



THE HISTORICAL TIMES

Volume XIX Issue 4

Celebrating Granville's Bicentennial 1805 - 2005

December 2005

Denison University in the Early 1850s

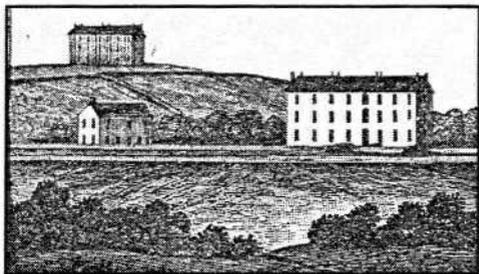
The "Great Removal Issue"

A small sleepy town in central Ohio, Granville was chosen as the location of Denison University in 1831. Today one can look up the many steps and see a well-endowed prospering University, but this was not always the story. Those steps have always been hard to conquer, and the journey to keep Denison "The College on the Hill" was about as difficult as the walk up the main staircase today. Although outsiders view the college as standing strong after 174 years, this institution was almost taken away from Granville in 1852.

Granville, Ohio, was founded in 1805, and the settlers had high hopes for their town. They planned it well, and viewed education with great importance. Twenty-five years later they would decide that a Baptist college was a good investment for the community. Unfortunately, throughout the next twenty years the community would change, the world would go through some dreary times, and the fair college on the hill would have a hard time withstanding the financial difficulties threatening to overrun it. In 1852, Denison University (then the Granville College) and Granville, Ohio, faced a nine-month battle over whether to keep this young Baptist Liberal Arts College in its location or to remove it from the community forever. The battle was fought, and the end is obvious, but how did Granville win the war? How did they climb those steps and conquer the "Great Removal Issue"?

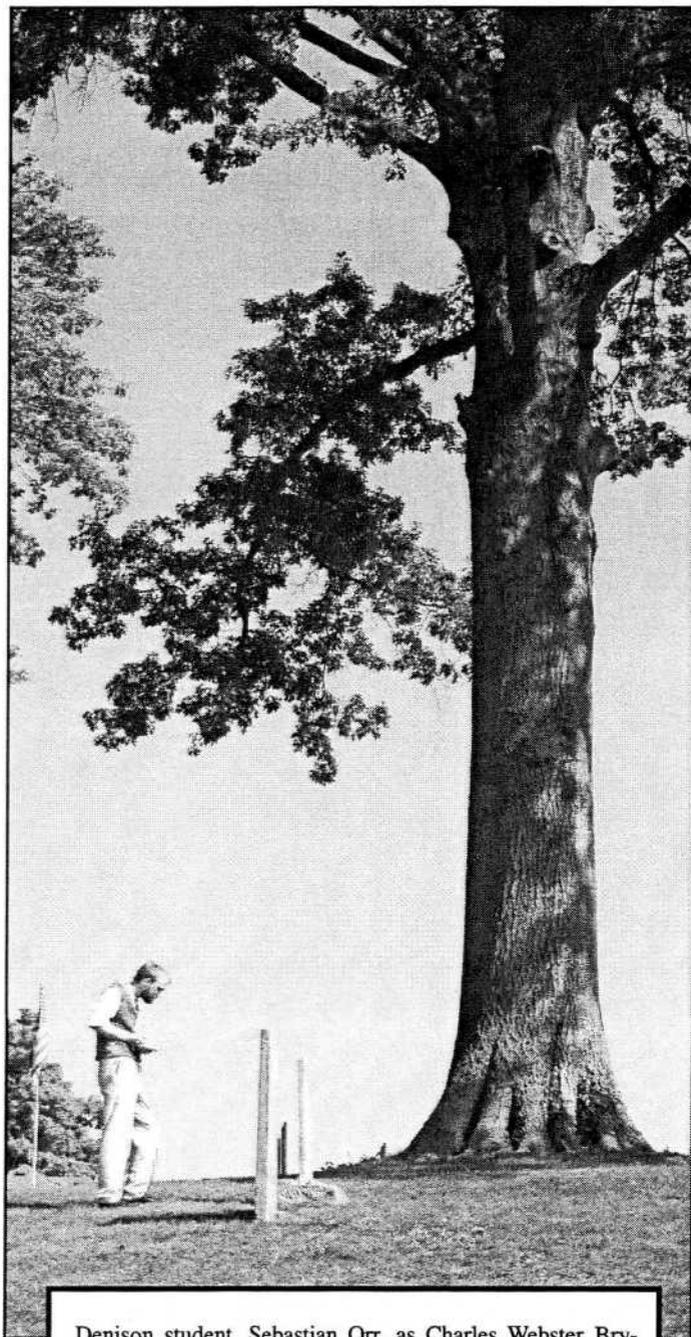
The Beginnings of Denison University

The crucial decision to launch the first Baptist College west of the Allegheny Mountains occurred in Lancaster, Ohio, on May 26, 1831. Here members of the Old Baptist Education



Drawn by Henry Howe.

Society and Jonathan Going, a distinguished visitor from Massachusetts, decided on the location of this college. Granville was a town that



Denison student, Sebastian Orr, as Charles Webster Bryant, records epitaphs in the Old Colony Burying Ground in 1886 as part of *Stones Falling Westward*, an original script by playwright Mark Bryan of Denison University.

---photo by Charles Peterson, editor, Granville Sentinel

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Jonathan Going

came up in discussion for a number of reasons, the most important being that Going and others judged that the village's moral and intellectual character would provide a proper atmosphere and a sturdy patronage.

Granville was a small town with four churches, an active temperance movement, a bank, several mills, and distilleries in a thriving local economy linked by road,

river, and canal to Ohio's developing commerce. The town also met the Society's prescription that the location "shall not be too far removed from the center of the state." The village offered a strong support for this educational venture when interested citizens pledged \$1,650 toward the \$3,300 needed to purchase a 200-acre farm (Shepardson 15). This amount of money was far more than any other town delegation could offer at the meeting in Lancaster. As the meeting came to a close, and voting began, Going's strong belief was that Granville was the place for this institution because of its moral character, economic possibilities, and because the amount of money pledged towards the purchase of the land was enough to persuade 30 of the 33 voters (Shepardson 15). The people of Granville had started their climb up the hill; they had founded a Liberal Arts Baptist institution,

but the journey was not going to be as easy as the first step.

The years of 1831, and the years after, were not terrible when it came to living in this small New England Village. A new college had begun, and the possibility of being "put on the map" seemed to be within reach. In a letter found on the back of one of the two original subscription papers for the purchase of the farm site of Denison University, an ardent solicitor wrote:

A short view of Granville and its advantages. It has a navigable feeder to the village, has three flouring mills with nine run of stone, it has a furnace & Foundry both extensive operation, two saw mills, two woolen Factories and with extensive Quarries of Free stone and an abundance of Stone Coal in the county near the bank of the Canal with a population of 1,800 in the Village and Township situated on the Main Road from Zanesville to Columbus, with a daily line of mail coach see from City Washington to Cincinnati and is 139 miles from Cincinnati, 120 from Cleveland, 140 from Wheeling, 92 from Marietta, 105 from Sandusky City, with a Baptist Church of 90 member: (Shepardson 15) (Editor's Note: Original Spelling and Gramma' kept intact.)

With all of its grammatical crudeness, this picture adequately indicates the advantages and promise of Granville in 1831. Unfortunately, Granville would not continue this way, and the financial issues of the village and college started to become a problem. Going chose Granville as the location for Denison based on these promises and advantages, but within the next twenty years trustees would raise a question asking if Granville was truly the

Message from the President



Greetings! Just one year ago we were awaiting the shipment of 1000 copies of our three-volume Bicentennial History of Granville from the printers. To date, we have sold over 500 sets, and we have just ordered a second printing of

1000 of Volume III, Images Past and Present. We had expected the "picture" volume to be a big seller, and we were not disappointed. Thanks to Flo Hoffman and Theresa Overholser for putting this volume together. And we thank Susan Vianna of Fishergate, who designed all three volumes, for creating such an attractive set. We honored Susan by bringing her here to Granville to meet the many people she had worked

with and recognizing her efforts with a dinner prior to the last Bicentennial Lecture at the Granville Inn. While they may not be "Bicentennial" lectures, we will be continuing the lecture series in 2006 with the authors of essays in Volume II.

Thanks to your generosity in giving to the Honor Fund, we have hired Jodi Chiles as our Docent Coordinator. She is already drafting a Docent Manual and has met with our Docents to incorporate their comments and suggestions into our plans for the next season. We would like your comments as well - please drop us a line, email, or call with your suggestions as to the hours you would like to see the Museum open, displays and exhibits. We're listening!

--Lance Clarke

right pick for Denison, and if financially the college could afford to remain in this small, placid, "unmapped" location.

Early Financial Problems

Denison was not financially stable from the start. With no alumni, or endowment, starting a college was going to be a challenge. Granville was willing to pledge \$1,650 to buy the 200 acres of farmland required to house the college. Trustees who attended the conference as representatives for Granville placed themselves on the line and said Granville would be willing to double its proposal to buy the \$3,300 farm, and in the end Granville citizens agreed. The first class at Granville Literary and Theological Institution was held on December 13, 1831 in the unfurnished basement of the Baptist Church because workers were still building facilities on the farmland. A fire that destroyed the nearly reconstructed farmhouse in May 1832 delayed the transfer of operations for another seven months. The burden did not end there. The Reverend John Pratt, who served as the first president of the college, and others moved to the farm site; this move assumed a debt that would hamper every action until 1852, when the threat of removal from its original site was placed upon the College.

Granville played an important role for the College from the start. Twenty-seven of the first thirty-seven students were Granville residents, and only two were not Ohioans. Granville College had an early aim of having each student perform "labor in agriculture or in some other mechanic art" for four hours daily (Chessman 5). This work helped the less financially fortunate boys meet their expenses. The trustees, who intended the program to assist the poorer students financially, ended it in 1835 when they realized that the College was losing money, and the program was simply unrealistic. Many young men joined eating clubs, which cost half the college's dollar a week charge for board, while others (including future Denison President Samson Talbot) prepared their meals in their rooms still more cheaply. Without the manual-labor scheme, a non-local student could obtain two 21-week terms of schooling at a total cost below the \$70.00 or \$80.00 the college was publicizing. Granville locals only had to deal with a \$10.50 charge for tuition (Chessman 10). Problems began to arise when the college officials realized that its enrollment was not nearly large enough to cover the necessary expenses. The college schooled ministerial candidates in six years (two preparatory, four college) leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. President Pratt started to see a problem with offering this degree and only this degree when, in 1843, a third to half of the student body pursued academic work in English, but the college did not recognize a degree in this field at commencement. The institution was benefiting financially from these students, but other institutions that were willing to recognize English degrees were becoming popular and building up around the area. Denison's numbers, however, began to decline in 1843 because of student and faculty choices regarding this program. One could say that this was when the financial issues started to conquer

A Word About the Principal *Essay* in this Issue

During the spring term 2005 at Denison University, which is Granville's 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 the students to work in pairs and to investigate and then to write about an issue of interest in the two hundred year history of our village. The Summer 2005 issue of *The Historical Times* published one of these seminar essays devoted to a discussion about famous women in the historical narrative of Granville. This Fall issue contains a second essay offering an historical account about the mid-nineteenth century debate concerning the removal of Denison University from Granville to a village in southern Ohio. Few people today know that Granville and Denison almost parted company in the early 1850s. This essay tells that story, now largely forgotten by the residents of Granville.

The two essays are the results of the readings, the class discussions, and the archival work undertaken by the first year students in the seminar last spring. While some mild editing has been done in anticipation of publication, nonetheless the essay here is the writing of this research team of students, which is the result of their archival research and zealous reading of the historical texts about Granville and about Denison University.

The students in the seminar read and studied all of Volume One together with 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 Hayes's *Mild Tin-keys and Tallow Candles*. William Utter's 1996 history of our village was suggested additional reading. Several authors of the 2005 Granville history publications visited the seminar class and shared their insights and reflections on the exciting history of the village, the people and the events that make up that historical narrative. The seminar is being done this fall term under the auspices of the Denison University Honors Program, and upperclass students are enrolled in addition to several first year students. These students too are undertaking research and writing about an array of historically significant events and persons in the history of Granville.

--Tony Lisska, editor

the institution, and the college began to spin out of control.

Silas Bailey Becomes President

From 1843 to 1847, the college collected between \$15,000 and \$20,000 to help eliminate its debt. But even so, during this time, as the number of students declined due to the administration's position regarding the curriculum in English, the college was barely able to pay expenses. The few buildings that comprised the physical plant needed repair, but no funds were available. Silas Bailey would become President of the University in 1847 and hold term through the "great removal debate." He would finally resign at the end of the turmoil, much of which he caused. When Bailey took office in 1847 he knew the college was financially unsound and in dire need of help. Going had established the institution primarily because of the need for trained ministers in the west, with hopes that interest from the churches would supply money to the Ohio Baptist Education Society, whose main purpose was to furnish funds for institutions like Denison. The treasurer published a statement of receipts to parts of the states in which he carefully accounted for each item. Unfortunately, these items and donations did not amount to much, only a pair of socks here and there for a ministerial student. At the annual meeting held in Wooster in 1847, the treasurer reported a cash balance of \$5.20. Reverend Enos French, who was an agent for the college, wrote a testimonial in the local paper indicating the immediate need for \$10,000. The editorial explains why the institution ended up in a nine-month battle regarding its location. French states:

But the college needs more than this. It needs larger additions to its Library and to its Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical apparatus, the endowment of other professorships, and the erection of other buildings, that it may soon take its place among the best institutions in the land. Located in the center of this great and growing State, and representing more than 25,000 Baptists and that number rapidly increasing, its position is one of no small importance. True, to do all that we have indicated above must be the work of years; but we should not think of stopping with anything short of that. Here then is a strong appeal to our wealthy burden. (Shepardson 64)

French's appeal prompted many people to step up to help eliminate the \$10,000 debt in 1847, but this was not going to be enough.

A Temporary Respite from Debt

The debt was eliminated temporarily, and the college's

hopes hinged on the possibility that the friends of higher education institutions, the hearty backing of denominational societies, and the cordial endorsement of the Baptist press, would continue to

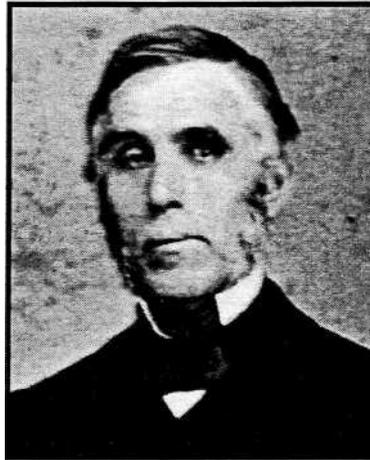
bring support and eventually put this struggling institution back in good standing. But as 1848 ended, the debt began to resurface, and, with income not equaling expenses, this debt increased to \$800.00. Trustees were now donating in \$100.00 and \$50.00 increments; in return they were entitled to one scholar's tuition through four or two years of college. The faculty had been reduced to the bare minimum with President Bailey (doubling as a Professor), two Professors (Pratt and Carter) and a Tutor.

In July of 1850, to pay for emergency repairs on the lower buildings required for inhabitants, trustees authorized the sale of 120 of the 200 acres college farm, but finding a buyer was so uncertain that in January of 1851 the board provided, if necessary, "a temporary loan" to meet the expense. By July of 1851, the board had not secured the money required to make these emergency improvements, and they did not have funds to construct new buildings, which had been recommended by a special committee in April. This special committee had been named to investigate the trustees' concern about the number of students currently at the institution and the number applying.

The Rumble about Removal

The committee attributed the decline in "pious" students to the failure of Baptist families and other denominational leaders to send their sons to Granville for education. When this information became public, their view of college suddenly changed, and Granville no longer seemed the place for such an institution. Many citizens were angry, and no longer willing to assist such an establishment in its mission to remain in the village, but others would put forth lots of time and energy to keep it here. As 1852 began, Granville College was in debt and in turmoil over its location, and the possibility of moving to another area to improve conditions seemed likely. Jonathan Going and other members of the Old Baptist Education Society had emphasized the broad literary aim of the projected seminary rather than the narrowly theological. As the college continued not to recognize the degrees of the literary students and only emphasize its ministerial backing, it dug itself into a deeper hole of financial debt and developed a bad reputation with the community. Granville was not the place it had been twenty years ago, its industry was not as promising, and it certainly was not a big city. Keeping Denison in this small sleepy town was going to be the hardest part of the climb, and only a small group of people was willing to attempt it.

Two veterans of the institution, Pascal Carter, the professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and Reverend



Silas Bailey
courtesy Denison Archives

John Pratt, the first President of Denison University but now returned to the faculty, were men of strong principle, hard and faithful workers who lived to see the institution flourish. They were also men who wanted to see the institution grow to its full potential while remaining in Granville. John Pratt had been elected as the first president of the institution on Monday, October 3, 1831. Under Pratt, Denison began its humble beginnings "without home, without endowment, without any assets except the loyalty and faith of its backers" (Shepardson 20). The two men saw the great removal controversy as more of a "question of what the Baptists of this state need in order to educate their sons for the important part they must act in the religious drama of the world" (Shepardson 87). These two men were striving for something more than a "mere college," but nonetheless they expressed strong sentiments against the removal of Denison from Granville.

Pratt and Carter appealed to the Baptist church in order to gain sympathy and in turn money for this new "miraculous" institution "that will meet the present and prospective wants of the denomination" (Shepardson 87). The financial issue was so intense that the two faculty members made the removal issue about the curriculum and moral stature of the college rather than its location and future prosperity. Other trustees argued that the school "ought to take immediate measure to remove said institution to such place within the state (Lebanon, OH) as shall command approval and enlist the sympathies and patronage of the churches" (Shepardson 85). Professors Pratt and Carter were seen as "veterans in the cause of education, having spent the prime of their lives in this department of denominational labor, old fellow laborers who had been with the institution since its foundation" (Shepardson 104).

President Bailey Advocates Removal from Granville

Another man who played a very influential role in Denison's removal issues was President Silas Bailey. Reverend Silas Bailey was chosen by a unanimous vote to be the third president of Denison University. Bailey, however, was unsure about keeping Denison in Granville because of its marginal operating basis; he thought that a more economically prosperous town or city might be a better site for the university. As industry in Granville failed, the supply of students significantly declined. When he took over as president of Granville College, its equipment "consisted of three buildings, no endowment, almost no library or scientific apparatus and about one hundred students in all departments," and including him as a teacher, only four professors (Shepardson 93). Professors Pratt and Carter strongly disagreed with Bailey's policies, and in November of 1851, a faculty reorganization was implemented in order to steer clear of further confrontations. Many people, however, described Bailey as "a man of dignity, scholarship and ability, and he would fill the station with efficiency and dignity and give a new impulse to the operations of the college" (Shepardson 63). But despite his good reviews, Denison's financial situation continued to decline. Bailey concluded that he was bound and

determined to keep Denison running. Bailey said:

That as they were provided with such an institution, in Granville College (later to become Denison University), it was important that it be liberally sustained; and that they especially commend the effort now being made to endow its presidency to the favor and liberality of the denomination and the friends of education in general (Shepardson 64).

Bailey was president at the time that the great removal issue was raised; he was even re-elected as president during the controversy. But as soon as a special trustee meeting in Cleveland in the fall of 1852 determined that Granville was to be the home for Denison University, President Bailey resigned. But this is to get ahead of our story.

Bailey and Jacob Little Lock Horns

This controversial time in the university's history took a lot out of Bailey, and his role as president should have closed with an appreciation for his hard work during a turbulent time in Denison's history. Reverend Jacob Little, however, in his annual New Year's Sermon (1852) charged Baptists and President Bailey in particular with having a lack of cooperation with his religious revival of Granville in 1851. In response, Bailey published a twenty-eight page reply to Little's allegations and scolded the Congregationalists for their meager contributions to the college and the academic pursuit of knowledge and religion. This was yet another pain in Bailey's side coupled with the concerns of the removal issue.

The trustees that supported Denison remaining in Granville (The Pratt and Carter position) during the great removal controversy were put to the test (against Bailey and those favoring removal). This test was to make sure that the institution had a strong financial foundation and was able to stay in its current location. Trustees reassembled in Columbus on March 24, 1852, in order to discuss whether the removal of Denison from Granville was desirable and expedient. Lebanon, Ohio, had offered a location with a significant proposal of \$30,000 with the provision that "if the proposal was not accepted at the present meeting it would be withdrawn and tendered to another denomination that signified a wish to establish a college in Lebanon." The Honorable A.H. Dunlevy of Lebanon offered his opinion that "he deemed it expedient to remove Granville College from the vicinity of Granville," but the majority of Granville and the trustees were not ready to side with him (Shepardson 62). Some believed that the removal was not even within legal providence of the trustees. Others felt it was too early to determine if Granville was right for Denison, and still more felt it was premature to take action on the college before further consultation with the Baptist denomination.

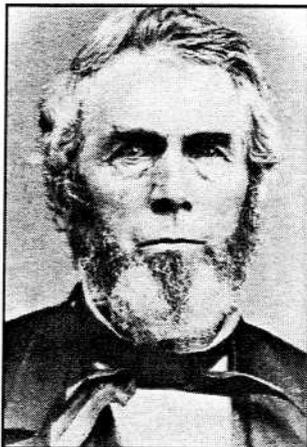
The Advent of Jeremiah Hall

And thus it was that Jeremiah Hall, soon to become the

fourth president of the college, came to play a large role in bringing Denison to a financially stable position. He held a convention in Cleveland on October 20, 1852, to raise \$50,000 for the university. Hall believed Denison University had great potential in its original location, Granville. Granville may not have had the industrial prosperity needed to start a college, but Hall saw that Denison could bring Granville out of the woods. Reverend Hall was a man with deep roots in the Baptist church and was intent on Denison being a strong and viable Baptist institution.

Prior to his substantial influence on the history of Denison University, Hall was a vibrant leader and pastor of the First Baptist Church in Kalamazoo, Michigan, until 1843. During his pastorate, Hall was active in the establishment and founding of Kalamazoo College, also a Baptist institution. In Granville, Hall served as the minister of the First Baptist Church. Reverend Hall was appointed the general agent for raising the endowment for the university. This gave him supervision of the whole effort, with authority to appoint local and temporary agents and to undertake other measures as he might deem necessary. For this he received a salary of \$800 a year and traveling expenses. Reverend Hall "read a protest from trustees living in Granville against the removal" of Denison from Granville (Shepardson 83). The people of Granville realized that the college was the "chief factor of prosperity in the village" (Shepardson 107). Trustees selected Jeremiah Hall to be one of five chosen to go to Cleveland and represent Denison as a Baptist institution to decide whether it should be moved. The other four members of this committee were S.W. Adams, D.B. Cheney, D. Shepardson, and S.B. Page. Hall was also voted onto a second committee, a special committee on instruction; this indicated that Hall was well-organized, hard working, and *a man* of principle. The trustees allowed this special committee to take money from the permanent fund, but just enough to meet any deficiency and expenses of instruction over the current income of the college.

All of these positions were difficult for Hall to juggle so he was relieved of his position as pastor at the Granville Baptist Church. Reverend Hall was later elected President of Granville College. He can be credited for a complete revolution in affairs, including the changing of the name of the college from Granville College to Denison University. The college was to be named after William S. Denison, from Adamsville, Ohio, because he contributed \$10,000 to Denison and its development fund; however, Mr. Denison's failure to actually give all the money promised to the college was controversial and entailed legal action in the Ohio



Jeremiah Hall
Courtesy Denison Archives

supreme Court that the college won eventually. But that is another story for another time.

Jeremiah Hall as Denison's "Unsung Hero"

In Hall's time as president, "the location of the college was changed, a new site being purchased upon a hill in the village of Granville," and buildings and even trees were moved onto the new campus (Shepardson 105). Hall also made considerable progress during the Civil war in spite of the financial challenges. There was a great decrease in enrollment due to President Lincoln's request for soldiers. Granville supported vigorously the aims of the union during the Civil War. Nonetheless, Hall's stewardship had allowed Denison to avert a number of crises that might previously have doomed it. We can refer to Hall as the "unsung hero" because he secured Denison for Granville. The great removal controversy never resurfaced because of his hard work in the years to follow. Hall, exhausted by Denison's previous misfortunes and the seemingly hopeless task of keeping Denison viable, resigned after a decade as President in 1863. In his stead, Samson Talbot kept the school afloat during the summer of 1863. Talbot dedicated himself to a series of successful fund raising campaigns, securing \$100,000 from supportive alumni like the Barney family. Enrollment went up; some came from the army, others from parents who sent their children to keep them out of the army. Despite the war, Hall had provided Granville with the chance to keep Denison, while gaining social activities, concerts, and special events. Hall and Talbot should not be forgotten, for they climbed numerous steps to keep the college afloat.

Into the Next One Hundred Years

Following the great removal issue, Denison's endowment grew by a quarter of a million dollars. From 1887 through 1889, donations provided new buildings. Shepardson College, the college for women on what today is known as Denison's "lower campus," was formally consolidated with Denison University in 1927, and the number of students increased to 500, and the faculty to 40 professors. At the beginning of Denison's 75th year in 1906, 16 buildings now stood on campus. Furthermore, there was nearly \$1,200,000 in endowment, a situation surpassed by few colleges in the mid-west at the time. All of these progressive indicators portray Denison University's success over the years. It is clear that Denison trustees, Presidents, and committees made the correct decision to keep Denison in Granville, a place we are proud to call home. --- Erin Currie & Lauren Molten, *Denison University, Class of 2008*

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Stones Falling Westward

A Granville Bicentennial Pageant sponsored by the Old Colony Board and The Granville Historical Society

Written by Mark Evans Bryan, Denison University

Presented September 10 and 11, 2005

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Granville Sentinel

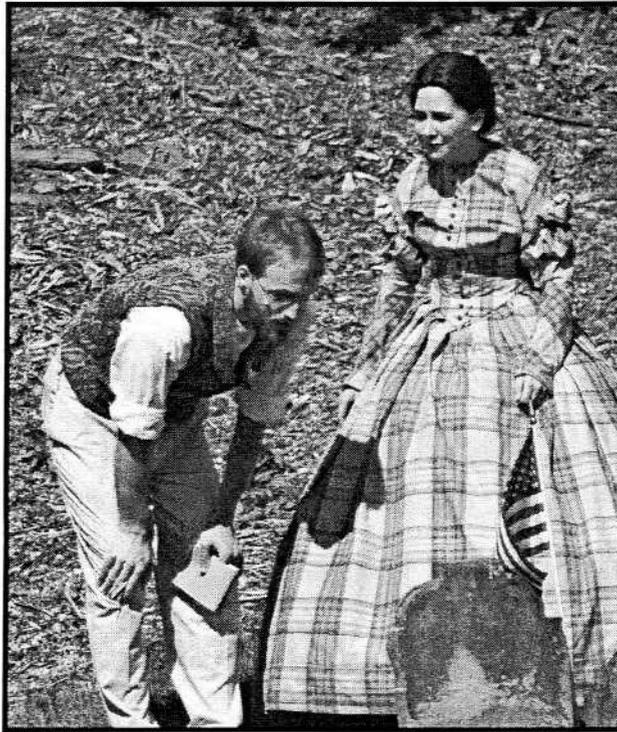
September 12, 2005

The Old Colony Burying Ground has now had its own Bicentennial celebration with last weekend's pageant, "Stones Falling Westward." Those of us who helped stage this production were ecstatic when we realized that the weather would be clear and thrilled at the numbers who came to witness this unique event—over 600 for the two performances. Thank you!

As Director, I was blessed with a marvelous production team. Ho Hoffman dropped the seed of an idea for the pageant last fall and continued to shepherd us throughout the project. I suggested Mark Evans Bryan as the playwright and he signed on at once. Lyn Boone joined us to promote the event; Sarah Casebolt, just graduated from Denison, agreed to design the costumes; and Sebastian On, Denison Theatre student, was cast in the leading role of Charles Webster Bryant. The newly formed Granville Arts Commission and the Granville Bicentennial Commission allocated funding for the project, and we were off and running.

We all wish to extend our thanks to the many people who made this pageant possible: Tom Carroll for providing the sound system; Doug Freeman and MedBen for loaning the microphones; Denison University for reserving Ace Morgan Theatre as a rain site; the Theatre Department for costume accessories, properties, and electrical assistance; the Granville Schools for announcing the event; the Ace Express Print & Ship for service "above and beyond"; Ross's Granville Market for promotion; Granville Milling Company for turning off the grain-drying fan; Tom Williams

for closing the Old Colony Car Wash; Laura and Tom Evans for providing dressing rooms in their home; Suzanne Kennedy, OCBG Groundskeeper, for meticulous preparation of the site; Zane Householder for videotaping both performances; and Keith Boone, Leon Gage, and Bill Hoffman for putting up the large signs.



Bryant (1849-1886) listens as Emily Richards (1843-1862) explains that everything he needs to know is written on the stones. Bryant and Richards were portrayed by Sebastian Orr and Brittany Harris in the September production of *Stones Falling Westward*. - photo by Charles Peterson.

Especially, I wish to honor the cast and crew of "Stones Falling Westward." The living characters (in 1886) were played by Denison students Sebastian On and Vasilios Koumandarakis. The "residents" of the OCBG were played by Ron Kasson and Isaac Sundin, both Granville natives, and Adam Conn, Brittany Harris, Dennis Kohler, Susan Salina, and Tom Spring, all members of Licking County Players.

Denison students volunteered to run the show: Brian Carsten and Hassan Tawfiq were the Sound Engineers and Laura Judson was Stage Manager. Ushers were Pamela Arbisi, Stephanie Byers, Laura Greene, Jennifer Guglielmi, and Lesley Lighthiser.

Finally, I would like to thank Charles Webster Bryant, one of the founders of the Granville Historical Society, whose devotion to preserving the history of Granville inspired him to spend the summer of 1886 recording the epitaphs and the placement of the stones in the Old Colony Burying Ground, even as many of them were already "falling westward."

-- Marilyn Sundin

Serendipity

Just after the end of the Civil War, Granville citizen Frank M. Carter opened a photography studio somewhere in the village. Today, the Historical Society owns several hundred of Carter's glass plate negatives, recently printed by Duane Dawley.

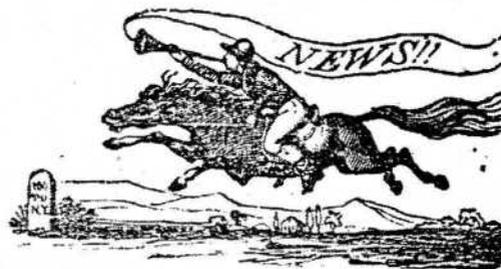
Each negative bears a sharp and true image of a person formally posed. But some plates have something extra, small glimpses of props or backdrops or of the actual studio, which Carter subsequently cropped out during printing. These small glimpses have proven as fascinating to Society volunteers as the faces and clothing of the subjects.

However, none of the photographs answered one question-WHERE was the studio? One guess was that it had been on Broadway above one of the stores in the north side business block. Another possibility was that Carter did business from his home at College and Prospect Streets. After 140 years, no one was really sure, until a recent lucky find.

Volunteer Anne Hansen and I were reading old area newspapers on a recent Society workday, our goal being to find advertisements and announcements of historic interest.

One issue of the *Newark True American* carried an ad for Carter's new Granville "premium photograph gallery," dated November 1866. The last sentence of the lengthy ad stated: "Rooms in Bragg's building, Broad St. Granville, Ohio." There was the proof that the studio had been downtown. But where was Bragg's building?

A hurried check of the 1866 atlas of the village



turned up just one Broadway property with Bragg's name on it-115 East Broadway, now the home of The Granville Historical Society!

When the Society took over and remodeled the property in 1955, someone probably discovered the dusty wooden box of glass plates in the attic and put it aside to be saved. They had been home all along. ---Theresa Overholser



One of hundreds of prints made from glass negatives discovered in the Granville Museum, now known to be the location for photographer Frank M. Carter.



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celebrating its 19th year of publication

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2008

Flo Hoffman
Jack Burriss
Tom Martin

Pre-Sale Order Form

Granville Historical Society
 PO Box 129
 Granville, OH 43023
 Tel: 740-587-3951
 Web: www.granvillehistory.org

Please use this form for Purchases.

Customer/Billing Address:	Delivery Address: (if different)
Name -	Name -
Address -	Address -
City, State	City, State
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Tel:	Tel:
Deliver to billing address - <input type="checkbox"/> (check)	Please gift wrap - <input type="checkbox"/> - add fee below

Product Order

	Item	Description	List Price	Pre-Sale Price P	Order Quantity Q	\$Amount P x Q
Separately	4001	Boxed Set – History & Essays: Vol I – A Purpose. A Plan. A Place. Vol II – Reflections & Impressions	\$59.95	\$49.95		
	4002	Photos & Maps Vol III – Images: Past & Present	\$59.95	\$49.95		
Combined	4003	Save \$20 on All Three Volumes: Vol I & Vol II History & Essays in boxed set, and Vol III – Images: Past & Present	\$99.95	\$79.95		
Product Total					Sum	
					\$Amount	
for Ohio Deliveries: add 7% Sales Tax					x .07	
	Item	4001	4002	4003	Add	
	Shipping for each item	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	shipping	
	Gift wrap for each item		\$2.00	Add gift wrap		
Make check payable to Granville Historical Society for Order Total:						

Pre-sale ends October 30, 2004. Use list prices after October 30, 2004.
 Pre-sale orders must be postmarked no later than 10/30/04.