



THE HISTORICAL TIMES

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Spring 2007

The 175th anniversary of Denison University

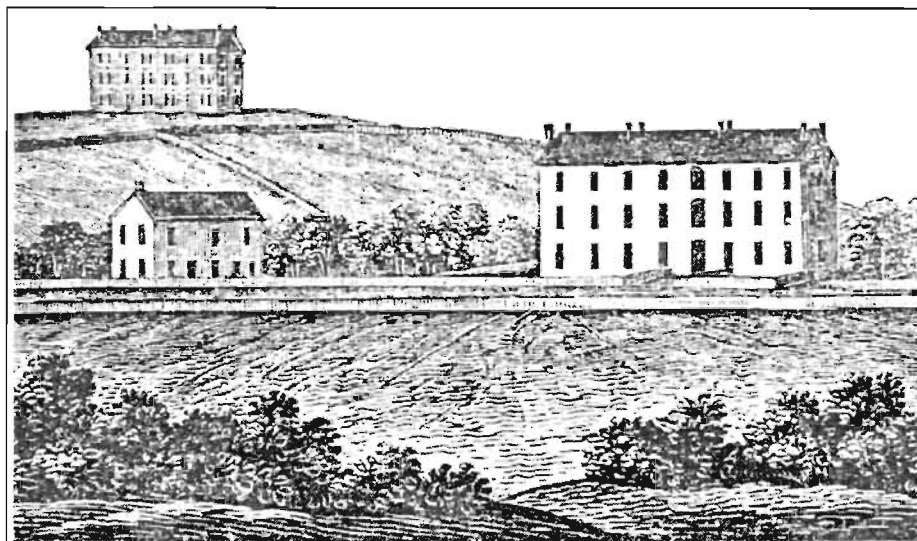
EDITOR'S NOTE Classes for the Granville Literary and Theological Institution began on December 13, 1831, one hundred and seventy-five years ago in December 2006. To help celebrate this event, the Denison University One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary Committee suggested the creation of a rendition of this institution's first fifty years. Using the talents of the "Mighty Denison Art Players," several persons central to the founding of what developed into Denison University made cameo appearances for this December celebration. This historical narrative was performed with visits by Jonathan Going, John Pratt, Charles Sawyer, Jerusha Gear, Jeremiah Hall, Samson Talbot, and Ellen Hayes. Francis W. Shepardson narrated the historical events in this reenactment. A cache of historical photographs was projected illustrating the early days of Denison, from the site on the farm on Columbus Road to the move to College Hill.

The Editorial Board for *The Historical Times* thought that the readers of this quarterly would be interested in this narrative account of a major institution so central to the history and development of the Village of Granville.

Francis Wayland Shepardson

I am Francis Wayland Shepardson, an alumnus of Denison University with the class of 1882. My family had long standing roots in Granville, and my Father was the Principal of what became Shepardson College for Women, located in today's Denison lower campus. I attended graduate school in history at Yale University: I returned to Denison as a young instructor, and when I went to the University of Chicago as an instructor in the History program. I also was closely associated with the administration of William Raney Harper, the founding president of the University of Chicago, who in his earlier days was the head of what became Doane Academy on the Denison campus.

I returned to Granville following my retirement from the



The Farm— the site of the first building of the Granville Literary and Theological Institution, the forerunner of Denison University.

University of Chicago. I was asked to write the Centennial History of Denison University in 1931, which I completed using many original historical documents. The following narrative accounts are based on my 1931 book about the first hundred years of Denison University. I was also one of the founders of the Granville Historical Society.



Going

Jonathan Going

Francis Shepardson: Among the founders of Denison, one person stands out — the Reverend Jonathan Going. His influence at the initial meeting of the Baptist Education Society in Lancaster in May 1831 was significant. The eventual plan and scope of what became Denison University was pretty much laid out because of Jonathan Going's persuasive arguments. Warm hearted, friendly,

gifted with a rare sense of humor, Jonathan Going was never too busy to counsel and to inspire others — yet one of his early students wrote later that Going was "a good adviser but a poor teacher!" Jonathan Going was a person for challenging tasks that

demanding vision and enthusiasm. He was one to launch noteworthy projects. He was a founder! In fact, Jonathan Going was the founder of three other midwestern colleges: Shurtleff College in Illinois, Franklin College in Indiana, and Kalamazoo College in southwestern Michigan. Going was also an original trustee of Amherst College.

Jonathan Going: I was born in Reading, Vermont, in 1786, and I graduated from Brown University in 1809. Following my Brown education, I became interested in the education of young men, especially those destined for the Baptist ministry. One of my students from Worcester, Mass., wrote of me: "He is not a man of small details but of bold conceptions." Another contemporary said that I was "a vast walking, magnetic machine, at every step giving off sparks through every pore of my skin, through every hair of my head, and through every muscle of my face!"

At the May 1831 meeting in Lancaster, I was instrumental in two major developments, both of which led to the growth of what later became Denison University. In the initial meetings discussing what later that year would become the Granville Literary and Theological Institution, I argued strongly that it was necessary that the curriculum be broad enough to cover sufficient background in the classical and scientific studies. I made the case that such work was indispensable for any sound program of education. In fact, I convinced the Baptist Education Society to adopt the following principle, which served as Article Two of the Constitution:

"The object of this society shall be to promote sound literature and science, including the literary and theological improvements of pious young men for the ministry."

What I proposed for the students at our new Ohio foundation was, as I later wrote: "to improve their minds in literature and science — to provide a broad, liberal course of studies comparable to that of the best schools of the day."

The second topic was a location for our new institution. I realized from conversations with others that in 1831, Granville was a thriving business center of some significance in the state of Ohio. Moreover, there was a moral revolution taking place under the leadership of the Congregational Minister, the Reverend Jacob Little. When Reverend Little arrived, in 1827, he wrote: "On the Sabbath the taverns were full, the house of God was almost empty!" The area around Granville had at least five distilleries; the average yearly consumption for each inhabitant — man, woman and child — was six gallons of corn whisky. But Reverend Little led a reform, which changed drastically this wayward state of affairs. After only four years, the small village of Granville appeared to us to be in a fair way to becoming a "Little Geneva" of the Calvinistic model.

In Lancaster, we were impressed with Granville's location and surroundings, by its commercial and industrial prospects, by the high moral and intellectual character of its citizens, and by the developing strength of its Baptist congregation.

And finally there was an excellent site available, a two hundred-acre farm southwest of the village on the Columbus Road, on a ridge overlooking the valley. Our Baptist friends in Granville



Shepardson

obtained an option upon this property and had begun a development drive to raise the \$3,300 needed. While Wooster and Frankfort in Ohio and Newport in Kentucky were interested in having the college be located in their villages, none of the offers approached the depth of Granville's offer. A vote was taken, and Granville received thirty of the thirty-three votes cast. The die was cast!

This was my role in the founding of the Granville Literary and Theological Institute. I did return to Granville in 1837, when John Pratt, who was the first president, resigned, and I assumed the presidency of the institution. I died in 1844, having suffered from the strenuous burdens of the office of the president.

John Pratt

Francis Shepardson: Once the founding goals and the site for the new institution were determined, the next item on the agenda was, of course, to acquire the services of a person capable of being a successful founding President, or the term used at the time, a "Principal." The search committee quite naturally turned to New England and to Brown University, located in Providence, Rhode Island, which was the oldest Baptist educational institution. In New England — more specifically at the Academy in South Reading, Massachusetts — the committee found a well-qualified Brown University alumnus, the Reverend John Pratt. Well educated, the young new Granville Principal prepared for college at Amherst Academy, and after studying in the Nation's capital for several years, transferred to Brown University, where he graduated as a member of the Class of 1827.

John Pratt: I was, I thought, too young to be the Principal of a new college in what we in New England then called "the West." I was only thirty-one years old when the Board of Trustees of the new Granville institution elected me to be its founding Principal. I did have some familiarity with the West, as I had studied during the 1828-1829 academic year at Transylvania College in



Pratt

Lexington, Kentucky. I then returned to New England to receive my divinity degree at the college in Newton, Massachusetts.

My contemporaries say that I am a quiet and unassuming individual, which is probably a correct account of my personality. However, I have been always deeply devoted to the cause of education, with special emphasis on the moral development of young persons and their acquisition of the necessary virtues in order to become enlight-

ened and active citizens in a secular world. My educational goal has been to marry virtue to learning.

This new institution in Granville was slow to develop. I received a letter from George Sedwick, an editor in Zanesville who served on the Baptist Education Committee. Brother Sedwick informed me that "we are, dear brother, struggling into existence." His letter contained more material on the difficulty in the establishment of this institution in Granville; Brother Sedwick asked if I might secure both funds and equipment for the fledgling institution. His letter goes on:

"We have no funds to appropriate to the purchase of a Library.

Apparatus, and so forth. It would assist us much, very much indeed, if some of our good brethren in and around Boston, who we verily believe, feel a deep interest in our prosperity, would give us a small donation in books, or any articles needed in our institution. It would be sensibly felt by us and we should thank God and take courage."

I went to work at this chore, and the Board of Trustees later wrote into the minutes of a meeting that I had "secured a few handsome donations in books to commence a Library, and also small sums of money for the purchase of some articles of Philosophical Apparatus."

Encumbered by these books and lots of baggage, I arrived in Granville on November 23, 1831. I soon discovered that what I had been told was a "retired, commodious and delightful establishment" about a mile southwest of the village would not be ready for either my wife or me or for the students. Nonetheless, we decided to begin the Institution at once, and use the Baptist Church and Meetinghouse, then situated on the northeast corner of the intersection of Cherry Street and West Broadway. The Executive Committee issued a circular announcing that classes would begin in Granville on December 13, 1831.



Sawyer

At 2:00 on that afternoon, I met for the first time with some twenty plus students, and the work of educating the young in Granville began in earnest. I continued as President and Principal until 1837, when because of ill health, I resigned from the office of the institution's leader. Yet I continued

as a Professor until the brink of the Civil War.

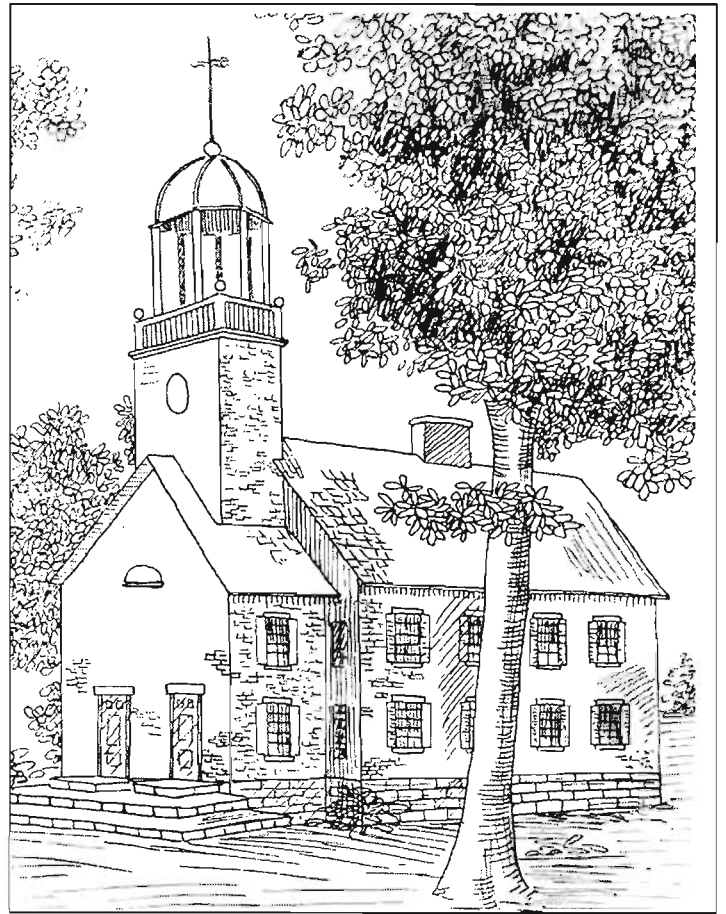
Charles Sawyer

Francis Shepardson: Charles Sawyer was instrumental in the founding of the Granville Literary and Theological Institution and also the first Baptist Seminary for young women in Granville, what later became the Young Ladies Institute and later still Shepardson College for Women. Charles Sawyer was a saddler by trade and he had set up shop in Granville in 1817. He had acquired substantial property and was deeply interested in furthering the cause of education in Granville.

Sawyer assisted in the purchase of the farm that was to become the first permanent home of the new college; he also purchased seven lots west of the Baptist Church where he would establish the new educational institution for women.

Charles Sawyer: I was a firm believer in education; and I helped with the founding of both the Baptist school for men and the second school, which was the institution for women.

We had difficulties in both of these tasks. You have heard Reverend John Pratt describe the poverty in which the Granville Literary and Theological Institution found itself. Yet we began the institution for young men on December 13, 1831. That first quarter, under the teaching skills of Principal Pratt, there were twenty-seven students in that inaugural class. They were indeed a motley group — many from Granville or Ohio — and only two from beyond Ohio — one from Boston and one from Connecticut. There was a wide range of ages — two were in their thirties, eight in their twenties, and eighteen under fifteen years of



Original Baptist Church

age. The young Principal was younger than two of his students. Five of the students were already "preachers," and only seven students were Baptists; another ten students were "just plain pious!" Only one student from this inaugural class, James Knox, would graduate, and that only ten years later with the Class of 1841. There were indeed retention worries.



Baily

Principal Pratt also worried about the health of the new Institution. He was concerned about enrollment. He wrote to Jonathan Going expressing his worries, and the preeminent cheerleader wrote back trying to encourage his Principal: "I like your spirit in favor of Ohio — Cultivate it!" Yet it was difficult during the first winter months when the winds would blast through the cracks in the Baptist Meetinghouse building; young Principal Pratt had his charges bring rags from home to stuff the cracks to

keep out the cold wind.

In the spring of the next year, over sixty students enrolled, and the makeshift classroom was jammed. Principal Pratt needed help in teaching, and finally in July 1832, Paschal Carter would arrive and take over the instruction in mathematics and science.

Things seemed to be going well. But a catastrophic event took place on one night in early May. The scourge of the nineteenth

century in Ohio was fire. A fire of undetermined origins broke out in the newly constructed building on the farm and reduced it to ashes. This was the first major crisis in the history of this new institution in central Ohio.

A less committed group would have thrown in the towel. But I contributed one hundred dollars on the spot and was instrumental in raising the funds to replace the building destroyed by fire. I continued to promote Granville as the location of our new educational institution.

In December 1832 — one year from the beginning of the Granville Literary and Theological Institution — the faculty and students moved to their new abode on the farm with the new buildings ready to begin the Winter Quarter.

Jerusha Gear

Francis Shepardson: We saw that Charles Sawyer was instrumental in the establishment of a seminary for women in Granville, which would be under the auspices of the Baptist Church. The Congregationalists had such a school already in existence, which was later called The Granville Female College.

Sawyer knew that the area was not yet up to accepting the concept of co-education. A year later, Oberlin College did blaze such an educational trail. Almost unaided, Charles Sawyer spearheaded the efforts to found the Granville Female Seminary, which evolved into the Young Ladies Institute.

Jerusha Gear: I am Jerusha Gear, and I am the spouse of an agent of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, who was in charge of raising money for the various causes supported by the Baptist Church. In December 1832, I assumed the position of temporary instructor for this new seminary founded on seven lots just west of the Granville Baptist Meetinghouse, which, as you know, was located at the intersection of Cherry Street and West Broadway in the Village of Granville. Mr. Sawyer, pretty much by himself, bought the property and financed the construction of a two-story frame building with a fifty-foot frontage on West Broadway. We announced our opening with the following circular, written by Mr. Sawyer himself:

“The Granville Female Seminary will commence its first quarter on the 17th instant, under the care and instruction of Mrs. Gear, recently from Middletown, Conn. Genteel boarding will be furnished to twenty young ladies, who may wish to board with their instructors, also at other places of the first respectability, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. Tuition per quarter of eleven weeks in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Composition, is \$3.00.

It is the design of the Trustees of the Granville Female Seminary, at the opening of the second quarter, to have an additional teacher who will instruct in painting and in all the branches taught in similar institutions in the West.”

Of course, this site is what today is known as the Lower Campus of Denison University. Following various financial problems, the Young Ladies Institute emerged, and this eventually became Shepardson College, which served as the women's coordinate college to Denison, then called Granville College. It was



Original building on the farm.

not until 1927 that Shepardson College and Denison University finally merged and became one educational institution.

Jeremiah Hall

Francis Shepardson: The third president of Denison, Silas Bailey, resigned under some duress in 1853. This was the time of what has been called “The Great Removal Issue,” which centered on whether the Baptist College should remain in Granville or move to another part of Ohio. Bailey sided with those in favor of the removal. This caused great consternation, and when the Trustees first voted on the issue, remaining in Granville received nine votes and removing the institution received eight votes. A second meeting of the Board took place in Cleveland, and here, under the leadership of Jeremiah Hall, the Board voted to stay in Granville, but this vote was conditional upon raising \$50,000 by the citizens of the area, which would demonstrate their commitment to keeping the academic institution in its midst.



Hall

Jeremiah Hall: When I was asked to assume the presidency of Granville College. I was serving as the Pastor of the Granville Baptist Church. My formal education consisted of theological training at the Newton Theological Institution. After some short stints as Pastor of several Vermont parishes. I moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where I was instrumental in the establishment of Kalamazoo College. So I knew something about higher education.

As a staunch citizen of Granville, I was concerned about the possibility of removing the college to another part of Ohio. A proposal was received from Lebanon, Ohio — near Cincinnati — to be the new home for the Baptist College. Their offer included a financial incentive of \$30,000. At the meeting in Cleveland with the Board of Trustees, I asked the Trustees not to forget the thoughtful words of John Pratt — the first president, who remained as a long time professor following his presidential term — insisting on the value of the college to Granville and of Granville to the college. I proposed that if the Granville community might raise \$50,000, this should serve as the village and township's commitment to supporting the college. The Trustees accepted this proposal. President Bailey then tendered his resignation, since his last years as president were tethered to the proposition that in



Gear

order to save the college, it needed to move to another location.

The second principal item on my agenda was the moving of the site of the college from the College Farm southwest of the village to a site within the confines of the village itself. This we did in 1854. We acquired the land on top of what has become known as "College Hill," and we began the deliberations on how best to use this new site. We moved the building from the top of the ridge on the farm — often referred to as "The Old Frame" — to the new site in the village and placed it roughly where Herrick Hall stands today. We also began the construction of a new brick building on the campus, which later became known as "Marsh Hall," and it stood near the middle of what is today the academic quad. They tell me that there is a plaque there now that indicates the site of this historic building.

Lastly, I was able to secure a \$10,000 donation to the college from a Baptist farmer who lived just north of Zanesville. For a number of years, the Trustees had a proposal in their files that should a person contribute ten thousand dollars to the college, the college would be named after the donor. Of course — you've guessed it — the donor's name was William Denison. There were three legal names for this institution: The Granville Literary and Theological Institution in 1832, Granville College in 1845, and Denison University in 1856.



Talbot

Higher Education that a college had to take its namesake to court in order to receive all of the funds promised.

Quite frankly, all of this activity wore me down. I tendered my resignation in 1860, but the Trustees asked that I continue; I agreed, but by 1863 I did need to resign from the onerous duties of office.

Samson Talbot

Francis Shepardson: Jeremiah Hall, under the throes of depression and exhaustion, resigned from the position of President of Denison University in the midst of the War Between the States. He had seen the small college in Granville at probably its lowest ebb since its founding in 1831. President Hall resolved the removal issue, assisted in securing an endowment for the struggling college, oversaw the donation that changed the name from Granville College to Denison University, and orchestrated the move of the institution from the ridge southwest of the village — along the unmeasured mile of unmeasured mud! — to its present

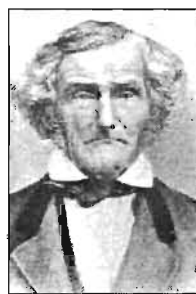


Campus in 1860.

location on College Hill overlooking the village of Granville.

A member of the Board of Trustees of the college when Jeremiah Hall resigned in 1863 was a young Baptist minister from Dayton, Samson Talbot. Talbot was born in Ohio and had graduated from Granville College in 1851. Upon Jeremiah Hall's resignation in June 1863, the Board of Trustees immediately turned to one of their own and asked him to assume the reins of leadership of the struggling college.

Samson Talbot: Like the first Principal of the Granville Literary and Theological Institution, John Pratt, I regarded myself as too young to assume such a lofty and demanding position. I was only thirty-five years old. Yet I thought that my alma mater called with an urgency, and as a loyal alumnus, I could not but heed the call to assume the leadership of Denison University, even though we were in the midst of the Civil War. This war between the North



Denison

and the South was especially detrimental to small colleges, because so many of the young men were called to defend the union. Enrollment at Denison had nearly collapsed, there was little funding to continue in operation, and the faculty were nearly penniless. Some colleges did not make it through this terrible time of soul wrenching on the part of the United States; our sister college in Somerset, St. Joseph's College, closed in 1861 never to reopen.

When the Trustees extended the invitation that I become the next president of Denison, I told them that I would accept the position only on the condition that "they would promise to stand by me." That they did, and immediately the Trustees formed an endowment committee, which my predecessor, Jeremiah Hall, agreed to chair; this committee was charged with the task of raising \$50,000 immediately. The money finally started to come into our college coffers. In 1864, a new campaign

was begun with \$100,000 as the target, and this sum was raised by 1867. I was determined to provide adequate salary for the faculty. While I do not regard myself as a “bricks and mortar man,” nonetheless the college did need more space for instruction. We undertook the construction of a brick building, which would be the second brick academic building on the new site of the campus on College Hill above the Village of Granville. We called this “The New Brick,” and it stands on the site of what later became Blair Knapp Hall. In 1910, the “New Brick” became known as Talbot Hall, and served the students and faculty with distinction for nearly a century.

One distinguished member of my Board of Trustees was John D. Rockefeller, who as a Baptist from Cleveland, contributed handsomely to the financial campaigns of our Granville institution. One historian later wrote that after the \$100,000 endowment campaign was seen to be successful, there was no longer any room for doubt regarding the permanence of our Granville institution.

As president, I tried to maintain my broad range of intellectual interests. During the last years of the Civil War, I taught many of the courses in the college in addition to serving as the president. I always tried to be an independent thinker, and it was to the study of Geology that I found most pleasure.

Yet all of these labors wore me out, and my health began to fail; I had worked beyond the limit of my physical endurance. I passed on to my eternal reward while visiting Newton Centre, Massachusetts; I was only forty-five years of age. I understand that today there exists a “Samson Talbot Breakfast Club” on the campus and that the new Denison Biology Building has been named in my honor. I am delighted to be so remembered by my alma mater in the twentieth-first century.

Ellen Hayes

Francis Shepardson: Probably the most important woman with Granville roots in the 19th century was Ellen Hayes. While she did not attend Denison, she was an alumna of the sister Women's College in Granville. The Granville Female College. Ellen graduated shortly after the Civil War. She next went to Oberlin and studied science and mathematics. Following her study there, Ellen received an appointment at Wellesley College, where she had a distinguished career as an instructor and a scientist.

The Granville Female College was, so several historians maintain, the first educational institution for women west of the Allegheny Mountains. It began in 1827, four years before the Granville Literary and Theological Institution. While its original classrooms were in the small frame Doctor's office then located on the recent site of the Granville Public Library, in 1833 its first permanent home was constructed, which is now called the Old Academy Building, located at the southwest corner of the South Main and Elm Street intersection. In 1836, a new, larger edifice was constructed, on what is now the site of the Granville Inn. When it was finished, it was said to be the largest frame building in Ohio. The Granville Female College closed in 1898, having



Hayes



Thresher Hall, 1870

served the educational needs and aspirations of women for nearly three quarters of the nineteenth century.

Ellen wrote textbooks in calculus and geometry, wrote science essays, and discovered a minor planet while undertaking astronomical research at the University of Virginia. Ellen also had a deeply held social conscience; she was the first woman to run for any major elective office when she sought the position of Secretary of State in Massachusetts. This was before the granting of the voting rights to women. She also served time in jail for her support of the rights of working women. Ellen wrote a marvelous narrative account of her growing up in Granville, “Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles.”

Ellen Hayes: I have deep roots in Granville, where I was born in 1851. My grandmother as a babe in arms came across the Allegheny Mountains from Granville, Massachusetts with the original Granville, Ohio settlers in 1805. I grew up in the red brick house on the Newark-Granville Road that is next to Clear Run, which is the stream that today runs through the Granville Golf Course.

I enrolled in the Granville Female College; this was an epiphany for me, as I learned how to handle difficult concepts, especially in mathematics. I took the learning skills from the Granville Female College with me to Oberlin, and then to Wellesley College, where I taught generations of women scholars for nearly forty years.

My political activities in Boston did not endear me to the conservative, strait-laced Trustees of Wellesley College. They did not appreciate my working for the dispossessed young working women in Boston. I was arrested several times and incarcerated in the Boston jails. When I retired from Wellesley College, the Trustees saw fit not to grant me that normal title of “Professor Emerita” of the college. I guess I was a constant thorn in their sides! But it was worth it — they needed to understand the indigni-

ties that young working women suffered in the last part of the century.

But this is a remembrance of Granville. In my later years, several months before I died in 1930, I reflected on the most important teacher in my young life as a student, Mr. William Kerr, the Head of the Granville Female College. Here are several of my written reflections on the importance of the conversations that Mr. Kerr had with our class some sixty-five years ago:

He spoke of the joy of acquiring knowledge, the possible riches in the life of the mind, the high superiority of these unseen treasures over material goods that men strive for. His words were utterly free from cant or platitude; we felt their genuine quality, their forthright sincerity. I was much the youngest student of the three; this geometry experience was probably in the year 1865 when I was barely fourteen. I never knew how my classmates were affected by these talks; but Mr. Kerr's words sank deep into my mind and the determination found root there that if what this teacher said was true I would keep on; I would learn more of geometry and kindred subjects. If during a long life I have had the happiness and privilege of leading gallant companies of students along the not wholly easy mathematical trail in the study of the stars, I trace the beginning of that work back to a little class-room in the Granville Female College where a teacher of no ordinary power set my feet in the path which they were to follow. My acknowledgment of this debt becomes an affirmation of lifelong loyalty to the school and the teacher.

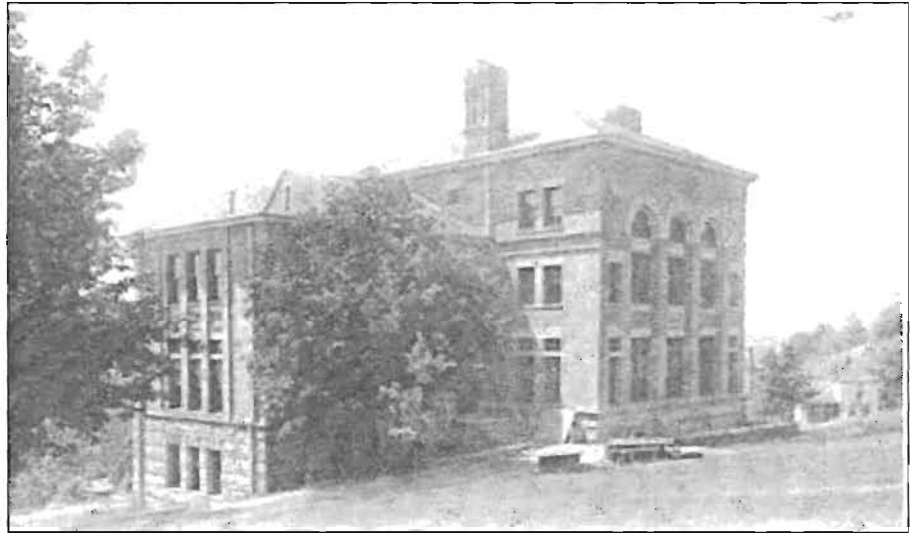
I am delighted to remember Mr. William Kerr — and all of my other Granville instructors — who labored so effectively that the Granville Female College would have an honorable place among Ohio Schools.

Concluding Comments

Francis Shepardson: This narrative is based primarily on my 1931 centennial history of my alma mater, "Denison University: 1831-1931." It covers in some detail the first fifty years of this educational institution in Granville, which time period has been the focus of this narrative. While the university prospered in the first quarter of the twentieth century, the early years of stress, frugality and near impoverishment must not be forgotten. It is on the backs of such industrious and committed men as Jonathan Going, John Pratt, Jeremiah Hall and Samson Talbot that Denison University was able to survive during turbulent and tumultuous times. That Denison is here in what is now the twenty-first century is due to their dedication and perseverance.

Anthony J. Lisska
Maria Theresa Barney Professor of Philosophy
Denison University

AUTHOR'S NOTE: This text was written and developed from various historical sources. The principal text consulted was Francis Shepardson's 1931 centennial history of Denison.



Barney Davis Hall

Shepardson's historical account, while not a smoothly written nor evenly flowing narrative, nonetheless contains copies of most of the major documents that pertain to the first one hundred years of Denison University. Hence it is undeniably a rich historical treasure for those interested in the history of this Granville educational institution.

This narrative printed here originally was written for the Denison event celebrating the one hundred seventh-fifth anniversary of the first classes of the institution, which were held on December 13, 1831.

The "Mighty Denison Art Players":

- Cast in order of appearance:
Jonathan Going: Tom Martin
John Pratt: Jon Bridge
Charles Sawyer: Lou Middleman
Jerusha Gear: Sue Davis
Jeremiah Hall: Greg Sharkey
Samson Talbot: Tom Schultz
Ellen Hayes: Laura Bracken
Francis W. Shepardson (the Narrator): Tony Lisska
Chelsea Royce Mikula, (Denison '07) developed the Power Point Presentation.

<p>THE YEAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO TERMS OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS EACH.</p>	
<p>Vacations.</p>	
<p>From Commencement, second wednesday in August, six weeks. From the third wednesday in February, four weeks.</p>	
<p>Expenses for a term.</p>	
Tuition,	\$10.00
Board, washing, room, furniture and fuel,	27.00

Expenses at Denison, 1835

New history trunk program a hit with third graders

The Granville Historical Society's first historical trunk program was presented to eight third-grade classes at Granville Elementary School during the week of April 16- 20. Approximately 200 students and their teachers viewed a slide show entitled "Growing Up in Granville before the Civil War," then were introduced to the items from the trunk, followed by time for close-up examination of the items, questions and discussion.

The presentation of the trunk program was a rewarding culmination of a year of planning.

In 2006, the society received from the Granville Foundation a grant of \$2,400 for the creation of historical trunks to enrich the study of local history for students in our schools. In Ohio, the third-grade curriculum in Social Studies emphasizes the local community, so the first trunk program was designed for this age level.

Becky Clarke, Cynthia Cort, and Jody Weaver Chiles worked on the project. The theme chosen for the first trunk was the life of a child in early Granville. The committee decided that the best source of material for its purpose was "Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles" by Ellen Hayes. Its subtitle was used as the title of Trunk Program #1. Since we were aiming at an audience of 8- and 9-year-olds, the information in this book was excellent. Ellen Hayes was born in Granville in 1851 and writes about her life and the community when she was a child. Volume III of the Granville History books, "Images Past

and Present," offered a wealth of pictures and information to add to this. Theresa Overholser provided us with any pictures we requested.

It was recognized that most of the items for the trunks would need to be purchased. It is important that the items in the trunk be authentic, whenever possible, and be items of a type that would have been used in Granville.

In the summer, Lance and Becky Clarke spent an entire day at an antiques mall, selecting items that filled two huge boxes. (A prediction was made on that day that the chamber pot would be the star item for a third-grade audience, and it was.) Reproduction items were bought at a Civil War re-enactment, a cloth doll was snatched up at a church bazaar (paid for), and interested people have contributed objects. The generous funding allows the committee to continue to acquire items to improve the first trunk and plan for the next one.

Cynthia and Becky decided on the content of the program, organizing it based on text, pictures, and the items we have. Bill Holloway created a slide show used to begin the trunk presentation. Bill has now created a DVD version, which has music selected by Jane Holloway. Narration has been added. Items from the trunk and the DVD presentation are on display in the museum.

The students have written and said that they loved the program. Those involved with the program say it has certainly been fun and they look forward to next year.

Schilling is Society's new president

Don Schilling was elected president of the Granville Historical Society at its annual business meeting May 19. Also elected were Tom Martin as vice president, Charles A. Peterson as secretary and Alex Galbraith as treasurer.

Named to the Society's Board of Managers for three-year terms were Maggie Brooks, Theresa Overholser and Louis Middleman. Outgoing president Lance Clarke and Anne Aubourg were elected to fill the remaining two years of two vacant seats, and Carla Beckerley was named to fill the remaining year of another vacant seat.

The annual business meeting concluded with an entertaining reenactment of a temperance meeting.



THE HISTORICAL TIMES

Celebrating its 21st year of publication by
The Granville Historical Society

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