

# THE HISTORICAL TIMES

NEWSLETTER OF THE GRANVILLE, OHIO, HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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## THE DEEP CUT

OHIO'S GREATEST ENGINEERING FEAT IN THE FIRST  
HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY



*The Editors of **The Historical Times** are pleased to publish for the first time this account of an engineering marvel from the first half of the Nineteenth Century. Not only did this huge earth-moving project occur within fifteen miles of Granville during the construction of the Ohio-Erie Canal, but a Granville entrepreneur, Augustine Munson, was central to the financing efforts for this project. The Granville connections with the development and construction of the canal are not generally recognized today, so this article not only tells the narrative of the digging of the Deep Cut, but shows the connections of Granville people with the canal work.*

THE DEEP CUT  
BUCKEYE LAKE'S ENGINEERING  
MARVEL

In his Granville. The Story of an Ohio Village, the late Professor William Utter writes that the "Deep Cut...virtually unmarked today, should be set aside as a monument to what must have been one of the greatest engineering feats in Ohio's first half-century." [p. 110] Already largely forgotten nearly a century ago, Joseph Simpson, in his The Story of Buckeye Lake [1912], noted that "...the deep cut, which begins at the southwest corner of Buckeye Lake, has not received the attention it deserved in the Canal's history...." [p. 29]

The Deep Cut was the hand dug channel which was cut through the low ridge which separates the Licking Valley drainage area, which by means of the Licking River flows into the Muskingum River, from that of Little Walnut Creek, which eventually empties into the Scioto River. Nearly a million cubic yards of dirt, shale, rock, clay--and whatever else the last glacier deposited in southern Licking and northern Fairfield Counties--were moved by hand and oxen cart. Over five years were needed to complete this vast project. One historian suggested that during the seven year construction of the Ohio Canal, the biggest problem was the digging required to forge through the Licking-Little Walnut ridge to form the Deep Cut.

THE NEED FOR WATER

The Ohio Canal was the 307 mile water-way constructed from Lake Erie east of Cleveland on the north to the Ohio River town of Portsmouth on the south traversing the Buckeye state from top to bottom. This mostly hand-dug water ditch, dug mostly with pick and shovel and the dirt hauled away in wheelbarrows, was under construction for seven long years. From the beginning, with the ground breaking on July 4, 1825 southwest of present-day Heath [along Ohio Rte. 79], until its completion in 1832, the Ohio Canal itself was an engineering masterpiece.

What is today called "Buckeye Lake" was the result of the need for water to keep the Ohio

Canal replenished. Canals always needed a vast supply of water, especially with the continuous flowing of water needed to work the locks. One source suggests that a lock needed eight thousand cubic feet of water in order to lower a canal boat a mere six feet. Originally a swampy area, earthen dams were built on the north and the west to form what became known then as the "Licking Summit Reservoir." This artificial lake was the second highest body of water on the canal route.

However, having a supply of water in the now dammed swamp was not enough. The high point on the Licking River/Little Walnut Creek divide southwest of present day Millersport was higher than the water level of the newly constructed reservoir. In order to complete the canal, a huge canyon had to be dug through the divide so that the water from the reservoir could be used to keep the canal flowing. The result was the phenomenal construction project which became known as "The Deep Cut." In 1830, the canal was opened from the Licking Summit Reservoir northward to Lake Erie. It was well into 1832, however, before southward canal traffic could utilize the waterway, principally because of the length of time required to complete the Deep Cut. One historian noted that the time needed to finish the Deep Cut in effect delayed for over two years the opening of the canal to the south.

In his thoughtful and well-researched article, "The Licking Summit," John Droege writes the following account of the difficulty in completing the canal to the south because of the tremendous problems which had to be overcome in digging the channel for The Deep Cut:

Deep Cut was the greatest single **obstacle to be overcome** in constructing the Ohio and Erie Canal. Delays in its completion, originally scheduled for October of 1828, held up the opening of the canal beyond the Licking Summit until the fall of 1831. When the digging was finally completed the canal was opened in September of that year to Columbus and Circleville, in October to

Chillicothe and in the following year all the way to Portsmouth. [p. 61

To complete the canal to the south of the reservoir required mustering the best engineering knowledge of the day in order to carry out the building of the Deep Cut. To forge an opening through the Licking/Little Walnut divide required cutting through a ridge which, according to most records, was thirty-four feet deep at its maximum near the middle of the ridge. The spoil bank of removed mud and shale makes the depth of the cut deeper than thirty-four feet. The ridge itself was nearly two miles in width and the eventual channel was over three miles long. Using shovels, wheelbarrows, wooden scoops behind horses or mules, crudely constructed ox-carts, and much common labor--mostly from Irish immigrant ditch diggers--the ridge was cut through from side to side permitting the canal to make its way south beyond the reservoir area and eventually snake westward to Baltimore, Canal Winchester and Lockbourne, south of present-day Columbus.

It should be noted that claims about the maximum depth of the cut vary widely in differing accounts of the construction project. These depths range from thirty-two to sixty-eight feet. Droege suggests thirty-four feet, and he consulted many of the Canal Commission Reports in undertaking the research for his article on the reservoir for the canal. Standing near the top of the Deep Cut today and looking down into this humanly fabricated canyon certainly gives evidence of a depth greater than thirty-two feet. The depth of the cut was increased due to the huge quantities of earth removed and hauled out of the freshly dug channel, which formed on the west the spoil bank. The Deep Cut Road today traverses over the spoil bank for about two-thirds of the length of the Deep Cut.

#### THE GRANVILLE CONNECTION

Utter writes that four prominent Granville men were centrally involved in the construction of the Ohio Canal: Lucius Mower, Alfred Avery, Elias Fassett and Augustine Munson. These men were part of

the building program either as subcontractors or as financial backers of the former. Utter also notes that "a contemporary writer estimated that construction to the value of \$200,000 was undertaken by Granville men, and this only in the first years after 1825...." [p. 1101 Munson in particular was connected centrally with the Deep Cut construction project.

Utter also writes that with the completion of the Ohio Canal--along with the six mile Granville feeder canal linking up with the main canal--the pioneer isolation of central Licking County finally came to an end. Using the canal, now goods and products from Granville and Newark could be sent to New York City via the northern route or to New Orleans via the southern route. As Utter enthusiastically suggests: "A new era had arrived!"

#### CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEEP CUT

The Deep Cut--what Utter refers to as "this tremendous ditch"--was over three miles long. While blasting through rock was not necessary, nonetheless the amount of earth removed--over a million cubic yards--was great indeed. Much of the digging of the Ohio Canal was by hand. The construction of the deep cut was hardly an easy task. Historical sources suggest that some of the contractors went bankrupt, malaria forced many of the workers to miss some much needed laboring days, and the clay and shale earth was especially difficult to dig through and move.

The original contract for the Deep Cut, so it seems, called for completion of this mammoth engineering project in two years. But construction difficulties stretched this to six before the channel was capable of holding water and carrying boats through to the south.

The Deep Cut, requiring more depth than the usual needed for the canal channel, demanded innovative means to accomplish the moving of so much earth. Utter describes graphically one such invention which was indeed a very creative use of oxen and carts, ropes and pulleys:

In the deepest sections, oxen were hitched to heavy ropes passed over pulleys at the top of the ditch and attached to heavy carts. As the oxen moved down the sloping side of the cut, the heavy cartloads of dirt were drawn up. There was plenty of excitement when ropes broke as they did occasionally. [p. 110]

An innovative engineering apparatus indeed! As the oxen went down the hill, of course, with the help of gravity, the carts loaded with dirt were pulled to the top. When the carts reached the top, they were unloaded. The oxen climbed the slope and the empty carts were lowered to the digging level to begin the process once again. Sisyphean similarities abound!

### MONTICELLO

According to one historical source, the canal workers on the Deep Cut project lived in a hamlet called "Monticello." This little village was founded in 1823, and at its height during the Deep Cut construction days, Monticello had a population of nearly 1500 persons. A rocking place in the town was Reed's Tavern. The town claimed a post office for six years--1827 to 1833. With the completion of the Deep Cut and other work related to canal construction, the village slowly declined and eventually disappeared. In her The History of Buckeye Lake, Kathleen Brown wrote that the site of Monticello was just south of Millersport, "...near the turn in Route 204." [p. 7]

The southern end of the Deep Cut served as the location of what became known, according to one document, as the South Lock. Droege writes that in the 1830's, a "...new lock was built at the southern extremity of Deep Cut. It became known as Pugh's Lock in honor of a nearby resident." [p. 8] Whatever its name, this lock held the water level in the Deep Cut channel at the level in the reservoir over three miles to the north. A general store was located there, run in the middle of the century by O. W. Jenkins. In addition, many warehouses and other business enterprises were established at this south end of The Deep Cut. Like the

village of Monticello, today nothing remains of the lock or of the once thriving store, with the exception of the Lockmaster's residence. This house is a graceful brick building with a cupola on top so the busy canal of the 1840's, 1850's and 1860's could be watched assiduously with the careful eye of the Lockmaster himself.

### JACOB LITTLE'S FROWN

Granville appears to have prospered in several ways. Wages were provided to local workers **who were hired by the subcontractors** to undertake the digging process. Entrepreneurs like Mower, Avery, Fassett and Munson certainly reaped profits from this engineering feat. And the influx of other canal workers provided an outlet for the fruits, vegetables and other agriculture items grown by the local farmers in the Granville area.

But such material prosperity was not to be taken lightly, so suggested Granville's stern Congregationalist minister, the Reverend Jacob Little. As Utter notes, Little "felt greatly relieved when the great crowd of ungodly, brawling canal workers departed from the periphery of his parish." Foreign born workers served as a ready source of cheap labor for the digging of the Ohio Canal. The canal diggers received from seven to nine dollars a month plus their board. These wages appear to have been uniformly paid over all public work projects in the state. The work day went from sun-up to sun-down. That such oppressed workers might discover the numbing effects of alcohol should not be surprising. In fact, one canal document explicitly notes that the canal diggers were given from five to seven jiggers of hard liquor a day. A jigger appears to have been about an ounce and a half. Another source suggests that the jiggers of cheap Ohio corn liquor were dispensed at sunrise, 10 AM in the morning, noon, 4 PM in the afternoon and a tad before quitting time in the evening. What was left in the barrel was given to the workers for a Saturday evening blitz. Simpson writes that among the Irish canal workers, "there were singers and speakers...and wrestlers and fighters." [p. 32] Regional homeland differences among

the Irish workers caused disagreements and, so Simpson again notes, "at times they would become so violent that the native residents were obliged to take part in quelling them."

From a contemporary perspective, one might wonder why Little was not more concerned about the oppressive and injurious working conditions of the rag-tag canal workers than he was of the rag-tag characteristics of these workers. In addition, given the vast amount of cheap liquor provided to the canal workers, it is easily understandable how prevalent alcoholism became among former canal workers later in their lives.

#### A TURN OF THE CENTURY REVERIE

Joseph Simpson writes almost poetically about his visits to the Deep Cut early in this century. He writes as follows:

At present day the cut, with its high banks, presents a wild and picturesque scene. The utter stillness, the dark shadows cast by the tall trees and undergrowth, would surely furnish material for an artist. It has been so long out of use that with its trees and clustering vines, it looks weird and dark, and but for the farm house high on the opposite bank, one might enjoy all the solitude his heart would wish for. With its broad curving sides and water below, one could easily picture to himself another Colorado Canyon. [p. 32]

Simpson ends his account of The Deep Cut with the following aspiration: "This portion of the Ohio Canal should be preserved and taken care of as part of Buckeye Lake." [p. 33] The authors trust this article will assist in the process of a better understanding of this great nineteenth century engineering marvel at Buckeye Lake, The Deep Cut.

#### POSTSCRIPT: THE END OF THE CANAL

Droege writes about the end of the canal days in the following way:

When did it all end? Neither the Legislature nor the Department of

Public Works ordered the canal closed. The canals were not sold to the railroad competition as in Pennsylvania. They just faded away. In 1881, it was reported that not more than one or two boats a week passed through Baltimore.... In 1898, the spring floods washed out the North Fork aqueduct and the Black Hand dam to the north. In 1903 a last attempt was made to repair locks from Lock 8 at Newark to Pugh's Lock. By 1908 the canal was filled in at the street crossings in Newark, replacing the turn bridges. When the disastrous floods of 1913 came along it did not kill the canal. The railroads had already done that by slow strangulation and the State by prolonged malnutrition. [p. 8]

In 1894, the State of Ohio made the Licking Summit Reservoir into a state park to be used primarily for recreational purposes. The name was officially changed to "Buckeye Lake."

In this centenary year for Buckeye Lake, the authors are delighted to have written this essay devoted to a long neglected aspect of the largest body of water in Licking County and its roots in the canal days of the early Nineteenth Century.

Daniel D. Bonar  
Anthony J. Lisska

The Granville Historical Society

#### A NOTE ON SOURCES

This essay is a companion piece to our earlier study of the history of Buckeye Lake, "The Big Swamp, The Licking Summit Reservoir, Buckeye Lake," which appeared in *The Historical Times*, Summer, 1991.

Not a lot has been written specifically about the Deep Cut, perhaps even less than has been written about the history of Buckeye Lake itself. The principal source of information we discovered in undertaking the

research needed to write this account was Joseph Simpson's The Story of Buckeye Lake. [Columbus, Ohio, 1912] Simpson notes that in writing about the Deep Cut, he spoke at length with C.C. Miller, who was the son of Mathias Miller, the person after whom Millersport was named. The then elderly Mr. Miller recalled his boyhood days during which time the Deep Cut was under construction. Simpson's account appears to have been used by Kathleen Brown in her The History of Buckeye Lake [Newark, Ohio, 1966]. Miss Brown's work first was published in a five part series for the Columbus Sunday Dispatch Magazine. May 9-June 6, 1965. Various newspaper and other general narratives of the Deep Cut appear to be heavily dependent on the work of both Simpson and Brown.

John Droege's well researched and careful article, "The Licking Summit," appeared in Towpaths LVo1. XIV, # 1], which is the official newsletter of the Canal Society of Ohio. Mr. Droege's essay is the best overall account of the development of the Licking Summit Reservoir in terms of its connection with the Ohio-Erie Canal. Of course, William Utter's remarkable story of our village of Granville provided the information

about the Granville connection with both the Deep Cut and the Ohio Canal days in general.

The files on **Buckeye Lake** and on the Ohio Canal at the main branch of the Newark Public Library have been quite valuable in developing this article. Our thanks and appreciation to the always friendly and helpful librarians associated with the Newark Library System. Emily Hoffmire, Reference Librarian at Denison University, once again kindly assisted the authors obtain much needed but often difficult to get historical materials through Inter-library loan.

We acknowledge a special note of thanks to Mr. Chance R. Brockway, historian extraordinaire of Buckeye Lake, who kindly spoke with us about The Deep Cut and graciously provided, from his private collection, the historical photographs of The Deep Cut published with this article. Mr. Brockway also kindly informed us about the Towpaths essay by John Droege. Mr. Mac Wood helped the authors in locating sources about this engineering feat. Mr. Ralph Kink kindly showed us the masterful restoration he is undertaking of the former lock-master's house and helped us understand better the role of the lock and warehouses south of The Deep Cut.

### THE DEEP CUT TODAY



*Forty years ago this spring, ground was broken and construction began on the Church of St. Edward the Confessor east of Granville on the Newark-Granville Road. The brief history of the origins of the Roman Catholic community in Granville printed below are found in the Church Dedication Program from 1955.*



### *History of the Parish*

It would be impossible to recount here the names and efforts of families and individuals who have had a part in the building of this parish and the achievement of this day. We are content to record the events that have led to this happy occasion, secure in the knowledge that their love and work for the parish will not cease.

In 1946 Bishop Michael J. Ready with the intention of establishing a parish in Granville purchased the residence of the late Doctor C. J. Lovell at the corner of Broadway and Pearl streets. Monsignor Joseph R. Casey was assigned the task of establishing the new parish and he said the first Mass in the parlor of the house on July 20, 1947. At that time there were about thirty-five families in the parish.

Monsignor Herman E. Mattingly who succeeded Monsignor Casey in the care of the parish began renovations in the west side of the rectory which made it suitable for a chapel. Improvements were added so that in a few years the parish had a chapel completely furnished and capable of taking care of seventy people. This was accomplished by Monsignor Mattingly and the men who succeeded him in the care of the parish, Father Leonard Scannell, Monsignor Francis Schwendeman, and Father Vincent Mooney.

The Dominican Sisters of St. Francis Parish, Newark, and later the Sisters of St. Francis of Our Lady of Mercy School near Granville have taught catechism to the children of the parish on Sunday mornings since its foundation.

Early in 1954 the inadequate space of the chapel and the desire for a permanent Church prompted Bishop Ready to undertake construction of the Church dedicated today. Land on the Granville-Newark Road had been purchased some years before with this in view. Construction was begun in May, 1954, and the cornerstone laid on October 30 by Bishop Ready. The parish serves some sixty-five families in Granville and the surrounding area as well as the Catholic students attending Denison University. The Reverend Augustine L. Winkler is the Administrator of the parish.

Today the Bishop returns to Granville to complete the work begun in 1947 by solemnly dedicating and offering the First Mass in the new Church of St. Edward.

This year Granville celebrates its Sesquicentennial. One hundred and fifty years ago settlers came to Licking County from Granville, Massachusetts.

The parishioners of St. Edward are happy that today they can make a lasting contribution to the community in this new Church of St. Edward dedicated to the greater honor of God and they are certain that its presence will bring many and rich blessings upon the community.



## **A SUMMARY OF SOCIETY EVENTS OVER THE PAST FEW MONTHS**

### 1994 GENERAL MEETINGS:

#### **EARTHWORKS AND MOONSHINE, CIVIL WAR CHICANERY, AND A TRAGIC DAY IN NEWARK**

The Program Committee sponsored three meetings for members of the Society, all of which were fascinating, well-attended presentations.

On March 21, 1994, Tim Brooks from East Liverpool spoke with the society about the Civil War Photography following the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. Mr. Brooks discovered a fascinating diary of a East Liverpool citizen who served in the nurses corps following the Gettysburg battle. This diary contains irrefutable evidence that many of the photographs were staged much later than the July days of the battle. This soldier himself appears in several of the photographs as a dead union soldier. Mr. Brooks has published his civil war research in Timeline, a publication of the Ohio Historical Society. The meeting was held in the Society's Old Academy Building.

On March 30, two members of the faculty from Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana, Professors Robert Horn and Ray Hively, came to Granville to speak about their research into the Indian Mounds in Newark. Their presentation, "Moundbuilders and Moonshine: Archaeoastronomy at the Newark Earthworks," connects the structure of the great octagon mound with different phases of the moon. In a manner similar to Stonehenge in England and Woodhenge near St. Louis, these early structures assisted the native peoples to use astronomical data in

creative ways. This meeting, co-sponsored with the Denison Physics and Astronomy Department, met in the Barney Science Lecture Room on the Denison campus.

On April 26, following the annual business meeting in the Old Academy Building, Chris Evans gave a masterful presentation on the Newark lynching in the summer of 1910 entitled "A Step Too Far: A Look at Newark's Day of Infamy." This tragic event was a result of the tension between the city folks and the rural folks of Licking County over the use of alcoholic drinks in the early part of this century.

### CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE

The November meeting of the Roundtable heard Professor Emeritus Dick Mahard, former President of the Society, speak on the fiftieth anniversary reunion of the veterans from the Gettysburg battle. Professor Mahard reproduced several slides of old photographs taken during this 1913 reunion when the population of the small Pennsylvania hamlet grew twenty-fold.

The December meeting had Ed McCaul give a presentation of civil war artillery shells. A collector of civil war ordinance, Mr. McCaul gave a fascinating account of the use of various forms of artillery shells during the civil war. Several shells from his collection were shown during the presentation.

The January meeting was postponed because of a severe winter storm. This meeting, with Clarke Wilhelm scheduled to discuss the movie, "Gettysburg" [based on the historical novel, *Killer Angels*] will now be the first meeting of the 1994-95 Roundtable season, September 20, 1994.

In February, Keith Hoover spoke on a new account of the Battle of Fort Fisher near Wilmington, NC. The April meeting featured Rob Drake considering Civil War letters written by his great, great grandfather, John Montgomery, to his wife in Licking County. In May, Tim Shutt from Kenyon College told the exciting narrative of the Confederate ironclad on the Mississippi River, the C.S.S. Arkansas.

## TOM MARTIN NEW PRESIDENT

At the annual meeting, long time Granville resident Tom Martin was elected President of the Granville Historical Society. A History major while an undergraduate at Denison, Tom brings his abiding interest and concern about matters historical to the leadership of our society.

## ELECTION OF NEW OFFICERS AND BOARD MEMBERS

Board member Dan Campbell was elected Vice-President, Gretchen Rauschenberg Secretary, and David Neel Treasurer. New Board members elected at the same meeting were Bob Watson, Gay Weinberg, and Brad Lepper, Ray Clodfelter was re-elected to the Board.

## OUR GRATITUDE TO OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS

Dick Shiels completed his two years of outstanding service as President of the Granville Historical Society. A member of the History Department at The Ohio State University, Dick brought his own professional work in history to service as our President. Dick's energy and enthusiasm were hallmarks of his extraordinary tenure as President. We appreciate immensely Dick's contributions to making the Historical Society stronger and better.

Tom Gallant served as Vice-President and also directed the Publicity Committee for the Society; his publicity efforts contributed very much to many of our well-attended Society events over the last several years. Phyllis Greene served admirably as Secretary to the Society; her well crafted and expeditious Board Meeting minutes served the Board of Management very well.

Bob Seith both revitalized and revolutionized the Membership Committee through his sophisticated and timely computer work; Society membership files are now in the appropriate data bases on our computer, thanks to Bob's energy, expertise and

commitment. Bill Heim's early work with historic preservation and the adoption of preservation standards helped direct the Society to consider the need for such work in our community.

## THE BUDGET FROM THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Early this year, Society treasurer David Neel called for budget requests from all committee chairpersons of the Society. The January Board meeting considered the 1994 budget. The Board uses a line item budget process in order to be as careful as possible in both caring for society materials and properties and carrying on projects sponsored by the society. The Board of Management acknowledges the continued excellent work David undertakes in managing the fiscal resources of our society.

## NEW ASSOCIATES FOR **The Historical Times**

The editors are pleased to have Marilyn Sundin assist in the typing work for the newsletter. Marilyn kindly typed the major articles published in the last two issues of the newsletter from the original materials.

Jim Siegel is helping with the mailing process for the newsletter. Nikki Lloyd-Kimbrel has kindly assisted with proof-reading the manuscripts prepared for the newsletter. Marianne Lisska and Bill Hoffman continue to be very helpful in the proofreading department. The editors express our thanks to our gracious volunteers.

### **1994 MEMBERSHIP DUES**

If you have not renewed your 1994 membership to the GHS, please do so soon. Your involvement as a member supports all of the many activities undertaken by the society to preserve and enhance the rich and varied history of our community.

## PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBIT

Dan Campbell once again assembled a magnificent photography exhibition for the Society over the July Fourth weekend. The Old Academy Building witnessed many members and visitors viewing photographs from Granville's rich history and heritage. Our thanks and appreciation to Dan for his enthusiastic and creative efforts in putting together another wonderful exhibition of Granville photographs.

## FORTHCOMING ARTICLES IN *The Historical Times*

Tony Stoneburner on James Gilruth, the remarkable Methodist circuit rider who used Granville as his base of operations for several years in the middle part of the nineteenth century. Professor Stoneburner spoke on Gilruth in the 1993 winter meeting of the Society.

Paul Bennett on Minnie Hite Moody, our own Granville author and historian. Professor Bennett's article is both a biography of one of Granville famous daughters and an account of the five novels Mrs. Moody published.

Possible future articles include a biography of Victoria Woodhull, an account of the famous Rosecrans Brothers from Homer, a discussion of the Louis Sullivan Building in Newark and the importance of Sullivan's work in American architecture, and a biography of Leonidas Inscho, the recipient of Licking County's first Medal of Honor.

## THE OLD COLONY GHOSTS MAKE A RETURN VISIT

On Thursday evening, May 19, nearly one hundred visitors stepped through the Old Colony Burial Ground for the Third Annual Twilight Walking Tour and visit with the ghosts. A reception followed the walk in the Old Academy Building.

On that evening, Elias Gilman [Dick Shiels], everybody's favorite Granville imbibor, made

his third return to the Old Colony with his tall tales and snake-killing ventures. The Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Little [John Senn and Marilyn Sundin], informed the walkers about the famous New Year's sermons and even engaged Elias Gilman in a short debate on the virtues of total abstinence--when Elias wasn't sure "from what," the Littles realized that they had a long row to hoe!

Hiram Paige [Eric Evans] returned from the Battle of Chickamauga where so many Granville lads served under the leadership of Homer's own General William Rosecrans. Thirteen year old Emily Case [Ester Livingston] recalled Granville through the eyes of the very young and talked about 1840 when she met an early death from unknown causes.

Jesse Munson [Tony Lisska] recalled the original journey to Granville, Ohio from Granville, Massachusetts and how he really didn't want to come until he saw the rich farmland on what became the Newark-Granville Road.

Flo Hoffman again energetically arranged the Twilight Walking Tour and cautiously went to several seances in order to convince the ghosts to once again return to Granville!!!

### **THE HISTORICAL TIMES**

is a quarterly publication included with membership in the Granville Historical Society and is sent to all members.

### **EDITORIAL BOARD:**

Maggie Brooks, Florence Hoffman,  
Anthony Lisska, Marilyn Sundin

Send questions, comments and suggestions  
to:

### **THE HISTORICAL TIMES**

P.O. Box 129  
Granville, Ohio 43023-0129

## OLD COLONY BURIAL GROUND

### R.I.P.

Three long-time and contributing members of our Society died over the last year.

Horace King  
Minnie Hite Moody  
William Stewart

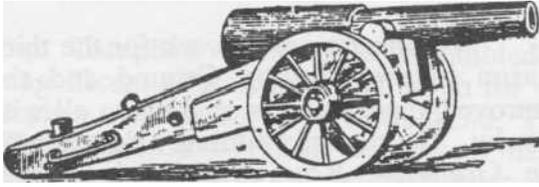
The Board of Management sends its condolences to members of the respective families.

Volunteers are at work for the third season in the Burying Ground and the improved appearance is obvious to all who pass by. The storage building, a donation by the Granville Rotary Club, is nearly completed. Rotarians have spent many hours measuring, hammering and sawing. Tools and equipment needed for restoration work in the Old Colony will be conveniently stored there and volunteer workers will no longer need to push heavily laden wheelbarrows across busy Main Street. Most of these tools were a donation of the Granville Kiwanis Club, and many other Granville organizations and individuals have contributed both funds and labor to the restoration of this historic site.

All are welcome and encouraged to join in this effort to restore the Old Colony into a historic site worthy of Granville. All talents and strengths are needed, from digging to documentation, from publicity to providing lunch. Call 587-0560 for information.

## MAP OF THE CANAL SYSTEM





### FALL SCHEDULE FOR THE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE

The 1994 -95 schedule of Roundtable events will be forthcoming in late August. Fall events include a discussion of the movie, Gettysburg in September, followed by a presentation on Camp Chase, the Confederate Prison Camp on the west side of Columbus, and a discussion of civil war bullet shells.

Several spring events tentatively scheduled will center on Lancaster's own General William T. Sherman, with a trip to Lancaster on Sherman's birthday, a special presentation on Sherman's farewell speech to his troops, a discussion on the Ewing and Sherman families of Lancaster, and a talk on Sherman's battles after Savannah.

### BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

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Term ends 1995:

Robert Watson

Dorothy Garrett

Maggie Brooks

### FROM THE ARCHIVES . . .

The Minthorn House on the Canal--1840s

