



THE HISTORICAL TIMES

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Celebrating Granville's Bicentennial 1805 - 2005

February 2005

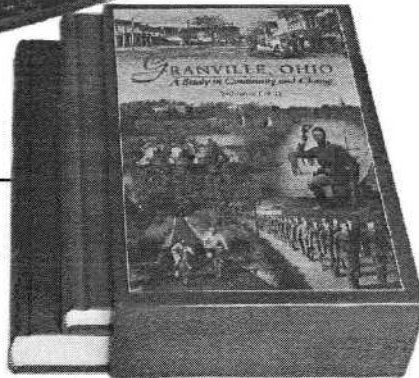


Photo by Bill Holloway

Stories of courage, character, and compassion fill the pages of the new Granville history books. This issue of *The Times* features a selection from the first of our three volumes.



Message from the President

Happy Birthday Granville! With this first anniversary year issue, *The Historical Times*, in publication since 1986, is making a fresh start. First, know that the newsletter will be published regularly in February, May, August, and November. Occasionally, and especially this year, special issues may appear in addition to the four regular issues. Also, the *Times* will strive to keep members up to date with news and happenings within the Society and its museums. You'll notice several news pages this issue. The Granville Historical Society, now in its 120th year, has long recorded and preserved the events and people of Granville, Ohio. This anniversary year, we recognize the accomplishments of the Society and will work for excellence in all that we do. We hope you enjoy this issue and those to come.

---Lance Clarke

Granville's big historical moment was a riot! ...or was it?

This issue of *The Historical Times* brings to our readership the compelling historical debate on the exact nature of what has been called "The Great Granville Riot." These discussions emanated from the written history of Granville for the 2005 history narrative, the first of our three volumes.

Kevin Bennett's account of the Granville Riot suggests that the generally accepted historical interpretation is exaggerated: such exaggeration, Kevin argues, is the result of the Abolitionist writings of the account that became part of the historical fabric of the times. Thomas Martin, on the other hand, provides selections from nineteenth-century writers giving what they take to be first hand, unexaggerated reports of the major events of the day. Finally, Kevin, relying on letters that appeared later in the century and thus

unknown by earlier historians, responds to that he still takes to be the traditional but inaccurate account of the earlier writers.

The most recent account of the Granville Riot is found in Ann Hagedorn's recently published book. *Beyond the River: The untold Story of the Heroes of the Underground Railroad* (2002). Ms. Hagedorn's narrative concerns the Underground Railroad in Ohio, based primarily in Ripley on the northern bank of the Ohio River southeast of Cincinnati. Part of her story concerns the events in Granville on that April day in 1836. The editors have chosen to present this debate not only for its historical significance but also to indicate the possibility of divergent interpretations of historical events. Searching for causes of events is difficult enough: the search is even more difficult when the facts themselves are open to challenge. The editors trust that readers of *The Historical Times* will enjoy and profit from this excursion into historical methodology.

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Annals Bennett

Planning the 1836 Granville Abolitionist Convention

Noted Abolitionist speaker Timothy Weld, after completing a mission in Granville, proceeded to other locations in Licking County, attracting large crowds and winning many adherents. He then went on to Putnam, the village opposite Zanesville where the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society was formally organized. During these proceedings it was determined that a statewide convention of Abolitionist delegates should be held in Granville the following spring. Once this news became widely known, resistance to the proposed meeting immediately galvanized within the community. In October 1835 a group of influential citizens met to review the situation and take steps to prevent the gathering. A later meeting held at the Methodist Church adopted a series of nine resolutions. While affirming their belief in freedom of speech for all parties, the resolutions further provided that:

We consider discussions which from their nature tend to inflame the public mind-to introduce discord and contention in the neighborhoods, churches, and literary institutions, and put in jeopardy the lives and property of our fallow citizens-to be at variance with all rules of moral duty

!D consider slavery to be a great and growing evil and would rejoice to see a judicious and constitutional system of measures for its ultimate abolition in vigorous and successful operation: however we are of the opinion that the measures of the immediate Abolitionists, by alarming the fears of the slave-holders and exciting their opposition to everything that looks toward emancipation, are calculated to strengthen and rivet the chains of the slaves and perpetuate their bondage.

We deplore the immoderate language of the immediate Abolitionists when they denounce southerners as man-stealers and publish aggravated representations of their depravity selfishness and cruelty in treatment of the slaves.

Reflecting racial attitudes of the period, they went on to say that:

The desire expressed by some Abolitionists that Negroes might be elevated to a place of equality with white people is utterly vain and delusive. The plans and measures of the American Colonization Society meet with our high approval. The unwillingness of the blacks of this country to emigrate to Africa is one of the strongest evidences of that degradation while resident among the whites.

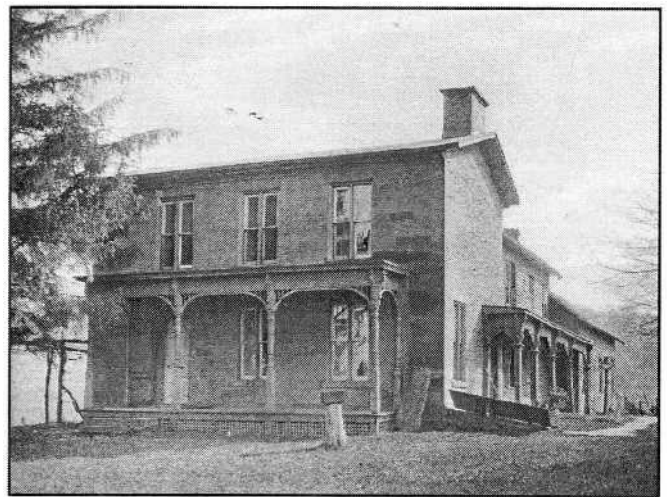
Not satisfied with this pronouncement of local opinion, an official proclamation signed by Mayor Elias Fassett, Judge Samuel Bancroft, the village council, and sixty-nine other leading citizens was published in the Newark *Gazette*. In direct terms, it warned the Abolitionists that their presence was most unwelcome in Granville and that the si^eners intended to use all legal means to prevent the convention from taking place within village limits. ^ylotis-ated either by a desire to avoid disruptive activities or by a loathing of the abolition movement and its radical tenets, it seems clear that at this juncture a large majority of the local community was not well disposed towards the Abolitionists.

The Abolitionist Delegates Come to Granville

Despite the official "warning," the Abolitionist delegates descended on Granville as planned on April 27, 1836, for their two-day convention. Not surprisingly, they were prevented [from meeting inside the village; they gathered instead at a large barn waned by Ashley Bancroft just outside the northern limits on the road to Mt. Vernon. The delegates nicknamed the bam the "Hall of Freedom_" and a crowd estimated at over three hundred Pilled the haymows and rafters. In addition to the delegates, there were numerous observers from the local area, including a number of young students from the Granville Female Academe.' The convention attracted Abolitionist leaders of national prominence such as John Rankin and Judge James Birnev, who represented the Cincinnati contingent. Birnev was later the Presidential Candidate for the anti-slavery Liberty Parry in the elections of 1840 and 1844 (in the latter election he diverted enough votes in several key states from the Whig candidate, Henry Clay, to throw the election to James Polk). By that time he had openly rejected the tenets of disunion and emancipation by force and instead advocated resort to the political process to effect change. The Granville delegates included Dr. William Bancroft_ Joseph Linnet, Jared Bancroft, Edwin Wright, William Wright, Joseph Langdon, Joseph Weeks, Orlando Thrall, and two Granville College students, William Whitney and Samuel White Jr.

While the convention pursued its business, during the second day the village began to fill with men from as far away as Mt. Vernon and Croton who were united in their distaste for the "outside agitators" and for the convention delegates' advocacy of illegal, forcible action to immediately free the slaves. Estimated to number several hundred_ they milled about the village, supposedly marching up and down Broadway to the music of a fiddle.

Tiring of marchin^g, they gathered around impromptu speakers denouncing the Abolitionists as "sowers of disunion," the audience made more receptive to the harangues by a barrel of free whiskey provided and strategically placed by a local supporter in front of



The Ashley Bancroft Rouse where the Abolitionists held their April 1836 meeting.
-Photo from Granville Historical Society Archives

Boardman's Tavern.' Lacking any real organization or leadership_ it appears that apart from some hold talk, NO concerted effort was undertaken to march upon and disrupt the nearby Abolitionist convention. Local authority was also noticeably musing, as Mayor Fasset chose to be absent that day: and village officials had provided no help for the sole law enforcement official. Constable Alpheus Aver.

As the local crowd was working itself up in the village, the Abolitionist element was also girding for possible confrontation. Already on notice through the "official warning" that their reception would be frosty, their nerves were undoubtedly frayed even further by the knowledge of an ugly incident the previous evening involving a gang of local rowdies who harassed some local Abolitionists meeting at the Howe Schoolhouse south of the village on Lancaster Road. they pelted the building with eggs and allegedly broke a window with a stone. Responding to the disruption, a number of the Abolitionists went outside, and a brief scuffle ensued. In any event, the participants at the Convention were not pacifists and undertook to secure the perimeter of the Bancroft property to exclude any unfriendly- parties. A sympathetic local businessman contributed a wagonload of hoop poles; when cut in two they made a formidable cudgel for use in any affray. Similar to the situation in the village, the Convention audience's fer'or was being whipped up by various speakers calling for action to end the evils of slavery and brimming with the righteousness of their cause.

The Beginnings of the Granville Riot

Thus, when the convention adjourned in the early afternoon of April 28', the stage was set for a confrontation. As the delegates prepared to leave the Bancroft farmstead, they discussed escorting the 30-40 students and teachers back to the dormitory premises of the Granville Female Academy_ at the western end of the village.' While this suggestion has been considered by numerous historians as motivated by a gentlemanly concern for the young ladies' safety, the facts and human nature argue otherwise. While there had undoubtedly been some altercations and harassment of the Abolitionists, they were relatively minor and apparently caused no serious injuries. The record is also noticeably absent of any assaults upon female adherents. this would have been consistent with the mores of the tirre. Nor is there any evidence to suggest that the ladies from the Female Academy, undoubtedly well known by locals, would have been the focus of any ill will. So the decision to "escort" the ladies in a military-type formation armed with cudgels through the midst of an unfriendly crowd almost certainlt seems to have been designed to provoke a confrontation.

If the Abolitionists were spoiling for a fight. they were not to be disappointed. With the young ladies flanked by the male participants. several hundred marched down what is now North Pearl Street_ then turned west onto Broadway. The local crowd, surprised at this

unexpected show of force and deliberate disregard of the official Yarning to stay out of the village, at first did nothing but congregate along Broadway to watch. As the Abolitionists passed through the business district, a few eggs were tossed, and those who had imbibed freely of the whisky at Boardman's Tavern began heckling and making catcalls. At that juncture the Abolitionists attempted to direct their march onto the sidewalk, now filled with increasingly angry spectators. They were blocked by the mass and forced back in the street. It was reported that someone yelled, "let's egg the squaw's." followed quickly by some eggs and other refuse being hurled at the marchers. At the same time, a scuffle broke out at the head of the procession when an unidentified assailant pushed

*If the Abolitionists were
spoiling for a fight,
they were not to be
disappointed.*

several marchers into the ditch. Pandemonium ensued, but just what occurred over the next half-hour is subject to dispute. What seems certain is that the more agTressively inclined in both groups engaged in small scuffles_ with fists flying, much pushing, blows administered by canes and cudgels, wrestling in the streets and yards near the village center-and eggs, refuse, and abusive language tossed liberally about. Most of the crowd and female students

probably scampered away for safety from the disturbance. Hearing the confusion. Constable Aver- tried to restore order but was unceremoniously yanked off his horse and reportedly- beat a hasty retreat. The town magistrate. the venerable Elias Gilman_ entered the scene and tried to cow the crowd into submission by reading the Riot Act. Whether out of regard for his safety or in defiance of his authority, a number of locals shouted him down, and a vblage resident, George Case, ordered him to go home. that "he had no business there." Gilman appears to have accepted this advice with alacrity.

Those delegates on horseback or riding in wagons brought up the tail end of the Abolitionist procession. Although it appears that these participants were spared any direct assault, they too were the target of some rotten eggs. A particular target was the prominent Abolitionist Jud^{se} Birney_ who after some verbal encounters wide angry locals rode out of town in as slow and dignified manner as possible while being heckled and targeted by a number of badly aimed eggs. With that the activity tapered off, the injured sought care. and a degree of normalcy returned to the village streets_ no doubt hastened by a vi^{erous} spring thunderstorm. So ended the "Great Riot" of Granville.

Reporting on the Riot

The days following saw extensive newspaper coverage of the event and the publication of an Abolitionist pamphlet, *ranville Mobocracy Exposed*. Like today's special interest groups, the Abolitionists were keenly aware of the power of creating a sympathetic image and shaping their story throu^{gh} the written w ord Future accounts by historians and recollections of several of the participants gave a rather romanticized, one-sided depiction of the incident. The Abolitionists came off as the aggrieved victims,

who defended themselves only when the physical safety of young women was threatened by a mob of drunken hooligans. It should be noted, however, that only Abolitionist accounts were available and used to tell the story. After the negative press reaction, perhaps, those locals opposed to the Abolitionist movement were too ashamed or cowed to offer their own version. By the time the early historical accounts were written, many observers had simply passed on or moved away. It is also noteworthy that the two original historical accounts accepted at face value by later historians were authored by an ardent Abolitionist and by the direct descendant of another.

A dispassionate analysis of the available evidence suggests a somewhat different story consistent with the contemporary accounts of Pastor Jacob Little and Julia Wright, a student participant from the Granville Female Academy. No Abolitionist Little was nonetheless opposed to slavery. To both observers it was a brief and insignificant affair with no serious injuries. Even Judge Burney, in an account written the day after the "Riot," minimized the level of the unrest by observing that only one of the Abolitionists sustained any injury worth mentioning and that none

of the eggs directed at him had hit. Nonetheless, to this day the legend of the Riot is a jealously guarded bit of Granville history, long considered the most colorful and exciting event to occur in this quiet, conservative village. It is a case of how with the passage of time, colorful legend has become fact.

Kevin Bennett.

Granville Historical Society

Notes

Their presence was probably due more to the pronounced abolitionist views of their principal. It's Bridges, than to firm political conviction on the students part. She later married a leading local abolitionist.

2 The Tavern was located at the present site of Taylor I Drugs, at the northeast corner of Prospect and Broadway in downtown Granville.

3 The dormitory site was a brick house on Nest Broadwen midway between it fitlberry and Cherry Streets. It is still standing and recently underwent extensive restoration. The Academy building- itself sat on the present site of the Granville Inn.

Three other accounts of the Granville Riot

Thomas Martin's Rejoinder

In his analysis, Kevin Bennett refers to two articles that have to date provided the standard version of the Granville Riot, both written from an Abolitionist perspective. The following accounts of the riot are included to show the variety of interpretations historians can bring to the same event.

The Bancroft Narrative

The first account, a brief piece published in 1912 by Hubert Howe Bancroft-in whose father's barn the Abolitionists held their meeting-touches briefly on the riot: it reads in part:

[There came to our town certain zealous men to hold an anti-slavery convention. the first in central Ohio. The use of the church in which town meetings were held. being refused for the purpose. my father offered his barn. a nice new one, and as yet unfilled with hay, which was gladly accepted. All went well until the meetings were over. Then as the chief speakers on their horses were slowly wending their way out of town, a one-horse wagon filled with had men and had eggs was seen fillon'ing them. Notwithstanding the vile odors which filled the air, and the slimy substance dripping from men and horses, not the faintest shade of annoyance was seen on the faces of the strangers; not the slightest increase of pace was discernible.

They went on their way. these early Ohio martyrs. nonetheless true though tamer perhaps than the fiery I,ndell Phillips, who shouted down his Boston audiences.

Howe's 1846 Narrative

The second account normally cited is Henry Howe's depiction of the riot, which was written ten years after it occurred; indeed, this has been the general basis for subsequent retelling of the riot. It first appeared in Howe's 1846 edition of *Historical Collections of Ohio* and is reprinted here with only minor editorial modifications. Bennett is skeptical of Howe's version of the events that followed the adjournment of the Abolitionist convention in the Bancroft barn. The group's departure from the barn and Howe's telling of subsequent events follows:

*The abolitionists quietly assembled and proceeded with their business. [It was sent to them that if they did not adjourn by a given time. they would be assailed. They determined on **Bancroft**, with a log-chain, secured the gate leading to the barn, thus making it necessary for assailants to scale the fence. a load of hoop-poles was brought from James Langdon cooper-shop; each one was cut in two, affording an abundant supply of shillelaghs in case of necessity*

At 2 p.m.. the Convention had finished its business and adjourned sine die. In the meanwhile, the mob had gathered in the village. at the corner of Prospect and Broad streets, and were prepared to meet the members of the Convention as they came up the street in procession, with the ladies' school of Misses Grant and Bridges (which had suspended for the day to attend the Convention) in the centre.

The two crowds came in collision. A part of the mob gave way and allowed the procession to move partially through its outskirts; but the mass of them resisted. and the procession was crowded into the middle of the street. As the excitement increased, the mob began to hoot and cry for Samuel White and William Whitney-abolition lecturers conspicuous among the escort.

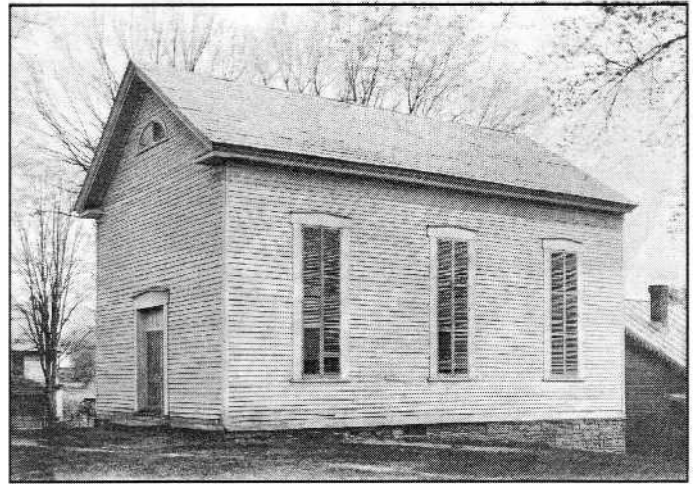
The procession closed in together and quickened their pace as the mob pressed upon them. One prominent citizen was heard to shout: "Egg the squaws!" Eggs and other missiles began to fly. Efforts were made to trip the ladies in the procession.

Near the centre of the town a student of the college and a lady he was escorting were pushed into a ditch. Hastening to place the lady among friends, the student returned, found his assailant, and knocked him down. This incident precipitated a general free fight. The student made a gallant fight, laying several of the mob in the dust before he was overpowered by numbers. At the rear of the procession a furnace man got an abolitionist down and was pounding him unmercifully, when a citizen interfered, crying, "Get off you're killing him!" "Why," said the man, "I s'posed I'd got to kill him, and he ain't dead yet!" and he gave him another blow. A little farther on. several of the mob had laid hands on two of the young ladies. Citizens endeavored to hold back the mob and protect them until they could reach places of safety, when one of them sank to the ground from fright, but soon gained courage enough to flee to a place of refuge.

The march had changed to the double-quick and almost a rout, But the ladies all reached places of safety. as did most of the men.

Individual abolitionists were caught and assaulted. Eggs were thrown and there was more or less personal injury. Mr. Anderson, the constable, came upon the scene of action on horseback, and sought to use his authority. He was very unceremoniously dragged from his horse and treated with indignity. The closing scene was the ride of Judge Birnev past the mob. now re-assembling at the hotel. He started from Dr. Bancroft's, on his awfully bobbed horse (the opponents had bobbed the Abolitionist's horses earlier-ed.), rode slowly by the mob, while they pelted him on every side with eggs; and when past the reach of their missiles, he put spurs to his horse, and in that plight rode out of town. An immediate reaction followed this outbreak, and the citizens were filled with shame that such violence should be done in their midst.

The same evening an abolition meeting was held in the stone schoolhouse on the Welsh Hills, without molestation. The abolition party received great accessions as a result of the day's work, and soon Granville became a well-known station on the Great Northwestern Underground Railroad.



The Old Academy Building, where the Fugitive Slave Laws were declared invalid.
---Photo from Granville Historical Society Archives

A Contemporary Historian's Rendition

Ann Hagedorn included a chapter called "Mobocracy" in her book *Beyond the River: The Untold Story of the Heroes of the Underground Railroad* (2002). In it, she took a different cast to the series of events that led to the riot and to some of the events that took place within it. More directly than the other authors, she states that village citizens saw the delegates from Ohio antislavery societies as troublemakers. Her recounting of the prelude to the riot is similar to that of Bennett, Howe, and Bancroft, although in places full of more detail, as space in a larger volume allows. Her recounting of the events that followed the adjournment of the barn meeting begins with the report that sentinels had watched the barn in order to send word to "the rabble" that the meeting was ending. In more detail than do the others, Hagedorn describes the arrangement of the Abolitionists into columns four people wide with the women in the middle two columns. After rotten eggs were flung, and the two groups drew closer together, a student named Cone and a young woman were thrown into a ditch. Cone delivered the young woman to a safe place and went back to attack their attacker. The general melee began and soon two of the mob "laid hands on two of the women." A nearby workman rallied others and saved the women from further harm. After the Abolitionists delivered the women to their lodgings, they rejoined the fight. Hagedorn notes that no one was critically hurt. "The 'hen's argument against emancipation,' better known as egg throwing...was the worst part of the riot; thousands of eggs flew through the air that day like a meteorite shower on the little Ohio town."

The four versions covering the Granville riot-Bennett, Bancroft, Howe and Hagedorn-show how point of view influences the description and interpretation of an event and calls into question the notion that people who were present at an event can actually document it.

At a meeting of the citizens of this place, held at the house of Samuel Boardman on Wednesday evening the 28th inst. Genl. A. Munson was called to the chair and A. P. Richard was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated, and on motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved that a general meeting on Tuesday the 2nd of November be called of the citizens of this place and vicinity at 6 of the clock to express their disapprobation of the Abolitionists of reviving and sustaining the Granville Riot Society.

Feb. 1835

Saml W. H. Jr.
George
Walter Thrall

“When the legend becomes fact, print the legend!”

The Abolitionist document, 1835

Kevin Bennett's Rejoinder to Thomas Martin's Critique

With respect to the Granville Riot, questions are certain to arise about the interpretation provided in this analysis about the nature and scope of the event. Thomas Martin offers a spirited defense of the traditional version presented in previous historical accounts. Nonetheless, my research into this topic strongly suggests that the Abolitionists were in large part responsible for initiating the affray and clearly shaped the story to suit their own purposes.

The immediate pamphlet by William Whitney and the account as outlined by George Ells are the most frequently cited accounts. However, the private letters of an observer (Pastor Jacob Little) and one of the direct participants (Ms.

Julia Wright) yield a much tamer and more balanced story. While neither Little nor Wright were Abolitionists, both were staunchly anti-slavery and had no obvious motive to slant their account. Moreover, a letter by the Abolitionist Judge Birney to Lewis Tappan, written just two days after the event, only reinforces the tamer accounts of Little and Wright. It was eventually published in a collection of *Birney Letters* (1908), but this was long after his death and the Granville Riot itself. Although the account of the event in his letter casts a much different light on it than that presented by Howe, Bancroft, Whitney, *et al.*, it would seem that the dedicated Abolitionist Birney was not particularly bothered by the sympathetic response aroused by the more inflammatory accounts, as he made

no effort to correct the record officially. It simply would not have suited his purpose as an Abolitionist seeking to change public opinion on the terrible practice of slavery.

With the almost immediate publication of *Mobocracy & posed*, the recorded version of this event was shaped. cemented even further a decade later by Henry Howes account in his *Historical Collections of Ohio* (1846). Howe, a close personal friend of the abolitionist Bancroft family (and presumably- politically sympathetic to the cause), crafted a portrait of noble, heroic crusaders villainously set upon by the wicked, drunken pro-slavery mob. Despite the fact that this "history" was apparently based solely on abolitionist sources and by a historian with an evident bias, this account has been accepted uncritically to the present time.

In summary, the accounts I cite to illustrate and defend my interpretation of the Granville Riot are found in private correspondence, which were either unknown or discounted by later historians. Further, common sense

and life experience in the legal field have taught me that there are usually at least two sides to every story; this incident is no different. As even the most casual student of history knows, questioning or challenging ahistorical legend usually provokes a heated response. While understanding the desire to maintain the colorful version of the Granville Riot heretofore accepted, I believe we owe history a dispassionate analysis of the facts. The reluctance to do so brings to mind the line from the movie. *The Man GY7io .Shot Liberty Valance:* "When the legend becomes fact, print the legend! "

---Kevin Bennett

Bibliographical Note

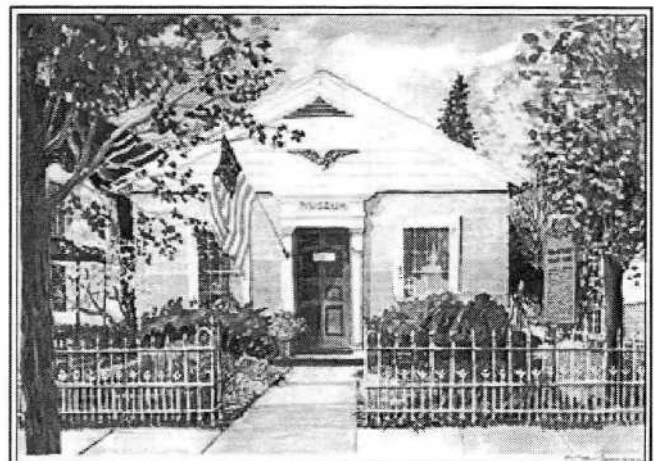
A brief note is in order concerning the three authors that Tom Martin mentions in his set of queries about Kevin Bennett's interpretation of The Granville Riot. Ann Hagedom is a Denison University alumna, who wrote for the *Washington Post*, *San Jose Mercury*, and *The Wall Street Journal*. She also has taught at Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism and Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism. Simon and Schuster published her book on the Underground Railroad in Ohio. Henry Howe Bancroft, born in Granville, migrated to California where he became known as "The Historian of California." Henry Howe walked across Ohio in 1846 writing his descriptive account of various parts of the state. Forty years later he once again undertook the same trek. His two-volume work on Ohio is wonderful source material for understanding how the nineteenth century understood the Buckeye state.

THANKS to docents for volunteer service to the G.H.S. Museum

Docents---teachers and lecturers---are invaluable to museums and conservatories. Nowhere is that more evident than at the Granville Historical Society Museum, where informed volunteers make visits to the Museum pleasurable and informational. Thanks to them, the Museum is open to the public. On Saturday, Dec. 11, 2004, GHS Board members and docents themselves, Aggie Brooks and Drilyn Sundin, hosted a luncheon in thanks for many hours of service these volunteers gave to the Museum in 2004. If you would like to be a docent this year, please call the Museum.

Docents 2004

Emily Akerstrom	John Kessler
Norma Bastone	Florence Longwell
June Bennett	Charles and Polly Mannin
Maggie Brooks	Sally McClaskey
Mike Fisher	Sandra Mead
Daniel and Virginia Fletcher	Nancy Noecker
Mary Ann Galbraith	Pam Schutz
Dorothy Garrett	Marilyn Sundin
William Heim	Bob Watson
Jane Holloway	Doris Wolverton



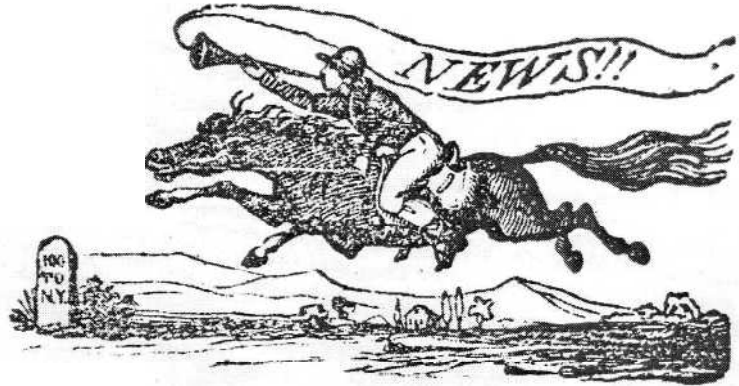
Watercolor Prints of the Granville Historical Society Museum on Broadway can be purchased from the Bicentennial Commission and area merchants. See the Bicentennial website for ordering information: www.granville2005.com

The Bicentennial Lecture Series

Sponsored by the 2005 Bicentennial Commission
and the Granville Public Library

Third Tuesday of the month
7:30 p.m. Open to the public.

Talks presented by authors of Volume
Continuity
and Change: A Purpose, A Plan, A Place



*January 25, 2005 (exception to 3rd Tuesday)

"Granville: Our Town: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"

Dale Knobel. Professor of History and President. Denison University

February 15, 2005

"Granville Before History: The Granville Area inhabitants before the
Coming of the Welsh and the New England Yankees"

Bradley T. Lepper, Curator of Archaeology. The Ohio Historical Society

March 15, 2005

"A New England Colony: The First Generation."

Richard Shiels. Professor of History. The Ohio State University

April 19, 2005

"The Ante-Bel/um Years: 1840-1860"

Thomas Martin, General Chairperson of Bicentennial Publications
Committee

Tony Lisslea. Professor of Philosophy. Denison University, and co-editor
of Volume One

May 17, 2005

"Granville During the Progressive Era: Fifty Fascinating Years"

Tony Lisska, Professor of Philosophy. Denison University

"The National Crisis Come to Granville: The Civil War Years"

Kevin Bennett Lt. Colonel. United States Army

September 20, 2005

"Granville Encounters the World: 1914-1929"

Donald Schilling. Professor of History. Denison University

October 15, 2005

"Dealing with Adversity: Granville in Depression and Again at War:
1930-1945"

Donald Schilling. Professor of History. Denison University

November 15, 2005

"The Growth of Granville: The Second titlark/ War to the End of the
.I-fillemiunt"

Jack Kirby. Professor Emeritus of History. Denison University

*Complete schedule appears here even though January event has taken place.

Volunteer of the Year honored at Fall Banquet : Duane Dawley

The people who work on Thursday at the Historical Society Museum frequently get phone calls and requests from the public for help with historical questions. So it was not an unusual occasion about three years ago when a visitor arrived at the door with some photographs that "looked like Granville."



Duane Dawley accepts a framed picture of early Granville from Lance Clark, president.

---photo by Bill Holloway

Could the volunteers help him with identification? The gentleman spread out several 8" x 10" glossy prints on the table, a few of which had indeed been taken in Granville. When asked where he obtained the prints, he replied, "Oh, they're from some old glass negatives. I made the prints with my computer."

At that point, several sets of eyes lit up, because inside the archives happened to be a collection of about 1,500 glass nega-

tives, most of which had no corresponding prints. After a bit of hesitation on both sides, he agreed to take a few of the Society's negatives home and see what he could do. The results were breathtakingly clear portraits of citizens of Granville, taken just after the Civil War. The gentleman agreed to print about ten of the negatives a week. Since then he has arrived faithfully every Thursday with the latest batch, and waited patiently while the volunteers exclaimed over their beauty and detail, wondering who the subjects were.

He has worked with damaged and dirty plates, making clean images, filling in missing spots and masking scratches. He has taken quiet pleasure in placing the most unusual image last and watching the reaction of the volunteers when they first see it. He has also given the Society computer disks with all the images processed so far. He has done all of this using his own time, equipment and ability. For this work, Mr. Duane Dawley has been selected this year's outstanding Granville Historical Society volunteer.

Remarks written by Theresa Orerholser, board member and spoken by Lance Clark, president of the iHS Board, at the annual Fall Banquet, November 17, 2004, at the Granville Inn. G r Fawley's a... ewarr resident.



The Granville Historical Society

2005 Honor Fund

Recognizing the Society's

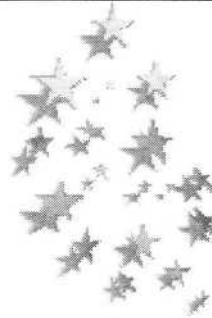
120 Years of Preserving

Granville History

for its Bicentennial

- Friends supporting Granville's history -

Beginning soon.

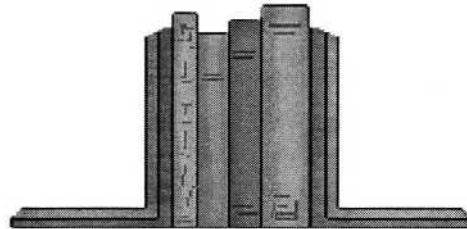


GHS Wish List

Donations of these items will help further the important work of our volunteers:

- a DVD burner to help us store more of those wonderful historical photographs.
- a Universal Power Supply (UPS) battery backup to protect our computer files when Granville's power surges.
- a three-shelf bookcase for all the things we need shelf space for, and
- 15 padded folding chairs for those long board meetings!

If you can help with any of these items, please call us. Donations are tax deductible!



From Our Bookshelf

Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles

Growing Up in Granville

Before the Civil War

by Helen Hayes

During the Bicentennial, the Society is pleased to bring out a new printing of the marvelous narrative of Granville's early days. Originally published in 1930, the book describes the stories common to the 19th century village culture of Granville. This book is approachable to all of us interested in the fascinating narrative of Granville's history, from the young reader first coming to the story of the Village to the experienced historian long familiar with most of the facts. A native daughter of Granville, Ellen Hayes has authored a book well worth reading, especially during this time of the Bicentennial. Copies are \$14.95 each.

Granville, Ohio: A Study of Continuity and Change

Volume I: *A Purpose. A Plan. A Place.*

Volume 2: *Reflections and Impressions*

Volume 3: *Images: Past and Present*

Hard Cover with 22 Authors and Editors

More than 400 sets of *Granville, Ohio: A Study of Continuity and Change* have been sold to date. You can order the complete set at \$99.95. Separately, the boxed set of Volumes I and II, History and Essays, and Volume III, Images: Past and Present, are \$59.95 each.

A 200th Birthday Tribute from the Granville Historical Society.

Granville: The Story of an Ohio Village

by William Utter

Granville is different, wrote Dr. William Utter, who served as Justice of the Peace, Mayor of the Village, and a citizen who "sat on benches along Broadway and listened." His book, the flagship volume from the Granville Historical Society, is the definitive history of Granville. Anyone interested in local history should own a copy of this book. The original 1956 was reprinted by the Historical Society in 1987. Copies are \$15 each.

"The village is the central character in this book. People come and go, but the village remains a bit of New England transplanted."

Call 740-587-3951 to order

Schedule through spring 2005 offers something for everyone

***January 18.** 12 noon. Clara Sinnett White speaks to the Granville Village Fellowship in Heritage Hall at the First Presbyterian Church. Topic: "Early Days in the Sinnett House."

***January 20.** 1 p.m. Zella Allen Dixson speaks to the Granville Garden Club in the College Town House. Topic: "Turn of the Century Garden Parties."

April 21. 7 p.m. Joint meeting of GHS and the Bryn Du Committee. Topic: "At Home with the Joneses." Open to the Public.

April 12. 7 p.m. Dora Case speaks at the Davis-Shai House in Heath. Topic: "School Chums." Open to the public.

May 21. Time TB.-A. at Fanchion Lewis Park. A public poetry reading featuring local poets and poems. Sponsored by GHS, Lewis Park Committee, and the Welsh Heritage Group.

May 22. Time TBA. *Gwynnfanf.i Ganu* (tentative: look for details to follow.) This wonderful afternoon of congregational hynni singing is not to be missed. A traditional Welsh festival event.

May 23. 11:30 a.m. Clara Sinnett White speaks to the Fortnightly Club at Damon's Restaurant. Topic: "Vacation and Travel 100 Years Ago."

Programming requests are welcome. Call Laura Evans.

*Complete schedule appears here even though January events have taken place.



THE HISTORICAL TIMES
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19th year of publication

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