



PART 3

The Daniel Rose House, 'Fort Rose', 1741

Before and After Restoration

By William Brian "Bill" Phelon

Photographs from Bill Phelon's Records

2001-2018

References to the Legacy Inventory of 1985 and the John O. Curtis Report (2003) are from the MACRIS files in the *Granville History Digital Collection: "Main Road, 1442 (1460) Rose, Baldwin, Baker, Gibb, Bearse, Pendrake, Sattler, Phelon Place," PART 1* and cited in PART 2: Corey Victoria Phelon Geske, author, "Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2. March 11, 2020. *Granville History Digital Collection* at <https://granvillehistory.omeka.net/items/show/1233>

The Daniel Rose-Jacob Baldwin-Francis G. Baker-Phelon House

Photos by William Brian "Bill" Phelon, 2001 (before) and 2004 (after) becoming the owner and restoring & researching the Daniel Rose House;

2017 photographs by Bobbie-Jo Day, Photographer;

*Interior Design Staging by Isabell and Julie LaCrosse;
Photographs compiled, and 2019 photos by Corey Phelon Geske*

2020

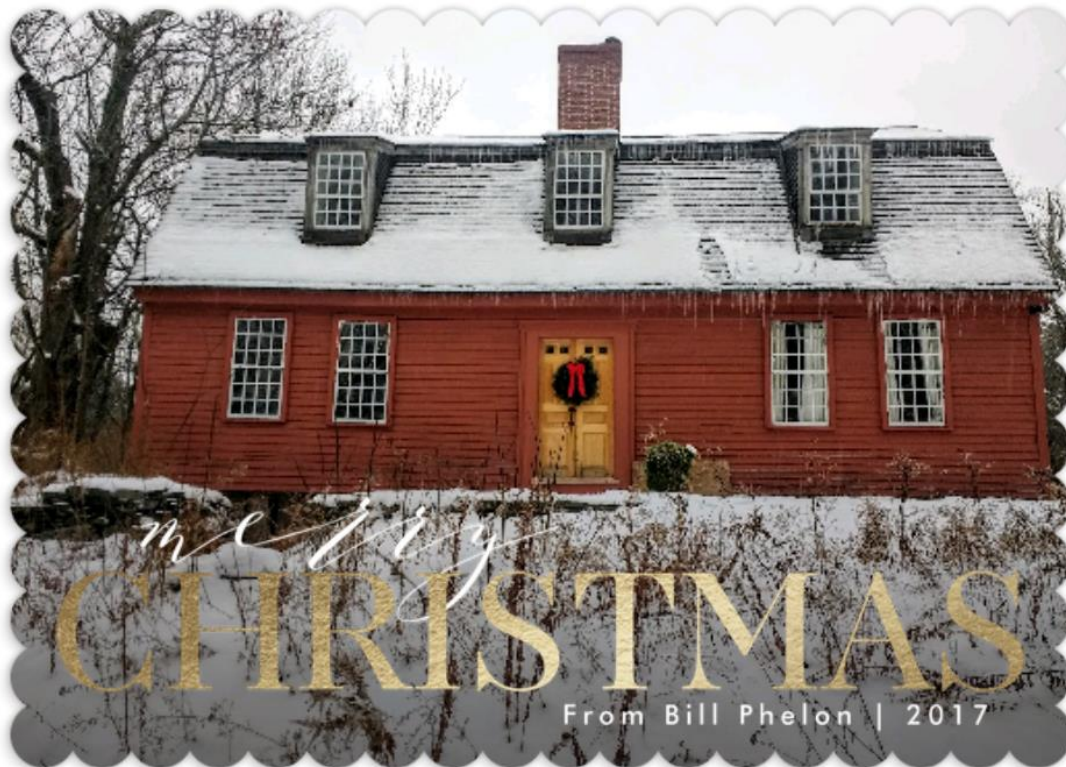


Figure 3.1. The Daniel Rose House, 1741. (Upper) Camera facing northeast. Photo by Bill Phelon, June 2001. (Lower) After Restoration by Bill. Camera facing north, photograph and Christmas Card Design by Bobbie-Jo Day, December 2017. The Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House is in the West Granville National Register Historic District.



Figure 3.2. Daniel Rose House, 1741, of the original Bedford settlement, adjacent to homestead lot of Daniel's brother, Deacon David Rose. Home to six soldiers of the American Revolution; childhood home of two U.S. Navy Midshipmen in the War of 1812; and home to Olive Curtiss Baker's quilt (c. 1798) that was the Nation's first quilt exhibited (1886) in a period room installation in an American Museum, inspiring the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement in 1897. Original clapboarding; 12/12 windows; cedar shingle roof restored by Bill Phelon, who selected red paint for exterior; red paint was documented in the front southeast parlor. (Upper) Camera facing northeast, June 2001. (Lower) Photo, June 2019.



Figure 3.3. Daniel Rose House location is marked on 1738 survey of Granville by military surveyor, Capt. Nathaniel Dwight. Re: ‘Fort Rose’ theory of Bill Phelon (2013), “In the westward facing foundation wall there are what appear to be two cannon ports each 15” wide and 10” high with a bottom sill 30” off the ground. Other evidence like a gun port over the front door, a level foundation wall across the front of the house to support a palisade, mortices in the front surface of the front posts (with pieces of broken off tenons and trunnels) and framing modifications to enclose a well support the theory this was a fort.” The ports “could fire on parties approaching from the west. Located about 200 yards west of the crest of Prospect Mountain, the line of fire would have been optimal. Cannon facing west make strategic sense as the western branch of the Farmington River, flowing down from the north, is only about three or four miles to the west and for the spring months would be navigable by canoe or raft.” (Upper) Camera facing northeast, June 2001. (Lower) Camera facing northwest. Photo, Sept. 2019.

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



Figure 3.4. (Left) Original architrave, herein named the ‘Bedford Settlement Door Surround’, with pilasters and angled lintel at the Daniel Rose House, 1741, of the original Bedford settlement. Camera facing north, June 2001. (Upper Right, Lower) Right corner of angled lintel restored, 2017; eight-panel double-leaf door, with ‘bull’s eye’ glass added for interior light, and threshold reconstructed based upon the original. Photos, Sept. 2019.



Figure 3.5. Daniel Rose House, 1741. Camera facing northwest, June 2001. (Lower) Bill Phelon restored the cedar shingle roof on main house and twentieth-century potential ‘Docent Wing’ (living quarters for a Museum caretaker’s family) to the north. Photo, September 2019. The Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House is in the West Granville National Register Historic District (sign just east of house near eastern line of Daniel Rose’s original settlement lot intact in 1985).



Figure 3.6. Daniel Rose House, 1741. (Upper) Camera facing northwest, June 2001. (Lower) After restoration by Bill Phelon, September 2019.



Figure 3.7. The Daniel Rose House, 1741, 'Bedford Settlement Door Surround' with the pilasters and angled lintel of the front entry, repeated for this east facing 'coffin door'. Camera facing southwest, June 2001.



Figure 3.8. Daniel Rose House, 1741. Upstairs Ballroom windows of ‘12 over 8’ panes repeat number ‘8’ of the eight-paneled double-leaf front entry door, suggesting eight blessings of the Sermon on the Mount as found in western church architecture. East façade, camera facing west, June 2001. (Lower) Original architrave, herein called the ‘Bedford Settlement Door Surround’ for east facing door, is of the same detail as the front architrave with pilasters and angled lintel. Reconstructed coffin door reproduces the door seen in Fig. 3.10, the Kitchen Garden photo of 2017 (not the vertical plank door in Fig. 3.7). Camera facing southwest. Photo, October 2017.



Figure 3.9. Daniel Rose House, 1741, east façade with well head accessible for Denizen Baldwin, second oldest son of Lt. Jacob Baldwin, to pass through his brother Heman’s side of the Keeping Room, by stipulation of the court, 1813. Photo, June 2001. (Lower) Three-layer cedar roof added in 2017 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 gutters and leaders to last more than sixty years. Photo, June 2019.



Figure 3.10. The Daniel Rose House Kitchen Garden added by Bill Phelon. Home to six soldiers of the American Revolution; childhood home of two U.S. Navy Midshipmen in the War of 1812; and home to the Olive Curtiss Baker quilt with floral motifs that inspired the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement in 1897. Photo, Bobbie-Jo Day, June 2017.



Figure 3.11. Keeping Room with Bake Oven and roasting clock jack repaired with hearts to reflect motif of Tavern Room door, Daniel Rose House, 1741. The two raised panels above the hearth demarcate the east and west sides of the room, offering a ‘line’ for the rights of privilege in 1813, during the court’s apportionment of Lt. Jacob Baldwin’s estate, for his two eldest sons Heman and Denizen Baldwin. (Upper) Camera facing southwest, July 2004. (Lower) After restoration by Bill Phelon. Photo, September 2019.

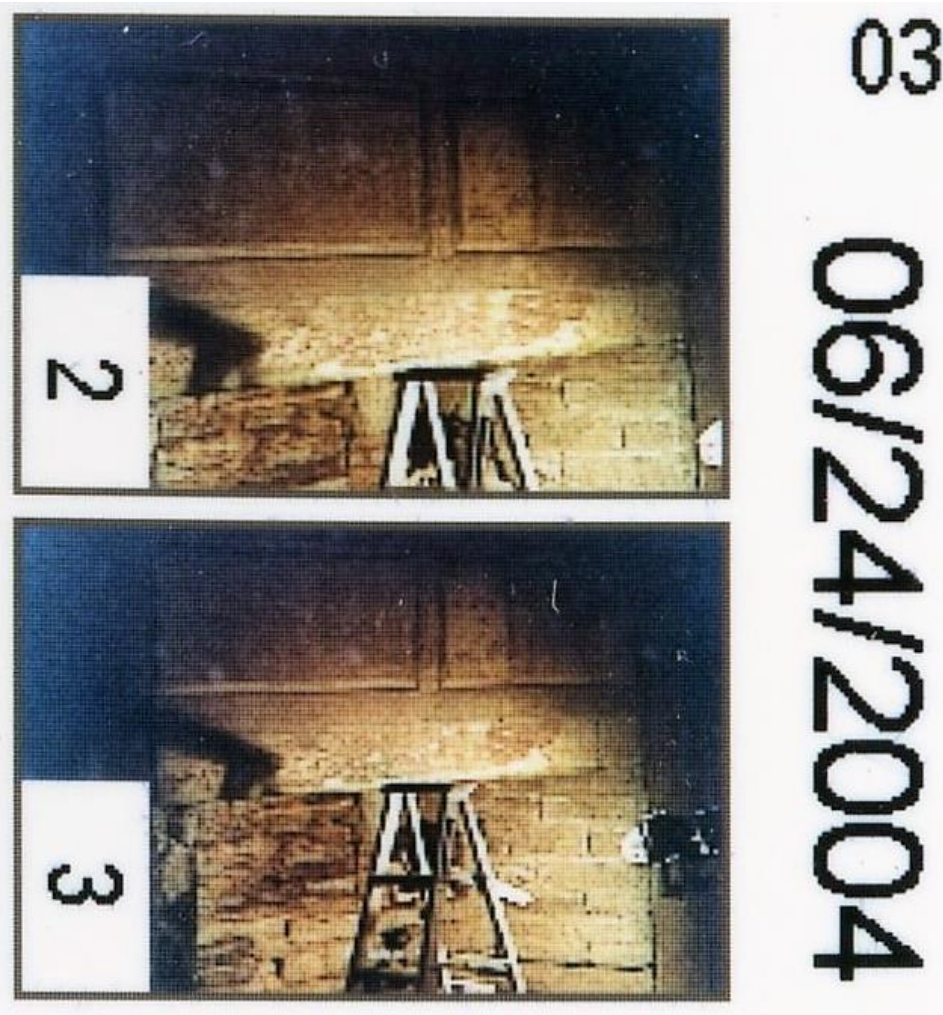


Figure 3.12. Keeping Room with Bake Oven, Daniel Rose House, 1741. Note two raised panels above hearth, original wood never previously painted. Ladder in place for restoration of flat stone by Bill Phelon and stonemasons. Photos, July 2004 following purchase of the house in 2004.

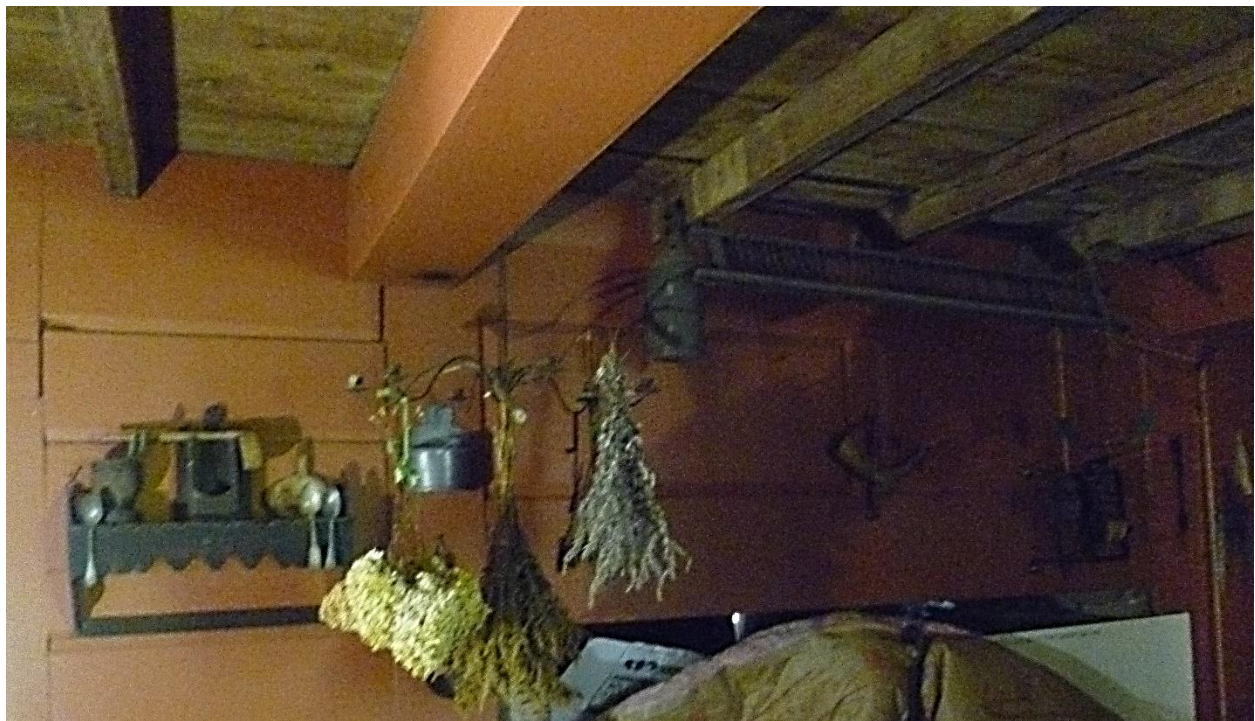
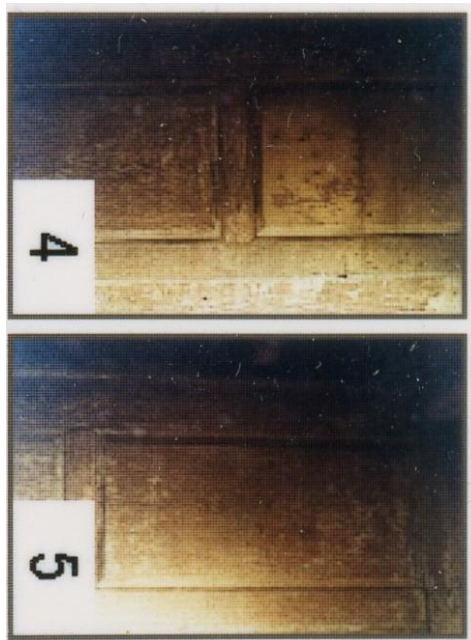


Figure 3.13. Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. According to the Legacy Inventory, 1985 (MACRIS file), the Keeping Room has “Feather edge pine sheathing throughout open beam and sheathed ceiling. Raised panels above fireplace.” Panels above the hearth believed to be original wood never previously painted: “Evidence shows wood was left unpainted.” (Upper) Pre-restoration photos, July 2004. (Lower) Post-restoration, camera facing southwest, June 2019.



Figure 3.14. Pre- and post-restoration: Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741, home to six soldiers of the American Revolution and childhood home of two U.S. Navy Midshipmen in the War of 1812. (Upper) Restoration by Bill Phelon, in progress. Camera facing southwest, July 2004. (Lower) Post-restoration, photo by Bobbie-Jo Day, August 2017. The Rose-Baldwin-Baker-Phelon House is in the West Granville National Register Historic District.



Figure 3.15. Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. According to the 1985 Legacy Inventory, there is “Feather edge pine sheathing throughout; open beam and sheathed ceiling. Raised panels above fireplace.” (Upper) Photo, July 2004 during restoration, camera facing southeast toward window of Tavern Room (the Southeast Front Parlor). (Lower) Post-restoration, photo, August 2017.



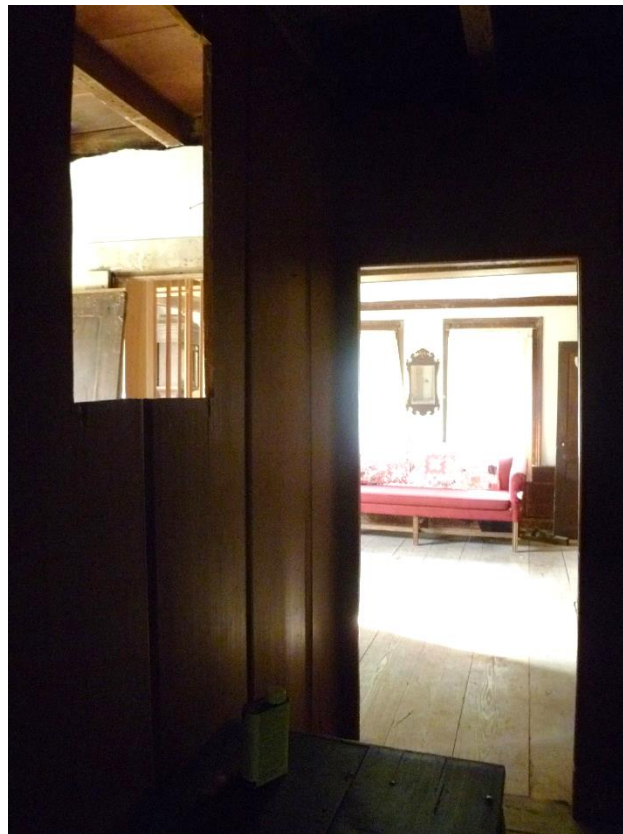


Figure 3.16. (Upper) Pre-restoration Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741 with restoration in progress. Photo, July 2004. (Lower) Post-restoration, camera facing southeast to Tavern room that became Heman Baldwin's side of the house as stipulated in the 1813 court settlement of his father Lt. Jacob Baldwin's estate to ensure each of six children received equal portions. There is a 'cutout' in the vertical paneling (see Fig. 3.17 for closeup) to a small room north of, and adjacent to, the cage bar (see rails through 'cutout' at lower arrow) in the northeast corner of the Front Southeast Parlor (Tavern Room). The cutout may have been an early form of a restaurant 'window' or 'hand-through' used for serving meals for the tavern while children were in the Keeping Room where cooking was in progress. Photo, September 2019.



Figure 3.17. Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. Restoration by Bill Phelon. (Upper) Pre-restoration: original wide vertical feather edge pine sheathing on east wall to the left of the ‘cutout’ seen in previous frame. Camera facing east, July 2004. (Lower) Post-restoration, photo, August 2017.



Figure 3.18. Pre- and post-restoration, Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741, musket pointing westward. Home to six soldiers of the American Revolution, Daniel Rose and his four sons; and Lt. Jacob Baldwin who owned a ‘Hangar Gun and Bayonet,’ and ‘Spontoon and pair of spurs’, befitting his rank. This household’s Rose family members responded to the Lexington alarm and served at the Siege of Boston; the prelude to the Battle of Long Island, NY in 1776; crossed the Delaware with Washington to fight at Trenton, Valley Forge, West Point, Ticonderoga . . . Restoration by Bill Phelon. (Upper) Pre-restoration, camera facing southwest, July 2004. (Lower) Post-restoration, August 2017.

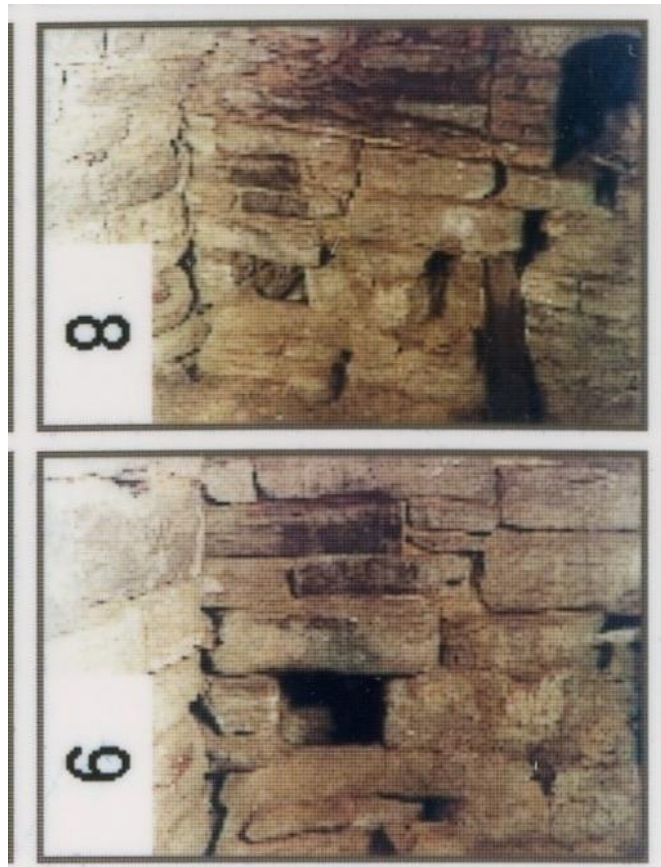
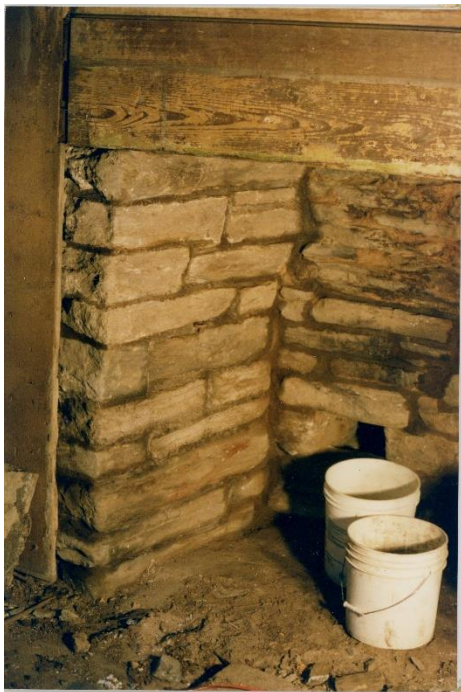


Figure 3.19. Restoration of Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. According to Curtis (2003): “A stone chimney base and stack are features more commonly seen in Connecticut contexts and then, generally seen no later than the third quarter of the 18th century. . . . The cavernous kitchen fireplace, with its stone firebox, bake oven situated at the rear, and provision for lug poles to be suspended within the flue, is a throwback to the early 18th century.” Pre- and (Lower Left) restoration in progress, photos by Bill Phelon who pointed much of the stonework and brick, July 2004.



Figure 3.20. Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. (Upper) Pre- and (Lower) restoration of the hearth and bake oven in progress (with mason's trowel, upper right photo; and chisels). Wood lintel of fireplace is across the top of photo; the bake oven has a stone lintel supported by brick. Photo, July 2004.

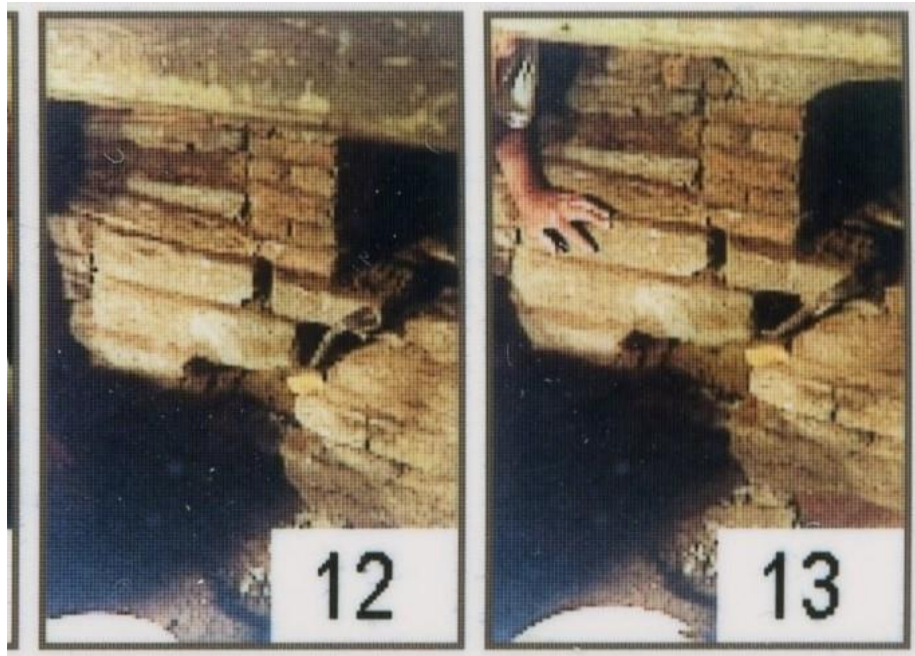


Figure 3.21. Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. Bill Phelon at work completing the pointing of the brick interior of the bake oven. According to the Legacy Inventory of 1985, the fireplace is “built completely of flat stone.” According to Curtis, March 24, 2003: “The cavernous kitchen fireplace, with its stone firebox, bake oven situated at the rear, and provision for lug poles to be suspended within the flue, is a throwback to the early 18th century.” Pre- (“12” and “13”) and post-restoration (Lower) photos, July 2004.



Figure 3.22. Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. (Upper) Photo “14”: Pre-restoration assessment and preparation by a stone mason supervised by Bill Phelon; and (Lower) Restoration in progress. The stone lintel of the bake oven is supported by brick. The fireplace is built completely of flat stone with brick around and in the bake oven. Photos, July 2004.



Figure 3.23. Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. Restoration in progress. The stone lintel of the bake oven is supported by brick. The bake oven is lined with brick as restored by Bill Phelon. The fireplace is built completely of flat stone. Photo, July 2004.

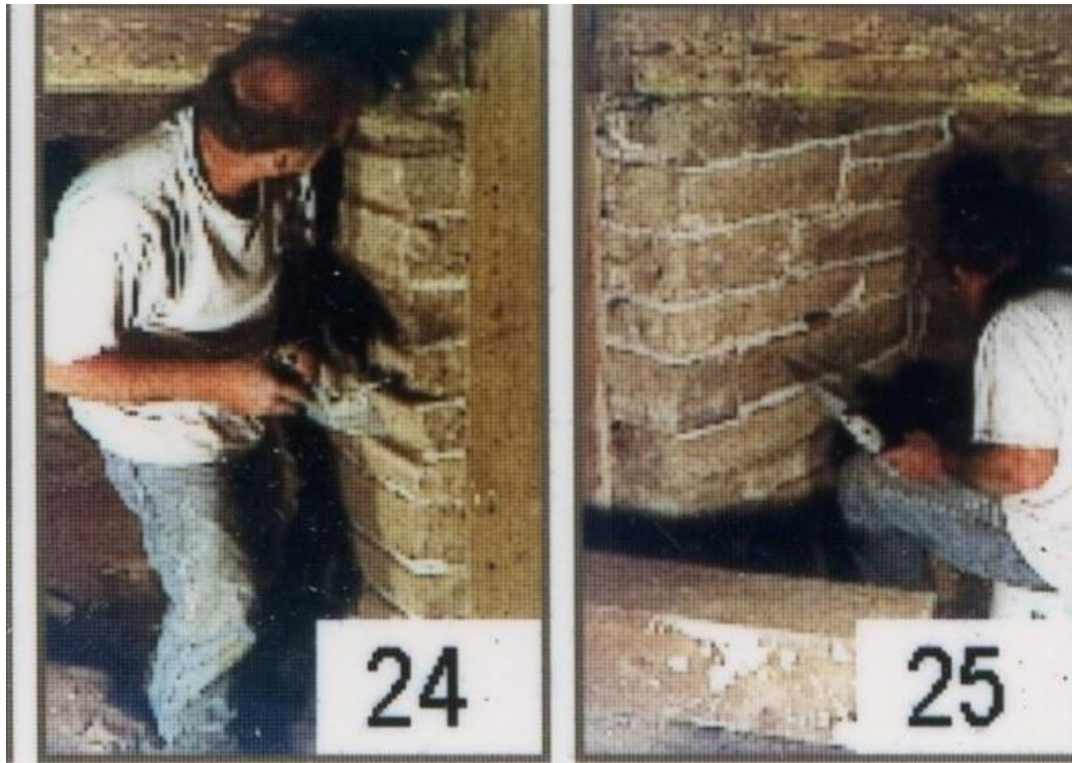


Figure 3.24a. (Upper) Photos numbered “24, 25:” Stone and brick masons at work supervised by Bill Phelon who also worked on pointing the masonry, July 2004. According to the 1985 Legacy Inventory, the “Fireplace has oven set in rear, plaster wood lintel, stones for lug pole in chimney, and built completely of flat stone;” and according to Curtis (2003), is “a throwback to the early 18th century.” Restoration photos, July 2004. (Lower) Spit jack and bake oven. Photo, September 2019.



Figure 3.24b. Keeping Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. The “cavernous” kitchen fireplace may have been like that of Deacon David Rose’s home, just a few-minutes-walk east on his adjacent settling lot, where Rev. Lemuel Haynes: “‘got his education in the chimney corner.’ This is literally true. It may be necessary to say here, that chimneys among the early settlers on the western hills in New-England were of a peculiar structure. They were built of huge stones, with a broad base, occupying at least one third of the ground covered by the building... its form... forming a kind of sitting-room for the younger members of the family... such was the ‘chimney-corner’ where Lemuel Haynes in his childhood laid the foundation of his future usefulness... here he studied his spelling-book and psalter... the Bible till he could produce by memory most of the texts that had a bearing upon the essential doctrines of grace; and could also refer, with nearly infallible accuracy, to the book, chapter, and verse where they might be found...” *Sketches of the Life and Character of the Rev. Lemuel Haynes, A.M.* by Rev. Timothy Mather Cooley (New York: Harper and Brothers, January 1, 1837, 36-37 at <https://books.google.com/books?id=5z8XAAAAYAAJ&pg=PR5#v=onepage&q&f=false>



Figure 3.25. Keeping Room Hearth stone restoration, Daniel Rose House, 1741. Restoration by Bill Phelon, pointing the flat stonework after reinforcing and replacing, as needed, the supporting structure. The fireplace is extremely large and can fit two or three people in it at one time. Camera facing south (bake oven to right). Photo, July 2004.

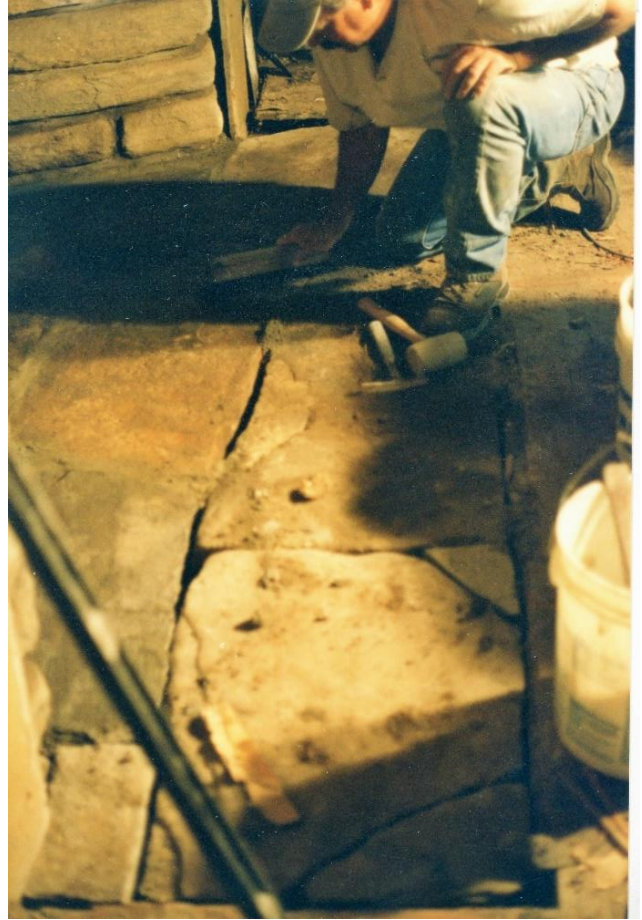


Figure 3.26. Keeping Room Hearth stone restoration by Bill Phelon at the Daniel Rose House, 1741. The fireplace is extremely large and can fit two or three people in it at one time. Photos, July 2004. Camera facing east (upper left) and west (upper right).



Figure 3.27. Pre- and post-restoration: Daniel Rose House, 1741, Keeping Room Fireplace and Hearth stone restoration by Bill Phelon. (Upper) Camera facing southwest, July 2004. (Lower) Keeping Room restored with Harvest Thanksgiving Table made by Bill Phelon. Open door is to the Borning Room. Photo, September 2019.



Figure 3.28. Daniel Rose House 1741. (Upper) Southeast Front Parlor (Tavern Room), interior view before restoration of original 12 over 12 front windows and repair of sashes throughout; craftsmanship of a reconstructed coffin door to replace original and restore entry clapboarding; reconstruction of original cage bar; hand removal of layers of paint from original woodwork of wainscot, corner post and summer beam with beading; and restoration of ceiling plaster. Heart door to right. Camera facing east, June 2001. (Lower) Paint removed from dado, corner post, summer beam, and flooring. Photo, September 2019.



Figure 3.29. Southeast Front Parlor and Tavern Room, Daniel Rose House, 1741. Corner post and summer beam cased and molded and paneled dado with plaster above were restored by Bill Phelon with layers of paint removed. The Cage Bar reconstructed to meet specs of structural evidence of enclosure and shelves in the wainscot and walls and the east coffin door reconstruction were completed by Bob Bettcher, 18th century Reconstructions and Restorations, 2017 as per Bill Phelon’s direction. Photo, September 2019, Camera facing southeast. The tradition of quilts in this house dates to the green dyed wool quilt with “elaborate patterns” (now at Historic Deerfield, MA) made in 1798 by Olive Curtiss Baker, wife of Rev. Joel Baker pastor for thirty-six years of the Second Church of Christ Congregational. Olive’s quilt was owned by her son Francis G. Baker at this house before, during and after the Civil War. Francis’ daughter Laura, who grew up in the Daniel Rose House, gave her grandmother’s quilt to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association before 1886 when it was exhibited in the PVMA’s Memorial Hall Museum that year, in the first museum installation of a period bedroom in the United States, possibly the world. The Baker quilt inspired the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement in 1896 and is now owned by the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association at Old Deerfield.

This was Heman Baldwin’s east side of the house according to the court settlement of his father’s estate in 1813: the arrangement of apportioning a house for children was popular in Massachusetts. In Boston, Dr. Nathaniel Williams (1675-1738) bequeathed the western half of his family home, upon his wife’s death, to Mary Williams Smibert, wife of painter John Smibert; and the eastern half to daughter Anne, who on March 3, 1736 married Belcher Noyes, an investor in the Bedford Plantation that became Granville, Massachusetts. That same year Noyes was acting as one of the proprietors of land to the west of Boston, known as Bedford, that became Granville. Smibert may have completed the Bedford Flag ca. 1736 upon the commission of Nathaniel Page as Cornet in the militia of the town of Bedford in Middlesex County, MA.



Figure 3.30. Southeast Front Parlor, Tavern Room, The Daniel Rose House, 1741. (Left) Evidence of notch in wainscoting seen here with cage bar structure reconstructed to fit the notch. According to John O. Curtis in 2003, "... the known history of the Baldwin House... having served as a Tavern... 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." (Right) Cage bar reconstructed with period wood at base. Ceiling, wainscot, summer beam, corner post and floors restored by Bill Phelon. Photos, September 2019.

After the American Revolution, this was the Abner Rose Tavern in 1784 when Abner Rose obtained a regular innholder's license. It was possibly a Rose family tavern, earlier, after Abner returned home to Granville in 1776 following the artilleryman's life-threatening injury while serving under Colonel Henry Knox at New York in the prelude to the Battle of Long Island. The Rose House continued as a Tavern when the next owner Lt. Jacob Baldwin and then his widow Lucy Baldwin, held Tavern Licenses from 1794 to 1799 (Wilson, 338-339), at which time Abner may have helped run the Tavern.

The Abner Rose and later Jacob Baldwin Tavern was not far from the route that became known as the 'Henry Knox Trail', for the expedition historians refer to as the "Noble Train of Artillery." Daniel, Abner and Russell Rose served at Roxbury and received their "Bounty Coats" (uniforms) Christmas week, 1775, preparing to fortify Dorchester Heights for Henry Knox who brought tons of armament down from Fort Ticonderoga on oxen sledges through Blandford, ten miles north of the Daniel Rose homestead. Heading east to Boston, at Westfield Knox fired one cannon for an assembled crowd. Oral history in the Phelon family states that oxen from the family farm (Springfield area before the Phelon move to Blandford/Granville) helped pull General Knox's cannon.

For another cage or 'frame' bar restoration based on cuts/grooves in the walls, see "Colonial Cage Bar Unveiled: Crucial Element of Restoration Project," Indian King Tavern (1750), published online 1999, Hadenfield, NJ.



Figure 3.31. Tavern Room, Southeast Front Parlor, Daniel Rose House 1741. (Upper) Photo unlabeled, believed to be Tavern Room beam with breast wall removed to reveal chimney. Photo, July 2004. (Lower) Original wood surfaces of chimney breast wall with raised panels, encased chamfered and beaded summer beam and corner post restored by Bill Phelon. Original wood surfaces, flooring restored. Hearts in shape of powder horns are carved in the door of this home to six Revolutionary War veterans. Artilleryman Abner Rose and his wife Abigail Stebbins Rose were married in her birthplace, Springfield, MA, on February 8, 1781 (intentions published October 28, 1780) during the American Revolution and according to Abigail, “they removed immediately to Granville and lived in the family of his Father.” Camera facing west. August 2017.

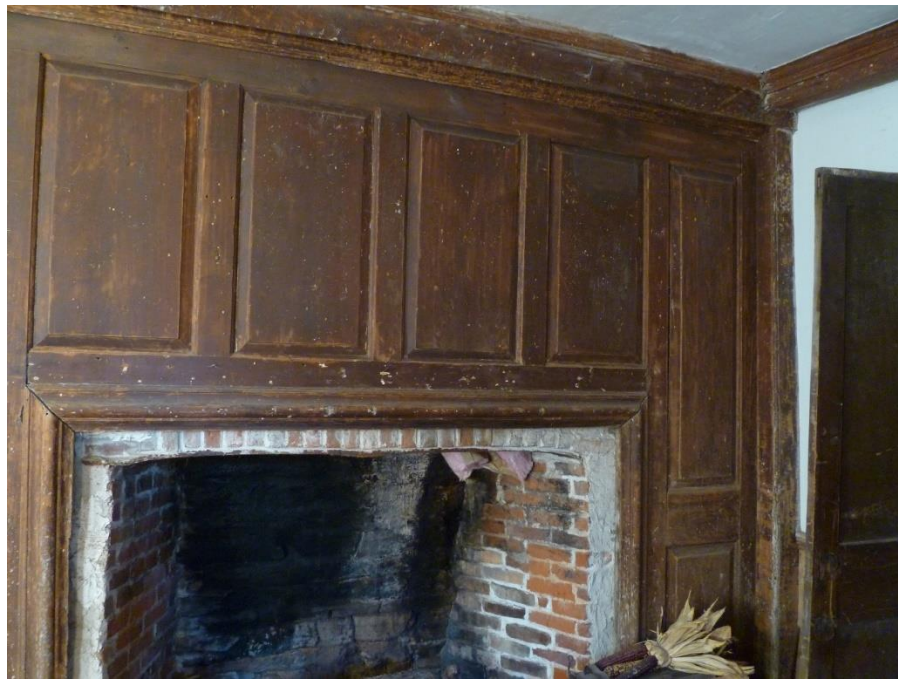


Figure 3.32. Daniel Rose House, 1741. (Upper) Restoration floor stabilization and reconstruction in progress, photograph unlabeled; room unspecified. Photo, 2004. The Legacy Inventory of 1985 noted that in the Southeast Front Parlor, the “Floor has been replaced—original red paint remains under latter layers.” (Lower) Southeast Front Parlor chimney breast wall raised panels with layers of inappropriate paint removed by Bill Phelon. Abner Rose ran a tavern in this room in 1784, and probably before and after. On July 12, 1776 in a prelude to the Battle of Long Island in defense of New York, Abner’s gun battery, at Fort Defiance, went up against the 44-gun *HMS Phoenix*, and the *HMS Rose* (ironically, it bore his surname) and smaller tenders that attacked the American position. The carriage of an overheated gun recoiled faster than expected and rolled over his foot and split the leg to the calf. The injury to Abner’s foot and leg caused lifelong lameness. He described the day in vivid detail in a letter home to his father Daniel Rose: “3 tenders were passing our Battery up the River it Being the first Battery they had to pass & all the guns moved out . . .” See Abner Rose’s letter to Daniel Rose and family at Granville, August 17, 1776 in Phelon Geske, “Main Road 1442, Daniel Rose House, PART 2,” March 2020 in the *Granville History Digital Collection*. Colonel, soon to be Brigadier General Henry Knox also wrote to his wife of the artillerymen wounded and killed that day – their number included Abner Rose who, although lamed, would recuperate and continue to serve.



Figure 3.33. Southeast Front Parlor and Tavern Room, wood floor, summer beam, and chimney breast wall with raised panels was restored with old layers of paint removed by Bill Phelon. Cupboard doors were reconstructed, with old hinge marks still extant for proportion. Front hall is through door to the left (upper photo). The Legacy Inventory of 1985 documented the “floor to ceiling wall cupboard with scalloped shelves on upper half.” Camera facing west. Photos, September 2019.



Figure 3.34. Southeast Front Parlor and Tavern Room, Daniel Rose House, restored cupboard in chimney breast wall. Camera facing west. Photo, September 2019.

The shoe in this cupboard was discovered in a wall by Bill Phelon during restoration. The unpainted scallops of the shelves (one, supporting the photograph of the Daniel Rose House) were carefully reconstructed to the original shape and detailed edge (see upper scallop). The photograph in the cupboard appears to be the ca. 1912 image that is seen in the MACRIS file, “Main Road, 1442, Rose, Baldwin, *Baker... Phelon Place*, PART 1, in the *Granville History Digital Collection* of the Granville Public Library Historical Room.



Figure 3.35. Borning Room located west off the Keeping Room. Horizontal (north wall to left and vertical (east wall to right) feather edge pine sheathing and smooth planed sub flooring visible overhead, as mentioned in the 2003 Curtis report at the Granville Public Library Historical Room. (Upper) Photo during restoration, 2004. Camera facing northeast. (Lower) Photo, September 2019.



Figure 3.36. Borning Room located west, off the Keeping Room. Leona Clifford of Granville related a story that for one childbirth in the David Rose family, no candles were lit that night when the new baby arrived due to fear of Indian attack. The story could have pertained to Elizabeth Rose's sister-in-law Achsah, wife of Daniel. This window's view is from the western slope of Prospect Mountain and a light could be seen by a distant enemy. Camera facing southwest. The Borning Room is above the west cellar wall with ports for gun mounts; an eight-pound cannon ball was found by a neighbor at the foot of the hill. Photo, September 2019. On story of childbirth, see File #1646, Leona A. Clifford, "Long Ago Days," (Part 4 of 4), February 1986, *Granville History Digital Collection*.



Figure 3.37. Achsah, known as ‘Achsy’ Rose gave birth to eleven children, seven born during the French and Indian Wars, in this Boring Room located west, off the Keeping Room. Horizontal pine sheathing on three walls, seen here (Upper) on west wall and (Lower) at southwest corner walls. The horizontal feather edge pine sheathing that was unpainted in 1985, required extensive restoration and painting. According to the Legacy Inventory of 1985, the original flooring remains. Photos, Sept. 2019. The quilt tradition in this room dates to the Olive Curtiss Baker quilt made in Granville in 1798; it was owned in this house by Olive’s son, Francis Graves Baker and given by his daughter, Laura who grew up in this house, to the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association before 1886 when the quilt was exhibited in Deerfield at Memorial Hall Museum where it is now.



Figure 3.38. Southwest Front Parlor, Daniel Rose House. Color analysis on one panel to the right indicated original green paint, as also found in the front hallway (Fig. 3.41). This paint color is reminiscent of the green dyed wool quilt (now at Historic Deerfield, MA) made by Olive Curtiss Baker in 1798 and owned by her son Francis G. Baker at this house before, during and after the Civil War – the quilt inspired the Deerfield Arts and Crafts Movement. According to Legacy Inventory, 1985, the “Parlor Fireplace breast wall is field with bolection molding around fireplace opening. Perimeter is covered with wood panel dado plaster above. Ceiling beams, summer beams and corner post are cased and molded. Floors are wide pine boards original.” (Upper) Camera facing southeast. (Lower) Camera facing east, 2004.



Figure 3.39. Pre-restoration Southwest Front Parlor, Daniel Rose House. According to the Legacy Inventory, 1985, the “Perimeter is covered with wood panel dado plaster above. Ceiling beams, summer beams and corner post are cased and molded. Floors are wide pine boards original.” This was originally the room allocated for Denizen Baldwin in the court settlement of his father Lt. Jacob Baldwin’s estate in 1813. Denizen served as a U.S. Navy Master’s Mate in the War of 1812 aboard the victorious *USS Peacock*, which defeated *HMS Epervier* and by his action merited a Congressional presentation sword in 1814, considered one of the finest known. (Upper) Camera facing southwest, 2004. (Lower) Summer beam above fireplace breast wall: notice same crack and cream color paint (photo development blue color is inaccurate) in previous photos. Color analysis indicated original green paint on woodwork, as also found in the front hallway. Camera facing east, 2004.