



# THE HISTORICAL TIMES

Volume XIX Issue 3

Celebrating Granville's Bicentennial 1805 - 2005

August 2005

## HERstory:

### FAMOUS WOMEN IN GRANVILLE HISTORY

*A Word About this Essay*

*During the spring term at Denison University of Granville is bicentennial year. Tony Lisska conducted a seminar in the First Year Studies Program on the history of Granville. Twenty first year students were enrolled. One seminar requirement asked students to work in pairs and to investigate-and then to write about-an issue of interest in the 200 year history of our village.*

*This issue of The Historical Times contains one of these essays. The essay is the result of readings, discussions and archival work undertaken by the students in the seminar. While some mild editing has been done in anticipation of publication, nonetheless the essays here are the writings of the authors.*

*The students in the seminar read all of Volume One and selected essays from Volume Two of the new bicentennial history of Granville. In addition, several issues from The Historical Times were assigned along with Ellen Haves S Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles. William Utter's 1956 history of our village was suggested additional reading.*

*Historical Society President Lance Clarke participated fully in the seminar and contributed his insights to the many and varied discussions undertaken by members of this class.*

Granville has always been ahead of its time in the feminist movement. This is evident in its construction of the many popular and successful female schools, built when the village itself was very young. This early display of faith in the female population foreshadowed the responsibility these women would be entrusted with in years to come. These individual women have stood alone in their many successes that would be prestigious for any person of the time period, let alone a female. During times of war and social reform, women's groups began to emerge, able to accomplish feats that village men often could not.

Perhaps the most important woman of the Licking County area is Victoria Woodhull, who hailed from Homer, Ohio, less than 15 miles north of Granville. The first woman to run for president of the United States, in 1872, when women were not even allowed to vote, her running mate was Frederick Douglass, the first African American to run. She was also the first woman to appear before the

House Judiciary Committee, the first to hold a chair on the New York Stock Exchange, and the first to translate Karl Marx into English.

While all of these accomplishments are amazing in their own right, what makes them even more spectacular is that Woodhull received only three years of public schooling in Homer. At the young age of 15 she married Dr. Channing Woodhull, but two children and eleven years later, she divorced him. While still in Ohio she married again, in 1866, to Colonel James Blood. But Woodhull's religious zealotness led her to move. New York City was her destination because she believed that there she could achieve the success that had been prophesied to her. Along with her sister she formed The Woodhull & Chaffin Weekly. This reformist paper focused on women's equality, one of Woodhull's passions, but also exposed scandal. One such incident landed her in jail on charges of obscenity.



#### Message from the president

This has certainly been a banner year for your Society in Granville. Your response to the 2005 Honor Fund has been outstanding, and we are over 75% of the way to our \$20,000 goal. We are applying the funds by hiring a Docent Coordinator, starting on September 1 – this will move us toward the objective of extending the Museum's hours of operation. You can read more about this on page 8. We will also apply some of the funds toward reprinting Volume III of our premier publication, our three volume Bicentennial History, *Granville, Ohio: A Study in Continuity and Change*. The Honor Fund continues and we look forward to your participation to help us reach our goal and do the wonderful things for the Society that you want us to do.

The Bicentennial Lectures resume on September 18, with the authors of Volume I as speakers; these will end on November 15 when we will also honor some of those who have worked behind the scenes to produce these superb books. And speaking of books, a large number of our reprint of *Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles* has been acquired by Granville High School for use in classes this fall. We are looking forward to bringing more history to Granville's young people in the future.

---Lance Clarke

**INSIDE:** **6** Reader Lauds New Histories **7** Original Play at Old Colony **8** Docent Coordinator Hired

These charges greatly diminished Woodhull's credibility, and, with the departure of her husband, she and her sister moved to England in 1877. Here she met and married John Martin. Being on another continent did not slow her desire to write and inform the public. She began another reformist magazine, *The Humanitarian*, in 1892. Her focus was not solely on writing. She took up the study

of economics with her husband and became very well versed in it. When her husband and father-in-law died, she received the inheritance. With her new-found money she restored an English town and founded a Froebel school and International Agricultural Club with her daughter.

She died soon afterward, but she left a legacy of a woman that pushed not

for only for women's rights but for human rights. Although she seemed much focused on the bigger picture, she also did the local things that she could to help, including feeding the hungry, caring for the sick, and visiting prisoners. Licking County and the United States lost an extraordinary woman, but were lucky to have been graced with her presence.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood was yet another remarkable Granville area woman with a direct connection to the village. Born in 1847 in Luray, eight miles south, she moved to Illinois at the age of nine. The next year she lost both of her parents to illness and moved in with her grandfather. When she was only 13 years old, while living in Jersey Township with Judge Green, she began to teach district school. She did this at a time when most of the teachers were men and many of the students were her age or older. With the encouragement of Judge Green she matriculated at the Granville Female College in 1865 and finished a four-year program in just three years.

After graduating she taught for a short time in the Granville Public Schools, then focused on her true passion, writing. She supported herself by writing for *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine* and *Lippincott's*, and was in each case the first woman to do so. In addition to her magazine writings, she published more than thirty books. Most were historical fiction, which was popular during the late 1800s, and included tales of small towns in Ohio. Catherwood was one of the many women to attend school in Granville, benefit immensely from that education, and then benefit the world in turn.



,liiui., Hire Moody

A later (1874) graduate of Granville Female College was Lorinda Munson Bryant, who began her educational career on the farm and at the local Centerville district school. She taught for a year and then married Charles Bryant, founder of the Granville Historical Society and who ran a drug store in Granville. When her husband died of typhoid fever, in 1886, she took over the operation of the drug store, even though she knew little about it. A quick learner, Bryant began taking chemistry and physiology classes at Denison University, and within two years she had passed the state exam to be qualified as a registered pharmacist.

Her interest in science did not end there. She took science classes at Cornell University, and in 1890 became the head of the science department at Ogontz College, near Philadelphia. But science was not her sole interest. She also enjoyed travel and went to Europe during the summers to study for many years. To help others continue their education she opened the Montrose School for Girls, in New Jersey, in 1899. After what might in retrospect be seen as dabbling in science, travel, and education, Bryant found what she is widely known for today: art history. She wrote *Pictures and Their Painters: A History of Painting*, in 1906, and published a new art history book almost every year after that until her death. Many of these books are still read and used by many today.

Another woman who came to Granville for education was Rachel H. Colwell. She attended Denison University from 1901 to 1903 and graduated with a bachelor of science. No ordinary student, she was widely involved, as an officer in her class and of the literary society, chairman of the art section for the yearbook, manager of the baseball team, and an elected member of Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary fraternity. She was thought highly of by her peers and professors and was chosen to speak at commencement. After graduating from Denison, she attended Columbia University, graduating from the teacher's college in 1905. She went on to be the Head of Domestic Science at Michigan State University, and later continued her career at West Virginia University, where she is credited with founding the Home Economics department in 1910.

But not all the important women with Granville connections

arrived here solely as a result of educational endeavors.

Many were born here, including author Minnie Hite Moody. Her family settled in Granville and she spent her childhood here. She wrote a



Zella Allen Dixon at work in the Denison Library

plethora of forms, including short stories, novels, book reviews, columns, articles, and poetry. While poetry was her first love, she is best known for her five novels, especially *Towers with Ivy*.

published in 1937. about Granville and Denison University and the experiences that are typical for life in such a town. Moody is the most recognizable author in Granville's and Licking County's history. Her love of Granville was shown throughout her life. Even though she had to move away from Granville for the sake of her writing, she moved back to Granville before her death.

A fellow member of the Granville artistic community was Minnie Belle Jones. She lived slightly before Moody, dying in 1955. Jones's craft was not writing but painting. She took lessons with a neighbor while growing up in Granville.

Although she was never famous for her paintings during her lifetime, many of her watercolors are known throughout the village. She is remembered for being a kind, generous woman who taught Sunday school and a Ladies' Bible Class and who was involved in the Missionary Society.

Another woman with connections to Granville through Denison University was Zella Allen Dixson. She

came to Denison to catalogue the library in 1887 at a time when no libraries were catalogued. She did this after having studied with Melvil Dewey, of Dewey Decimal System fame, at Columbia University. She officially became the full time librarian for Denison in 1888 until she went to the University of Chicago in 1890. While at Denison she opened the library all day and there was an increase in the circulation of books. She is also famous for compiling *The Comprehensive Subject Index to Universal Prose Fiction* in 1897. Although she was only at Denison for a short time, she remained close to Granville as she returned every summer for twenty years. Clearly Granville and the University had become important to her, and both owed her a lot of gratitude for all of her work.

Many other women have made an enormous impact on the educational facilities in Granville. Most of the first teachers of the Granville Female College were women, including Mary Ann Howe, Mary B. Eels, and Reverend Jacob Little's sister, Emma Little, to name a few. The first principals included Elizabeth Grant and Nancy Bridges. While Dr. Daniel Shepardson receives most of the credit for the emergence of the Young Ladies' Institute, his wife Eliza Smart Shepardson was instrumental in its beginnings. A student at the Young Ladies' Institute, Fannie Parker Currier, began the coeducational process at Denison. She was the first woman to attend classes at Denison

and graduated with a Bachelor of the Arts from the Institute.

But women are not just stellar as individuals: they can make a very productive group that works together very well. One of the first and most successful women's organizations in Granville was the WCTU, or the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The group was established in 1874, but the battle they were fighting started long before. The Reverend Jacob Little, notorious for his social reform sermons, had been unsuccessfully preaching temperance to the village for years. It was the women's group that made the

difference. They went door to door in the village, urging people to sign their pledge. A local saloon owner, George Bragg, was subject to prayer protests right in front of his store. The ladies could not persuade George, but they persuaded the Village Council to prohibit public consumption in 1874 and eventually the sale of alcohol in 1876. Not only was the WCTU successful where Little was not, but Granville remained dry for over 100 years. Their achievement is even more astonishing when one considers how important



Granville women rallied to support French soldiers before the U.S. entered the first World War. They formed a unit of the American Fund for the French Wounded.

alcohol was to the early Granville economy. Even after the United States had repealed the 18th Amendment, Granville formed a Temperance Committee to keep Granville dry. Though this committee was both male and female, they were still preserving the accomplishments of the original Union of 1874.

The Civil War was another opportunity for Granville women to take on responsibilities throughout the village. In 1862 the Soldier's Aid Society was organized and headed by Mrs. William Bancroft and Miss Jane Sinnett. Women of the Granville division met in the local churches or in each others' houses. Many of the events they hosted to raise money doubled as social events which kept spirits lively at home. The Soldier's Aid Society not only provided supplies for soldiers but also raised money to buy what could not be made or collected. One shipment documented "12 shirts, 15 prs drawers, 17 lbs castile soap, 39 prs sox, 22 handkerchiefs, 5 bottles Bay rum, 1 bottle bitters, 10 lbs butter crackers, 2 barrels of pickles, 1 barrel of kraut, 20 barrels of potatoes, 1 barrel of turnips, and 1 barrel of parsnips" (Bennett 173). The women also sent hospital supplies and letters. Members of the Soldiers Aid Society were required to work three hours or more every two weeks, though most women volunteered more time if they were able.

Interestingly enough, the group that began organization of the Granville Centennial celebration began as another all-

female organization. Kate Shepard Hines was the President of this Women's Centennial Association of Granville, which soon became The Granville Centennial Association after the men of the village took a growing interest in the cause. With the women's initial push, the committee was able to examine how far they had come in one hundred years. The town enjoyed a week of festivities every new day bringing a different theme. (Lisska. Chessman, 235-6).

Before the United States had even entered World War I, the women of Granville were already dedicating their time to supporting troops. The women of Shepardson College "raised \$230 for Belgian relief in the fall of 1914" (Schilling 270). Later that year they sent over food and clothing.



*Clara Sinnett White*

Two years later the A.F.F.W., or the American Fund for French Wounded, was formed by Mrs. Robert Biggs, who later received a medal from the French for her leadership. The Red Cross came to Granville in 1917, working with the existing women's committees to aid the soldiers, in the process gaining 400 members. And when Granville boys began to enlist, support blossomed. At the Presbyterian Church, women's groups made meals for soldiers in basic training at Camp Sherman, greeting and feeding over 715 soldiers throughout the course of the war.

New groups began to form as well. The Fortnightly Club, an "intellectual and social" organization, and the Traveler's Club, an organization promoting "good fellowship" (Schilling 296) continued even after the war was over. Others such as the Women's Music Club, the King's Daughters, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Daughters of the American Revolution united to form "a local federation of women's clubs," although they did last through the war (Schilling 277).

In 1918 began the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, headed by Dora Howland Case. It consisted of a committee of forty women, each with a different assignment to aid in the war effort. These assignments included tasks such as nurse training, food production, and community singing, most likely to boost morale. In fact, they came up with food substitutions for rare items, including wheat and sugar, which are still used today. The women of Granville worked very hard during this time to support their men, and it was the "Granville War Mothers" who were rumored to lead the largest celebration once the war finally ended (Schilling 294).

Even before the Second World War, the feminist movement was brewing in Granville. As Donald Schilling phrased it: "The war had schooled the women of Granville to move beyond involvement in their individual organizations and find power in collective action" (305). Granville's historically liberal background just added fuel to the fire, providing an ideal environment for the journey towards equality. One significant change was that made in the political realm of Granville. Women began to hold public offices and form committees out of desire instead of pure wartime necessity.

When World War II broke out, the women followed the precedent they themselves had set during the Civil War and World War I. Women's organizations were quickly organized to roll bandages and provide food for the soldiers overseas. The female villagers went out of their way to sell war bonds and other similar government loans to fund the war in Europe.

While Clara Sinnett White is honored for her musical contributions to the village, she was also a major figure in the construction of the Granville public library. Clara was the only surviving child of Edwin Sinnett and Sarah Wright Sinnett, a "founding family" of Granville. She attended Granville Female College and then the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and then returned to Granville to teach.

Clara's legacy, however, lies in the public library she worked so hard to build. She provided the land and funding, but it was her determination and persistence that clinched the project's success. Though the building was delayed at the start of the First World War, Clara again prompted construction when she donated her house to the project. Though the library would face financial issues at the start of the Great Depression, it is and will continue to be a symbol of the legacy of Clara Sinnett White.



*Ellen Hayes*

Ellen Hayes was one of the most astonishing natives of Granville. Many of her accomplishments, for example the discovery of Minor Planet 267, will never fade into history but stand out in comparison to the achievements of most other Granvillians. When one looks at Ellen's family, it is easy to see how she was destined for great things. Born on September 23, 1851, she was the oldest of seven children in her historical family. Ellen was the daughter of Charles Coleman Hayes and Ruth Rebecca Wolcott Hayes, and granddaughter to Rebecca Rose Wolcott, the infant carried on the famous trip from Granville, Massachusetts, to Granville, Ohio. When one judges the atypical advancements made by the early settlers like the Wolcotts, one might say innovation was in Ellen's blood.

Ellen's family was very involved in Granville education since the beginnings of the village. She was first taught at home by her mother. learning reading, astronomy, and botany all before the age of eight. When her mother was not able to home school her anymore because of household obligations, she attended the Centerville School. Ellen's early interest was teaching, so she saved money up by teaching in rural schools for five years. With those funds she paid her way through college.

Because Ellen's grandparents were early settlers, she received many first-person accounts of an early Village. Ellen's childhood is captured in *Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles*, an accurate first-person account of the history of Granville, one of her many legacies. She writes, for example, "A retaining wall separated this yard from the garden. and below the wall, in the garden, stood a mighty apple tree. The bank and ground under the tree were carpeted with violets [...] one of our destructive amusements was to hook two violets together and then pull on the stems to see who could get the head of the other's flower. Happily the violets were so abundant that we made no impression on a crop of any year." (75) Her eloquent descriptions not only place the reader in an early Granville, but in her childhood as well. The vivid and meticulous detail Ellen employs to describe this moment showcases her talents as a writer and her attention to particulars in any work she created.

In 1872 she went to Oberlin, the first college in the U.S. to have a co-education policy, using her savings from teaching. She was well-rounded, studying mathematics and sciences, as well as history. English literature, Greek and Latin. These various topics attributed to her many later successes.

Her extensive knowledge of math and science won her a position at Wellesley College. at that time a sort of undergraduate female seminary. With her help, the mathematics department evolved into the "Department of Astronomy and Applied Mathematics" (Lisska, 3). *Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles* may have been Ellen's most renowned work, but it is not her only composition. Between 1891 and 1900. Ellen wrote four college level textbooks in mathematics and science. Her greatest scientific achievement, however, would remain the discovery of Minor Planet 267. detected while she was mapping out orbits at the University of Virginia. Her greatest achievement in mathematics would have to be her election to the American Mathematical society- "one of the first six women" (Lisska. 3). Ellen Hayes also made enormous strides in politics. In 1912 she received the most socialist votes of any candidate - fourteen thousand - when she ran for Secretary of State in Massachusetts, even though she could not vote for herself (Lisska 3). Despite her successes, she was withheld the emerita honor when she retired from Wellesley. Perhaps it was *Relay*, her own radical magazine, or perhaps it was her many arrests while promoting trade unions and women's rights. Regardless. it was a ridiculous move on Wellesley's part, withholding a well-earned honor from such a distinguished woman.

Mrs. Edna Jackson. more popularly known as Auntie Jack,

was another amazing person, able to overcome the handicaps placed on her by the time period: race, gender, and illiteracy. Born into slavery in 1849. Edna worked on the plantation of Joel P. Williams in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. until the age of sixteen. After emancipation. Edna found herself in Granville, and was eventually hired as the house mom to the Sigma Chi fraternity of Denison University. Auntie Jack had a very strong character and concrete beliefs. She would wake every boy in the house up for church, never forcing anyone to go, just getting them up in time to go. She was a devout Baptist and knew all the hymnals by heart. She was described as being a very patriotic woman, perhaps because her husband was a Veteran of the Civil War. Though she had a son, he died young, and Edna seemed to channel her maternal instinct onto her Sigma Chi boys. Most all of the brothers sought and cherished her advice, some even bringing their girlfriends to her for approval. It was clear that Edna was much more than a housekeeper. Often when speakers came to the fraternity, she would show them up with a more eloquent speech of her own, on occasion moving her audience to tears. She died at age 85, and attending her funeral were alumni Sigma Chi pallbearers.

Though Edna did not make any scientific discoveries or donate money to the village, she had a dramatic effect on Granville life. It is impressive to see the respect she had in the Denison community. especially considering she was an illiterate African American woman living in the prejudiced post-Civil War era. This is yet another reflection on the strength of her character. One wonders what Edna could have accomplished if she had been given the opportunities of Ellen Hayes or Victoria Woodhull.

Amazing women have passed through Granville, especially with the University. Unfortunately, many of these women go unnoticed. Many serve only as footnotes in the history of Granville, and yet they were so much more. Mary Kirby Berry graduated from Denison University and then served others as a medical missionary in Gauhati. Dora Case was the Granville correspondent for *The Newark Advocate* and graduated Phi Beta Kappa alongside her grandson. Sally Jones Sexton was the colorful woman who took over the Granville Inn and Golf Course but always had more of an interest in horses. yet all of the people that met her were left with quite an impression and she will be remembered for many years.

There are also many women who have passed through Granville and are currently making a name for themselves. Lea Ann Parsley, a native Granvillian, won the silver medal for the skeleton race at the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. Jennifer Garner, a 1994 graduate of Denison University, is currently starring on the hit television show, "Alias." along with many starring roles in movies. Many Granville and surrounding area women have made an impact throughout the world, and many are doing so today. Given the amazing community that is Granville and the extraordinary university that it has, there will be many more to come in the future.

# Exceptional teamwork produces a great read

The paralyzing ice storm that hit Central Ohio two days before Christmas this year gave me a chance to do more than chill out and rue the absence of electricity. Indeed, the storm gave me plenty of time to read straight through Volume I of the newly-published three-volume history of my home town: *Granville, Ohio: A Study in Continuity and Change*. What a terrific pastime, it turns out, for frozen days and nights in Granville!

The impressive local history project proves the rule for achieving quality in any endeavor: If you want something done right, find the people who know what they are doing, enlist their commitment to the project, and give them the time to do it. Conceived eight years ago and planned for completion in time for Granville's 2005 Bicentennial, the three volumes feature the exceptional teamwork of a number of distinguished historians and editors, all from Central Ohio. The product of their work is exciting, engrossing, and indubitably professional. Volume I, edited by Anthony J. Lisska and Louis I Middleman, is the chronological treatment of Granville's history, the backbone of the project.

There must be rules for writing local history, but I don't know what they are. I am no historiographer, but I do know this is an immensely rewarding 500 page-read - for those interested in Granville specifically, and for those who seek a small-town lens for American history. Here are three things I think our Granville historians did right:

1. *Set the context: give the reader ample framework for insight and comparison.* For example, Bradley Lepper's opening chapter on the Native Americans who preceded white settlement does a superb job of setting the stage for a fuller understanding of later events in what would become Central Ohio. Similarly, the essay by Richard Shiels places Granville's founding in the context of other local settlements, notably those of the Welsh Hills and of Worthington, Ohio. Contributors Wallace Chessman and Anthony Lisska, writing on the Progressive Era between the Civil War and World War I, provide the economic and social background to appreciate long-forgotten controversies over the Village's development in business, transportation, utilities and infrastructure, and social/moral issues. Throughout the text, the authors are careful to define the larger context and interweave its implications into the local narrative. As a result, this work is about more than Granville history - it's about American history.

2. *Help the reader understand what we can know, and what we can't.* The authors have nothing against legend; they just don't want it mistaken for fact. Kevin Bennett, in his chapter on "The Ante-Bellum Years," sets forth an interpretation of Granville's fabled "Great Riot" that logically questions aspects of the longstanding legend about this cherished memory of Abolitionist fervor. And he oh-so-kindly but firmly reins in local legend about the extent of Underground Railroad activity in Granville. And historian Donald Schilling, probing briefly but poignantly into the "clandestine Granville" of the 1920s - the shadowy side of local history - reminds the reader that what is not known inevitably alters the meaning of the most carefully researched public page.

---

*"I am no historiographer, but I do know this is an immensely rewarding 500-page read..."*

---Lyn Boone

---

3. *Show the reader that history is first about people; events, places, and dates are only their stage.* Historian Dale

Knobel says as much in his Introduction as he urges the reader to see in historic Granville not a picturesque snapshot frozen in time, but a constantly changing human scene, full of factions, allegiances, controversy and concord. And in his closing chapter, Jack Kirby sensitively chronicles the developmental stresses and accomplishments of the last half-century, concluding gently that the Village's historic past can offer no guarantee of a roadmap into its future. It is only Granville's citizens, he suggests, who can do that.

Any brief comments on Volume I of *Granville, Ohio* are bound to do a disservice to its talented authors and editors, whose work is exceptionally rich in detail, variety, and insight. Especially noteworthy is the fact that much of the twentieth century story, expertly related in chapters by Schilling and Kirby, has previously been unchronicled in a single work. For a rewarding literary twist, author Megan Lisska contributes a fictional take on historic Granville in her two-part novella of ante-bellum and Civil War-period Granville. Chair of Publications for the Bicentennial Thomas Martin concludes Volume I with an afterword on "The Spirit of Granville" whose thoughtful summing-up is a mini-essay on Granville's own self-consciousness. And yet there's more: Volume II offers fascinating thematic essays on topics ranging from literary culture and education to golf and corn liquor. And Volume III brings it all to pictorial life in more than 200 pages of photos, drawings, and maps.

---Lyn Boone  
Senior Development Officer  
Denison University

# Upcoming Events

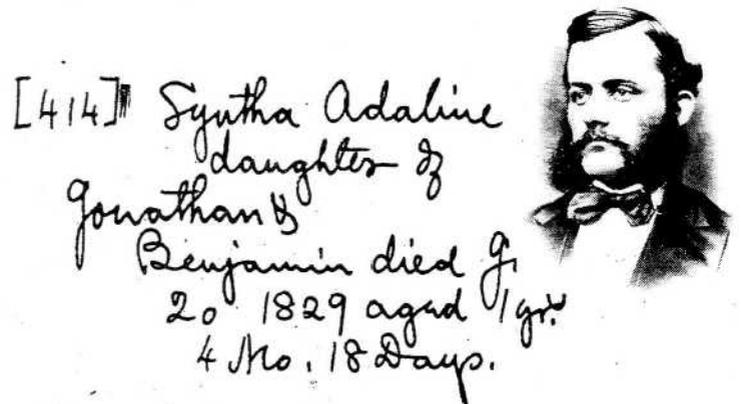
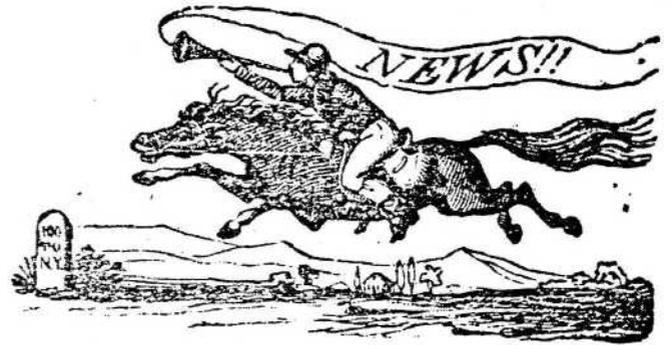
## *Stones Falling Westward*

### Original play showcases history of Old Colony Burying in honor of bicentennial

On September 10 and 11, 2005, at 4 pm, an original play by Mark Evans Bryan of the Denison Theatre Department will be performed in the burying ground. The play, directed by local actress, Marilyn Sundin, and performed by local actors in costume, celebrates the 200th anniversary of the Granville community and of the cemetery. Be sure to mark your calendars and attend this outstanding production. Bryan introduces his play, *Stones Falling Westward*, with this introduction:

*"By 1886, Granville's Old Colony Burying Ground had begun to show the signs of its age. Its role as the resting place for Granville's families had been assumed by the new Maple Grove Cemetery more than twenty years before. Rain, wind, and disuse were beginning to scrub clean the village's history, as stones fell and the words on the brittle sandstone markers began to fade. In the hot days of the summer of 1886--the last summer of his life--Granville's Charles Webster Bryant spent his days scribbling down every inscription in the graveyard, noting the position of every stone.*

*The Granville Historical Society presents, in memory of Bryant, its founder, and of all the generations of Granville's own who rest in the Old Colony Burying Ground, STONES FALLING WESTWARD, a play of Granville's history and of Bryant's last summer in his beloved village. To the merchants who passed by on Main Street during those hot summer days, Bryant, pacing the grounds and writing meticulous notes in his tablet, must have appeared very alone in the graveyard. But he was not. He was teasing, cajoling, and talking with the Granvillians who had left these stones behind."*



[The above on a small but well preserved and erect freestone slab. The blank after "Jonathan &" exists on the stone. A small marble slab leans against the W. face of the freestone slab bearing the following inscription]

---A page from the original handwritten cemetery record of Charles Webster Bryant

## Bicentennial Lecture Series draws to a close

Remaining lectures at 7:30 p.m., on the third Tuesday of the month

*Please Note Changes in Venue!*

### September 20

*"Granville Encounters the World: 1914-1929"*

Donald Schilling, Professor of History, Denison University  
Highley Hall Auditorium; Denison Campus

### October 18

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

Donald Schilling, Professor of History, Denison University  
Highley Hall Auditorium; Denison Campus

### November 15

*"The Growth of Granville: The Second World War to the End of the Millennium"*

Jack Kirby, Professor Emeritus of History, Denison University  
The Granville Inn

SUSAN VIANNA, OF FISHERGATE INC. and the designer of our three-volume set, will be present at the final Bicentennial Lecture Series on Tuesday, November 15. Vianna, along with others who have contributed to the success of the new history books, will be honored as part of that evening. Please plan to attend.

*Honor Fund helps Society meet long held needs-*

# *Society hires first ever docent coordinator*

if you've been in Granville long enough, you'll know that the Granville Historical Society's museum on Broadway is known fondly as "the museum that's never open."

Despite the efforts of dedicated volunteers over the years, the organization has been largely unable to build a large enough and ongoing docent base to enable the public to enjoy the rare and valued contents of the museum on a regular basis.

That's about to change.

With the ongoing success of the Society's first-ever annual fund effort, the 2005 Honor Fund, the first and foremost goal of the campaign is being met with the employment of Jodi Weaver Chiles as the docent coordinator.

"I want our docents to become the force behind keeping the museum open," Chiles said. She begins her part-time position on September 1, 2005.

The Honor Fund support for a docent coordinator will make a huge advance in the Society's ability to recruit new docents and to provide both current and new docents the knowledge needed for the successful dissemination of information regarding both the collections of the Society and the history of the community.

Training programs, manuals and mentors also will flow from the guidance of a professional coordinator whose focus will be on enlarging the Society's outreach to Granville residents by building an enthusiastic, knowledgeable volunteer corps.

Additional docents will allow the Broadway Museum building to be open for longer hours, provide docents to open the Old Academy Building exhibits on a regular basis, and even take "a suitcase museum" to children in school and adults in community clubs and organizations.

Chiles, pictured at right, is looking forward to enlarging the circle of friends and volunteers. Since February, 2004, she has been the project liaison for the Granville Bicentennial. Those duties end in January, 2006. "I'm excited to work with the Society - I like the challenge of creating something new," Chiles said.



## *Honor Fund benefits Society, members and public*

**With your support, the 2005 Honor Fund stands at \$15,443, nearing its goal \$20,000. These funds are already making a difference! Help us close the gap, reach our goal and bring more of Granville's history to you and others. If you haven't made your gift, now is the time. The campaign ends Dec. 31, 2005.**

### **Scale of Gifts through July 28, 2005**

Number Of Givers	Ideal Giving Amount of Gifts	Progress to Goal
1	\$2,000	\$ 2,000
2	1,500	5,000
3	1,000	8,000
8	500	12,000
16	250	16,000
30	100	19,000
<u>50</u>	Less Than 100	\$20,000
<u>110</u>		

Number of Givers	Actual Giving Amount of Gifts	Progress to Goal
1	\$4,000	\$ 4,000
1	2,000	6,000
0		
2	1,000	8,000
1	800	8,800
1	500	9,300
4	250-300	10,350
28	100-200	13,750
<u>45</u>	Less Than 100	\$15,443
<u>101</u>		



**THE HISTORICAL TIMES**  
celebrating its 19th year of publication

**Board of Managers**  
*President - Lance Clark*  
*Vice President - Cynthia Cort*  
*Secretary - Chuck Peterson*  
*Treasurer - Alex Galbraith*

**Editorial Board**  
**Louis Middleman, Anthony Lisska.**  
*Designer Evelyn Frolking*  
*Printing by Denison University Dept. of Office Services*

**Class of 2006**  
 Laura Evans  
 Evelyn Frolking  
 Paul Treece

**Class of 2007**  
 Maggie Brooks  
 Louis Middleman  
 Theresa Overholser

**Class of 2008**  
 Flo Hoffman  
 Jack Burriss  
 Tom Martin

Address comments, suggestions, or queries to:  
*The Granville Historical Society*  
 P.O. Box 129 Granville, OH 43023  
 office@granvillehistory.org  
 740.587.3951  
 The Historical Times is published quarterly