

WORTHINGTON TIMELINE

This timeline was prepared for the Worthington Bicentennial with assistance from Jennie McCormick.

DATE		COLUMBUS & CENTRAL OHIO	WORTHINGTON
c. 8000-500 B.C.	Archaic hunter-gatherers follow rivers in seasonal migrations.		c. 2000-1000 B.C.: Stone ax discovered in 1989 near creek west of Wilson Hill School.
c. 800 B.C. – A.D. 100	Adena culture: Miamisburg Mound built--the largest conical burial mound in the state of Ohio and possibly in the eastern U.S.	Mound Street commemorates Adena mounds destroyed near Franklin County Courthouse. Adena mound still standing at Highbanks Metro Park.	Adena mounds on Plesenton Drive constructed.
c. 100 B.C. – A.D. 400	Hopewell culture expands Adena mound-building tradition with ceremonial structures and effigy mounds along the Miami, Little Miami, Scioto, and Muskingum Rivers and their tributaries.	Newark and Chillicothe Hopewell earthworks are among the most extensive in the country.	Rectangular and semi-circular earthworks erected around Adena mound on Plesenton Drive.
1674	French map first depicts the Ohio River and credits its discovery to LaSalle.		
c. 1730-1750	Wyandot, Mingo, Ottawa, Delaware, Shawnee and Miami Indians establish several villages throughout Ohio.	The southern of two known Mingo towns was located within present day Columbus.	
1745	British fort erected on Sandusky Bay		
1772	David Zeisberger and other Moravian missionaries establish Schoenbrunn mission.		
1774	Oct. 10: Battle at Point Pleasant was most intense battle between whites and Indians ever fought along the Ohio River.		
1782	Ninety-six Delaware Indians, all peaceable Christians, are slaughtered at Gnadenhutten, the last atrocity by frontiersmen against Indians during the American Revolution.		

1783	Treaty of Paris ends Revolutionary War—Ohio Valley ceded to emerging United States		
1787	July 13: Congress enacts the Northwest Ordinance to establish government for the Northwest Territory, a region that includes the future states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.		
1788	April 7: Forty-eight members of the Ohio Company's advance party land at junction of Muskingum and Ohio Rivers to establish Marietta, the first permanent European-American settlement in Ohio.		
1794	Aug. 20: General "Mad" Anthony Wayne defeats Blue Jacket's force of more than 1,000 warriors at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, destroying Indian power in Ohio.		
1795	Aug. 3: Indian representatives sign Treaty of Greenville surrendering all Ohio lands east and south of a line from Ft. Laurens to Ft. Laramie to Ft. Recovery.		
1796	June 1: Congress establishes a U.S. Military District to satisfy land claims of Revolutionary War veterans. This includes the northern half of the future Franklin County. Ebenezer Zane improves Indian trails to construct Ohio's first "road" connecting the upper Ohio River at Wheeling with Aberdeen in Adams County.		
1797		Lucas Sullivant surveys and founds the town of Franklinton on the west bank of the Scioto River.	
1800	Connecticut releases claim to land in northeast Ohio known as the Western Reserve.		

1802	<p>April 30: President Jefferson signs Enabling Act for Ohio statehood.</p> <p>Nov. 1-29: Thirty-five elected delegates meet at Chillicothe to write Ohio's first constitution.</p>		<p>May 5: The Scioto Company organizes at Granby, Conn.</p> <p>Aug. 4-Sept. 20: James Kilbourn and Nathaniel Little travel from Connecticut to Ohio to look at land available for the Scioto Company purchase.</p> <p>December 14: Constitution and articles of agreement for Scioto Company are signed.</p>
1803	<p>Feb. 19: President Jefferson signs Congressional bill admitting Ohio as the 17th state.</p> <p>Sept.: Louisiana Purchase from France doubles the size of the U.S.</p>	<p>Franklin County established with Franklinton established as its county seat.</p>	<p>Mar. 7: Scioto Company members contract to buy 16,000 acres in the U.S. military district from Jonas Stanbury and Jonathan Dayton for \$1.25 per acre. Half of this becomes Worthington and half is in Clinton Township and Delaware County.</p> <p>April – July: Kilbourn leads advance party to Ohio to clear land, plant corn, survey town lots and erect temporary shelters.</p> <p>Aug. 10: Scioto Company votes to name town for Thomas Worthington, one of Ohio's first two senators, and for each member to contribute \$2 (about four days wages) to support a library.</p> <p>Sept. First settlers leave New England for Worthington by oxcart.</p> <p>Dec. 1: Scioto Company holds its first meeting in Worthington.</p> <p>Dec. 12: Scioto Company grants Ezra Griswold the right to "keep a publick house for the Entertainment of Travelers."</p> <p>December 26: First Christmas celebration in Worthington includes toasts and a ball.</p>
1804	<p>Ohio University is chartered, the first college in Ohio.</p>	<p>The Ohio legislature passes "Black Laws" that require all African Americans to post bond and proof of free status.</p>	<p>Feb. 6: Articles of agreement executed to form St. John's Church, the first Episcopal society in Ohio.</p> <p>Feb. 8: The double wedding of Abner P. Pinney and Polly Morrison, Levi Pinney and Charlotte Beach was the first wedding in Worthington</p> <p>Feb.-Mar.: Thomas Phelps teaches first subscription school in a log cabin on northeast quadrant of public square.</p> <p>Aug. 11: Scioto Co. members sign partition deed to divide 8,000 acres into farm lots and 164 town lots, reserving two on the public square for a school and two for the Episcopal Church.</p> <p>Nov. 23: Abner Pinney's death is the first in the village and the first burial in St. John's churchyard.</p>
1805			<p>Nov./Dec.: Presbyterian ministry licentiates sent to Worthington area to contact Presbyterians and conduct worship. This led to the organization of Liberty Presbyterian Church in 1810.</p>
1807			<p>Apr. 1: Worthington's first post office authorized and Nathaniel Little becomes postmaster.</p>

1808			<p>Feb. 20: Worthington Academy is incorporated by the Ohio legislature and a brick building is begun facing the northeast quadrant of the public square. Its bell now adorns Kilbourne Middle School.</p> <p>James Kilbourn erects a commercial building for a newspaper, store and survey office. This building stands at 679-681 High St. as the oldest commercial building in continuous use in the state.</p> <p>Methodist circuit riders first preach to a group of settlers at the home of Samuel Beach south of the village.</p>
1810		Chief Leatherlips executed along the Scioto River north of Dublin by fellow Wyandot tribesmen angered by his refusal to fight the white settlers.	
1811	New Madrid earthquake, the strongest in U.S. history, rocks the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.		<p>July 11: The <i>Western Intelligencer</i>, Franklin County's first newspaper, begins publication.</p> <p>Ezra Griswold builds a large, south-facing brick tavern on the lot north of the northeast quadrant of the public square.</p> <p>Itinerant Methodist preachers hold a revival meeting on the east bank of the Whetstone River south of Worthington. Enough converts are made to form a "class meeting" with Worthington resident Joab Hoyt as leader.</p>
1812	June. 17: U.S. Congress declares war on Great Britain; Gen. William Hull commands western army including Ohio militia troops.	Feb. 21: Ohio legislature designates a new town to be called Columbus as the state capital. Worthington, Delaware, Dublin and Franklinton were among the losing contenders.	<p>May 7: The Worthington Manufacturing Company acquires property on the Olentangy River to begin diverse manufacturing operations.</p> <p>Aug.: Several Worthington militiamen march north with Hull's army and are surrendered at Detroit;</p> <p>Summer revival meetings lead to the formation of a Methodist "class meeting" led by Joab Hoyt.</p> <p>Oct. 28: Orders issued by General William Henry Harrison from "Northwest Army Headquarters, Worthington, Ohio" indicate the commander, like his supply wagons, was using the road north from the capital.</p>
1813	<p>Sept. 10: Oliver Hazzard Perry defeats the British fleet on Lake Erie.</p> <p>Oct. 5: The death of Tecumseh and defeat of the British at the Battle of the Thames essentially ends the war in the west.</p>		<p>May 24: James Kilbourn takes his seat as a newly elected representative to the U.S. Congress</p> <p>Orange Johnson, a young entrepreneur, moves to Worthington and begins to manufacture wood and horn combs.</p>

1814		Two story statehouse is erected, partly with bricks from pre-historic Indian mound destroyed at Mound and High St. Mar. 16: Editor Joel Buttles moves the <i>Western Intelligencer</i> to Columbus.	Sept. 7: Zophar Topping dies while serving with Indian scouts, Worthington's only casualty in the War of 1812.
1816		Franklin Bank is incorporated, Franklin County's first, with 4 of its 13 directors Worthington men. Dec. 2: The Ohio legislature opens its first session in the new capitol.	June 18: Eleven persons meet at home of Peter and Zilpha Barker to organize a Presbyterian congregation. In the absence of a bank, Ezra Griswold issues shinplasters redeemable at his tavern.
1817			Philander Chase moves to Worthington to become the first rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. He concurrently serves as rector of Episcopal churches in Columbus and Delaware and as principal of Worthington Academy Aug. 25: President James Monroe visits Worthington* Female Tract Society of Worthington and Its Vicinity organized with Cynthia Kilbourne as president. «
1818	Treaty of St. Mary's forces last 2400 Indians in northwest Ohio unto 16 small reservations so the land reserved by Greenville Treaty can be surveyed for white settlement.		June: Rev. Chase is elected Bishop of the newly organized Episcopal Diocese of Ohio.
1819	U.S. Bank crisis leads to panic of 1819 and economic depression..	Jan.: Christopher Ripley closes the Columbus store of the Worthington Manufacturing Co.	Feb. 8.: Worthington Academy is re-chartered as Worthington College and a new wing added. Ezra Griswold, Jr. begins publication of the <i>Franklin Chronicle</i>
1820			June 3: Masonic Lodge #4, chartered in Connecticut in 1803 before migration, awards contract to brickmason and lodge member Aurora Buttles to erect a Masonic hall. This building at 634 High St. now serves as a Masonic museum
1821		Organization of the Ohio State Temperance Society	June 4: A Kentucky slave owner advertises a \$500 reward in the <i>Franklin Chronicle</i> for the return of his slave "Isham," reportedly set free at Worthington; July 4: Procession of workers from the Worthington Manufacturing Company marched from Factory (South) Street to the public square (Village Green), where a 120 foot flagstaff was erected. Sept. 24: Griswold moves his newspaper to Delaware and renames it the <i>Delaware Patron and Franklin Chronicle</i> . Dec. 13: Twenty subscribers meet at the home of Daniel Upson to incorporate the Presbyterian Society of Worthington.
1823			Methodists build the first church building in Worthington.

1825	Feb. 5: Ohio legislature enacts first law to require tax support for public schools. July 4: Groundbreaking at Licking Summit for Ohio and Erie Canal to link Ohio River and Lake Erie; July 4: Construction of National Rd. across Ohio begins at St. Clairsville.		
1826		Jan. 31: Ohio legislature incorporates the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike.	Worthington businessman Orange Johnson appointed superintendent for turnpike construction
1829		Ohio Asylum for Educating the Deaf and Dumb is incorporated through efforts of Rev. James Hoge.	Worthington's first <i>public</i> school built on the southeast corner of what is now Oxford and Short Streets.
1830			Sept. 22: Ohio Reformed Medical College is established under the Worthington College charter and utilizing its facility. Presbyterians build a church on the northwest corner of the public square, the same site where the current church now stands.
1831			Jan. 23: First church service held in St. John's Episcopal church, which still stands on the Village Green.
1832	Cleveland and Portsmouth linked with completion of Ohio and Erie canal.		
1833		National Road from Cumberland, Maryland reaches Columbus.	
1835			Mar. 9: The village of Worthington is incorporated by the Ohio legislature. James Kilbourne chosen as first mayor; Mar. 28: the Worthington Anti-Slavery Society is organized with 66 subscribers. Oldest portion of what is now the Worthington Inn constructed as a residence for the Rensselaer W. and Laura Kilbourn Cowles family.
1835-42			Cabinetmaker James Russell builds an orrery (mechanical model of solar system) with orbit of rotating planets 68 feet in diameter. It was exhibited at the American Institute in New York city and through several European countries.
1836			Feb. 20: Village council prohibits dead animals, manure, and construction debris from being left on village streets and animals from running at large in the village.
1837	Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad operates first steam locomotive from Toledo to Adrian, Michigan.	Ohio Institution for the Instruction of the Blind opens in Columbus Presbyterian Church	

1839		July 4: Cornerstone laid for the current Ohio State Capitol.	Mar. 9: Worthington Female Seminary incorporated under the auspices of the Methodist Church and the influence of Rev. Uriah Heath; Mar. 16: Worthington Literati is incorporated to establish a library and lyceum; Worthington Medical College closes and relocates in Cincinnati amid economic depression and controversy over rumored cemetery raids to procure cadavers for anatomy classes.
1840		Feb. 21: Ohio Whig Convention launches "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign of Ohioan William Henry Harrison with parades, ringing bells and firing cannons.	Worthington erects a log cabin on the public square to show its support for Harrison.
1841			Owners of lots adjoining the village square (Village Green) required to build gravel sidewalks.
1842	Wyandot Indians, the last tribe in Ohio, are forced to move from their Upper Sandusky reservation to west of the Mississippi River.		Three-story brick building dedicated as home to Worthington Female Seminary.
1845		Feb.: A citywide district for graded schools is formed, and by July 1847 three six-room schools are opened.	St. John's first rectory is built just south of the church facing the public square. This building is now known as The Old Rectory, the Worthington Historical Society's headquarters on W. New England Avenue.
1848	Legislature creates a state department of common schools for Negro and Mulatto children.		
1849		Columbus and Worthington Plank Road is incorporated and improves the old Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike with wood planks.	Rev. Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of future president Woodrow Wilson, becomes minister of the Worthington Presbyterian Church, where he serves until 1857.
1850		Dec. 14: First train from Cincinnati crosses new bridge across Scioto and enters the new Union Station on north High St.	April 24: James Kilbourne dies. Orange Johnson sells land for construction of Columbus' Union Station.
1851	June 17: Ohio voters ratify new constitution providing for election of judges and again denying voting rights to women and blacks.	Feb. 21: 425 passengers board the first Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati (CCC) train from the capital to Cleveland.	The CCC railroad line passes the village one mile east of the public square.
1854			William Bishop renovates the Cowles family home and opens it as a hotel, Bishop House (now known as the Worthington Inn.).
1855			International Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) Ark Lodge No. 270 established in Worthington.

1856			<p>Feb. 28: Plat filed for Morris Addition, Worthington's first subdivision, with 118 lots adjoining the southeast side of the village. Financing by Methodists aims to encourage home ownership for retired ministers and African Americans.</p> <p>Apr. 3: Henry and Dolly Turk become the first African Americans in the village to own their own home.</p> <p>Sept. 15: Worthington Union School, 67 E. Granville Rd., opens. It is the oldest surviving "Union School" in Franklin Co. and perhaps in Ohio. Primary and intermediate classrooms were on the first floor and the I.O.O.F. Lodge rented the second floor until it was needed for classes.</p>
1857	Panic of 1857—initiated by failure of Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company of Cincinnati.		Female Seminary closes as Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware attracts young women.
1859			Jan. 20: Council purchases 10 acres south of town for Walnut Grove Cemetery. The first burial, that of James Taylor, takes place Feb. 1.
1861-65	Civil War: 346,326 Ohioans serve in the Union Army, with one in 10 dying—11,237 from battle wounds, 23,354 from disease. Several Ohioans become generals and Ulysses S. Grant is the commander who receives the Confederate surrender at Appomatox.	Camp Chase, a 165-acre site four miles west of the capitol, becomes a major camp for mustering and training recruits and later for mustering out veterans. In Aug. 1861, a section was reserved for Confederate prisoners, and by war's end 2,260 Confederate soldiers remained buried in its cemetery.	Four Worthington men—Eli Barker, Henry C. Burr, George McIlvan, and Walter A. Tuller—were killed during the war.
1861			<p>Sept. 27: Capt. William Pinney and 14 members of the "Olentangy Reserves" muster into Company E of Thomas Worthington Jr.'s 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiment, which trains at Camp Lyon on the old Worthington Manufacturing Co. site southwest of the village.</p> <p>Village council votes to fence in the public square (Village Green). Horace Wright builds the house at 137 E. Granville Rd. that is now known as Sharon Memorial Hall.</p>
1862			April 6: The 46th O.V.I. suffers 236 men killed, wounded or missing at the Battle of Shiloh—40 percent of those present for duty. Deaths include 1st Sgt. Burr and Pvt. Barker of Worthington. Enlistments continue with several local men including Capt. John Skeelee joining the 113th O.V.I. that fights from Chickamaugua through Sherman's march to the sea.
1863			Homer Tuller and Ezra Gilbert are paid to plant 62 trees on the public square (Village Green)
1864			Methodist congregation replaces their building with a new church adjoining the Female Seminary.

1865			Village council prohibits “riding, driving, or leading animals” across the public square (Village Green) except on the roads that cross and go around it. “Gardner Chapel”, the first frame church for the Methodist congregation in Flint, is built on the Gardner farm.
1866			William Heath excavates Hopewell mound and finds fragments of pottery, decayed wood, and the remains of two skeletons. Lewis family purchases Bishop House (Worthington Inn) and continues to operate it until 1889 as Union Hotel.
1868	Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is elected president.		Harvey and Henry Johnson survey and plat the village of Flint and erect a railroad station to serve Flint, Worthington, and Westerville.
1869			Julia Holt born south of the village. As an editor in Chicago, she wrote freelance stories for women’s and religious magazines and newspapers under the pen name Dorothy Deane in the 1890s. Annetta Johnson St. Gaudens is born. Johnson was the daughter of Harvey Johnson, who, with his twin brother, developed the village of Flint. Annetta grew up to be an accomplished sculptor, working as an assistant to the famous sculptor Augustus St. Gaudens. She married Augustus’ brother, Louis.
1870			Walter Foss paid to erect signboards on the public square (Village Green). Changes in the Ohio Municipal Code mean that Worthington now has a mayor, six council members serving two year terms, and an official town clerk.
1871			Methodist trustees sell the Female Seminary property for its 1839 purchase price of \$1,500. John Ogden opens the Ohio Central Normal School to train teachers and his wife, Anna, begins the first training program in the state for kindergarten teachers.
1873	Eliza Trimble Thompson leads Hillsboro church women to march into saloons and kneel in prayer. The tactic spreads and invigorates the temperance movement.	Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College (later to become Ohio State University) opens.	April 7: Worthington Town Council and Sharon Township Trustees agree to pay \$400 for the use of the 1856 school for council meetings. The building, located at 67 E. Granville Rd., became known as Town Hall. Ohio legislature transfers the college property northeast of the public square to the Worthington Board of Education and the buildings are razed.
1874	Women’s Christian Temperance Union founded in Cleveland. Chautauqua movement brings educational speakers to rural communities across the country.		A new Worthington School is built on site of former Worthington College to serve as model school for training teachers from Ohio Central Normal School. By 1879 it offers Worthington’s first public high school as well as elementary classes.

1876	Ohio Governor Rutherford B. Hayes is elected president in controversial election.		
1877	First compulsory school attendance law requires children 8 to 14 to attend at least 12 weeks of school annually.		
1880	Ohio Congressman James Garfield is elected president.		Worthington's first jail, an 18 x 30 ft. brick building, is erected east of the 1856 school then used as the Town Hall.
1881			Ohio Central Normal School closes and the building becomes a residential hotel.
1884	Legislature enacts a public accommodations law prohibiting discrimination by race in public facilities such as hotels and restaurants, but it relied on local enforcement.		
1885		Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society (Ohio Historical Society) is founded at Columbus.	
1886		In Columbus, the American Federation of Trades and Labor is founded with Samuel Gompers as its president.	Council authorizes installation of 15 gasoline street lights.
1887	Legislature repeals Ohio's Black Laws, including the separate school system for non-white students.		The one-room Wilson School, 7447 Olentangy River Road, constructed. This was the only Sharon Township school ever built west of the Olentangy River. Log cabin erected on Village Green as part of the centennial celebration of the settlement in the Northwest Territory
1888		Franklin County Children's Home opens.	
1889			Bright's Chapel Methodist Church (now the Village Bookstore at 2424 W. Granville Rd.) built in what is now Linworth. Linworth was formerly known as Elmwood Station, a stop on the Toledo and Central Ohio Railroad.
1890		United Mine Workers of America (UMW) founded in Columbus.	Frank W. Bishop builds a general store with a meeting hall and theater stage on the second floor. This building still stands as the "Nuts and Bolts" section of the Worthington Hardware.
1891		First electric streetcars in Columbus.	

1892	Ohio legislature makes it illegal to terminate employees for membership in a labor union. Boxwell examination standardizes qualifications to graduate from common schools and allows rural students to attend nearest high school.	Columbus Driving Park, Columbus' first multi-purpose entertainment complex opens.	
1893			Village council grants Columbus Electric Street Railway a right of way in the center of Main St. (High Street) from the southern edge of the village to the center of the public square. Nov. 16: The first electric railway car from Columbus reaches Worthington to Columbus. George Van Loon purchases Bishop House (Worthington Inn) and renames it Central House. After a fire at the turn of the century a third floor ballroom and mansard roof are added.
1894		James Thurber born in Columbus	More than 1,000 people attend the annual township school picnic held on the public square (Village Green). About 500 members of the Franklin County Pioneer Association (descendants of early settlers) attend a gathering on the public square. The Anti-Saloon League of Worthington holds its first meeting. Anti-Saloon league persuades a Clintonville saloonkeeper not to sell intoxicants at his newly purchased property about ½ mile east of the village. ° Worthington and Westerville are connected by electric railway. °
1895		First automobile race held in Columbus at the State Fairgrounds. Franklin Park Conservatory opens.	
1896	Governor William McKinley wins presidency over William Jennings Bryan.		Worthington Franklin Griswold plats the farmland on the northeast side of the village as Griswold's East Side Addition.
1897		Franklinton celebrates its centennial. Southern Theatre and Hotel open.	Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church organized.
1898	Feb.: The battleship <i>Maine</i> explodes in Havana harbor killing 260 Americans. April 26: Congress declares war on Spain. Ohio sends 15,345 troops, 230 of whom die, mostly of disease.	Godman Guild, a north side neighborhood settlement house, founded. Mar. 23: Scioto River floods Columbus.	60 men from Worthington enlist in Ohio National Guard but the village suffers no casualties in Spanish-American War. Worthington's public reading room owns about 2,000 volumes, with about 500 books exchanged there each week. °

1899	Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) is organized nationally as a result of Spanish-American War.	Camp Bushnell established in Columbus as a statewide mustering out point for the Spanish-American War. First automobile arrives in Columbus. Associated Charities, the direct ancestor of United Way, founded in Columbus.	Sept. 1: Council grants Franklin Telephone Co. the right to operate a telephone exchange and toll lines in Worthington. Within a year there are 125 phones.
1900	McKinley is re-elected but soon assassinated.	At 125,560, Columbus' population has nearly doubled since 1890. June 6: Admiral George Dewey, hero of Spanish-American War, arrives for "Dewey Day." Florence Crittendon Home established. Godman Guild Settlement House opens. Dr. George Harding II (President Warren Harding's younger brother) starts a psychiatric hospital in the Ohio State University area.	Worthington's population in 1900 is only 15 more than the 440 who lived here in 1840. 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry holds a reunion in Worthington. 125 members of the old regiment attend, along with family members. Judge David Pugh returns the flag he captured during the Battle of Atlanta to representatives of the 30th Louisiana regiment. Worthington Savings Bank builds an office.
1901		Ohio AAA (Auto Club) founded in Columbus. First electric interurban arrives in Columbus. Columbus establishes a 6 mph speed limit. Speeders subject to 30 days in jail.	Worthington Creamery opens.
1902		Columbus YMCA starts a school of commerce to teach workers to read and write. The school evolves into Franklin University. Buckeye Steel Castings' new foundry opens.	Aug.: Completion of the Slate Hill trestle north of Worthington allows the electric street railway to extend service north and become the Columbus, Delaware and Marion (CD&M) interurban railway. Worthington women organize Fortnightly Club to "stimulate intellectual and moral development and to promote good fellowship among its members." Groundbreaking for Columbus Pottery factory adjoining rail tracks east of Chaseland subdivision, formerly Bishop Chase's farm (east of High St, south of St. Michael's Church). George Van Loon, proprietor of Hotel Central, operates a horse market in stables behind the hotel that handled 8,000 animals in the past four years.

1903		Interurban line connects Columbus and Indianapolis. Volunteers of America set up a Columbus office. Dunn Taft Store is first in Columbus to deliver goods by automobile. «	The Chaseland subdivision located just south of Worthington advertises as a “fine suburban addition location on the picturesque Columbus, Delaware, and Marion interurban line” with lots ranging from \$100 to \$300. Worthington Fortnightly Club organizes a Worthington centennial celebration—a party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. D.H. Welling. °
1904		Columbus’ Main Library on Grant is built with Carnegie funds. Columbus Zoo opens north of Wetmore and south of Morse Rd.	The village is piped for natural gas for heat and light. St. John’s Episcopal Church celebrates its centennial. Columbus Pottery goes bankrupt before construction of the factory is complete. °
1905		Storage Dam (Griggs Dam) dedicated.	
1907		First Kroger store opens in Columbus at 494 N. High St. «	Norris Brothers Feed Mill and Store built at the southwest corner of the public square.
1908		First Columbus comprehensive city plan completed. World’s first municipal water purification and softening plant opens in Columbus.	Worthington Public Library Association incorporated. Applications to the Carnegie Foundation to fund a building were turned down twice because “so small a community could not support a library.”
1909		Indianola School, the first junior high school in the United States, opens.	In summer, the Godman Guild brings 70 impoverished Flytown women and children to the Johnson family farm on Flint ravine for the restorative effects of “fresh air.”
1910		April 29: Streetcar strike begins in Columbus. Strike lasts until Oct. 18. April 30: Columbus is the first city in the United States to collect garbage door to door. First Columbus Boy Scouts camp founded by J.J. Staley. Columbus builds the first city garbage reduction and recycling plant in the United States. World’s first air cargo freight shipment arrived at Columbus’ Driving Park.	Annetta Johnson St. Gaudens gives 12 acres of her family farm southeast of the Flint ravine to the Godman Guild to serve as a permanent camp.
1911		Columbus voters pass the first bond issue for city parks and recreation.	Covered bridge that carries Wilson Bridge Road across the Olentangy washes out.
1912		Standard Oil opens its first drive-through gas station in Columbus. Columbus celebrates its centennial. Women’s suffrage march draws 5,000 protesters to Columbus.	June 25: Council passes resolution to install a public water works and water becomes available throughout the village the next year. Methodist Children’s Home Association selects Worthington for its new orphanage and purchases 141 acres north of the village.

1913	Federal income tax introduced. Spring floods kill 428 in Ohio, destroy \$250 million in property.	Fire at State Penitentiary in Columbus kills more than 300 inmates. More than 750,000 people turn out to attend the revival meeting held by evangelist William Ashley "Billy" Sunday. He reportedly converted more than 18,000 people and raised \$21,000 during his seven-week stay in Columbus. Mar. 25: Flood of 1913 begins. 100 killed and 20,000 homeless on Columbus' west side. OSU's Main Library dedicated. Columbus issues first automobile licenses.	Potter Lumber Co. is founded adjacent to the railroad. Local carpenters can now buy building supplies and pre-cut houses such as the "Honor Bilt" homes from Sears.
1914		New Columbus city charter eliminates ward system.	Bethel A.M.E. congregation changes its name and builds St. John's A.M.E. Church at 682 E. Plymouth St. The Brunt Tile and Porcelain Company takes over the Columbus Pottery building at the eastern end of the Chaseland subdivision southeast of Worthington.
1916		Dr. George T. Harding opens a rest home for women on E. 18th Ave., the forerunner of Harding Hospital. Columbus organizes a local chapter of the Red Cross.	A new high school designed by Columbus architect Frank Packard is built on the school farm lot. This building is now unoccupied and awaiting renovation. Worthington Fire Department officially organized. . High Street paved and sewage system installed. Worthington Presbyterian Church celebrates its centennial.
1917	U.S. enters World War I; 6,800 Ohio soldiers killed in the war.		Worthington Sunday School classes converge on the public square for a flag raising ceremony commemorating the installation of a flag pole. CD&M allows Worthington to tap its line to provide electric current to local residents. June 5: On "Call to the Colors Day" every church, school, fire, farm, and engine bell, along with automobile horns and factory whistles are to be blown for five minutes at 7 a.m. to encourage young men to register for the draft. Seven men from Worthington volunteer for the army.

1918	Ohio legislature prohibits German instruction below 8th grade. Nov. 11: U.S. signs armistice. Influenza epidemic takes hundreds of thousands of Americans' lives.	Columbus Urban League established.	Jan. 5: St. John's Episcopal Church hosts celebration of the centennial of the founding of the Diocese of Ohio. Sept. 30: Former President Theodore Roosevelt visits General Charles L. Cooper at his home at 160 E. Granville Rd. Cooper was the officer who mustered Roosevelt's Rough Riders into service for the war. Worthington chapter of the Red Cross organized. Board of Education drops the study of German from the curriculum. Three Worthington men die while in service: Laurence G. Leasure, Arthur Wolford, William H. Yaugar.
1919	January 29: Eighteenth Amendment establishes Prohibition	Columbus throws a welcome home party for WWI flying ace Eddie Rickenbacker.	Artist Mark Russell remodels home at 5807 N. High and christens it "Green Gables." Russell created murals for the LaVeque Tower and stained glass windows for Broad St. Presbyterian Church in Columbus. Mar. 9; Ordinance passed to create a sewage system for Worthington. July 10: Dr. George T. Harding II purchases the Joyce family summer home east of the village and begins to establish the Harding psychiatric hospital. American Legion establishes the Laurence G. Leasure Post. Methodist church holds special service and celebratory dinner for returned soldiers and sailors.
1920	Nineteenth Amendment is ratified, establishing women's suffrage. Ohio Congressman Warren G. Harding is elected president as women vote for the first time.	First J C Penney store in Columbus opens.	Godman Guild acquires the remaining 76 acres of Johnson farm. April 13: A lighting ceremony and parade celebrate the installation of electric street lights purchased by the Chamber of Commerce for High, Hartford, and Pearl Streets. Masonic lodge celebrates the centennial of its temple building. Worthington Garage, a Ford dealership, burns to the ground. 38 cars destroyed. Worthington Seventh-day Adventists begin meeting in the lobby of the Harding Sanitarium.
Early 1920s			Engineer Thomas Midgley (a Worthington resident and colleague of Charles Kettering) develops the first high-octane gasoline.
1921	Bing Act makes school attendance compulsory from 6 to 16 years of age and forces rural districts to have a high school or pay tuition and transportation to adjacent district high school.	April 21: First broadcast of WBAV, later WHKC, and finally WTVN radio. Columbus opens Sunshine Field—the city's first municipal baseball field. First free cancer clinic in the United States opens in Columbus. «	Chamber of Commerce offers prizes for high school essay contest on the subject of "The History of Worthington." Chamber of Commerce purchases motorized fire truck for the village. Volunteers previously used a hand pumper.
1922		Ohio Stadium opens. Columbus Barracks renamed Fort Hayes.	

1923		Perkins Observatory groundbreaking. At the time, its telescope was the third largest in the world. Norton Field, Columbus' first airport, opens.	
1924		Children's Hospital opens at Livingston Park. Hamilton Hall, precursor of University Hospital, opens at OSU. First automatic electric traffic light service in Columbus. Ohio Bell Telephone takes over most Columbus phone service.	St. John's moves rectory and begins construction of Parish House. Worthington hires its first chief of police, James Taladay.
1925	Scopes "monkey trial" in Tennessee vindicates teaching of evolution.	Columbus branch of the Boy Scouts purchases 130 acres east of the Olentangy five miles south of Delaware for a camp.	Wilson School sold for \$2,100. Building becomes a summer retreat known as Sharondale. Worthington Public Library Association becomes the Worthington School District Library to take advantage of a state law that allows a public library supported to be supported through taxation under the jurisdiction of the board of education. The pottery at the east end of the Chaseland subdivision closes. Paul Insley begins publication of weekly <i>Worthington News</i> . Presbyterians build current sanctuary. Additional space added in the 1950s for education and administration.
1926			Methodist congregation builds its third church (now known as Potter Chapel) at current site. The last one-room school in Sharon Twp. closes on High St.
1927		The Clinton and the Eastern, Ohio's first air-conditioned suburban theaters, open. Jeffrey Manufacturing makes the first direct transatlantic phone call from Columbus. Boy Scout Camp Ro Fre La [Lazarus] opens. AIU/Lincoln LeVeque Tower dedicated.	Nov. 4: Dedication of Worthington Library building at 752 High Street after Mary Deshler donates funds as a memorial to her grandfather, James Kilbourne. First traffic light and garbage collection in Worthington.
1928		Voters approve construction of Port Columbus airport.	Worthington town council moves its chambers from Township Hall (67 E. Granville Rd.) to new commercial building at 693 High St. Sept. 22: The Pioneer Movie Theater opens in the remodeled Wing Garage behind what is now the Worthington Hardware. This building is still standing.

1929	October 29: "Black Friday" stock market crash ushers in Great Depression.	First Columbus White Castle Restaurant opens. Columbus Zoo opens in its current location. Battelle Memorial Institute opens.	Oct. 20: Cornerstone laid for the Pontifical College Josephinum. Free mail delivery arrives in Worthington as population surpasses 1,500. Frank Medick begins developing the "Clear View" Addition in the northwest quadrant of the village and purchases the farmland that he would later develop as Medick Estates.
1930			Three homes are built on Kenyon Brook on lots purchased from Edwin Albaugh, a famous inventor, artist and mechanical genius who had a workshop at this site.
1931		Columbus Museum of Art opens.	Thomas Midgley invents freon—a non-flammable gas used as a refrigerant. Sharon Township Fire Department purchases its first pumper truck and assumes protection for the village as well as township.
1932			Worthington Women's Club organized.
1933	March 22: Beer and wine legalized.		
1934	First Ohio sales tax (3 percent) imposed.	Columbus's first Big Bear store opens on W. Lane Ave. Severe drought dries up area wells. White Castle headquarters established in Columbus.	
1937		Olentangy Amusement Park, a popular stop on the interurban line between Columbus and Worthington, closes.	Samuel and Cornelia Vest Corbin renovate the Central House and re-open it as the New England Inn. Bill Moose, who claimed to be the last full-blooded Wyandot Indian, dies. Bill lived on Morse Rd. just west of the railroad crossing and spent much of his time in Worthington. «
1938		Last interurban passenger service in Columbus.	Worthington Junior High School, the town's first intermediate school, opens in a \$190,000 "colonial style" building at 50 E. Granville Rd. Mar.: Worthington's first U.S. government post office building at 597 High St. features "Scioto Company Settler," a terra cotta relief sculpted by Vernon T. Carlock as part of the New Deal's Public Works of Art Project. Artist Ben Shahn photographs Worthington and Linworth as part of the Farm Security Administration project to document rural life in the U.S. during the Great Depression.
1939		First television broadcast demonstration in Columbus. «	Worthington Foods is established by the Seventh Day Adventists as a vegetarian food processing facility.
1940		Poindexter Village, the first U.S. metropolitan house project, dedicated by President Roosevelt. « First drive-in theater opens—Riverside Auto Theater. «	

1941	U.S. enters World War II after Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7. 20,000 Ohio servicemen killed in the war.	Curtiss Wright Airplane Factory opens.	
1942	Gasoline, sugar, coffee rationing begins.	Don Scott Field, the OSU airport, opens.	Colonial Hills and Dales subdivision is platted south of Worthington with restrictive covenants prohibiting African Americans. A number of its first homes were occupied by Curtiss Wright workers. Worthington Women's Club commissions four wrought iron markers that stand at the boundaries of the original village.
1943	Meat, cheese, butter rationing begin.	First civilian use of penicillin at Doctor's Hospital.	
1944		First Ohio shipment of penicillin arrives in Columbus.	
1945	Ohio's governor orders "liquor places" closed for 24 hours after V-E Day proclamation.	V-E Day in Columbus closes downtown stores, offices and restaurants.	Twenty Worthington area men die during World War II service: Tad Blackburn, Curtiss A. Brown, Ted R. Chapin, Max D. Clark, Lewis C. Christian, John N. Erskine, Clarence R. Graham, Norman B. Griggs, Joseph J. Harrold, Daniel P. Hodges, John W. Keys, Frank Kruse, Richard Livingston, Richard L. Lynam, William E. Mantel, James Orr, Jeremy O. Pruden, Ben Pyle, Edwin J. Stroupe, Charles H. Wilson. Colonial Hills Civic Association hosts its first Fourth of July celebration. Nov. 6: Sharon Township voters approve a five-year levy to support a war memorial.
1946		Winston Churchill visits Columbus.	Trustees of the Sharon Township Memorial purchase the Wright home at 137 E. Granville Rd. to become the Sharon Memorial Hall.
1947		First electrified trolley buses arrive in Columbus, replacing trolley cars. First city income tax in Columbus.	WRFD radio makes its first broadcast.
1948		First Columbus Lustron house unveiled. Street car service ends.	
1949		Battelle Memorial Institute agrees to help engineer Chester Carlson develop an electrostatic copying process. Battelle joined forces with a small New England company now known as Xerox. In 1959 the first xerographic copy machine came on the market. WLW-C is Columbus's first TV station.	Mar.: Worthington Village and Sharon Township Local School districts are consolidated Sharon Twp. Fire Station constructed on west side of High Street between the Village Green and Stafford.

1950	June: North Korea invades South Korea and President Truman sends American troops as a "police action" to counter this aggression.	Bank One opens the first drive-through bank in Columbus.	
1951		Woody Hayes becomes head OSU football coach. «	Medick Estates annexed to Worthington. Worthington Seventh-day Adventists build church at north end of Griswold Street.
1952		J C Penney opens its first suburban store at Central Point Shopping Center. Penney's is the first downtown store to open a branch in the suburbs.	George Snyder leases the New England Inn, adds an antiques shop and renames the property the Old Worthington Inn. New Worthington High School (now the central portion of Thomas Worthington High School) is built on original school farm to accommodate rapid growth after World War II. Elsie Wilson tract (Wilson Hills subdivision) annexed to Worthington.
1953	Congress discovers it has neglected to officially recognize Ohio's statehood, passes a formal resolution declaring the official date of Ohio's entry into the union as March 1, 1803. Korean armistice is signed. Ohio casualties include 1,777 dead and 4,837 wounded.	Whetstone Park opens.	Although several Worthington men served in Korea none died in service. Sharon Township Fire Department purchases its first emergency squad vehicle. October: "The Whetstone Venture," an elaborate pageant in celebration of Worthington's sesquicentennial, is performed on the ball fields between Stafford Avenue and Morning Street.
1954		First color TV installed in Columbus.	Swiminc, a subscription organization, opens Worthington's first public swimming pool. Nov. 2: Colonial Hills subdivision is annexed to Worthington, giving the community the 5,000 residents needed to achieve city status. Dec. 14: Rush Creek Village is incorporated with covenants to protect the natural environment. Martha and Richard Wakefield, who along with designer Ted Fossen, brought Frank Lloyd Wright's organic architectural concept to central Ohio, begin to build their house in Rush Creek. Worthington City Hall, located next to the northwest quadrant of the public square, was the first building in the city constructed specifically for municipal government.
1955			June 30: Worthington Historical Society is organized, evolving from a study group of the Worthington Women's Club. Architecturally compatible addition built on the south side of New England Lodge No. 4. The original hall is renovated as a museum. Worthington Industries founded. Colonial Hills Elementary School opens.

1956			Nov. 6: Worthington officially becomes a city with voters approving a charter providing for a city council/city manager government.
1957		«	St. John's sells the 80-acre farm reserved by the Scioto Company to support Episcopal Church to developers for Kilbourne Village subdivision.
1958	Bank of America issues VISA, the first credit card.	Columbus city income tax in effect. Groundbreaking for Southgate Manor, the first FHA rental housing in the United States. Hoover dam opens. Columbus is named an "All-American City" by <i>Look</i> magazine.	Swiminc opens a second pool. The two pools next to the high school serve up to 3,000 patrons daily.
1959			John H. McConnell moves his steel processing operation from Whitehall to a site just northeast of Worthington city limits. Today Worthington Industries employs approximately 7,500 people, with 59 facilities in 10 countries and 22 states.
1960			Worthington's population is 9,239.
1961		Kahiki restaurant opens. Riverside Methodist (formerly White Cross) Hospital opens.	
1962	Feb. 20: New Concord native John Glenn becomes first American to orbit earth in <i>Friendship 7</i> .		Worthington Historical Society purchases vacant and vandalized Federal style home at 956 High St. for renovation. Worthington Methodist Church purchases the old Female Seminary site for expansion. Wilson Hill Elementary school opens.
1963			Aug. 4: Toll Gate Square incorporated. Toll Gate Square was the first condominium plat filed in Franklin County. Evening Street Elementary school opens.
1964		Northland Mall opens.	Brookside Elementary School opens.
1965	First Ohioans inducted into the armed services during the Vietnam War.	Last trolley bus ends service in Columbus.	Worthington Board of Education acquires the Old Rectory, which had been moved to Hartford Street, for use as administrative offices. Worthington Historical Society sponsors its first Third Grade Days, when local children are introduced to Worthington history.
1966			Groundbreaking for Anheuser-Busch Brewery on Shrock Rd. Construction of the northern portion of I-270, the Columbus outerbelt, defines Worthington's northern boundary and limits geographical growth. City adopts a comprehensive master plan Worthingway Middle School and Worthington Estates Elementary open.

1967			Worthington creates the Architectural Review District to preserve the architectural integrity of the original village between North and South, Morning and Evening Streets, and the Rt. 23 and Rt. 161 corridors within the city limits.
1968			Construction of current Methodist Church completed. The Anheuser-Busch Company constructs a brewery on Schrock Road in the Worthington School District. GE Superabrasives moves to Worthington to manufacture industrial diamonds.
1969	July 20: Wapakoneta native Neil Armstrong becomes first man to walk on moon.	First Columbus Bob Evans restaurant opens. First Wendy's restaurant in Columbus. The fast food chain's corporate headquarters to be located in Dublin.	Public Safety Building is completed on Highland Ave.
1970	May 3: Students burn ROTC building at Kent State University to protest Vietnam War. May 4: Ohio National Guardsmen called out by Gov. James Rhodes kill four and wound nine protestors at Kent State.	Protests in the wake of the Kent State shootings close OSU.	Presbyterians develop Stafford Village as Worthington's first retirement community for senior citizens. Worthington's population peaks at 15,326. Perry Middle School opens on Snouffer Road.
1971	State income tax approved.	Columbus' crime rate is nearly 30 percent above the national average.	City enacts 1 percent income tax. Office Scape 270 opens with Toledo Scale as its anchor tenant. Worthington Square Shopping Center construction begins.
1972		Columbus Metro Parks completes purchase of 1,048 acres for Highbanks Metro Park. The Continent apartment and shopping complex opens.	Oct. 7: Orange Johnson House (956 High St.) opens to the public as a lifestyle museum after nine years of restoration by the Worthington Historical Society.
1973	Last U.S. troops withdrawn from Vietnam. Ohio had 2,993 servicemen killed during the war.	Wendy's Old-Fashioned Hamburger's second location in Columbus offers the first successful drive-through window. First Red Roof Inn opened by James Trueman.	Four Worthington men were killed during the Vietnam War: George Bonnell III, William H. Condit, Jr., Charles Jeffrey Freeland, and William J. Hrinko. School system launches alternative high school program at Linworth school.
1974		Muirfield Golf Course opens.	Herman P. Jeffers trust deeds Hopewell mound on Plesenton Dr. to Worthington Historical Society. Worthington Parks and Recreation Board created.
1975		I-270 outerbelt completed. City National Bank (now Bank One) introduces first bank debit cards.	St. John's Episcopal Church purchases Township Hall.

1976	Ohio's last commuter train, Cleveland to Youngstown shuttle, is shut down.		
1977	A federal court rules that Ohio's method of funding schools through local property taxes denies equal education to all. Governor Rhodes declares an energy crisis.		Worthington Parks and Recreation Department constructs Community Center on Highland Ave. Worthington Arts Council founded.
1978	January blizzard paralyzes the state and causes \$100 million in damages and clean-up costs.	Columbus schools desegregation ordered by Judge Robert Duncan.	1978-79: Ohio Historical Society archaeologists excavate area near the base of the Hopewell mound and find evidence of holes where posts had supported two or three prehistoric buildings. Worthington Historical Society moves old Episcopal rectory to 55 W. New England Ave. and begins renovation for its office, library, gift shop and doll museum. Construction for a new library begins at the corner of Hartford and Stafford Streets.
1979		Busing to eliminate segregation in Columbus Public Schools (as well as in Cleveland and Dayton) begins. Last regularly scheduled passenger train departs Columbus.	
1980		Olentangy Village Bowling Lanes burn. The bowling alley had the first automatic bowling pinsetters in the United States.	
1981		SR 315 freeway completed.	Liberty Elementary School opens. Nov.: Congregation Beth Tikvah moves from Clintonville to a new building on Olentangy River Road.
1982	Ohio has highest unemployment rate since the Great Depression—14.2 percent.	Marysville Honda plant dedicated.	
1983		Trash burned for the first time at Columbus Trash Burning Power Plant.	Showe Builders, Inc., purchases the Old Worthington Inn, and, after a \$3.5 million renovation and expansion reopens it as the Worthington Inn. Worthington Chamber of Commerce hires its first president, Ruth Barnett.
1984			Dec.: Worthington organizes local VFW with headquarters at Sharon Memorial Hall.
1985			First all-night party after the prom held by Worthington High School.
1986	Akron native Judith Resnick is one of astronauts killed when space shuttle <i>Challenger</i> explodes.	West Broad St. sinkhole makes international news.	Sutter Park Elementary and McCord Middle School open.

1987		Martin Luther King Center dedicated in Columbus.	
1988		Last metal whistle company in the U.S., American Whistle Co., begins Columbus operations.	Granby and Worthington Park Elementary schools open.
1989		Wexner Center for the Arts opens at OSU.	
1990	Iraq invades Kuwait and U.S. sends troops in response.	Columbus becomes Ohio's largest city.	Village Green is renovated with buried utility lines, a monument dedicated to Scioto Company pioneers, memorial bricks purchased by local families, and a performance area on the northwest quadrant.
1991			Jan.: David M. Spellacy is killed during Persian Gulf war. Sharon Township Trustees build the Worthington Fire Station at the intersection of Worthington-Galena Rd. and High Street. Voters approve bonds to erect a new city hall north of the fire station and a senior center facing the northwest quadrant of the Village Green. Worthington's second high school, Worthington Kilbourne High School, opens and Worthington High School is renamed Thomas Worthington High School. Bluffsvew and Slate Hill Elementary schools open.
1992		Ameriflora exposition at Franklin Park celebrates the quinquennial of Columbus' discovery of America.	Worthington celebrates the quinquennial by adopting a city flag.
1993			Responsibility for Fire Department transferred from Sharon Township to the City of Worthington New municipal government building constructed on High Street. Griswold Center dedicated.
1994		Polaris amphitheater hosts its first concert season.	
1995	A truck bomb destroys a federal building in Oklahoma City, killing 169.		
1997		Tuttle Crossing Mall opens.	
1998			The Godman Guild sells a scenic easement for Camp Mary Orton to Franklin County Metro Parks. The easement will allow Metro Parks to preserve the land in its natural state. \$1.6 million streetscape project in downtown Worthington. Old Worthington Library renovations completed. City Council votes to spend \$20,000 to purchase Alfred Tibor's "First Flight," Worthington's first piece of city-owned public art.

1999	Two students kill 12 others, a teacher and themselves at Columbine High School in Colorado.	Jeffery Manufacturing closes. French Market closes. Easton Town Center opens.	
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FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

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McCormick, Robert W. and Virginia E., *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier: Migration and Settlement of Worthington, Ohio*. Kent: Kent State University Press, 1998.

Worthington City Council minutes and annual reports.

Worthington Schools annual reports.

The following Worthington-area newspapers are available in microform at the Worthington Public Library:

Title	Dates
Worthington News	(3/12/1925 - 8/26/1992)
Worthington News This Week	(9/14/1992 - 2/1/1993)
Worthington News (SNP) *	(3/25/1998 - present)
This Week in Worthington *	(2/8/1993 - present)
Worthington Suburbia News	(1/6/1993 - 3/18/1998)
Worthington: Franklin Chronicle	(1/7/1820 - 9/24/1821)
Central Ohio Review	(1/14/1884 - 5/2/1885)
Delaware Gazette	(12/21/1855 - 12/25/1857)
Delaware: Patron & Franklin Chronicle	(11/19/1821 - 4/9/1823)
Delaware Patron	(4/16/1823 - 4/15/1824) (4/22/1824 - 5/14/1824) (7/23/1829 - 5/6/1830)
Delaware: Ohio State Gazette	(5/13/1830 - 7/7/1831; 7/21/1832 - 8/16/1834)
Delaware: Ohio Gazette	(8/23/1834 - 12/20/1834)
Delaware: Olentangy Gazette	(12/27/1834 - 10/6/1838; 1/4/1840 - 12/14/1855)
Westerville Public Opinion	(4/29/1887 - 9/14/1893; 6/27/1895 - 12/27/1906; 1/2/1908 - 12/23/1920;

	2/10/1921 - 4/24/1930)
Westerville Review	(1/7/1880 - 12/29/1883; 1/12/1884 - 6/7/1884)
Franklinton, Ohio Freeman's Chronicle	(9/19/1812 - 9/3/1813; 11/5 & 12/10/1813; 12/31/1813 - 9/23/1814)
Western Intelligencer	(1/1/1812 – 12/10/1814)
* <i>“Worthington News (SNP)” 2000-2001 not on microfilm. “This week in Worthington” 2000-2001 not on microfilm.</i>	

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