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Richard Howe is pictured during the 1930s with an early radio set. A professor at Denison University at this time, he gave a lecture on electricity to 400 rural Granville residents in 1936.

Richard Howe a pioneer bringing wireless telegraphy to Granville

Physics professor served college, country, and community

by **WAYNE PIPER and
CYNTHIA CUNNINGHAM CORT**

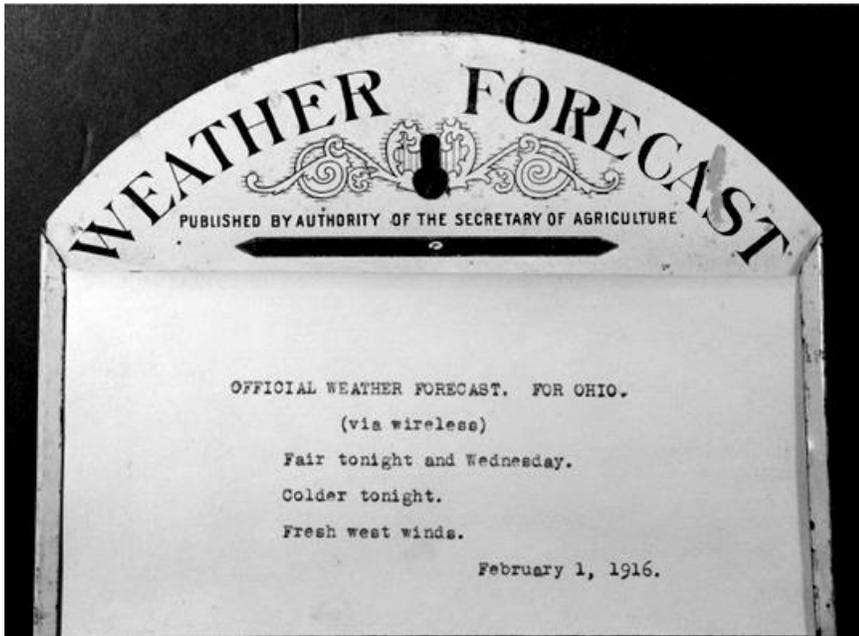
A hundred years ago radio was in its infancy. Television, computers, and space travel were all far in the future. This is the story of a local man who spent his life with the physics of “Wireless Telegraphy,” as it was then called.

In the course of his lifetime, Richard H. Howe served his community and his country, nurtured his students at Denison University, and pursued his varied interests in radio broadcasting and history. He lived his entire life in Licking County.

His beginnings by some standards might be characterized as humble. Born in 1898, his father

was a telegrapher for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Newark. He lost his father to Bright’s Disease when he was only eleven years old. To support her family, his mother baked cakes and donuts, which he delivered by bicycle to customers around Newark. When his mother remarried in 1912, the family moved to Granville, and Richard attended Granville High School.

During his senior year of high school and his freshman year at Denison, he operated the motion picture machine in the Granville Opera House movie theater three nights a week with an additional matinee on Saturday. He received \$2 per showing, roughly the equivalent of \$53 today.



Howe (pictured in his youth, right) posted a weather forecast, obtaining each day's information from the U. S. Government Station in Virginia to be posted in a downtown window in a metal frame (above).

His fascination with radio technology began during his high school years. He built his first radio (wireless) station with a one-inch spark coil for sending and receiving signals around Granville. He was able to talk by code with a friend who lived on Pearl Street. The Granville Historical Society Museum has in its collections a metal frame marked "Weather Forecast published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture" [Willis L. Moore, Chief U.S. Weather Bureau]. Howe operated the wireless station at his home on South Pearl Street and reported to the jewelry store of George Stuart on Broadway, who posted the forecast in the window.

According to an article in *The Denisonian* of March 17, 1916:

Work has been completed on the new wireless receiving station, which will get correct time from the United States Government station, Arlington VA., at George Stuart's jewelry store. Messages will be received at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The aero has been strung from the top of the post office to Stuart Bros' store and is about 75 feet high. Richard Howe, senior in the Granville High School, planned and installed the apparatus. The receiving instruments are



Howe is pictured in the Granville High School Band, far right, front row. He painted the design on the bass drumhead at far left. Another famous Granvillean, Minny Hite Moody, is the girl with the trombone pictured in the back row.

located in the front part of the store. As the University established a wireless receiving station in Swazey Observatory last summer, the Stuart station is the second one here now.

During high school, Dick played trumpet in the high school band and hand painted the head of the base drum. He graduated from high school in June of 1916 and presented an oration at the graduation exercises titled "The Evolution of Wireless Telegraphy."

That fall he began his studies at Denison University. His physics classroom notebooks in the Denison University Archives are full of beautiful drawings of equipment and experiments. Upon his college graduation in 1920, he was given a laboratory teaching position in the physics department. In 1922 he purchased a lot at 420 E. Broadway for \$1,000 and, with the help of his uncle, started building his house in the spring of 1922. He wired the house for electricity himself, as electricity had only just arrived in Granville that year. He married Goldie McLain on August 24, 1922, and they moved into their new home just before the beginning of the fall term at Denison.

RADIO ARRIVES AT DENISON

For five years during the 1920s, Howe and his students built and, beginning in 1922, operated broadcasting station WJD from the Denison campus. In his remembrance of early radio days, Howe noted that in 1922 there were about twenty-two radio stations licensed to broadcast in Ohio, most of which were owned by commercial interests. The Denison Archives has a large collection of QSL cards, which in those days represented social media. A QSL card is a postcard on which someone has indicated where and when they heard a broadcast. They communicate to the broadcaster how far their signal traveled. Some of the QSL cards were sent from Honduras, Panama, Texas, New Jersey, Wisconsin, and other distant points.

In 1963, Howe wrote a brief history of those early radio days:

The station was built by students of the



Howe built this home at 420 E. Broadway in 1922.

Physics Department and the parts for the studio and transmitter were purchased from the meager departmental budget. The station output was listed as 10 watts in the original license; however, the transmitter was usually operated at double that power or more. Even with this low power fan mail indicated that the transmitter covered an area within approximately a 70-mile radius. Occasionally reports would come in from as far away as Texas and Alabama.

The station was located in room 03 of Barney Science Hall. This room was divided by a heavy curtain with the transmitting equipment on one side and the studio on the other. A spring-wound Victrola cranked out the latest RCA Victor records. The microphone was simply placed in front of the Victrola horn to pick up the music. The records were furnished gratis by the Wyeth Victrola Store in Newark in payment for an occasional plug for the store over the air. An old player piano was used to play piano-roll recordings, and it could also be played manually when talent from the Denison Conservatory was available.

Basketball and football games were broadcast play-by-play from the field by using a remote microphone connected over the college telephone system. At other times the out-of-town games were sent back to Granville play-by-play by way of amateur continental Morse code and the results were announced over WJD to listeners in Fraternity houses and at a popular student hangout, The Hut.

Until Christmas of 1924, there were not speakers for a group of people to listen to a radio broadcast at the same time. Instead there were earphones which could be placed over the holes in a papier mâché horn to broadcast the sound to more than one person.

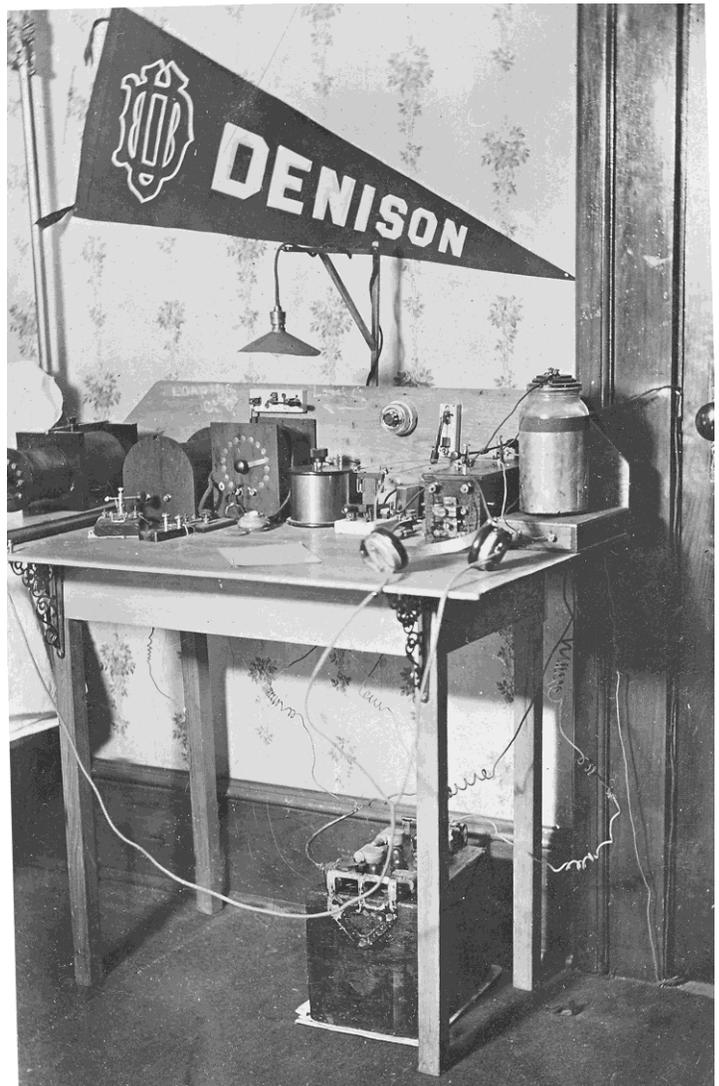
An article from the *Granville Sentinel* of January 20, 1971, said of James V. Clark, a student of Howe:

In 1923, while at Denison taking a radio course under Dick Howe, Jim persuaded “Happy” Lamson to add a radio department to his hardware store. Happy put up the money, Jim the labor, and they split the profits ... Graduating from Denison in 1927, Jim bought out Happy Lamson’s part of the radio department in 1928. He opened his own shop, Clark Radio, on the Newark Granville Rd. in 1929. Clark made hand-built radios in the early years and continued selling factory made radios and repairing them for many years.

James G. Hale wrote the following about WDUB—known affectionately by generations of Denison students as “the Doobie”—in the Spring 2020 issue of *Denison Magazine*. WDUB was the successor to radio station WJD, which Howe had built and established in 1922.

Radio was the center of entertainment in most American households when [Howe’s students] were born, but it was already being sidelined by the time they got to college by a new technology, television. Dramas, variety shows and game shows were moving there, leaving radio with music, sports, and the news. Radio was perfect for communicating on a small campus where television or outside radio signals never did reach very well. Over time, WDUB moved to AM broadcast, then to FM, and then FM stereo in 1975. There were also increases in wattage in the 1980s and ’90s, though the broadcast rarely got far past Granville.

The station has always been changing. The best way to think of it now is “streaming radio” without radio’s particular drawbacks. FCC regulations are rigorous, and they come with stiff fines if, for example, offensive lyrics slip through, or paperwork isn’t properly submitted. It’s a lot to keep up with. More to the point, you aren’t likely to find a



Much of Howe’s radio equipment, pictured, was donated to the Historical Society.

conventional radio in a student dorm room today. Radios are still in cars, but cars were out of range of WDUB’s signal about five minutes after leaving campus. In some ways, like the shift to television, the technology of radio is no longer aligned with where the audience has been moving.

The WDUB transmitter and related equipment in Knapp were sold to WOSU Public Media Network in 2020, creating another affiliate station to extend the reach of classical music and news broadcasting out of Columbus. The new and provocatively named WOSX went on the air March 3rd [2020] at 91.1 on the FM dial. Its operations have nothing to do with Denison now, but the deal does include a commitment to professional internships for Denison students, across WOSU’s stations.



Howe (photo left) is pictured above with fellow Granville Village Council members, seated at right.

Now any Denison student can listen to the Doobie live while walking down chapel walk or a street in Copenhagen. A mother in Shanghai can listen to her son's program in Granville, Ohio, on Wednesday mornings. Alumni can tune in anywhere in the world where they have internet access. That's doobieradio.com. Listen now.

When World War II intervened, Howe employed his special skills to serve his country's cause. A Denison University news release upon Howe's retirement in 1963 explained,

During WW II he was on leave from his teaching duties for four years to help the U.S. develop the then secret, radar. He was associated with the Underwater Sound laboratory of Harvard University, being stationed in New London, Connecticut, Murray Hill, New York, and Solomons, Maryland, before he was permanently assigned to the winter station at Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

When the project was transferred to Pennsylvania State College, he went there as associate professor of engineering research in 1945-46. For his work in electronics, Professor Howe was presented the Naval Ordnance Development Award "in appreciation of exceptional service in connection with the research and development of anti-submarine weapons and special torpedoes."

HOWE'S INTERESTS EXPAND BEYOND CAMPUS

Following the war and his return to Granville and Denison University, Howe spent a year as acting mayor of the village, completing the term of John Bjelke, who had resigned his position as mayor in January of 1955 following his wife's death the previous December. During his tenure as mayor, Howe never missed a village meeting. Minutes of those meetings, available in the archives of the Granville Historical Society (GHS), reveal that much was done to improve the quality of life in the village during his tenure. The Council approved the release of \$48,000 in bonds to improve the functioning of the Sewage Disposal Plant. At the same time, sewer service rates were increased from \$1.50 to \$3 per thousand cubic feet. Many improvements were made to streets in the village, and the Street Commissioner's salary was increased to \$1,200 annually. An electric current was installed on the top of Gregory Hardware to power the village fire siren. The siren was needed because at the time the fire department consisted entirely of volunteers.

During his term, Howe also presided over 45 sessions of mayor's court. By current standards most of the fines and court costs levied during these sessions involved violations of speed limits and failure to stop at posted signage seem pretty tame. A couple of incidents do stand out. The most expensive fine, of \$79.90, was levied against an overweight vehicle on a village street. Another fine was charged for allowing a minor to operate a vehicle. Perhaps the most "exciting" case to come before Mayor Howe



The Historical Society's collection of antique carpenter's tools came from Howe, along with many other artifacts.

was presented on October 31, 1955 by Mrs. Bertha Phillips. She issued a complaint against Phil Phillips for "disturbing the peace and the good order of his home and endangering his wife, son, daughter, and grandson." A fine of \$10 was suspended but court cost of \$8.62 was assessed.

During Mayor Howe's tenure Granville celebrated its Sesquicentennial, in 1955. The archives of the GHS contain extensive documentation of the celebration. Parades, services of thanksgiving, live dramatic performances, and a visit by Governor Frank Lausche combined to mark 150 years of Granville history. In a vivid demonstration of the strong community spirit and loyalty of Granville residents, numerous residents formed committees to plan and present the celebration. Records of the village council proceedings on October 5, 1955, indicate the council's thanks to the GHS in appreciation of the work of the Society in organizing the celebration.

After his retirement from Denison in 1963, Howe was involved in 1964 and 1965 with the physics program at the Newark campus of Ohio State University, which had been established just a few years earlier, in 1957.

His commitment to his community is further reflected in his support of the Granville Historical Society Museum. In 1955 the Granville Historical Society was just finishing the refurbishment of the

1816 bank building, which has been its museum ever since. Dick was one of the major workers on this project. In a memo in GHS President Bill Richards' papers is the following note:

Aside from the displays under glass that may be admired and studied, the contributions of Dick Howe were concerned with the displays that entertained and appealed to the school children primarily. During the visits to the Museum of the school children, there would be up to 250 youngsters in a single day. As far as the school children were concerned, this was the Richard Howe Museum.

On display was a collection of children's toys donated by Howe from his own childhood collection. This included an old oil burning projection lantern which he used in his early lectures.

He displayed a copy of an old hand-cranked wax cylinder machine; this is an exact replica of the original model made by Thomas Edison. Also still in the Society's collection is an original Edison cylinder phonograph which ably demonstrated the kind of entertainment and music to be had in earlier days. This was kept in working order by Dick and greatly enjoyed by the children. In the downstairs section of the museum, he displayed a set of working telegraph keys on which dot and dash

messages could be heard. He put in operation two magneto telephones which the children greatly enjoyed. On the back wall was a display of carpenter's tools in such a way that one expected the carpenter to show up at any moment.

Richard Howe led a full and remarkable life. He served his university and his community. He attended to details both in his work with radio in its infant stages as well as his civic responsibilities as Granville's mayor. A final example—though perhaps a somewhat humorous one—of this attention to detail can be found in the Denison library archives. Apparently Howe was preparing to fly to Washington, D.C., in June of 1938. As someone who was interested in technology, Howe was less than confident in the safety of commercial aircraft. Before departure on June 23, he wrote "in haste" a three-page "will" listing how his radio and photography equipment should be dispersed in the event of an airline catastrophe. The "will" concludes with the line: "To hell with the lawyer or anyone else who says this isn't legal. R.H. Howe"

Fortunately for all concerned, Howe's trip did not meet with disaster. He lived for another 48 years during which time he continued in ways steadfast to his character: committed to his wife, his students, and his community.

Note by Cynthia Cunningham Cort

When I became collections manager of the Granville Historical Society in 1996, I encountered a pile of projects unfinished by Dick when he died in 1986. When I started an inventory to understand what everything was and what should be done with it, I encountered Dick's beautiful handwriting on numerous notes and labels, and in a notebook in which he documented every donation from the 1950s to the 1980s. He was scrupulous about logging the donor and date of donation of every item. He wrote the history of the society, his own history, and a history of the buildings in Granville. The Archives is grateful to him for documenting so carefully so many stories that we consider to be part of our heritage.

SOURCES

The following are the sources for this article. Except for the article by James Hale, they are all

from the archives of Denison University and the Granville Historical Society. All photos are from the Granville Historical Society Archives.

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Louella Reese relates her experiences growing up in Granville during the 1930s and 1940s to interviewer Sam Schnaidt during a 2021 interview.

Oral history interview paints a vivid picture of 1940s Granville

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Granville Historical Society has a considerable collection of oral history interviews within its Archives and continues to arrange these opportunities to record the recollections of Granvilleans who live here or grew up here. In November 2021, Historical Society board member Sam Schnaidt conducted an oral history interview with Louella Hodges Reese, who grew up in Granville. Louella was born in 1931 and arrived in Granville with her family at the age of three. She was married to the late Gilbert "Gib" Reese, a leading attorney and philanthropist in Licking County. Louella's growing-up years would have been during the 1930s and 1940s. She graduated from Granville High School in 1949. Her interview draws interesting contrasts to life here during the 1950s, '60s and '70s featured in recent articles in "The Historical Times." Following are

excerpts from her interview, which will soon be available for viewing online at granvillehistory.org:

Earliest memories of Granville:

"Very limited. But the main thing—the whole town was centered around the four churches. I mean, that may sound crazy in this day and age, but it really was. Every Sunday morning when you were walking to church—we went to the Methodist Church—but we knew exactly who were walking across the street to go to Saint Luke's and then the Baptists always got there first. Presbyterians and the Methodists were always going at 10 o'clock, but everyone went to church. And then, as many people as possible went to the Granville Inn to have lunch afterward, because it cost \$1.25 for lunch. ... The Granville Inn was, what, only 10 or 15 years old at

that point. It was the best food! Loaves, loaves of Raisin bread. That was a big treat.”

A unique ice cream shop

“Isaly’s¹ was an ice cream store that came from Columbus and...we thought that was the about the fanciest thing that ever was. We’d always had really good ice cream from Taylor’s Drug Store. But all of a sudden Isaly’s came into town and you got triple cones, and three cones for 10 cents. ... Three dips. And they were long dips instead of round dips. They were tall dips and that was a bit—you had to have 10 cents. ... Isaly’s was right next to Mrs. Burris’s insurance company—a little tiny space—it was Huffman’s, Burris’s, Isaly’s and then the hardware store².”

On the look of Granville:

“Really, everything was pretty plain. Everything. I mean when you really think about it—I was thinking about someone asking me years ago what Granville looked like, and I said it was not the beautiful town that it is now. Everything was in a varying shade of dirty white. I mean, they whitewashed the buildings. No one had paint. It might be hard for people to realize it, but Granville had not been an affluent-looking town. We had a few buildings, a few beautiful architectural specimens, but, really, it was a pretty mediocre middle-class village. [But] We always felt we were special. It was an unwritten thing. We knew we were always the smartest kids in school and that we were extremely successful academically, and challenged. ... But we always felt that we were fortunate to be in this town. ...

I guess it was a utopian town in the way that it was almost Norman Rockwellish without being elegant.”

No kindergarden:

“I am pre-kindergarten. There was a kindergarten... it was called Our Lady of Mercy. It was in the Bryn Mawr Mansion³, and that was the kindergarten. But that’s where the REALLY rich kids [went]. I mean, they were bussed in. Chauffeured in.”

On attending the Union Elementary School on Granger Street, forerunner of the current elementary building on the same site:

“It was the most wonderful experience—Miss

Brown in the first grade, Miss Vessels in the second grade, Miss McKee in the third grade, Miss Loughman in the fourth grade, Mr. Moran in the fifth grade, and I can’t remember the sixth [grade teacher]. But, it was always working hard, and there was such a demand to learn, and grammar was immediately started to be instilled in the first and second grades. We were smart. It was just an amazing atmosphere and you could hardly wait to get to school. ...

I can remember Miss Vessels got sick when we were in the second grade and they decided that they wanted to buy a present for her—the kids. So we took up a collection and, people didn’t have much money, but we would bring a penny or two pennies and put them in this little thing, and, do you know what we got her for a present? I was so impressed that we had gotten this fabulous present for her. You are going to flip when you find out what it was. We got her a box of frozen Birds Eye peas! ... I don’t know how much it cost, probably 50 cents, but do you realize 50 kids had to bring in a penny? And when my class was 33 kids!”

On teacher Miss Robinson at the high school, then located at the northeast corner of Granger and East College streets:

“She was fabulous. She taught Civics and American History, World History. We all were required to have ... a subscription, to *Time* magazine. And ... you’ve got to realize there was no television. So we didn’t know what people really looked like until [they saw them in a magazine]—but on the front of *Time* each week, early, there was a picture, and I’ll never forget. We had a quiz and I could not figure out who this one man was on the quiz. ... And it turned out it was John Bricker. And Miss Robinson said to me, ‘Lou, you can figure it out. Look at the background. Look at the background! Forget what he looks like.’ I remember all the big white hair, but it was a buckeye leaf and it was the State of Ohio, you know, because ...he was the governor.”

Uptown hangouts for high school kids:

“Taylor’s [Drug Store] was the hangout for girls. Girls weren’t supposed to go over on [North] Prospect Street.”

Where the boys went on [North] Prospect Street:

“To the pool room⁴. I never went in the pool

room. I never went even near the door. I mean it is—it was just—nice girls don't go on Prospect Street! And there was one restaurant over there called The Hut. And I think boys went to The Hut⁵.”

Growing up in Granville during World War II:

“That was the greatest thing. I never felt so patriotic. I had a victory garden. I don't know if you remember where the victory gardens were. It was in the lot that was owned by the McPhersons. ...

And they decided that for the war effort Mrs. McPherson would be responsible for having victory gardens. Everyone had a garden anyway. I mean, half the people in town had outhouses, but, I mean, that's how fancy we were. Two-holers—you know. That was fancy! But Mrs. McPherson organized the victory gardens and it was the greatest thing there ever was, because you had your own little [garden]. ... And we gardened and we really followed through. And that was fun. And then we had prizes for the best gardens and that kind of stuff, and the prizes were savings stamps. You ... bought savings stamps for the war effort and they were, like, 25 cents to 50 cents. And if you happened to earn and you had a dollar you went to the bank and you bought savings stamps and you knew you were part of the war effort. I mean, it was huge. ...

There was one good thing in World War II that we did. The Girl Scouts were very, very important and I loved being a Girl Scout. I just really loved that and what we did every single Saturday morning was, we had wagons and two wagons maybe—usually two because there were four of us—and we would, every single Saturday morning, we had big drums—55-gallon drums—that were put in these little red wagons and we went from door to door in Granville and people knew that we were going to be showing up. And what we did was collect grease—drippings—because they needed that to make explosives. ... There was such patriotism. I've never seen anything like it. That was a united front and every single person in the town in one way or another was going to contribute to that.”

On Spring Valley Pool:

“Spring Valley, you better understand, it was the favorite haunt. You talk about where everyone went from Memorial Day to Labor Day. You went to Spring Valley pool.”

On the fear of polio:

“We saw people having to sleep in their windows in iron lungs—kids, young adults. I mean, they stayed there until they died, and we would go and wave to them to the windows. There were two kids in iron lungs on Broadway.

There was a boy—his father was the Baptist minister, and they lived in the red brick house on the corner of Mulberry. You know, the brick house right there on the corner. And he maybe lived until he was 16 or so. It was so sad. To see people with polio, it was the horrible thing. And I know that when they finally got the Salk vaccine—we had been in town, we had children at that point—and no one questioned getting the vaccine. We all went to church on Sunday morning and right after church we took all of our children out of Sunday school. We went over and got in line in the lobby of the Park National Bank there on Third Street [in Newark] and got the drops. ... We just did it. No one questioned it...⁶”

Remembering Anne Hayes, wife of then-Denison football coach Woody Hayes:

... “In the afternoons, the restaurant that I cannot remember the name of. But, at the back of the restaurant along the inside wall there was a soda grill—soda foundation. And every single day Anne Hayes was there—Woody's [wife]. She was beautiful, just beautiful, and she would go down there during football practice. She didn't have anything else to do and no one to talk to, and they lived right up on Summit Street. That [restaurant] was the Denison hangout. And I remember Anne complaining about the fact that the cost of the cigarettes had gotten so high in the machines, and she said, ‘Do you realize we have to put two dimes in now!’ We'd get three pennies back in the pack there'll be three pennies in your pack. So you paid 17 cents a pack for cigarettes. That was a big deal. So many people smoked. ... And no one thought anything negatively about it. It was one of those things.”

On children feeling safe walking around town:

“Well, if you walked at night... I used to babysit a lot and if I walked home I always had in my pocket a rat tail comb. Now what do you think a rat tail comb is gonna do if you ever got into a problem? [Laughs]

Kitchen wall yields trove of information

It wasn't exactly a message in a bottle. But, almost!

An extensive re-do of the Pinkerton kitchen in their home at 1317 Newark-Granville Road earlier this year led to a fascinating trip back in time.

When the cabinets were torn out down to the studs in the home of Dick and Monique Pinkerton, there above the kitchen sink and window sat a dusty glass jar with a piece of paper inside.

The note contained a full page of information, with this all-important opening line: "This house was built by Mr. Fred Dell Richard and Mrs. Eura Anne Richard." It continued: "In years: 1921 and 1922."

"Too bad there wasn't any currency in it!" quipped Dick Pinkerton.

A water leak prompted the remodel and repair when the work started during the last week in January.

Lettering on the jar reads, "Horlick Malted Milk Balls." It and the note were given to the Granville Historical Society for its artifacts collection.

Also on the note were the names of: The Richards' children: Myrtle Mae, Pauline Freda and Paul Frederick; Carpenters: L. N. Flory and Frank Atwell; Plasterers: Henry Welsh and Sons; Plumber: Ed Evans; and Brick masons: Murial and Frank Haynes. All of the tradesmen listed were of Granville.



The note's last line stated the information was written by Myrtle Richards on Sunday evening, April 9, 1922.

(Continued from page 10)

But I remember one night there was someone who was dozing along the side of the street and I had been babysitting over at Dr. Thomas's—and Gladys Thomas, and it was dark. And they said [as she left to go home], "You're okay, aren't you?" You know you could see [Lou's] house—we were right across the street—and I could see the porch light and I could run if I had to from Thomas's, which I usually did because I was pretty much afraid. But it was all just imagination, you know.

Except this one night I heard someone say, "Well, hello there!" Oh, my gosh, there was some guy who obviously was drunk, and he was on the ground and leaning up against one of those great huge Sycamore trees right where St. Edwards is now, and he scared me to death. I screamed so loudly that Doc Thomas came out of his house. Mr. Geach came out of his house across the street... . And Harold Hunter lived next to the Thomas's. They all heard me. The whole neighborhood heard me scream. So now I know if anything ever really horrible happens to me I could make myself be heard."

FOOTNOTES

¹ Isaly's Ice Cream was a chain of family-owned dairies and restaurants started in Mansfield, Ohio, with locations throughout the American Midwest from the early 20th century until the 1970s. The tall cones Louella describes were likely "Skyscraper Cones" the brand was known for, according to online sources.

² The Gregory Hardware building, was a 19th century three-story brick structure at the northeast corner of East Broadway and North Prospect Street, torn down during the 1960s.

³ The Bryn Mawr Mansion is located on Ohio Route 37 about five miles south of Granville.

⁴ The pool room, known as Star Billiards at one point, was located at 117 North Prospect Street, where Everest Gear is now located, and Town and Gown was a longtime business there prior to Everest Gear.

⁵ The Hut was located at 115 N. Prospect St., where Readers' Garden Book Store is now located.

⁶ Mrs. Reese was contrasting the willingness of citizens during the 1950s to get the Salk Vaccine without questioning, to prevent polio, compared to the vaccine efforts starting in 2020 against the COVID-19 virus that had become a pandemic. Large numbers of Americans did not take the vaccine for various reasons.

GRANVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE HISTORICAL TIMES

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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. A variety of programs, quarterly publications, and a museum chock full of intriguing artifacts 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 volunteering 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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