

Historic Homes

Of

Granville, Ohio

Compiled for the Granville Bicentennial  
1805-2005

## Contents

East Broadway .....	3
West Broadway .....	14
Cherry Street .....	23
East College Street .....	25
West College Street.....	29
Denison University Campus .....	30
East Elm Street.....	37
West Elm Street .....	41
Locust Place .....	46
South Main Street .....	47
Mount Parnassus .....	51
Mulberry Street .....	52
Newark-Granville Road .....	53
North Pearl Street.....	54
South Pearl Street.....	59
North Plum Street .....	62
North Prospect Street .....	63
South Prospect Street .....	64
Summit Street.....	66
What Makes A Home Historic?.....	67
Acknowledgments.....	68

## Centenary United Methodist Church 102 East Broadway



The Centenary United Methodist Church was constructed in 1884 of brick on a stone foundation. The lancet windows with carved wood trim and the square entrance tower with pointed arch louvered openings on top are elements of the Gothic Revival style. The building was faced with tan stucco during the early twentieth century. The Methodist parish was established in 1809. The first building was on the same site in 1824 but was demolished to make way for the present building, made in the Gothic Revival style and later stuccoed. At one point, its tall spire was deemed unsafe and removed. The building has encountered two major additions, including the education building in 1965 and a fellowship hall in 2003, when weakness was discovered in the east hall foundations and was repaired.

## St. Luke's Episcopal Church 107 East Broadway



St. Luke's church was built as a Greek temple with two Doric columns by Benjamin Morgan, a twenty-eight year old English-trained architect who was working in Columbus on the Ohio State Capital building. The church is a classic example of Greek Revival architecture following the designs of New York architect Minard Lafever. The interior features walnut box pews, a fine ceiling centerpiece and the original Philadelphia brass chandelier. The church was built in 1837 and consecrated in 1838.

## Granville Historical Society 115 East Broadway



The Bank of the Alexandrian Society was built in 1816 by William Stedman. This small, one story stone building with a gable roof is one of the few early stone buildings in Granville. The Alexandrian bank closed after it failed twice, in 1817 and again in 1837. In addition to its use as a bank, the building has housed a store, post office, library, restaurant, millinery, interurban railway depot and since Granville's sesquicentennial celebration in 1955 has been the home of the Granville Historical Society Museum.

## Masonic Hall 116 East Broadway



The Masonic Hall was built in 1858, and since 1934 has been home to the First Federal Savings Bank. Granville was home to the Center Star, Number 11. Its Victorian commercial style brick was altered in 1912 when the Masons added a third floor. The stucco used to conceal the different brick work obliterated all stylish detail.

## Business District

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 140, 142 East Broadway



[124, 126]



[128]



[130]



[132]



[134]



[140, 142]

This block consists of commercial structures generally dating from 1830 to 1880. The buildings are mainly brick, 2-3 stories tall, and are Italianate in style. Storefronts have been altered in some cases and the round arched and rectangular windows, bracketed cornices and similar scale make this a pleasing and unified streetscape. Businesses occupying the building include Home Pleasures Limited, Aladdin's restaurant, The James Store, Welsh Hills Travel Agency, Bank One, Whit's Frozen Custard, and the Kussmaul art gallery. The corner building, now Prudential, was built by Lucius Mower in 1831 and was once the home of the *Granville Times*. Brews restaurant used to be the "Steam Mill Store," operated by Darwin Humphrey as early as 1845, but the present structure was built in 1859 by Darwin Humphrey and Manuel Giddings and before becoming Brews was known as Fuller's Market. Lemmon and Associates, a title agency, was formerly the Edgar Wright Store, dating to 1872. The Village Coffee Company coffeehouse used to be the Ralph Parsons Store, built in 1869. The Broadway Delicatessen was formerly Blackstone's Butcher Block & Deli, and before that was Sargent's Meat Market for many years. It is known that the current Victoria's restaurant building, was in 1871 known as the H. R. Green Store.



## Sinnett House

217 East Broadway Rear



The Sinnett House was built around 1840. This was once the home of Dr. Edwin Sinnett and his wife Clara Anne Wright Sinnett, whose daughter, Clara Sinnett White, born in the house, donated the property for the site of a Public Library in 1924. The house was moved to the rear of the lot when the present library was built. Of simplified Greek Revival style, the house has a lovely cherry staircase and has been beautifully redecorated to serve as a Senior Citizens Activity Center. If able, the library plans to move the house again, to a lot on South Prospect.

## Avery-Downer House

221 East Broadway



Built in 1842 by the architect Benjamin Morgan for Alfred Avery, this house stands as one of the more distinguished Greek Revival buildings in America. Avery, who supervised the construction of St. Luke's, became familiar with Morgan's work and commissioned him to build this mansion. The central portico of the Avery-Downer House, also known as the Robbins Hunter Museum, is supported by four fluted Ionic columns almost identical to those of an Athenian temple while the handsome Doric columns on the symmetrical side wings are modeled after a temple in the Agora of Athens. The home contains 27 rooms, 16 of which are open to the public by the museum, and stocked with historic furniture and decorative accessories of the 1840s. The house was successively owned by the Avery, Spelman and Downer families before becoming the chapter house for Denison University's Phi Gamma Delta fraternity in 1903. From 1930 to 1956 it served as chapter house for the Kappa Sigma fraternity, and until 1979 was owned by Robbins Hunter, whose will made provisions for creating the museum it is today.

## Counting House 221 East Broadway Rear



This very simple Greek Revival building, used by A.J. Smith and once called the A.J. Smith Bank, was originally located behind the Buckingham House in Newark, OH (also built by Smith). It was once rumored that Smith, facing bankruptcy, fled with all of the bank's money. However he returned and started the bank back up. After A.J. Smith, Ned Wright of Newark bought the bank and made it into the First National Bank of Newark. In the 1950's Robbins Hunter of Granville bought the aging building and moved it behind his home (now the Avery-Downer House) to make it a part of his antique business.

## The Water Cure 224, 226, 230 East Broadway



These three buildings were once part of the Granville Water Cure, and were built in 1852 originally as a U-shaped structure with a fountain in the center. The Water Cure was a hospital employing the hydrotherapy or "water cure" for a wide variety of illnesses. The Water Cure grew into a fad of the times, reaching its peak in the 1850s and 1860s. Due to ill health as a result of being overworked, Dr. William Wright Bancroft, owner and founder of the Water Cure, as well as a pioneer in hydrotherapy, sold the hospital, and it passed through several owners until it finally closed down in 1870. In 1880 the building was separated and converted into residences. In later times, 224 became Sherwood Hall, or Far East Cottage, a women's residence in the cooperative housing program allowing women attending Denison University with financial difficulties to lessen the costs of living. Today, the three structures are used as homes and small businesses.

## Mower-Darfus House 233 East Broadway



Constructed in 1824, the Lucius Mower House is an excellent example of Federal architecture in Granville. The house is constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond. Carved wood trim surrounds the fanlight entrance and Palladian window above. Col. Lucius D. Mower was 12 when he arrived from Granville, Mass. and was 31 when he completed this house. He was a precocious merchant, financier, and backer of the Ohio and Erie Canals, as well as a master craftsman. After his death and the passing of his wife, Lucy Munson Mower, the house was used as a bank for some years; the iron vault from the Old Alexandrian Society Bank, currently the Granville Historical Society Museum, was installed there. The house brags a Venetian entrance and above window, a a front wall laid in Flemish bond, and a Tuscan cornice added around 1860.

## Methodist Parsonage 235 East Broadway



This property was originally the brick Rose Tavern, operated by leading Granville founder Timothy Rose. In 1905 the property was purchased by the Centenary United Methodist Church, which demolished the tavern and built its church parsonage as it exists today. Built using a vernacular colonial revival style, renovations included removal of the east side of the wraparound porch in 1948. The house has been home to more than twenty Methodist pastors and their families in its century of existence.



## Ashley Graves House 238 East Broadway



The Ashley Graves House is an outstanding example of a Western Reserve-style Greek Revival home. The rich heavy moldings of the entablature of the roof line, the wide paneled corner pilasters and the general proportions are Doric, handsomely translated into wood.

## Willard Warner House 303 East Broadway



Known earlier as David Messinger's Tavern, this brick building was Granville's premiere tavern offering fine accommodations. Also commonly called the Willard Warner House and built in 1815, this four-bay, two-story vernacular brick house has recently been refurbished to accentuate the Flemish bond brick work, and an old frieze and fanlight entrance have been added. In the local version of the Federal style, the tavern had two rooms down and two rooms up with chimneys at each end for four fireplaces. The name Willard Warner comes from the Granville native who in the mid 1800s lived here, fought in the Civil War and then moved south as a US court justice, eventually being the only known person with Granville roots to be elected to the US Senate. The Buxton Inn currently owns it and uses it as guest rooms.

## Founders' Hall 307 East Broadway



The Founders' Hall was built in 1840. Once used as a boarding house for students of Granville Female College, it is currently owned by the Buxton Inn and supports six overnight guest rooms of the Inn.

## Buxton Inn 313 East Broadway



The oldest continuously operating Ohio inn still using the original building, the Buxton Inn was built in 1812 by Orrin Granger, and gained its name under Major Horton Buxton, who purchased the Inn in 1865 and operated it until 1902. The inn began as an overnight stop for stage coaches. An example of Federal style architecture popular through the 1820's, it has a two-story veranda common to many Ohio inns. An east wing was added in 1829, a rear wing in 1850. Still serving the community as an inn, tavern and gourmet restaurant, it has recently been restored. Perhaps the best-known aspect of the Buxton Inn is spirits who are rumored to live there, ghosts of Orrin Granger, Ethel "Bonnie" Bounell, a former owner, and even Major Buxton himself. Ghosts or no, the apparitions have never harmed guests.



# Granville Inn

314 East Broadway



The Granville Inn was built in 1925 in the Jacobethan Revival style on the site of the Granville Female College, which closed its doors in 1898. The stone and half-timber structure was designed by Frank L. Packard, a prominent Columbus architect.

While most of the Granville Female College was torn down for the Inn, a gymnasium building with classrooms built by the college's last president, Dr. William Kerr, was left standing, renovated, and is today a part of the Inn and connected to the main structure, housing a garage with guest

rooms on the second floor. The "Great Hall" houses the lobby and restaurant functions with the guest rooms above and at the rear of the structure. The Inn was built by John Sutphin Jones, president of the Sunday Creek Coal Company and a wealthy local citizen. According to newspapers of the time period, the Inn's opening was attended by as many as five thousand people.

## College Town House 334 East Broadway



Currently the Denison University Townhouse, the Tuscan Victorian style frame complements the fine Eastlake interior. The townhouse was originally built in the 1850s, and was home to Dr. W. P. Kerr, principal of the Young Ladies' Institute or Granville Female College. After moving to College Street, Mrs. Kerr deeded the home to her daughter, Abby Colwell, wife of Denison Professor Richard Colwell. Denison's Sigma Chi fraternity bought the structure in 1899, and in 1929 it was purchased by William P. Huffman of Dayton, a Denison trustee, graduate of 1911, and Sigma Chi member. He deeded it to the University some time after that, for the purpose it be used by both the Village and University, to improve relations between the two. It was dedicated the University Town House on May 24, 1946, with married couples attending Denison, including WWII veterans, living in the quarters. In early March 1953, a fire ruined almost half of the building; the university repaired it for \$20,000. Currently, the residence is for special university visitor use.

## Montanya-Haynes House 341 East Broadway



Build in 1855 by Amos Montanya, the Montanya-Haynes House has vernacular frame decorated in the "Gingerbread" Gothic style. Two residents include a descendant of Montanya, a then-prominent authoress, and John Haynes, who worked for the Ohio Fuel Gas company. The residence was heavily renovated at the end of the twentieth century. Built from cherry trees cut in Cherry Valley like so many other Granville homes, the original frame post-and-beam structure, still present, has been reinforced by the aging and drying of the sap-laden cherry wood, so much so that drill bits have been broken when attempting to remove it.



## Amos Montanya House 347 East Broadway



The Amos Montanya House is named for the important early Granville builder who lived here. The central gables and the frame construction trademark the Gothic Revival style. Montanya constructed the home circa 1850.

## Follett-Wright House 403 East Broadway



The Follett-Wright House was built in 1860 in the Tuscan Victorian style frame with a fine entrance. One former resident of the home is Theodore Wright, a Civil War veteran who fought at Shiloh. Native to Granville, he attended Granville Academy and Denison University, and in his time served as trustee to Granville Female College, operated a grocery store on Broadway, and worked as cashier in the Bank of Granville, owned by Wright, Sinnett and Wright. A later resident, Dr. Alfred Kane Follett, son of Dr. Alfred Follett of Monomoy Place, was a locally renowned physician.

## First Baptist Church SW Corner, Broadway & Main



The First Baptist Church was constructed in 1883 by L. B. Vaulk and exhibits Gothic Revival characteristics. The building is constructed of stone in a cruciform plan with lancet shaped windows. Denison University was established as a Baptist school in 1831 and the Baptist Church flourished. The original building was moved across the street and was known as the Opera House.

## First Presbyterian Church 110 West Broadway



The First Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1861 by William Warden, replacing a frame church of the same style built in 1816. The building is constructed of brick with a central tower. The windows were altered in 1880 to full vertical instead of separate sash and the clear glass was replaced with colored art glass. In 1916, the deteriorated brick was covered with tan stucco modeled to resemble stone.

## Collins Building 116 West Broadway



Though it has been called the Jason Collins Building, the mid-to-late 1800s painter and sign maker never actually lived or used this structure. However, his son and daughter-in-law, Charles and Henrietta Collins, did own the building from 1891 to 1907. Charles Collins was also a painter and sign maker, and probably operated his business from here for a few years, until he died in 1896. Several years after that, Henrietta sold off the property. Built in 1835, this structure was designed in the Early Vernacular style with a later Tuscan front, cornice brackets, and a bay window. Today, the building is home to Pinkerton Real Estate.

## M. Cline House 128 West Broadway



This handsome frame residence was constructed in 1845. The five bay façade features a full Doric entablature with corner pilasters decorated with Greek framework designs, windows with shouldered architraves and an excellent Greek Revival entrance with transom and sidelights. The wood siding is laid flat to resemble stone construction. A modern wing was added to the rear. It is named the M. Cline House, for the village baker who lived there and operated from his home in the 1860s.



## Andrew Merriman House 129 West Broadway



Called the Andrew Merriman House, this building was built in 1865. Its Tuscan Victorian style brick was stuccoed in 1920, a common practice to prevent and hide brick decay, and improve housing aesthetics. Andrew Merriman was a shoemaker and repairer who came to Granville in 1831; in 1832 he built a shoe factory on the site of Centenary Methodist Church. He became famous in the same year for identifying Milton Houghton as the perpetrator of the Great Safe Robbery, the safe belonging to the business of Lucius Mower and Anthony Prichard. Merriman was able to identify the thief by a boot print, which Merriman had recently repaired.

## 130 West Broadway



Originally a two-story vernacular house with an Asher Benjamin entrance and a hipped roof on an extended cornice, this 1859 house was remodeled in the early 1900s with the addition of the Federal style entrance with a two story portico.



## Wright-Allyn House 203 West Broadway



This brick Italianate structure was built c. 1870. It features a bracketed cornice, paneled frieze, and segmental arched windows which are all elements of this style. A porch was added in 1920. First owned by E. C. Wright, the house was willed to the Baptist Congregation for use as a parsonage by Susan Allyn in 1878. It served 6 pastorates between 1890 and 1965 when it was sold for use as a private residence.

## Monomoy Place 204 West Broadway



Monomoy Place was constructed in 1863 in the Italianate style for Dr. Alfred Follett, a Granville physician, by Justin Hillery, Jr. The large frame structure features the segmental arched lintels and projecting bays which were typical of this style. In 1896, wealthy leading Granville citizen John S. Jones acquired the property when he married Dr. Follett's granddaughter, and gave it the name Monomoy Place. The roof was altered in 1900 to accommodate a large ballroom on the third floor. In 1935, Denison University obtained the property. It has since served as a women's dorm, a female co-op housing unit, and chapter house for the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. In 1979, the house was renovated during the university presidency of Robert Good to serve as the presidential residence, a purpose it still serves today.

## Nathan Going House 209 West Broadway



The Nathan Going House was constructed in 1848 in the Greek Revival style by Jonathan “Nathan” Going, Jr., son of Denison University’s second president. The house has been used as a boarding house twice in its past, to Denison students, Denison faculty and Granville citizens. The outstanding feature is the entrance, influenced by Asher Benjamin. The double hung 6/6 windows and the five bay façade on this frame structure appear repeatedly in Granville. Horace King, a Denison University professor involved in local history, also lived in this home.

## Elizur Abbot House 215 West Broadway



Built in 1855 by Elizur Abbot, this home includes the Late Vernacular style, with a “carpenter cornice,” and late porch. Abbot came to Granville in 1820, and returned from living Union County in 1837. He married Clarissa, a sister of Augustine Munson, who accepted Abbot as a partner in the Granville Furnace business. Abbot served Granville as a secretary to the Granville Male Academy, a trustee to the Granville Female College, and as Associate Judge in the Common Pleas Court of Licking County. He also collaborated with Rev. Henry Bushnell to help him write his *History of Granville, Licking County, Ohio*. Widowed, he married again to Mary Fitch Bryant, and became stepfather to Granville Historical Society founder Charles Webster Bryant.



## George H. Bragg House 219 West Broadway



The date of construction of the George H. Bragg house is uncertain, but estimated in the 1830s. One early resident of the home was Elihu Macy, who came to Granville in 1871 from Ghent, New York. Ordained by the Baptist seminary at Norwalk and educated at Oberlin, he preached in the Concord, Johnstown, Homer, Fredonia and Amwell churches. The home's namesake, George Harvey Bragg, was the last local descendent of the Gavit family, who were part of the 1805 migration. A lifelong resident of Granville from 1825 to 1890, he was a village councilman, and secretary of Granville's first water company.

## Dr. C. J. Gifford House 221 West Broadway



The Dr. C. J. Gifford House was once the Granville Female Academy, and before that the property was owned by William Wright and originally Jesse Munson. Displaying excellent brick work and a fine molded cornice with gable returns, this three-bay vernacular was built in 1835. The porch is a later addition. The Giffords lived in the home for forty-five years; hence the name.

## Edward Deeds House 231 West Broadway



The Edward Deeds House is one of several properties owned at one time by the successful businessman and Denison graduate. After his time at Denison, Deeds became a co-owner of Delco, a company sold to the United Motors Corporation for \$7 million in 1916. Receiving half the money from the sale, Deeds proceeded to nearly double Denison's acreage through donations of land north of College Hill, and purchasing all of Prospect Hill, today known as the East Quad. Additionally, Deeds was a Colonel in the US Armed Forces, a publisher of the Granville Times newspaper from 1924-1928, and one-time director of the National City Bank in New York City.

## Asher House 239 West Broadway



Originally built in 1850 by W. F. Asher, this Late Vernacular style frame does not extend to the altered entrance and the house's later stucco. Asher was a shoemaker who came to Granville from Virginia. Though the final years of his life were spent in Oakland, Florida, Asher and his wife, Elizabeth Ann, did celebrate their fiftieth wedding anniversary in this home in 1881.



## Vance House 325 West Broadway



The history of the Vance House is woven with that of its neighbor, the Bushnell House at 337. The lot was purchased by Samuel Bancroft and his son, Levi Edwin, and after the home was built at 337 both lots were sold to Deacon Leonard Bushnell, whose son, the Reverend Henry Bushnell, grew up there. Whether there was a building on the lot at this time is uncertain, but a square-shaped structure was present by Beers and Soule's 1866 atlas of Granville. In 1865, the entire block was bought by Benjamin Linnell, and in 1868 Levi Edwin Bancroft purchased the block from him. The story goes that in 1879 Bancroft took the rear ell of 337, his home, and attached it to 325, in order to build a sizeable home for his widowed daughter, Lucy Vance, and four fatherless granddaughters. Since Levi helped his father build the Bushnell House, this would have been relatively simple for him to do, but positive proof is lacking. What is known is that after buying the home Bancroft sold it to Lizzie Fife in March 1883; Vance did not move into the home until 1884. By 1896 another detailed atlas of Granville records a significant addition to the Vance home, and the home went through several other additions even to the present time. The Vance name was tied to the property well into the twentieth century. It is suggested that pieces of 325 home were taken to repair 337 during the Depression. During the middle 1900s, the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity of Denison University rented the home, and in 1961, Phoebe McMahon, a descendant of Lucy Vance, purchased the property for her and her husband's residence. All told, the home has been in the Bancroft-Vance-McMahon family for over a hundred years.

# Bushnell House

337 West Broadway



Contrary to a story passed around for years, this home was not built by Ethan Bancroft, or even Gerard Bancroft, but by Samuel Bancroft and his son Levi, who began the project in 1835 for the Deacon Leonard Bushnell and originally called the home “Prospect Place.” Deacon Bushnell was the father of the Reverend Henry Bushnell, who grew up in the home and wrote an early history of Granville. In 1836 the home was only half-finished and a fiery abolitionist, Theodore Weld, was coming to town. Deacon Bushnell had Weld speak on the second floor of his home, rather than in the church – he guessed correctly there would be egg-throwing, and figured his unfinished home wouldn’t be damaged by the action. Benjamin Linnell, with his wife Lucinda Bancroft, lived in Prospect Place from 1865-1868; they owned the entire block. In 1868 Levi Bancroft bought the block for \$3800 and lived there until 1894. When Bancroft’s daughter, Lucy Vance, was widowed in 1883, he likely removed the rear ell of his home and enlarged the house next door, 325 West Broadway, for her to live in. From 1894 to 1938 the house was known as “Buckland Place,” home of the McMillan family. In this time period the home’s rear was completely removed and another put in its place; possibly pieces of the removal went into some major additions to 325. Another story reports that during the Depression, the house was repaired using materials taken from the residence at 325. 337 served time as a restaurant, a boarding house for students rented by Denison, and the Denison athletes’ “training table:” an upstairs resident was paid to feed a full house of college athletes during playing season. It served as rented apartments in the 1930’s and ‘40’s, and from 1969 to 1989 was owned by Anne Grimes, who rented the top floor to Denison students privately. Features of the Bushnell-Bancroft House include six over six windows and a rare gable overhang, in the Connecticut River Valley Vernacular style.



## Solomon's Temple 404 West Broadway



This residence, nicknamed Solomon's Temple, is one of the best examples of early Gothic Revival architecture in Granville. It was constructed in 1850 by Amos Montanya. The board and batten siding, intersecting gable roof and decorative bargeboards are characteristic of the style. It was built for Alvah Sanford, rector of the Episcopal Female Seminary and St. Luke's Church. His son Solomon later occupied the home, giving it the nickname.

## J. A. Walker House 129 Cherry Street



This mid-nineteenth century residence, once called the "J. A. Walker House," features a center block with gabled wings at either end. Distinctive features include the board and batten siding, variety of spindle work decorating the porch and bargeboards. The four-bay, story and a half frame home is built in the Carpenter Gothic, later the "Steamboat Gothic," style. The house was built in 1860. J. A. Walker is a mysterious figure, but it is recorded he lived in the home on the 1866 Beers and Soule Atlas.



## David Partridge House 203 Cherry Street



The David Partridge House was built in 1840 with vernacular style brick which was later stuccoed. A later Tuscan cornice was added. Partridge was a former Granville resident who moved west and died in an accident in Kansas City, Missouri. Following his death, Marian Buxton, one of several Partridge heirs, sued six other heirs in 1895 to attain her share of the home. The end result of the suit was that four and a half months later the home was auctioned off in Newark, appraised at \$2700.

## Pratt House 214 Cherry Street



This residence was built in 1832 for Reverend John Pratt, the first president of Denison University, although the title he took was “Principal.” Constructed by Daniel Shephardson, it was located at 237 West Elm Street, and before that off Route 16 at the old Denison Farm.

Renovated in 1854, the five bay façade on this frame building features a handsome Greek Revival entrance with transom and sidelights. The projecting bays were added in the 1870s.

The house was moved to its current site in 1917. Another house of identical design - Middleton Place – is located on S.R. 16 outside the village limits. The house at one point was used by the Granville Literary and Theological Institute, the Baptist school that became Denison University, and it is the only standing structure left from those used at the dawn of the Institute. Later, the home served a year as Roberts Cottage, a part of Denison’s cooperative housing program in the Depression and World War II which allowed women with financial difficulties to reduce the cost of living by sharing a house and common, self-provided pantry.

## Belt House

109 East College Street



Built by J. F. Belt in 1835, this Late Vernacular style frame home possesses modern shingle siding.

## John Sinnet House

116 East College Street



John Sinnett (records show his name spelled both ways) purchased this property from Walter Thrall in 1847, and built this home some time after. Its Early Vernacular frame is complemented with modernized windows. Sinnett was a member of a company organized in Granville to find California gold. They left in 1852, with Sinnett appointed as secretary, but the company fell apart before any gold was found. Sinnett soon after returned to Granville and resumed his carriage construction business, located at a shop on North Prospect Street. Sinnett was also a member of the Center Star Lodge, a local Masonic organization. Currently, the lot is owned by Denison University.

## Tan Y Bryn 133 East College Street



Tan Y Bryn, Welsh for “Below the Hill,” dates from 1823, a brick 5 by 2 bay structure. The simple design with central entrance and double hung 6/6 windows is derived from a Connecticut River Valley vernacular. The house is quite similar to its neighbor at 135 East College. A frame cabin stood here when Alpheus Jewett purchased the property for \$25 in 1814; Periander Taylor, prominent tombstone maker, paid Jewett \$50 for the property later, and engaged Allen Sinnett to construct the home.

## Allen Sinnett House 135 East College Street



This home has its twin in 133 East College Street. Both were built by Allen Sinnett, a local blacksmith, this home in 1822. Early brick houses were almost always painted in the manner these homes are because the early kilns did not develop sufficient heat in firing bricks to make them waterproof and impervious to the weather; paint did the job. This vernacular Federal-style house has windows embellished by sills and lintels of finely tooled local stone. While 133 and 135 look alike on the exterior, however, the second floor interiors are not the same.



## Inskeep House 140 East College Street



The Inskeep House is a simpler example of the Gothic Revival Style than the Sanford House (404 W. Broadway), which dates to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when this style first gained popularity. This house had been modernized and thus lost its architectural details. It was built in 1855 by Amos Montanya.

## Roswell Graves House 216 East College Street



The front portion of the Roswell Graves House was probably built around 1823, although there have been later additions. It was built with an early vernacular style frame with a later Tuscan entrance; the iron fence is one of the oldest and finest in the Village. Roswell Graves, as well as his brother Enoch, was a member of the original migration from Massachusetts under Timothy Rose.

## Graves-Rowe House 224 East College Street



The Graves-Rowe House was built in 1836. It had an early vernacular style frame, with many later additions. In 1938, the home was renamed Mather Hall and served for an academic year as a dormitory in the co-op program at Denison University, which provided for women attending school with economic problems in the Depression. Around a dozen women occupied the home with one housemother, and kept the house in order and provided meals for themselves with minimal university involvement or billing. Rowe's identity is uncertain, but the home's name in part comes from Enoch Graves, who was a member of the first party immigrating to Granville.

## Pen Coed 240 East College Street



Called the Pen Coed House, a Welsh name meaning "Head of the Woods," it has been at one point the home of Charles Webster Bryant, founder of the Granville Historical Society, whose notebooks describing headstones at the Old Colony Burying Ground are integral to the cemetery's restoration. Pen Coed was built around 1850 in the Stick style which flourished from 1850-1870. Joseph Sinnett is the first recorded owner of the property.



## Monroe Carpenter House 318 East College Street



The original portion of the Monroe Carpenter House, a log cabin, existed on the property as early as 1840, but it took extensive additions for the home to reach its current state in 1864. Wallace Carpenter built this home for his brother, Monroe Carpenter, based on the house with seven gables in Nathaniel Hawthorne's famous novel. Since removed, the house was designed with a hidden closet in the wall of an upstairs bedroom, a stop on the Underground Railroad. Having remained in the Monroe Carpenter family until the 1930s, the residence then became the original structure for the Pilgrim Lutheran Church. The church's influence on the building can be seen with the parlor, which lost its northern wall to make room for a sanctuary, and the front door, which still portrays stained glass windows with a cross motif. After the church vacated the premises in the late 1950s, it continued as a residence and suffered much disrepair until an ongoing restoration by its current owner began. This house, which is rumored to have once had a third story, is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

## Samson Talbot House 129 West College Street



The Samson Talbot House, built in the Greek Revival style, originally stood at 231 West Broadway, but was moved to its present location in 1913. Built in 1850, this house was the home of Rev. Samson Talbot, D.D., president of Denison University from 1863 to 1873. It is thought to have been a station on the Underground Railroad because of a false ceiling above portions of the first floor.



## Barney-Davis Hall Denison University Campus



Originally Barney Science Hall, Barney-Davis was built in 1894 and designed by Peters and Evans. The structure is yellow Oakland pressed brick with gray Amherst sandstone trim on a raised limestone foundation. Round arched windows are used throughout with brick and stone hoodmolds. The three-story arcading on the façade with the windows between the arches is a distinctive design feature. The building now houses the English department and a writing center.

## Beth Eden Hall Denison University Campus



Beth Eden was constructed in 1901 as the home of the University president. Richards, McCarty, and Bulford of Columbus were the architects. The central Ionic portico dominates the façade and is flanked by two story wings. The building interior was altered in 1969 to house the Admissions offices and Financial Aid.

## Burton Hall of Music Denison University Campus



This Queen Anne style building, finished in 1888, was originally used as a dormitory for the women of Shepardson College. Formed out of the Young Ladies' Institute, Shepardson College merged with Denison in 1927. This building is named for Dr. Nathan S. Burton, the founder of the Institute, and was built by Richards, McCarty and Bulsford of Columbus. Currently, this building houses Denison University's Music Department.

## Cleveland Hall Denison University Campus



This impressive Federal Revival building was built in 1904 as a men's gymnasium. Originally the building housed an auditorium named Sherwin Hall, Swasey gymnasium, meeting rooms, a library, and a swimming pool. The building was named to honor the generosity of Cleveland trustees, and also built by Richards, McCarty and Bulford of Columbus. Now, Cleveland houses the Art Department and provides studio space for painting, photography, printmaking, etc.



## College Cemetery Denison University Campus



The Denison University Cemetery, located on top of the hill near Smith Hall, was established circa 1856, and is for internment of university presidents, longtime professors, and their unmarried children. Many Denison Presidents, including Jonathan Going, President of Denison from 1837-1844 and the first to use the title (his predecessor, Dr. John Pratt, was a ‘principal’), are buried here. While students are not allowed to be buried in the cemetery, some few are there, including the first burial in the cemetery, of Ebenezer Bland, who died as a student on February 23, 1857 in a mill wheel accident while horseplaying. Going’s grave, along with two others, were transferred to the burial site when it opened.

## College Street Gates Denison University Campus



The College Gates located on East College Street were built in the Jeffersonian Federal Revival style. They were built as part of a campus beautification program. The quotations featured on the gates come from the poets Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and George Crabbe (from the poem “The Ladder of St. Augustine”) on one side and Benjamin Franklin and an unknown source on the other. The gates were constructed in 1904.



## Davis South Plaza Denison University Campus



This Plaza was built in 1904 as part of a campus beautification project under Mrs. Eugene J. Barney. In 1988 it was rededicated to as the Samuel S. and Jeanette Albiez Davis South Plaza, to honor the \$1 million student work-scholarship program the Davises established. Samuel Davis, class of 1926, was a Denison trustee. The plaza was built in the Jeffersonian Federal Revival style as an outdoor theater.

## Doane Academy Denison University Campus



Doane Academy was built in the same year as Barney Hall (1894) and was designed by J. W. Yost. Built with the French Romanesque Revival style, perhaps reflecting the manner of the pilgrimage churches, it was constructed with the same materials as Barney-Davis Hall, Oakland pressed brick and Amherst stone. Doane Academy was originally the prep school for the University. It ceased operation in 1927 and is now used for administrative offices. In 1971 the building suffered \$100,000 in damages from a fire attributed to arson, but it has long been repaired.

## Doane Dance Hall Denison University Campus



This Federal Revival style building was built in 1905 for Shepardson College, the all female school located on what is now Denison University's lower campus. This building which now houses two dance studios since its renovation in 1974, was primarily built as a women's gymnasium. Decorative cornice brackets were removed in 1960.

## Gilpatrick Honors Center Denison University Campus



This Victorian Italianate style house, built in 1875, was once the home of John L. Gilpatrick, a Professor of Mathematics, and his wife. In the first half of the twentieth century, it served for sixteen years in the Denison Co-op housing option, and around a dozen women suffering financial difficulties were able to live in the home and provide for themselves under a housemother. The house, once located on the site of Huffman Hall, was moved to its present site in 1958 in anticipation of the new dorm's construction. Now, Gilpatrick houses the Honors Program offices, rooms for 10 coed Honors Students, and seminar and meeting rooms.



## King Hall Denison University Campus



This Early Georgian Revival style dormitory was built in 1891 as a dormitory for the women of Shepardson College. The building is named after J.W. King who contributed money towards its construction. Now, the building houses upper-class Denison students.

## Stone Hall Denison University Campus



When this dormitory was built in 1905, it was used as a female dormitory, mainly for married women. Later, this Queen Anne style building was converted into apartments for faculty and staff. The namesake of this building is Dr. Marsena Stone, the second principal of the Young Ladies' Institute and a professor. Currently, Stone is being used as an upper-class, coed dormitory.



## Swasey Chapel Denison University Campus



Swasey Chapel, built in 1924, is Georgian Revival in style. The brick is laid in Flemish bond with stone trim. The entrance is a 2 story, 6 column Ionic portico constructed in limestone.

The tower is also brick and limestone. The chapel was designed by Arnold Brunner of Cleveland and was the gift of Ambrose Swasey, a Cleveland benefactor. The tower is a landmark and can be seen on its hilltop location from all highway approaches to Granville.

## Swasey Observatory Denison University Campus



Swasey Observatory is a simple, utilitarian structure designed by J. Milton Dyer of Cleveland.

The Vermont marble on a limestone foundation is a handsome combination of materials.

Ambrose Swasey donated it to the University in 1909.

## Gerard Bancroft House 120 East Elm Street



This Federal style brick home, built in 1824 and later altered to the Vernacular, was the first house built by Gerard Bancroft, the great grandson of the founder of Granville, Mass. Bancroft began the manufacture of molding planes in his early years and in 1836 built a planning mill at the rear of his home where he and Ebenezer Crawford conducted a thriving business making furniture and coffins.

## Hubbard-Sheldon House 202 East Elm Street



Located at the northwest corner of Elm and Prospect streets, the Hubbard-Sheldon House was built in 1830 by Gerard C. Bancroft, with a late vernacular style frame and a fine cornice. Both Gustavus A. Hubbard and Fred Sheldon owned the house at one time, Hubbard from 1840-1843, and Sheldon, with a relative, Clara Sheldon Schreiber, from 1857 to 1926. It was Clara who added a veranda to the south side of the home in 1892, as well as an interior remodeling.



## French-Humphrey House 209 East Elm Street



The French-Humphrey House was built in 1840 with a Late Vernacular frame and later gable cresting. One former resident of the home was Frank Selby Humphrey, a stenographer who later was president of the Humphrey Pharmaceutical Company in New York, all before he died at age 47. Later the house was occupied by Daniel French, referred to by most of the village simply as “Dan.” A harness maker, French was born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1818 and came to Granville about a decade later, living here until his death in 1894, his final years in this house, and witnessing much of the village’s growth and changes. After his death, a relative, Charles B. French, purchased the home as well.

## Ashley Azariah Bancroft House 212 East Elm Street



The Ashley Azariah Bancroft House is an early brick structure with molded cornice and returns. It was built in 1825 by Bancroft, a descendant of Samuel Bancroft, the founder of Granville, Mass. in 1754. Ashley Azariah came to Granville in 1814 with his parents and siblings from Lewis Lake, Pennsylvania.



## Clockmaker's House 218 East Elm Street



This house unique to Granville because of its twelve windows and rare double doors is called the 'Clockmaker's House.' Charles French, clockmaker and original owner, conducted his business from his home where it is assumed one door led to his shop and the other to his home. In 1839 Knowles Linnell, a farmer, teacher, abolitionist, and also a clockmaker, bought the home which remained in the Linnell family for 75 years.

## George T. Jones House 221 East Elm Street



An especially fine example of a rectangular Italianate Villa, this house was built by Wallace Carpenter, commissioned by the wealthy merchant George T. Jones in 1861 as a gift to his bride. The famous garden, scene of many weddings, is the oldest established garden in Granville. The house is very well-preserved.

## Edward M. Downer House 224 East Elm Street



The Edward M. Downer House was built in 1860 and includes a Late Vernacular style frame. The house was moved to its current location from 133 South Pearl Street in 1917. Downer was an 1850 Denison graduate, trustee, and professor, both for Denison and for the Young Ladies' Institute.

## Biefeld House 232 East Elm Street



The Biefeld House is a circa 1910 bungalow, unique due to its extensive use of experimental salt glazed tile, produced courtesy of the Louisville, Ohio Brick & Tile Company, that was designed to achieve low construction cost and low maintenance.



## Academy Building 105 West Elm Street



Built as the Granville Academy in 1833, this is a very simple yet handsome building. Rev. Henry Bushnell, early Granville historian, tells us Serino Wright, one of Granville's first teachers, raised the \$3,000 necessary to construct the building. The facade consists of only a central entrance with shouldered architrave and a semicircular fanlight in the gable. The cornice has gable returns. The side elevations feature triple hung 12/12/12 windows. The Welsh Baptist Church took over the building in 1838 when the Academy outgrew it. It has also been used as a Grange Hall, when a floor was removed, and is presently used by the Granville Historical Society.

## Welsh Methodist Church Parish Building 115 West Elm Street



Built in 1844, this home was a one-story frame meeting house to serve the Welsh Methodist Church parish, made in the Late Vernacular style. After the Civil War the parish moved to the adjacent Academy building, and in 1883 the chapel was converted into the current two-story home. The residence was modernized in 1968.



## Fletcher O. Marsh House 139 West Elm Street



The Fletcher O. Marsh House was built in 1832 by Daniel Shepardson. This house was given a college frame and moved to College Hill in 1854; in 1861, Wallace Carpenter replaced the original Vernacular style of the home with the Victorian Italianate. It was moved to its present site in 1901 when Beth Eden, the current Denison University Admissions building, was constructed.

## Dr. E. F. Bryan House 203 West Elm Street



Built in 1840, its original resident was Dr. E. F. Bryan. The structure features a Western Reserve type Greek Revival style frame. Dr. Bryan came to Granville in 1838 from Akron, two years before he could occupy the home. For more than forty years, until he was more than eighty years old, the physician and surgeon held his practice in the apartment still on the home's west side.

## Henry Carr House 216 West Elm Street



This five-bedroom home, built in 1864, possesses a Federal style with a modern front porch. It was first the residence of Henry L. Carr, whose father, Reverend Henry Carr, was a trustee of Granville College. Henry, Jr., was one of the trustees who signed the Articles of Incorporation of Denison University in 1857. He raised two sons, Lovell Henry and William Collette Carr, before selling the home to the Heddleson family. While living there, the Heddlesons altered the home into a duplex for the purpose of giving their daughter and her new husband a separate living space. They later reverted the home back to its original one-family structure, and sold it after living there seventy years to the current owners.

## Thresher House 217 West Elm Street



The date of construction for the Thresher House is uncertain, but the home was one of several parcels owned at one time by Almon U. Thresher, a lucrative Granville real estate guru and Denison professor from the late 1800s to the early 1900s. One of Thresher's homes, located at the northeast corner of Broadway and Cherry streets, was donated to Denison in memory of Mary Abbott, Thresher's wife, and the Thresher Conservatory of Music remained in use by students until it was razed in 1961. Thresher sat on the first Board of Shepardson College in 1886, served as head of the Denison departments of English language and literature, and curator for the buildings and grounds of the campus.



## Rev. J. L. Bryan House 225 West Elm Street



Built in 1841, the Rev. J. L. Bryan was the first to occupy this house, with its Late Vernacular style frame and later porch.

## John Rogers Spease House 236 West Elm Street



The John Rogers Spease House dates back to 1825, built by Allen Sinnett. It possesses an Early Vernacular style brick, and its east frame is made in the style of the Greek Revival. Spease came to Granville from Pennsylvania in the late 1830s, and prospered operating a candy factory on Broadway and making sales over a large territory. A son, George H. Spease, went on to privately publish two volumes of poetry. In middle age he lost his sight, and in 1846 he lost a daughter to sickness. He eventually removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he died. Spease being an abolitionist, it is extremely likely the Spease House sheltered runaway slaves. Later in its life the house was purchased by Charles Watkins, who in 1913 rented the house to Denison University, which moved its 'domestic science department' there for a number of years. Currently, the home serves as a residence.



## Rev. William Whitney House 317 West Elm Street



This frame, 5 bay vernacular structure is typical of others in the area. The double door entrance is an unusual feature, however. The residence was once the home of Reverend William Whitney, and the structure dates to 1840.

## Charles Allen House 324 West Elm Street



This large, frame structure was constructed in 1865 by Charles Allen. Notable features include the Queen Anne-styled tower, combination siding and shingles in the gable and the decorative bargeboards. Aluminum siding covers the original narrow wood siding.

## George F. McKibben House 332 West Elm Street



Known as the George F. McKibben House, this home was constructed in 1883 by Wallace Carpenter. An 1875 Denison University graduate, McKibben was Denison's first professor of modern languages, invited to the post after Denison's second successful \$100,000 fund drive, ending in 1882. He introduced the study of French, German, Italian and Spanish. The residence has a stick style frame with a fine Eastlake interior.

## Anthony Prichard House 116 Locust Place



The Anthony P. Prichard House was built in 1825. Its early Vernacular fram was originally a drug store sitting at 140-142 East Broadway, where The Granville Times building now stands. It was moved to its present site in 1830 and made a residence.



## Old Village Hall 118 South Main Street



The Old Village Hall dates back to 1906, built by Edgar A. Schauk. It is a Dutch Renaissance Revival-styled warehouse building made with brick. Needing more space to construct the warehouse, Village Council members agreed to absorb the right-of-way surrounding the village square of the 1805 partition deed. This offended St. Luke's Episcopal Church's parishioners, who sought an injunction to prevent its construction. The injunction was rejected in court, the building was constructed. It is currently the St. Luke's Episcopal Parish House.

## George S. Goodrich House 121 South Main Street



George S. Goodrich, a village merchant, began construction of this substantial brick house that is now the H. D. Robinson Granville Life-Style Museum. The Victorian Italianate style is distinguished by the elaborate cornice bracketing and the ornate brick hood molds over the doors and windows. Reverend W. Charles P. Rhoades, a Baptist Sunday School Missionary from the East, lived here from 1878 to 1903. After that, the residence was home to the Alpha Nu Sigma fraternity as late as 1912. The museum is so named for the husband of its most recent resident, Mrs. Oese Robinson. A millionaire, her will provided the means for the museum.

## Ahab Jinks House 124 South Main Street



The Ahab Jinks House is known for its fan light doorway on the north side, which once faced the village green. Hoping to complete the house before winter set in, Rev. Jinks, the Congregationalist minister, ordered that work be continued on a Sunday morning in the autumn of 1823. The sounds of construction carried to the Congregationalist Church which occupied the corner where the Presbyterian Church now stands. Some members of the congregation were so outraged by Jinks' decisions that a schism developed, with Jinks and his adherents leaving the Congregational Church and forming a Presbyterian congregation.

## Evans-Miley House 211 South Main Street



The Evans-Miley House was built in 1846 by Thomas Evans, including a Late Vernacular frame with gable cresting added later. The rear of the house has been added so since its construction, and the current owners, to preserve the house's style, recently built a carriage-style garage not attached to the home, on the lot. This was the residence of Timothy H. Miley, night watchman for the Granville business district from 1926-1929, and deputy marshal. He was born in 1868 in St. Albans township, and died in Granville in 1938.



## Ein Cartref 217 South Main Street



Thomas Evans built this house in 1835 with a vernacular frame, a front porch being added later. Ein Cartref, “Our Home” in Welsh, is another sign of the Welsh Hills heritage of Granville, the settlers who were in the area before Granville was founded. Eventually, the Welsh culture was assimilated into Granville, but a Welsh inscription remains on the doorway. It translates, “Hail guest what you are we do not ask/If friend we greet thee with hand and heart/If stranger thou art such no longer be!/If foe thou art our love shall conquer thee.”

## Henry Jones House 231 South Main Street



This lot’s property was originally owned by Levi Hayes according to the 1805 partition deed. A later owner, Thomas Evans, may have been the one to commission Henry Jones to build the residence as it sits today, in 1882. The Henry Jones House features a Victorian Italianate frame and its architectural details are well-preserved. Worth noting is the cresting at the roof line, cast in iron and imitating a picket fence.

## Old Colony Burying Ground 250 South Main Street



The Old Colony Burying Ground was established as part of the original town plans brought to Granville by the first settlers. The first recorded burial is in 1806, of an infant, and the earliest surviving stone dates to 1807. Many if not all of the integral Granville colonists are buried here, including Lucius Mower, Timothy Rose and Jesse Munson. Use of the graveyard declined with the opening of Maple Grove Cemetery in 1863, but burials occurred as late as 1935, with James Milne, a Canadian World War I veteran. In 1886, Charles Webster Bryant, founder of the Granville Historical Society, recorded a catalog of headstones and what writing remained on them, recording a total of 928 stones. Eventually, the graveyard fell into disuse, and suffered large amounts of vandalism and ill care. Early in the 1990s, a grant allowed for the Granville Historical Society to begin a restoration project, which continues to this day, and Bryant's notebooks are vital to the effort.

## John L. Hulshizer House 303 South Main Street



John L. Hulshizer bought this property in 1892, and built it in 1894, probably commissioning Wallace Carpenter for the actual construction. Hulshizer, a miller by trade, operated a flouring mill east of Main Street with Theodore Wright. The home possesses a well-preserved Victorian Italianate style frame, with a rich-paneled cornice with decorative bracketing.



## Railroad Depot

425 South Main Street



The Toledo and Ohio Central Depot was constructed in 1880 when the first railroad came to Granville. The depot is a long, one story frame structure with board and batten siding and a hipped slate roof.

## Sinnett-White House

537 Mount Parnassus



The Sinnett-White house was built in 1889 by J. W. Yost. The residence was the home of Charles Browne White, called “the Philosopher of Mt. Parnassus,” a Denison University graduate with extensive philosophical writings; his wife, Clara Sinnett White, at her death bequeathed property on East Broadway for a public library to be built, where the present library now stands. The house possesses a Richardsonian Romanesque Revival style constructed in stone. The dormer and portecochiere were both removed in 1950, and the home is now being restored by the present owners.

## Elias Gilman House 200 North Mulberry Street



At the corner of West College Street and North Mulberry, the central portion of this house was built in 1808 by Elias Gilman, a prominent member of the original community. As such, it is the oldest remaining frame structure in the Village. In January 1811, it became the first home of the Center Star Lodge, remaining so until June 1911. Around the turn of the century it was occupied by Chi Psi Delta sorority, forerunner to Kappa Alpha Theta, whose home it has been since 1929.

## South Cottage 134 South Mulberry Street



After nearly fifty years of ownership under Andrew Merriman, this lot passed into the hands of David T. Evans, who commissioned his father, carpenter E. D. Evans, to build the house. David Evans, stock-keeper for the Columbus Buggy Company, owned the house for eight years but may not have actually lived in it, as records point to Presbyterian Reverend E. W. Childs being the first resident. Evans sold his home to Sadie and Oliver Wood in 1895 for \$1200, and in 1929 the Alpha Theta Sigmas from Denison University made the home their fraternity house for \$6500. The fraternity sold the property and moved out in 1933, but the home, now in private hands, continued as a fraternity house for Beta Kappa until 1940, and Denison women's cooperative housing from 1941 to 1943, when the house earned the name South Cottage among students. The home is a fine example of Italianate architecture, with a simple hipped roof and large cornice brackets. The original front porch, still intact, is a wrap-around veranda with square posts and decorative trim.



## Tannery Hill

635 Newark-Granville Road



Spencer Wright built this home between 1806 and 1810, the first house between Granville and Newark that was not a log cabin. Wright carried some of the glass in the windows to Granville, Ohio, from Granville, Massachusetts. Also the site of a former tannery, the house earned the name “Tannery Hill.” The home was also the residence of the late Minnie Hite Moody, prominent Granville historian and author. Her family owned the home since its purchase a century before by George W. Evans, and since her death the residence has passed to her grandson. Only three families, the Wrights, Hayes’ and Evans’, have ever owned the home.

## Bryn Du

Northwest Corner, Newark-Granville & Jones Roads



Bryn Du was built in 1865 by Henry D. Wright as an Italian-style villa, known first as Fort Hill after an alleged Indian fort once built on the hill behind it, and then the McCune Villa for one of its first owners. It was built using sandstone quarried from the hills back of the mansion. According to Nora Jones, the original stone foundation was laid by her father-in-law, Charles Hunter. During the residence of William and Ortha Wright, it operated as a restaurant. In 1905 John S. Jones bought the mansion, named it Bryn Du, and commissioned a Columbus architect, Frank L. Packard, to enlarge it to 52 rooms. It remained in his family until sold in 1976 at a sheriff’s auction. In 1989 it became the headquarters of Quest International, a non-profit organization specializing in teen drug prevention programs, and in 1995 was purchased by Dave Longaberger, who began a major renovation project lasting until his death. The Village of Granville purchased the property from The Longaberger Company in 2002, 62% of Granville voters approving the sale, and proceeded to commit 16.12 acres of the front lawn to the Granville Township for green space preservation. The size of the property totals 52.78 acres. Seven buildings exist on the land, including an indoor tennis building, a carriage house, a pump house, a gardener’s cottage, a laundry cottage and a horse barn. Bryn Du is Welsh for “Dark Hill,” and Du, a word for either “dark,” or “black,” is pronounced in Welsh “dee.”

## Dr. Elisha Benjamin Andrews House 222 North Pearl Street



The Dr. Elisha Benjamin Andrews House was built around 1870. The first recorded owner of the property is Justin Hillyer, a member of the original migration to Granville, who resided here until the breakout of the Civil War. The home was built after he sold it, probably by another former owner, Evan D. Evans, before passing into Andrews' hands. Andrews's life was a busy one: he saw action in the Civil War as a Connecticut volunteer, graduated from Brown University. Later ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church, he preached one year before becoming President of Denison University. Afterwards he joined the faculties of Cornell and Brown, and was president of Brown University from 1889 to 1898. From there he became chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and the Carnegie Foundation granted him a pension in 1907 for his life's work. Andrews is buried in the Denison University cemetery.

## Evan D. Evans House 234 North Pearl Street



Evan D. Evans built this home in the 1860s, and he owned it as late as 1874. Born in Llangelen, Carmarthen Shire, South Wales, on September 28, 1828, he worked as a shepherd boy until old enough to be apprenticed to his elder brother, when he became a master carpenter and house-joiner. He came with his family to the United States and Granville in 1861. He was a convert to the Baptist Church, remaining a member until his death in 1895. Evans was one of Granville's oldest Welsh citizens.



## Ty Mawr 235 North Pearl Street



Known as the Samuel and Charles Langdon House, this building was built in 1834. Its vernacular style frame has a later Gothic entrance. It is also a well-documented station on the Underground Railroad; on one occasion, a fugitive slave hid there for two weeks. A Welsh home, it also bears the name Ty Mawr, or “Large Home.”

## H. A. Rogers House 304 North Pearl Street



This Gothic Revival style house was constructed in 1855 by H. A. Rogers, a Latin professor and Principal of the Preparatory Department of Denison. The building has a frame construction with a gable roof and pointed arched windows in the gable.

## Cilgwyn Bach

343 North Pearl Street



Constructed in 1885, this residence is rather late for an example of the Italian Villa. The building is wood frame on a stone foundation with a gable and hipped slate roof. The dominating feature is the off-center tower with pyramidal roof. The porch and other details show the influence of the Eastlake movement. The house was built by Tom “Tinker” Jones, a local gunsmith, civil war veteran, and jack-of-all-trades. Jones connected Granville’s first telephone cable between this house and his family’s home across the street in 1885, a decade before the Newark Telephone Company was granted the first franchise in Granville. Jones named the house Cilgwyn Bach, Welsh for “Little White Retreat,” but it later gained a second name, the Ramsay Villa, after long-time resident Paul Ramsay.

## Ray Mitchell House

352 North Pearl Street



The Ray Mitchell House was built in 1843. A native of Granville, Mitchell held the position of surgical supervisor in the Newark City hospital, before returning to Granville in 1937 with his new wife Mary and playing a role in the Pure Oil Company.



## Carter-Spencer House

404 North Pearl Street



The Carter-Spencer House was built in 1860. Bunyan Spencer was a professor of Greek, philosophy, education and logic at DU in the late 1800s and early 1900s and acting president from 1925-1927, when Spencer helped to cement the ideal that Denison is a liberal arts college, rather than an arts or professional school. Under him, philosophy split off to its own department outside the broader category of Christianity. Spencer's wife was the founder of the Granville Public Library Association. Henry M. Carter was also a resident of the home, a successful Columbus businessman.

## Bancroft House

555 North Pearl Street



This 1834 residence is an outstanding example of stone architecture in Granville, in the Federal style. Rough ashlar is employed on the 3 bay façade with coursed rubble on the other elevations. The notable features include the fanlight entrance with imposts and keystone and the coupled windows with single light sash. This was the second house built by Ashley A. Bancroft, an ardent abolitionist who in 1836 hosted the first convention of the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society in his barn on the property. The Great Riot of 1836 resulted from the convention's dismissal. The home itself is a well-documented stop on the underground railroad, en route to Mount Vernon. The home was purchased by Denison University in 1917, and used it as a faculty residence until 1997, when it became a student residence.

## Dustin Cottage

615 North Pearl Street



This vernacular stone structure dates from 1815, and has since encountered additions. It is coursed rubble construction with a gable, standing seam metal roof. The building was a tenant house from the Dustin farm from 1815-1840. It was built by Joseph Evans. It is one of the few examples of early stone construction in Granville.

## Levi Rose House

631 North Pearl Street



This house was constructed by Captain Levi Rose who commanded fifty Granville volunteers in the War of 1812. The home, was built in 1820. In 1827, Rose invested \$300,000 with fourteen other men in canal contracts, with wealthy results. Rose also helped found St. Luke's Episcopal Church and Parish. This brick 5-bay by 2-story structure had a central entrance with an exceptional fanlights. The frontispiece was added c.1915. The lintels are cut stone and all the windows are double hung 6/6 sash. The building was acquired by Denison University in 1917 and is now a student residence.



## Victorian House 108 South Pearl Street



The Victorian House, attached to the Willard Warner House on East Broadway, was constructed in 1880 and is currently owned by the Buxton Inn and used for the second time as guest rooms. Previously, it was a boarding house for the Granville Female College, and before then used as guest rooms for the Buxton Inn.

## John Evans House & Presbyterian Manse 117 & 123 South Pearl Street



The John Evans House, 117 South Pearl Street, and the Presbyterian Manse, 123 South Pearl, were both built in 1910. These are prime examples of “tract” homes: essentially the same house, they were built to a standard plan that permitted the builder a number of options. Using a standard shell, the builder could choose from a variety of front porch designs, window patterns, chimney and dormer designs and other details that allowed a factory design to have custom features.

## Ty Fy Mam

118 South Pearl Street



Ty Fy Mam was built by a local of Welsh descent for his aged mother to live in. Thus, the name translates, “The Home of My Mother.” Constructed in 1900, the home also bears the name Stone House, for reasons unknown. A unique feature of the home is that it is a Sears catalog home; the Welshman chose it from a list of homes Sears offered, and the company shipped the parts for him to build it. Currently, the home is owned by the Buxton Inn and hosts five overnight guest rooms.

## Moore House

128 South Pearl Street



The Moore House was built near the end of the nineteenth century. Fred Buxton constructed the home, a local jeweler and son of Major Buxton, then-proprietor and namesake of the Buxton Inn. It is currently a part of the Buxton Inn complex.



## Timothy Rose House 134 South Pearl Street



Deacon Timothy Munson Rose lived in this unpretentious basic wood frame house. Of note are the delicately molded cornice and gable returns and the entrance of grooved boards with corner rosettes. The house is estimated to have been built in the 1830s.

## Utter House 204 South Pearl Street



Known as the Utter House, is an example of the richness of Victorian architectural features was home to the late Dr. William Utter, a Denison University history professor, Granville mayor, and author of Granville's early history. The house was built in 1878.

## Rufus Fosdick House

205 South Pearl Street



Built in 1838, this home includes a Late Vernacular Frame with a later front porch. The home is named for Rufus Fosdick, a local who was a member of the second party to leave Granville in search of California gold in 1850. In his absence, his wife Mary operated a millinery shop in the current Granville Historical Society building. Rufus returned in 1851 or 1852, bringing with him about \$1500, a substantial sum. After a short time living in the millinery shop, he and his wife purchased the residence bearing their name.

## David Davis House

129 North Plum Street



The David Davis House was built in 1879, using the Victorian Italianate style frame with little alteration. It was later used as a dorm, called West Cottage, in the women's cooperative housing program at Denison University. For one academic year, 1934-35, it provided for a dozen women with financial difficulties attending school. The identity of the house's namesake is uncertain.



## Sidney Jenkins House 137 North Plum Street



The Sidney Jenkins House is an early example of the Italian Villa style characterized by the prominent eaves, brackets beneath the eaves, and a low, sloping roof. The home's exact age is undiscovered, but photographs and atlases confirm its existence as early as 1866. Not much is known about Jenkins, but he is buried in the Denison University Cemetery.

## Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church 209 North Prospect Street



In 1835, the Welsh Methodist Church was founded and their first building was located on Mt. Parnassus, built in 1843. In 1856, this building was erected, called a “very inviting place of worship,” by historian Rev. Henry Bushnell. It remained so at least until the 1880s. There were two Welsh sister churches, the other being the former Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church on Sharon Valley Road in Newark. Whether this Welsh Methodist Church had Calvinistic tenets or not is unknown. Built with a Late Vernacular style frame, the structure is now a residence.

## Kussmar House 117 South Prospect Street



This 1883 frame structure is an excellent example of the Eastlake style in Granville. The irregular massing, multi-shaped shingle trim, and profusion of Eastlake orientation makes it one of the most significant late nineteenth century houses in town. It was built by William Kussmar, the editor of the Granville Times weekly newspaper. It is one of three similar structures along Prospect Street.

## Roe Morrow House & Samuel Morrow House 121 & 127 South Prospect Street



The Roe Morrow House, 121 South Prospect Street, was built in 1888, and the Samuel Morrow House, 127 South Prospect, was built in 1892. These two, along with William Kussmaul's 117 South Prospect, were known as the "Three Sisters;" all three show design characteristics of the late nineteenth century. The room is highlighted as a decorative element, and relies with other details on the jigsaw and carpenter's lathe, granting the exterior of houses a fanciful look.



## Henry L. Bancroft House 133 South Prospect Street



This three-bay, two-story Victorian house, now the McPeck Funeral Home, was built in the Italianate style. Though the brick structure has been greatly altered, still remaining and of special note are the elaborate brackets and handsome brick moldings. Henry L. Bancroft, a local merchant, banker and carpenter, constructed the residence. He reportedly was given a chest of carpenter's tools as an inheritance, and responded, "With these I will carve my fortune. I shall marry me a good wife; build me a good house and for ten years save one hundred dollars each year." He married Almena Rose in 1822, acquired the property in 1827, and erected the home in 1833.

## Dr. William Hosick House 205 South Prospect Street



The Dr. William Hosick House was built in 1885. Hosick, a native of Kimbolton, Ohio, practiced medicine for 45 years, of which the last 13 were spent in Granville, when he died in 1932. Beloved as a physician, he was also an active member of Granville's First Baptist Church, of the Licking County Medical Society, and of Granville's Masonic order. His former home claims a Queen Anne style frame with an octagonal corner tower.

## The Castle

323 Summit Street



This c.1855 residence, the “Castle,” is an unusual interpretation of the Gothic Revival style. It has also carried the name “The Hermitage,” from the 1890s, when the home stood in the center of a large field of untrimmed lilac and grape arbors. It is one story in height and constructed of wood frame with board and batten siding. The crenellated battlements and square tower projections are unique features on a house of such a diminutive scale. The hoodmolds are typical of the style. It is a miniature copy of a grand, Gothic castelled-style home depicted in a book of plans by Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan. Wallace Carpenter, a versatile local builder, built this home for himself. Rumor has it, he promised his wife a castle and built what he could afford.



# What Makes a Home Historic?

Homes included on this tour fall into one or more of several criteria.

First, a home is generally not considered if it is less than a century old. This criterion is a catch-all but with exceptions. Any homes less than one hundred years in age included in this project are included on basis of unique historical value or architectural importance. One example is 235 East Broadway, which was built in 1905 but bears importance due to its position as the Methodist parsonage and the former site of Rose Tavern, owned by Granville founder Timothy Rose. Another example is the Biefeld House, 232 East Elm Street, a circa 1910 bungalow built uniquely with experimental salt glazed tile designed to achieve low cost and maintenance. Generally, however, homes or structures less than 100 years old are not included.

Second, a home is included on basis of historical value. Historical value is determined by the existence and amount of well-documented facts concerning a residence that make it unique. Some homes in Granville are historical because of events that happened there; others are historical as they were residences of important figures in Granville's history. Many homes have more than one historical account, and these accounts must be reconciled based on the authenticity and the credibility of their sources. Differing accounts that could not be resolved are noted on a home's profile. To not include a home on this historical listing is not to deny its historical value; likely, historical facts are so convoluted that no sure history could be presented.

Third, a home is included on the basis of architectural importance, whether a home matched the general style of the times in which it was built, or was distinctive in its own right, such as the rare gable overhang located at 337 West Broadway. Granville's architecture, with its New England and revivalist influences, set it apart from many small towns in Ohio, and adds charm to its historical value. Very few of Granville's older homes have undergone 'modernization;' that is, such extensive remodeling that the original style of the home cannot be seen. The effort of the citizens of Granville to preserve original architecture is more than admirable. Architectural importance, then, is the final factor in determining a home's inclusion on this listing.

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The Buxton Inn

Columbus Dispatch, for articles dating May 20, 2001

Country Living Magazine, for houses featured in the June 2004 issue

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Licking County Recorder's Office, located in Newark

National Register of Historic Places

Newark Advocate, for articles dating to the June 30, 1985 issue

Map Check List: Historic Buildings: Granville, Ohio, document created by Horace King

Walking Tour of Granville pamphlet, published by the Granville Historical Society



Walking Tour of Granville, Ohio, unknown author, two editions, one undated and the second dated 1994

“Welsh Homes in Granville,” pamphlet by Dr. George D. Morgan, published circa 1972

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