

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

562772

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: John and Ruth Rose House
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 944 Main Road
City or town: Granville State: MA County: Hampden
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A ___ B C ___ D

<u>Porona Simon</u>		<u>June 18, 2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	SHPO	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

8/16/18
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding, barn

AGRICULTURE/agricultural field/pasture

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/residence

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural outbuilding, carriage barn

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Georgian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

STONE;

WOOD/Weatherboard

WOOD/Shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John and Ruth Rose House property, located in Granville, Massachusetts, is a farm complex consisting of a ca. 1743 house, two barns, and a cottage. The nominated property consists of three contiguous parcels of land comprising 24.62 acres.¹ The south-facing house is set close to a colonial-period road—Main Road (Route 57). The two barns and the cottage are located north of the house (see **site plan, figure 1**).² The property maintains its early 18th-century rural-agricultural setting, and only one other house, located on the opposite side of the street at 945 Main Road, is in sight. Natural resources within the property boundary include wetlands and woodland, as well as large portions of Shaughnessy Pond and Ellis Brook (**figure 1**).

¹ The acreage and three parcels are shown on the attached assessors map (figure 8) as parcels 42, 43, and 44. Please note that on figure 7, a 1984 subdivision plan, what is now assessor's parcel 42, was two parcels (1 and 3). The total acreage remains the same.

² Figure 1 is adapted from the current assessor's map, which shows the parcel (43) containing the Rose House outlined in yellow.

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The scribe-rule, post-and-beam Rose House is a fine and well-preserved example of the Georgian style, and it is the oldest house in the town of Granville. The house's interior woodwork is high style, clearly the work of a skilled joiner. The balloon-framed, ca 1941 cottage is a contributing resource. The two post-and-beam framed barns, which were moved to the site in 1999, are non-contributing resources because they were not on the property during the period of significance (ca. 1743–1968). The stone walls, a wellhead, hitching post, and a row of granite posts at the roadside are all contributing resources (see **district data sheet**). The Rose House and its other buildings, structures, and objects are in excellent condition and have retained their historic and material integrity.

Narrative Description

Exterior Descriptions³

The House

Setting

The John and Ruth Rose House faces south behind a row of thirty granite posts, about four feet high, that are arranged in a line along the front of the house to act as a divider between the roadway and the house. A hitching post with tethering ring beside three granite-block steps is located near the southeast corner of the house (**figure 1**).

The nominated landscape is flat, and mostly open, with the exception of woodland on the east and west. The woodland includes birch, butternut, and pine trees. There is a formal flower garden east of the house, and foundation plantings around the house are rhododendron and lilacs. The buildings are all set on a well-tended lawn that extends on the north and east to the margins of the approximately ten-acre Shaughnessy Pond. Ellis Brook runs in a north-south direction at the western property line.

Plan and Elevations

The Rose House (ca. 1743), clad in clapboard of varying exposure, is roughly L-shaped in plan. It consists of a main block, an ell, a wing, and a carriage barn. The south-facing main block is two-and-a-half stories in height beneath a wood-shingled, side-gabled roof of 12/12 pitch. It measures 38 feet wide and 16 feet deep. Roof eaves are clipped in early Georgian fashion (**photograph 1**). The main block is five bays wide and one bay (or pile) deep and has a center, pilastered, brick chimney that rises behind the ridge of the roof. The south (primary) façade of the main block has a center entry with a trabeated surround whose entablature consists of a flared frieze beneath a widely projecting cornice. The entry has a replacement eight-paneled door above a single granite-block step (**photograph 2**).

First-story windows are paired in the outer bays and have projecting crown-molded lintels and replacement 12/12 wood sash. At the second story the five windows are placed close to the eaves and are also paired in the outer bays. They have replacement 12/8 sash installed in 1976 to replace extant sash that was 2/2 and dated mainly from 1950s. On the east elevation of the main block there are garrison overhangs, or jetties, between the stories. On the west only the upper overhang is visible.

On the east elevation, the windows are centered, one per story, and have 12/12 sash at the first story, 12/8 at the second story, and 6/6 at the attic level. Above the first story, the west elevation has the same fenestration and windows as the east elevation (**photograph 1**). The visible portion of the north (rear)

³ Please note that in this text "façade" refers to the main entry side of a building and often it is qualified by a direction in order to remind readers of the orientation of the building. "Elevation" refers to the other sides of the building.

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elevation of the main block contains no windows; the rest, approximately two-thirds of the elevation, is connected to the ell.

A mid-18th-century ell extends from the north elevation of the main block. Following an on-site examination, William Flynt, architectural conservator at Historic Deerfield (Massachusetts), estimated that the ell was built a few years after the house. Measuring 27 by 25 feet, the ell is two bays deep and two bays wide beneath a wood-shingled, gambrel roof with clipped eaves (**photograph 3**). A pilastered brick chimney rises from its roof ridge. On the north elevation, the ell has an off-center entry adjacent to a 20th-century diamond-paned casement window. The entrance is raised above a granite step (**photograph 4**). The ell's east elevation has four 12/8 windows. The west elevation has two diamond-paned casement windows at the first story and two dormers on the roof with 8/8 sash; the wood clapboard has been laid with a narrower exposure at this side of the building in comparison to the siding on the north and east elevations (**photograph 5**).

The wing (ca. 1840) is one story in height under a low-pitched, side-gabled roof of wood shingles. Extending from the west elevation of the main block, only the wing's south and north elevations are exposed. The wing, measuring 30 by 16 feet, is two bays long on the south—each bay contains a pair of windows with 12/12 sash (**photographs 1, 6**). The north elevation is three bays wide. The three bays consist of a center entry flanked by a 12/8 wood window on the east and an arched vehicle entrance on the west (**photograph 5**). The vehicle entrance is closed by double-leaf, strap-hinged doors. The center entry has a simple flat surround with a vertical plank door, and it has an adjacent, single, four-light sidelight. The wing is clad in wood clapboard on both south and north elevations. It does not have a chimney.

The wing connects the main block to a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled carriage barn on the west (ca. 1900) (**photograph 1**). The 25-by-25-foot carriage barn is square in plan. Its three-bay south (primary) façade on the first floor contains a pedestrian entrance at the eastern bay with the other bays containing 12/8 wood sash windows. The second/attic story has a single window with 12/8 wood sash. On its north elevation the barn has a pair of arched vehicle entrances whose surrounds, in Colonial Revival style, have keystone ornaments (**photograph 5**). Though clad in clapboard on south, east, and west, the barn has vertical wood siding on its north elevation. In the gable field of the north elevation are a 12/8 and a fixed four-light wood window. A rectangular brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises on the west side of the roof ridge of the carriage barn.

All the sections of the house have low stone foundations—those on the main block and the ell are parged.

The Outbuildings

Plan and Elevations

North of the house are two barns moved to the property in 1999 from the Gillett Farm in Southwick, Massachusetts. Prior to the move, these two barns—both with hand-hewn frames, one built ca. 1850 and the other ca. 1805—were connected to one another in an L-plan. At the Rose House property, they are not connected, and both face south. The ca. 1805 barn, which has its main entry on the south elevation is an example of an English-style barn (**photograph 8**). The ca. 1850 barn (**photograph 7**), however, originally had its opening in the gable end—a New England-style barn. When it was moved, a new opening was created on its eaves elevation. Because the buildings were moved to the property after the period of significance, both are noncontributing.

Northeast of the house is the (ca. 1850) three-bay barn. Post-and-beam in construction, it is in use as a garage with two of its three bays open-sided and a third bay enclosed with double-leaf, hinged doors

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(**photograph 7, figure 1-B**). The barn is vertically sided and has a wood-shingle, side-gable roof. The building has no windows on the other elevations, but there is an opening on the south to the hay mow at attic level. It has concrete footings.

Northwest of the house is the (ca. 1805), three-bay barn (**photograph 8, figure 1-C**). Clad with vertical boards, the post-and-beam barn has a wood-shingle roof and retains its English-barn form on the north and south elevations, which feature centered double-leaf doors on strap hinges below twenty-light transoms. There is a single-leaf pedestrian door on strap hinges in the eastern side of the south elevation and a twelve-light fixed sash on the western end. Both the east and west elevations have twenty-light fixed windows in the gable ends and smaller nine-light fixed windows below. The barn has concrete block footings and a granite block step at the pedestrian entry.

West of the house is a one-story cottage (ca. 1941). It is two bays wide and one room deep. It is clad with vertical boards and has a wood-shingle roof. The building faces east and its façade consists of an entry at one side adjacent to a fixed, twelve-light wood sash window. The building rests on fieldstone foundations, and the entrance, on the east side, is preceded by a granite stepping stone. The west elevation of the building has a twelve-light fixed window with a wood surround, and a set of double doors that are raised but have no entry steps (**photograph 9**).

Interior Descriptions

House Plan

The plan of the main block of the Rose House follows the pattern of Georgian center-chimney, single-pile houses (**figure 2—plan of first floor**).⁴ Stairs rise in a center “porch”⁵ or entry hall, on the main entry side of the chimney—in this case the south side. East and west of the porch and chimney are single rooms: the keeping room on the west and the parlor on the east. Now closed off, steps down to a crawl space were located in the keeping room adjacent to the chimney. Both the keeping room and parlor have fireplaces.

At the second story there are chambers on the east and west sides of the chimney (**figure 3**). The chambers are separated by the small stair landing on the south side of the chimney. The chimney, because it is set behind the roof ridge, also allows a narrow passage of about three feet wide and five feet long on its north side between the two second-floor rooms.

At the attic level, the main block of the house has been finished off and divided into two rooms, again at each side of the chimney. The west room is a bedroom and the east a storage room (**figure 3**).

The plan of the ell on the first floor is that of five rooms arranged around an off-center chimney. In the southeast corner of the ell is the dining room, the largest of the five rooms, and the only one into which the chimney opens into a fireplace (**figure 2 and photographs 10, 11**). A bathroom (**photograph 12**) and a kitchen (**photograph 13**) occupy the western half of the ell, while the pantry and laundry occupy its northeast corner. In the laundry room is a stair to the second floor of the ell (**photograph 14**). The first floor of the ell connects to the main block through a door between its dining room and the keeping room. There is an approximately ten-inch increase in floor height between the keeping room and the dining

⁴ Often called a “hall and parlor” plan house, the simple floor plan has been documented as early as 1711–1720 in nearby Connecticut at the Buttolph-Williams House, Wethersfield, where the Rose family first settled upon coming to America, and where the Jonathan and Abigail Rose family lived prior to the 1730s.

⁵ Please note that the term “porch” is used in this text in its early sense as an interior room that by the 19th century was termed a “vestibule.”

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room of the ell, confirming William Flynt's opinion (see above) that the ell was built after the main block of the house.

The plan of the second-story space of the ell consists of two rooms. At its north end is a large office/bedroom through which an exposed brick chimney rises (**photograph 15**). The southern end has a bathroom adjacent to a hallway that leads from the narrow passage on the north side of the chimney, and across from the bathroom a closet (**figure 3 and photograph 16**).

On the first floor of the main block, a door in the west wall of the keeping room opens to the one-story wing that joins the main block of the house to the carriage barn. The plan of the wing is that of three rooms in a row: a study on the east, an entry hall in the center, and a woodshed on the west (**figure 2**). A door from the woodshed opens into the carriage barn.

Structural Framework of the Rose House

The main block and ell are both scribe-ruled, post-and-beam construction. The scribe-rule method of framing a post-and-beam building was one in which each joint in the structure was individually made to accommodate the dimensions of the framing members. In the late 18th century, scribe rule began to be replaced by square rule, in which framing members were measured in advance to create uniform dimensions and not requiring each joint to have a unique fit. The square-rule form of construction was made possible by sawmills set up with long carriages between 1770 (when one was established in Franklin County, MA) and 1800. Though cased, the first-floor posts of the main block are flared to accommodate the individually scribed tying joints between first and second floors. For instance, a cased corner-post in the ell kitchen measures eleven inches in width at the ceiling and six inches in width at the floor (**photograph 17**).

The roof framing of the main block of the house is common rafter, meaning that all the rafters share equally the roof load (**photograph 18**). This was the means of construction possible for gable roofs of single-pile houses that spanned fewer than 30 feet during the colonial period. The rafters are joined into the plate with "birdsmouth" joints (**photograph 19**). There is no ridgepole (they appeared in the region about 1770); rather, at their apex the rafters are connected with mortise-and-tenon joints that are pegged. Matching scribe-rule marks are clearly visible slightly below the joints (**photograph 20**). Wide roof sheathing boards laid horizontally across the rafters remain. Wrought rose-head nails are visible in many of the sheathing boards.

Several of the boards have inscriptions on them. The most legible is "July 22, 178_, 14 taken..." (**photograph 21**). The significance of the inscription is unclear, but it does not appear to be related to construction of the house. Attic spaces were used for sleeping, and it is not unusual to find chalk numbers and other marks on sheathing.

The massive stone chimney rises slightly behind the roof peak and remains stone through the roof, with brick above the roof level. Flooring in the attic is wide boards fastened to floor joists with wrought rose-head nails (**photograph 22**).

The ell's attic level, or second floor, has exposed tie beams and plates with visible scribe marks (**photographs 23, 24**). The ceiling is plastered above the top of the tie beams, so roof rafters are not visible from this space, though they are visible above the ceiling as gambrel framing.

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The fully excavated portion of the cellar is reached from the northeast corner of the ell, and is now the laundry room (**figure 4**). A trapdoor opens to a straight run of quarried stone steps, the risers of which retain traces of red paint (**photograph 25**). The walls beside the steps are made of fieldstone that has been parged. At the foot of the stairs, on west side, is the stone chimney foundation of the ell. Exposed on its east and south sides, the ell chimney foundation measures seven by three feet. The chimney foundation of the main block of the house on the south side of the cellar measures sixteen by fourteen feet on its exposed north and east sides (**photograph 26**). The two chimney foundations are about twelve feet apart. The cellar is fully excavated beneath the ell's bath and dining rooms, and fully excavated beneath the parlor of the main block. The southern quarter of the keeping room has only a crawl space. An eleven-by-seven-foot room has been fully excavated beneath the west wing's study as well. The resulting fully excavated space of the cellar is roughly C-shaped in plan. The stone chimney foundations rest in part on the fully excavated cellar floor and on the crawl space floor. In other words, there are no completely free-standing foundations. The mortar for the stonework is clay, patched in places by cement (**photograph 27**).

The full-height cellar room beneath the west wing is said to have been created and used for apple storage. In the 1970s, the full-height room beneath the parlor, used for cold storage, still had wooden bins in it where root crops were stored. In this same room the main chimney foundation has a semi-circular cleanout, or ash pit in the foundation wall (**photograph 26**). The cleanout empties from the keeping room fireplace above, where a rectangular stone was left free of mortar so that it could be pulled out and ashes scooped into it. The round-shaped, cleanout space is dry-laid fieldstone (**photograph 28**). Steps from the keeping room to the crawl space on the south side of the house have been closed off at first-floor level.

Remnants of whitewash on walls in the main house portion of the cellar indicate that it was used for food processing, likely the cheese-aging work of the 1950s.

Interior Finishes of the House

The Main Block

The interior porch (entry hall) of the main block contributes to the Rose House's significance as among the more well-finished early Georgian houses in western Massachusetts. It features a rare panel-backed bench (sometimes known as a "sparkling bench"⁶) framed on the left by a projecting paneled wall and on the right by the first run of the balustrade (**photographs 29 and 47**). The stairwell walls are fully sheathed on all floors (**photograph 30**). More commonly, in more modest Georgian houses, walls are plastered above the wainscoting in the stairwell, the balustrade may not rise all the way to the attic (or third floor), and the bench is omitted.

At the Rose House, the first and second floors of the stairwell walls have vertical sheathing boards with beaded and feathered edges; the third/attic-floor walls are horizontally sheathed, again with beaded and feathered edges. The panels above the bench meet the angled stringer that is ornamented with a broad bolection molding. The balustrade rises all three stories with full, relatively short, turned balusters—one per step—that at the third story become slightly thinner in section. The newel posts are simple and square and represent the Georgian form of newels used in Connecticut⁷ and found in southwestern Massachusetts where joiners from both Connecticut and Massachusetts shared techniques.

⁶ J. Frederick Kelly, *The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut* (1924. Reprint, New York, Dover Publications, 1963), p. 180.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 176.

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The parlor (east room) features raised paneling on all four walls. The paneling is Georgian in style with a flat surface center whose margins are beveled and fit into stiles and rails. On the west wall of the parlor, the off-center fireplace has three vertical panels above it; two full-height panels to its south side and a full-height cupboard to its north opened by two paneled cupboard doors, one above the other (**photograph 31**). The other three walls of the parlor are plaster above paneled wainscoting that is topped by a molded chair rail. The room's summer beam, chimney, end-wall girts, plate, and corner posts all project into the room and are cased. The cased girts and plates act as a cornice around the room ornamented with molding (**photograph 32**). The fireplace is framed by a cyma reversa molding whose profile is embellished with two astragals. All the fireplaces in the main block of the house have bolection molding, a Georgian stylistic detail. None has a mantelshelf, a detail that was introduced with the Federal style. The rear wall of the parlor fireplace is cut stone; its sides are brick, as is the hearth.

A finely carved cupboard is located in the parlor's southeast corner (**photograph 32**). Its upper two-thirds consist of four butterfly shelves in an arched opening framed by narrow, fluted pilasters supporting an arched architrave with a keystone at its apex. The keystone extends into the room's cornice. The upper section of the cupboard interior terminates in a demi-dome. The lower one-third of the corner cabinet is a two-door cupboard whose doors are hung on butterfly hinges. It is framed by the pilasters' paneled pedestals.

Floors are wide-board and doors into the room are three-paneled. Two- and three-paneled doors, which followed the batten door, were the first paneled doors to appear in 18th-century Connecticut River Valley houses.⁸ They have stiles and rails into which the panels are feathered. Molding in the Rose House doors is applied on the larger lower panel, as was common in Georgian interior decoration (**photograph 33**).

The keeping room west of the porch also has a paneled fireplace wall (**photograph 34**). There are four rectangular panels above the fireplace and a narrow cupboard with paneled doors for its upper and lower sections to the north of the fireplace. To the south of the fireplace, a three-paneled door on strap hinges leads to the crawl space, and another three-paneled door leads to the porch (entry hall). Based on the known evolution of interior doors, it is likely that these doors are original to the house. The room's girts, plates, posts, and summer beam project into the room and are cased (**photograph 35**). There is no cornice molding around the room (as there is in the parlor), but a double bolection molding between two astragals is used around the fireplace opening. The south wall is vertically sheathed rather than being decorated with wainscoting below plaster. The two other walls are plaster above a wainscot of horizontally laid boards with a feathered edge and bead. Second-floor joists are exposed at the ceiling and plastered between. The fireplace in the keeping room is constructed of cut stone and has a stone hearth. It has an original brick-lined beehive oven in the rear wall (**photograph 36**). The room has wide-board flooring.

At second-floor level the parlor chamber has been re-plastered above wainscoting on the three exterior walls, but a section of original plaster was retained as it has clear remnants of stenciling that at one time encircled the room (**photograph 37**). The stenciling was duplicated in the same color on the re-plastered surfaces. It is a festoon-and-pendant pattern that is seen elsewhere in the region.⁹ As on the first floor, all window sashes, frames, and surrounds have been replaced with new surrounds and wood windows of the same dimensions using antique, wavy glass (**photograph 38**). The girts, plates, posts, and summer beam are all cased in the room and molding at the junction with the ceiling creates a cornice around the room. The summer beam also has a molding ornamenting it at the junction with the plastered ceiling. The fireplace wall is paneled as finely as first-floor rooms, with a cabinet closed by paneled doors on the

⁸ Kelly, p. 137.

⁹ The same pattern is to be seen in the ballroom at the ca. 1790 Lloyd Tavern on Beech Hill Road in Blandford, Massachusetts, about 6 miles from the Rose House.

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north, two rows of panels on the south and above the fireplace opening, and three-paneled doors at each end of the wall (**photograph 39**). The fireplace is brick, as is the hearth. The fireplace surround is a cyma recta molding.

The keeping-room chamber to the west of the stairs also has original feather-edge and beaded sheathing on all four walls (**photographs 40, 41**). The sheathing on the three outside walls is horizontal, but it is vertical on the interior wall, a common practice among 17th-century joiners in western Massachusetts and Connecticut and that continued into the 18th century in some rural areas like Granville.¹⁰ On the south and west outside walls, which are fenestrated, the sheathing is in the form of horizontally laid wainscoting. On the third outside wall, the north wall, where there are no windows, the sheathing is full height and horizontal (**photograph 41**). As was common in the region, the second chamber has no fireplace (**photograph 40**).¹¹ There is an original closet in the northeast corner of the room and a doorway with a batten door leading to the space behind the chimney, to the parlor chamber, and to the attic level of the ell. Both batten doors are hung on strap hinges. The door into the room from the stair landing has three panels.

The north side of the chimney at the second story reveals its stone construction and two brick repairs. It has a smoke oven closed by a wood door beneath a large stone lintel. The wood frame around the door has rose-head nails remaining in remnants of leather strap hinges (**photographs 42, 42A**).

The third floor of the main block has two rooms at the attic level. One is currently used as a bedroom, and the other, which is unfinished, is used for storage.

The Ell

To the rear of the keeping room is the first floor of the ell. The southernmost of its five rooms is the dining room, also the largest room of the ell (**photographs 10, 11**). All four walls of the dining room are vertically sheathed with feathered and beaded wide boards. The dining room fireplace has a stone hearth and its rear wall is stone on the lower one-third and brick above. The side walls and fireplace face are brick (**photograph 43**); the surround is made up of flat boards. The relatively shallow fireplace is fitted with a wood stove. A modern bathroom opens from the west side of the dining room. It was finished (ca. 2008) with wainscoting to match that of the keeping room (**photograph 12**). The kitchen was renovated in 2008 to remove 1950s-style décor and materials applied over the original building fabric. During this work, original wide-plank floorboards were exposed, as were original vertically laid, wood-sheathed walls with feathered and beaded edges (**photograph 13**). New diamond-pane casement windows were installed at that time. Ceilings in the kitchen are plastered between second-floor joists as in the keeping room. Posts are cased, and the girts and plates that extend into the rooms of the ell are cased with a beaded mold on their outer edge. The pantry occupies a small space behind the chimney, which has been exposed, revealing that the chimney was stepped to decrease its size. The “steps” are now fitted with wood shelves (**photograph 44**). The final room in the ell is the laundry room, with stair access to the second floor of the ell and to the cellar. Walls in the pantry and laundry are plastered. The location of the staircase is believed to be original (**photograph 14**), but the staircase itself is circular-sawn and therefore post-dates 1850.

¹⁰ Fiske Kimball, *Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and of the Early Republic* (1922. Reprint, New York: Dover Publications, 2001).

¹¹ Kelly, op. cit., pp. 73–74. The absence of a fireplace in a second floor chamber is seen also at the Fellows House of ca. 1762 in Sheffield, Massachusetts. A review of HABS records from Connecticut and western Massachusetts indicates that this was a practice common during the first half of the 18th century, found at Captain Jonathan Sheldon House, 1723, HABS CT-85; Col. Joh Ashley House, HABA-MA-401; Samuel Hall House, ca. 1732, HABS CT-51, Samuel Moore House, 1700, HABS CT-42;

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The ell at attic level extends off the space on the north side of the center chimney in the main block. A short corridor was created by the installation of a bathroom (**photograph 16**) in the 1970s on the west and a closet about four feet long on the east. The bathroom was updated with new interior finishes and utilities within the last ten years. The rear office/bedroom of the ell is an open room with an exposed brick chimney running up its center (**photograph 15**); a second closet was added on the east wall in the 1970s. Walls and ceiling are plastered so that the upper level of the gambrel roof is closed off but floor joists remain partially exposed. The chimney girts, plates, and end-wall girt are all exposed and are not cased. As described above, the markings for scribe-rule construction are still visible on most of the structural members in this room. Wide boards provide the flooring.

The Wing

Extending off the keeping room is the one-story wing, a square-ruled, post-and-beam addition that connects the main block of the house to the carriage barn. The first room on the east in the wing is the study, which has plaster walls with horizontally laid wainscoting on the east, north, and west walls and vertical sheathing on the south wall. Doors leading into and out of the room have two raised panels (**photograph 45**). The wing's center room is an entry room with its door on the north side that acts as the main entrance to the house from the north side. The room is plastered above unpainted, horizontally laid wainscoting. Second-floor joists in this room are exposed below the plaster ceiling. The main door is board-and-batten, and there is one fixed four-light window to its side (**Photograph 46**). The third room of the wing is the woodshed, which has mainly unfinished walls but in one or two areas has horizontal wood planks. The room is open to the roof rafters.

The Carriage Barn

The interior of the ca. 1900 balloon-framed carriage barn is finished with horizontal wood planks. It has a hay mow and is used for storage and as a workshop.

Alterations

Interior changes to the property, dating between 1968 and 2008, include stabilization of the existing foundation (no changes made to the footprint); the addition of a furnace and hidden ductwork; the addition of two bathrooms; the construction of a hidden septic system; and kitchen restoration and rehabilitation.

The exterior of the building has undergone a few alterations, including the late 19th-century addition as well as the removal, around 1938, of a two-story portico centered on the main block's façade. Alterations to the wing include installation and then removal of a front entrance and the addition of new windows. Windows in the main block, ell, and wing have been replaced with new wood windows that match the original in form, material, and style. When the current owners purchased the house in 1976, it did not include any original windows in the main block. At that time, windows were 6/6 and dated to a late 1930s renovation of the building. These were carefully removed to prevent damage to the interior paneling and the exterior trim. Peter Ball of Gill, Massachusetts, fabricated the current replacement wood windows. On the first floor, windows were replaced with 12/12 sash; the second story has 12/8 sash. The sash configuration, which is characteristic of the Georgian period, was based on the size of the original openings. Yellow pine was used throughout. Interior window surrounds were constructed individually and custom-made to fit each opening.

Renovations by the current owners were performed by several local experts in colonial-era architecture, including Ernest Sattler, Rudolph Hendrick, George Sattler, and Peter Ball. In addition to the new windows, their work was limited in the house to the additions of one full bath on each floor and the first-

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floor kitchen. In 2008, the kitchen was renovated to remove ca. 1950s elements. All 1950s cabinets (upper and lower), linoleum floors, Formica countertops and backsplash, false sheet-rock ceilings, and appliances were removed, revealing original elements of the house. Hand-planed 18th-century sheathing with a beaded featheredge, seen elsewhere in the house, cased girts, and original floorboards were exposed. Original sections of wall plaster were used for color matching, with the walls now reflecting the original off-white color. Some sheathing on the kitchen walls was replaced—where beyond repair—with compatible sheathing recovered from homes in Suffield, Connecticut, and Otis, Massachusetts. A new sink and soapstone countertop were installed.

The wing of the house was dated by William Flynt of Historic Deerfield to ca. 1840 based on the stone foundation and square-ruled post-and-beam construction. The ca. 1900 carriage barn attached to the house stands on the original foundation of an earlier barn of similar size and scale. At some point, a garage door on the north elevation of the barn, seen in several photos dating to the 1930s, was removed. Some structural features of the original barn were included in the replacement, including reuse of original sheathing on the exterior; and the foundation.

Outbuildings and Landscape

In 1999, the two 19th-century barns north and west of the house were moved from Gillett Farm in Southwick, where they were scheduled for demolition. Both barns were disassembled, numbered, and moved piece by piece to the Rose House property; and then reconstructed by local restoration consultant and contractor Ernest Sattler. Sattler also completed other renovations to the barns at the same time. The cottage described was built on site ca. 1941.

Only one structure, a dilapidated chicken coop directly behind the house, was removed from the Rose House property. Probably constructed in the mid-20th century, it was removed in 1980.

In 1976, when the current owners purchased the property, the land was overgrown with brush. The yard was cleared and grass grown over a two-year period while maintaining the substantial trees.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance
ca. 1743–1968

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The John and Ruth Rose House retains integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. It meets National Register Criteria A and C with a local level of significance. The period of significance is ca. 1743 to 1968, beginning with construction of the Rose House and ending 50 years before the present.

Meeting Criterion A, the Rose House is significant for its association with the settlement of Granville, which was originally part of the Bedford Plantation. Founding of the plantation represents an economic strategy of the urban merchants and prospering farmers of the Boston area and Connecticut River Valley. They invested, at relatively low cost, in vast acreage in western Massachusetts, hoping to make a profit by selling parcels of the land to settlers. Constructed ca. 1743, the Rose House was built as part of the mid-18th-century movement north and west from the Connecticut River Valley of Massachusetts and Connecticut by farmers, millers, blacksmiths, and craftsmen. The Rose House is one of the last two

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houses remaining from the original Bedford Planation. The house is further significant for having been successively owned by three men who took part in the Revolutionary War: John Rose, Ebenezer Smith, and Nathaniel Bates.

Meeting Criterion C, the Rose House is a fine example of the vernacular Georgian style built for a prosperous family. In particular, the house displays the work of a master joiner in the carpentry of its principal rooms. The extremely well-preserved house is significant as a model for ca. 1743 building technology and for its extensive interior Georgian-period woodwork.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural practices that were common in Granville from the mid-18th century into the 20th century are represented at the John and Ruth Rose House and its surrounding farmland. For the first 200 years of its existence, up to 1940s, the farm was used to provide food for its occupants and their small numbers of livestock, and any excesses would be sold for cash income. From the mid-18th century through the 19th century, the farm produced grain crops (rye, corn, buckwheat) and hay for livestock that usually included a few cows, a horse for transportation, and oxen for work. These crops were supplemented by orchards, potatoes, and garden produce. By the early 1900s, apple orchards and blueberries became cash crops for many Granville farms, with small numbers of dairy cows kept for butter and milk primarily used by the family.

ARCHITECTURE

The ca. 1743 John and Ruth Rose House and the 1757 Smith-Phelps House (Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System designation GRN.94) are the only remaining buildings that were part of the original Bedford Plantation. Of the two, the Rose House ranks as the oldest surviving building in present-day Granville. Georgian in style, the house displays regularization of form and fenestration with emphasis on symmetry and classically derived decorative detail such as that seen in the joinery of the principal rooms. It represents the Georgian style of architecture as built in a rural area by people familiar with the high-style architectural practices of the more populated and architecturally sophisticated towns of the Connecticut River Valley. Typical of houses in rural areas, however, the Rose House also displays a few building practices that lingered from an earlier era, particularly the exterior jetties and the interior feather-edge paneling, which is found in secondary rooms. The minimal changes to the house and its inordinately well-preserved interior are rare and worthy of recognition on the National Register of Historic Places.

NARRATIVE HISTORY

The town of Granville is a small, rural town with three village centers (all listed on the National Register of Historic Places) located along State Route 57, which serves as the main east-west throughway in this section of Hampden County. Granville is located between Tolland to the west and Southwick to the east, with Blandford to the north and the border of Connecticut to the south. The towns of Hampden County are today considered "hilltowns" between the Berkshires on the west and the valley towns of the Connecticut River on the east; settlement in the late 17th and early 18th centuries took place largely from the Connecticut River Valley population and brought architectural and cultural traditions from the valley rather than from the eastern seaboard of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

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Colonial Period 1675–1775

At the outset of the colonial period, land that was to become Granville was owned by Native Americans who had been granted it by the General Court. A few Native Americans may have lived on the land permanently, but it was generally used by them for seasonal hunting and fishing. In 1686, James Cornish of Westfield, Massachusetts, bought the portion of the land that was to become Granville from Toto, a Poquonnoc Indian living in Connecticut.¹² In 1713, Cornish's land, which amounted to 41,982 acres, was sold by his heirs to Atherton Mather of Suffield, Connecticut, which was then part of Massachusetts Bay.

In 1715, Mather began selling parts of this large acreage off to investors from Boston, Hartford, Wethersfield, Northampton, Hatfield, and other towns. In 1719 deeds he started calling the area his "plantation of Bedford" and gradually the name took hold. He sold his last lot in 1733, but there is no evidence that anyone had settled in Bedford. Rather, 52 lots of varying sizes and shapes had been taken up by investors who were in danger of losing title to their property if there were no settlers. The lack of settlers ultimately forced the Bedford investors to join forces to market their land. So, between 1722 and 1736 they collectively decided to attract settlers by giving away one-fifth of the plantation in "settling lots" to those who would build a house and settle within three years.¹³ The first recorded taking up of a settling lot was 100 acres in 1735 given to one Samuel Bancroft and his wife Sarah of West Springfield, Massachusetts. As further incentive to settle, the Bedford Proprietors offered an additional six acres of grassland to those who lived on their property for three years.¹⁴ In order to assure the legality of their ownership of the land, the proprietors had a survey prepared of Bedford in 1738, which listed its owners in that year. No members of the Rose family had yet taken up land.

In 1740 David Rose (1709–1795) of Durham, Connecticut, took up the offer of a 100-acre settling lot from proprietor Samuel Palmer.¹⁵ Rose bought an additional 1,500 acres the following year from proprietors that included Jonathan Wendell, a Boston merchant.¹⁶ David Rose was soon followed by 26 other families from Durham, Connecticut, for whom the giveaway of settling land was attractive. In February of 1743, David's brother John Rose (b. 1719–1788) took up a settling lot from proprietors Sarah Boylston, a widow, and Nicholas Boylston, a merchant, both of whom were Boston residents in 1743.¹⁷ Four months later, David and John's parents, Jonathan and Abigail Rose, who were counted among the settlers from Durham, Connecticut, were given another 100-acre settling lot by proprietors Jonathan Wendell, the merchant, and Josiah Byles, a Boston shopkeeper.¹⁸ Jonathan (ca. 1679–1768) and Abigail Rose (1690–1793) had been Wethersfield, Connecticut, residents where they had fourteen of their fifteen children before moving to Durham, Connecticut, between 1734 and 1735, and then Enfield, Connecticut, for several years. Jonathan was a miller and had been a hayward (known more commonly today as the "fence viewer") in Wethersfield in 1701. By 1750 when they signed a petition to the General Court, it is clear that Jonathan Rose, his sons David, John, Sharon, Daniel, and Justus, had all settled in Bedford Plantation.

The settling lots offered by the proprietors were concentrated along Main Road (now Route 57), and the center of the plantation became a half-mile stretch on Main Road between its intersections with Reagan Road and Barnard Road and the plantation's first burying ground. The Bedford burying ground was

¹² Albion B. Wilson, *History of Granville, Massachusetts*, Connecticut Printers, 1954, p. 8 noting Hampshire County Land Record in Volume A, p. 111.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹⁴ MHC, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

¹⁵ Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book L page 503, 1740.

¹⁶ Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book N, page 216, 1741.

¹⁷ Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book N, page 503, February, 1743.

¹⁸ Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book N, page 503–504, June, 1743.

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established in 1742 about a quarter of a mile east of the intersections, and the first meetinghouse was built on the north side of Main Road between the two intersections ca. 1747.¹⁹ The meetinghouse's location is often described as being on or near the "Great Rock," which is still present and partially visible from Main Road (see figure 5).

The ca. 1743 construction date of the Rose House is supported by deed. In his February 1743 deed, John Rose was given twelve months in which to build his house, and when finished, it would have been among the first in Bedford Plantation's center. David Rose's house (not extant) was a few miles further west of John Rose's house, and his parents Jonathan and Abigail Rose are thought to have built their house in Bedford Center, west of John.

Further deed study locates the meetinghouse lot owned by Rev. Moses Tuttle on the next lot east of the Rose House. Although several houses were to come and go between them from 1743 to 1900, the Rose House was at what was to become the heart of the Bedford Plantation. A north-south stone wall along the east side of the Rose House property (figure 1-H) still marks the boundary between the two lots.

According to John Rose's 1743 deed, the house had to be a minimum of eighteen by eighteen feet and seven feet high. It is apparent that he exceeded those minimum standards, perhaps in view of marriage, as he, in 1745, married Ruth Holcomb of Granville. John and Ruth Rose's principal occupations would have been as farmers, which included providing for necessities within the household for themselves and children. During the colonial period, Granville's farmers raised crops to support their livestock, to supply food for the family, and whatever was left could be sold to generate cash.

In addition to farming, town records note that John Rose supported his town and church in many ways. During his ownership of the property, he was instrumental in incorporating the town in 1754, and he was part of the first town meeting to elect officials. He served Granville as highway surveyor and was partly responsible for the division of Granville from two into three parishes, as the population grew. He also twice served the First Congregational Church on a committee to locate a new minister. John and Ruth Rose had seven children in this house, the first born in 1747. Ruth died in 1759 of anemia.

After her death, John appears to have made a property exchange with Ebenezer Smith, who lived in the next house east on Main Road in Granville, having apparently bought a portion of the former meetinghouse lot. According to the deeds, in 1761 John sold his house on a half-acre of land for £500 to Ebenezer.²⁰ Ebenezer sold John one acre (across Main Road from John's house and barn) for £5, the difference in price suggesting land without buildings.²¹ John had previously added land to his farm between 1743 and 1761, most of it to the north of the house, and this land he kept. The land exchange and John's subsequent move are likely linked to his re-marriage in the same year of 1761 to Keziah Haskil. The couple continued to live elsewhere in Granville, where John died in 1788. He is buried in the Bedford Burying Ground about a quarter-mile west of Granville Center. Keziah re-married, died in 1830, and is buried in the nearby town of Otis.

The house, at its sale to Ebenezer Smith (1733–1830) in 1761, may actually have remained in the Rose family, as Ebenezer married an Abigail Rose (1741–d. after 1777) in Granville in 1767. Her relationship to the Granville Rose family, however, has not been ascertained. The Smiths had four children; two sons, Ebenezer (b. 1768) and Zebulon (b. 1770), were born in the Rose House.

¹⁹ MHC, op cit. p. 4.

²⁰ Hampshire County Registry of Deeds, Book 3, page 637, 1761.

²¹ Hampshire County Registry of Deeds, Book Z, page 886, 1761.

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Architecture

Dating the House through Architectural Features

Exterior

Between 1700 and 1725, carpenters' handbooks that focused on classical architectural forms then being used in England were widely circulated in the colonies.²² The availability of the books brought about significant shifts in architectural design for both exterior and interior work. The so-called "First Period" of American architecture (17th century to ca. 1725) was based on medieval designs characterized by verticality and asymmetry. The new handbooks presented classical designs characterized by symmetry and horizontality. For example, the three-structural-bay house's façade had a center entry and either five (three on second floor and two windows flanking the entry on the first floor) or nine symmetrically placed windows (five on second floor and two at each side of a center entry on the first floor) to illuminate the interior. Similarly, the choice of single- or double-pile houses guided the number of windows in the side elevations—with single-pile houses most commonly featuring a single window at each story and attic. In both cases, the choice of windows and house depth was more reflective of budget than date, as both arrangements were in use concurrently, but the regularity of the window placement was new.

In the 18th century, roof pitches generally became less acute than those on First Period houses, and the center door surround was often elaborated with a classical entablature. Window lintels were often carved to follow classical molding profiles and in so doing projected from the plane of the façade. On the other hand, jetties or garrison overhangs persisted from the 17th century to mid-18th century in rural areas of western Massachusetts and Connecticut and their location on façade or side elevations appears to have been more a matter of an individual housewright's practice than a function of date. In First Period houses as well as those classified as early Georgian, the chimney stack rose through the roof behind the roof ridge.

The main block of the Rose House dates to this classicizing movement that began in the 1730s in the Connecticut River Valley. Second-story windows are placed tightly beneath the eaves, and the eaves in the gables are clipped and ornamented with a simple rake board. Fenestration is symmetrical, roof pitch is moderate, window lintels project from the plane of the façade as crown molding. Consistent with rural Connecticut River Valley towns, the chimney rises behind the roof ridge,²³ and First Period-style jetties enliven in the side elevations.²⁴ The Rose House shares these features with contemporaneous Connecticut houses such as the Samuel Hall House (478 Main Street, Portland, Connecticut, ca. 1732) which has jetties in the side elevations as well as across its façade.²⁵ The Lieutenant William King House (North Main Street, Suffield, Connecticut, 1722–1750) is another example. It is a center-chimney, single-pile building with a façade comprised of nine aligned windows, but no jetties.²⁶ What is not readily comparable to the other houses of the period is the absence of windows on the north (rear) elevation of the Rose House. This is a feature that it shares with the First Period-style Buttolph-Williams House of 1711–20, in Wethersfield, Connecticut. Members of the Rose family would probably have been familiar

²² Fiske Kimball. *op. cit.*, p.133.

²³ Kelly, *op. cit.*, p.73.

²⁴ Other Connecticut River Valley examples demonstrating the varying retention of features are found in HABS documentation: the Gerrett P. Welch House in Litchfield (HABS CT-382,) of 1756 with jetties on side elevations as well as façade and paired windows in the outer façade bays. The main block of the Hosford House, Falls Village, Connecticut dates 1735 (HABS CT-222) is single pile with three windows in alignment, 9 window facade, but no jetties.

²⁵ HABS CT-51.

²⁶ HABS CT-61.

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with the Buttolph-Williams House because of their decades of residence in the town and whether they built the house themselves or hired a housewright would have had precedent in mind.

Interior

The architectural elaboration that ca. 1700 appeared in builders' handbooks for exterior details was carried out to an even greater extent on the interior. Georgian-style ceilings were plastered and structural members were cased and often ornamented with beading or molding. Cornices with elaborate molding profiles decorated rooms, and bolection moldings surrounded fireplace openings. Paneling began replacing sheathing on one or more walls after 1725. The amount of paneling in a room depended on the importance of a room and the owner's budget, and, prior to 1760, was often painted.²⁷ The presence of a corner cabinet in the parlor or a bench in the porch (entry hall) signified a well-furnished interior, a skilled joiner, and a well-to-do owner. Turned staircase balusters appeared and became more attenuated after 1725. In framing of the building, lighter structural members began to be used around mid-century,²⁸ and by the end of the 18th century, beehive ovens had moved from inside the firebox to the side of the fireplace opening.

Thus the Rose House's interior features reflect its ca. 1743 date and location in a rural community and also reflect an ample budget and the work of a skilled joiner. Typical of the Georgian style, corner posts, summer beams, and plates are boxed and beaded or ornamented with molding. Ceilings in both the parlor and parlor chamber are plastered between the plates, and summer beams are cased. This combination of plaster with boxed structural members was characteristic of the early use of plaster on ceilings, covering only joists.

There are cornices with complex profiles in the parlor and parlor chamber. The house shows a mixture of sheathing, which was dominant in the 17th century, and 18th-century paneling and wainscoting on the walls. The combination of the two practices illustrates the continued use of sheathing in the Connecticut River Valley during the first half of the 18th century as well as the owners' desire to extend interior woodwork to all rooms of the house. Where many houses of the period in New England had paneling on the chimney breast or single wall, at the Rose House sheathing, paneling, and wainscoting are found in all four rooms and on all four walls of the main block of the house. Sheathing is also used for the full height of the stairwell. A corner cupboard in the parlor with its framing pilasters, half-dome interior, arched opening, and paneled doors is the work of a practiced joiner who appears either to have originated in the Connecticut River Valley or to have been familiar with contemporary Connecticut River Valley work.²⁹ The joiner used bolection molding around the fireplace openings of the keeping room, parlor, and parlor chamber, and created the finely turned the balusters of the stairs that rise three stories.³⁰

As noted earlier, the ell is believed to post-date the main block by a few years. Masonry in both the main block and the ell make use of fieldstone and brick, so the presence of brick in either does not aid in differentiating between the two house sections. The ell fireplace is relatively shallow in depth and would not likely have served as a family's cooking source had the ell been erected at the same time as the main block. The fact that the ell's foundation is largely brick above the cellar may support the notion that it was

²⁷ William Flynt, "Recent revelations of dendrochronology studies associated with 18th century buildings in Connecticut River Valley of Massachusetts," *Vernacular Architecture*, Vol. 40, 2009, p.51.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 56.

²⁹ Specifically, the corner cupboard in the parlor is close in design to that of the Harrison Linsley House (1690) in Branford, CT. See Kelly, *op.cit.* Figure 180. It is more elaborate in its pilaster framing but closely similar to a plastered demi-dome cabinet of 1730 from the Marsh House of Wethersfield, Connecticut, or the pine demi-dome without provenance dated 1740-50, figures 548 and 554 in Wallace Nutting, *Furniture Treasury*, 1971.

³⁰ The height and profile of the balusters on the main staircase is closely similar to the Guilford, CT "General Johnson House," "Hyland-Wildman House," and the "Seward House," all dating to c. 1760 as illustrated in Frederick Kelly, *op. cit.* Plate XLIV.

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added later when brick was more plentiful. The uneven floor height between the main house and the ell also supports the opinion of William Flynt (discussed above) that the two sections were built separately.

Location of a beehive oven at the rear of the keeping room fireplace follows the practice of the late 17th and first half of the 18th centuries in the region. The Rose House chimney also features a second-floor smoke oven. As for framing members, reduction of the depth of summer beams from the eighteen to twenty inches commonly used during the 17th century to thirteen-, ten-, and nine-inch-deep summer beams found in the ell kitchen and dining room and the main block parlor, place the main block of the house and its ell in the middle of the 18th century.³¹

The five-bay, two-and-a-half story, center chimney house that John Rose built ca. 1743 was the primary choice for a house form starting in the 1730s. One of the earliest remaining examples of the form, the Noah Webster House, of the late 17th century, at 227 Main Street in West Hartford, stands as a model with its center chimney, three-bay, single-pile form and rear ell.³² Spread of the form in the 1730s is represented by the Samuel Hall House, 478 Main Street, Portland, Connecticut, ca. 1732, with its three bays, two-pile depth, and center chimney.

Federal Period 1775–1830

The second owner of the Rose House, Ebenezer Smith, was well-known to the Rose family. During the period in which he lived in the house he served as a corporal in Captain Lebbeus Ball's Company of Minutemen, serving along with the Rose brothers—privates Daniel Rose, David Rose, and Jonathan Rose. Together, the men marched from Granville on April 19, 1775, to Lexington for the first battle of the Revolutionary War. Ebenezer remained with the company for a month.³³

After the war, Ebenezer Smith returned to farming, but he is thought also to have used the house as a tavern, based on his holding a tavern keeper's license in 1780. While there is no strong physical evidence that the house was used as a tavern, there is writing on roof-sheathing boards in the attic of the main block, the most legible being "July 22, 178_, 14 taken...." (**photograph 21**). It is possible that overnight occupants, who were often housed in attic spaces, wrote on the exposed boards. Alternatively, the inscription may be related to Shays' Rebellion of August 1786 to June of 1787 (after Smith had sold the property). The rebellion, which drew farmers from western Massachusetts, was an armed uprising to protest the taking of farms and jailing of farmers who could not pay their debts following the American Revolution.

During the post-war period, Granville along with the rest of western Massachusetts was in a period of economic depression, and the house changed hands several times. Ebenezer and Abigail Smith stayed in Granville through 1790 but in 1782 they sold the house on its half-acre, plus two more of Smith's lots amounting to 55 acres, to Daniel Fowler, a Northampton farmer.³⁴ Four years later, in 1786, Daniel then sold the house and 55 acres for £300 to his and Elianor Fowler's son, Daniel Fowler, Jr. (b. 1768). Daniel, Jr. lived and farmed in Southwick and may have farmed the Granville land, but he did not live in the house.³⁵ Nor did he hold on to the property for long, as he sold the house and 55 acres to Selah Sheldon in 1790. Selah Sheldon, a farmer, was a resident of Suffield, Connecticut, and likely bought the Rose farm

³¹ Elmer D. Keith, *Some Notes on Early Connecticut Architecture* (Hartford, Connecticut: The Antiquarian & Landmarks Society, Inc. of Connecticut, 1976), p. 21.

³² Historic American Building Survey, Conn. p. 16

³³ Massachusetts Office of the Secretary of State, *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War: A Compilation from the Archives. Prepared and Published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth* (Boston: Wright and Potter Printing Co., 1906), p. 375.

³⁴ Hampshire County Registry of Deeds, Book 32, page 391, 1782.

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as an investment. Sheldon mortgaged one-third of the farm to a Moses Hayes and when he could not pay off his mortgage, he and Hayes sold the entire property.

This period of buying and selling was carried out by farmer-investors who lived in nearby towns and for whom the flat and well-watered land would have allowed them additional fertile acreage for crops, or could be leased to other Granville farmers. The real estate speculation ended, though, when Sheldon and Hayes sold the property to Captain Nathaniel Bates and his wife Hannah in 1793. Originally from Cornwall, Connecticut, Captain Bates took part in Captain Lebbeus Ball's Company of Minutemen with Ebenezer Smith and the Roses. They lived in town prior to buying the Rose House, and Bates held tavern licenses between 1782 and 1790. The three members of the Bates family lived in the house and farmed the land from 1793 to 1847. During this 54-year span, the family bought additional land that brought the farm to about 173 acres. Captain Bates died in 1825 and Hannah in 1840; their son Charles remained in the house for an additional seven years.

It was during this period that the center of Bedford Plantation lost its primacy in the town. In 1802, a new meetinghouse was built east of Bedford Center drawing the institutional focus away from Bedford, and the three newer villages that now comprise Granville—West Granville, Granville Center (with its 1802 meetinghouse), and Granville Village—took shape. While the villages grew onto centers of activity, Bedford Center receded. Today only the Rose House and the Smith-Phelps House mark what was once Bedford Center. Each of the three Granville villages was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.

Architecture

While it seems likely that the ell and main block of the house were joined during the period John and Ruth Rose lived in the house, it cannot be ruled out that the ell was moved to the site and attached to the main block ca. 1780 when the house may have functioned as a tavern. The additional space would have accommodated more people. The scribe-rule form of framing was still in use at the time, and the gambrel roof form would have provided more height at the attic level for the tavern's overnight accommodations than would a gable roof.

It would have been during Nathaniel and Hannah Bates's ownership that a barn (not extant) was constructed west of the house, adding a second barn for horses and carriages to the earlier all-purpose barn constructed by John Rose that was across the street. The barn added by Bates to the Rose property stood where the attached carriage barn is now located.

Early Industrial Period 1830–1870

The Bateses's son Charles Frederick Bates inherited the property in 1840 and owned the property until 1847. Charles and his wife Julia were already living in Granville on a small farm when they inherited the property. Charles was one of the first Granville residents to graduate from college (class of 1812), became a lawyer, and, in his late 50s, he moved with his wife Julia to the Rose House, from which he took part in town affairs and farmed. In 1845 he and Julia took part in the Granville centennial celebration, and in 1849 he was a representative from Granville to the General Court.³⁶

The 1850 Federal agricultural census indicates that Bates was farming at a relatively small scale, listing only 20 acres improved and 100 acres of unimproved land. The census does not list improved land leased to others, so acreage will vary from one census to the next. The farm was valued at \$1,200, and Bates had \$3 worth of farm equipment. The family had one milking cow worth \$30 and they produced twelve bushels of Indian corn, six bushels of oats, seventy bushels of potatoes, and one hundred thirty bushels of

³⁶Joane Keime, *Inventory Form B, John Rose House (MHC #37)*, August 1987.

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buckwheat. The value of produce from the orchard was \$10. Alone among their neighbors, they produced six gallons of wine. There were fifty pounds of butter made and twelve tons of hay cut. With the exception of the hay and buckwheat, these quantities could have been largely consumed by the family and its livestock, though the farm ranked among the most valuable in Granville.

By 1855, the couple had left Granville, and they sold the house and 173 acres in 1858 to a Levi S. Wells of New Britain, Connecticut, for \$2,000. Wells was a well-to-do dairy farmer whose farm consistently was evaluated among the highest in New Britain, where he and his wife Harriet remained for decades. The Wellses must have rented the house to others, and perhaps to a family member, as there were two Connecticut-born Wellses in town in 1860: Ephraim and William Wells.

In 1865 Levi Wells, joined by Lemuel R. Wells and Noah W. Stanley, all of New Britain, Connecticut, sold the 173 acre property at a slight loss (for \$1,800) to Benjamin F. Page of Litchfield, Connecticut. Benjamin, 32, and his wife Frances Page, 29, moved to Granville, lived on and farmed the property, whose worth rose in five years to \$2,500 in 1870, suggesting they may have constructed an additional building during those years. The \$2,500 was an average value for farms in the town. The Pages were in the house through 1870 and added several acres in 1868 that they bought from Granville resident David Kellogg, bringing the total acreage to 175 acres. Benjamin Page does not appear on the 1870 Federal agricultural census in Granville.

Architecture

The most substantial change to the house during this period was the addition of the wing ca. 1840. Its square-rule construction, rather than either scribe-rule or balloon-frame construction, are clues to its date, as are the presence of circular-saw marks on the small-dimension members (introduced in New England in 1820s and 1830s), and Type B cut nails (produced 1810s to early 1900s).

By adding the wing and connecting it to an earlier barn (lost and replaced ca. 1900 on the same foundations), Charles and Julia Bates were taking part in the mid-19th century's new emphasis on making farm operations more efficient. Efficiency was achieved through the use of connected farm buildings and through the creation, on the north side of the house in this instance, of a farmyard where farming activities could be centralized. When the wing was constructed it was given a full-height cellar under one room to add cold storage space, another efficient change. The main block of the house, however, was not modernized. At a time when heating methods were changing, no furnaces were installed in the house, windows remained at their current size, and the interior finishes of the house remained unchanged.

Late Industrial Period 1870–1915

By 1880, Benjamin and Frances Page had moved to Harwinton, Connecticut, where they continued farming. Between 1880 and 1890, the Pages sold the house to Frank Shoenrock, (also listed as Shenrock in the street directories and census) a German immigrant who lived in Westfield with his wife Regina and family, and worked as a fitter in a foundry. This was a peak immigration period in the region with immigrants arriving from Central and Eastern Europe to work in tobacco and whip factories in Westfield, and the industries that supported them, including a boiler foundry. Because the Shoenrocks lived in Westfield, it appears that the Rose property was an investment and that the house likely was rented. In 1890, Frank Shoenrock moved to Springfield and sold the Rose House and 175 acres to other German immigrants, Ernest Augustus and Bertha Bruckner Bechmann (also spelled Beckman), who were already living in Granville and perhaps in the house as the renters.³⁷

³⁷ It doesn't appear that that Bechmanns officially changed the spelling of their name, but used the spelling "Beckman" when wishing to simplify it.

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The Bechmanns, who had arrived in the United States in 1883, settled first in New York. They bought the property in 1890, lived in the house and farmed the land. In 1900 they had four children living at home: P. Augustus, fifteen, who worked on the farm; Elizabeth, eleven; Maria (also known as Marie), two; and John, one. Ernest was a carpenter and cabinetmaker who learned his craft in Germany but also worked a farmer and postal carrier for Tolland and Granville. By 1902 the Bechmanns planned to divide the 175-acre property into smaller lots in the hope of selling parts of the farm off. There were even plans to divide today's 24.82-acre property into at least five separate parcels for sale, but none was sold. Bertha took sole ownership of the property in 1902 and the couple continued to farm the large property, eventually with the help of sons John and Ernest, who had been born in 1899 and 1903, respectively. The oldest son, P. Augustus, died in 1900, and by 1910 Elizabeth Bechmann had moved to Springfield where she worked in a factory as a power-machine operator. Marie married a Barlow and left Granville, but where they lived is not clear.

According to the current property owners, Margaret and Thomas Jones, the house directly across the street from the Rose House, 945 Main Road, contains an attached barn building that is supposed to have been originally part of the Rose property. Local historians maintain that the west portion of the house at 945 Main Road was an old barn, or formerly a carriage shed for the Rose House, and deeds confirm that it was so regarded through the 19th century. There is no evidence that it was moved, but rather was always in that location. There is also an old icehouse on the property that was moved there from Southwick; the icehouse and the barn were attached via a large connector and converted into one house by the Bechmanns in the 1930s when they were planning for their retirement. It is to this house that Ernest A. and Bertha Bechmann moved when their daughter Marie and her husband moved back to Granville in 1937.

Architecture

It was during this period that a two-story front porch with Colonial Revival-style balcony (not extant) was constructed. The balcony was reached by a center door inserted at the second story above the main entry. A king-post truss was placed in the gable end of the main block, and 2/2 sash windows replaced the original windows. A corner porch was added to the wing at its connection with the main block. All of the work was likely done by owner Ernest Bechmann, since he was a carpenter. The earlier barn that was part of the house complex was replaced ca. 1900 by the current carriage barn, which stands on the old barn's foundation and is attached to the wing. Once again Ernest Bechmann was the likely builder of the new carriage barn.

Early Modern Period 1915–1940

The Early Modern Period in Granville saw a precipitous decline in agriculture due to World War I and, later, the Great Depression. Many farms in the region were advertised for sale in farming journals, and farmers took second jobs outside the community. In 1920, John and Ernest Bechmann continued working with their father Ernest as farm help, and they added the cultivation of blueberries to the farm; But by 1930 Ernest, Jr. had married and moved to Springfield, where he worked as an auto mechanic, leaving John as the only child still living with his parents. Following the trends of the times and his father's example, John worked primarily as the mail carrier for Granville and Tolland and helped with his parents' general farming. But by 1937 Ernest A. was 80 years old and Bertha was 74, making the work of farming difficult; at that time the value of farms and farmland was at a low in the region. The Bechmanns set off about eight to ten acres of the property, where Ernest A. was to have a life-time tenancy, and the remaining 165-acre property on which the buildings are located was rented to their daughter Marie Bechmann Shaughnessy and her husband John Brooke Shaughnessy in 1937.

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Marie Bechmann had married and become Marie Barlow between 1920 and 1927, and she had gone into business selling facial preparations that she manufactured. In December of 1927, her advertisement in the Toilet Goods section of the New York publication "Dry Goods Economist" led with: "Appeal to your customers through their face value." Her own photograph was prominently placed in the advertisement and signed "Marie Barlow." Vital Records do not list Marie Bechmann as marrying a Barlow in New York or Massachusetts; however, she is listed in the 1930 Federal census as living in Manhattan in a boarding house, divorced, and working as a cosmetics manufacturer. In any event, in 1937 she married John Brooke Shaughnessy in Manhattan. John Shaughnessy had been born in Pennsylvania, then as a young man lived in Chicago with his parents while working as a real estate clerk. With a college education he became a mechanical engineer. He did not farm in Granville, but worked as a machinery salesman. The Shaughnessys adopted two children; in the 1940 census they are listed as John Brooke, Jr., eight years old, and Helen, six years old.

Marie and John Shaughnessy's lease from Marie's parents was for a twenty-year period, but all 175 acres with buildings were sold to them the following year, 1938, when Ernest and Bertha Bechmann retired. Ernest Bechmann died in 1940 and Bertha moved across the street to the house at 945 Main Road, which she and Ernest had constructed in the late 1930s. John and Marie Shaughnessy sold a portion of the farm as early as 1939. At that time, they sold undeveloped land west of the house to Beatrice and George Costello of West Springfield. The land, which is shown on **figure 6** as a parcel, would become the "cottage parcel."

George Costello was a post office clerk, and he and Beatrice were in their mid-50s when they bought the parcel, which amounted to 2.779 acres of land and was bounded on the west by Ellis Brook. They also bought a 120-acre lot in Granville on Barnard Road about a mile from the Rose House. The 1941 Granville tax records for real property recorded that George Costello was taxed for a one-story house on his three-acre lot and had put up a berry shack on the 120-acre lot, clearly setting up a blueberry growing business. The one-story house is likely the cottage there today. Thus, by 1941 the Rose House and the cottage were in separate ownership.

Architecture

During their ownership of the Rose House, the Bechmanns built the south-facing carriage barn (on the foundations of an earlier barn) with a front-gable roof in the New England-barn style. Historic photographs show it had a double-leaf side entry on the south beside a pair of 6/6 sash windows. The west wing of the house had a single large door on the south elevation adjacent to a 6/6 window. The door opened to the area of the woodshed and allowed a small vehicle entry.

Photographs dated between 1938 and 1939 show that the Shaughnessys made several important changes to the house. The added two-story portico on the façade of the main house was removed and the second-story door on to the portico was restored to a window. The west gable's exterior king-post truss was removed, and the 2/2 window sash in the main block of the house were replaced by 6/6 sash. The orientation of the wing was altered during this period: the south door was removed, making the north door the main entry to the wing, and the added porch on the south elevation was removed. The vehicle entry on the south elevation of the 1900 carriage barn was replaced by a pedestrian door, and two new openings were put in place on the north elevation to allow vehicle entry.

Modern Period 1940–Present

The Costellos, owners of the cottage, sold their land to Joseph Constantine Markiewicz of Westfield in 1941. In 1942, while Joseph Markiewicz was in the army, his younger brother Stanley lived in the cottage for a year, at which time it was valued at \$125.

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When he purchased the property, Joseph Constantine Markiewicz was an unmarried gage maker working at Westfield Gage Company, but he was soon to become a farmer. In 1943, he married Esther Saville, who worked at the Barnes Airport coffee shop in Westfield. The couple moved to Granville and lived in a house on Barnard Road, maintaining the 3-acre lot, the 120-acre lot, the berry shack, and the cottage. They had three children—Catherine, Donald, and Michael—who attended the village school in Granville. Joseph and Esther grew blueberries but how they used the cottage is not known. The taxed value of the one-story cottage declined from \$125 in 1943 to \$25 in 1948, when it was described in tax records as a cottage. It was after World War II that summer residents appear more frequently in Granville tax records, suggesting that if the cottage had a use, it may have been rented during the summer. After the death of Joseph's father; the family moved back to Westfield in 1955 to the house where Joseph had been raised on Adams Street. The couple continued to farm their land through 1959 when the cottage was described as a "shack" in tax records.

The Markiewiczs sold their cottage in 1959 to Edward J. Caron and Lucy A. Caron from Agawam, where Edward worked as a chauffeur. The Carons kept the cottage until 1965, when they sold it to a Jacob and Elizabeth M. Glass, from New Hartland, Connecticut. Within a year or two, Elizabeth Glass was a widow. She had been a teacher in New York and, since she retained her residence in New Hartland, she likely used the cottage as a weekend retreat. The cottage was still without electricity and running water, for which she depended on the nearby well (the wellhead on the data sheet). Glass sold the lot and cottage to Charles and Gladys Speicher in 1968. It was not occupied as a residence after that date.

Aside from the sale of the "cottage parcel," the Shaughnessys retained ownership of the remaining property associated with the Rose House. The family made no further changes to the house, which was still heated by the fireplaces.

John Shaughnessy died in 1949, and in 1950, Marie Shaughnessy sold the Rose House to Guy and Ruth Gibbons (**figure 6, parcels 1A, 2, 3**). Marie Shaughnessy, who also owned and subdivided land on the opposite (south) side of Main Road, moved to 945 Main Road, where her parents had previously lived.

Though the Gibbonses moved to western Massachusetts from Norwood, where Guy was editor-in-chief of a statistical publication, he was a Granville native, the son of Benjamin and Ida Gibbons. Benjamin Gibbons owned the Granville General Store, where a cheese has been made since the store was founded; cheese production had been begun by ancestor, John Murray Gibbons, in 1851. Moving back to Granville, Guy and Ruth Gibbons became local producers of the cheddar cheese and owners of the Granville Cheese Company, using the recipe for cheese that is still sold in the general store in Granville center.

Guy Gibbons died in 1962 and Ruth sold the house, along with a narrow strip of contiguous land to the west (**shown as parcels 2 and 1A, respectively, on figure 6**) in that year to Charles W. and Gladys Mae Speicher, who lived in West Hartford, Connecticut, where Charles worked for Mead Johnson, a pharmaceutical company. The Speichers then moved permanently to the Rose House. They subsequently bought the cottage parcel from Elizabeth Glass, followed by parcel 3, uniting it with lots 1, 1A, 2, 4, and 5 (**figure 6**).

The Speichers were in the house a relatively short period, however, moving to Deal, New Jersey, in 1968 and selling all the property, except lot 3 (**figure 6**), in several transactions to David and Sharon Colvin of Simsbury, Connecticut. The Colvins moved to the Rose House and sold sailboats from the property. In 1976, they divided the land into several new parcels (**see figure 7**). That year, they sold the house (parcel 2) to Margaret and Thomas Jones. In 1985, they sold parcels 1 (with the cottage) and 3, and in 1989 they

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sold parcel 4, all to the Joneses (**figure 7**) and the property was once again consolidated into its 1968 configuration.

Architecture

A photograph in the collection of the Granville library's local history room shows that sometime after 1938, the series of granite posts was put in place across the front of the property at its boundary with the road. As described earlier, the wing of the house complex has been in place since about 1840. Its shape and size have not been substantially altered. This is evident from the stone foundation and post-and-beam construction. However, around 1940, the wing's roofline was extended toward the road (south), creating deep eaves along the façade.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the kitchen was modernized by the Gibbonses with the addition of a lowered ceiling, walls covered with wallboard, floors covered with linoleum, and Formica counters added to cabinets (all changes that were subsequently removed.)

Following the Gibbonses' minimal changes, the Speichers and the Colvins were responsible for the restoration work of the supporting infrastructure of the house, including an artesian well, foundation work, and installation of a septic system. During the Colvins' ownership, ca. 1968, a second-floor bathroom and a bedroom/office were added to the ell.

When the Joneses bought the house in 1976, they had the top of the center chimney on the house rebuilt with added pilasters and corbelling (the chimney on the ell was similarly rebuilt ca. 2006). Window sash in the house all dated from the 1940s and 1950s. They were removed and new sash were installed. Each window opening was inspected to determine the sash that originally would have fit into it. Three different light configurations were identified: 12/12, 12/8, and 6/6. New interior and exterior window surrounds were made to match the originals in materials (clear yellow pine from old pine trees), size, and details. There is no recess for storm windows or screens, no lifting devices, no weather strips, no locks, and no insulated glass to distort the original configurations. Three diamond-pane, leaded-glass casement windows in the ell dating from the 1950s were retained.

Two stone walls were located in the clean-up of the property. Existing stones provided the information on their extent and were reused in their reconstruction. The two barns were moved to the house in 1999. The cottage was repaired with new roof ridge and roof, new cladding, and new windows, ca. 2000. In 2008 the Joneses removed the 1950s kitchen cabinets (upper and lower), linoleum floors, Formica countertops, and lowered ceilings. Original sheathing, framework, and flooring was revealed. Where a few of the sheathing boards were missing, they were replaced with antique, hand-planed, feather-edge and beaded paneling salvaged from demolition projects in Suffield, Connecticut, and Otis, Massachusetts. The paneling in the wing is original to the ca. 1840 construction of the wing.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): GRN.37

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 24.62 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 18	Easting: 673670	Northing: 4659980
2. Zone: 18	Easting: 673600	Northing: 4659990
3. Zone: 18	Easting: 673600	Northing: 4659580
4. Zone: 18	Easting: 673420	Northing: 4659690
5. Zone: 18	Easting: 673380	Northing: 4659870

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property follows the lot lines of assessors parcels 013-042-0 (4.21 acres), 013-043-0 (4.3 acres), and 013-044-0 (16.11 acres) as shown on the attached assessors map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The three lots listed above include all of the buildings and land currently associated with the John and Ruth Rose House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Bonnie Parsons, Preservation Consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

organization: Massachusetts Historical Commission

street & number: 220 Morrissey Blvd.

city or town: Boston state: MA zip code: 02125

e-mail: _____

telephone: 617-727-8470

date: February 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Photo Log

Name of Property: John and Ruth Rose House

City or Vicinity: Granville

County: Hampden

State: Massachusetts

Photographer: Elizabeth Rairigh and Bonnie Parsons

Date Photographed: 7/7/2014; 7/16/2016 and 9/8/2016; and 7/21/2017

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_001 South façade view to northeast. (2014)
- 2 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_002 Main block of house view to northwest.(2014)
- 3 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_003 Main block and ell, north elevation, view to southwest.(2014)
- 4 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_004 North elevation of ell, wing, and carriage barn, view to south. (2014)
- 5 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_005 Rear of the house complex, looking southeast. (2014)
- 6 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_006 Wing, south elevation, view to north. (2014)
- 7 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_007 ca. 1850 barn, view to northwest.(2014)
- 8 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_008 ca. 1805 barn, view to northeast. (2014)
- 9 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_009 Cottage, view to east. (2014)
- 10 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_010 Ell dining room, view to southeast.(2014)
- 11 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_011 Ell dining room, view to northwest. (2014)
- 12 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_012 Ell bathroom, view to west.(2014)
- 13 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_013 Ell kitchen, view to east.(2014)
- 14 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_014 Ell laundry room, stairs to second floor, view to north.(2014)
- 15 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_015 Ell, second floor office, view to northwest. (2014)
- 16 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_016 Ell bathroom, second floor, view to west. (2014)
- 17 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_017 Cased post, ell kitchen, view to west. (2016)
- 18 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_018 Attic rafters, main block, view to east. (2016)
- 19 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_019 Attic rafter, main block, joint into plate. (2016)
- 20 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_020 Scribe rule markings, attic main block, view to west. (2016)
- 21 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_021 Inscription on attic sheathing, view to north. (2016)
- 22 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_022 Rose head nails, attic floorboards. (2016)
- 23 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_023 Ell, second floor, scribe rule markings on collar tie, view to north. (2016)
- 24 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_024 Ell, second floor, scribe rule markings on plate, view to west. (2016)
- 25 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_025 Ell, stairs to cellar, view to north. (2016)

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- 26 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_026 Main block, chimney foundation, view to southwest. (2016)
- 27 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_027 Wing, cellar foundation, view to north. (2016)
- 28 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_028 Main block, chimney foundation, ash pit interior, view to southwest. (2016)
- 29 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_029 Main block, entry hall, bench and stair balustrade, view to north. (2016)
- 30 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_030 Main block, second floor landing, stairs and balustrade to third floor, view to northeast.(2014)
- 31 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_031 Main block, first floor parlor, west wall paneling, view to northwest.(2014)
- 32 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_032 Main block, parlor, cased structural members and corner cupboard, view to southeast. (2016)
- 33 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_033 Main block, typical three panel door between entry hall and parlor, view to southwest. (2016)
- 34 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_034 Main block, keeping room, east wall fireplace and paneling view to southeast. (2016)
- 35 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_035 Main block, keeping room, cased and exposed framing and wainscoting, view to northwest.(2014)
- 36 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_036 Main block, keeping room fireplace with oven in rear wall, view to east.(2014)
- 37 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_037 Main block, parlor chamber, cornerpost and stenciling pattern, view to northwest. (2016)
- 38 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_038 Main block, keeping room chamber, replacement window with 12/8 sash. (2014)
- 39 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_039 Main block, parlor chamber, west fireplace wall and paneling, view to northwest. (2016)
- 40 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_040 Main block, keeping room chamber, east wall sheathing and three-panel door, view to northeast. (2016)
- 41 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_041 Main block, keeping room chamber, south wall sheathing and cased structural members, view to south. (2016)
- 42 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_042 Main block, second floor, north side of chimney, detail of smoke oven door, view to south. (2014)
- 43 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_043 Ell, dining room fireplace, view to northwest. (2014)
- 44 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_044 Ell, north side of chimney with shelving, view to northeast. (2014)
- 45 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_045 Wing, study, view to southeast.(2014)
- 46 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_046 Wing, entry door and sheathing, view to north. (2014)
- 47 MA_Granville(Hampden)_Rose House_047 Entry bench (2017)

John and Ruth Rose House
Name of Property

Hampden, Massachusetts
County and State

List of Figures (all used with permission).

- Figure 1. Sketch map showing Rose House Property Resources superimposed on the assessors map
- Figure 2. Plan of First Floor with photo key
- Figure 3. Plan of Second and Third Floors with photo key
- Figure 4. Foundation Plan with photo key
- Figure 5. Sketch Map of Bedford Plantation
- Figure 6. Plan of Land, 1976. Hampden County Registry of Deeds, book 167 page 25.
- Figure 7. Plan of Land, 1984. Hampden County Registry of Deeds, Book 221, page 97.
- Figure 8. Current Assessors Map & Site Plan of Rose House Property Lots (Parcels) 42, 43, 44.

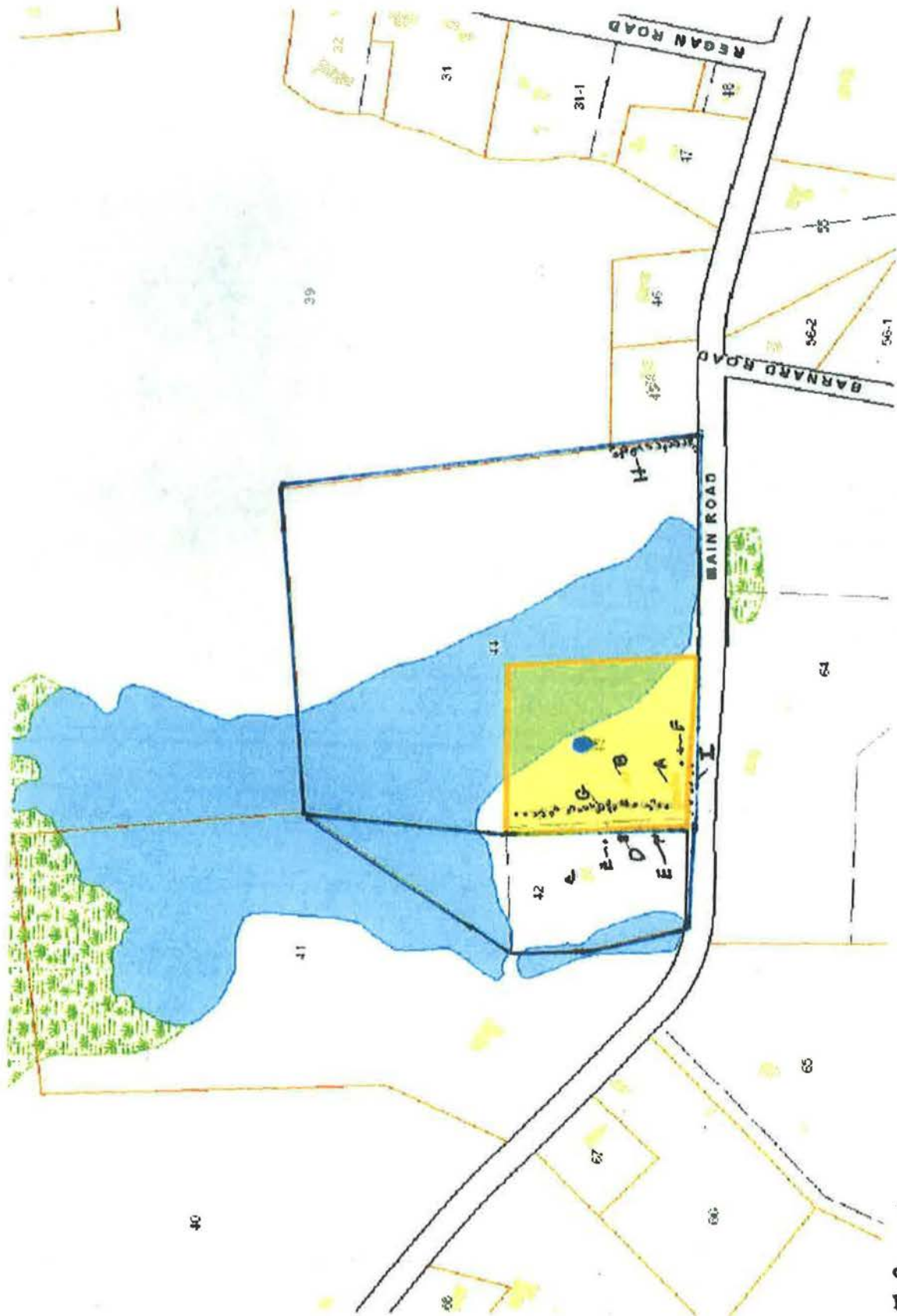
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

John and Ruth Rose House
Granville, Hampden County, Massachusetts
Data Sheet

Map-Lot#	MACRIS #	Address	Historic Name	Date	Style	Resource	C/NC
13-43-0-R	GRN.37	944 Main Road	John and Ruth Rose House	ca. 1743	Georgian	B	C
13-43-0-R	GRN.136	944 Main Road	Barn - moved 1999	ca. 1805	English	B	NC
13-43-0-R	GRN.137	944 Main Road	Barn - moved 1999	ca. 1850	New England (alt)	B	NC
13-43-0-R	GRN.138	944 Main Road	Cottage	ca. 1941	utilitarian	B	C
13-43-0-R	GRN.926	944 Main Road	well head	ca. 1941	N/A	Structure	C
13-43-0-R	GRN.927	944 Main Road	stone walls	ca. 1744	utilitarian	Structure	C
13-43-0-R	GRN.928	944 Main Road	hitching post	ca. 1800	utilitarian	Object	C
13-43-0-R	GRN.929	944 Main Road	granite post row	post-1938	utilitarian	Objects	C

<u>Resource</u>	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-contributing</u>
Buildings	2	2
Structures	2	0
Objects	2	0
Total	6	2



- Key:
- A John + Ruth Rose House
 - B Barn ca 1850
 - C Barn ca 1805
 - D Cottage
 - E Well head

- F. Hitching Post
- G. West Stone Wall
- H. East Stone Wall
- I. Granik Post Row

Lots
42, 43, 44
Rose House Property

Figure 1

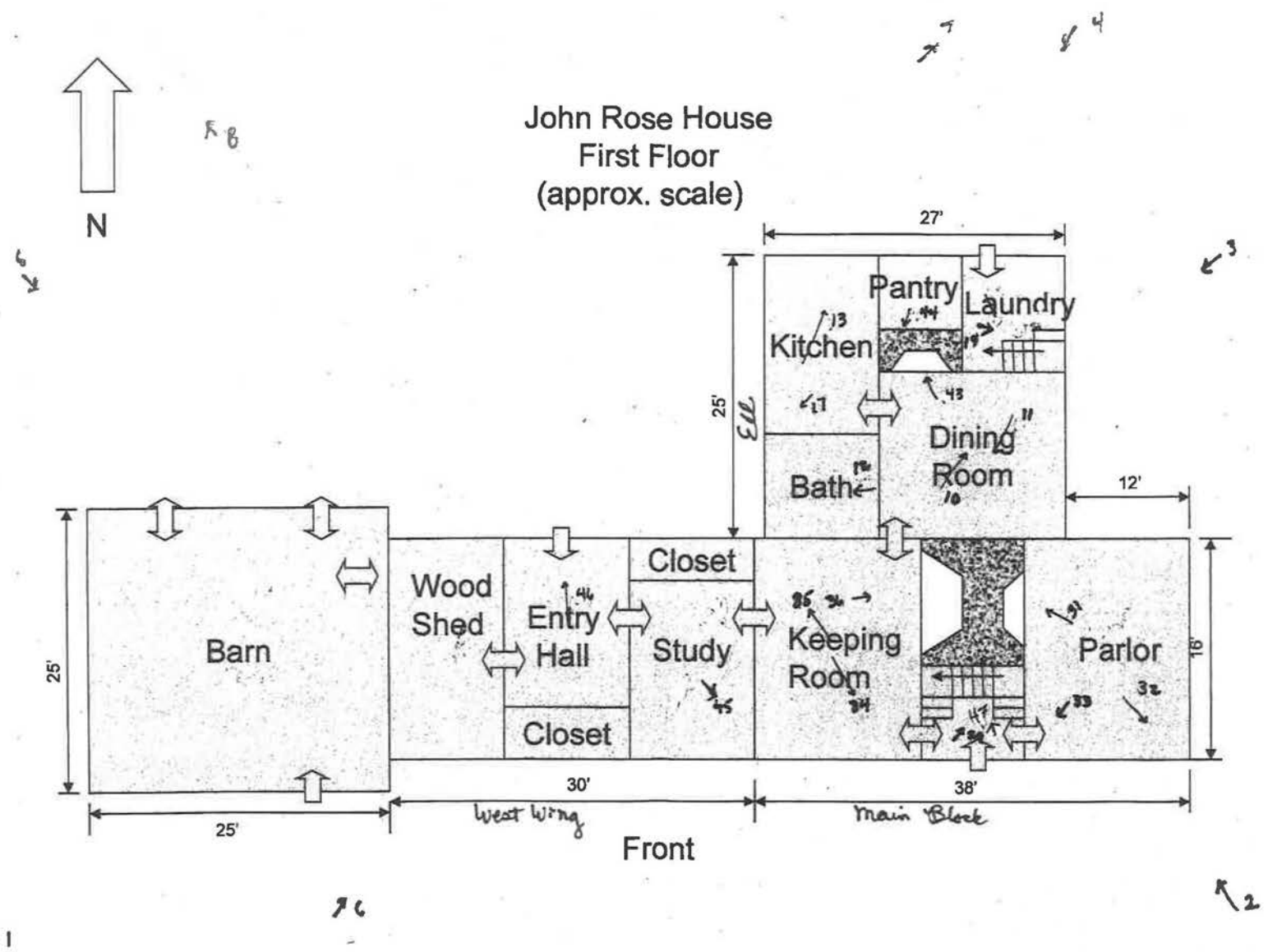
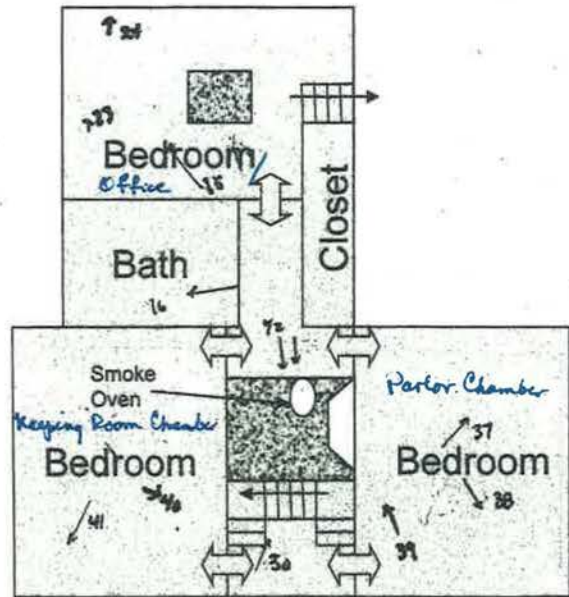


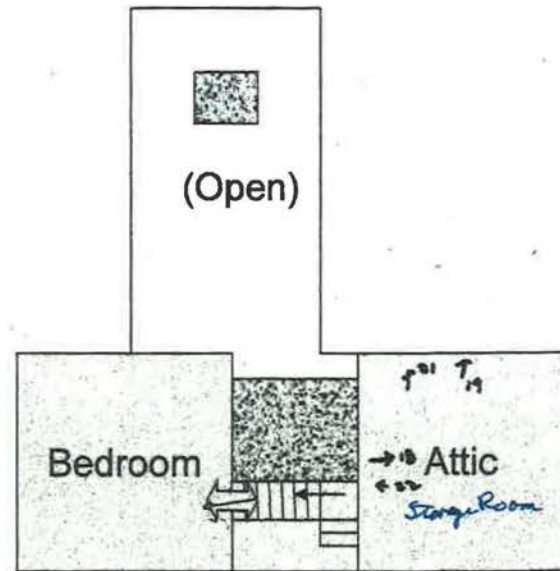
Figure 2



John Rose House
Second and Third Floors
(approx. scale)



Second Floor
(Overlays First Floor)



Third Floor
(Overlays Second Floor)

Front

Figure 3

ROOSE HOUSE

FOUNDATION PLANS

(ALL AREAS ARE BELOW GRADE)
 SOME APPROX 1/4" = 1'

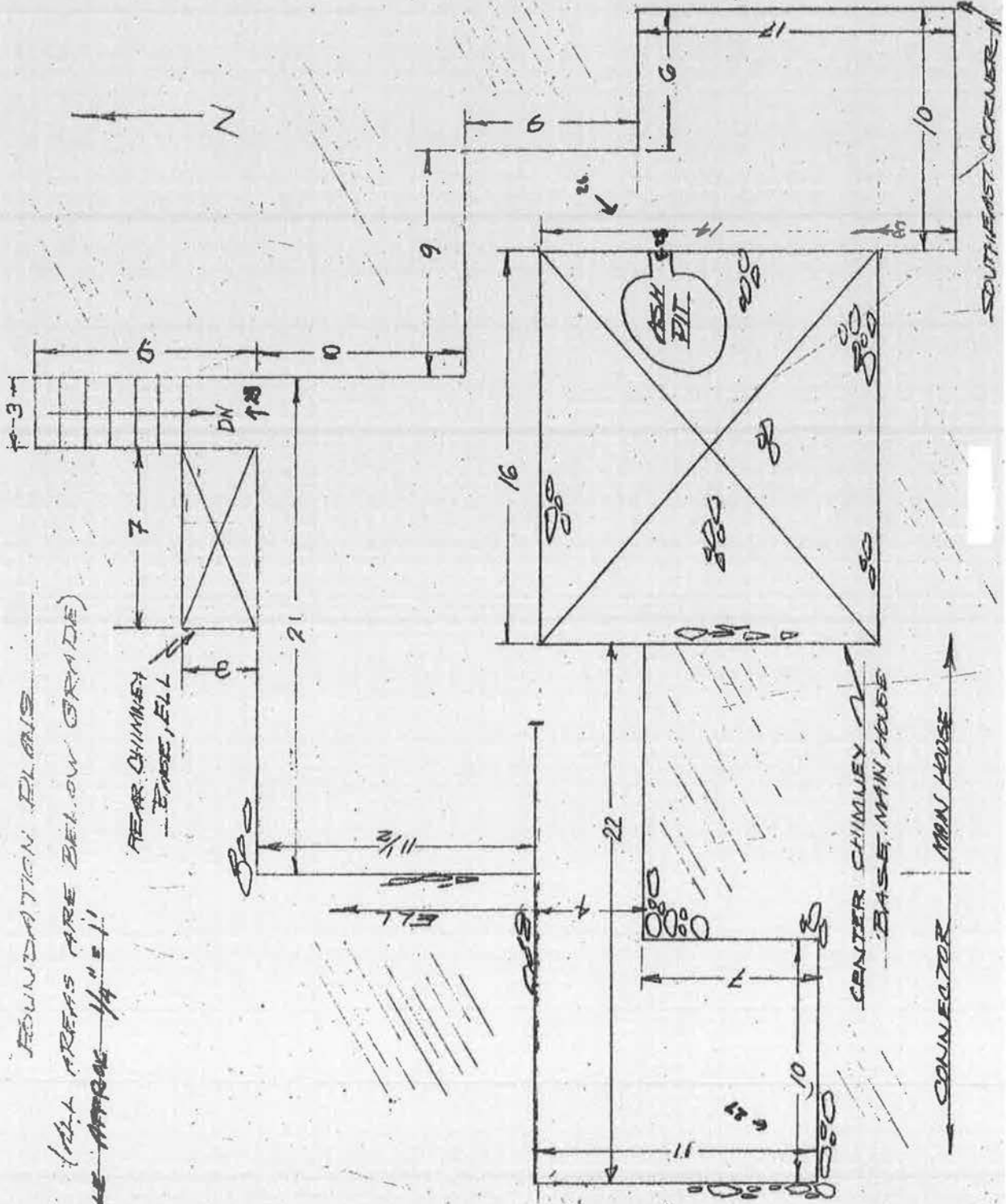
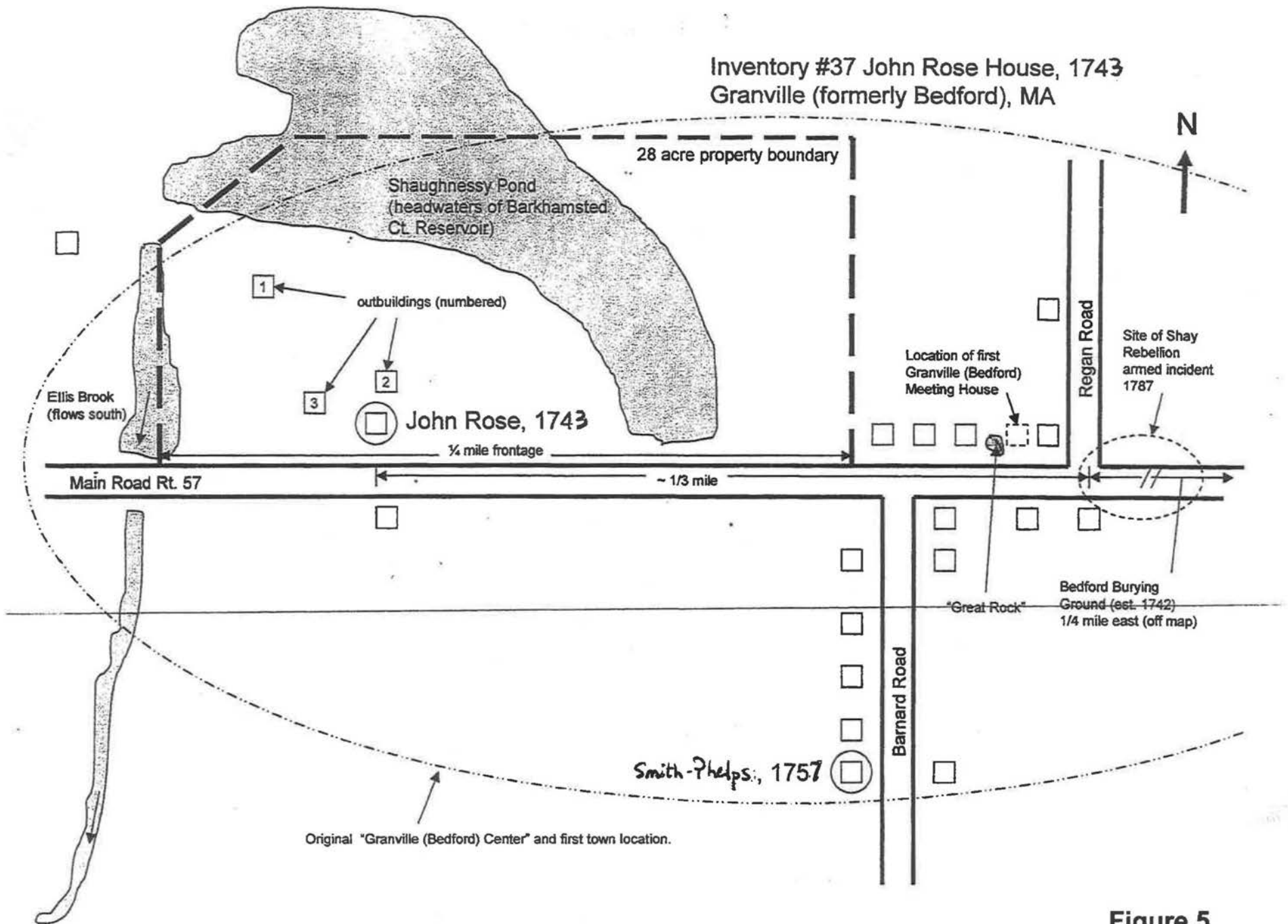


Figure 4

Inventory #37 John Rose House, 1743
Granville (formerly Bedford), MA

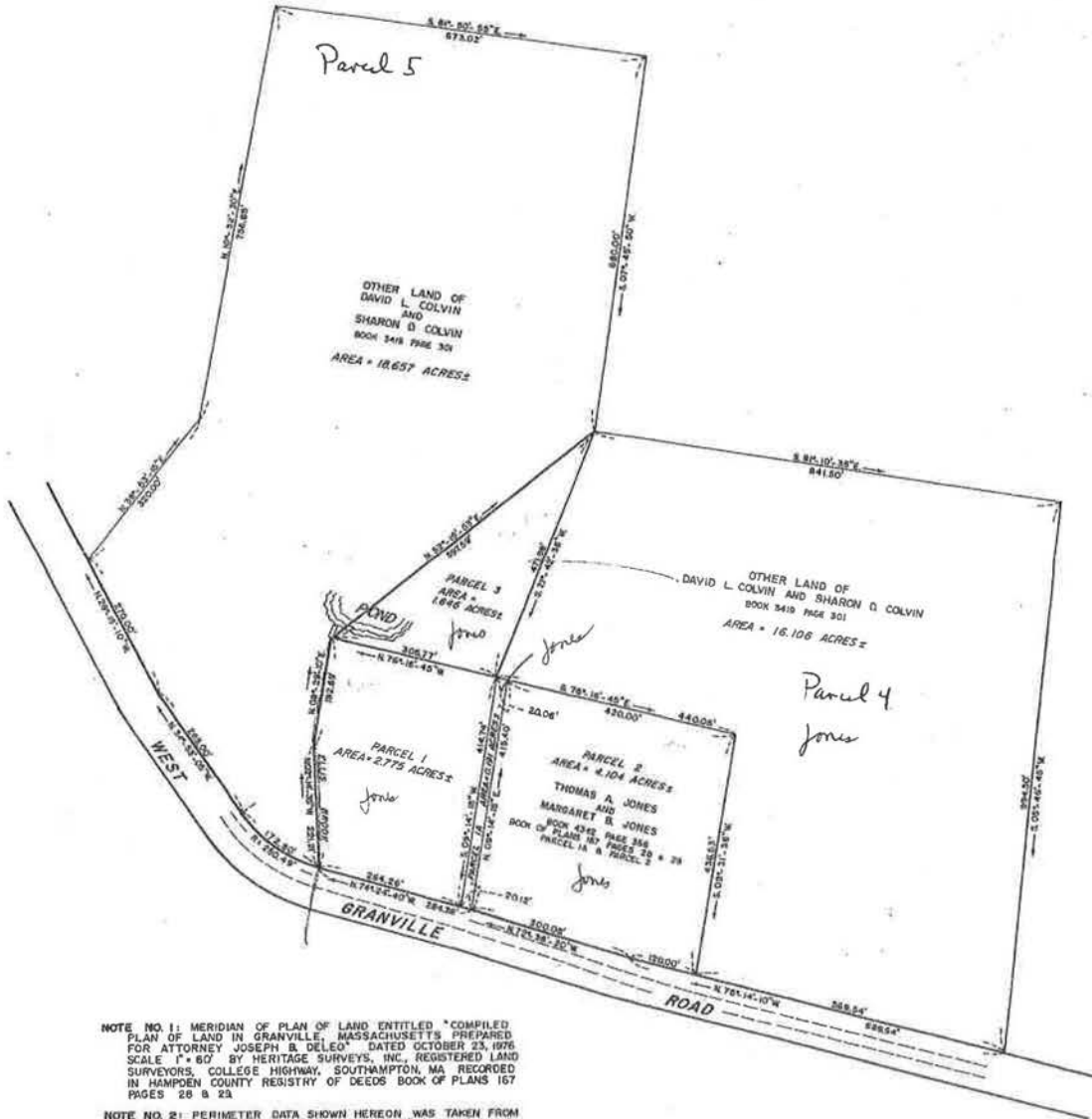


Original "Granville (Bedford) Center" and first town location.

Figure 5

RAUCHE ASSOCIATES
 REGISTERED LAND SURVEYORS
 200 WESTFIELD STREET
 WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS 01085
 TEL: 413-392-1100
 FAX: 413-392-1101
 www.rauchelandsurveyors.com

PLANS



NOTE NO. 1: MERIDIAN OF PLAN OF LAND ENTITLED "COMPILED PLAN OF LAND IN GRANVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS PREPARED FOR ATTORNEY JOSEPH B. DELO" DATED OCTOBER 23, 1976 SCALE 1" = 60' BY HERITAGE SURVEYS, INC., REGISTERED LAND SURVEYORS, COLLEGE HIGHWAY, SOUTHAMPTON, MA RECORDED IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS BOOK OF PLANS 167 PAGES 28 & 29.

NOTE NO. 2: PERIMETER DATA SHOWN HEREON WAS TAKEN FROM AN UNRECORDED PLAN OF LAND ENTITLED "PLAN OF LAND IN GRANVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS CONVEYED BY MARIE SHANNON-NESSY TO GUY I. GIBBONS" SCALE 1" = 60' DATED FEB 1951 BY PRATT, ANDREWS AND DUDLEY, SURVEYORS, AND IS NOT THE RESULT OF A FIELD SURVEY MADE ON THE GROUND BY THIS OFFICE.

NOTE NO. 3: PARCEL 1 AND PARCEL 3 TO BE CONVEYED FROM DAVID L. COLVIN AND SHARON D. COLVIN TO THOMAS A. JONES AND MARGARET B. JONES.

REFERENCES:
 PARCEL 1 - PORTION OF BOOK 3388 PAGE 288
 BOOK OF PLANS 187 PAGES 28 & 29
 PARCEL 3 - PORTION OF BOOK 3419 PAGE 301

REGISTRY OF DEEDS
 HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

RECEIVED
 10/21/2009
 10:11 AM
 10/21/2009
 10:11 AM
 10/21/2009
 10:11 AM

PLANNING BOARD
 GRANVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
 APPROVAL UNDER SUBDIVISION
 CONTROL LAW NOT REQUIRED.
 DATE OF DETERMINATION: 10/21/2009
 DATE OF ENGAGEMENT: 10/21/2009
 CHAIRMAN: [Signature]
 [Signature]

I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, FURTHERMORE, I CERTIFY THAT THIS SURVEY AND PLAN CONFORMS TO THE ETHICAL, PROCEDURAL, AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR THE PRACTICE OF LAND SURVEYING IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[Signature]
 REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR-NO 28007

PROJECT NO: 1365
 RESEARCH BY: J.R.
 FIELD SURVEY: J.R.
 DATE OF SURVEY: 10/21/2009
 CHECKED BY: J.R.
 APPROVED BY: J.R.
 DATE OF TAKEN: 10/21/2009

DRAWING TITLE
 DIVISION OF LAND SITUATED NORTHERLY OF WEST GRANVILLE ROAD
 TOWN OF GRANVILLE, COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
 PREPARED FOR
 DAVID L. COLVIN AND SHARON D. COLVIN
 OLD LYME, CONNECTICUT

SCALE 1" = 1200

REVISIONS
 NOTE DATE BY

SHEET NO. (1 OF 1)
 DRAWING NO. 20-1000-219200
 P.O. BOX 307, WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
 REG. NO. 89V-5

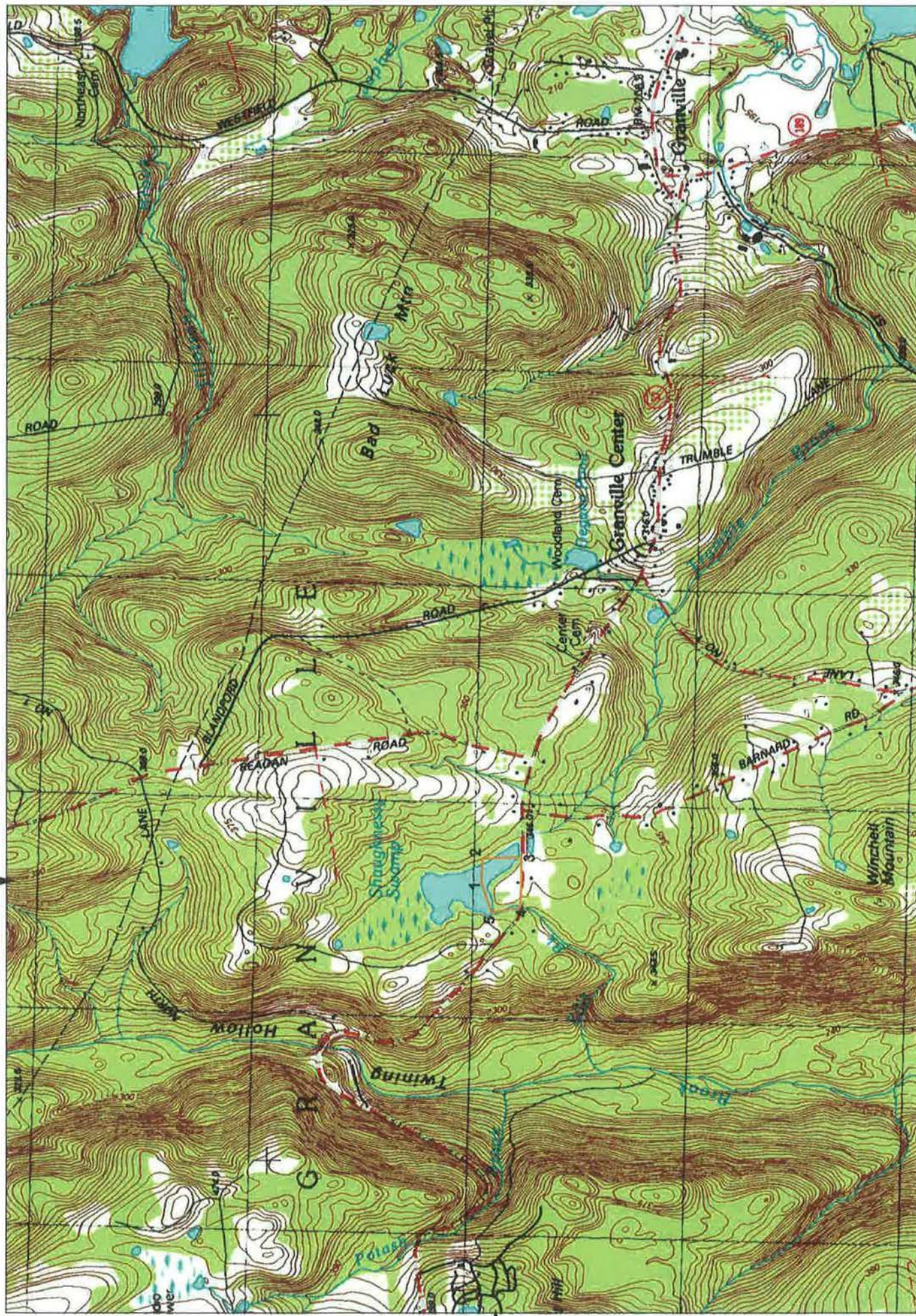
Figure 7



Figure 8

174

173



172

171









































May 22 118

14 taken

10112























































The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



June 18, 2018

Dr. Julie Ernst
Deputy Keeper
Acting Chief, National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Dr. Ernst:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:

John and Ruth Rose House, Granville (Hampden County), Massachusetts

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owner of the property was notified of pending State Review Board consideration 30 to 75 days before the meeting and was afforded the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Betsy Friedberg".

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

enclosure

cc: Thomas and Margaret Jones, Granville
Bonnie Parsons, consultant
Richard Pierce, Chair, Granville Planning Board
Chair, Granville Historical Commission
Richard Woodger, Chair, Granville Selectboard