. Beers, Ellis and Soule Map, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

(Right) Battle of Trenton, a Painting, July 1975, by Hugh Charles McBarron, Jr. (1902-1992). Published by U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1975. Image, Courtesy, U.S. Army Center of Military History; from Wikimedia commons at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Trenton_by_Charles_McBarron.jpg

Russell Rose was at Valley Forge with the Continental Army and Washington, 1777-1778.

Row Four (Left to Right): [George Washington] and [Lafayette] at [Valley Forge]. Painting by John Ward Dunsmore (1856-1945), published 1907. Library of Congress Prints and Photographic Division at <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/91792202/Courtesy> Wikimedia Commons at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Washington_and_Lafayette_at_Valley_Forge.jpg

Abner Rose met with John Hancock in Boston near the close of the Revolution.

Portrait of John Hancock (1737-1793) painted 1765 by John Singleton Copley (1738-1815), Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Courtesy of Wikimedia.org, at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:John_Hancock_painting.jpg United States Public Domain Tag at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Copyright_tags/Country-specific_tags#United_States_of_America

Abner Rose was injured at a battery defending against the *HMS Phoenix* and *HMS Rose* and other enemy ships on July 16, 1776 and was recuperating in a hospital when he wrote to his parents in Granville to explain his condition. Abner wrote home to Granville from New York on August 17, 1776, the day after this sketch was made by the captain of the *HMS Rose*.

The Phoenix and the Rose engaged by the enemy's fire ships and galleys on Aug. 16, 1776. Aquatint from original picture by Dominick Serres, R.A. (1722-1793) from a sketch by British Royal Navy officer Sir James Wallace (1731-1803); Published, 1778. Unrestricted, Courtesy of the National Archives and Record Administration, 532907 at <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/532907>

In 1774, Post Captain Wallace on the North American Station, was in command of the 20-gun *HMS Rose*, which was stationed off Rhode Island and strategically blocked American shipping. After Rhode Island declared independence in 1776, the colony's merchants petitioned for the establishment of an American – a Continental Navy -- the first ship commissioned being under the command of John Paul Jones. In 1776, Wallace's role in attacking American positions up the Hudson in association with the Battle of Long Island, resulting in Washington and the American forces leaving New York City, resulted in Wallace's knighthip.

The Rose Family: Daniel (Jr., and, or Sr. who was at Roxbury), Abner and Russell answered Lexington alarm, April 1775 (Wilson, 64).

Row One (Upper Left): Photograph, 1964 of William Brian Phelon and sister Corey Phelon Geske at The Minuteman Statue, Lexington, MA. The statue, unveiled in 1900, is by Massachusetts sculptor Henry Hudson Kitson (1863-1947) and is located at the intersection of Bedford Street and Massachusetts Avenue at the southeast corner of Battle Green and was meant to represent Lexington militia. There is also a Minuteman Statue (1874) at Concord Bridge by Daniel Chester French (1850-1931) representing the responding militia, the citizen soldiers, from surrounding towns that included militia from Granville. See https://www.usar.army.mil/Portals/98/Documents/historycorner/AR_Lexington_Minuteman.pdf

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

Research Acknowledgements

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 and digitization of the important images of the 1738 Dwight Survey of Bedford and later historic maps of Granville at the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Photographic Acknowledgements

Photographs, 2017 and 2018, including William Brian Phelon's favorite "rural scene," the Daniel Rose House Kitchen Garden, are by Bobbiejo Day.

Photographs, 2019 are by Corey Phelon Geske.

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

The Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House, 1741
West Granville National Register Historic District,
Hampden County, Massachusetts

Introduction

This research is assembled to support a date of 1741 and an identification as the ‘Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House’ for the two-story gambrel roof five-bay home with three shed-roof dormers at 1460 (also listed as 1442 on tax maps) Main Road, West Granville, MA. Herein also called the Daniel Rose House, the Abner Rose Tavern (1784-) and the Lt. Jacob Baldwin Tavern (1794-1799), the property is located north of Main Road (Route 57); west of North Lane on the west slope of Prospect Mountain and northwest of Liberty Hill. It is within view of the east marker for, and in, the West Granville National Register Historic District, Inv. #33 Parcel 12-31 and when recorded in the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (1991) as the ‘L. [cited as F.G., 1855; 1870 maps] Baker House,’ was dated ca. 1820, about eighty years later than the historical and structural documentation, noted herein, substantiate.

The Daniel Rose House was recommended for further action toward the National Register by a review of 1985 prior to the listing of the West Granville National Register Historic District in 1991. Sally Zimmerman, Preservation Specialist, then of the Massachusetts Historical Commission, later with Historic New England, reported that the house was a “well preserved gambrel with great documentation [Rose to Baldwin deed, May 16, 1794],” noting that the gambrel roof is “unusual in western Massachusetts and this one is exceptionally well preserved.”¹ John O Curtis, long known as the Director of the Curatorial Department at Old Sturbridge Village, wrote after a site visit in 2003 when the home was for sale, that “In more than forty years experience looking at old houses, I can recall only one other example that was so remarkably untouched.”² Maintaining that state of preservation, with the introduction of improved conveniences, was accomplished throughout the present restoration of the building during the fifteen year (2004-2020) ownership of William Brian Phelon. It is the intent of this paper to present the historical significance of the Daniel Rose House for future preservation of its important place in the establishment of the township of Granville and the achievements of the colony that became the state of Massachusetts.

The period of historical significance extends for one hundred years from settlement in 1738 to 1838 to include the Rose and Baldwin family ownership of the house and the lifespan of Daniel Rose’s

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

² I’m grateful to Rose Miller, Town Historian of Granville, for pointing out the importance of the Curtis report in the dating of the house. Telephone conversation with Corey Phelon Geske, September 5, 2019. John O. Curtis, Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA Letter of March 24, 2003 to Ernest W. Sattler, Granville History Digital Collection. See <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>, Courtesy of the Granville Library Historical Room..

family members in the area, who gave and obtained affidavits through the late 1830s documenting the family's military service during the American Revolution. The architectural period of significance extends to the present day due to the home's exceptional state of preservation and integrity of location, architecture, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Summary Statement

The Daniel Rose House was built in 1741 by Daniel Rose III (1716-1790), brother to Deacon David Rose (1709-1793), and appears to be the earliest documented house in the township of Granville as first established in this report. It is one of the three oldest buildings extant from the original Bedford plantation. Furthermore, the bond and deed of Daniel Rose is dated May 22, 1741, the same day as the deed held by his brother David Rose for adjacent property; and it appears Daniel built his home first because that requirement, among others, for his deed to be recorded October 14, 1742, was satisfied by Daniel about six months before David's deed was recorded April 29, 1743. Both deeds of 1741 were issued under condition that a house be built at least eighteen feet square and seven feet high; and that six acres be cleared for mowing English grass within three years. These requirements for each settler were set forth by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay in November 1738 when their legal opinion established the validity of the ownership of the proprietors of the Bedford plantation on condition that within three years, the place called Bedford be settled by at least seventy families, including any already there. One-hundred-acre lots could be obtained by settlers meeting these conditions. The settlement and independence of a new nation is annotated by the lives of the Rose family in Bedford Plantation; exemplified by the fact that in 1750, seventy-six owners³ – a number that would prove symbolic of Granville's patriotism and the town's own 'Spirit of 76' -- were reported living at Bedford in fulfillment of the legislated requirement that seventy, including a minister, be settled by 1744. The plantation was incorporated as the district of Granville in 1754.

Evidence of Date for Daniel Rose House Discovered Since 1985-1991

This research has been done at the last request of my late brother William Brian "Bill" Phelon, born in New York, who as a Contracts Administrator in the defense industry and Historic Preservationist, returned to his grandfather's hometown of Granville, Massachusetts where he located and purchased the property in 2004 with the intent to restore the home which required extensive work.⁴ A contributing reason for the home's exceptional state of preservation when restoration proceeded

³ Albion B. Wilson, *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, January 25, 1954 (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc.), 1954, 34-35.

⁴ The Phelon name is herein part of the four-name nomenclature for the house based on the home's history of ownership and the latter owner from 2004 to 2019, William Brian Phelon. The Phelon name is known in Granville, MA. William B. Phelon was a direct descendant of Ebenezer Hoisington (1729-1804), a delegate from Windsor and one of the founders of the State of Vermont; and of Joseph Pheland (1733-1800), whose commission as Lieutenant in the Continental Army was signed by John Hancock on July 1, 1781; Sally Hoisington (1783-1857) and John Phelon (West Springfield 1790-1835 Granville); and of William Curtis Phelon, Senior, born in Granville, near North Lane and what is today Phelon Road, due northeast from the Daniel Rose House.

was that plumbing, central heating and electricity were minimal; and had been virtually absent for most of the twentieth century. The roof on the main block was secured; and in December 2017, a new roof completed on the two-story addition (ca. 1985) extending north from the keeping room and upstairs center hall, herein called a potential Docent Wing: with Grace Ice & Water Shield underlayment, one layer of royal cedar breather, two layers of red cedar perfection for “three sheets (of shingles) to the wind” in the old tradition, with crafted copper gutters and leaders especially sized and fitted to last more than sixty years. A new heating system was installed; exterior clapboards and interior sheathing restored as needed; the exterior painted red instead of white, window sashes, muntins and casings restored; inappropriate paint layers removed by hand from paneling, wainscot, and summer beams with beading detail restored by hand; lathe ceilings and plaster restored; and the brick of the keeping room bake oven largely restored.

Daniel Rose's 1741 Bond to Dolbeare and Boylston

Bill Phelon's restoration effort paralleled his discovery, by 2013, of a previously unlocated document at the Massachusetts Historical Society. After consulting with Historian Rose Miller who pointed out an earlier date suggested by the Curtis Report of 2003, it was of importance to again locate the document pushing back the date assigned by the District;⁵ it was recently located, once more, in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society after months of searching. The May 22, 1741 bond of Daniel Rose to the heirs of John Dolbeare and Thomas Boylston of Boston for “a Tract of land called Bedford,” now Granville, revealed a heretofore unrecognized history and definitive identification of the ‘Baker House’ as the Daniel Rose House, according to Bill Phelon's research.⁶ Subsequent location of Daniel Rose's tandem deed of the same date May 22, 1741, recorded in 1742, in Hampden County records, revealed the precise location within the Dolbeare lot. This confirms the Roses' residency at the Baker House indicated by previous analysis of census data, published map documentation and Revolutionary War pension affidavits by ‘neighbors’ whose property adjoined the home of Abner Rose, second eldest son and an heir, of Daniel Rose.

Fort Rose

Bill Phelon also noted that the west-facing cellar wall evidenced survivals of what theoretically could have been the artillery portals of a stone fort, suggesting fortification at this location by the brothers Rose. Daniel Rose's deed of 1741, specified the area of the Daniel Rose tract in the upper northeast corner of the Dolbeare lot. According to the 1738 Survey of Bedford plantation by Captain Nathaniel Dwight (1711-1784), the authoritative military and government surveyor, the

⁵ Rose Miller, Town Historian of Granville advised me that additional verification of the key mid-eighteenth-century date for the home, due to structural evidence, was documented in the report by John O. Curtis (2003). Telephone conversation with Corey Phelon Geske, September 5, 2019. The report was subsequently accessed at the MACRIS database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁶ The bond alternatively calls it “a place called Bedford.” File relocated, December 14, 2019, s.v. File name 22 May 1741: Rose, Daniel. Bond to John Dolbeare Estate. Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.^d May 22 1741 “to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford,” Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

1000-acre parcel of John Dolbeare was midway between the western boundary of the Farmington River and the eastern boundary of the plantation; and near a north-south ridge of high elevation in Granville, as annotated on a survey of 1794 by an unknown surveyor.⁷

Recent digitization, at the Granville Public Library Historical Room,⁸ of a blueprint of Dwight's 1738 Survey from Massachusetts Records (Fig. 5b), reveals that the Records image differed from the widely circulated copy in another handwriting (Fig. 5a), published in Albion Wilson's *History of Granville* published in 1954. The blueprint reveals two dot-marks, the eastern mark appearing to be located at the precise location of the Daniel Rose House. The topography of the Dolbeare lot strongly suggests that Dwight's marks were for two planned or extant forts. Dwight also surveyed for the layout of the township of Williamstown, Massachusetts and was asked to survey in Connecticut as well. Military surveys, particularly for forts were the expertise of his family: Nathaniel's elder brother Col. Timothy Dwight (1694-1771) surveyed for a series of forts and built Fort Dummer in 1724⁹ for the first permanent white settlement in Vermont.¹⁰ The location of, or possible recommendation for, well-positioned forts at Bedford by Captain Dwight in 1738, would have increased the confidence of both the proprietors in their investment and the settlers in their future.

Description of Cultural Resource

The house features a gambrel overhang on the first story on the south and west facades. As noted in the National Register documentation, the front elevation symmetrical fenestration is close to the cornice line.¹¹ The center entry originally featured a double-leaf door, that has been replaced with a reconstructed double-leaf door of eight panels total and four bulls-eye windows within the original

⁷ A smaller Dolbeare parcel of 200 acres was close to the eastern boundary of Bedford and not applicable to the 1741 bond to Daniel Rose. "Copy of Original Plan of Bedford, now Granville and Tolland, Mass.," Hampshire County, MA, November 12, 1738, Surveyor Nathaniel Dwight. Blueprint notation: Massachusetts Records, Vol. 10, p. 3. Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room. Also see *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>

⁸ I'm grateful to Mr. Dick Rowley, volunteer at the Granville Public Library Historical Room for the digitization of the 1738 Survey blueprint and Granville maps of 1855 and 1870 by quadrant to see the detail necessary for this study.

⁹ Harry S. Stout, ed. *The Jonathan Edwards Encyclopedia* (Grand Rapids Michigan: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company, 2017. p. 162 at https://books.google.com/books?id=hixbDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA162&lpg=PA162&dq=colonel+timothy+dwright,+fort+edward?&source=bl&ots=vAIJUGfKBy&sig=ACfU3U0-K--4M_I8z3VsYZZI2MmsmEoc5A&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjD9ayripDoAhUCqXIEHc9zDoYQ6AEwB3oECAsQAQ#v=onepage&q=colonel%20timothy%20dwright%2C%20fort%20edward%3F&f=false

¹⁰ Details of Nathaniel Dwight's survey work at Granville, including a once extant 'field book' may exist in the papers of his brother, Timothy Dwight, specifically from 1731-1763, that "document his work as a surveyor and Judge of Probate for Hampshire County, Massachusetts . . . some of the letters document the establishment of townships in the New Hampshire Grants to the West of Fort Dummer, and the administration of land grants in Massachusetts," as per the Finding Aid for the Dwight and Ferris Papers, GEN MSS 468, Yale University Archives at <https://archives.yale.edu/repositories/11/resources/733>

¹¹ West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Section 7, p. 5.

simple architrave. The east and west elevations are three-bay, including a three over two panel reconstructed coffin door' at the southeast corner of the east elevation. The first story windows throughout the house are 12/12 double-hung wood sash;¹² and the windows in the shed-roof dormers and second-story east elevation are 12/8.

Reflecting the date of Daniel Rose's 1741 bond for his settling lot, a building review by John Curtis of Brimfield, MA conducted in 2003, documented structural evidence supporting an early to mid-eighteenth-century date.¹³ Verbatim descriptions of the interior and exterior of the Daniel Rose House from the site visits of Curtis in 2003 and Zimmerman in 1985 are included in the accompanying image file.

Statement of Significance

The Daniel Rose House is significant in the area of social history, reflective of National Register Criterion A, for its association with the history and growth of Granville over more than two hundred years, beginning with its early settlement when called the Plantation of Bedford¹⁴ where the first settler arrived in 1735; incorporation as the district of 'Granville' in 1754; and establishment as a township in 1775.¹⁵ In 1715, Atherton Mather purchased much of the land from the heirs of James Cornish who had purchased it in 1686 from the friendly Sachem Toto who helped prevent a massacre at Springfield during King Philip's War (1675-1678).¹⁶ Located west of the Connecticut River Valley, Bedford was ever mindful of its past and appears to have required two protective fortifications indicated on Captain Dwight's map in 1738. King George's War (1744-1748) was the third of the French and Indian Wars, during which the capture of the French fortress at Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia in April 1745 by a British fleet and American land forces commanded by Sir William Pepperell with the backing of the General Court, increased the security of the Massachusetts Commonwealth. However, in November over 600 French and Indians destroyed the village of Saratoga in New York, killing colonists and taking one hundred prisoners; and in June 1746, 900 French and Indians raided near Williamstown, Massachusetts, capturing Fort Massachusetts. The Daniel Rose House is significant under Criterion D in the area of yielding information important to history, requiring greater investigation in two areas: the west-facing cellar

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Historian Rose Miller brought to my attention the mid-eighteenth-century date for the home as indicated, due to structural evidence, in the report by John O. Curtis (2003), Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA prepared for Ernest W. Sattler, former owner. Telephone conversation with Corey Phelon Geske, September 5, 2019.

¹⁴ First called Bedford in 1719 and the Plantation of Bedford in 1723. Wilson, 15, 49, 50. On August 23, 1775, the district was made a town by general act.

¹⁵ Wilson, 18.

¹⁶ Mather sold deeds from 1715 to 1733 to the proprietors whose names appear on the 1738 Plan of Bedford when the proprietors fell under the jurisdiction of the 1679 Act of the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay requiring that new settlements receive the approval of the Court for their "nearness and Conveniency of habitation for security against Enemyes," that can be interpreted as a plan of defense if deemed necessary, which constituted part of the reason for the survey resulting in the 1738 map of Bedford that includes two marks in the lot at the west border of John Worthington's lot and the centrally located Dolbeare lot. Wilson, 5-11, 14-16.

wall where two potential portals for cannon support the theory that a fort was at this location, concurring with the mark on Captain Dwight's map; and the south (front) and east facades where there is evidence of possible structural fortification and a palisade, including mortises in posts across the front frame of the house.

The Daniel Rose House represents a period of frontier settlement of Granville as 'Bedford' that afforded both investment opportunity for the early proprietors and a northwestern defense line for Connecticut towns to the south and Massachusetts towns to the east. The town's largely agrarian and wooded landscape continued through the twenty-first century and preserves a view of the hilly and mountainous terrain of Massachusetts at the northern border of Connecticut and eastern edge of the Berkshire hills. The Daniel Rose House, located north of Route 57 and proximate to the adjacent 'settling lot' of Daniel's brother Deacon David Rose, represents a key part of the original Plantation of Bedford. The May 22, 1741 bond and deed of Daniel Rose, of the same day, month and year as the deed of David Rose, constitute the cornerstone and foundation of Deacon David Rose's successful effort bringing a total of twenty-six families from Durham, Connecticut to settle in the wilderness north of the Massachusetts border at the Bedford Plantation. Settlers from their Connecticut town represented the largest number of families from any one location settling in Bedford. The Daniel Rose House is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its design exemplifying the unusual gambrel in western Massachusetts.¹⁷ The interior demonstrates integrity of design, workmanship, materials and feeling evidencing remarkable features documented by the historic building survey completed in 2003 by John O. Curtis, long associated with Old Sturbridge Village; with intrinsic elements restored by William Brian Phelon.

The Daniel Rose House is associated with six Revolutionary War soldiers, including a father and his four sons, previously unrecognized on historic inventories; and the veteran of the Revolution who purchased the house from their family. Two taverns were successively run at this house, the first, also previously unrecognized on historic inventories. The Daniel Rose House was home to six soldiers of the American Revolution, Daniel Rose and his four sons; and shortly after the war in 1788, Daniel sold some of the land to Lieutenant Jacob Baldwin; and Daniel's heirs sold the house itself, in 1794, to Lt. Baldwin, a blacksmith, who had served in the War. Military records of the Daniel Rose family, for father and sons, extended from responding to the Lexington alarm in April 1775 to wintering at the Continental Army's Roxbury camp during the Siege of Boston (April 1775-March 1776). The military service of Daniel's sons marks key events in the American Revolution. Abner Rose served in the artillery at the American defensive gun batteries facing the 44-gun British frigate *HMS Phoenix* and tenders in the prelude to the Battle of Long Island, New York when he

¹⁷ The Daniel Rose House also 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 with Statement of Significance by Sally Zimmerman, 1985: "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

was injured and carried from the front line battery in July 1776, days after the Declaration of Independence was signed. Russell Ball Rose crossed the Delaware with Washington on Christmas night to fight at the Battle of Trenton on December 26, 1776 and survived the Continental Army's encampment at Valley Forge in 1777-1778 to serve as right hand man to Major Lebbeus Ball of Granville, appointed twice as officer of the day, to guard Washington's headquarters in 1780 as the Commander-in-Chief prepared to meet with French allies who would help win the war, while facing imminent betrayal of West Point by Benedict Arnold. Even the youngest Rose son, Seth, age twelve at the time of the Lexington alarm, served in 1780 before war's end.

Furthermore, the Daniel Rose House represents the growth of Granville, notably through its religious community beginning with a meeting house in Granville Center before 1747/1748 to the east;¹⁸ and to the west, the building in 1778, of the Second Church of Christ Congregational in Middle Parish, now West Granville Congregational Church, where Lemuel Haynes (1753-1833) preached.¹⁹ In 1754, Deacon David Rose brought the infant Haynes into his home in Bedford to be an indentured servant for twenty one years; Haynes was educated in the Deacon's home; became a free man in 1774 when he joined the militia before Lexington; marched out to Concord; penned a tract in 1776 titled "Liberty Extended" applying colonial precepts of liberty to the condition of slavery; preached at Granville from 1781 to 1786; and became the first black man to be ordained a minister in the United States in 1785 and the first to receive an honorary degree in 1804, a master of arts from Middlebury College in Vermont. Haynes' revolutionary ideas concerning 'liberty' applied to the condition of slavery in his 1776 tract were developed in the Deacon's home, within a short walk of the Daniel Rose House. Haynes did not have to look far to see Granville's support of the American cause. His extended family represented by the Deacon's brother Daniel Rose and his four sons, were all brothers-in-arms. The Church and the Daniel Rose House largely define the west and east boundaries of the West Granville National Register Historic District and have been recognized by, and are in, the District extending over a hilly and largely linear area from the junction of Crest Lane and Route 57 west to the junction of Route 57 and Hartland Hollow Road and Beech Hill Road.

The Daniel Rose House located close to Granville's Liberty Hill, on a north-south ridge that runs through the center of Bedford, as first surveyed, exemplifies the highest ideals of liberty, democracy and freedom of speech in the United States; and illustrates how those values emerged from patterns of American settlement. The home is now documented with maps that show the house very possibly evolving from a round mark on Captain Nathaniel Dwight's 1738 survey of a plantation called Bedford to become a home in the township of Granville and colony of Massachusetts Bay on the eve of statehood in a new nation.

¹⁸ Wilson, 29.

¹⁹ West Granville National Register Historic District Registration Form (1991), Sect. 8, p. 1. On 1747, see MHC Reconnaissance Report: Granville (1982), 7 at <https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf> The MHC Report describes the church as "a two-and-a-half story structure, the church's facade was remodeled ca.1845, but the remaining elevations appear to retain their original fabric, including clapboards. The structure exhibits . . . hewn second story and end gable overhangs."

The Daniel Rose House is significant for its association with a family that represents an overarching ideal unique to the United States, a belief in the equality of mankind and the attainment of liberty as a natural right. This report is also written for consideration of the Daniel Rose House as a National Historic Landmark.

1. Historical Narrative

The Bond and Deed in Tandem for the Homestead of Daniel Rose, 22 May 1741

Captain Nathaniel Dwight's survey of 1738 appears to have marked the area of Daniel Rose's future home, which Rose saw before he signed his bond on May 22, 1741 because he described himself as "I Daniel Rose of a place called Bedford." Rose's bond as a "Husbandman," that is farmer, was to the proprietors John Dolbeare and Thomas Boylston of Boston. The land Daniel Rose settled was Dolbeare's lot; it appears that inclusion of the Boylston name was intended to represent the full weight of the Boylstons, one of the most powerful merchant families in the Commonwealth, as one of the Bedford proprietors, which included Dolbeare. The Boylston name offered security of title to settlers in the effort to meet the General Court's conditions of 1738, for settlement of seventy families within three years at Bedford. The greater the confidence of those who considered settlement at Bedford, the better it was for the proprietors and the settlers to make the court appointed deadline.

John Dolbeare (1669-1740) was a Boston pewterer and merchant who married Sarah Comer (1675-1744), daughter of London-trained Boston pewterer John Comer. Of the Dolbeare's nine children, one of the heirs of the Rose bond was their son Benjamin Dolbeare (1711-1787), merchant, pewterer, ironmonger, and brazier with a shop in Boston's Dock Square.²⁰

Thomas Boylston (d. 1739) was the son of Thomas (1645-1696) and Mary (Gardner) Boylston (1648-1722). Thomas was a Boston saddler and shopkeeper. He married Sarah Morecock (1696-1774) in 1715.²¹ The heirs of Thomas Boylston (d. 1739) were painted by John Singleton Copley, including portraits of Boylston's wife, Sarah Morecock Boylston painted in 1766 and their sons, Nicholas Boylston (1716-1771) and Thomas Boylston II (1721-1798), both merchants painted in 1767 and ca. 1767, respectively as part of Copley's commission of six Boylston family portraits at

²⁰ Benjamin Dolbeare married Hannah Vincent (1712-1763) and they had eleven children. See Dolbeare Biographical Sketch, Dolbeare Family Papers 1665-1830, Massachusetts Historical Society. In 1745, Benjamin inherited from the estate of his widowed mother Sarah. See David M. Kilroy, "John Skinner's Very Neat Canns," *The Bulletin*, The Pewterer's Club of America, Inc., Summer 2009, Vol. 14, No. 1, (Edmund, illus.) 9, (John) 28 citing Sarah Dolbeare Estate inventory, 1745, original manuscript in the Massachusetts State archives, photocopy in Kilroy files at https://www.nederlandsetinvereniging.nl/userfiles/File/101-200/0142/0142_PCCA_bulletin_138_2009_Vol_14_nr_1.pdf

John Dolbeare's Bill of Lading Book 1718-1740 as a Boston merchant (# 632) and Benjamin Dolbeare's journal (#277) as a dry goods merchant in partnership as (Joseph) Brandon & Dolbeare (1739-1748) are in the Joseph Downs Collection and Winterthur Archives at Winterthur.

²¹ Biographical Sketches, Boylston Family Papers (1688-1979), Ms N-4. Massachusetts Historical Society at <https://www.masshist.org/collection-guides/view/fa0238>

that time to furnish their newly purchased mansion on School Street in Boston.²² The family of Thomas and Sarah Boylston were Congregationalist. Daniel Rose, Abner Rose and David Rose would be among the founding names of the Second Church of Christ Congregational, still active in West Granville, built in 1778 where Lemuel Haynes was the first minister from 1781 to 1786.

The western frontier of Massachusetts strengthens Boston and its interests

During the early 1740s, the merchants of Boston speculating in western land with a view to profit, did so with the understanding that the settlement of the western perimeter of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts secured frontier defenses that ultimately looked to the protection of Boston. Prior to the American victory at Louisbourg in 1745, the French threat to British colonies and specifically the Massachusetts Bay was high.

In 1740, the feasibility of placing a battery on Long Wharf was considered by citizens' committees, that included the painter John Smibert (1688-1751), brother-in-law to Belcher Noyes, an investor in the Bedford Plantation that became Granville. In 1741, the year of Daniel Rose's bond, Smibert bought the eastern half, the Noyes side of his wife's family home, as his own.²³

On February 19, 1733, John Dolbeare signed a petition to the selectmen of Boston to fortify the Town of Boston "and its approaches," which by extension looked to the western lands in the direction of Bedford Plantation. The Boylston family interests are notable given the choice of the name of Bedford for the town that would become Granville, MA because they also owned property in the town of Bedford, MA, still so named. The Boylston's were "one of the wealthiest families in prerevolutionary Boston . . . Thomas Boylston, ran a thriving importing business and owned considerable property in Boston, Roxbury, Brimfield, and Bedford, Massachusetts."²⁴

Interests of the proprietors in Bedford plantation and Bedford, Middlesex County

There may be a symbolic tie to the use of the Bedford flag from the town of Bedford, Middlesex County, MA and the military service provided by the men of Granville, MA. In addition to Bedford flag theories of origin related to the family of Cornet Nathaniel Page, the embowed/bent arm (holding a scythe) resembles a coat of arms used by a branch of the Mather family, the name

²² Copley also painted Thomas and Sarah's three daughters. Mary was born 1727 and about age 20 was married in 1746 to Benjamin Hallowell (1724-1799) who was later a commissioner of customs, Boston. Her portrait "Mrs. Benjamin Hallowell," 1766-1767 is at the Detroit Institute of Arts. Copley's portrait of Rebecca Boylston (1727-1798), painted in 1767, is at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston and she was again painted by Copley in 1773 upon her marriage to Moses Gill who would become Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. The portrait of Mrs. Moses Gill is at the Rhode Island School of Design. Copley also painted a posthumous portrait of Lucy Boylston who died in 1759 (Mrs. Timothy Rodgers, 1766-1767, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston).

²³ Richard H. Saunders, John Smibert Colonial America's First Portrait Painter (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1995), 88, 104.

²⁴ Biographical abstract, s.v. "Mrs. Timothy Rogers (Lucy Boylston)," Museum of Fine Arts, Boston accessed at <https://collections.mfa.org/objects/34235>

meaning 'mower' or 'husbandman' – Atherton Mather was an original investor in Bedford plantation in 1715.

The embowed arm is also found on the family coat of arms of John Carteret, Second Earl Granville (1690-1763), after whom Bedford plantation was named when the town of Granville was incorporated in 1754. Carteret was Baron of Hawnes in Bedford County before becoming Earl Granville in 1744 and notably, the arms for the place called Granville in France still bear an arm embowed, again suggesting a tie between Granville, MA and the Bedford flag of Middlesex County.

Daniel Rose's choice of his settling lot and possible mapmaking skills

Daniel's viewing of the area of Bedford, to determine where to establish his family, meant he didn't rely solely on Nathaniel Dwight's field book notes that accompanied Dwight's mapmaking to document the merits of each of forty-two proprietor's lots in the 42,532 acre plantation.²⁵ It's possible Daniel Rose had map-making skills that were gained while accompanying the Dwight survey expedition because there is a record of 'Maps' that Daniel Rose was to be paid for by Major Lebbeus Ball of Granville,²⁶ cousin to Daniel's wife Achsah Ball Rose. It has been noted that Daniel's brother David Rose was a scout for the Durham Company.²⁷ First-hand knowledge of potential farmland in Bedford by Daniel and David Rose with the combined skills of scouting and mapmaking, would explain the high interest of their immediate family, their brothers' and parents' households, and about twenty more Durham extended family members and neighbors considering settlement in Bedford. The twenty six households of settlers from Durham, brought by Deacon David Rose, represented the largest number of families from one location settling in Bedford.²⁸ Daniel and David took a leadership role at Bedford, David as a selectman, and both signing a petition, along with twenty-seven other original settlers of Bedford, for authority to tax in 1749.²⁹

The deed accompanying Daniel Rose's Bond of May 22, 1741 and referred to in it, was of the same date as his bond; and contingent upon performance of the requirements to settle that were legislated by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in 1738.³⁰ It was signed by Sarah Dolbear in advance of Daniel's completion of the requirements set forth in it, which differed in one respect from the printed template for the bond, by requiring that Daniel Rose build the house within twelve

²⁵ Proprietors are listed in Wilson, 26.

²⁶ This also suggests Daniel Rose could have provided maps for the major during the Revolutionary War. Debts due to the Estate of Daniel Rose, [September 6-7, 1790], 125-1:19. *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*

at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumelid=39986&pageName=125-1:19&rid=60662341#>.

²⁷ "West Granville Cemetery, p. 27; "Main Road 1520, West Granville Cemetery," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed March 14, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/393>, Digital Collection, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

²⁸ Jonathan and Abigail Rose are considered as coming from Durham after a brief residence in Enfield, before settling in Bedford. Wilson, 15. 27-28.

²⁹ Wilson, 37-38; on David as Selectman in 1754, 57.

³⁰ Wilson, 12.

months, not three years, by May 1742 not September 1744.³¹ The deed stipulated the location of Daniel's homestead was in the northeast corner of the Dolbeare settling lot.³² He was required to build a house to measure at least eighteen feet square and seven foot high; be settled at Bedford by September 1744; and clear a certain amount of acreage, to receive 100 acres.³³ Daniel completed the conditions within the year and his deed was recorded on October 14, 1742.

The building of Daniel Rose's house would be facilitated by the saw mill that the proprietors declared was operating in Bedford by 1738.³⁴ Daniel Rose would be married in June of 1747 and it appears he had been living in Bedford for at least six years at the time of his marriage.

Two Brothers' Bonds of May 22, 1741 at Adjacent Settling Lots: 1738-1741

David Rose was also described as "of Bedford" on his deed of May 22, 1741, the same date, as his brother's; and appears to have begun living in Bedford sometime after January 1740 when he purchased 500 acres from proprietor Samuel Palmer and described himself as a resident of Springfield, not Bedford.³⁵ David Rose's deed wasn't recorded until April 29, 1743, indicating he took six months more time to build his home and clear the land than his brother Daniel, ten years younger.³⁶ David's deed from proprietors John Wendell, a merchant, and Josias Byles, a shopkeeper, both of Boston, was in a settling lot immediately east and north of Daniel Rose's

³¹ Daniel Rose completed the building of his home within the required year; possibly because he had built some structure, perhaps a fort or home either before the 1738 survey, or before the spring of 1741, and already considered himself to be a resident of Bedford when he signed the bond. When Daniel had fulfilled the requirements, his deed for forty acres, not yet 100, was recorded on October 14, 1742. Agreement of August 7, 1741 for Deed from Sarah Dolbeare to Daniel Rose, Recorded October 14, 1742. Book M, p. 573, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

³² The additional sixty acres to be acquired from the Dolbeare heirs, according to the bond, would be to the south and possibly west of that acreage.

³³ File name: 22 May 1741, Rose, Daniel. Bond to John Dolbeare Estate: Cover Transcription: Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.^d May 22 1741 to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford." Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

³⁴ Daniel and David's father, Jonathan Rose, originally of Durham and considered one of the Durham settlers, was briefly in Enfield, CT before settling at Bedford at what was known as his Saw Mill Lot. Wilson, 21, 28.

³⁵ The Palmer lot was to the west in what is now Tolland, and the deed did not include the condition for building a house, but it did mention the presence of natural resources including water rights on the property. The purchase may have been intended for future transfer to family and more settlers. January 30, 1739/1740, Book L, 503, Registry of Deeds, Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

³⁶ While building, David and Elizabeth suffered the loss of their three-year-old daughter Lucy Rose in September 1742; she was the first person buried at the West Cemetery, Granville Center; her sister Olive Tibbals was buried there in 1762; and her mother in 1775; Deacon David Rose was buried at what is now the West Granville Cemetery. See Granville Cemetery Inscriptions, 1910, 27, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/922> There is also record on a West Granville Cemetery Card that David Rose's home was "on top of East Hill, Elm Tree Lot" at "West Granville Cemetery, p. 27; "Main Road 1520, West Granville Cemetery," *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed March 14, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/393>, Digital Collection, Courtesy Granville Public Library Historical Room.

house. David Rose's tract began at the southwesterly line, abutting the Dolbeare parcel that included his brother's choice of settling lot.³⁷

Brothers Daniel and David Rose appear to have lived as neighbors adjacent to each other; and while Deacon David Rose was building on the Wendell/Byles lot in 1741-1743, he could have lived in the Daniel Rose House, while his own was in progress and virtually within view. The timing of the 1741 bonds and deeds and their adjacent locations indicates the brothers Daniel and David worked together on the settlement of the central area of Bedford Plantation in the immediate vicinity of Daniel's home. The two homes of David and Daniel could have evolved as 'twin' gambrel roof versions of the same plan. Rose family genealogies give 1741 as the first date of Rose family settlement in Granville.³⁸

By the time of his will in 1790, David owned several tracts of land, and came to live north of the 'County Road' by his own description,³⁹ close to where a recent MHS Reconnaissance Report places his residence [and fort] across from the intersection of North Lane and Route 57, confirming he was just a short walk east from Daniel's house built in 1741. The brothers' adjacent settling lots formed a 200-acre nucleus to the west of where their family, including their parents, would settle in eastern Bedford. Their western core of settlement at a high elevation with a panoramic view, was a defensive post. On the maps of 1855, 1857 and 1870, the names of settling families from Durham continued to be in the immediate vicinity of the Daniel and David Rose settling lots. According to Granville historian Albion Wilson, Durham settlers included Amos Baldwin, and Ezra Baldwin, father and son.⁴⁰ The Ezra Baldwin home (1763) is located due west of the Daniel Rose House.

Circa 1766: Liberty Hill east of the Daniel Rose House

Southeast of the Daniel Rose House and southwest of North Lane, Liberty Hill is marked on the 1794⁴¹ and 1870⁴² maps of Granville to designate the place where a liberty pole was raised to express colonial patriotism and independent thinking, an action that occurred in the American colonies as early as 1766 when a pole was erected in New York on May 21, to celebrate the repeal of the Stamp Act. At Granville, Liberty Hill was named because of that pole raising "on the other

³⁷ May 22, 1741, Book N, p. 216 (1741), Registry of Deeds, Springfield, Hampden County, MA.

³⁸ Specifically, Thrall states 1741 as the date Jonathan Rose settled in East Granville. Reprint of Walter Thrall (1862) in Walter Thrall, *Genealogy of the Thrall Family also of the Rose Family to the Year 1862* (Poultney, VT: Randall Brothers, 1890), 39 at <https://archive.org/details/genealogyofthral00thra/page/38/mode/1up/search/granville>

³⁹ David Rose, Last Will and Testament, 1790; 125-2:2 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:3&rlid=60662345#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889.*

⁴⁰ Wilson, 27, 28.

⁴¹ See *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>

⁴² See "Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts," 1870, Frederick W. Beers, Ellis and Soule Map, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

side of Valley Brook,” according to Granville historian Albion Wilson.⁴³ An inscription on a circa 1910 photograph of Liberty Hill states the liberty pole, no longer extant, was placed for a flag during the Revolutionary War, which does not preclude an earlier act of celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766.⁴⁴ Liberty Hill appears to be just east of the 1738 easterly boundary of the Dolbeare lot where Daniel Rose settled upon his 100 acres and close to the westerly line of the Wendell and Byles settling lot where David built; and, thus, of immediate importance to the Rose family indicating their support of American interests.

Five Revolutionary War Soldiers of Granville at the Daniel Rose House

The Daniel Rose House was home to six men who served in the American Revolution: Daniel Rose III (1716-1790) and all four of his sons who survived childhood, Daniel Rose, Jr. (1749-1829),⁴⁵ Abner Rose (1751-1829), Russell Ball Rose (1753-1830), and Seth Rose (1762-1811) served their country and marched out from Granville. After his injury in action of July 1776 at New York resulted in lifetime lameness, Abner Rose could have recuperated and minimized his work as a farmer by starting a tavern, if one were not already operating at his father’s home; and after the Revolution, Abner Rose held a Tavern License in 1784.⁴⁶ After Daniel Rose’s death in 1790, the house was sold in 1794 by his heirs: his sons Daniel Rose, Jr., Abner Rose, Seth Rose; and his widow Achsah Rose. Revolutionary War veteran and blacksmith, Lt. Jacob Baldwin (ca. 1764-1798) arrived in Granville from Connecticut in 1781, purchased the home and, his family continued running it as a tavern through 1799, following Abner Rose’s precedent. The ‘Abner Rose Tavern’ is herein named for the first time, previously unrecognized on historic surveys.

Daniel Rose III (1717-1790)

Daniel Rose III (1717-1790)⁴⁷ was the son of Jonathan Rose (1679 in Wethersfield, Hartford, CT-1768 in Granville, Hampden, MA) and Abigail Hale Rose (1690-1793) who were married February 26, 1707 in Wethersfield, Connecticut.⁴⁸ Jonathan was the son of Daniel Rose (1631 in Ipswich, Suffolk, England-1696 in Wethersfield, Hartford, CT) and Elizabeth Goodrich Rose (1645-1711).⁴⁹

⁴³ Wilson, 52.

⁴⁴ See Photograph, ca. 1910, “East Hill and Liberty Hill,” Granville Public Library Historical Room at Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xj26d> and verso at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xj26d>

⁴⁵ On Daniel Rose, Jr. service record, see “Granville Revolutionary War Soldiers,” p. 5, *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed February 3, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1079> Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room from Albion Wilson, *History of Granville* referenced at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items?page=12> (part of Wilson’s list appears in Exhibit 1 herein).

⁴⁶ Wilson, 338.

⁴⁷ Daniel Rose’s date of death, June 20, 1790. Find a Grave date is variously recorded as January and June.

⁴⁸ On Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7089> On Jonathan and Abigail, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-3587> and Henry R. Stiles, *The History and Genealogies of Ancient Windsor, Connecticut 1635-1891* (New York: The Grafton Press, 1903), Vol. 1, Chapter VII, p. 294 accessed 2/6/2020 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458587&view=1up&seq=336>

⁴⁹ Daniel Rose III, Find a Grave: Memorial No. 108333522 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/63178187/jonathan-rose>

Family genealogies report the tradition that Jonathan was born in Scotland and state that he settled in East Granville in 1741 and was a deacon in the Congregational Church.⁵⁰ This 1741 date of Rose family settlement is now specifically supported, for the first time in print, by the date of the brothers' deeds supporting the date of the Daniel Rose House.

Daniel III was fifteen years older than Achsah Ball Rose (1735-1818)⁵¹ when they were married in Bedford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts on June 25, 1747,⁵² three years after the 1744 requirement of his 1741 Bond that a house be built and six years after Daniel built their future home. The place of their marriage at the town of Bedford, with the same name as the plantation that became Granville, illustrates one more link the settlers of Bedford plantation had with the Middlesex County town of the same name.

Genealogical sources state Daniel Rose III was a: "Private in 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."⁵³

In April 1775, the fifty-eight-year-old Daniel Rose III left for Lexington and Concord in response to the British expedition to confiscate arms and munitions stored by American colonists at Concord, with foreknowledge that the first blood of the Revolution had been shed. From an upstairs window facing east, not the traditionally defensive view to the west, Achsah Ball Rose could have watched her husband and their three eldest surviving sons Abner, Russell and probably Daniel, Jr. although he isn't listed in records, set out for Lexington. With Daniel, went his nephew David Rose II/Jr. (1736-1799),⁵⁴ the only son, and surviving child,⁵⁵ of Daniel's brother Deacon David Rose⁵⁶ who at

⁵⁰ Thrall, 38.

⁵¹ Ibid., 39-40.

After Daniel and David's brother Justus Rose (1724-1781) died, his widow Deborah married Aaron Spelman, whose first wife was a sister of Justus. Spelman was executor of David's will in 1790.

⁵² On marriage of Daniel Rose III to Achsah Ball see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7089> In Lincoln, also in Middlesex County as is Bedford where they were married, the architecture of the left wing of the historic Hartwell Tavern ca. 1732-1733 exhibits a notable gambrel roof similar to the Roses' Granville home, but steeper with two adjacent shed roof dormers.

⁵³ On Daniel Rose III, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7089> citing (on birth) William Chauncey Fowler, History of Durham, Connecticut from the First Grant of Land in 1662 to 1866 (Hartford: Connecticut, Press of Wiley, Waterman and Eaton, 1866), 254 at <https://archive.org/stream/cu31924028842263#page/n259/mode/1up>

⁵⁴ On David Rose II, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-8071>

⁵⁵ Their daughter Olive Rose Tibbals (1742-1762) died about three years after her marriage in 1759 to John Tibbals in Granville. John Tibbals was mentioned in the 1790 will of David Rose.

On Olive Rose Tibbals see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-12917>

⁵⁶ After Lexington and the death of Elizabeth in September 1775, David married Constant (maiden name unknown). Their daughters, mentioned in his will dated 1790, were Lo(u)is and Elizabeth On Constant Rose, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-8071> Lemuel Haynes was attached to his foster mother Elizabeth and was greatly moved by her loss. Rev. Cooley mentored Haynes and wrote of his positive impressions

age sixty-eight was ten years his elder.⁵⁷ and David and Daniel's younger neighboring brothers Elisha (1728-1814)⁵⁸ and Justus (1723-1781) and their sons.

Daniel Rose, Jr. (1749-1829)⁵⁹

Daniel Rose, Jr. served in the American Revolution.⁶⁰ There is no record of his marching to Lexington, and if not, he would have been the only one of the three eldest brothers, listed as serving in the Revolution, for whom there appears to be no precise record of service for the Lexington alarm.⁶¹ He and his wife were married in 1774 and did not have children until after the war in 1783, indicating the toll of the war to their family life.

Abner Rose (1751-1829)

The second oldest son of Daniel Rose III, Abner Rose was born in Granville in 1751 and died in Granville in 1829.⁶² When Continental soldiers filed for pensions after 1814, affidavits had to be submitted to prove their service because the British burned the War Records at Washington, D.C. in 1814 during the War of 1812. As a result, the National Archives hold voluminous pension papers, for Abner Rose and other Rose family members, that were collected to prove service when he marched out to Lexington in 1775 and was an artilleryman in the Continental Army. Abner was injured when a recoiling cannon carriage rolled over his foot at a battery defending New York from

upon hearing Haynes preach. See Timothy Mather Cooley, "Sketches of the Life and Character of the Reverend Lemuel Haynes," (New-York: Harper & Brothers, 1837), 40 at <https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=9hEUA AAAAYAAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA27&ots=QeNS9EMnzR&sig=5WqI5wL5youhFF0GhXZyvGz0BY0#v=onepage&q=death&f=false>

⁵⁷ On David Rose born 13 September 1709 in Wethersfield, Hartford, CT, and death on July 21, 1793 see <http://www.familycentral.net/index/search.cfm> Also see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-8071> Note date of death of 1795 is incorrect; should be prior to will proved in 1793. Website cites Stiles, Henry R. *The History of Ancient Wethersfield Connecticut*. The Grafton Press. New York, 1904, p. 590 and "Connecticut Births and Christenings, 1649-1906," database, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F74R-ST5> : 3 December 2014), David Rose, 13 Sep 1709; citing; FHL microfilm unknown. See Stiles, p. 590 accessed 2/6/2020 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458595&view=1up&seq=675> Some online genealogical sources don't list David as a son of Jonathan Rose and Abigail Hale Rose. The Deacon married Elizabeth Fowler (1705-1775) of West Springfield on November 10, 1734 in Hampden County, Massachusetts Bay Ibid. Also see Elizabeth Fowler Rose at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Fowler-9541> and see Stiles, Vol. I, Chapter VII, p. 294 accessed 2/6/2020 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458587&view=1up&seq=336>

⁵⁸ Exhibit 1 and Soldiers and Sailors of the American Revolution Exhibit I

⁵⁹ Daniel married Sarah Parker (1759-after 1800) in 1774 and had nine children, beginning almost a decade after their marriage, beginning in 1783 at the close of the Revolution, suggesting the war prevented them from starting a family. Family Search, The Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints, 2018 accessed 9/6/2019 at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KHMN-61G/daniel-rose-jr.-1749-1829>

⁶⁰ Wilson, 323. Also see "Granville Revolutionary War Soldiers," p. 5, *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed February 3, 2020, <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1079> Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room from Albion Wilson, *History of Granville* referenced at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items?page=12>

⁶¹ Wilson's list appears in Exhibit 1 herein. Wilson lists only one Daniel as marching to Lexington without specifying father or son. Wilson, 64.

⁶² On Abner Rose, son of Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-11580>

the British fleet, in July 1776, prior to the Battle of Long Island, New York. Abner Rose was a pensioner from the time the War closed until his death in 1829, at which time Francis Stebbins, his brother-in-law, by then living in Granville, was administrator of his estate, executed in Boston.⁶³

According to the Declaration of fact that Abner's widow Abigail Stebbins Rose (ca. 1758- 1738) swore to in 1837, she was born in Springfield, MA.⁶⁴ During the Revolution, the intentions for the marriage of Abigail and Abner were published in Springfield on October 28, 1780;⁶⁵ and the couple was married in Springfield on February 8, 1781 by the Rev. Mr. Breck, during the course of the American Revolution while Abner continued to serve after he was lamed at the New York battery in July 1776. Abigail did not remarry after Abner's death and was thus, due to marriage during the Revolution and no subsequent second marriage, eligible for a widow's pension when she applied for it in 1837, one year before her death. Abner and Abigail Rose did not have any children.

Abigail and Abner Rose and the Battle of Lexington 1775

Abner Rose served at Lexington in 1775, "going to Lexington" as remembered by his future wife.⁶⁶ According to Abigail Stebbins Rose in her affidavit, nearly six years before their marriage, she was "acquainted with the said Abner Rose at the Commencement of the Revolutionary War (1775) and well remembers his going to Lexington (April 19, 1775) and understood during the whole course of the War that he was a soldier therein in the Artillery."⁶⁷

Abner Rose Describes the Prelude to the Battle of Long Island, New York 1776

On January 24, 1776, General Henry Knox arrived in Cambridge with 43 cannon and 16 mortars hauled over the snow overland from Fort Ticonderoga.⁶⁸ By the first week of March, the American army fortified Dorchester Heights placing British occupied Boston and its Harbor within their range. By St. Patrick's Day, March 17, British General Sir William Howe, head of British land forces, decided to evacuate Boston with his troops and fortify New York City as a base for British operations. Washington anticipated Howe's plan and moved the American army to New York. As the colonies moved toward signing the Declaration of Independence, Howe landed on Staten Island with about 10,000 men on July 2, 1776.

⁶³ July 11, 1837 Declaration, V2354, "Abigail (Abner) Rose (age 79), Massachusetts" NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms, Fold 3: Full Docket, p. 1 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418692> Re: Stebbins, p. 8) at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418706>

⁶⁴ Abigail gives her age as 79. Ibid. p. 7 accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418704>

⁶⁵ Ibid., pp. 8, 11 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418706> and <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418711>

⁶⁶ Ibid., p. 7 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418704> Also see Wilson, 64.

⁶⁷ Ibid., at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418706>

⁶⁸ William Brian Phelon's family oral history included a recounting that Phelon oxen from the [Blandford] Granville farm helped to haul General Knox's cannon to Boston, as remembered by this author Corey Phelon Geske.

To support Howe's arrival, the 44-gun British navy ship *HMS Phoenix* was assigned to New York and anchored off Sandy Hook, New Jersey by June 5, 1776, with a small flotilla. In early July, the Phoenix, the 20-gun *HMS Rose* and the *HMS Greyhound* moved toward Brooklyn and anchored at Gravesend, Brooklyn. On July 8, the *Phoenix*, *Rose* and *Greyhound* moved upriver from New York City. On July 12, General Howe's brother Admiral Lord Richard Howe arrived with a large fleet of about 150 troop transports. That was the day, Abner Rose's life changed.

The *HMS Phoenix*, *Rose* and three smaller ships attacked New York City on July 12, 1776, the day Abner Rose was wounded.⁶⁹ In his letter of August 1776 (below), Rose refers to the *HMS Phoenix*. On August 17, 1776, the day after the American forces attacked the *HMS Phoenix* and *Rose* with fireships, and caused the *Phoenix* to withdraw to waters back of Staten Island, Rose wrote home to Granville from his hospital bed in New York about what happened to him on July 12, 1776 (Transcription below, letter follows, Exhibit 1). Abner Rose's circumstances while recuperating in New York were due to change within days. Daniel Rose's second oldest son wrote home just as the American cause and Continental Army were facing battle ten days later:

[Cover] To Mr. Daniel Rose att Granville New England

New York August 17 1776/Honoured Father & Mother after my Duty to you & love to Brothers & Sisters I gladly Embrace this Opportunity of writing a few lines to let you know that I am in a good State of health(.) Though it has been my fortune to be confined to my bed in the Hospital five weeks & have not Set my foot to the floor(.) But I expect in about 20 Days more to be able to walk about the Room if not sooner, on friday the 12 day of July I was at work Some Distance from the Battery we heard two guns fired but the flag was not hoisted. So we kept to our work and thought it was **no** Alarm till we had word to retire to our guns as soon as Possible. but [but] before we got their the Phenix & one frigate(s) 3 tenders were passing our Battery up the River it Being the first Battery they had to pass & all the guns moved out only the two I belongd too & a firing w (?) Seeing the Shiping would soon pass us we began to give our firing (illegible on crease) as we had man enough part of us went to the other gun & after Discharging it once we Loaded it again & charged the man to Syringe it well for it had been Loaded Sometime & made him Syringe it the Second time after the gun was Loaded After the gun was fired I stepped up to [crossed out] prime it and that instance the Cartridge took fire & the carriage rolled over my foot & split it open at the Bottom & tore the flesh off[from] the Calf of my Leg for 7[? smudged] or 8 inches but my leg is like to get intirely [Sons? illegible] Respect [?] has been sick but has got about [I can see it]. I want one checked shirt but (cross out) & cannot git good yarn stockings This from your Dutiful Son Abner Rose⁷⁰

⁶⁹ See William Morgan, *Naval Documents of the American Revolution* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office: 1970), Vol. 5, pp. 2-213, 228, 383, 665, 895; and Ron Chernow, *Washington A Life*, Penguin Books, 2011, p. 238 as annotated in Wikipedia, s.v. '*HMS Phoenix*'.

⁷⁰ Abner Rose at New York to Daniel Rose at Granville, MA, August 17, 1776 accessed at July 11, 1837 Declaration, V2354, "Abigail (Abner) Rose (age 79), Massachusetts" NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War

More British reinforcements reached Staten Island through July until Howe's command reached 32,000 men including about 9,000 Hessian troops. From August 22-26, Howe landed 20,000 troops on Long Island; and on August 27, the American forces were outflanked at Brooklyn Heights suffering high casualties at the Battle of Long Island.

Although Abner Rose's letter of August 17th was written optimistically, the day after American galleys attacked *HMS Phoenix* and *Rose*,⁷¹ forcing the *Phoenix* to withdraw to Staten Island, Abner would be moved, before he could walk around his hospital room, or face being taken a prisoner.

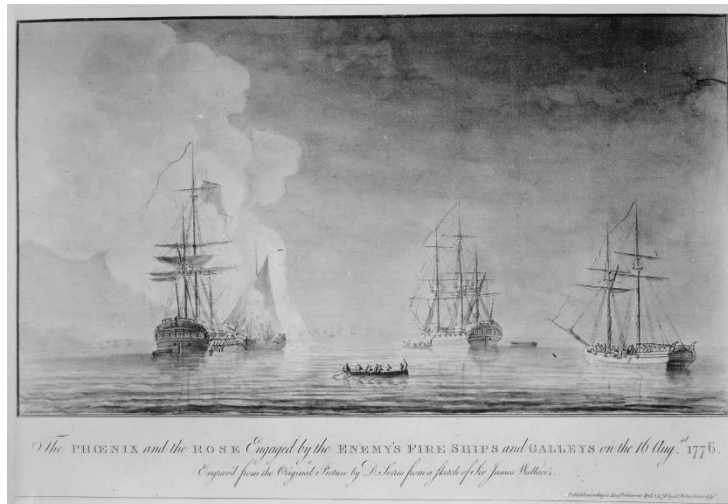
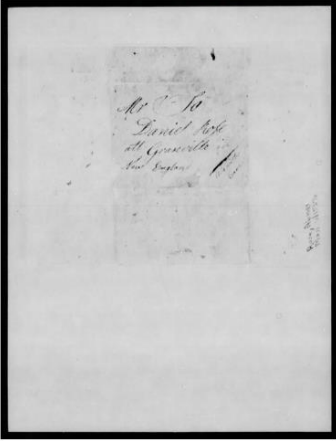


Exhibit 1. **Abner wrote home to Granville from New York on August 17, 1776, the day after this sketch was made by the captain of *HMS Rose*** attacked by American galleys while Abner Rose was recuperating from his life-threatening injury received when defending the first American battery to encounter these British ships in July. After August 17th, the *HMS Phoenix* withdrew to the waters off Staten Island. Optimism was short-lived. American forces would be defeated at the Battle of Long Island in August and retreat across the East River -- before the injured Abner Rose could first set foot on the ground to walk. *The Phoenix and the Rose engaged by the enemy's fire ships and galleys on Aug. 16, 1776.* Aquatint from original picture by Dominick Serres, R.A. (1722-1793) from a sketch by British Royal Navy officer Sir James Wallace (1731-1803); Published, 1778. Unrestricted, Courtesy of the National Archives and Record Administration.

Service compiled ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms, p. 3, Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418696>

⁷¹ For map of area of operations at the East River, see "Plan of New York Island," 1776. New York Public Library Digital Collections at <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/510d47da-ee3b-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99> Also see "HMS Phoenix" at Wikipedia at

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Phoenix_\(1759\)#cite_note-NDAR5-4](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Phoenix_(1759)#cite_note-NDAR5-4) In 1774, Post Captain Wallace on the North American Station, was in command of the 20-gun *HMS Rose*, which was stationed off Rhode Island and strategically blocked American shipping. After Rhode Island declared independence in 1776, the colony's merchants petitioned for the establishment of an American -- a Continental Navy -- the first ship commissioned being under the command of John Paul Jones. In 1776, Wallace's role in attacking American positions up the Hudson in association with the Battle of Long Island, resulting in Washington and the American forces leaving New York City, resulted in Wallace's knightship.



New York August 17 1776
 Honoured Father & Mother after my
 Duty to you & love to Brothers & Sisters
 I gladly Embrace this Opportunity of
 writing a few lines to let you know
 that I am in a good State of health
 though it has been my fortune to
 be Confined to my bed in the Hospital
 five weeks & have not set my foot
 to the floor but I expect in about 20
 Days more to be able to walk about
 the room if not sooner on Friday
 the 12 Day of July I was at work
 some Distance from the Battery
 we heard two guns fired but the
 flag was not hoisted so we kept to
 our work & thought it was no Alarm
 till we had word to retire to our guns
 as soon as possible but bet before
 we got ~~to~~ their the Phoenix & one
 frigates & tenders

Exhibit 2. Abner Rose, from New York hospital bed, Letter to his father Daniel Rose, August 17, 1776, the day after the HMS *Phoenix* and *Rose* were attacked by American ships and ten days before the Battle of Long Island and the American retreat. Rose wrote about his life-threatening injury at his position, the first battery encountered by the 44-gun British frigate *HMS Phoenix* and three accompanying ships. The gun carriage recoiling over his foot, left him lame for life. After some recuperation from his injury at the New York battery, he was later stationed at Castle Island. Inset, Cover sheet directed to Daniel Rose at Granville New England and two pages (see next page). **Image from Fold 3, Revolutionary War Pension Files W 15, 276** s.v., Rose, Abigail. Permission from Fold 3, 08727326, 3/12/20.

were passing our battery up the
river it being the first battery
they had to pass & all the guns
maned out only the two of belongs
too & a firing wd seeing the shipping
would soon pass us we began
to fire our gun. ~~My son~~
as we had not enough part of us
went to the other gun & after
discharging it once we loaded it again
& charged the man to sponge it
well for it had been loaded sometime
& made him sponge the same time
after the gun was loaded I stepped up
to ~~prime~~ prime it & that instance
the Cartridge took fire & the Carriage
ran over my foot & split it open
at the bottom & tore the left of my
leg a half of my leg for, or 8 inches
but my leg is like to get intirely sound
Myself has been sick but has got about
I want one checked shirt & a pair of
cannot get good yarn stockings this from
your Dutiful Son Abner Rose

E3

George Washington's headquarters was located at Brooklyn Heights until it was outflanked when the American forces lost the Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776. Washington saved the Army by retreating across the East River under cover of darkness August 29-30 to establish a headquarters at the lower tip of Manhattan Island between the North River to the west and the East River, both leading to the Upper Bay and Staten Island.

Abner Rose's Artillery Experience

The source of Abner Rose's artillery training isn't known. Evidence of cannon ports in the west-facing stone foundation of the Daniel Rose House, suggests that from his father he may have heard of, or seen, such defenses mounted in his own family home – an eight pound cannonball was found by William Brian Phelon's neighbor, located to the west and downhill from the potential west-facing gun ports, which suggests they were functional.

Abner Rose served under (later) Brigadier General Henry Burbeck (1754-1848)⁷² whose father William was highly knowledgeable of the defensive importance of Castle Island, the oldest continuously fortified military site in British North America.⁷³ Henry Burbeck's father William Burbeck was intensely loyal to the Massachusetts Commonwealth when the Revolution began⁷⁴ and before the Revolution, had been a colonial officer who served Great Britain at Castle William in Boston Harbor. He was second in command in charge of ordinance at 'The Castle.' William became a Lieutenant Colonel in the American forces; and he and his son Henry are said to have made ammunition used at the Battle of Bunker Hill where Henry Burbeck served as Lieutenant, receiving his commission from Dr. Joseph Warren.⁷⁵ Also known as 'Castle Island,' after it was

⁷² Henry Burbeck was a career artillery officer who commanded artillery during the American Revolution through the War of 1812 with a distinguished record of service; was a friend of George Washington, an original member of the Society of Cincinnati and recommended to Washington, the founding of West Point Military Academy. After seeing action at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, Henry Burbeck continued in the Artillery Corps under General Knox; and assumed command of a company of the 3rd Continental Artillery commanded by Col. Crane. The '3rd' marched with General Washington and the Continental Army from Valley Forge to New Jersey and fought at the Battle of Monmouth (June 1778); due to his injury and stationing at Castle Island, Abner Rose was probably not at Monmouth. Information from Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Burbeck Also see Henry Burbeck Papers at the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan at <https://clements.umich.edu/exhibit/henry-burbeck-papers/>

⁷³ After the War, it was reconstructed as Fort Independence. See The Cultural Landscape Foundation, "Castle Island/Fort Independence" at <https://tclf.org/castle-island-fort-independence> and "Fort Independence," The Massachusetts Historical Society at <https://www.masshist.org/object-of-the-month/objects/fort-independence-2005-06-01>

⁷⁴ According to the National Archives, "William Burbeck was a lieutenant colonel of the Continental Artillery Regiment (June 1775-May 1776) and was dismissed by Congress for "refusal to serve outside Massachusetts." See National Archives letters, To George Washington from Colonel John Crane, 16 March 1779, n. 4: Founders Online, National Archives at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-19-02-0493> and General George Washington to John Hancock, 11, May 1776, n. 6 at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-04-02-0217>

⁷⁵ Drake, Francis S., *Memorials of the Society of Cincinnati of Massachusetts*, Boston, 1873, Page 246 as cited in "Henry Burbeck," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Burbeck

evacuated and damaged by the British following the Siege of Boston in 1776, the 'Castle' where Abner Rose was called to serve, by a military aid personally showing up at his home, after his injury of 1776, was refortified by American forces under the command of Colonel Paul Revere, with whom Henry Burbeck had worked as a coppersmith before the Revolution.⁷⁶

Abner Rose, Revolutionary War Soldier Sees Years More Duty after Injury in Action

Records indicate that during the Revolutionary War, Abner Rose served in the 3rd Artillery Regiment, Continental Troops in Captain Benjamin Frothingham's⁷⁷ Company in a Battalion of Artillery commanded by Colonel John Crane (1744-1805).⁷⁸ Injured in New York in 1776, Rose applied for a pension and enlisted on June 13, 1777 for a three-year period; and he appeared on the Company's Muster Roll dated May 2, 1778 at Springfield, MA.⁷⁹ He was recorded as a Private of Artillery in the company commanded by Col. Crane in the Massachusetts line for two years.⁸⁰ A few months prior to Abner Rose's enlistment in June 1777, Crane had been promoted to colonel, in January of 1777 and given command of the 3rd Continental Artillery Regiment where he served for the rest of the war. Seeing much action, Crane's regiment included Abner Rose.

Crane was a veteran of the French and Indian War; active in the Sons of Liberty in Boston; and participated in the Boston Tea Party. Like the Rose family, after Lexington, Crane joined the Siege of Boston. He served as a captain of artillery and saw action at the Battle of Bunker Hill in June 1775; and on December 10, 1775, received his commission as Continental Army major of the artillery regiment commanded by Colonel Henry Knox. Crane was wounded in action off the East River at Corlaer's Hook, also called Crown Point. In June 1783, Crane succeeded Knox as head of American artillery forces; in September 1783, he was promoted to brigadier general and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati from Massachusetts.

⁷⁶ *New London Day*, "Famous General of the Revolution Early Recollections of Brig. Gen. Henry Burbeck of New London," February 25, 1907, Page 7, Col. 1-2 as cited in "Henry Burbeck," Wikipedia at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Burbeck

⁷⁷ Major Benjamin Frothingham (1744-1809) served in the French and Indian War; was wounded in the American Revolution; was a friend of General George Washington; and was a member of the Society of Cincinnati. See Geni, 'a My Heritage Company' at <https://www.geni.com/people/Major-Benjamin-Frothingham/6000000012737504316>

⁷⁸ Abner Rose, Card Nos. 35064311 and 37171999, NARA Record Group 93, Roll 0042, Book Mark R4P.436786. Accessed August 14, 2019 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/10754225> from Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War, compiled 1894-ca. 1912, documenting the period 1775-1784. The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁷⁹ NARA MSS1, Record Group 93, Roll 0042, Compiled Service Records of Soldiers Who Served in the American Army During the Revolutionary War, compiled 1894-ca. 1912 documenting the period 1775-1784. The National Archives, Washington, D.C.

⁸⁰ "Abigail (Abner) Rose," NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418699>

Abner Rose meets with John Hancock

Abigail Stebbins Rose documents a meeting of Abner Rose with John Hancock concerning his discharge papers close to the end of the War. At the time, Abner left Granville, they were married and she was living at the Daniel Rose House. In the statement she swore to, she noted that upon her marriage to Abner Rose in 1780, “they removed immediately to Granville and lived in the family of his Father.”⁸¹ Her spoken testimony of what happened to the newly married couple in the next two years, was documented above her mark:

“sometime after they were married, the said Abner Rose, then an Invalid, went again into the Service of the United States, and was stationed as a Guard at Castle Island at Boston, and continued there about six months—She is unable to state the year that he went, but thinks it was in 1782 and staid all summer. She thinks she heard him mention the name Burbank or Burbick as being an Officer with or under whom he served. She remembers his saying that he went to Gov. Hancock to get a discharge when he went away, and that the Gov. told him the Troops would all go soon and no written discharge was necessary.”⁸²

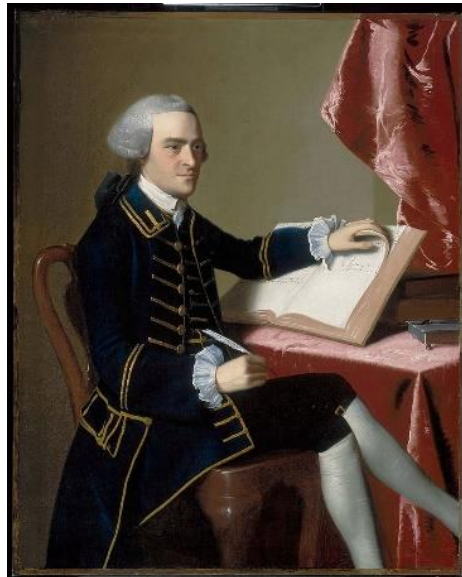


Exhibit 3. **Abner Rose met with John Hancock in Boston near the close of the Revolution.**

Portrait of John Hancock (1737-1793) painted 1765 by John Singleton Copley (1738-1815), Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Courtesy of Wikimedia.org, at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:John_Hancock_painting.jpg United States Public Domain Tag at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:Copyright_tags/Country-specific_tags/United_States_of_America

⁸¹ “Abigail (Abner) Rose,” NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, p. 2. Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418699>

⁸² Ibid., p. 2.

Abner Rose's meeting with John Hancock at Boston close to the end of the Revolution has not previously been published or identified with the Daniel Rose House. Therefore, it appears there is a second connection of the house to John Hancock and the House referred to in the Granville Public Library's Digital File Collection annotation to records for the Lt. Baldwin Tavern that state: "The property also bears the signature of John Hancock [Northampton Court House Records]."⁸³ A review of Northampton Records for the Baldwin family, cited elsewhere in the report, did not reveal the source of the reference to John Hancock's signature.⁸⁴ Abigail Rose's testimony that Abner Rose met with Hancock, may establish the background for why Hancock's signature has been associated with the house in file notes.

Abigail Rose's declaration of fact about her husband, further mentions that she had affidavits from five individuals to "show his services subsequent to their marriage," in the War of the Revolution; and "that she further states that she has in her possession and has hereto annexed a Letter which the said Rose wrote to his father while in the service of the United States," and that he died on July 16, 1829 and that she had remained his widow ever since.⁸⁵ The declaration is sworn to above the mark of Abigail Rose. She qualified for her widow's pension and in so doing surrendered her cherished letter of 1776 from Abner Rose to his father Daniel and family at Granville, to the War Department; the letter is now available because of her application for her husband's pension.

Rose again served at Castle Island protecting Boston, near the close of the War; and his recounting of that service was repeated in the affidavits of his fellow residents of Granville, Samuel D. Willcox (Pension affidavit, p. 13), Lyman Baldwin (p. 15), Luman S. Coe (p. 17), and Theodore Goodwin, (pp. 19-20). There were also affidavits by David Harger, a boarder at the time, and Jesse Rose of Granville.⁸⁶

Abner Rose's service late in the war at Castle Island in Boston Harbor, was summarized by James Cooley, Justice of the Peace, to the Commissioner of Pensions:

"at the expiration of his (earlier enlisted period of) service, he [Rose] applied to the Government for a Pension as remuneration in consequence of a wound he had received in one of his legs while managing a field piece at New York. As his lameness was not very serious, he was allowed a small sum, and as he was a M(illegible) and could do garrison duty, he was retained in the service and liable to do duty whenever he should be called

⁸³ See GRN, Exhibit II, in digital file for "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

⁸⁴ Ibid. A review of Baldwin papers cited elsewhere in GRN 33, did not reveal Hancock's signature, specifically the Lt. Jacob Baldwin Probate Records Northampton Court House, Northampton, MA. Location Box 8, #1 enumerated on GRN 33 Inventory of July 1982, accessed at MACRIS Database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 2.

⁸⁶ Affidavit, Jesse Rose, November 29, 1837, Case Files of Pensions . . . , p. 38 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418765>

Declaration

In order to obtain the benefit of the
third section of the Act of Congress of the
7th of July 1836

State of Massachusetts.

On this 11th day of July A. D.
1837 personally appeared before me Oliver
T. Morris Judge of the Court of Probate for
said Hampshire County the same being a Court
of Record Abigail Rose a resident of Granville
in said Hampshire County aged seventy nine
years, who first being duly sworn according to
Law doth on her oath make the following Decla-
ration in order to obtain the benefit of the provision
made by the Act of Congress passed July 7th 1836

That she is the Widow of Abner (husband) of
said Granville deceased who was a private
Soldier in the service of the United States in the
War of the Revolution. That she was born
in Springfield in said Hampshire County. That
she was acquainted with the said Abner (Rose),
at the commencement of the Revolutionary War
and well remembers his going to Lexington
and understood during the whole course
of the War that he was a Soldier Mercin

Exhibit 4: Abigail Rose's sworn statement about her husband Abner Rose's service during the American Revolution. July 11, 1837 Declaration, V2354, "Abigail (Abner) Rose (age 79), Massachusetts" NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service. Courtesy, Fold 3, 08727326, 3/12/20.

in the Artillery and she presumes a record of his name and services is in the War Department as he was a Pensioner from the time the war closed until the time of his death and for several years prior to his decease he received ninety six dollars a year - She has not in her hand, or possession any of his Pension papers but supposes they were sent to Boston by Francis Stebbins who was Administrator on his estate, but as said Stebbins is absent from this place she is unable to tell or prove what has become of them -

She further declares, that she was married to the said Abner Rose at said Springfield on the eighth day of February A.D. 1781 by the Rev. Mr. Tread of Springfield, a Certificate of which from the town Clerk of Springfield is hereto annexed - That they removed immediately to Granville and lived in the family of his Father - She further declares that some time after they were married, the said Abner Rose then an Invalid went again into the service of the United States, and was stationed as a Guard at Castle Island at Boston, and continued there about six months - She is unable to state the year that he went but thinks it was in 1782 and staid all summer - She thinks she heard him mention the name of Durbank or Durbiok as being an Officer

with or under whom he served - she remembers his saying that he went to Gov. Hancock to get a discharge when he came away, and that the Gov. told him the troops would all go soon and no written discharge was necessary

By reason of age and infirmity she feels unable to recollect and relate facts and circumstances with certainty and most of his neighbors & contemporaries being dead she cannot prove his services so clearly as she otherwise could, but she has procured the affidavits of Samuel D. Wilson, Lyman Baldwin, Theodor Goodwin and Sumner S. Cox to show his services subsequent to this marriage which affidavits are hereto annexed - She further states that she has in her possession and has hereto annexed as a letter which the said Rose wrote to his father while in the service of the United States - and she further declares that the said Rose died on the 11th day of July 1829 and ^{she has} ~~she has~~ remained his widow ever since

Abigail & Rose
Mark

upon. At this time he became, 'an enlisted soldier under a new engagement' [underscored] and was soon required to render that service on Castle Island."⁸⁷

Justice Cooley's information was based upon an additional affidavit of David Harger who "lived in the family of Abner Rose at the time he performed the service at the Castle."⁸⁸ Harger boarded with the family at the time Rose went to obtain his pension and swore that when Abner returned he had not received a discharge, but would continue in the service "liable to be called upon to do military duty and expected that he should be called upon. I well remember that he was called upon by an officer or agent of the United States to go to Castle Island to do military duty in the artillery in the United States garrison on that Island. I well remember his going from home for that purpose after his marriage and was gone several months – that when he came home he said he was not discharged, that he went again, but I do not recollect how long he was gone the second time . . ."⁸⁹

An Affidavit was also forthcoming from Zina Willcox of Granville attesting that Rose served in the Revolutionary War; and he was aware of this fact, having lived with the Roses in 1812 and 1813, and Abner Rose residing in his (Willcox's) home at the time of his decease in 1829.⁹⁰ When he received his pension, Abner Rose was listed as an 'Invalid' due to his injuries suffered during the War. He died on July 16, 1829 and his last payment of record was the Fourth Quarter of 1829.⁹¹

Russell Ball Rose (1753-1830) at the Battle of Trenton and at Valley Forge

Russell Ball Rose served in the Continental Army as a personal aid to Captain, later Major, Lebbeus Ball (1738-c. 1806) and was called a 'waiter', a term also used in the British Army. As waiter to the Major, Rose was his right-hand man responsible for supplying Ball's equipment and expediting his commanding officer's daily regimen, even into battle, bearing arms in drill and in the field. The rank of Captain entitled an officer to be allowed one waiter and his responsibilities could include being dispatched to headquarters with requests for immediate needs of the company.⁹² The wife of Daniel Rose III, Achsah Ball Rose (1725-1818), was first cousin to Captain Ball, which

⁸⁷ Letter Jan. 6, 1838 from James Cooley, Justice of the Peace, Hampden County to Hon. S.E. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, Case Files of Pensions . . . p. 31 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418751>

⁸⁸ Letter Jan. 6, 1838 from James Cooley to Hon. S.E. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, Case Files of Pensions . . . p. 33 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418755>

⁸⁹ Affidavit, David Harger, December 29, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, p. 37 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418757> Also Harger states he continued to board at the Rose house when Rose went to Castle Island and that Rose was lame when he went to Castle Island, p. 39 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418767>

⁹⁰ Affidavit, Zina Willcox of Granville, MA, July 15, 1837, Case Files of Pensions . . . pp. 22-23 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418732>

⁹¹ "Abner Rose," Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions 1818-1864: Index to Final Pension Payment Vouchers compiled 1818-1864. NARA Catalog No. 2733385; Footnote 10-001; Record Group 217; Roll: box03_00007 accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/250149598?terms=246,abner,rose>

⁹² John Rees, "War as a Waiter: Soldier Servants," Journal of the American Revolution, April 28, 2015 at <https://allthingsliberty.com/2015/04/war-as-a-waiter-soldier-servants/>

meant family served alongside family. After mustering out to the Lexington alarm in April 1775, according to the sworn affidavits filed with his pension papers, the service of Russell Ball Rose (1753-1830) was at Roxbury (town occupied during the Siege of Boston from April 1775 to March 1776); the Battle of Trenton (December 26, 1776), which meant he crossed the Delaware with Washington; and he survived the winter with the Continental Army at Valley Forge (December 19, 1777-June 19, 1778).



Exhibits 5, 6. **Russell Ball Rose Crossed the Delaware with Washington and was at the Battle of Trenton, December 1776.** (Top) *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, 1851 painting by Emanuel Leutz (1816-1868), Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Image from Wikimedia common, public domain. (Lower) *Battle of Trenton*, a Painting, July 1975, by Hugh Charles McBarron, Jr. (1902-1992). Published by U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1975. Image, Courtesy, U.S. Army Center of Military History; from Wikimedia commons

Russell Ball Rose's service was recorded as follows:

Pennsylvania Tioga County, (illeg) Personally appeared before me for a (illeg) one of the associate Judges in and for Tioga County aforesaid Russel Rose who upon his solemn oath declares and says that he was a soldier in the revolutionary war of the United States of America and inlisted under Capt. Libeus Ball & Col. ____ Danielson for six months and served the time out – cannot recollect the month or year of enlistment but it was just after the battle of Bunker Hill [June 17, 1775] – and was stationed at Roxbury. Afterwards inlisted for one year under the same Capt. Ball & Col. Arnold – served the time out and was discharged, but the discharge is lost – Some time after myself and two of my friends agreed to serve in the army three years each (illeg) no one – this was called the three year service one went and served one year and then I went and served the other two years, as the officers would not (accept ? illeg) of our friend as he had never been in service – joined the Army a[t] Valiforge [Valley Forge] near Philadelphia Was at the battle at Trenton – but cannot recollect the year . . . April 22, 1818 Russel Rose. The above named Russel Rose swore to and subscribed the above (illeg) my presence. Ira (illeg) Kilburn. A. Judge.

The above (illeg) me further states under oath, that his Col.'s name was Lenard instead of Arnold, and that he believed it was the mistake of the Judge in writing Arnold: this was the above mentioned one year service Massachusetts line. The next service two years was under the same Capt. Ball and under Col. Williams Shepherd – also Massachusetts line – was ("waiter" illeg.) to Capt. Libeus Ball nearly the whole of the two last years service. Russel Rose. Sworn and subscribed before me this 29th day of Sept. D 1819 Ira Kilburn A. Judge.⁹³

According to the DAR in 1901, "Russell Rose was a minute man under Capt. Libeus Ball, Col. Timothy Danielson 1775; and served under the command of Col. William Shepard, 1776."⁹⁴

Col. Timothy Danielson (1733-1791) led the '8th Massachusetts Regiment. In July 1775, it became the 18th Regiment of the Army of the United States⁹⁵ under Major General Artemas Ward's First Division, which served as General Washington's right wing. In his illustrious career that corresponded with Russell Rose's affidavit statement of service postings, Col. William Shepard (1737-1817) served as Lt. Col. of Col. Danielson's Minute Men's Regiment that responded to the

⁹³ Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Fold 3:12, 14. For interpretation as 'waiter', see letter of July 19, 1932 (A.D. Miller to N.N. Willis Letter in response to latter's inquiry), Fold 3: 25, 26 (Letter, pp. 1-2).

⁹⁴ Sarah Hall Johnston, comp., *1901 Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, (Washington, D.C. 1912) Vol. 35 (34001-35000), 196 at http://wvancestry.com/ReferenceMaterial/Files/Lineage_Book_by_the_Daughters_of_the_American_Revolution_-_Volume_35.pdf

⁹⁵ Frank A. Gardner, M.D. "Colonel Timothy Danielson's Regiment," *The Massachusetts Magazine*, (Salem, MA: The Salem Press Co., 1902), Vol. 2, April 1909, No. 1, 69, 72-73 at <https://archive.org/stream/massachusettsmag00sale#page/n151/mode/2up>

Lexington alarm; was present at the Siege of Boston; was appointed Brigadier for Hampshire County in 1776; and was at Valley Forge.⁹⁶ In 1775, Danielson did not hesitate to write directly to Washington to speak up for Capt. Ball and his staff at Roxbury, when their quarters were being usurped for a tavern for the troops.⁹⁷



Exhibit 7. **Russell Rose was at Valley Forge with the Continental Army and Washington, 1777-1778** [George Washington] and [Lafayette] at [Valley Forge]. Painting by John Ward Dunsmore (1856-1945), pub.1907. Library of Congress Prints and Photographic Division at <https://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/91792202>/Courtesy, Wikimedia Commons.

Russell Ball Rose shared a surname with Washington. There appears to be no family relationship between George Washington's mother Mary Ball Washington and the descendants of Francis Ball of Springfield, MA, that included Russell's mother Achsah Ball and her first cousin Major Ball. With a memorable surname, Captain, later Major, Ball, was an officer known to General George Washington.⁹⁸ Major Ball's service record and the distinctive scar that ran across the top of his head from a musket ball received, by some accounts in the Saratoga campaign in 1777 would have made him memorable. Following his wound in battle, his capture, escape and recapture, he received his promotion to Major on November 1, 1777.⁹⁹

⁹⁶ Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War A Compilation from the Archives, Prepared and Published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth (Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., 1898), 417

<https://archive.org/stream/massachusettsol04mass#page/416/mode/2up>

Gardner (1909), 74 at <https://archive.org/stream/massachusettsmag00sale#page/n161/mode/2up>

⁹⁷ To George Washington from Colonel Timothy Danielson, 31 July 1775," *Founders Online*, National Archives, accessed September 29, 2019, <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] at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/03-01-02-0127>

⁹⁸ See David G. Ball, "The . . . Myth," The New England Ball Project at <https://www.newenglandballproject.com/ui15.htm>

⁹⁹ According to his great grandson, Mr. Fred A.M. Ball, "He was severely wounded, captured and recaptured, and on recovery was promoted to major. Finally mustered out June, 1782." According to his biographer, "Major Ball had a conspicuous scar caused by a bullet along the top of his head." Rev. W.M.

In General Orders of 1780, Major Ball was noted as 'Officer of the Day' on two occasions, meaning that he and those of the remaining 60 men he first mustered for his Granville Company and who responded to the Lexington alarm in 1775,¹⁰⁰ were responsible for security and provided the "Guard" for Washington's headquarters in New Jersey for twenty-four hours.

On 24 August 1780, Major Ball was officer of the day in charge of the security of the camp and headquarters¹⁰¹ at Liberty Pole Tavern¹⁰² at Tea Neck, New Jersey. "By General Orders," Major Ball and his men of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment were appointed "For Guard."¹⁰³

On September 11, 1780, at Steenrapia (now River Edge), New Jersey, Major Ball was again appointed for guard the following day, along with four other officers including Brig. Gen. [John] Glover.¹⁰⁴ Ball's service appears to have merited his appointment on September 15, as a member of a Court of Enquiry¹⁰⁵ followed the next day by an order to relieve Major [James Randolph] Reid, the subject of the inquiry.¹⁰⁶ In September, Washington was receiving intelligence and balancing it against the movements of the British Army, and on September 13 he gave the standing order for

Beauchamp, S.T.D., *Revolutionary Soldiers of Onondaga County, N.Y.* (Syracuse, NY: The McDonnell Co., 1913), 166 at https://books.google.com/books?id=3sPAAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA166&lpg=PA166&dq=Major+Lebbeus+Ball&source=bl&ots=vA9J-AUWdj&sig=ACfU3U2WpCav3HxM64v-03kOut4ntoAfcQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj5pWO_dHnAhVOvFkKHapiCQqQ6AEwBXoECAoQAQ#v=onepage&q=Major%20Lebbeus%20Ball&f=false

¹⁰⁰ Gardner, 70 at <https://archive.org/stream/massachusettsmag00sale#page/n153/mode/2up>

¹⁰¹ Index, George Washington Bicentennial Edition, *The Writings of George Washington from the original manuscript sources*, March 1944 at

https://books.google.com/books?id=1pOaAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA35&lpg=PA35&dq=Captain+Lebbeus+Ball,+General+George+Washington&source=bl&ots=3HO6b-X_kV&sig=ACfU3U2T3G90yUWr_d8F_x5TQ7-ZC-3l2A&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjydrV5c7nAhUJlnIEHfmHAN4Q6AEwCnoECAUQAQ#v=onepage&q=Captain%20Lebbeus%20Ball%2C%20General%20George%20Washington&f=false

¹⁰² For Washington's Headquarters, see Letter from Washington to Henry Lee, 24 August 1780 *Founders Online*, National Archives at <https://web.archive.org/web/20200107044357/https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/99-01-02-03042>

¹⁰³ 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, at

https://books.google.com/books?id=2TMOAQAIAAJ&pg=PA511&lpg=PA511&dq=Captain+Lebbeus+Ball,+General+George+Washington&source=bl&ots=dgH2DO-QR5&sig=ACfU3U1XIF6f0ThYrrxnHtwgfo_LLzwwLw&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjydrV5c7nAhUJlnIEHfmHAN4Q6AEwDnoECAkQAQ#v=onepage&q=Captain%20Lebbeus%20Ball%2C%20General%20George%20Washington&f=false

¹⁰⁴ General Orders, September 11, 1780, *The Writings of George Washington*, Vol. 20, 31 at <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015011801001&view=1up&seq=89>

¹⁰⁵ General Orders, September 15, 1780, *ibid.*, Vol. 20, 49.

¹⁰⁶ General Orders, September 16, 1780, *ibid.*, Vol. 20, 63. Reid (1750-1789) served as a delegate (1787-1789) for Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress.

Continental troops to prepare to march to Rhode Island if word of imminent attack by the British was given by Count de Rochambeau or the Chevalier de Ternay, or himself.¹⁰⁷

Major Ball's appointments at headquarters from August 24 to September 16, 1780 occurred during a major turning point of the Revolution when Washington's person was in high peril. On 23 September Major John Andre (1750-1780) was captured out of uniform behind American lines, hence considered as a spy, with incriminating documents upon him; and on 27 September 1780, Washington was issuing instructions to Major General Nathanael Greene to ensure the captured Major John Andre was housed in separate prisoner quarters from a Joshua Smith who was guilty in conspiring with the major and General Benedict Arnold for the betrayal of West Point and the capture of Washington by the British.¹⁰⁸ Gen. John Glover with whom Major Ball was officer of the day in September would be on the board of investigation appointed by Washington to examine the evidence at Andre's trial; and Andre would be hung on October 2, 1780.

At this critical juncture of events, a momentous conference with America's new French allies was impending and on September 20-22, Washington would meet in Hartford, CT with the French General Comte Jean-Baptist de Rochambeau and French Admiral Charles Henri De Ternay to determine the future course of the war.

In family genealogy 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),¹⁰⁹ who lived to be 106 years old.¹¹⁰ Whether the connection to Washington

¹⁰⁷ "Sir: By a variety of Accounts received through different channels and which from the correspondence between them appear to be probably true, it would seem as if Your and Capt. Shaw's services maybe again called for, and in the course of a very few days, if not immediately. I wish You to keep the matter an entire secret; but at the same time that You will be in readiness to proceed to Rhode Island on the shortest notice, either from Myself, Count De Rochambeau, or the Chevalier De Ternay. I inclose a Letter for Captain Shaw to the same effect, which You will be pleased to forward to him. I am &c." Washington to Captain William Dobbs; same letter to Captain Daniel Shaw, September 13, 1780, *George Washington Papers*, Series 3, Varick Transcripts, 1775-1785, Subseries 3B, Continental and State Military Personnel, 1775-1783, Letterbook 13: July 15, 1780 - June 10, 1781 at <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/mss/mgw/mgw3b/013/013.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ Washington to General Nathanael Greene, 27 September 1780, *George Washington Papers*, Series 3, Varick Transcripts, 1775-1785, Subseries 3B, Continental and State Military Personnel, 1775-1783, Letterbook 13: July 15, 1780 - June 10, 1781 at <https://cdn.loc.gov/service/mss/mgw/mgw3b/013/013.pdf>

¹⁰⁹ 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.

¹¹⁰ See obituary and picture of daughter of Russell Rose -- Rebekah Rose Packard (1795-1901) in "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 at https://books.google.com/books?id=6o8wAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA106&lpg=PA106&dq=Russell+Rose,+aid+to+General+washington,+Valley+Forge&source=bl&ots=2dV5YZ7IS0&sig=ACfU3U2EsXjzw_a1uGyRca0qP5TFh0tvBw&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibxO27hcznAhUwlnIEHUOHbd4Q6AEwC3oECAwQAQ#v=onepage&q=Russell%20Rose%2C%20aid%20to%20General%20washington%2C%20Valley%20Forge&f=false See Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, *The American Monthly Magazine*, (Washington, D.C., National Society of the

was accurate or an exaggeration of the fact that Russell was at Valley Forge, there is mention of his service at Valley Forge in his sworn pension affidavit, but without specific mention of having served on Washington's staff.¹¹¹

According to Russell's affidavit, he was 'waiter' to Major Ball "nearly the whole of the two last years service. If this pertained to Major Ball's last days of service, then given that Major Ball resigned in late October 1780, that could place Rose's service as waiter from October 1778 to October 1780. Major Ball and Russell Rose were no doubt proximate to General Washington when serving as 'Guard' in August and September 1780. This may have been the basis for his daughter's assertions that her father was "promoted" on the staff of General Washington because as part of Major Ball's 'Guard,' in August and September 1780, Rose was connected to General Washington's immediate welfare.¹¹²

The DAR records indicate Russell Rose "was allowed a pension in Tioga County, PA for three years actual service as private Massachusetts line. His widow Lydia received a pension in 1844."¹¹³ Following Russell Rose's settling his family in Sullivan Township, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, family genealogies note, "It is stated of Mr. ROSE that during President Monroe's administration, he went afoot to Washington D.C., to see why his pension had been withheld from him. On his arrival the officer in charge said he could not attend to his case until the following day, but Mr. Rose threatening to go to the President direct, he promptly rectified the matter, and the old veteran returned home as he had gone, arriving there none the worse for his long tramp."¹¹⁴ The journey Russell Rose walked was about 230 miles each way in December 1819 at the age of 66.

Family sources state: "at his death, June 1, 1830, he was one of the best known men in the county. In politics he was originally a Federalist, and afterwards cast his fortunes with the Whig party. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church (they were among the founders of the church

D.A.R.), Vol. 9, July – December 1901, 397-398 at

<https://books.google.com/books?id=ed0QAQAAMAJ&pg=PA398&lpg=PA398&dq=Russell+Rose,+aid+to+General+washington,+Valley+Forge&source=bl&ots=nisTPpEfi4&sig=ACfU3U188YpEK4xOYmAiVtC4C100mUJfqQ&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwibxO27hcznAhUwlnlEHUOHbD4Q6AEwCXoECAcQAQ#v=onepage&q=Russell%20Rose%2C%20aid%20to%20General%20washington%2C%20Valley%20Forge&f=false>

¹¹¹ Russell Ball Rose, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, Fold 3:12, 14. For interpretation as 'waiter' see letter of July 19, 1932 A.D. Miller to N.N. Willis Letter in response to latter's inquiry), Fold 3: 25, 26 (Letter, pp. 1-2).

¹¹² In 1776, a call went out from General Washington for what later became known as his Life Guard of select men from each regiment charged with defending the General, his baggage, the headquarters, its papers and cash, but Rose is not on that list either. 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/>

¹¹³ Sarah Hall Johnston, comp., 1901 Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, (Washington, D.C. 1912) Vol. 35 (34001-35000), 196.

¹¹⁴ Joyce M. Tice, Tri-Counties Genealogy & History, Sullivan Rutland Genealogy Project, Tioga County, PA at <https://www.joycetice.com/srgp/srgp6180.htm> Also, see Fold 3 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/20153853>

at Troy, PA).¹¹⁵ This was a tribute to Russell's uncle Deacon David Rose who founded the Baptist Church in Granville in 1790.¹¹⁶

Seth Rose (1762-1811): Youngest Son of Daniel and Achsah Ball Rose

In 1789, Seth Rose (1762-1811), the youngest son of Daniel Rose III, married Sarah (Bates) Rose (1752-1853) daughter of Nathaniel Bates (1745-1835) and Hannah (Church) Bates (1749-1840).¹¹⁷ He was twelve years of age at the time of the Lexington alarm in April 1775; his eldest brother Daniel, Jr. had married in 1774 and he and his wife may have come to live at the family house, just as Abner and his wife did in 1780; Seth may have been the last son left at home without homecomings interrupted by military service, in the six years, following Lexington, before he, too, enlisted.

Seth Rose is listed in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution* and served with Capt. Coe, Ensign Bancroft, and a Colonel Moseley.¹¹⁸ According to WikiTree:

"Rose, Seth, Granville. Return of 3 and 6 months men raised in Hampshire Co. from (late) Col. Moseley's regt. by order of Brig. Gen. Danderson (Danielson), dated Hampshire Co.; Capt. Coe's co.; engaged for town of Granville; term, 6 months; also, descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army for the term of 6 months, agreeable to resolve of June 5, 1780, returned as received of Justin Ely, Commissioner, by Brig. Gen. John Glover, at Springfield, July 11, 1780; age, 18 yrs.; stature, 5 ft. 4 in.; complexion, light; engaged for town of Granville; arrived at Springfield July 10, 1780; marched to camp July 11, 1780, under command of Ensign Bancroft; also, list of men raised for the 6 months service and returned by Brig. Gen. Paterson as having passed muster in a return dated Camp Totoway, Oct. 25, 1780; also, pay roll for 6 months men raised by the town of Granville for service in the Continental Army.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Wilson, 199.

¹¹⁷ On Seth Rose, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7090> On Sarah Bates Rose, see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bates-7122> and Nathaniel Bates see <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Bates-8239>

¹¹⁸ For further genealogical material on Seth Rose, see Ancestry.com at <https://www.ancestry.com/genealogy/records/seth-rose-24-2cqqt1>. Seth Rose [Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) 59546] is listed in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution, 1891 Archives*. Vol, 13, p. 575; Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Ancestor A098127 with Pension Ref. No. S*W5718 listed as serving with Capt. Coe, Ensign (Lemuel?) Bancroft, and Moseley. DAR genealogical information is for scholarly research only, see the Daughters of the American Revolution at https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_member/?Action=full&National_Number=261907

¹¹⁹ On Seth Rose, see WikiTree at <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Rose-7090>

Rose Family at Fort Edward during the American Revolution

In 1838, Justus Rose (1760-1849) of Granville recorded service in the Continental Army at Fort Edward, west of Granville, MA.¹²⁰

From Granville to Fort Ticonderoga

From the neighboring home of Deacon David Rose, Lemuel Haynes, serving as a Minuteman in 1774 and 1775, also marched to Lexington and Concord; and in 1776 to Fort Ticonderoga from where he returned with fever to recuperate in Granville by 1779.¹²¹ Daniel Rose and his sons were brothers-in-arms with Haynes.

Lemuel Haynes joined the Massachusetts militia in 1774 before responding to the Lexington alarm in 1775, and is reported as having served in the Roxbury, MA camp during the siege of Boston. He wrote a poem "The Battle of Lexington," that resounded with the colonial effort to achieve liberty from the mother country, extending the American concept from the white to black population, claiming, "For Liberty, each Freeman Strives/As it's a Gift of God/And for it willing yield their Lives/ And Seal it with their Blood," believing:

"Liberty is equally as precious to a black man, as it is to a white one, and bondage is equally as intolerable to the one as it is to the other."¹²²

After Lexington, and the death of his foster mother Elizabeth Rose in September 1775; in 1776, Haynes wrote an anti-slavery sermon titled "Liberty Further Extended" that was among the first tracts to apply the intent of the Declaration of Independence to the abolition of slavery.¹²³ He penned, but did not publish, the tract on the extension of the concept of liberty to the condition of the enslaved black man. In Haynes' "Liberty Further Extended: Or Free Thoughts on the Illegality of Slave-keeping," he claimed:

¹²⁰ On Justus' identity citing National Archives, Pension #R9007 see Find A Grave: Memorial No. 81618837 at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/81618837/justus-rose>

¹²¹ According to John Sallant, Haynes' service is annotated in *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* (Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Company, 1900), 7:39, 227. See John Sallant, "Lemuel Haynes and the Revolutionary Origins of Black Theology, 1776-1801" (Center for the Study of Religion and American Culture: Cambridge University Press (1992) Online, 18 June 2018, Vol. 2, Issue 1, winter 1992: 79-102 at <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/religion-and-american-culture/article/lemuel-haynes-and-the-revolutionary-origins-of-black-theology-17761801/B46838F180A6BF88AD9E12B8FBFC455D>

¹²² Christopher Cameron, "The Puritan Origins of Black Abolitionism in Massachusetts," *Historical Journal of Massachusetts* (Institute for Massachusetts Studies, Westfield State University) Summer 2011, Vol. 39 (1 & 2), 90n18, 93 at <http://www.westfield.ma.edu/historical-journal/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Puritan-Origins-of-Black-Abolitionism.pdf> Cameron cites Richard Newman, ed., *Black Preacher in White America: The Collected Writings of Lemuel Haynes, 1774-1833* (Brooklyn, NY: Carlson Publishing Inc., 1990), xix-xxv, 12, 15.

¹²³ Cameron, 90

Liberty is a jewel which was handed Down to man from the cabinet of heaven, and is Coaeval with his Existence. And as it proceed from the Supreme Legislature of the univers, so it is he which hath a sole right to take away: therefore, he that would take away a mans liberty assumes a prerogative that belongs to another, and acts out of his own domain.¹²⁴

In “Liberty Extended,” Haynes insisted that the black man has an “undeniable right to his Liberty” and noted that in the American Revolution, “Men seem to manifest the most sanguine resolution not to Let their natural rights go without their Lives go with them.”¹²⁵

By September 1776, Haynes may well have been aware of the life-threatening injury suffered by Daniel’s second oldest son Abner Rose when a discharging gun carriage rolled over his foot and split the leg to the calf, leaving him lame for life, but alive. This Rose family experience in 1776 may have helped shape Haynes’s thoughts on the sanguine cost of ‘Liberty.

The Rose Family Interest in a Library

In his sermon “Liberty Further Extended,” Haynes mentioned a pamphlet from Philadelphia that he had read that inspired some of his thoughts. “Some Historical Account of Guinea” was by a Quaker, Anthony Benezeta, and was published in 1771. Although the source of Haynes obtaining the pamphlet is unknown, it is interesting to note that in the inventory of David Rose in 1793, there is mention of a share in a Library, location unknown as ,“1 Right of Books in a Library.”¹²⁶

¹²⁴ On Lemuel Haynes, see Ruth Bogin, “‘Liberty Further Extended’: A 1776 Antislavery Manuscript by Lemuel Haynes,” *The William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan. 1983): 85-105. Excerpt from Megan VanGorder, “‘Liberty Further Extended’: Or Free Thoughts on the Illegality of Slave-Keeping, Lemuel Haynes, 1776,” *Amazing Grace How Writers Helped End Slavery*, 2014 at <http://slavenarrativeanthology.weebly.com/free-thoughts-on-the-illegality-of-slave-keeping.html>. Also see David Guidone, “‘Liberty Further Extended’: The Federalist Identity of Lemuel Haynes, America’s First Biracial Minister,” *Channels* 2019, vol. 4, No. 1: 31 at https://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/channels/vol4/iss1/2/?utm_source=digitalcommons.cedarville.edu%2Fchannels%2Fvol4%2Fiss1%2F2&utm_medium=PDF&utm_campaign=PDFCoverPages

¹²⁵ Sallant (2003), 16n35.

¹²⁶ Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose, page 2 of 4 pages; August 25, 1793; 125-2:14 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumelid=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) <https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co14/60662356>

Before Dolbeare Bond relocated, evidence indicated Abner Rose lived in the ‘Baker House’

When Abigail Stebbins Rose, the widow of Abner Rose, filed for a widow’s pension¹²⁷ because her late husband was a soldier of the Revolutionary War;¹²⁸ the pension was awarded to her;¹²⁹ and the information collected in 1838 documented her husband’s life and has now become a tribute to his service. Because his papers as “an Invalid Pensioner” could not be found and “may have been destroyed by the fire in the War Dept. Nov. 1800 or by the British Invasion of Augt. 1814,” extensive paperwork was required.¹³⁰

Several affidavits were filed to support her claim by Granville residents who knew Abner Rose. The only two of the five affidavits affixed to her declaration that specifically state the signer was then a “neighbor” of Abner Rose – were those of Samuel D. Willcox and Lyman Baldwin. They represented the two surnames immediately after and before, that is east and west, on the maps of 1855 and 1870, the names of Abner Rose and his brother-in-law Francis Stebbins’ names in the 1800 Census (Fig. 61). This indicated that Abner Rose lived in the house labeled ‘L. Baker’ in the West Granville National Register Historic District listing (underlined here for emphasis):

- (1) Samuel D. Willcox signed his affidavit on July 11, 1837, testifying “Abner was an invalid” and that as an invalid, “went to Guard on Castle Island several months. I have lived a neighbour to him ever since the war to the time of his decease.”¹³¹
- (2) Lyman Baldwin swore, at age 38, “I lived a neighbor to Abner Rose late of said Granville deceased” who “went to Castle Island about the close of the Revolution.”¹³²

¹²⁷ “Abigail (Abner) Rose,” NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804, W. 15,276. Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms, ‘Fold 3’ accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418699>

¹²⁸ Ibid.

¹²⁹ Abigail received the First Quarter Payment in 1838 and died January 3, 1838. Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions 1818-1864: Index to Final Pension Payment Vouchers compiled 1818-1864. NARA Catalog No. 2733385; Footnote 10-001; Record Group 217; Roll: box03_00007, ‘Fold 3’ accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/250149595>

¹³⁰ “Abigail (Abner) Rose,” NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms: Abner Rose, s.v., Abigail Rose, No. 12576, p. 28, Case Files of Pensions, ‘Fold 3’ at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418745>

¹³¹ Affidavit of Samuel D. Willcox, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions . . . pp. 13-14, ‘Fold 3’ at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418715> Also see Willcox additional Affidavit of July 15, 1837, p. 24, ‘Fold 3’ at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418736>

¹³² Affidavit of Lyman Baldwin, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, pp. 15-16, ‘Fold 3’ at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418719>

Tavern-keeping at the Rose House ca. 1776-ca. 1808

Two more affidavits supported the claim of Abner Rose's widow.

- (3) A third affidavit signed by Luman S. Coe, stated he "was well acquainted with Abner Rose late of said Granville deceased and have often heard him (Abner) relate the fact of his being a soldier in the Service on Castle Island about the close of the War of the Revolution."¹³³

Coe, the surname residing west of Baldwin, didn't state specifically that he was a "neighbor" of Abner Rose, suggesting the term 'neighbor' was being used in the 1837 affidavit process in the sense of what is now termed 'next door neighbor.'

- (4) A fourth affidavit was filed by Theodore Goodwin, who at about age 70, states he "lived a neighbor to him (Abner) about 17 years" and was "acquainted with him 25 years" and "was at his house . . ."¹³⁴

On the 1830 Census, Goodwin is listed nine entries after Abner Rose, as the fifth different surname east of Stebbins; which indicates why Goodwin didn't call himself a "neighbor" in the affidavit. This added evidence to the concept that the affidavits were representing the nearest neighbors to Abner Rose.

The latter two testimonies by Coe, who "often heard" Abner Rose "relate the fact of his being a soldier in the Service at Castle Island;" and of Goodwin who was "at his (Abner's) house . . ." suggested a "tavern house;" before confirming evidence was located in Wilson, that the 'invalided' Rose ran a tavern house in 1784 before Jacob Baldwin's 1794 purchase. Baldwin's 1791 Tavern License could have applied to use of Rose house space before the Rose home was sold to Baldwin; and Abner Rose may have continued to help man the tavern after Baldwin's death in 1798.

The tavern would have provided the lamed Abner Rose with a means of support for his family. There was a Cider Mill on David Rose's neighboring land that supplied the tavern. Household inventories indicated cider barrels owned by Daniel and David Rose. As a tavern keeper, Abner was also in the position to relate to guests, his years of service and the nature of his injury in the War.

¹³³ Affidavit of Luman S. Coe, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, pp. 17-18, 'Fold 3' at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418723>

¹³⁴ Theodore Goodwin, July 11, 1837, Case Files of Pensions, pp. 19-20 at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418727>

Restoration Evidence for the 'Abner Rose Tavern'

In Sally Zimmerman's 1985 analysis of the house, the second-floor ballroom with its barrel-vaulted ceiling was noted as a reason for considering the house was once a tavern.¹³⁵ The GRN 33 Inventory for the house states, "it is one of the best examples of both home and tavern of eighteenth century architecture remaining in the community today. The property lines remain in contact as they were in 1789 [1798] when Jacob died."¹³⁶

During restoration of the house, William Brian Phelon discovered structural evidence in the east wall indicating the outline of a possible bar in the northeast corner of the front room; and based upon that and the history of the home's ownership, in 2017 had that corner restored as that of a late eighteenth-century cage-bar with rails that would accompany issuance of a tavern license.

- (5) A fifth affidavit to support Abigail Stebbins Rose's claim for a pension, was filed by a David Harger, a boarder, in the Abner Rose House. If not farm help, then Harger's self-described status as a 'boarder' would suggest the Rose home could have been a tavern with added income from boarders who may have paid in currency or in work on the farm.

According to John O. Curtis in 2003, "... the known history of the Baldwin House . . . having served as a Tavern . . . is perhaps borne out by evidence for shelves and a small enclosure in the corner of the S.E. front room. These details would seem to argue for the previous presence of a small Tap Room or Bar from which potables were dispensed. At least the physical dimensions and the shelving of the 'back bar' survive to guide reconstruction if desired. The elevation would be, in part, conjectural, but there is good precedent available through study of other known examples."¹³⁷

Running a Tavern would make sense since Abner Rose's injury was to his foot and leg making farm work and livestock management more difficult, for him. This would place Abner Rose's tavern-keeping sometime between the year of his injury, August 1776 and his death in 1829. If not earlier, Abner Rose began his inn keeping days, by getting a Tavern License in 1784 and likely continued inn keeping or assisting with the tavern after Daniel Rose's death in 1790 and through Baldwin's ownership and his widow Lucy Baldwin's running of the tavern through a license of 1799.¹³⁸

¹³⁵ "Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," *Granville History Digital Collection*, Granville Public Library Historical Room files at

<https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

¹³⁶ Ibid., Exhibit II at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

¹³⁷ Ibid., <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/362>

¹³⁸ Wilson, 338-339.

Review of Map Analysis re: Fort Rose

Survey of 1738 Marks a Structure at Location of Daniel Rose House

Specific to the period of 1738 to 1741, present-day mapping coordinates for the Daniel Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House appear to align to the location of the Baker House on the 1870 Granville map; and in turn the Baker House on that map aligns to a small round mark on a similarly scaled map of Bedford, drawn by surveyor Nathaniel Dwight in 1738, showing plantation proprietor John Dolbeare's lot at about the center of Bedford, where Daniel Rose would settle. On the 1738 map, a second similar round mark west of Dolbeare's settling lot of 1738, appears in present-day Tolland, once part of Bedford, and suggests these two marks may have been, or were planned, structures of a defensive nature, possibly the two forts said to be ca. 1744 and 1745 – presumably the Bancroft and Rose – long associated with the area. Evidence of portals in the stonework of the west-facing foundation wall of the Daniel Rose House, suggests that defensive artillery may have been mounted in what is now the cellar.¹³⁹

Alignment of Digital Images: Fort Rose 1738 and Early Settlement by the Rose family

This author's alignment of digital images of the 1870 map to the 1738 survey appears to indicate that a structure existed in 1738 at the precise present location of the Daniel Rose House.¹⁴⁰ This suggests the house was one of those structures the General Court of Massachusetts recognized as "what are already built" in 1738.¹⁴¹ The 1738 mark is very close to the area that has long been discussed as the site of David Rose's no longer extant fort, increasing the possibility that Daniel Rose's house was built upon a former fortified site. This appears to be the westernmost location of contiguous Rose family settling lots, suggesting that the Daniel Rose House marked the westernmost point for protection of the Rose family settling east of it, on what is now the County Road running east to Granville Center.

This was the area of the most concentrated purchase of land by Rose family members from two proprietors: the westernmost lot of proprietor John Dolbeare, a brazier at Boston, with whom Daniel made a Bond in May 1741; and adjacent settling lots from Jonathan Wendell, merchant and Josiah Byles, shopkeeper, by David in 1741 and their parents Jonathan (ca. 1679-1768) and Abigail Rose

¹³⁹ According to the MHC Reconnaissance Report, "In addition to the standard residences in the town, at least two forts were built in Granville. The first was constructed in 1744 by Samuel Bancroft, the second ca. 1745 by Deacon David Rose. Deacon Rose's fort, also his residence, was built of stone. It is the only instance of a stone garrison encountered in Hampden County." MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report, Granville, MA, 1982, 5 at <https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf>

¹⁴⁰ Applying available resources, alignment of digital images of the 1738 plan and 1870 Beers map was accomplished by reducing the maps to scale and aligning by eye after previously establishing a baseline of the 1870 map to present-day maximum opacity overlays with GPS coordinates. This showed that the Baker house mark on the 1870 map precisely aligned to the present location of the William Brian Phelon House. Future computer analysis is also recommended to advance this comparison.

¹⁴¹ Wilson, 21-23.

(1690-1793) in 1743. Their brother John (1719-1788) and parents would build and settle to the east, John choosing a settling lot from proprietors Sarah and Nicholas Boylston in 1743. The National Register nomination for the John and Ruth Rose House at Granville indicates that by 1750, Daniel and David Rose and their brothers John, Sharon and Justus, and their parents Jonathan and Abigail were all living in Bedford.¹⁴²

The first settler in Bedford appears to have been Samuel Bancroft, arriving in 1735, before the General Court was petitioned by the proprietors to clarify the settlement of Bedford.¹⁴³ After the General Court established the guidelines for settlement of Bedford, requiring seventy families be settled there within three years, from January 1738, the survey and plan of Bedford was completed over the course of several months by Captain Nathaniel Dwight who certified it on November 12, 1738. The survey was doubtless done with an eye toward defense, based upon the legislation of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay in 1679 stipulating that the founding of a plantation required a petition be filed with the Governor and Council or the courts, with attention to the “Conveniency of habitation for security against Enemyes” and religious worship and the schooling of children.¹⁴⁴ The presence of fortifications would have been of high order in any such survey and would have added to the investment of the proprietors and confidence of the settlers.

View from ‘Fort Rose’ at Bedford Plantation

Daniel Rose built his home near the top of a rise on the west slope of Prospect Mountain with a vantage of the terrain to the west, as seen in a 1910 photograph that William Brian Phelon identified as showing his home with a wide prospect across farmland of the surrounding landscape and the Second Church of Christ Congregational.¹⁴⁵ Cleared lands and pastures in the 1910 photo show how the vantage could be achieved, a prospect now changed by new growth woodland.

The home of Daniel Rose III is in the immediate vicinity of where it is generally believed his brother Deacon David Rose’s home was located. In 1845, David’s house was considered to have been the

¹⁴² On Boylston deed, see Book N, 503. On 1750 Petition of Proprietors listing seventy-six settlers in Bedford, see Wilson, 34-35. Bonnie Parsons and Betsy Friedberg, “John and Ruth Rose House,” National Register Nomination, 2018; Sect. 8, 17.

¹⁴³ Wilson, 23.

¹⁴⁴ For General Court, see Wilson, 19-20.

¹⁴⁵ See ca. 1910 photo, “West Granville Scenic View Looking East,” *Granville History Digital Collection*, accessed February 26, 2020, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1055> (Upper) For slightly varied foreground angle for camera view more to SE, with photographer documentation on verso, see “West Granville Village,” Courtesy of the Granville, Library, Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xp65x> Also see view looking up to the house “West Granville from East Hill,” *Granville History Digital Collection*, Circa 1910 accessed February 3, 2020, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:dj52xp712>

first house built in Bedford.¹⁴⁶ Stonework, thought to be the remains of Deacon David Rose's stone fort, circa 1745, have been identified east of, and within a short walk of, the Daniel Rose House. Due to the construction of its west facing stone cellar wall, Phelon called the Daniel Rose House, 'Fort Rose.'¹⁴⁷ Although reports state a location for Deacon David Rose's first home and fort across from the intersection of Route 57 and North Lane, it appears possible that some form of fortification could have evolved at David's brother Daniel's house, completed six months before his own, and that originally the brothers could have shared what is now the Daniel Rose House. This tenancy in common from a period of early construction, could have been defined by the two horizontal raised panels above the keeping room hearth that physically provided a hypothetical dividing line through the center of the structure that was stipulated in court documents of 1813 for the tenancy in common of two Baldwin brothers.¹⁴⁸ Precedent for the Baldwin's arrangement may have been set in the same house by Daniel and David Rose in 1741.

Defensive gun ports suggested in the west cellar wall

The two-bay west elevation features a single window at the second story and an attic window directly above it with a clear view of the valley westward, quite possibly for defensive reconnaissance purposes. According to William Brian Phelon, in the west cellar wall:

The foundation of the Daniel Rose house (the house I own) is made of stone and contains what I believe to be two cannon ports which would fire on parties approaching from the west. Located about 200 yards west of the crest of Prospect Mountain, the line of fire would have been optimal. Cannon facing west make strategic sense as the western branch of the Farmington River, flowing down from the north, is only about three or four miles to the west and for the spring months would be navigable by canoe or raft. In the eighteenth century this river would have provided a swift and relatively stealthy thoroughfare for raiders from the north. Based on physical evidence, there is a strong likelihood that Route 57 was originally part of a Native American footpath running east to west. With many steep sections

¹⁴⁶ Alfred Minott Copeland, "Our County and its People," *A History of Hampden County, Massachusetts* (The Century Memorial Publishing Company, 1902), Vol. 3, 251 (Rev. Cooley's jubilee speech in Granville about Deacon Rose's home as the first), 258 at

<https://books.google.com/books?id=GigWAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA258&lpg=PA258&dq=Lemuel+Haynes,+Daniel+Rose&source=bl&ots=fjLRjUaTJM&sig=ACfU3U22IIHHzwJMJswo2A1UykVCOpDQ&hl=en&ppis=c&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwinrLXGuL7nAhXw01kKHVVxCnI4ChDoATADEgQICBAB#v=onepage&q=Lemuel%20Haynes%2C%20Daniel%20Rose&f=false>

¹⁴⁷ According to the MHC Reconnaissance Report, "In addition to the standard residences in the town, at least two forts were built in Granville. The first was constructed in 1744 by Samuel Bancroft, the second ca. 1745 by Deacon David Rose. Deacon Rose's fort, also his residence, was built of stone. It is the only instance of a stone garrison encountered in Hampden County." MHC Reconnaissance Survey Town Report, Granville, MA, 1982, 5 at <https://www.sec.state.ma.us/mhc/mhcpdf/townreports/CT-Valley/grn.pdf>

¹⁴⁸ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Probate Records Northampton Court House, Northampton, MA. Location Box 8, #1 enumerated on GRN 33 Inventory of July 1982, Bibliography accessed at MACRIS Database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

and switchbacks, by 1780 Europeans had created a superior and relatively level east-west road 8 miles to the north (Massachusetts Route 23). The attached westward facing file picture was taken in about 1900 from the top of Prospect Mountain and shows the gambrel roofed Daniel Rose house on the right side . . .

The holes, or cannon ports, in the foundation of the Daniel Rose house each measure 15” wide by 10” high with a bottom sill 30” off the basement floor. Although outside the terrain falls off sharply downhill to the west, the view of the outer surface of the foundation’s western face is currently obscured by a pile of mortar rubble and stone that seems to have been created when material from the original stone center chimney was tossed out of the western facing second story window. Fortunately, the original fireplaces remain as the chimney was only “taken down” to about 12” above the second story floor.¹⁴⁹

According to Peter Payette of North American Forts.com in correspondence with W.B. Phelon:

The 1982 MHC town survey of Tolland states that the stone Deacon Rose house was long demolished, but the 1982 MHC town survey of Granville doesn't mention demolition. Both docs state a 1745 build as do two older regional histories 1879 and 1855. The 1879 history implied the house was in present Tolland, but everything else implied or stated the “2nd Parish” of Granville, which I assume is present West Granville. Is your house in West Granville? Is it built of stone, or at least on a stone foundation?¹⁵⁰

The answer to Mr. Payette’s inquiry is ‘yes’ there is a stone foundation, as noted above by W.B. Phelon. Further detail was provided by William Brian Phelon:

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, mortises 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.¹⁵¹

The foundation was described as unusual in the MACRIS records containing the 2003 report of John O. Curtis, who wrote:

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

¹⁴⁹ William Brian Phelon, correspondence with Peter Payette, North American Forts.com, Dec. 27, 2013.

¹⁵⁰ Peter Payette, North American Forts.com, correspondence sent to William Phelon, Dec. 27, 2013.

¹⁵¹ William Brian Phelon, correspondence with Peter Payette, North American Forts.com, Dec. 19, 2013.

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.¹⁵²

A 2004 Town Report noted that "A potential historical site is Deacon David Rose's first house and fort against the Indians. Built of stone in about 1744, it is believed (according to Benjamin Jones' map of Granville in 1900, the Granville Public Library's Historical Room) to have been erected on the hill across from the present junction of North Lane and Rt. 57 in West Granville. When Jones drew his map in 1900, two stone pillars remained of the fort."¹⁵³

Daniel Rose House Inventories: Rose Family Cider Mill and Tavern

For purposes of recreating historic furnishings, complete inventories of the possessions in both brothers Daniel and David Rose's households in 1790 and 1793, respectively, are available for study,¹⁵⁴ as is Abner Rose's inventory after his death in 1829.¹⁵⁵

Daniel Rose's 1790 inventory¹⁵⁶ included one Bible, livestock, and among other possessions two punch bowls, twenty pounds pewter, pepper, tobacco boxes, a tea cannister, "3 cyder barrels," 9 wooden bottles, and ten Chairs. Many items, particularly the number of punch bowls, suggest a Tavern on the premises. There was a Cider Mill on the adjacent property of Deacon David Rose, which provided the Rose tavern with a supply of cider.

¹⁵² John O. Curtis, Antique Home Advisory and Consulting Firm, Brimfield, MA prepared for Ernest W. Sattler, March 24, 2003, p. 2 accessed in MACRIS, Granville Public Library.

¹⁵³ Open Space and Recreation Plan 2004, Town of Granville, MA, Section 4, 98 at https://www.townofgranville.net/sites/granvillema/files/uploads/open_space_recreation_plan.pdf

¹⁵⁴ See Daniel Rose, Estate Inventory page 1 of 3, October 5, 1790; Hampshire County, MA_ Probate File Papers, 1660-1889(18); 125-1:11 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-1:11&rld=60662333#> and "An Inventory of the Real and Personal Estate of David Rose late of Granville decd;" page 1 of ; <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:10&rld=60662352#> and Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:13&rld=60662355#> *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)

<https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-1-co11/60662333> and <https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co10/60662352> and (Personal Estate) <https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co13/60662355>

¹⁵⁵ Book 34, 443: (Abner Rose, no will; Inventory August 4, 1829), 9590; (Abigail Rose, no will, Grant of Administration, February 6, 1838), 9591. Springfield Office of Records, Department of Registry Office, Hampden County Probate Records.

¹⁵⁶ Daniel Rose Inventory, 1790 Hampshire County, MA_ Probate File Papers, 1660-1889(18), 125-1.12.

Confirmation of the buildings use as a Tavern was found in Wilson for a 1784 Tavern License for Abner Rose in 1784, six years before Daniel Rose's inventory was taken.¹⁵⁷ Due to his wound at the New York battery, he likely began running a Tavern circa 1776. Abner's own last inventory (1829) included five punch bowls suggesting that because his father owned two bowls and David Rose's inventory showed two bowls,¹⁵⁸ and presumably Abner owned one and succeeded to his father Daniel's two, he came to inherit and own all five by 1829. Added to census evidence of 1790, this suggests some of David's possessions could have been in the Daniel Rose House because Deacon David Rose was possibly living there from June 1790 to 1793.

Abner Rose, son of Daniel was the first to sign off on the appraisal and inventory of the estate of Deacon David Rose in 1793, which indicates the proximity of the location and the closeness of the brothers' families. In the 1790 Census, Abner Rose's name is heavily bracketed with the name of 'David Rose' on both sides of their names. There is also a listing for "David Rose, Jr." (1735-1812)¹⁵⁹ quite apart from the Abner and David Rose bracketed names. The individual bracketed with Abner's name could have been Abner's uncle, Deacon David Rose (1709-1793), then age 81. This meant that in 1790, Abner was living, with his wife Abigail Stebbins Rose, in a tenancy arrangement under the roof of Deacon David Rose's own home (exact location near North Lane); or, after the death of his father Daniel Rose (1716-1790), Abner continued to live in his family home and made room to accommodate the blind Deacon David Rose and perhaps his family, in his father's place. The Deacon noted his aging in his will of 1790.¹⁶⁰

There is also mention by David Rose in his will of 1790, of bequeathing "one half of my dwelling House where I now live, and all of my lands lying North on and North of the County Road, including the right that I have to the Cyder Mill on the same" to his wife.¹⁶¹ This suggests an earlier place of residence, or anticipation of a change in residence; and places the home of Deacon David Rose north of the County Road, as was the home of Daniel Rose. The theory of Deacon David Rose living at the Daniel Rose House from 1790-1793 is supported by the bracketed names of David

¹⁵⁷ Wilson, 558.

¹⁵⁸ Inventory of the Personal Estate of David Rose, page 2 of 4 pages; August 25, 1793; 125-2:14 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-2:14&rId=60662356#> *Hampshire County, MA: Probate File Papers, 1660-1889*.

¹⁵⁹ David Rose, Jr. was a private in Captain Lebbeus Ball's Company according to "David Rose," West Granville Cemetery, at Find A Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82388058/david-rose>

¹⁶⁰ See "Deacon David Rose," Find A Grave at <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/82388277/david-rose>

¹⁶¹ David Rose, Last Will and Testament, 1790; 125-2:2 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=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) <https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-2-co3/60662345>

and Abner corresponding on the census with only one 'Daniel Rose' listed in Granville, presumably Daniel III's son and namesake Daniel Rose, Jr. (1749-1829).¹⁶²

The cider mill located on the north side of the County Road, as were the homes of David and Daniel Rose, was convenient to supplying the Abner Rose Tavern at the Daniel Rose House. In David Rose's inventory of 1793, there were nine cider barrels counted, presumably at the Cider Mill; three barrels in his brother Daniel's inventory of 1790; and these were presumably inherited by Abner who also owned three barrels in his inventory of 1829.

Abner Rose renting room in his prior home from Heirs of Jacob Baldwin

The Daniel Rose House was sold in 1794 by Daniel's heirs: his sons Daniel Rose, Abner Rose and Seth Rose; and his widow Achsah Rose mentioned in the transfer of deed to Nathaniel Baldwin in 1794.¹⁶³

Tracing the home's ownership from the present day, the following can be determined based on a correlation of available maps and census reports. The series of names on the maps and in the census suggests that Abner Rose remained in his father's old home, to rent it, after the sale to Jacob Baldwin; and thereafter remained until he briefly roomed at the nearby home of Zena and his wife Sally Wilcox who looked after him. This rental occurred after Jacob Baldwin died in 1798 and his widow, left with six children, subsequently married again by 1805. Settlement of halves of the house for the elder sons of Jacob Baldwin may have been intended to provide for them to collect rent from boarders, like Abner, who continued to live on their (east/west) 'side' of the house and help with the running of the Baldwin Tavern, run through 1799.

Tenancy-in-Common

In 1813, the children of Jacob Baldwin received shares of his estate. The east side of the Baldwin house was designated for the use of Haman Baldwin and the west to his younger brother Dennis. The dividing line appears to have been a hypothetical legal line stipulated in court documents as running through the middle of the house. In everyday life, it could be visualized as extant between the two panels above the keeping room fireplace.

The arrangement of apportioning a mother and father's house for the family of the oldest son or other children was popular in Massachusetts. The use of this tenancy-in-common arrangement for the Baldwins in 1813 suggests it was a practice that had occurred in the house previously, possibly

¹⁶² Daniel married Sarah Parker (1759-after 1800) in 1774 and the couple may have remained in the family home until the end of the war. They had nine children, beginning in 1763 at the close of the war, thereafter living elsewhere in 1790 as their family grew. Family Search, The Church of Jesus Christ Latter-day Saints, 2018 accessed 9/6/2019 at <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KHMN-61G/daniel-rose-jr.-1749-1829>

¹⁶³ Lt. Jacob Baldwin Probate Records Northampton Court House, Northampton, MA. Location Box 8, #1 enumerated on GRN 33 Inventory of July 1982, Bibliography accessed at MACRIS Database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

during the first years of settlement by David Rose and his brother Daniel; and again in 1790-1793 by David and his nephew Abner.¹⁶⁴ The architecture of the paneling above the keeping room fireplace would suggest the early arrangement at settlement circa 1741. It was possibly continued during the residency of Daniel Rose when his son Abner married and his wife Abigail Stebbins Rose of Springfield came to live with Abner's family in 1780.

In Boston, Dr. Nathaniel Williams (1675-1738), schoolmaster and physician, who bequeathed the western half of his family home, upon his wife's death, to Mary Williams Smibert (1708-after 1753), wife of painter John Smibert (1688-1751); and the eastern half to daughter Anne (1710-1790), who on March 3, 1736 married Dr. Belcher Noyes (1709-1785), physician, who that same year, was acting as one of the proprietors of land to the west known as Bedford Plantation.

The Williams house was divided east-west for three generations, the west side being the residence and shop for Mary William's grandfather and great-grandfather running a dry-goods store while the east side was traditionally occupied by married daughters. Seven years later, Smibert bought the eastern half, the Noyes side, at the time Daniel Rose was clearing land in Bedford plantation in accordance with his 1741 bond to the heirs of Dolbeare and Boylston of Boston.¹⁶⁵

Map Evidence Provides Methodology for Establishing Baseline for Residency in the House

On the 1857 map of Granville, the house appears as that of 'F.G. Baker.' From west to east, the map reads:

1857: Baldwin, Miss Atkins, F. G. Baker and Wilcox.

¹⁶⁴ This is suggested by the fact that Daniel Rose's estate folder included no mention of his real property, only a list of his personal property in a 1790 inventory following his death. However, the 1793 probate of the will of David Rose (died July 21, 1793) was included in the folder of Daniel Rose's 1790 personal property inventory; and David's estate included extensive real property holdings and half of a house on his north lot. See David Rose Estate: August 6, 1793 Aaron Spelman, Aaron Fairchild and Abner Rose bound regarding probate to take inventory: Aaron Spelman appointed Executor of David Rose's will with Inventory to be taken before November 6, 1793 and full accounting to be done before August 6, 1794; 125- 1:3 at <https://www.americanancestors.org/databases/hampshire-county-ma-probate-file-papers-1660-1889/image?volumeld=39986&pageName=125-1:3&rlid=60662325#> *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) <https://www.americanancestors.org/DB1653/i/39986/125-1-co3/60662325> Following the David Rose inventory due November 6, 1793, Lt. Jacob Baldwin purchased the Daniel Rose House from his heirs in May of 1794, which suggests that if the Deacon were living on the premises of Daniel's home in his last years, his occupancy would have pertained to one-half of the house, previously used by his late brother Daniel – the west side -- with the other half (east) leased to Abner Rose and his wife subsequent to the Baldwin sale, for the continued purpose of running a tavern (Baldwin's license was for the period of 1791-1799).

¹⁶⁵ Saunders, 88.

The house appears on the 1870 Map of Granville as that of 'F. Baker,' hence the 'L. Baker' eponym appearing in the National Register District listing. The west to east sequence of the names (bold letters) on the 1870 map record places the house west of North Lane and reads:

1870: Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Baldwin, Atkins, **F. Baker**, Miss Wilcox, Perry, Atkins, **NORTH LANE**.



Exhibit 8. Detail, 1870 Map showing Baldwin-Atkins-Baker-Wilcox series of name as baseline for placing Abner and Abigail Stebbins Rose in the Baker House by census enumeration. 1870 Frederick W. Beers, Ellis and Soule Map, Courtesy, Granville Public Library Historical Room.

Census Evidence

The 1810 and 1820 Censuses were listed in alphabetical order and offer no order of location to the names of the householders.

On the 1830 Census, the order of names differs from the 1800 and 1790 censuses. Stebbins is followed by Clark, Adkins, Wilcox, Coe, Willcox, Adkins, Goodwin, Adkins, Hamilton and Baldwin with Coe and Baldwin subsequently noted.

The 1840 Census Granville Middle Parish census follows the basic east to west **Wilcox-Stebbins-Atkins-Baldwin** name series suggests an east to west recording of heads of household without numbering dwellings or families. It lists the surnames Ethan and Frederic Spellman followed by Samuel D. Willcox and Samuel W. Willcox, John Atkins, Samuel Curtiss, Theodore Goodwin, **Cloe Stebbins**, Nathan **Atkins**, Jeremiah **Baldwin**, William A. Bawldin, Armon Hamilton, Vincent Holcomb, Elisha F. Miner, John Kent (silversmith, 1850), Frederick R. Hodgekin (?), **Francis G. Baker**, Aaron S. Curtiss, Talcot Curtiss (silversmith, 1850). . .¹⁶⁶ This suggests Francis G. Baker

¹⁶⁶ Sixth Census of the United States, 1840. Census Place: *Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts*; Roll: 186; Page: 142; Family History Library Film: 0014680 (NARA Microfilm Publication M704, 580 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

was living west of the Baldwin household in 1840. This was within twelve months of the death of Abner Rose's widow Abigail in January 1839.

The 1850 Census registering 1305 inhabitants in Granville, again offers the same consecutive series of names, presumably east to west. Wilcox is followed by Francis G. Baker, Chloe B. Stebbins (184) and William/Lyman **Baldwin**.

The Federal Census of 1850 lists Sarah Wilcox (Dwelling 169, Family No. 179), Betsey **Wilcox** (Dwelling 170, Family No. 180); followed by Francis G. **Baker** with Charity and Laura L. (Dwelling 171, Family No. 181; then John Hall (Dwelling 172, Family No. 182); Charity Atkins (Dwelling 173, Family 183); Cloe B. **Stebins** with Margaret and Cloe E. (Dwelling 174, Family 184). In the same Dwelling 184 as the Stebins family, is Family No. 185 (Goodrich Moore (Laborer) and Charlotte Moore, ages 26 and 22 respectively. Then follows farmer **William and Elizabeth Baldwin's** family including a Lyman Baldwin age 83 (?) in Dwelling 175, Family No. 186.¹⁶⁷ This places the Stebbins family next door, and just east of, the Ezra Baldwin House at what is now '1442' the Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House.

The west to east sequence of the 1857 and 1870 map records concur with the name sequence of record for the 1800 U.S. Federal Census, suggesting the census taker recorded the households in order of location. Of note, is the fact that the maiden name of Abner Rose's wife, Abigail, was Stebbins thus relating 'Francis Stebbins' to the Rose household. In fact, Abigail Rose's Declaration of 1839 states Francis Stebbins was the executor of her late husband Abner Rose's will.¹⁶⁸ The names underlined below indicate the same order sequence as the 1870 and 1857 maps and the names asterisked indicate those of the original 26 families who followed Deacon David Rose moving from Durham, Connecticut to Bedford, later Granville, MA in the 1740s. This group of Durham names appears to indicate the original settlers' area of initial purchase for Coe, Baldwin and Rose just west of North Lane where the site noted as that of the stone house of David Rose, is located.

1800: Rev. Joel Baker . . . Coe, * Baldwin, * Baldwin, * Abner Rose, * Francis Stebbins, Billy Willcox, Rufus Harvey, Samuel D. **Wilcox** . . . Atkins

The 1857 and 1870 maps and the 1800 Census, spanning the time period of 1800-1870, place 'Abner Rose' and Francis Stebbins in the place of 'F.G. Baker,' and in all cases of 1800, 1857 and 1870, the Baker and Rose households are located between the Baldwin and Willcox homes. This

¹⁶⁷ 1850 United States Federal Census, Granville, Hampden, Massachusetts: Roll: M432_318; Page 255A, Image 500. (Recorded August 5, 1850 by James M, Cooley 2nd, lawyer (first name listed on census for Granville and took census, recording each page beneath his name).

¹⁶⁸ July 11, 1837 Declaration, V2354, "Abigail (Abner) Rose (age 79), Massachusetts" NARA M804; 30022; Record Group 15; Roll: 2084, Case Files of Pensions and Bounty-Land Warrant Applications Based on Revolutionary War Service compiled ca. 1800-ca. 1912 documenting the period ca. 1775-ca. 1900. NARA Record Group 15; M804 Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Forms accessed at <https://www.fold3.com/image/14418706>

places Abner Rose in the home later identified as that of 'L. [cited as 'F.G.,'1855 map; 'F.,' 1870 map] Baker.'

Criterion for National Historic Landmark status

The Daniel Rose House represents the broad patterns of national settlement as communities were established with churches and schools built; and incorporated as townships at the edge of what was a wilderness thirty-five years earlier when the call to support a War of Independence to defend their homes and assert their rights interrupted already challenging lives. The Daniel Rose House was home to six Revolutionary War soldiers, a father and four sons at the time of the War; and a veteran soldier soon after the Revolution. In an exceptional state of preservation and with extensive documentation ranging from first-hand accounts to the reminiscences of family and friends, and detailed inventories of possessions, the Daniel Rose House accurately represents the homelife of the American colonist seeking independence as a colonial people went to war to attain their rights and liberties from Great Britain.

This endeavor of the highest order to achieve freedom from colonialism was expressed by Daniel Rose's brother Deacon David Rose's student, albeit growing out of indentured servitude, Lemuel Haynes in his poem "Lexington" in 1775 written after his own attainment of freedom at age twenty-one paralleled the colonial fight for liberty. As the child that was a colony matured to become a nation, Haynes charged himself with the role of observer, commentator, soldier and preacher as he watched a nation's lifespan parallel his own. He applied the concepts of the Declaration of Independence to the condition of slavery in his "Liberty Extended," written while Haynes' extended family that he grew up with, lived in Granville near Liberty Hill where a Liberty Pole was raised in 1776 near the Daniel Rose House. The Daniel Rose House offers one of the strongest associations possible to the nationally significant days of the American Revolution that established the groundwork for the anti-slavery movement and, ultimately, the Civil War. The Daniel Rose House is significant under National Historic Landmark Criterion 3 for its association with a family that represents an overarching ideal unique to the United States, a belief in the equality of mankind and the attainment of liberty as a natural right.

Appendix 1: Documentation

1741 Bond of Daniel Rose to Heirs of John Dolbeare & Thomas Boylston, et. al., Boston

The Dolbeare Family Papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society contain the bond for Daniel Rose III to the heirs of the late merchants John Dolbeare (1669-1740) and Thomas Boylston (d. 1739) of Boston to build “a Dwelling House” of certain dimensions, or larger, within three years of the date of the bond, and to clear six acres by the close of September 1744.¹⁶⁹

Transcription of the Bond (Figure 1) is as follows (underlining indicates hand-written addition to printed form document):

Daniel Rose Bond to the heirs of John Dolebear & Thomas Boylston dec.d May 22 1741 to Build & Finish a Dwelling House at Bedford

Know all Men by these Presents, That I Daniel Rose of a place called Bedford in the county of Hampshire & Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Husbandman am holden and stand firmly Bound to the heirs of John Dolbeare & Thomas Boylston late of Boston in the County of Suffolk & Province of aforesaid in the full and whole Sum of *two Hundred Pounds* lawful Money, to be paid to the said Heirs to the which Payment, well and truly to be made to them the said Heirs their Executors, Administrator or Assigns, I the said Daniel Rose do hereby firmly bind and oblige myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this twenty Second Day of May Annoque Domini, 1741.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, that If the above-bounden Daniel Rose shall build and finish a Dwelling House, of seven Feet Studd, and eighteen Feet Square at the least, on a Lot or parcel of Land containing one Hundred Acres, in a Tract of Land called *Bedford*, in the County of Hampshire, granted to the said John Dolbeare & Thomas Boylston and others, by the Great and General Court of the said Province, on certain Conditions, which Hundred Acres is conveyed to the said Daniel Rose from the said Heirs by a Deed, bearing even Date with these Presents, under certain Restrictions and Limitations as by the said Deed may more fully appear, Reference thereto being had, and if the said Daniel Rose shall dwell in said House three Years after the last Day of *September* next ensuing, which will be *Anno* 1744 and Plow or bring too fit for mowing, and well Fence six Acres of the Hundred Acres aforesaid, so that the whole may be performed in the Time, which is required by the Great and General Court to be done by one of the seventy Families, to be

¹⁶⁹ 1741 Bond to Dolbeare and Boylston from Daniel Rose, see Dolbeare Family Papers 1665-1830, Massachusetts Historical Society, Ms N-1127; no further information provided by the MHS re: Box No. located and accessed December 14, 2019.

settled within the Bounds of said *Bedford*, if so the said Daniel Rose shall do and perform, then the above-written Bond shall be void, otherwise shall remain in full Force and Virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered, in Presence of us, Ebend Pease Nathl Bancroft Junr
Daniel Rose (Seal) County of Hampshire & ct. Bedford May 22, 1741 Daniel Rose
acknowledged the above written Instrument to be his free act & Deed Before me,
Samuel Mellon, Justice Peace¹⁷⁰

Appendix 2:

Daniel Rose (1716-1790) half-acre of property first sold to Jacob Baldwin, 1794

After the Revolution, the young blacksmith Jacob Baldwin (ca. 1764-1798), is said to have arrived in Granville at age 17, from Connecticut in 1781, before beginning to buy land from Daniel Rose.¹⁷¹ He is described in the Census of 1790 as 'Ensign' and in later material as Lieutenant.

According to file information, Lt. Baldwin purchased small parcels of land prior to his major purchase of the Rose house and barn in 1794 before Jacob Baldwin acquired a Tavern license in 1791.¹⁷² Notably a deed survives for one half acre, purchased in late 1788 for land east of the Baldwin's east line and due west of the Rose property, that became the Baker House, located east of the Ezra Baldwin property on the 1857 and 1870 maps of Granville. The transcription is from a printed agreement template with the handwritten material underlined below:

To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. KNOW YE, That I Daniel Rose
of Granville in the County of Hampshire and Commonwealth of the Massachusetts
yeoman—_For and in consideration of the Sum of Six Pounds—Current Money of the
Commonwealth aforesaid, to me in Hand paid before the Ensealing hereof by Jacob
Baldwin of Granville in the County and Commonwealth aforesaid Gent —

¹⁷⁰ 1741 Bond to Dolbeare and Boylston from Daniel Rose, see Dolbeare Family Papers 1665-1830, Massachusetts Historical Society, Ms N-1127; no further information provided by the MHS re: Box No. located and accessed December 14, 2019.

¹⁷¹ The MACRIS database for GRN 33 states "Jacob Baldwin soldier, blacksmith, innkeeper . . . Jacob Baldwin came to Granville in 1781 at the age of 17. He was the son of Isreal 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. 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." MACRIS database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

¹⁷² Town records indicate that Baldwin "was a tavern keeper from 1791 to 1799. He died February 16, 1798 of putred [sic] fever leaving his wife, Lucy and five children." MACRIS database, Courtesy of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.

The Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and am fully satisfied contented and paid, HAVE given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents, do freely, clearly and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, aliene, release, convey and confirm unto him the said Jacob Baldwin his Heirs and Assigns forever, One certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in Granville abovesaid bounded as follows viz begining at the Southwest Corner of my land on the north side of the County road it being the Southeast corner of the s^d Baldwin Land thence East on the County road (4? illeg) rods thence northerly directly with my west line 20 rods thence west (4? illeg) rods to my west line thence southeasterly on my west line 20 rods to the Corner first mentioned to Contain one half acre of land –

To HAVE AND TO HOLD the before granted Premises, with the Appurtances and Privileges thereto belonging to him the said Jacob Baldwin his Heirs and Assigns forever To his and their own proper Use, Benefit and Behoof forever more And I the said Daniel Rose for myself – Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, do Covenant, Promise and Grant unto and with the said Jacob Baldwin his Heirs and Assigns forever, That before and until the Ensealing herof I am the true, sole, proper and lawful Owner and Possessor of the before-granted Premises with the Appurtenances. And have in my good Right, full Power and lawful Authority to give, grant, bargain, sell, aliene, release, convey and confirm the same as aforesaid; and that free and clear, and freely and clearly executed, acquitted and discharged of and from all former and other Gifts, Grants, Bargains, Sales, Leases, Mortgages, Wills, Intails, Joyntures, Dowries, Thirds, Executions and Incumbrances whatsoever.

AND FURTHERMORE I the said Daniel Rose for myself Heirs, Executors and Administrators, do hereby Covenant, Promise and Engage the before granted Premises with the Appurtances unto him the said Jacob Baldwin his Heirs and Assigns forever, to Warrant, Secure and Defend against the lawful Claims or Demands of any Person or Persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3^d day of Nov in the Year of our Lord 1788—Sign^d Sealed and deliv^d in presence of us Tim^o Robinson Abigail Rose Daniel Rose and seal

Hampshire Co March 3, 1789 Then personally appeared Daniel Rose sign^d & seald to the within instrument (?) & acknowledge the same to be his free act & Deed. Before Tim^o Robinson Justice of the Peace

Rec^d Aug 12, 1789 and Recorded from the original.¹⁷³

¹⁷³ Book 29, p. 534 Nov. 3, 1788, Registry of Deeds Springfield, Hamden County, MA, first digitized Feb. 3, 2020.

The Abigail Rose who witnessed the document for one-half acre of land in 1788 could have been, despite age, 90-year-old Abigail Hale Rose (1690-1793), widow to Jonathan and mother to Daniel. Her death was close in time to the deaths of her sons Daniel Rose III in 1790 and David Rose in 1793, about three years after his brother Daniel died.

Appendix 3:

Sale of the Daniel Rose III settling lot to Lt. Jacob Baldwin

The heirs of Daniel Rose III (1717-1790) included his widow Achsah Ball Rose (1725-1818); and sons Abner Rose (1751-1829); and Seth Rose (1762-1811) listed in the following deed of 1794.

Transcription of Deed Recorded May 16, 1794:

To all People to whom these presents shall come greeting. Know ye that we Daniel Rose Abner Rose Seth Rose and Achsah Rose all of Granville in the County of Hampshire and Common Wealth of Massachusetts for and in consideration of the sum [of the sum] of two hundred pounds Currant money of the Common Wealth aforesaid paid to us by Jacob Baldwin of the same Granville Gentleman the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge have given granted bargained sold and forever quitclaim to the said Jacob Baldwin and assigns forever One certain piece or parcel of land lying in the town of Granville aforesaid and bounded as follows viz. south on the County road east partly on Sam^l D. Wilcox partly on the heirs of Samuel Coe late of Granville deceased and partly on Pitts land north on Ebenezer Baldwins land and west partly on Elihu Adkins land and partly on the said Jacob Baldwins land and to contain about twenty five acres of land be it more or less and to contain all the lands which Daniel Rose late of Granville deceased had possessed of said lands lands was mortgaged by the said Daniel Rose deceased in his life time to John Worthington Esquire to include (illeg. His?) third in said land which of right appertains to the said Achsah Rose widow and relict of the said deceased and we the s^d (said) Dan^l Abner Seth and Achsah being the owners and possessors of the above described lands after redemption of the said Mortgage and have in our selves full power and lawful Authority to sell and dispose of said lands as above and do hereby sell release and quitclaim the same to the said Jacob his heirs and assigns forever together with the buildings and all the privileges appertaining to the same to be free and clear to him the said Jacob his heirs and assigns from any claim or demand of us or either of us forever In witness whereof we do hereunto set our hands and seals this sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety four. Signed sealed & delivered in presence of Isaac Snow Obadiah Cha (illeg) } Daniel Rose & seal

Abner Rose & seal

Seth Rose & seal

Achsah (X) ^{her} _{mark} Rose & seal

Hampshire Co May 8, 1794 personally appeared Daniel Rose Abner Rose Seth Rose and Achshah Rose signers and sealers to the within instrument and acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed ___ before me Josiah Harvey Just Pacis (illeg)

Rec^d May 16th 1794 and registered from the Original – J. Wm Pynchon Reg^d

The deed pertained to “all the lands which Daniel Rose late of Granville deceased had possessed of said lands. . .¹⁷⁴ in a mortgage that was subsequently paid.

A few months later, a survey of the Town of Granville was taken in November 1794 by an unknown surveyor. It was signed by Josiah Harvey and Samuel Rogers, Town Committee on May 23, 1795.¹⁷⁵

Appendix 4:

Durham Settlers who followed Deacon David Rose to the Bedford Plantation; Granville Militia who marched to Lexington

Excerpt from Albion B. Wilson, *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, January 25, 1954 (Hartford, CT: Connecticut Printers, Inc.), 1954, pp. 27-28.

Amos Baldwin
Ebenezer Baldwin
Ezra Baldwin
Benjamin Barnes
Isaac Bartlett
David Bates
Jacob Bates
John Bates
John Bates, Jr.
Nathaniel Bates
Aaron Coe
Enoch Coe
(Page) 28
Samuel Coe
Aaron Curtis
David Curtis
Ebenezer Curtis
Roswell Graves
Stephen Hitchcock
Benjamin Parsons
David Parsons

¹⁷⁴ 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.

¹⁷⁵ See Plan of Granville, Surveyor’s name not given, dated November 1785. Massachusetts Archives. Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State. Digital Commonwealth Massachusetts Collections Online at <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/search/commonwealth:2227nq905>

Phinehas Robins
Dan Robinson
Noah Robinson
Timothy Robinson
John Seward
John Tibbals
and perhaps others.
Later came from Durham
Thomas Spelman (1756)
Israel Bartlett (1758)
Ezra Baldwin, Jr. (1764)
Jonathan Rose, after a few years'
residence in Enfield, Connecticut.
icut.

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Just when the report of this "battle" (April 19, 1775) reached Granville is not now certain, but it came, and it came soon, and the effect was elec-

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trical. All farm work was held in abeyance. There was only one task to be done. That was to get the minute men started. It has been stated that they were on the road within twenty-four hours after the news of Concord and Lexington was received; but whether that is a fact or not, it is a fact that Capt. Lebbeus Ball got his company together with such equipment as was at hand and left Granville with his men on April 29, 1775, for Cambridge. The following list shows how much in earnest the people of Granville were. The list may not be complete, but it is the best obtainable.

Captain
Lebbeus Ball

1st Lieut.
Lemuel Bancroft
2nd Lieut.
Jesse Munson

Sergeants
John Stiles
Joel Bancroft
Benjamin Stow

Corporals
Elijah Stiles
Ebenezer Smith
John Cornwall
Jacob Bates

Fifer
Jonathan Forbs
Merrick Hitchcock

Privates

John Bancroft
Lemuel Haynes
Abner Barlow
Reuben Hickcox
Ebenezer Barlow
George Hubbard
Linus Bates
Jesse Miller
Albert Black
Ephraim Munson
Richard Brown
Abner Rose
Amos Clark
Daniel Rose
Israel Coe
David Rose
Daniel Cooley

Elijah Rose
Ebenezer Curtiss
Gad Rose
Fenner Foster
Jonathan Rose
Peter Gibbons
Russell Rose
Ebenezer B. Gould
Eber Spelman
Asher Granger
John Wright
Seth Granger
Jeremiah Griswold
Stephen Wright

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