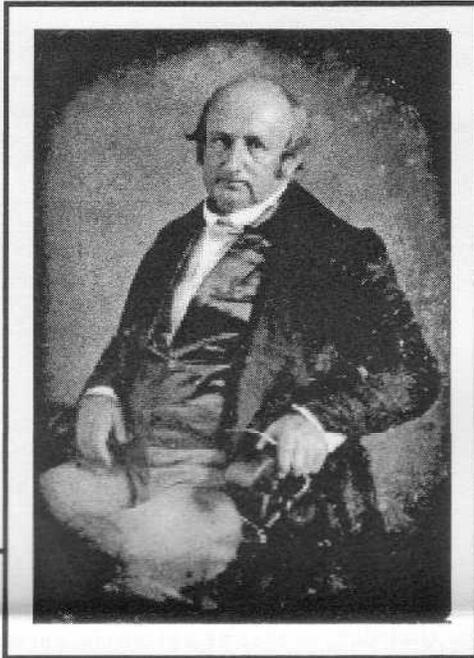


# THE HISTORICAL TIMES

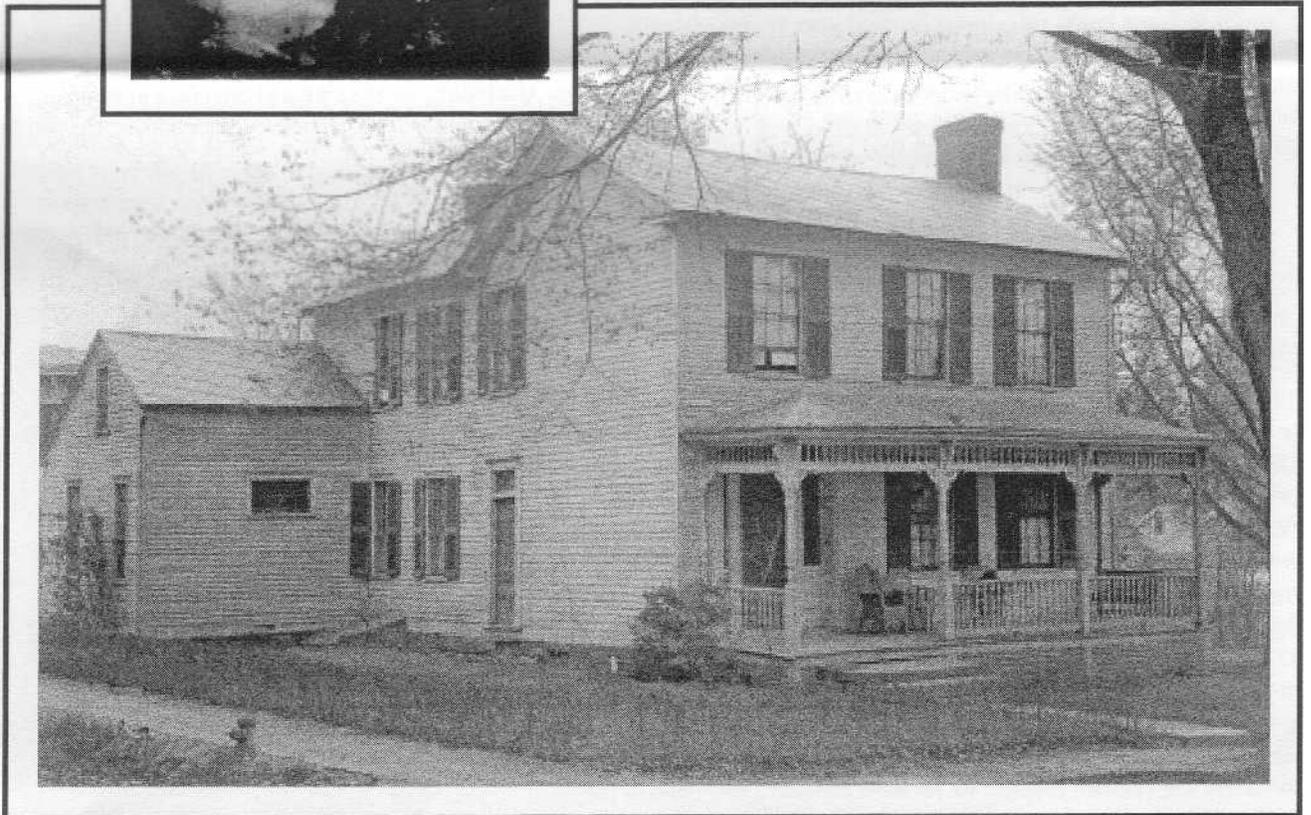
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## THE VERY RICH LIFE OF ANTHONY PINKERTON PRICHARD



THE A.P. PRICHARD HOME ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF MULBERRY AND COLLEGE, AS IT LOOKED IN 1912. THERE IS NO TRACE OF THE ITALIAN-STYLE GARDEN THAT ADJOINED THE HOUSE ON THE RIGHT WHILE THE PRICHARDS LIVED THERE. THE HOME IS NO LONGER STANDING.

# THE VERY RICH LIFE OF ANTHONY PINKERTON PRICHARD

In today's jargon, A. P. Prichard, 1798-1866, would be called an accomplished multi-tacker. He was a store owner, a chemist, an insurance salesman, a senior warden and founding member of St. Luke's Church, mayor for one term, a board member of a private school, a magazine salesman, a horticulturist, and a loving husband, son-in-law, and father. Perhaps such a hectic life was not atypical of men of his era and abilities. What is atypical, however, is that documentation of this life exists, in the archives of the Granville Historical Society. The following bare outline of facts serves as only a tantalizing glimpse into the busy and productive life led by one of Granville's most prominent merchants of the early 19th century. First, his life in his own words to his son, Anthony Jr.

August 14, 1863

Dear Anthony

On reading your letter which came to hand this evening, on coming to that part in which you ask me to give you a little sketch of my history, the thought flashed upon my mind how much I have mourned my putting off getting from my mother during her life of the history of my father. I put it off until it was forever lost—When she died there was no one left who could tell me anything about him. I came to the conclusion to write down the main facts before I closed my eyes to sleep, that you might be better informed on an important subject than I am. If there is anything you desire more than I have written it will afford me pleasure to give it to you.

Your affectionate Father  
A.P.P.

My grandfather Anthony Prichard was born I think in the year 1720 in Charlestown Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania and died in the same house in 1804. His house was about four miles from the Valley Forge and two miles from the Yellow Springs at which was the hospital for the troops at the Valley Forge during the American revolution. He was a firm Patriot and patriotic in everything pertaining to the revolution as was his wife my Grandmother Hanna whose maiden name was Jones. I do not know the date of the birth of my father Anthony Prichard Jr. nor the date of his marriage. He died in October 1798, three months before my birth...I was born December 10, 1798 in the same house in which both my grandfather and father were born and died. I lived with my mother [Mary Pinkerton Prichard] in the same house until the death of my grandmother Prichard in 1806. After the sale of the Prichard property we removed one and a half miles to the house of Mr. Anderson and resided there two years. In 1808 we removed to the house of Rev'd William Latta (a black hearted scoundrel) and lived there until the summer of 1812. During the greatest part of the four years I attended school under the instruction of Latta and studied the Latin language. A part of the year 1811 I attended the common school of the township. In March 1812 I went to Trenton N. Jersey and attended the old Trenton academy where my mother

received her education, until the last day of June when I returned to Pa. My mother at that time removed from Latta's to the Chester County Academy where she kept a boarding house until August 1814 when she married [Robert Withrow] and we removed to Washington County Pa., then in the far west. After remaining about six weeks in the family of my step father I went to Steubenville and engaged myself to Thomas McKean Thompson as clerk in his store for two years for my board and clothing. After staying with him eighteen months [his wife?] died and he removed his store and family to Granville and at his earnest solicitation I came out with him and remained in his employ until the termination of my two years.

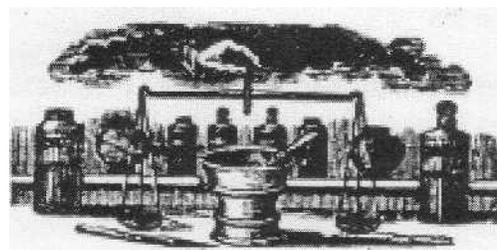
I arrived in Granville April 26, 1816. At the expiration of my time with Mr. Thompson I engaged as clerk for Munson and Wolcott Merchants at twelve dollars per month. In the winter of 1816 & 1817 they sold out to Chester Griffin who employed me at the same wages. During the summer of 1817 Mr. Griffin died and his brother Apollos Griffin took the store and retained me. In the fall of 1817 the Granville furnace went into operation and employed me as clerk at twenty-five dollars per month which was afterward increased to forty dollars and board. I remained at the furnace until the first of September 1819 when I commenced building the house lately torn down by A. Merriman [129 West Broadway] out of funds saved during my clerkship and completed it—costing about eight hundred dollars. On the 25th of September 1819 I married miss Fidelia Gilman daughter of Elias and Rachel Gilman. On the 7th of November I started to Philadelphia for a legacy of \$1500, my father's share of Grandfather's property and returned home on the 25th of December having purchased a small stock of goods and commenced business in the house I built on the 15th of January, 1820. In September following I went in partnership v.itl. Ralph G = chandising. In 1822 we sold out and I in company with William Wing rented the Granville Furnace and for the two succeeding years



Anthony Pinkerton Prichard, (1798-1866)  
Daguerreotype taken about 1846

we not water enough to run the furnace for more than three months. The rent and expenses during the two years used up my means to the extent of rendering me almost penniless. In 1825 with what little means I could gather I purchased 18 by 30 feet on the corner where I now own [northwest corner Broadway and Prospect] and built a one story frame store house, now standing north of the brick church [site of the Presbyterian education building] and after it was paid for I had sixty-four dollars left with which to commence business. I commenced the drug business with this small capital and by means of credit I succeeded in making a living for myself. On the 5th of September my wife died leaving me alone with [children] Gilman and Mary, living with Father Gilman until the 27th day of January 1827 I married your dear Mother Elizabeth Weeks. I struggled along with poverty until the fall of 1829, when at my solicitation L.D. Mower and Company furnished me with a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc. to sell in competition with a new store lately set up, and I was to divide the profits equally. In 1830 the firm of L.D. Mower and Company was dissolved and my business was changed. L.D. Mower and his brother Horatio Mower and myself formed a co-partnership—Lucius furnishing any amount of capital the firm required, and had one half of the profits—his brother and myself dividing the other **half equally**. In 1833 Horatio died and his brother Sherlock took his place. In 1834 L.D. Mower went to Florida for the benefit of his health and died there. Sherlock was his executor and the business was continued under the name of Mower and Prichard and the profits after paying interest on borrowed capital was equally divided. In 1838 Sherlock died and A. Avery as executor of his estate took his place in the store under the name of Avery and Prichard for one year when we divided the concern, he taking the notes and accounts and I the house and goods. I then commenced business in my own name. In 1830 the little one story frame building was removed [to north of the Presbyterian Church] being too small and the present brick was erected. I lived in the [other] brick building I built [at 129 West Broadway] until 1823 when Father Gilman becoming involved in land speculations was obliged to give up his property—when I accepted his proposition to turn out my brick house and lot and taking one half of his consisting of the old house and orchard [northwest corner Mulberry and College] and the college lot of 13 acres [now part of Denison University] until his death when I was to own the whole. In 1836 I built my present residence [south east corner Mulberry and College] and soon after H.D. Wright's marriage to Mary sold the old house and town lots to Wright. You know the remaining part of my history and hope you will much improve on it.

The largest part of Prichard's career was spent in the mercantile business. In 1829 he produced a 16 -page, closely written inventory of the firm of Mower & Prichard, probably the combined stock of Prichard's apothecary business and Mower's other goods. The store was in Prichard's frame building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Prospect, situated on just an 18 by 33 foot section of the lot. Farmers and townfolk alike must have been delighted with the array of necessities and luxuries available to them here: groceries, including coffee, tea, sugar--white and brown--, raisins, chocolate, herring, prunes, and almonds; whiskey, wine and rum; medicines such as wormseed oil, Dover's powder, antimony, nux vomica, Swain's panacea, laudanum, smelling salts; and sundries including toothbrushes, soaps, and dyes. There were yard goods in variety—calico, cotton, muslin, silk, flannel, satinette, and buttons, thread, and lace. The customer could purchase crockery, tin pots and kitchen implements, glassware, brushes--shoe, horse or hair--, hardware, flat irons and



**A . P . PRICHARD,**  
Dealer in \*  
**Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,**  
*Dyestuffs, Window and picture glass,*  
**GLASSWARE, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
**Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Inks,**  
**and all kinds of patent medicines, &c.**  
A full assortment just received. Selected for their  
*purity and not for their cheapness,* and are offered at  
prices as low as articles of equal quality can be had in  
the west. Oct. 11, 1848.

school books. In short, just about anything imaginable for comfortable living was available at Prichard's.

Of course, the store owner had to have wholesalers to supply his stock. Because suppliers were in the large cities of the Eastern seaboard, once or twice a year it would be necessary for one of the owners to go on a buying trip to New York or Philadelphia. In the days before easy railroad travel, this travel entailed thoughtful planning and timing for a journey of a month or more. A family man would certainly worry about the well-being of his wife and children while he was gone. One undated letter conveys Prichard's love for his family, as well as a degree of unease over leaving them on their own.

Wheeling Sunday morn.

Dear Son.

We have just arrived here and will start for Balt. In one hour. I believe I forgot Mr Coleman's memoranda and if so you will copy it and forward it to me at New York. It is now snowing very fast & cold, the sleigh bells are jingling about. I have just learned that Doremus Suydam & Nixon have failed. I hope you will do all you can to take care of things; your time is too precious to spend with - - - - -and such boys. Mr. Moore directed me to buy a watch for you worth \$20. I hope you will not miss any chance that may occur to testify your regard for him in attending to any thing you can do for him. Take care of your Mother Brother & Sisters—if you have a chance hire somebody to split up the sawed wood and throw it near the wood house door. Again I say improve your time and keep from bad company. Give my love to Ma and children. I will write again the first chance I have.

Your affectionate father

A P Prichard

A few weeks later, Prichard is nearing the end of his business. His uneasiness over his son, Gilman, who is about 16, has increased, so he writes again, this time revealing the true reason for his worry.

New York, 20th March 1836

Dear Son,

Being now far separated from you and in consideration of the many dangers to which I am exposed in the ordinary course of travel from this place home, and should it be the will of the Almighty to take me from earth before I should see you again, I should on a dying bed feel most unhappy that I have never done my duty to you in admonishing, and laying to your view more fully than I ever have the many snares to which your age exposes you. What I now write is from experience and not from the hearsay of others, and could you for one moment realize the feelings of a parent for a child you I am persuaded would not turn a deaf ear. I have lived in my youth in an age at Granville which I hope may never be seen there again. I have associated myself with some who were deep in some vices, and have seen the result. I have been through the paths of the deist, have tried to be one, but could never entirely bring my mind to stray so far away. I have been in scenes of dissipation and rioting and now sometimes am led to wonder at the goodness of God in saving me from the drunkards life and grave...I once thought there was pleasure in the company of such as composed the young society in Granville in the years 1817 & 18. But now the mere recollection of them is enough to make me unhappy...I hope you will take the above as the pure effusions of a father who indeed wishes and prays for your welfare. Discard the company of those persons I have often spoken to you about. Seek the company of those whose character, piety...and good conduct are established and the results you will not even at my age regret...I hope to see, if I should be spared to be surrounded by my dear family again, a willingness and determination to follow my desires. I expect to start from here in about a week for home.  
Your affectionate Father

Although to modern eyes this letter seems perhaps fussy or preachy, Prichard had reason to worry. He probably feared that Gilman's spirited and somewhat rebellious teen-aged activities were signs of inherited alcoholism, for Gilman's mother was the daughter of the notorious town drunkard, Elias Gilman. Elias Gilman's story has been published in more than one work on Granville's history. He was one of the original members of the settling company, and served in various positions of trust, but at some early year slipped into alcohol abuse. According to Rev. Jacob Little, Congregational pastor and temperance reformer, Elias was never sober from 1818 to 1830. In the midst of these years, three of his adult children, including Fidelia Prichard, died. Before her death she implored her husband to care for her parents, which he did, even while mourning Fidelia. Elias Gilman successfully fought his addiction, signing and keeping the temperance pledge in 1830, but the frightening effects of those 12 years would have certainly still shadowed Prichard in 1836, leading to his worry for his son.

Gilman Prichard evidently grew into a responsible young man, for in 1845 he is on a buying trip of his own to the East Coast. Another letter from his father survives, in which Anthony reminds him to buy specific articles for the store, including pencils, soap, tobacco, bottles for cologne, and looking glasses in three or four sizes. These last were "article(s) much enquired for."



*A modern picture of the frame store that first stood on the northwest corner of Broadway and Prospect. Prichard moved it to this spot at the rear of the Presbyterian Church where it remained until 1967.*

One of the most interesting Prichard artifacts in the Historical Society archives is a day book or journal of short entries kept by Anthony sporadically from 1839 to 1846. It offers one of the only extant looks at life in Granville during that period, and shows the breadth of Prichard's activities during his middle years

He was then the father of three daughters in addition to son Gilman. Three more sons were born during the years covered by the daybook, but were not noted therein.

**January 1, 1839**

Gilman and Mary had a party of 70 young ladies and gent.

**January 3**

Executive comm. of [Episcopal Female] Seminary met in county room in the afternoon—brined beef

**January 18**

Sold my old barn to Jason Collins for \$55 payable in chairs at cash price, he to remove it about the 1st of May next and to set it 2 feet south of his north line

**January 24**

Took my hams 25 and shoulders 5 from brine and commenced smoking

**January 26**

Hiram Weeks son died of hydrophobia

**February 8**

Attended a district school meeting—tax of 700\$ levied

**February 9**

Went up to Fredonia & surveyed A.A. Ingham's house for Insurance

**February 13**

H.P. Weeks house took fire—Nick our canary bird died meeting of the directors of the Fem Seminary

**March 12**

Made hot bed

**April 6**

Had lettuce

April 17

planted my Rohan Potato made 15 hills of two eyes each

April 18

set out 29 hills sweet potatoes, and 9 hills tomatoes—

Mrs.Gavit was buried today

May 20

Sarah Hughes left us and her sister Ann commenced work

Got a new one horse wagon from John L. Higgins price

\$48 lumberbox Agreed with E.B. Pratt to saw 12 joists

for barn

May 26

Sunday Rain fell through the day & night 2 inches

Clapp commenced lathing

July 8

Started in company with W. Condit & E. Fassett for Philad'a

August 3

Returned----

October 14

Sylvester Graves commenced clerking. I am to pay him \$15

per month & 12 per year for washing

went to pidgeon roost

March 11, 1840

Went to Newark for cedar trees---cow calfed

April 20

Annual meeting of the Parish [St. Luke] Put a pig in the pen

Frost last night Wrote to J.M. Thompson New York on

the subject of college bell.

July 20

commenced putting pipe from the spring to house

July 22

completed the aquaduct 643 [ft?] 1 inch pipe cost 74.50

warranted by Mr. Back for one year pump 28.00



Original Village well at Northwest corner of Mulberry and College

August 12 Case, Reed & Adams Mill burnt

September 1

Wrote to Headley Phelps & Co. on the subject of the tomato pills

April 15, 1841

Meeting held in commemoration of the death of Gen'l Harrison—

supposed to be 1000 to 1200 persons present

September 28 David Davis commenced digging pit for ice house

October 17 Went to Columbus for a cook stove

October 18 Returned from Columbus—rained all day

October 19 Fair of the Granville Agricultural Society was held—

Vestry meeting in the evening

February 1, 1842

Bank of Granville suspended

March 17

Jenkin Edwards hauled manure D. Davis helped

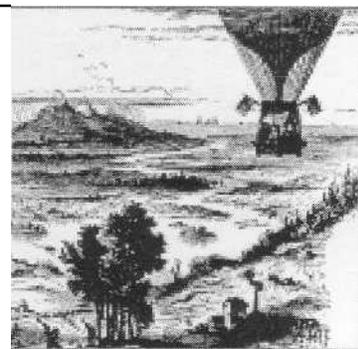
J.H. Hard and W. Worden worked at framing fence

June 21

This day we had a hail storm which has done much injury to the crops & gardens—breaking a great quantity of glass

July 4

Celebrated the day on the hill— had a political oration by Wm. Stansbury and a temperance, political, and anti-religious harangue by Pier— afterward partook of refreshments provided on the hill At 6 o'clock pm. Mr. Clayton passed in sight of this place in a balloon—having ascended from Columbus



July 17

Caroline [his daughter, age 13] commenced as organist at the church at \$25 pr. Year

August 23

This day the delegates to the Whig convention came in with Gov. Corwin—about 500 persons staid over night

August 24

Procession of 331 carriages left for Newark, the convention was well attended but it rained throughout the day

January 6, 1843

This day Jenkin Edwards filled our ice house for \$8

July 3 Drove my cow to E. Partridges bull

August 10

Went to Zanesville with Horace Wolcott & purchased sundry fruit trees

February 19, 1846

A snow fell during the day 10 inches deep

Settled with Rowland Hughes & Ed Jones for making curb in front of church—82 feet allowed them 6cts pr. Foot

February 28

self and wife went with a party on a sleigh ride to Newark

Cold this morning 9/0

February 29

Snowed most of the day addition of six inches to that of the 19th

March 5

Very pleasant commenced thawing

March 6

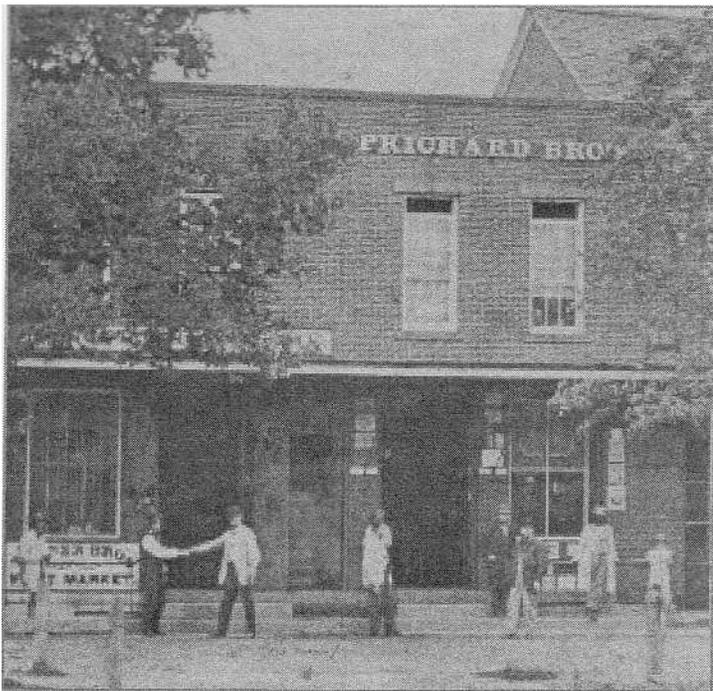
Warm & Pleasant—most of the snow has disappeared—

This morning the smoke house occupied by Virgil Hillyer was consumed by fire. 1350 hams partially destroyed

March 15

Went to Newark and reported proceedings on the settlement of Mowers Estate, the court ordered 81.cts & 1 mill to be paid on the dollar--was presented by Mr. Sprague with 1 tree poenia [peony] & calecanthus [Calycanthus floridus, Carolina allspice shrub]

The tree peony and the Carolina allspice must have been planted in the developing Prichard garden, which was famous for many years in Granville. One citizen, Hiram LaFerre, delighted in relating to his family the very vivid memories he had of it from about 1850.



Mrs. Anthony Prichard's Italian Garden, possibly the first and only such garden in a large Midwestern area, was one of his keenest delights. The Prichard home was at the south east intersection of College and Mulberry Streets, and the garden lay on the south side of the residence, the whole grounds enclosed by a hedge kept at such height that a lad scarce could look over it to the beautiful garden beyond. Mrs. Prichard ...was a kindly, friendly woman. She noticed the little boy who often walked slowly along outside her hedge, pausing frequently as he looked within. One day she engaged him in conversation, then invited him to walk with her in her garden. His admiration of all he saw was boundless, but a pair of iron urns or vases set upon high pedestals, full of growing, blooming plants and vines that draped the pedestals, delighted him most. He felt even a greater interest in the urns when Mrs. Prichard told him that they had been made in the Granville Iron Furnace. The friendship of the lady and the lad grew through the years and after her death her son presented one of the iron urns to Hiram LaFerre in fulfillment of her request.

Although the life of Anthony Pinkerton Prichard was bound by circumstances dictated by the times in which he lived, there is a familiarity about it also. The pattern has been followed time after time and seems normal to our 21st century minds. After establishing himself in Granville he married and became a homeowner. He cared for his young children and his parents-in-law at the same time. He became a prosperous merchant and built a fine house; he served his church and his village as an officer. And not one of his descendents remained in Granville.

Prichard's sons did however stay in Granville long enough to enable the story of their father's life to be told today. The Prichard business, which had developed into a drug store exclusively by the time Anthony Sr. died in 1866, continued for a few years, run by Anthony Jr. and William under the name of Prichard Brothers. In 1873 the Prichard brothers moved on, selling their store to none other than Charles Webster Bryant, one of the founders of the Granville Historical Society and genealogist of the town's first citizens. A few years later Bryant was traveling

east, mixing business with pleasure. He was going to visit the New England homes of his ancestors and talk to any relatives still living there. On the way he stopped in Jamestown, New York, at the home of Anthony Prichard, Jr. There Bryant patiently copied the autobiographical letter which begins this article, going so far as to have Anthony add a note that the copy was a faithful one. Although Bryant died in young middle age before his genealogies were completed, his and others' gathering of early records, original and hand copies, formed the basis of the Historical Society archives, so useful now and in future to those engaged in studying life in young Granville.

TERESA OVERHOLSER  
GRANVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## TAN Y BRYN: BENEATH, BUT NOT OVER, THE HILL

*133 East College Street, Granville, Ohio*

Tan Y Bryn, Welsh for "beneath the hill," has been a place of interesting Granville activities, both within its walls and out from them, for 180 years. Constructed in 1823 by Allan Sinnet, grandfather of Granville's 19th-century society leader Clara Sinnet White, it was first the home of Periander Taricer, a maker of gravestones, foundation blocks, and fine cut stone lintels." — including those in openings of Tan Y Bryn and the 1822 Sinnet-constructed house on the next lot east at 135 East College Street.

Taylor's other local activities included being a principal owner-operator of the Granville Furnace, a founder of St. Luke's Church, and a director in the 1836 refounding of a bank, the Bank of Granville Alexandrian Society.

Two local stories related to Tan Y Bryn and Taylor provide insight into the Granville culture of the period. In one, while Sinnet was constructing Tan Y Bryn, the newest pastor of the Congregational Church and Taylor's father-in-law, the popular, controversial Reverend Ahab Jinks, was having a home constructed by Lucius Mower. With construction proceeding too slowly for Mower and Jinks, and freezing weather approaching, Jinks allowed construction work to be continued on a Sunday. The resulting congregational disapproval of this Sabbath violation led to a schism, with some members attempting to become Presbyterians, and others, including Taylor, Mower, Anthony Prichard, Dr. William Richards, and Alfred Avery, finally forming St. Luke's Church in 1827.

Taylor's idiosyncratic exuberance and community standing in the summer of 1834 provided a second Tan Y Bryn and Granville story. Observing community suffering from a catastrophic late spring freeze and summer draught, both damaging to the agricultural community, and needing water for the canal that served his Granville Furnace, Taylor reportedly observed within the hearing of others that local church members' prayers were too weak. He then called up his ability to swear; he ".....blasphemously defied the Lord to send a little of the rain poured on Noah."

It came. Indeed, the evening of his 'prayer,' a cloudburst inundated Raccoon Valley, leaving a variously reported one to three feet of water and raising the creek up to the lower edge of the Old Colony Burying Ground. For obvious reasons, this event was recorded as "Periander Taylor's Flood."

#### OTHER RESIDENTS

Few records seem readily available about residents other than Taylor and his family. Hearsay has it a lady heir of Sinnet lived here for more than 90 years. It has also been reported that heirs of Dr. William S. Richards, a Reverend Jinks fan and Congregationalist-turned-Episcopalian, lived here well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and that Mike Gregory, the well-known 20<sup>th</sup> century Granville hardware merchant and athletics enthusiast, lived here with his family. Bill Heim bought Tan Y Bryn in 1986 for an office building for The Bill Heim Company. With the Company's dissolution in 2000, it became his home. Research continues in the search for other former resident families.



#### SITE SELECTION, DESIGN, HISTORIC ALTERATIONS

Taylor selected this site because the existing frame cabin would serve as his stone cutter's shop. The cabin remains; Tan Y Bryn was constructed as an attachment. The architecture is characterized as Connecticut River Valley Vernacular, a five-bay, two-story building with a center entrance.

Tan Y Bryn was built with three rooms on each of two floors. Significant changes were made circa 1860-65. A hidden stairway was removed from the present parlor and replaced with a center hall stairway. Some interior doors were replaced, and door hardware of the period was installed. A porch was added to the rear eastern half at some time. Later, the porch was extended and, later still, enclosed.

Other alterations included replacement of all windows and replacement of a cooking oven in the basement with wood stoves on the first floor. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, electric wiring and fixtures were installed at least twice, and storm windows and two bathrooms were added. A gas furnace was installed, probably circa 1930-40, and, while all original flooring exists, the first floor's boards were covered with 20<sup>th</sup> century hardwood.

#### RESTORATION, RENOVATION

1986, 1988, 1999

Tan Y Bryn was renovated and restored primarily to respect the property's earliest history to 1880, especially that of the original builders and craftsmen. Original plaster walls in all but one room were cleaned of wallpaper and painted. More than 30 coats of interior woodwork paint was burned off and replaced with a nearly-identical color. The furnace was replaced; air conditioning was added; electric wiring replaced and expanded; plumbing was improved; cabin walls were renovated, and new storm windows and doors were installed in place of the old. A closed and plastered-over window opening on the south side of the east first floor room was re-opened. The window was replicated to original specifications and style with walnut lumber found in the building.

#### EXTERIOR PRESERVATION 2003

A firm specializing in the preservation of historic buildings, Brian Bros. of Piqua, Ohio, preserved Tan Y Bryn in five distinctive steps. Initial work cleaned dirt and loose paint from the metal roof, wood siding, wood trim, and brick with water under high-pressure.

Next, the company applied a chemical to 'harden' each brick that showed wear from weather.

The third step was to replace disintegrated brick faces and pointing between the bricks with a silicone material. Wood trim around the brick and the wood siding of the cabin were repaired and resurfaced.

With this work completed, the brick was sprayed with sealant to preserve repairs and to prevent moisture from seeping into the exterior. The final work was the spraying of the final coats of colored paint on Tan Y Bryn's bricks and wood trim, on the cabin's wood exterior, and on all the metal roof panels.

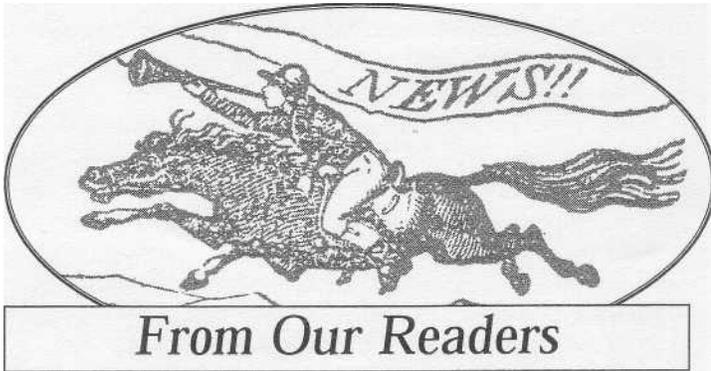
#### FURNISHINGS

The primary furnishings respect what the workingman Taylor might have used. Lamps emulate candle lamps or are actually electrified period kerosene lamps. The period of most chairs and tables extends from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century through circa 1865. Exceptions to what Taylor might have had are window decorations of swag and jabot drapes, held in position with period curtain tie-backs of painted iron, Sandwich glass, and mercury glass; and furniture accommodating to current home and office needs.

WILLIAM G. HEIM  
GRANVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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2. King, Horace, *Granville Massachusetts to Ohio*, The Granville Publishing Company, Granville, Ohio, 1989
3. Informal conversations around the Village.



*The following account comes from Jack Hire, former Denison football player, football coach and Sports Information Director.*

*The editors asked Jack's recollections on the "undefeated" nature of the mid-1980s football teams coached by long time Denison head coach, Keith Piper. Here are Jack's thoughtful reflections on what "undefeated" means in contemporary college football:*

Responding to this query depends on what the definition of "undefeated" is!

In 1985, Denison went 10-0 in the regular season before losing to Mount Union in the postseason NCAA Division III Championships. If you include postseason play in a Division III team's record, only one team out of some 230 can go "undefeated" in any given year. In Woody's day, there were no playoffs of any kind, and most teams played only eight or nine games; therefore there were usually multiple undefeated programs from year to year.

This is true, especially when considering there was no tiebreaker, and teams with ties (but no losses) were also considered to be "undefeated."

This is not to take anything away from the unmatched accomplishments of Woody's teams in the late '40s (9-0 in '47 and 8-0 in '48), but more to justify the "undefeated" claim in 1985. That '85 squad was also unbeaten in league play, going 6-0 versus North Coast Athletic Conference opponents and winning Denison's first-ever NCAC football championship. Our championship rings from the 1985 season read "10-0."

In 1986, Denison suffered a season-opening loss to DePauw here in Granville after our starting All-America tailback went down. We then came back to win the next nine games to finish 9-1, just missing a bid to the NCAA playoffs. Keith was relieved we didn't get the call from the NCAA that year, for our troops had been depleted in the final game at the University of Rochester. We won the contest, 41-12, on that icy November afternoon on the shores of Lake Ontario, but we lost a number of starters along the way on Rochester's frozen artificial turf field. Our only claim to an "undefeated" season that year can be made when referring to our North Coast Athletic Conference schedule, which produced another 6-0 record and won Denison its second consecutive NCAC football title.

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