

# THE HISTORICAL TIMES

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'Multi-Tasking' in the 19th Century:

## A Brief Life History of Willard Warner

(Granville Native/Forty-Niner/Civil War General/United States Senator/Alabama Carpetbagger)

In his *The Philosopher of Mount Parnassus*, Charles Browne White includes in his list of the famous men and women of Licking County, Granville native Willard Warner Jr. Born in Granville in 1826, Warner achieved fame across the United States as a senator, a Civil War general, a noted industrialist, and a California forty-niner. Warner may be the only native son of Granville to be elected to the United States Senate. One hears little about Warner today. This famous son of Granville is noteworthy in many ways and this biography, albeit brief, brings his exploits and successes to mind once again.

### Family Background

Willard Warner's father, Willard Warner Sr., was born in Vermont in 1787. Willard's mother was Eliva Williams. While both Willard Junior and Senior were patriots whose commitment to the Union was never questioned, Willard's maternal grandfather, Judge Luke Knowlton, was a "loyalist" in the Revolutionary War. Not a popular person following the War of Independence, eventually, he was given land in Canada by the British Government.

Willard Warner Sr., came to Granville in 1807. He and Eliva were married in 1823 by the Rev. Ahab Jinks. He ran a hack line from Granville to Newark and operated a tavern in Granville. Willard Sr. served as Captain of the Granville

Militia. The family home was a brick house on East College Street which is no longer extant. Several reports of the era suggest that he was prominent in the festivities for the ground-breaking ceremonies for the Ohio-Erie Canal in 1825. He served in the Ohio Senate between 1844 and 1846. The senior Warner died in 1847, while travelling home from a plantation he owned in Louisiana. One report indicates that he was taken suddenly ill and died a short time later.

Willard was born in Granville in 1826. His mother died in 1831, when young Willard was only five years old.

Willard had an older sister, Helen, who married Willis Robbins, an early Newark banker. A younger sister, Ann, married William Woods of Newark. Following his mother's early death, he was placed in the care of an uncle who lived in Muskingum County.

### Marietta College Interlude

As a young man, Willard matriculated at Marietta College. In 1845, Willard graduated from Marietta, receiving at the same time two degrees, the BA and the MA. The *History of Marietta College* features a piece on Willard's later accomplishments. He was awarded an honorary degree from his alma mater in 1885. From the time of his graduation from Marietta to his departure for California, Willard was engaged in agricultural work.



Willard Warner Jr.

Smitten with the gold rush fever, Willard joined a "company of gold seekers" and journeyed to California in the great rush of 1849. He stayed in California for three years, making his fortune. Willard travelled from New Orleans on the schooner, Iona, to Panama, then crossed the isthmus by pack train. With several thousand others, he waited for space on a sailing ship to take him to San Francisco. After a stay of almost two months, Warner secured passage on a sailing ship, the Cireasian. The trip by sail took over three months to reach the Golden Gate, but he and the others arrived in San Francisco on August 4, 1849. The following account, descriptive in character, suggests the difficulty and perils of sea travel to California for the Gold Rush.

*We had a long, tedious, tiresome passage from Panama of ninety days. You cannot conceive the intolerable tediousness of being three months on board of a vessel with 130 souls, with scarcely room to turn round, with bad provisions, badly cooked, eating like hogs, washing our own dishes, in salt water, without soap under a tropical sun, and short of water & a thousand other inconveniences.*

#### **Life as a Miner**

Arriving in California, Willard settled in Touloume County, east of San Francisco near the present Yosemite National Park. Warner's letters home from California are extraordinary insights into what the life of a gold-miner was like in the middle of the last century. He appears to have written often to his aunt, uncle and cousins in Ohio. About San Francisco, where eggs at the time were selling for four dollars a dozen, Warner wrote the following:

*Of S.F. I need only say that I think it one of the most detestable places I ever saw, foggy, damp & cold from 4 p.m. until the next day and then a hot sun with a steady N.W. wind & dust for the middle of the day. This is the routine, as regular as the sun rises.*

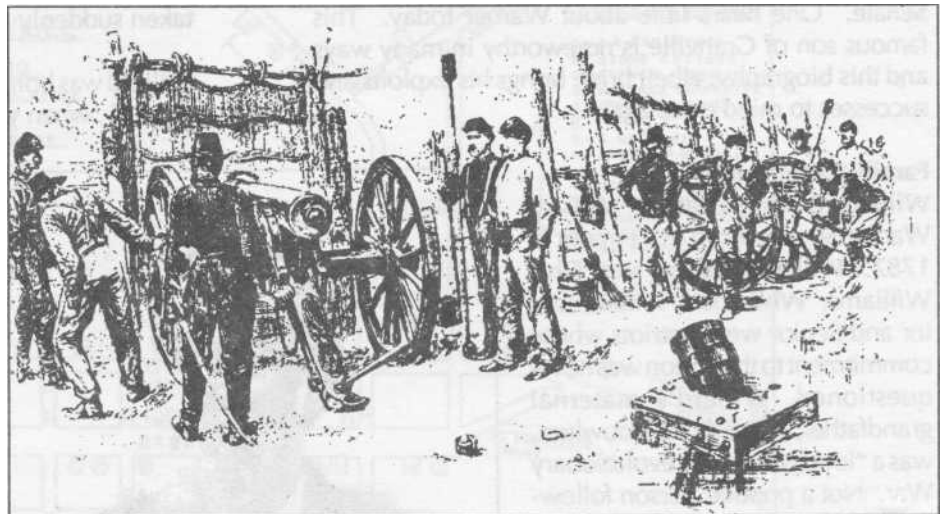
One letter from Warner indicates that his camp at Sullivan's Diggings includes "...eight of us here together from Newark." Yet he fails to mention who his fellow Newark 49ers were. Warner was somewhat homesick for Ohio, as the following letter suggests:

*What pleasure I will have in joining the social circle again, and meeting kind sisters, aunts & other friends around the family fireside. Many a long yarn I will have to tell you next winter, during the long evenings, with a pan of apples on the stand. By the way, will you all eat an apple apiece for me. While you are eating, you may eat a few mince pies, apple pies, milk & potatoes for me & I will return the compliment by eating venison & bear meat in any quantities for you.*

#### **Return to Ohio**

Warner returned to Ohio in 1852. Several written reports suggest that he was the sole survivor of the mining company. It is unclear what happened to the others. Back in Ohio, Warner settled in Cincinnati and embarked into the grocery and commission business. He lived there for two years before returning to Newark in 1854. Once settled in Newark, he became the secretary, treasurer and then general manager of the Newark Machine Works.

On March 4, 1856, Warner married Eliza Wood of Newark. She was the sister of Charles and William Woods, famous residents of Newark.



#### **Civil War Experience**

In 1861, following the attack on Fort Sumter, Warner was active in raising recruits for the Union Army throughout the Newark area. In December, 1861, Warner was made a Major in the 76th Ohio Infantry. He had earlier refused a higher position in the Army on the grounds of what he judged to be inexperience on his part. On February 9, 1862, Warner left Ohio with his regiment.

The regiment arrived at Fort Donelson in Tennessee and

engaged in the Saturday fighting and Sunday surrender. Warner's regiment continued its battle participation at Pittsburgh Landing, the siege of Corinth, Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns. It also was involved in the capture of the Confederate steamer *Fairplay*.

Warner led his regiment from Vicksburg to Chattanooga.



Here the regiment fought in the Battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. The battle of Ringgold was significant for Warner and his troops. **With two hundred soldiers, Warner**

broke the line of Confederate general Pat Cleburne, a line which one Civil War account emphatically states was "strongly posted." In this battle, Warner lost in thirty minutes one third of his troops, killed or wounded. One account notes that Warner, "though constantly exposed, escaped unhurt, but all bespattered with the blood of his fallen comrades." [W. Reid, *Ohio in the War*, Vol. I, p, 8391

### Devotion to His Troops

Warner appears to have been devoted to his troops. Prior to the terrible battle at Ringgold, Warner had received orders to return to Newark on recruiting service, primarily so he could be with his quite ill wife. His wife, on her deathbed, died shortly thereafter. Warner refused to accept these orders—which he considered a privilege and a special exception—until he had seen his troops through the above battles.

On December 14, 1863, Warner was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. On April, 1864, General Sherman appointed Warner Inspector-General for his army, which was about to march through Georgia on the infamous trek to the coast from Atlanta. Warner served as Inspector General throughout the Atlanta campaign and continued on with Sherman through the pursuit of Hood until Allatoona was reached. After Allatoona, Warner accepted the Colonelcy of one of the newly formed regiments.

On relieving Warner of duty in his own Army, General Sherman thanked him graciously in special orders for his zealous and intelligent service. In addition, Sherman complimented Warner "on his good sense in preferring service with troops to staff duty." Throughout the rest of his days, Warner would show evidence of commitment and devotion to his general, William Tecumseh Sherman, for whom he was a faithful aide and confidant. Certainly the Central Ohio connection assisted in the development of this affection and devotion.

In January, 1865, Warner went to North Carolina with his new regiment. After the capture of Fort Fisher, Warner and his troops participated in the Battle of Kingston and following the capture of the city, he was named Provost-Marshal of the place. After the surrender of Johnston's army, Warner was placed in command of the post at Charlotte. He continued in this position during the rest of his service in the Union Army.

### A General of the Union Army

Upon the recommendation of Generals Cox and Schofield, his corps and department commanders, Warner was brevetted Brigadier-General in July, 1865. Shortly after this, he was mustered out of service with the additional honor of Brevet Major-General. This rank was given to Warner for "gallant and meritorious conduct during the war." His new rank was post-dated to be effective from March 13, 1865. Granville's son was now known as a "General" of the Union Army.

Returning to Newark in the fall of 1865, Warner was chosen State Senator from the 16th Senatorial District in Ohio. One commentator notes that "...he soon proved himself as efficient in the council as in the field."

At this time, Warner also owned and operated a cotton plantation in Alabama. In 1868, Warner was elected a representative to the Alabama Legislature. On July 25, 1868, he was elected to the United States Senate from Alabama, a position he served in until March, 1871.

Returning to Alabama from Washington, Warner was named to the position of "Collector of Customs" for the Port of Mobile, Alabama. He served in this position in 1871 and 1872. During this period, Warner was appointed to but kindly declined two political positions, the Governorship of the New Mexico Territory [which was an appointment from President Grant] and the United States Minister to the Argentine Republic. Both appointments indicate the respect with which Warner was held by major political officers in the United States government. It is unclear why he refused these appointments. While he served graciously in various Govern-

ment posts, it appears that he was more interested in private entrepreneurial activities than in government service.

### **Nineteenth Century Industrialist**

In 1873, Warner built the blast furnace for the Tecumseh Iron Works in Tecumseh, Alabama. Warner noted later that he explicitly named this foundry after his friend and former military commander, William Tecumseh Sherman. He did this, he wrote, because not far from this place, several former Confederate officers built an iron works and named it "Stonewall." Warner once wrote that the Stonewall works failed but the Tecumseh works prospered. Warner was President and General Manager of this firm until 1889.

In 1890, Warner moved to Chattanooga, Tenn. There he was involved in various banking activities. During the next 15 years, Warner was connected with several firms throughout the Southeast. In 1897, at the age of 71, Warner was elected a member of the Tennessee House of Representatives. Once again, Warner found himself connected directly with government service.

Warner was quite active in Republican politics. He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1860, 1868, 1876, 1880 and 1888. In addition to being elected a United States Senator, Warner served in the legislatures of three different states: Ohio, Alabama, and Tennessee.

### **Civil War Reunions and Encampments**

In 1878, a large reunion of Civil War Soldiers and Sailors was held at what today is Moundbuilders State Memorial. Then it was called "The Old Fort." President Rutherford B. Hayes attended this reunion of his fellow Ohio veterans and spoke to the assembled former soldiers and sailors. One wonders if this is the only time a sitting United States President visited Newark. This encampment was organized because various former Civil War leaders, Warner included, believed that the war veterans were not receiving the respect due them and that the patriotic causes which led to the war on the side of the Union were forgotten by the new generation.

Warner spoke at this reunion. His remarks indicate two things which appeared dear to his military and political psyche: the gallantry of General Sherman and the reasons the North went to war in the first place.

In 1891, The Army of the Tennessee held a reunion meeting in Chicago. This was near the time of Sherman's death. Once again, Warner praised his former commander and fellow soldier-citizen.

### **Relation to the Woods Brothers**

A biography of Warner must include at least a brief mention of the Woods brothers of Newark, Charles and William. Charles Woods [1827-1885] and William Woods [1824-1887] were famous residents of Newark who served gallantly for the Union cause during the War of Rebellion. William became nationally famous late in his life. Both Woods brothers served with distinction in the Civil War. Warner and the Woods brothers appear to have been involved in many of the same battles on the Western Front during the war. In addition, Warner's wife, Eliza, was the sister of Charles and William, and Warner's sister Ann was married to William.



William Woods went south about the time Warner was there. William became a judge in Atlanta. In 1880, President Hayes named Woods a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, a position he held until his death in 1887. William Woods may be the only Licking County native to be named a Supreme Court Justice. Charles White includes both Woods brothers in his list of famous sons and daughters of Licking County.

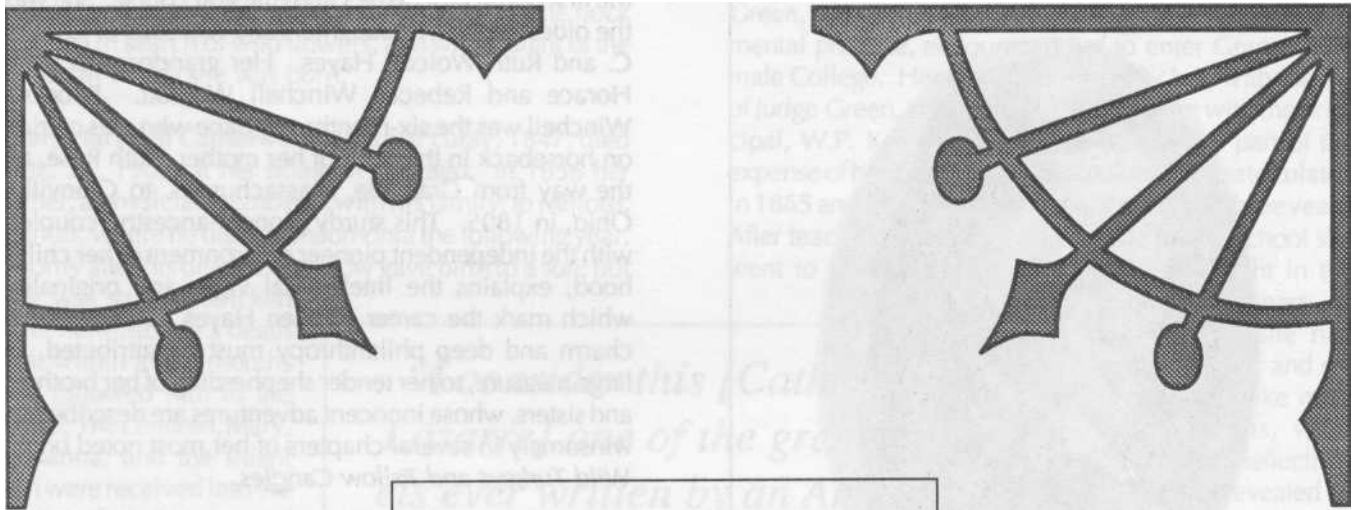
### **Warner's Death and Return to Licking County**

Willard Warner died in Chattanooga on November 26, 1906. His remains were brought back to his Licking County roots where he was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery [Section 6, Lot 7011 His death merited front page coverage in *The Granville Times*.

Thus ended the active life of one of Granville's most illustrious sons. Yet his life with its myriad activities and sustained accomplishments is today relatively unknown. Forty-Niner, Civil War General, Industrialist, United States Senator, Public Servant at the state level—all were hats which Willard Warner wore with unmitigated distinction.

*Anthony). Lisska  
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NOTES: Kevin Bennett and Larry Stevens provided the author with much needed resource materials. Thanks also to Kay Bork at the Newark Public Library and the librarians at the Granville Public Library.



The following narrative is taken from Charles Browne White's article, "Famous Men and Women of Licking County," which is found in the collection of his writings, The Philosopher of Mt. Parnasus. Each of the women included in the historical account reprinted below had a connection with Granville, either by birth or through education. Each maintained a characteristic fondness for Granville, even though all three lived elsewhere for a major part of their lives.



decades. Her health is frail, but her spirit is indomitable. She has a cozy apartment and from the royalties from a score of books derives an income which gives her all the material comforts she desires.

Whenever I contemplate human careers, especially such careers as that of Lorinda Munson Bryant, I am forced to concede that Shakespeare was right—"There is a divinity that shapes our ends." She got her girlhood's schooling on the farm and in the Centerville

Mr. White was centrally involved with the Granville Historical Society for many years. This article was originally part of a presentation made by Mr. White in Granville in the 1930's.

**Lorinda Munson Bryant:** Born 1855, in the Munson homestead on Centerville Street. If home is where the heart is, Lorinda Bryant still lives in Granville, though her residence has been in New York City for the past two

district school. She was graduated from Granville Female College in 1874 and, after a year spent in teaching, was married to Charles W. Bryant, who owned and operated a drug store in Granville, though he devoted much of his thought to the Granville, Ohio, Historical Society, of which he was the founder. He died in 1886 of typhoid fever, leaving his widow with two small children and a load of debts. With unflinching courage, she took charge of the drug store, though she scarcely knew the rudiments of pharmacy. In a few months, she had it on a paying basis. Eager to expand her knowledge, she took courses in chemistry and physiology in Denison Univer-



sity. In less than two years she had passed the state examination for registered pharmacist. There followed a course in science at Cornell University. In 1890 she was chosen head of the science department of Ogontz College, near Philadelphia. Thereafter for five years she spent each summer in travel and study in Europe. In 1899 she opened Montrose School for Girls, in South Orange, N.J., which she discontinued after six years on account of ill health and financial difficulties. Turning now to authorship, she wrote *Pictures and Their Painters—A History of Painting*, which was published in 1906. Since then scarcely a year has passed which has not witnessed the issue of a new book by her. These books deal mostly with art and its appreciation and have met with a large sale. There are few public or institutional libraries which have not one or more sets of her works, which the general reader has found valuable for reference and cultural study.

**Ellen Hayes:** Born in 1851 in the small brick house which still stands on the north side of Centerville Street

the first house east of the Granville golf course. She was the oldest of the five daughters and two sons of Charles C. and Ruth Wolcott Hayes. Her grandparents were Horace and Rebecca Winchell Wolcott. Rebecca Winchell was the six-months-old babe who was carried on horseback in the arms of her mother, Ruth Rose, all the way from Granville, Massachusetts, to Granville, Ohio, in 1805. This sturdy pioneer ancestry, coupled with the independent pioneer environment of her childhood, explains the intellectual vigor and originality which mark the career of Ellen Hayes. Her personal charm and deep philanthropy must be attributed, in large measure, to her tender shepherding of her brothers and sisters, whose innocent adventures are described so winsomely in several chapters of her most noted book, *Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles*.

The life of Ellen Hayes was dedicated to the welfare of others. This altruism found expression not only in her forty years of service as a teacher of astronomy and higher mathematics in Wellesley College, but also in an eager and undaunted championship of the cause of the unfortunate. Her latest experiment in philanthropy was a school at West Park-on-the-Hudson, New York, for working girls—an institution which opened the treasures of culture to many young women who had been denied the opportunity of an advanced education. It is a great distinction to have taught for forty years in a college like Wellesley. It is a much greater distinction to have written a book like *Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles*, which will be read with relish and profit far into the future, not only on account of its charm but also for its historical value. The world is indebted to Ellen Hayes for these services and will not forget her. But Granville has an additional reason for remembering her—she is a child of Granville. Throughout her long life she remained loyal to the village of her birth. That loyalty was

*"This study pioneer ancestry...explains the intellectual vigor and originality which mark the career of Ellen Hayes."*

demonstrated at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the founding of Granville. For the concluding event of that celebration, the exercise commemorating the influence of Granville Female College, the principal address was prepared by Ellen Hayes

and read by her nephew, Brice Hayes. That address was a proof of her courage as well as her loyalty, for it was prepared while she was suffering from an incurable disease which she realized must soon terminate fatally. She died on October 27, 1930, and her ashes now lie

beneath the very sod over which she and her little flock roamed in search of wild flowers, and within sight of the house in which she was born.

**Mary Hartwell Catherwood: Born** at Luray, 1847, died Dec. 26, 1902, at her home in Chicago. In 1856 her father, a physician, removed, with his family, to Milford, Illinois, where he died of pneumonia the following year. Shortly after his death, his widow gave birth to a son; but she was so grief-stricken over her husband's death that within a few months she followed him to the grave. The children, Mary, Roxanna, and the infant son were received into the home of their maternal grandfather, Jesse Thompson. At the age of fourteen years Mary was teaching in a district school in Jersey Township. In those days, district school teachers were almost invariably men, and discipline was maintained by physical prowess. If the big boys could "lick" the teacher, that indignity quite shattered his authority and he resigned. This mere slip of a girl, however, governed her charges with such tact and love that discipline was self-imposed. While teaching in Jersey she lived at the home of Judge

*"I consider this [Catherwood's Lazzarre] one of the greatest novels ever written by an American."*

Green, who, impressed by her winsome personality and mental promise, encouraged her to enter Granville Female College. Her funds were meager but, with the aid of Judge Green, she made an arrangement with the principal, W.P. Kerr, by which she was to pay part of the expense of her course after graduation. She matriculated in 1865 and finished the four years' course in three years. After teaching a year in the Granville public school she went to Danville, Illinois, in 1870 and taught in the

public school there. As a small girl she had written poems and essays which, like most juvenile feats, were crude and ineffective, but which revealed in their author exceptional powers of invention and delineation of character. In 1870 she

began to write stories for the young and these, published in various magazines, put her feet on the first rung of the ladder to fame. They improved her craftsmanship, were popular with a large number of readers, and added materially to her income. A visit to Canada led to the inception and composition of her first pronounced success in fiction, *The Romance of Dollard*, which was brought out by the Century Company in 1888. The preface of this work was written by Francis Parkman, whom many consider America's greatest historian.

The success of this book led its author into the production of other works of fiction dealing with the romantic history of New France. These culminated in her greatest novel, *Lazzarre*, which was published in 1901, and which was so popular that it was dramatized, the leading part being played by Otis Skinner. I consider this—and many others more competent to judge than I have so considered it—one of the greatest novels ever written by an American. Unfortunately, sentimental excesses on the part of many writers of the romantic school brought about a reaction in favor of realism—a trend which, I trust, has reached its climax in the disgusting pornography of naturalism. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's novels and her short stories, such as *Old Caravan Days*, *Queen of the Swamp*, *Rocky Fork*, *Old Kaskaskia*, *Story of Tonti*, *Mackinac and Lake Stories*, and *Bony and Ban* [the last one mentioned has its scene located in Granville], are invaluable contributions to social history, for they dramatize human life and are faithful to fact.

*NOTE: At a later date, additional sections of Charles Browne White's article will be published.*



## Carl Frazier is Historian of the Year

The Society's highest award, Historian of the Year, was presented to Carl Frazier at the annual dinner meeting on November 10th. In presenting the award, board Member Florence W. Hoffman read the following citation:

"I am honored to present this award to a person who has given time, expertise, and wisdom unstintingly to the community and to this Society; who has served as a member of council, clerk, and mayor of the Village; elder and treasurer of the Presbyterian Church; president of Rotary; treasurer of the Granville Public Library; and given an Alumni Citation by Denison University. Many of us remember him as president of People's State Bank (now a branch of Park National). He was instrumental in establishing the Granville Foundation and still serves as its executive director. I am speaking, of course, of Carl Frazier.

"Carl served as treasurer of the Granville Historical Society from 1983 until 1991. I can testify that his wise council, not only on fiscal matters, was important on many occasions. His deep interest in the heritage and history of Granville, and his belief that a community not interested in its past is not ready to prepare for its future, led him to volunteer immediately, at the first mention of the need to restore the Old Colony Burying Ground. His eloquent statement to the committee who recommended the disposition of the Opera House Funds was crucial in the decision by the Township Trustees to grant some of those monies for the restoration. The work on the grave-stones, now in progress in the cemetery, is due in large part to Carl Frazier."

Carl accepted the engraved plaque but immediately endorsed the award check and returned it to be used in the restoration of The Old Colony Burying Ground.

## Board Recommends Change in Dues

Dues for membership in the Society are now \$5 per person. This compares with \$10 per person at the Licking County Historical Society and \$32 per person for the Ohio Historical Society (all based on the "individual" rate).

The Board of Management has had the topic of increasing dues under active discussion for several months now, and has considered the question from several angles, including raising the basic membership rate to \$10 per person and introducing additional categories of membership, both above and below that rate. Business sponsorships are being considered, too.

The reason for concern is simple: Income from dues covers only a fraction of the annual expenses of the Society—less than 25 percent. The rest of those expenses are met with gift income and long-term appreciations realized on the Society's investments. Neither of these sources should be considered substitutes for income derived from a strong membership base.

Consequently, the Society is stepping up its activities to recruit new members and is asking the membership to consider changes in the dues structure. As required in the by-laws, the Board will present for member vote any proposed change in dues.





## Old Colony Update

Volunteers worked in the cemetery again on October 31 to stabilize and prepare it for the winter. Much progress has been made in the initial season which began with a workshop on May 1 and 2. More than 75 persons have worked on restoration in the cemetery or contributed in other important ways. The Granville Kiwanis Club donated a set of tools. Granflora provided the flowers which graced and softened the front wall all summer. The *Granville Sentinel* has given helpful coverage and publicity. The Granville Rotary Club has agreed to fund a storage building. The Village Council and the Township Trustees have provided unfailing support and encouragement and the Opera House funding granted by the Trustees has paid for expert consultants and supplies.

More than 100 gravestones have been straightened, washed or put back together. The oldest surviving stone, for Hannah Spelman who died March 22, 1807, has been re-erected. Concentrated work in the front of the north section gives an indication of what can be accomplished. Planning and documentation will continue through the winter months and outdoor work will begin again in the Spring. If you have information about any burial or gravestone from the Old Colony, or if you would like to help with this project, call the Society and leave a message.

## Docents Continue Excellent Work

Under the direction of Dorothy Garrett, chair of the Museum Committee, the number of trained docents continues to increase. With Dorothy's guidance, the museum was kept open longer this autumn than in prior years. Dorothy's committee is planning changes in the exhibitions for next year. This will make better use of the collection, most of which is not open to view because of space limitations.

With the backing of the Board of Management, members for the Museum Committee are being recruited to go through the Museum during the winter months in order to identify what we have and recommend changes for our exhibitions. We welcome volunteers for this important committee. Please contact Dorothy Garrett in care of the society.

## Program Committee Report

The Program Committee with Mary Ann Malcuit as chair reports the following events:

Jan. 26: Tony Stoneburner [Denison University and former President of the Granville Historical Society], "James Gilruth: Methodist Circuit Rider," 7:30 pm, Old Academy Building, Elm and Main Streets. This year marks the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gilruth, who was an early circuit rider in the Granville area. Professor Stoneburner has been editing Gilruth's extensive journals.

Annual business meeting in April.

## Changes in the Board of Management

President Dick Shiels announces the following changes in the Board of Management of your society: Phyllis Greene is the new Secretary replacing Kevin Bennett. Maggie Brownfield replaces Phyllis Greene on the Board, and Ray Clodfelter fills a vacancy left by the resignation of Anne Stout

The Board of Management expresses its gratitude to Kevin for his nearly two years work as Secretary of our Society and to Anne for her steadfast work over the years with the museum.

## Annual Banquet a Success

The Annual Banquet was held for an overflow group of society members on November 10 at the Presbyterian Church. President Shiels offered his remarks and acknowledged those whose contributions have helped make the Society a successful historical group. Following the dinner catered by Gib Blackstone, Richard Hood and Bob Kunkle offered a rendition of mountain music from an earlier age. Mary Ann Malcuit's Program Committee made the arrangements and Pat Davis, Maggie Brownfield and Pat Davis provided the festive decorations for the banquet tables.

## Civil War Roundtable

The original schedule of the Civil War Roundtable, which normally meets on the Third Tuesday of the Month at 7 pm in the D-Room of the Denison Physical Education Building, follows:

Jan. 19 Don Bonar: "West Virginia's Contribution to the Civil War"

Feb. 6 Central Ohio Roundtable banquet honoring William T. Sherman at Buckingham House - reservations needed - call E. Chris Evans at 522-4040. \$15 per person.

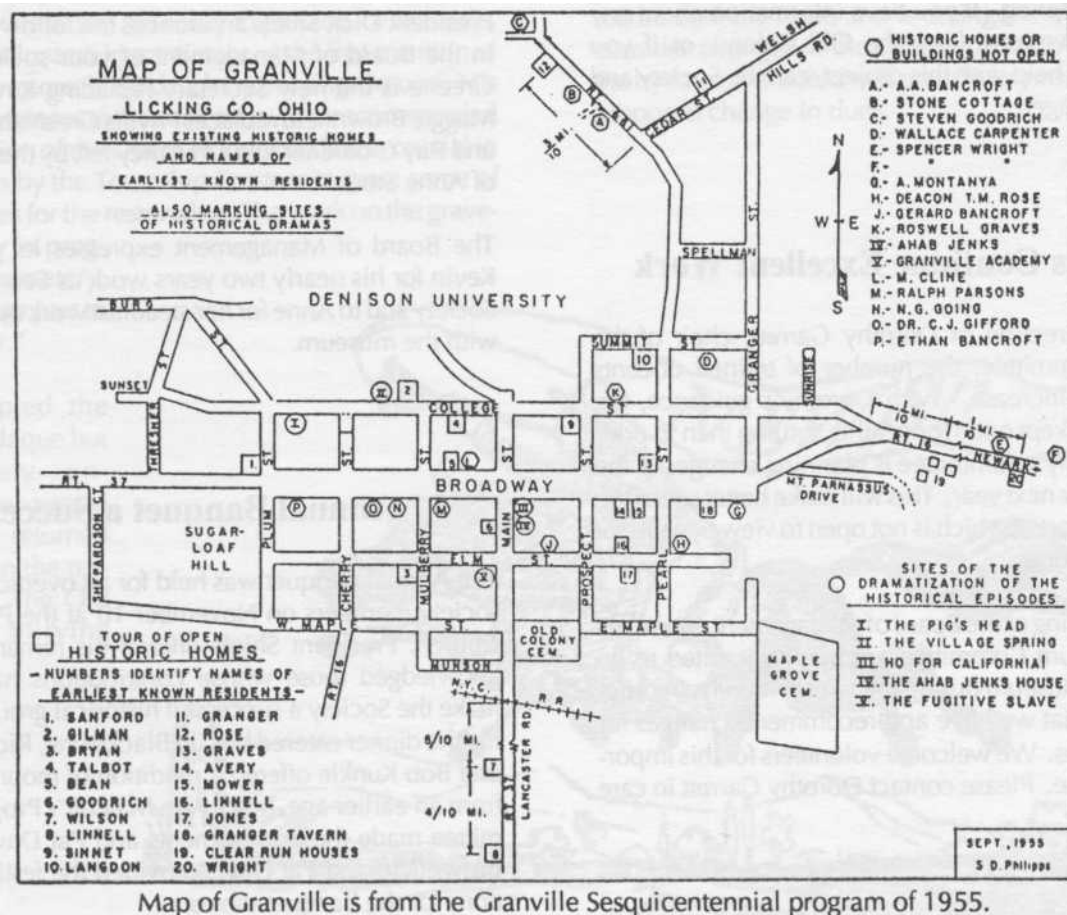
Feb. 16 Neal Meier: "Sherman's March Through Georgia and the Carolinas on Fire"

April 20 Thomas L. Avery (Patterson, Calif.): "A Soldier Writes Home to Granville: The Civil War Letters of W.H.H. Avery, 113th O.V.I. and 14th U.S.C.I."; Capt. W.H.H. Avery lived in Granville and is the great great grandfather of Tom Avery.

PRESIDENT:	Richard Shiels
VICE PRESIDENT:	Thomas Gallant
SECRETARY:	Phyllis Greene
TREASURER:	David Neel
Term ends 1993:	Harold Sargent Florence Hoffman Anthony Lisska
Term ends 1994:	Robert Seith William Heim Ray Clodfelter
Term ends 1995:	Daniel Campbell Dorothy Garrett Maggie Brownfield

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

EDITORIAL BOARD: Maggie Brownfield, Florence Hoffman, Anthony Lisska, Robert Seith.



Map of Granville is from the Granville Sesquicentennial program of 1955.