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The Grangers Meet John Quincy Adams Fascinating Stories Found in the Archives

By JANET PHILIPPS PROCIDA

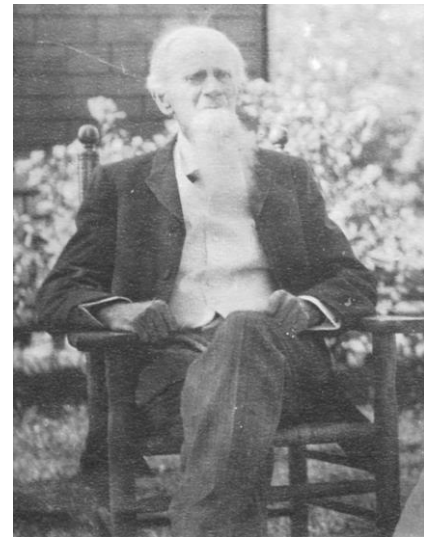
An interesting side to working in the Archives of the Granville Historical Society is discovering the wonderful treasures we have in the stories of the past written by early Granville citizens. I would like to share one of these stories with you that takes place in 1843, which talks about Ralph Granger and his son Gilman from Granville, who traveled to Newark to meet former president John Quincy Adams. My own notes will be added to the text at appropriate places to help explain the people and locations.

The writer of this story is Theophilus Little III, who put pen to paper on November 22 in 1912 and sent his writings to the editor of the *Granville Times*. The story was printed in the *Granville Times* on December 12, 1912. At the time of the writing he was living in Kansas City, Kansas. He was born in Granville, Ohio in 1830 and died in Kansas City in 1919. He knew the Granger family, which helps explain the title of his story. We begin...

"Reminiscences of the Granger Family and Other Old Residents of Granville"

Editor *Granville Times*

Through your thoughtful kindness I have a copy of the Times telling of the death of Mrs. Marinda Granger. I knew her as Mrs. Ralph Granger - the very efficient hostess of the Granville Hotel [Note 1] - located on the corner of Broadway and Prospect St., I believe it is now called the street upon which the old Sinnett black smith shop is located. And it stirs memories of the golden days of yore, when all the world was a garden of Roses. Granger's Hotel, was a Sunday rendezvous for a lot of us Granville and vicinity young fellows, where we gathered at noon to chat and get our Sunday dinner, which Mrs. Granger knew so well how to provide, she knew the individual taste of every member of the Gang.



FATHER OF E. C. LITTLE DEAD.

The Pioneer Kansan Came From Ohio In 1866.

Theophilus Little, an early day pioneer of Kansas, and father of Representative E. C. Little of the Second Kansas District, died yesterday at Bethany Hospital, on the Kansas side, after a lingering illness of almost two years.

Mr. Little came to Kansas in 1866 and settled near Abilene, where he engaged in the cattle business. He occupied several county offices there and was active in state politics. He was born in Licking County, O., in 1830. His wife was Miss Sarah Taylor, a daughter of Jonathan Taylor, then a member of Congress from Ohio. The Little family are descended from William Little of Yorkshire, England, who in 1134 compiled one of the early histories of that portion of the British Empire.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Little came to the Kansas side, where he remained after his son was elected to Congress. Representative Little is the only survivor, as another son, William T. Little, a pioneer editor of Oklahoma, member of the legislature of that state, and founder of the Oklahoma State Historical Society, died in 1908. Burial will be in Abilene.

Janet Philipps Procida is a member of the Granville Historical Society Board of Managers, chair of the Exhibits Committee and volunteer in the Archives.



Note 1 - Granville Hotel

Historian Henry Bushnell tells us that William Wing and Ralph Granger purchased this unfinished building at the northeast corner of North Prospect and East Broadway from George Case in 1818 and finished and furnished it for a hotel. It was called the Granville Hotel, the Mansion House and sometimes the Granger Tavern. It was replaced by a larger brick building in 1886 also called the Granville Hotel, which later became part of the Gregory Hardware Store. The CVS Pharmacy now resides on this site. Ralph Granger's brother Orrin Granger built the inn on the south side of the street, one block east, in 1812 now called the Buxton Inn.

And then too, those bright-eyed and charming Seminary Girls [Note 2] passed the old hotel twice at the noon hour, on their way to and from church - fifty - seventy five, sometimes an hundred of them beautiful girls. It was a vision of glory and beauty as they silently threaded the streets of old Granville town with, perhaps, a sweet smile and quiet nod - sweet and gracious, in response to some bold young man's silent plea for recognition. The streets and walks of historic Granville were made sacred and hallowed , by the pressure of the footsteps of these fair ones of the days of Auld Lang Syne. The vision has never faded from my memory.

Among those old time friends who gathered around the Granger festive board (and at the Van Houten house - now Buxton House - for a lunch - or "check" after Sunday evening service) were Lute Abbott, Geo. Rose, Geo. Goodrich, Tom Blanchard, Walt Clemons, Mose Wright, Len Hodges, Jon Ayesworth, Hen Little and "Fot" Little as Theophilus Little, but his pals dubbed him "Fot" - when , why or how - none can tell - and thus he was known, far and near.

The Grangers were noted for their trading proclivities, keen, shrewd and thrifty, especially Ralph

Sr. father of Ralph Jr. [Note 3]. He, too, in the old - old days was host of the Granger House, but at that time it was Granger's Tavern. Ralph Sr. was founder thereof and he would swap horses, watches or Jack-knives with anybody that came.

In the mutations of time - John Jones - a Welshman - not long from the "Auld Coontrie" wandered into Granger's Tavern one day, fresh from the Welsh Hills, Ralph ever on the alert for a thrifty turn struck John for a trade of some kind. John had no watch - Ralph had more watches than he cared for, so he offered to sell one of the watches.

In those old days, money was almost an impossibility, coon skins and whiskey were legal tender for all but taxes, so Ralph told John that he would take a certain number of coon skins for the watch, specifying that he would take them as they run, the watch was then and there, delivered to John. When John sailed from Wales for America he imported a good supply of Welsh thrift, shrewdness and a sprinkling of the National cunning and it served to show him the loophole of the clause "take "em" as they run."



Note 2 - Seminary Girls

Theophilus Little is referring to the young ladies who attended the Granville Female Academy which became the Granville Female College. This building was located at the site of the present day Granville Inn on East Broadway. Granville contained many institutions for higher learning available to young ladies, beginning in 1827, and often affiliated with one of the Granville churches. This explains why the girls would be walking to church service where the churches were located at the four corners of the Granville Square, the intersection of Main Street and Broadway.

Note 3 – The Grangers of Granville, Ohio

Ralph Granger, Sr. and wife Hannah Spelman Granger were early settlers of Granville, Ohio. They had 12 children, 8 sons and 4 daughters, 7 of whom lived to adulthood. Ralph Granger Jr. (6th child of Ralph and Hannah) married Miranda Kellogg, mentioned at the start of this story. Elias Gilman Granger (3rd child of Ralph and Hannah) married Catherine Cook. Ralph Sr. had a farm on Burg Street and a store in the Village of Granville. Upon the death of Ralph Sr. the farm passed on to his son Elias, known to his friends as "Gilman". Orrin Granger, the brother of Ralph Granger Sr. built an inn and tavern in 1812 known today as the Buxton Inn. Granger Street is named for this family.



RALPH GRANGER, JR.

Common Pleas (A.)
August 24th 1819

On a Petition of ~~Adams~~ Ralph Granger it is ord^d
that the said Ralph Granger obtain a License to keep a tavern
in the town of Granville, one year on his paying into the
County Treasury the sum of fifteen dollars.

Ralph Granger, Sr. obtained a license from the Licking County Court of Common Pleas on August 24, 1819 to keep a tavern in the town of Granville for one year after paying into the County Treasury the sum of fifteen dollars.

Time sped on and no skins appeared at Granger's Tavern, so, one day Ralph met John on the street and incidentally asked John, "why don't you bring in those coon skins John?"

"Mister Granger - I not have to bring in coon skins at all - at all." "W-W-Why John, what do you mean? I thought you were a good, honest Welshman." "Sure I good honest Welshman, Mr. Granger - you say you take him coon skin as him run, and him coon skins run in the woods. Welsh hills full of him coon skins."

Tradition, says that Ralph suddenly saw a great light and never again mentioned the subject to John - nor even to his best friend. But John kept the watch.

During the early 1840's, Ex President John Quincy Adams made a tour of the western states - Ohio then being a far western state [Note 4]. No railroads in the west at that time - all travel by stagecoach, wagon, saddle horse or canal boat. Mr. Adams entered Newark via the canal, on one of the swift going horse Packets [Note 5], which hurled you over the waters at the soul-stirring rate of two or three miles an hour, in extreme emergency, possibly - four.

The canal locks were located, at what was the eastern limits of Newark, about one and half or 2 miles farther west were other Locks, then, called Lockport [Note 6]. This Packet in its mad haste could stop but a few minutes in town, consequently Mr. Adams' stay in Newark was limited to the time that it took the boat to Lock through the Locks and make its flight to Lockport.

The boat was due at the witching hour of 3 o'clock in the morning. Some one must meet the Ex President at the Packet. General Jonathan Taylor [Note 7] of Newark (whose gifted daughter Sarah, in after years became my wife and the mother of our children, but she now dwells in a "House of many Mansions") and John Quincy Adams had served contemporaneously as member of Congress, during Van Buren's administration. Adams a fiery old line Whig. Taylor a fiery old line Democrat. Some of the ultra Whigs were wondering whether Gen. Taylor would care to meet the Ex President. Among the many hundreds gathered at those historic old canal locks at 3 o'clock A.M. Gen. Taylor was the first man to grasp the hand of the Ex President, whom he conducted to his family carriage, which was awaiting them, they drove up town to the Old Presbyterian Church [Note 8], where Taylor introduced Adams to the people as Ex President and as his personal friend and as colaborer in the Halls of Congress, where they had been warm personal friends. My brother Henry (then lads of, say 14 & 16 years) drove down from the old Centerville homes 4½ miles, secured seats near the pulpit in the old church, the scene is still vivid in my mind's eye, I see it all and three score and ten years have passed into eternity, as have most of that vast throng who had gathered into the old church to greet "The Old Man Eloquent." The church was lighted with candles - "Tallow Dips" "The Light of other Days." I see Adams and Taylor as they pass up the north aisle to the elevated Pulpit. Adams - short in stature - bald - quick

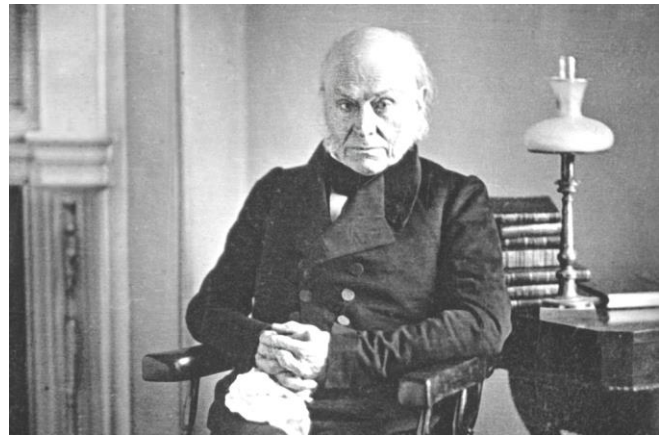
of movement and emphatic of speech and manner. Taylor - tall, stately, erect and handsome, polished and easy in speech and manner, very dignified. When a little girl, her little friends called his daughter Sarah, General Taylor, because she was so dignified and gracious, and such, she was all through her useful and beautiful life.

The Ex President made a short talk. I can't tell you what he said, but I remember well, just how, he said it. When through his address, I with others crowded up to feel the touch of his hand. He gave it me, with hearty grasp and, "God bless you boy." I stepped back to think it all over & over.

Again, Gen. Taylor took him into his carriage and rushed for the Packet at Lockport Locks. Again "enter" the Granger family - without it Granville history is incomplete. Among the hundreds who drove many miles that crisp and sharp morning, before daylight to greet John Q. Adams, were Ralph Granger Sr. and his son Gilman. They hooked up a pair of big rangey drivers - in horse parlance, would be called a "pair of spanking Bays," only - this Pair were brown, big lusty fellows, clean of wind and sound of limb and sound of wind and eye and down Centerville they went -rounded the dugway [Note 9] with a whirl and tore on down the valley, crossing Elliott's Run [Note 10] with a whoop and entering Newark at a 2,20 clip, down the alley to Smucker's stable. "Boys where's Adams?" "Gone," "Where?" "Lockport, about 20 minutes ago." -Gil- we'll catch 'em, give me the whip Gil - you drive, and down the alley they came, 20 feet a jump of the big brown horse whirled across the broad pavement in front of the Market House [Note 11], where the City Marshall made a lunge for the horses' bits, missed them - Ralph struck a vicious blow with his whip at the Marshall, "let those horses alone" emphasized and embellished with "damn you", but he missed the Marshall and "now the way is clear Gil, you drive and I'll whip." This all occurred in about 2 seconds, I was there, saw and heard it all. Gaining the highway those big horses went smashing and thundering on up Main Street, touching the ground only now and then, at the high places and that little buggy just sailed in the air. They reached Lockport alive, found the boat in the Locks, jumped aboard, and had a chat with John Q. and then drove to Granville - not Newark.

And this was the style of the Granger's of old Granville, when they wanted to see "The old Man - Eloquent."

Theophilus Little 3rd Nov. 22 - 1912
618 Freeman Ave, Kansas City, Kansas



Note 4 - John Quincy Adams

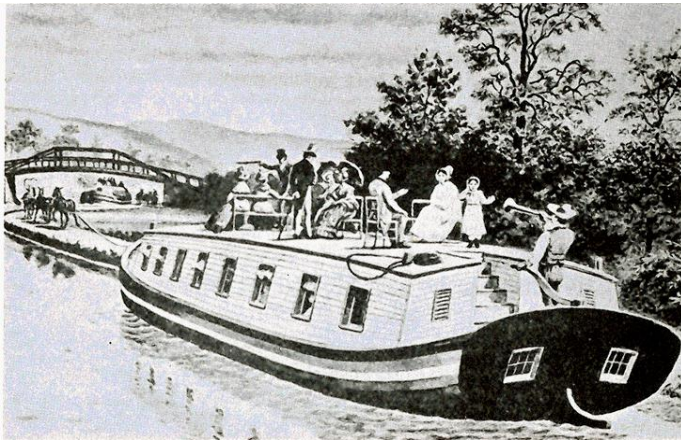
John Quincy Adams was the sixth President of the United States of America, serving from 1825 to 1829. Prior to his presidency he served as the eighth United States Secretary of State. After his presidency he served as a member of the House of Representatives, representing Massachusetts, from 1831 to the time of his death in 1848 at age 78. Adams began writing daily journals of his life at age 12 and continued until his death.

Adams was invited to speak in Cincinnati so he carefully planned his travels that would take him through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio by way of train, steamer, canal boat and stagecoach.

His time spent in Newark was very brief but warranted a couple lines in his diary. His host in Newark was Representative Joshua Mathiot who lived south west of the Newark Square. Taken from the Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, Volume XI, which differ from the memories of Theophilus Little, we find these words from his journal for November 4, 1843:

About one o'clock this morning Mr. Grinnell came to my settee and awoke me, to communicate to me a letter just received from Mr. John Mathiot, late Representative from his Congressional district in that body, residing at Newark, earnestly inviting me to visit him and that place, where we were to arrive about sunrise. The messenger was dispatched with an affirmative answer, and I thought I slept no more for the remainder of the night. On reaching Newark we landed, and walked to Mr. Mathiot's house, where he and Mrs. Mathiot received us with great cordiality. Here I was shaved by an eloquent mulatto barber. Numerous visitors came in, who were introduced to me, all highly respectable-looking men, but of whose names and faces my memory can give no account. After breakfast we went to the Town Hall, I believe, crowded with good-looking persons of both sexes, and there a gentleman welcomed me with a complimentary address, which I answered as well as I could; after which I shook hands with them, men, women, and children.

We returned to the boat, and proceeded, to terminate our navigation at Hebron.



Note 5 – Ohio and Erie Canal Packet Boat

Packet boats were a means of transporting people along the Ohio and Erie Canal. Some boats could accommodate 100 passengers. The mode of transportation used by John Quincy Adams from Cleveland to Hebron was on board the packet boat called the Rob Roy under the guidance of Captain Phillips. Adams describes this boat as follows:

I came on board of the canal packet-boat Rob Roy yesterday very unwell with my catarrh, hoarseness, and sore throat, and some fever. This boat is eighty-three feet long, fifteen wide, and had, besides the persons I have named, about twenty other passengers. It is divided into six compartments, the first in the bow, with two settee beds, for the ladies, separated by a curtain from a parlor bed-chamber, with an iron stove in the centre, and side settees, on which four of us slept, feet to feet; then a bulging stable for four horses, two and two by turns, and a narrow passage, with a side settee for one passenger to sleep on, leading to the third compartment, a dining-hall and dormitory for thirty persons; and lastly, a kitchen and cooking apparatus, with sleeping-room for cook, steward, and crew, and necessary conveniences. So much humanity crowded into such a compass was a trial such as I had never before experienced, and my heart sank within me when, squeezing into this pillory, I reflected that I am to pass three nights and four days in it.

Note 6 – Lockport

An independent community called Lockport formed along the canal going southwest from Newark to Hebron. The town of Lockport was laid out in 1830 and businesses began to develop along the canal around 1850. Here canal boats going south would dock waiting for clearance through the 4-Mile lock toward Hebron. The J.E. Fulton Grocer was located in the brick building facing Union Street. The house at the right was the residence of the Fulton family. The canal ran along the back of these buildings allowing deliveries to be easily made to the Grocer. The north end of Union Street runs into West Main Street and from that point goes west or east. This brick building on Union Street is all that remains of this once thriving Lockport community.

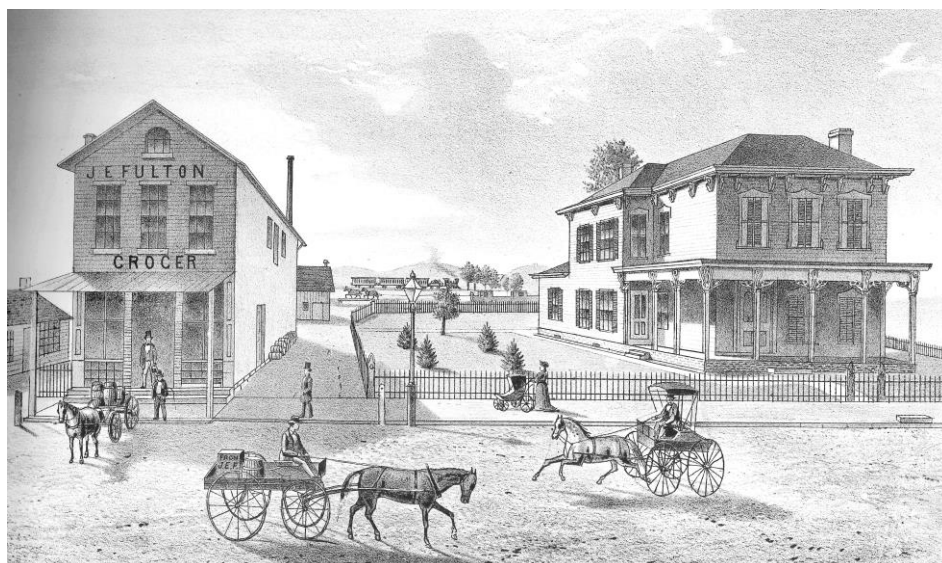
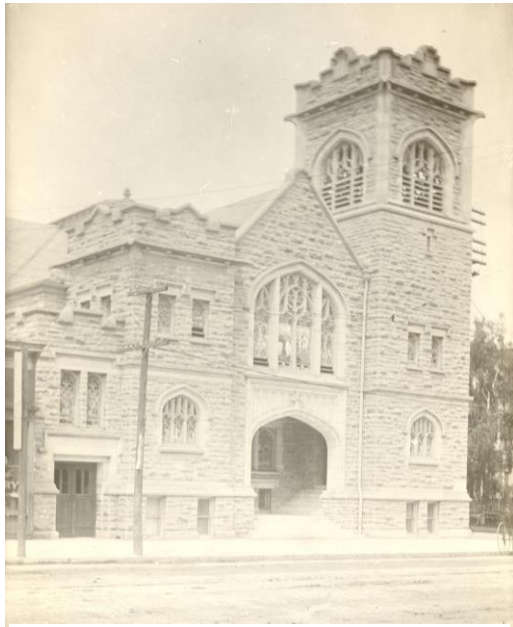


Illustration of Lockport from the 1875 Licking County Atlas



Note 7 - General Jonathan Taylor

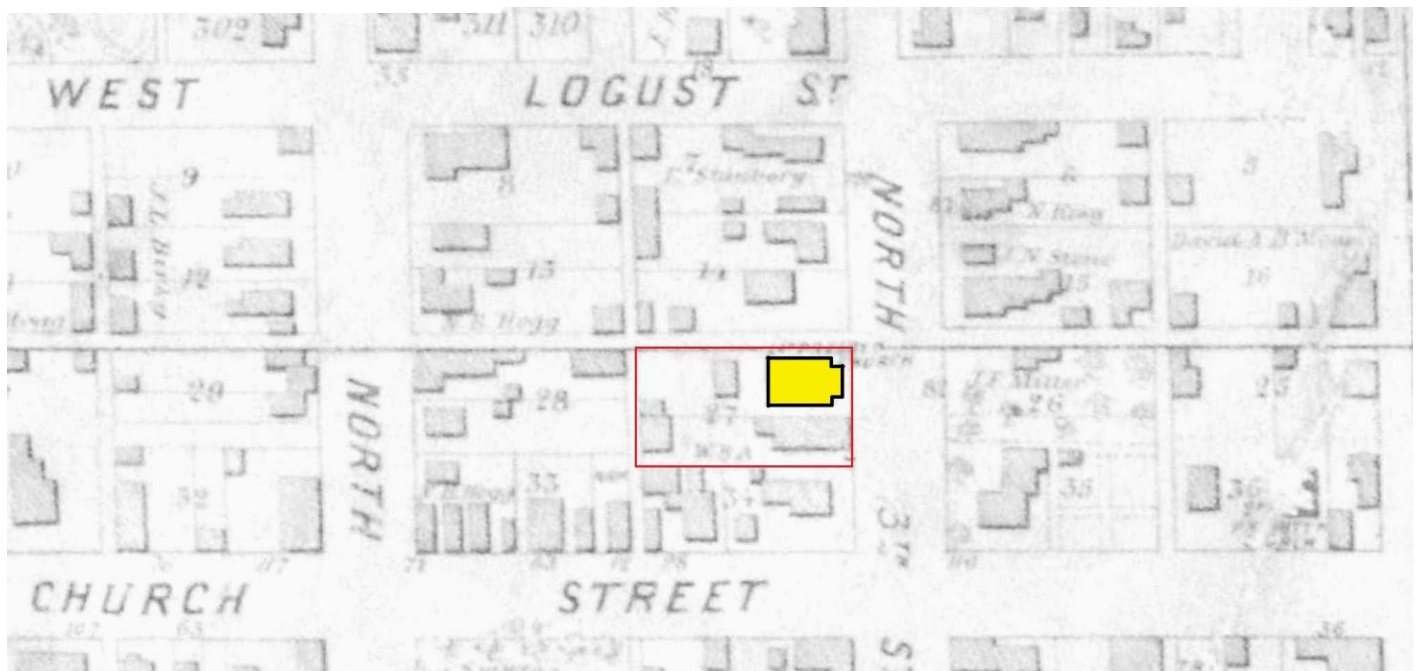
Jonathan Taylor was born near Mansfield, Connecticut in 1796. His wife Sarah Elliott was born in Maryland in 1799 and was the youngest daughter of Captain Samuel Elliott, one of the earliest pioneers of Licking County. Jonathan and Sarah were married in 1821 and had a family of 11 children, six sons and five daughters. Sarah Elliott Taylor was the sixth child born to this couple who became the wife of Theophilus Little III (the author of our story). Upon moving to Ohio, Jonathan Taylor studied law, was admitted to the bar and began his practice in Newark. He was a brigadier general in the Ohio State militia; served in the Ohio State house of Representatives, from 1831 to 1833; served in the Ohio State Senate and was elected from the Democratic party to the Twenty-sixth Congress from 1839 to 1841. He died in Newark in April of 1848 and was buried in the 6th Street Cemetery and later reinterred at Cedar Hill Cemetery.



Note 8 - The Presbyterian Church of Newark, Ohio

The Presbyterian Church was one of the earliest established churches in Newark. The first services were held in a log building used for purposes of court, school and church located on the north side of the Public Square. In 1816 a brick building measuring 54 feet by 48 feet with stone foundations 2½ feet high by 2 feet thick was constructed for the church. On July 3, 1825 during a worship service this building became unfit for occupancy caused by a sudden severe storm. Many distinguished guests were present as the following day, July 4th, was the celebration of the throwing out of the first shovelful of earth on the Ohio Canal, 4½ miles south of Newark. For several years the Presbyterian Church used other buildings in the community to hold their worship services. In 1834 Bradley Buckingham and Buckingham Sherwood built a church on land they owned on Lot 27 facing North 3rd Street between Church and Locust Streets. They, in turn, along with Albert Sherwood sold the building and land to the newly formed Presbyterian Society for \$4,000. This is the building in which John Quincy Adams gave his speech on November 4, 1843. This building continued to serve the congregation until 1909 when it was replaced by the current Presbyterian Church building located on this site.

Photo courtesy of the Licking County Historical Society



Note 9- The Dugway

The "Dugway" is referenced as a location between Granville and Newark as far back as 1830, if not earlier. Centerville Street, now called Newark-Granville Road, begins at the edge of the Village of Granville and extends east to the border of Newark Township. In the early days following the first settlements in Granville, the way to Newark took them over the hills north of Raccoon Creek. At the east end of Centerville Street was a major barrier where the base of a hill came directly to the bank of Raccoon Creek preventing any size wagon from reaching the other side of the hill. Documentation for the actual labor of digging out the hillside has not been found but was often talked about when identifying places near the "Dugway".

Ellen Hayes provides an early picture of the travels between Granville and Newark in her book "Wild Turkeys and Tallow Candles". In the chapter where she talks about growing up on Centerville Street, she relates early memories of trips to Newark:

The road unwilling to turn to the south climbed up one hill and down and then another, and so reached the "Dugway", an excavation made in the side of the hill to avoid fording the creek. A trip to Newark was regarded by me as an event and the passage of the Dugway was the exciting feature of the trip - no matter what the wonder of Newark might be. For the road at the Dugway point was a single track without passing-room and it made a sharp curve so that an approaching team could not be seen until quite near. On one side, some feet below, was the creek; on the other, the steep and rocky face exposed by cutting. Supposing we should meet anyone exactly at the worst place. Supposing! but somehow we never did.

The road along the Dugway has been made wider over the years to allow the two-way travel of vehicles, And finally when the highway, Ohio State Route 16, was constructed in the 1960s, Raccoon Creek was rerouted to allow the construction of the 4 lane highway and entrance ramp.

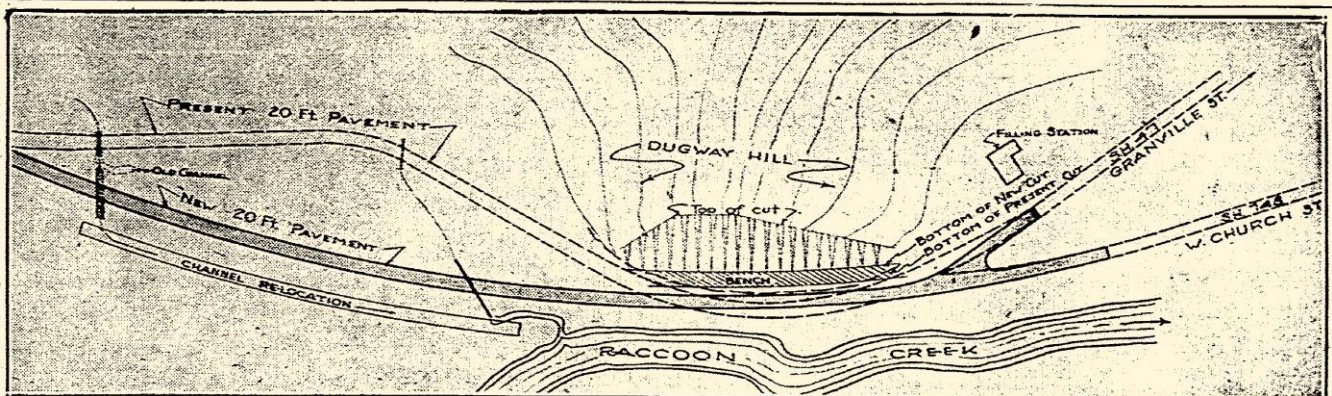


The image at the left of the "Dugway" was taken around 1914. The rocky cut-out of the hill is visible at the right and Raccoon Creek is located at the left.

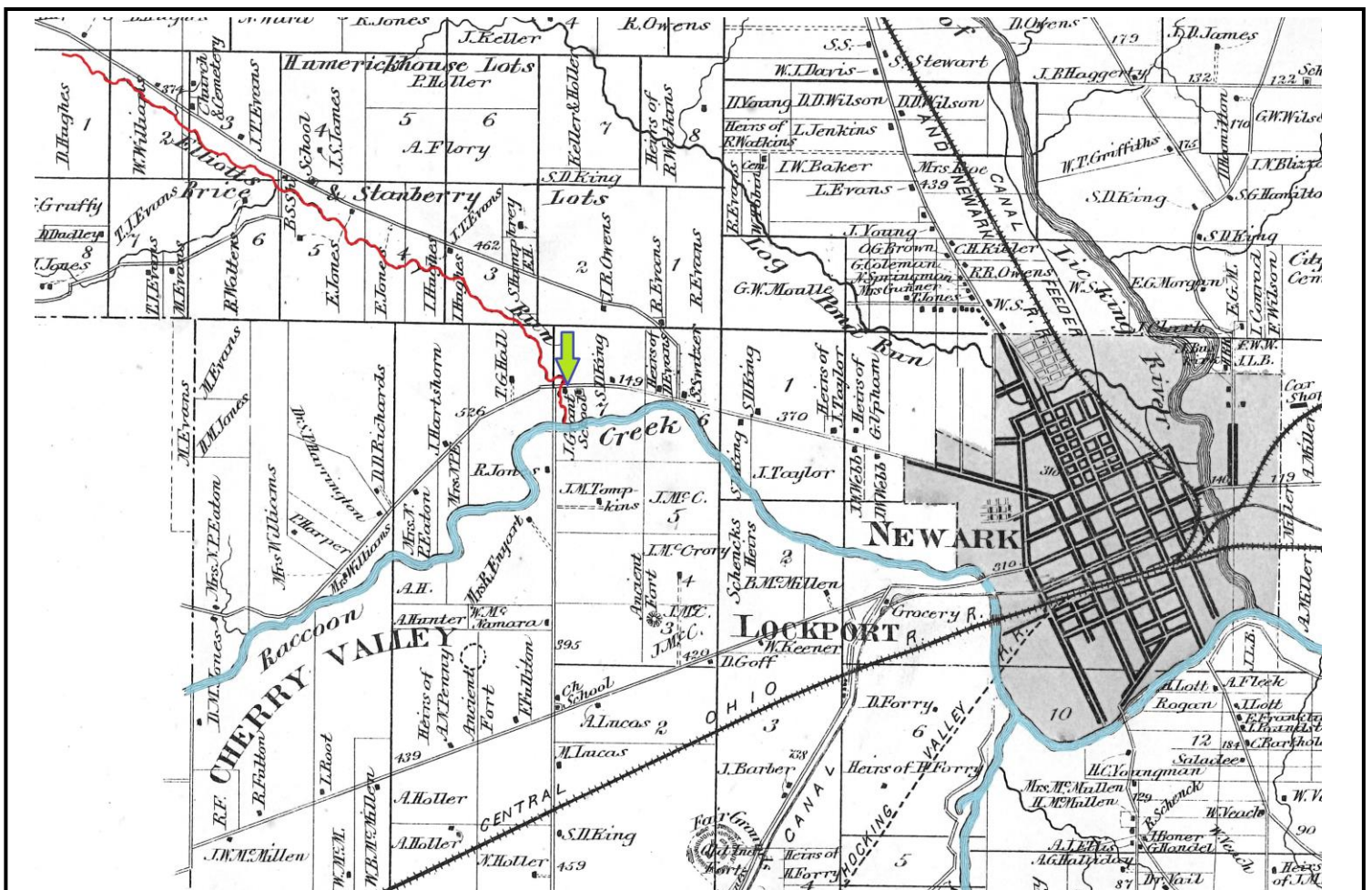
The newspaper article below appeared in The Newark Advocate and American Tribune on August 20, 1937 and shows how the road around the Dugway Hill was altered to remove the treacherous curves.

THE NEWARK ADVOCATE AND AMERICAN TRIBUNE

DUGWAY IMPROVEMENT TAKES KINK FROM ROAD



Under direction of P. K. Trautman, division engineer of the state highway department, nearly \$37,000 will be spent on the improvement in the Newark-Granville road, as indicated by this reproduction from draftsman's drawing of the 20-foot pavement. Work has been provided for 45 men during the past month and will continue until Nov. 15, when completion of the project is planned. The new road will eliminate the treacherous Dugway curve. To provide an unobstructed view of 1,000 feet for motorists, the bottom of Dugway hill will be cut back 50 feet from the center of the new roadbed. To divert water from Raccoon creek, engineers are planning a channel relocation below the new road. The new pavement will be more than one-third of a mile long. Resident Engineer Park Mason is the local authority on the job, while Andy Leidorff is superintendent. Contractors are Lewis & Frisinger, Ann Arbor, Mich. Highway department engineers say that a large percent of the traffic from Granville will be routed over the West Church street approach, due to the arrow-like straightness of the new road.



Portion of Newark Township Map from the 1866 Licking County Atlas

Note 10 - Elliott's Run

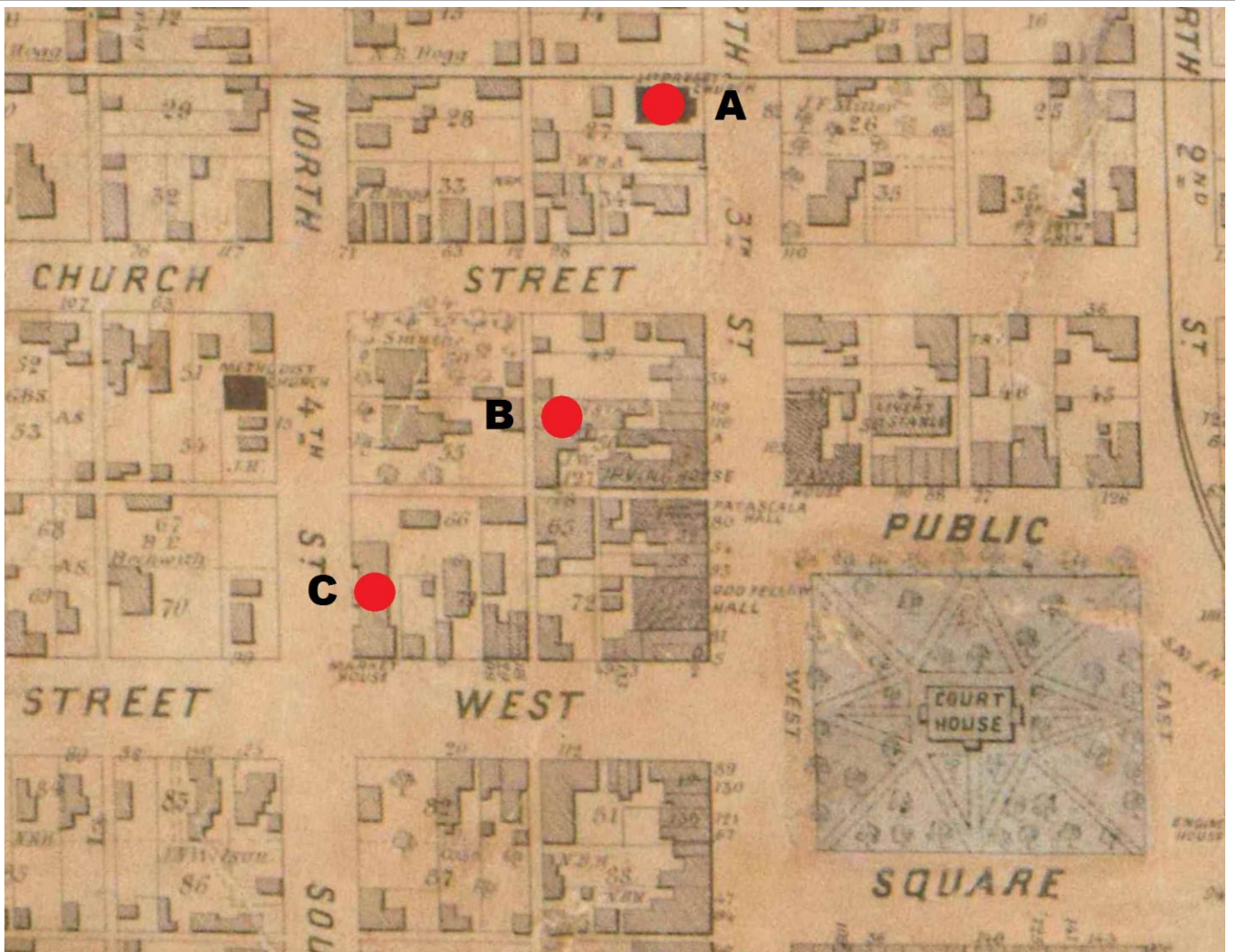
The small stream called Elliott's Run is shown in red on this map of Newark. The stream originates in the Welsh Hills along Sharon Valley Road, most likely being fed by the numerous underground springs located in the hills. The name, Elliott's Run, first appeared on the 1854 Licking County Map but the stream is visible on the earlier 1847 Licking County Map. It is not certain that Elliott's Run was named for Samuel Elliott, one of the early pioneers that settled in Newark, but Samuel Elliott and his sons owned a considerable amount of land around Licking County, especially in Newark. The 1847 Licking County Map shows property near Elliott's Run owned by an A. Elliott.

The green arrow on this map indicates the location where Granville Road intersects with Elliott's Run. At the time of our story there was no bridge over Elliott's Run and the roads were dirt, but a wagon pulled by a team of horses could easily jump this small stream as Mr. Granger and his son were able to do.

This stream still runs freely and is most visible at the Ohio State University Newark Campus. The stream was rechanneled through the campus where a dam was built to control the amount of water flow as it continues toward Raccoon Creek but not before being redirected under Ohio State Route 16.

When you follow Granville Road west on this map, there is a point where the road is very close to Raccoon Creek. This is the location of the "Dugway" as described in **Note 9**.

For the untrained eye, there are features on this map that have different names today. The Fairgrounds on this map is the location of the Great Circle Mound. The Licking County Fair was located at this site. In 1854, the Fairgrounds hosted the Ohio State Fair. Running northwest from the Fairgrounds, an Ancient Fort is identified. This is the location of the Octagon Mound at Mound Builders Country Club. The other Ancient Fort directly north of the Fairgrounds has been leveled and built upon. The name Cherry Valley seen south of Raccoon Creek was an area along the creek where the abundance of cherry trees grew. The town of Lockport adjacent to the canal is also indicated. The road running along the canal is Union Street and the Grocery indicated on the map would have been the J.R. Fulton Grocer.



This portion of the City of Newark map from 1853 highlights three locations mentioned in our story.

A - The Presbyterian Church of Newark located on North 3rd Street

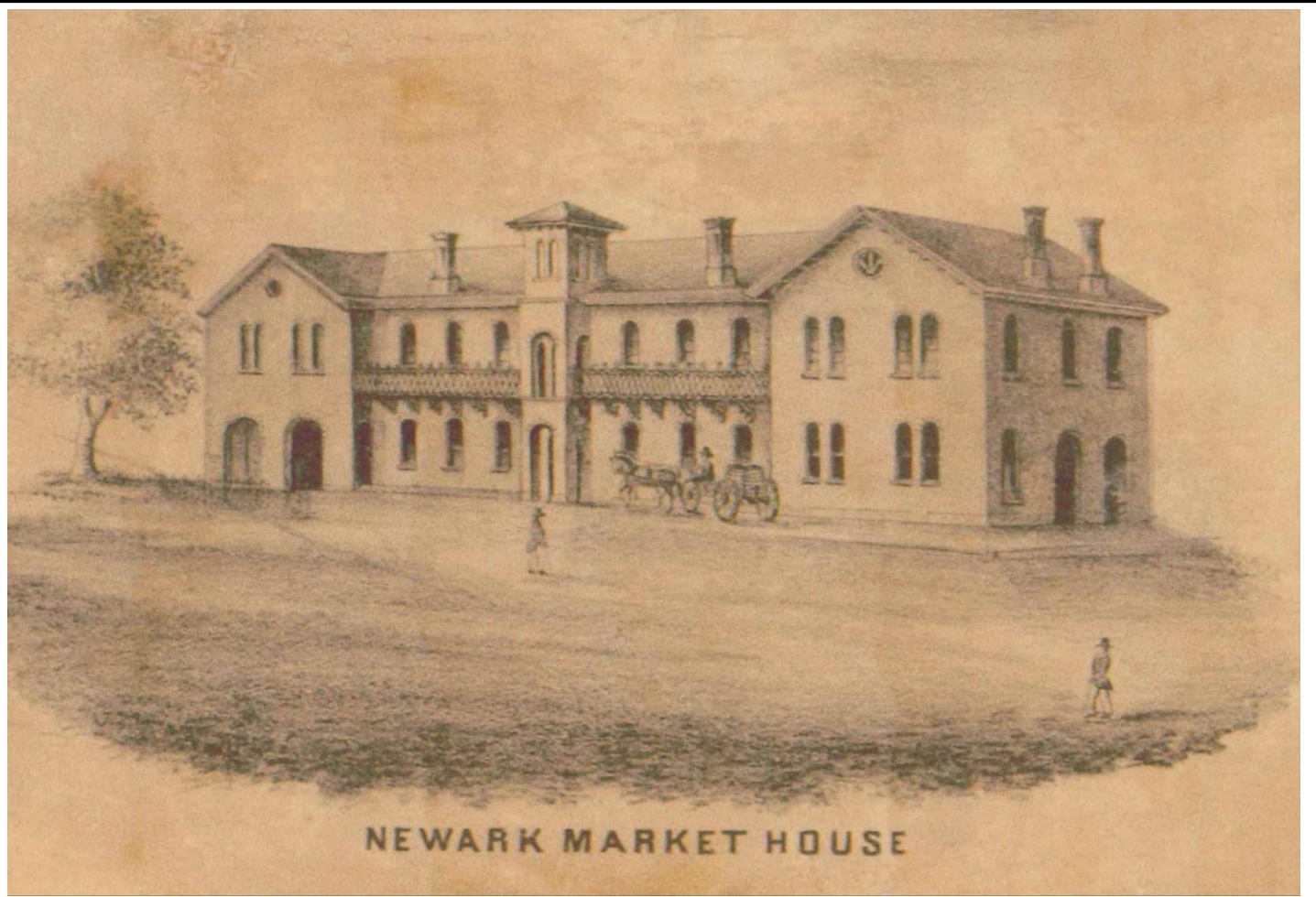
B - A. Smucker's Stable located on the alley

C - The Newark Market House located on the northeast corner of West Main and North 4th Streets

Note 11 - Pre-Market House Days

1840 "Log Cabin Campaign" on the Site of the future Newark Market House

The *Newark Advocate* carried an article by Henry Hunt on August 10, 1840 who wrote about the 1840 Presidential Campaign for William Henry Harrison and John Tyler known as "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" who represented the Whig party. A notice was put out to all the Whig farmers in the county to prepare logs of a certain length to be brought to the site at West Main Street and North 4th Street for the building of a wigwam. Entire families arrived with their logs and campaign slogans. Thousands of people were on hand to construct the wigwam and tables for the event that followed. An abundance of hard cider on tap was available to wash down the dinner that the women prepared. Mrs. Ben Brice and other ladies oversaw the making of the coffee. After all the people were fed, a platform was raised for the speaker Tom Corwin (15th Governor of Ohio and representative of both houses of Congress for the Whig Party). He was known for his sharp wit. Henry Hunt states "Tom Corwin was the speaker who opened his battery with burlesque and ridicule. I have often thought that the hard cider increased the jollity, materially."



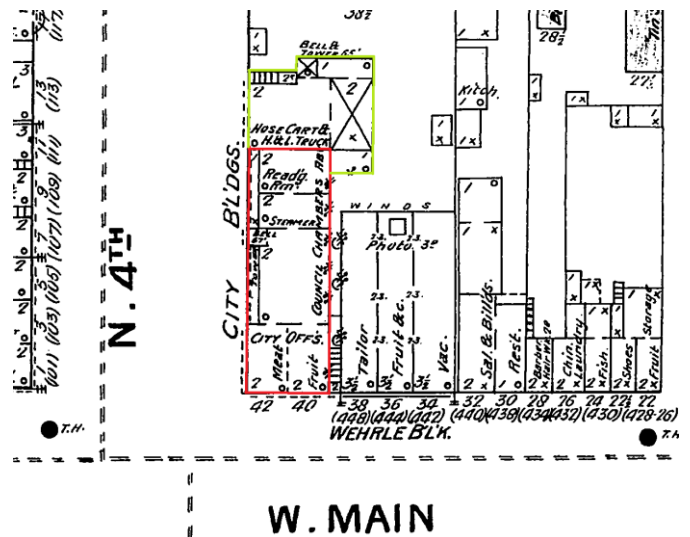
Note 11 - Newark Market House

This brick structure of the Newark Market House was built around 1840 to 1841 on the northeast corner of West Main and North 4th Streets, facing North 4th Street. It housed many different businesses that served the community. The image above appears on the 1853 Map of Newark. The upper floor was used for church fairs, festivals and meetings for various organizations in Newark.

At some time in the middle 1800s the building became the Newark City Hall and Fire Station. The Fire Station used the lower level and the City Hall used the upper floor. In 1854 a new section was added to the building. The *Newark Advocate* in 1894 mentions that the 1873 bell in the tower was replaced with a new bell. In 1908 the upper balcony was removed from the building when various wood members became unsafe. The *Newark Advocate* reported that this brought sorrow for many citizens as this was a “Trysting Place of the Young People Years Ago”. Also in 1908 the first public Newark High School play was held on the on the second floor of City Hall called “Maurice the Woodcutter”.

This building continued to be used as the City Hall and Fire Station until 1958 when the building was declared unsafe and condemned at which time the Fire Station vacated the building. Many of the officials of City Hall

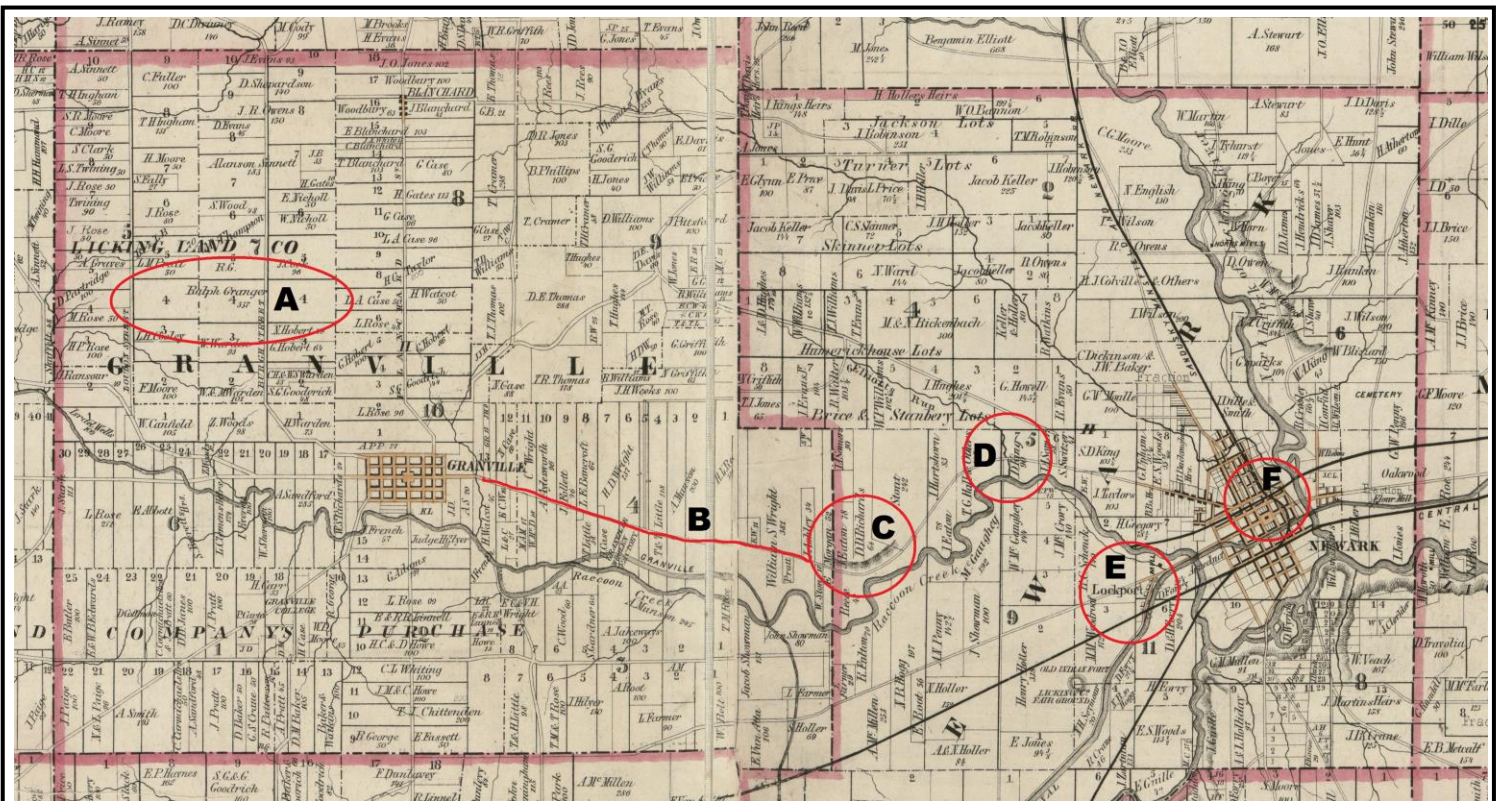
did not want to relocate and discussions took place on the cost of renovating this building. The final decision resulted in the total vacating of the building and it was torn down in 1959. The lot sat empty until the current City Hall on this site was constructed and opened in 1977.



Portion of the 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance map. Red indicates the original Market House and green indicates the 1854 addition.



This image was taken from the book “Centennial History of the City of Newark and Licking County, Ohio” written by E.M.P. Brister in 1909 and is labeled Old City Hall, Newark. The 1854 addition at the north end of the building is seen in this photo. The taller bell tower does not appear on the 1853 drawing.



Follow the path taken by Ralph and Gilman Granger to see John Quincy Adams

1854 Licking County Map showing Granville and Newark Townships

A – Ralph Granger’s farm on North Street (now Route 661)

B – Centerville Street (now Newark-Granville Road)

C – The “Dugway”

D – Intersection of Elliott’s Run and Granville Road

E – Lockport and the Ohio Erie Canal (now Union Street)

F – Presbyterian Church, Smucker’s Stable and the Market House (located north of the Square)

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GET CONNECTED, JOIN THE SOCIETY

The Granville Historical Society is an all-volunteer, non-governmental not-for-profit 501(c)(3) organization with membership open to all. Joining the Society is a delightful way to meet people who share a love of and interest in Granville's rich, well-documented history. Monthly programs, quarterly publications, and a museum that is open five days a week during the season are some of the ways that enable Society volunteers to share facets of what makes Granville so fascinating with members and guests. Volunteers are welcome in the Archives and Museum Collections areas, as well as museum hosts.

Please visit Granvillehistory.org for further information about all that we do and how you can get involved.

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