THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION
IN WYOMING, OHIO

A Thesis
Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree Master of Arts

by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTER</th>
<th>INTRODUCTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Statement of the Problem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reasons for the Selection of the Problem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limitations of the Study</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Related Studies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sources of Data</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organization of the Study</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>GENERAL HISTORY OF WYOMING, OHIO</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early Descriptions</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wyoming Becomes a Village</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Information</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civic Center</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financial Data</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IN WYOMING, OHIO</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public Education Prior to the Emergence of the High School</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of the Four-Year Secondary School 1883-1928</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Development of the Six-Year Secondary School 1928-1956</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>DEVELOPMENT OF THE CURRICULUM AND THE INFLUENCES AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>POPULATION OF WYOMING, OHIO, BY DECADES FROM 1900 UNTIL 1955</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>TAX RATES AND ALLOCATION, WYOMING, OHIO, SINCE 1938</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL, GRADES NINE THROUGH TWELVE, FROM 1935 THROUGH 1956</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>THE USUAL DISTRIBUTION OF I. Q.'S FOR VERY LARGE GROUPS OF CHILDREN AND THE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE WYOMING PUBLIC SCHOOLS</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF THE TEACHERS IN THE WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL SINCE 1935 (GRADES 7-12)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>INSTRUCTIONAL COSTS PER-PUPIL AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES FOR INSTRUCTION IN WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL SINCE 1934</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING CAPITAL OUTLAY) PER-PUPIL FOR WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL AND THE COMPARATIVE POSITION OF WYOMING IN THE STATE OF OHIO FOR SUCH EXPENDITURES IN ALL EXEMPTED VILLAGE DISTRICTS</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF WYOMING PUBLIC SCHOOLS SINCE 1874 BY FIVE YEAR INTERVALS</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>SALARY OF PRINCIPAL OF WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL SINCE 1935</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIGURE NUMBER</td>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map of the city of Wyoming, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First school building on Wyoming Avenue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum of the Wyoming High School in 1910</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>82</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present curriculum of the Wyoming High School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles S. Fay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James D. Stover</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present building being erected adjacent to the building which was erected in 1889</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellwood P. Reeve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>133</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zura M. Walter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harold Bush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Ruth Mittendorf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard S. Bradbury</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE HISTORY OF PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION
IN WYOMING, OHIO

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

It was the purpose of this study to trace the evolution and expansion of the public secondary school of Wyoming, Ohio, from its earliest beginnings to its present plan of organization and place in the community. The study involved the accumulation and arrangement of all cognate data, and an attempt was made to show the relationship of these data to the original aims of the community and school and to the present-day structure of the Wyoming High School.

Reasons for the Selection of this Study

Education is similar to history in the respect that changes are inevitable. History is also concerned with the filling-in of blank pages and the compilation of events which frequently are affected by preceding circumstances and occurrences. Education is likewise not without its share of blank pages which, if filled-in, might offer beneficial data and ideas. This history of the emergence and growth of secondary education in Wyoming, Ohio, is presented to the
reader as an attempt to furnish a word picture of one community's experience.

It is the writer's opinion that the results of the educational program of Wyoming, Ohio, are worthwhile and should be made known. The writer has been impressed by the caliber and poise of the graduates of the Wyoming High School and was inspired to undertake this study with the hope of exposing the community's "pattern of operation" for others to observe and evaluate.

In addition, the writer desired to compile a study which would be of interest to the citizens of Wyoming, Ohio.

Limitations of the Study

In a study of this type, a great amount of material was available, but in order to condense the history, much extraneous material was eliminated.

The work in this study was limited to the history of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades of the Wyoming High School, and not, as in early educational history, to the grades following the primary grades and preceding the grammar grades. However, due to the chartered and functional organization of the present high school, consideration was given to the seventh and eighth grades whenever it was necessary.

In addition, the history of the community of Wyoming, Ohio, was included in order to give the reader a better picture of the setting of the Wyoming High School.
Related Studies

Research for this study revealed that previous attempts to trace the history of the Wyoming High School included two short articles giving the important events in the history of the school. The first of these two writings appeared in the November 8, 1923, edition of the Wyoming School Chatter, a student sponsored newspaper of the Wyoming High School. The material for this article was gathered by members of the staff of the Wyoming School Chatter. The second attempt to inform the citizens of Wyoming, Ohio, of the history of their schools was found in the "Dedication Program" issued in 1928 at the dedication of the Wyoming Avenue building. This treatment was written by Mrs. Eva McGrew Graff, a member of the Wyoming Board of Education from 1916 until 1935.

A partial history was found in the printed report of a school survey conducted in 1946 by the Bureau of Educational Research of The Ohio State University.

A history of the community of Wyoming, Ohio, was found available in the high school thesis written by Jon Boss while attending the Wyoming High School in 1954.

Sources of Data

1. Published Material

A. Books. In order to obtain the legislative history of the public schools of Ohio and the United States, several histories of education were examined. The same procedure was
followed to determine the effects of the work of various national educational committees upon the policies of the Wyoming High School. In addition, all available literature regarding the history of the community and the history of the school was utilized.

Valuable sources for this data were:

(1) I. L. Kandel's *History of Secondary Education* which gave a background of the educational legislation, development, and organization in the United States.

(2) N. L. Bosring's *History of Educational Legislation in Ohio from 1850 to 1925* in which is presented fundamental legislation regarding schools, standards of high schools, and requirements of teachers.

(3) E. A. Miller's *History of Educational Legislation in Ohio from 1803 to 1850* provided excellent material for the discussion of Ohio school legislation in regard to the rise of the public schools.

(4) Mary L. Hinsdale's *History of the Ohio School System* provided useful data on the early public schools of Ohio.

(5) Charles Gist's *Cincinnati in 1841* gave an insight into the total and kinds of population in the Cincinnati area in 1841.

(6) D. J. Kenny's *Illustrated Cincinnati* gave a beautiful word picture of Wyoming, Ohio, in the 1870's.

(7) Henry B. Teeter's *The Past and Present of Mill Creek Valley* gave very helpful information regarding early
settlers of Wyoming, Ohio, and a partial historical beginning of the school system.

(8) John M. Vincent's *Historical Research* gave an outline for historical investigation.

Charles M. Patrick's *History of the Public Secondary Education in Canal Winchester, Ohio*, Raymond E. Hall's *History of Public Secondary Education in New Boston, Ohio*, Richard A. Naille's *History of Public Secondary Education in Springfield, Ohio*, and Delbert W. Powell's *History of Public Secondary Education in Gahanna, Ohio* were especially helpful in giving an over-all view of the methods of attacking the problem, of the organization of the study, and were a source of inspiration to do a worth-while piece of work.

B. Newspapers and Booklets. *The Cincinnati Enquirer, The Cincinnati Times-Star*, and *The Millcreek Valley News* were sources of printed matter regarding the community and school which were impossible to locate elsewhere.

The annual of the Wyoming High School, *The Round-Up*, was a valuable source of information regarding administrative and teaching staffs and extra-curricular activities.

The school newspaper, *The Eye*, gave an even more detailed account of happenings in the Wyoming High School.

2. Unpublished Material

The *Principal's Reports* were used in securing statistics on enrollment, teachers, and salaries.

The *Minutes of the Board of Education* gave a continuous
account of actions undertaken by the school board.

Jon Boss's *History of Wyoming*, a high school thesis, was most useful in both the background of the school and the community.

Mrs. Brayton M. Graff's writings on specific happenings in the history of the Wyoming Public Schools were a valuable source of historical material for this study.

Other sources used were the school registers, school board letters, records of the Alumni Association, courses of study, records of levies, and constitutions of various high school organizations.

3. Personal Interviews

The most interesting sources of material to the writer for this study were personal interviews with older residents, relatives of those formerly connected with the community and school, former board members, and former superintendents, principals, teachers, and students. The names of all who were interviewed would make a list too lengthy for inclusion, but specific instances are cited in the acknowledgment.

Organization of the Study

Chapter I presents the statement of the problem, the reasons for the selection of the study, the limitations of the study, the related studies, the sources of data, and the organization of the study.

Chapter II is devoted to a general history of the com-
munity of Wyoming, Ohio. This material was included in order that the reader may understand the type of settler in Wyoming, Ohio, the reasons for the settlement, and the various factors which have influenced the development of the school system.

Chapter III presents a chronological development of the school plant, school personnel, student body, school offerings, tax levies and bond issues, and other significant data regarding the growth of the Wyoming High School.

Chapter IV discusses the importance of local, state, and national influences only in their direct relationship to the curriculum of the Wyoming High School. In addition an attempt was made to show the development of the curricular offerings of the Wyoming High School.

The beginnings and evolution of the extra-curricular activities of the Wyoming High School are discussed in Chapter V. It is assumed that these activities have had a very definite effect upon the development of the graduates of the school.

Chapter VI is concerned with the administrative officers of the Wyoming High School since 1874. The chapter includes biographical sketches of superintendents and principals who have helped make possible the present high standard of education in Wyoming, Ohio.

The last chapter, Chapter VII, contains a summary of the findings of the study.
CHAPTER II

GENERAL HISTORY OF WYOMING, OHIO

Early Descriptions

Hamilton County, with its Cincinnati, may not inappropriately be compared to Midlothian County, with its Edinburgh, in Scotland. And this being permissible, Wyoming might, with eminent fitness, be called the 'Heart of Midlothian,' although the resemblance would be more striking were there an old 'Tolbooth' on any of its beautiful avenues as a source of internal revenue, or a 'high, antique building with turrets and iron gates,' to be used as a prison within its corporate limits.'

The village embraces at present about eight hundred acres of land, rising to the west from the C. H. and D. Railroad, its western limits being indicated by a ridge crowned with the splendid residences elsewhere described.

The following descriptive allusion to this location is from the pen of Captain James F. Clegg: 'If there is a lovelier stretch of country in the neighborhood of any populous American city than that portion of Mill Creek Valley lying between Winton Place or Carthage and Glendale, no picturesque pencil has yet shown it; and if the center and heart of all the loveliness of this landscape should be sought, the brush of the painter and the compass of the surveyor would unite agreeably upon one point before us. There are features of peculiar beauty about these little villages. Upon the hilltops of the west tower some of the handsomest residences in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, while from each side of the lime-white turnpike below there are broad, green lawns and pretty terraces, and picturesque houses, and, more than all, the generous shade of great groups of old-time trees and grassy plats that even the vandal hands of business have spared. The bright, clean beeches, the maples, or sugar trees as they are more commonly called, seem exempt from the ravages of what is supposed to be a higher
life. The dogwood, with its pretty blossoms, flourishes, and, later in the season, the sumach adds its luster.¹

These beautifully phrased words were taken from a book written by Henry B. Teetor, the first Mayor of Wyoming, in 1882. In this volume Mr. Teetor described the past and present of the Mill Creek Valley, the suburban section north of Cincinnati, Ohio, which has as its very heart the residential community of Wyoming.

This description was chosen to preface the history of Wyoming, Ohio, because it so clearly presents to any reader a glowing picture of the early days of our subject city and sets the framework for its attendant growth.

In order to give the reader several impressions of Wyoming, the writer will present two accounts of its character. The first of these was written previous to the beginning of Wyoming High School. The date was 1870 and the author was Sidney D. Maxwell. In Mr. Maxwell's book entitled The Suburbs of Cincinnati, the following pertained to Wyoming:

Wyoming, on the west side of the railroad (Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton) and immediately opposite Lockland, is a beautiful suburb that was first laid out of Isaac Riddle. There have been here for many years several excellent dwellings, but it was only a few years ago that it began to attract the attention of Cincinnatians generally as a place of residence. It has now some elegant homes, and is a most

¹ Henry B. Teetor, The Past and Present of Mill Creek Valley, pp. 201-02.
promising suburban locality.\textsuperscript{2}

The following lines taken from the book \textit{Cincinnati and Vicinity}, which was written by F. W. Brown in 1898, show the growth of Wyoming in the short period of twenty-eight years. During this interval of time the Wyoming High School was founded and the first class of high school students became alumni. This concurrent progress of community and schools has been present since this early date and is still very much in evidence.

Wyoming is a residence suburb exclusively, twelve miles north on the C. H. and D. Railway, and a delightful place to live in. The streets are broad, well shaded, macadamized and lined with sidewalks of artificial stone. The private residences are characterized by taste and beauty. There are commodious town hall, two fine school buildings, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Catholic Churches. Also has water and electric light plant.\textsuperscript{3}

Because of this zeal for an excellent residential community, the citizens of Wyoming have always stressed the demand for a high standard of education for their children. Since school and community are inseparable it is only fitting that a short history of the community of Wyoming, Ohio, be included in a treatment of the history of the Wyoming High School.

\textsuperscript{2} Sidney D. Maxwell, \textit{The Suburbs of Cincinnati}, p. 178.

\textsuperscript{3} F. W. Brown, \textit{Cincinnati and Vicinity}, p. 192.
The choice of the name "Wyoming" has an interesting history. The name itself is always a source of much guesswork on the part of interested persons who know little of the actual background for the choice. The present connotation is one of western derivation from the state of Wyoming. Hence we get the modern day nickname of the school's athletic teams, "The Cowboys." However, this is far from the truth of the original selection as it was chosen by the early citizens.

From Henry B. Teetor's *The Past and Present of Mill Creek Valley*, we find the following explanation:

The name of Wyoming was selected at the residence of Colonel Reily, April 2nd, 1861, at a meeting of his neighbors convened in response to the following invitation:

'Twin Oaks, April 2, 1861.

Sirs: - The neighbors propose a meeting at our house for the purpose of giving a name to our embryo village, on the 4th inst., upon which occasion we hope to have the pleasure of seeing yourselves and wives. Do not fail to come with names. Ladies will be expected to participate.

Yours,
Robert Reily.'

The available information on the subject of the choice of Wyoming as a name for "our embryo village" tends to indicate that the original name was that of the Wyoming Valley section of Pennsylvania. Its beauty was brought to the minds of the early citizens by the similar surroundings of their

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adopted community. Therefore the name of that section of Pennsylvania, which included the north branch of the Susquehanna River in Luzern County, was given to the budding neighborhood that was to become the present city of Wyoming, Ohio. Colonel Reily stated that he preferred that name as it had seven letters in it. In actuality, the name Wyoming is of Indian origin and has as its meaning "beautiful valley".

"Prior to 1861 Wyoming was unknown. Its site was occupied by a number of farms, with only a school house and railroad depot to identify it as a center".5

The village occupies the site of one of the oldest settlements in Southern Ohio, and is located almost in the center of that fertile and picturesque tract of land known as the 'Miami Purchase,' famous in the annals of pioneer times as the favorite abiding place of the great Miami tribes, whose allegiance to this lovely heritage was sealed with their best blood, while the price of its purchase comes down to us in the records of conflicts, midnight foray, pillage, and massacre, that too often sent up from cabin homes, as from an altar, the smoke of their sacrifice.6

Among these early pioneers we find the name of Pendery. From Henry B. Teetor's, *The Past and Present of Mill Creek Valley*, we find these lines:

The Pendery Family. Among the earliest of these families who followed the pioneers and

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settled permanently in our neighborhood was the well-known one of Pendery. Their grandfather and father immigrated to the tract still owned by their descendents, in 1805, coming down the Ohio in keel boats lashed together with log-chains. It is worthy of mention that Mrs. Pendery, Mother of Israel and Goodloe, was the first female white child born in the present limits of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Jane Evatt Wilmuth, the oldest pioneer of Wyoming, was born August 28, 1798, in Maryland. Her father's name was William Evatt. He immigrated to Ohio in 1805, and settled in the valley in the same year, building a log cabin on the old Hamilton road, (now Wayne Avenue) near where the Ruffner house now stands and south of the Methodist Church (Lockland). Her father died there in 1813. The following year her widowed mother built a log cabin upon the exact site where now stands the Friend homestead in Wyoming. The mother cleared three acres around her cabin, in the raising of the same and clearing the ground, being assisted by such pioneer neighbors as were then in this settlement. This was about the first, probably the second, cabin in Wyoming.

When a child (1807), she attended school at the old log school-house that stood on the west side of the pike (now Park Place), her pathway being blazed by her father through the thick forest that stood between the old Wayne road and what is now the pike in Wyoming. She speaks of her teacher being 'cruel and one who whipped hard,' but adds, 'he never whipped me.' This venerable lady attended the meeting at the residence of Colonel Reily when Wyoming was selected as the name of the village, and heard Colonel Reily express his preference for that name as it had seven letters in it.

She has seen Indians pass up and down the very road upon which her quiet home now stands, seen old Capt. Jacob White, the foremost pioneer of this valley and the blockhouses that stood in this now peaceful valley; seen many a pioneer laid away in the now neglected graveyard; heard many a sermon, song and prayer in meeting houses long since torn down; seen the old log schoolhouse up the pike developed into
the new and costly building just erected in Wyoming; seen the old forest trees fall one by one around her; field after field cleared, road after road laid out, house after house built, church spire after church spire rise. She seems to stand alone - as one left behind in the march of humanity, as one who would join the 'innumerable caravan' that has passed on to 'God's great town in the unknown land--.'

Wyoming, being a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, and lying twelve miles north of the downtown section of the Queen City, has its origins tied in closely with the development of the Northwest Territory, the Miami Purchase, the Mill Creek Valley, Hamilton County, Springfield Township, and Cincinnati. Therefore the writer will attempt to give an outline of the early settlement of these centers of growth.

The Northwest Territory, an original possession of the state of Virginia, was ceded to the United States in 1784. This Northwest Territory was organized in 1787 by Congress and given a constitution and provisional officers. Later Congress divided this territory and the eastern portion included the present states of Michigan and Ohio. The population of Ohio at that time was about 42,000 people. The constitution for this new territory included a provision that there would be no slavery. This fact gave impetus to westward emigration.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair was appointed the first governor of this territory by President George Washington.

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The Miami Purchase territory was called by the Indian tribal name of Miamies, meaning mother. This territory extended from the Scioto River to the Wabash River and from the Ohio River to Lake Michigan.

Little Turtle was a distinguished chief and counsellor of the Miamies. His Indian name was Mesh-e-ken-ogh-qua. Little Turtle was in command of the Indian forces at the defeat of General Harmar and General St. Clair.

Later the advice of Little Turtle, regarding their disastrous battle with General Anthony Wayne, was not followed by his Indian fellows. Little Turtle warned the Indians that General Wayne was a leader whom they would never be able to surprise. The warnings of Little Turtle proved true at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, upon the Maumee River, in Lucas County, Ohio, on August 20, 1794. This victory reclaimed the country lost by the defeat of General St. Clair and laid the foundation for the waves of emigration which began to form in the eastern part of the United States.

The first settlement between the two Miamies was called Columbia. This settlement was begun on November 18, 1788, by Major Stites opposite the mouth of the Licking River. The following December Colonel Israel Ludlow, with Denman and Patterson, and about twenty other pioneers, left Maysville, Kentucky, and settled the section of Cincinnati which included only the portion between Broadway and Central Avenues and reaching north as far as Seventh Street.
In February, 1790, Governor St. Clair and the judges of the Supreme Court of the territory arrived at Losantiville, and organized the first judicial court in the Miami country. The governor immediately changed the name of the place to Cincinnati, erected the County of Hamilton, and appointed judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and officers of the militia.8

The old Wayne Road that has been mentioned in this chapter was projected from Cincinnati up the Mill Creek above the present site of Lockland, Ohio, in 1792. This new road was an original Indian trail which was to become a great highway for the new settlers to move from Cincinnati toward Fort Hamilton.

Hamilton County, as it was first organized, included about one-eighth of the present area of Ohio. The present counties of Clermont, Warren, Butler, Preble, Montgomery, Greene, Clinton, Champaign, Miami, and Drake were later formed out of this territory. General St. Clair named this original county Hamilton in honor of Alexander Hamilton who was at that time Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Springfield Township, in which is located Wyoming, was organized in 1795. In 1882 it contained forty-two sections, some of which were less than full size. The old Hamilton turnpike appears to be today's Springfield Pike which is the heart of traffic through the city of Wyoming.

The Mill Creek, around which is found the present day

Mill Creek Valley section of Hamilton County, has the original Indian name of Mah-ke-te-wah. The west branch of this stream begins in the high regions of Colerain township and the east branch begins in Butler County. These two branches unite at Hartwell and then flow into the Ohio River.

**Wyoming Becomes a Village**

The village of Wyoming was incorporated March 25, 1874. At that time the territory of this new village consisted of these subdivisions: the subdivision of the estate of John Oliver, by Milton Cooper, his executor, dated and acknowledged March 14, 1855; the subdivision of W. G. Pendery, trustee of lot No. 3 of the subdivision of Alexander Pendery, dated and acknowledged May 14, 1869; the subdivision of the lands of Isaac B. Riddle, recorded July 27, 1858; the subdivision of the estate of Robert Reily, recorded June 16, 1866; the subdivision of the lands of Alexander Pendery, Sr., recorded June 19, 1869; the subdivision of the estate of Thomas Wilmuth; the subdivision of the Burns farm, by J. T. Wilson, and the town of Greenwood.

The above information was found in S. B. Nelson and Company's *History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio*, published in 1894.

However, another version of the origin of Wyoming as a distinct village was found in Henry A. Ford's *History of Hamilton County*, published in 1881. Mr. Ford had this to say
regarding the date of incorporation:

It was surveyed in the fall of 1869, by Isaac Riddle, for the Lockland and Wyoming Homestead Association; was incorporated for special purposes December 7, 1870, and for general purposes March 25, 1874. It had eight hundred and forty inhabitants by the census of June, 1880.9

According to the official report of the United States Bureau of the Census, Wyoming had a population of 1,450 in 1900. In 1954, the unofficial count of the city's citizens placed the population at 6700. This means the village of 1900 had increased its number of residents four and six-tenths times in a period of fifty-four years. It is not unlikely that the population of Wyoming will approximate 10,000 by the year 1970. The greatest period of population growth was between 1920 and 1930. During that time, the population increased 62.2%. Statistics regarding population are given in Table I on page 20.

An interesting bit of information regarding the progressiveness of the citizens of Wyoming was found in the Wyoming Carnival and Circus Program of January 12, 1906. The program states that:

Wyoming was the first village in Ohio to undertake the systematic laying of cement sidewalks and at a time when the cement used had to be and was imported in bond from Germany direct to the village; when many believed the work was perishable; that the money expended was being wasted; at a time, too, when no law

Figure 1. Map of the city of Wyoming, Ohio
# TABLE I

POPULATION OF WYOMING, OHIO, BY DECADES

FROM 1900 THROUGH 1955*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Population Total</th>
<th>Change from Preceding Census Amount</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2323</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>22.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>3767</td>
<td>1444</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>4466</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>5582</td>
<td>1116</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955**</td>
<td>7000</td>
<td>1438</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* United States Bureau of Census, 1900-1950

** Estimated by Wyoming, Ohio, officials.
permitted, as it does now, improvements of this kind to be paid in easy annual installments. The success attained is no less a credit to the village than a monument to the energy, perseverance and judgment of Mr. R. D. Barney, to whom the village is indebted for this and many other of her permanent improvements.¹⁰

In addition to the organized laying of cement sidewalks in Wyoming, the period between 1882 and 1892 was characterized by a series of public improvements which were brought about by the actions of the Wyoming Village Council and the Village Improvement Society. These public improvements included the spending of $22,500 for street improvements, $12,350 for sewerage construction, $35,000 for school buildings and property, $25,000 for the Amusement Hall, which was the forerunner of our present day Civic Center, $25,000 for the original electric light plant, and $35,000 for a new water works plant. Add to this a total of $50,986.00 for construction of the previously mentioned sidewalks and the staggering total of $205,836.00 is reached as having been expended for public improvements in a ten-year period by a very young community of approximately one thousand citizens. This pride in home and community has characterized Wyoming since its very inception.

Statistics regarding the tax valuation of property in

Wyoming point out conclusively the value of the aforementioned improvements. "In 1882, the tax valuation was $500,000. In 1892, the tax valuation was $1,200,000. By 1950 the tax valuation had risen to the amount of $11,250,000 or almost ten times that of 1882."\(^{11}\)

An important event in the history of Wyoming, Ohio, occurred in June of 1949. At that time the following article appeared in the June 8, 1949, edition of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

> By a vote of 467 to 72, citizens of Wyoming yesterday approved a Home Rule Charter form of government for the village, which expects to be classified as a city when the official U. S. Census is taken next year.

> The new charter provides for selection of a City Manager and Clerk by the Council, and appointment of a Treasurer and Solicitor by the City Manager.

> The charter stipulates that the taxing power of Council be fixed at a maximum of 7 mills for operating expenses, provides for independent checks and audits of municipal finances, recommends that a Municipal Court be authorized by the Ohio Legislature, and provides that operations of the Fire, Police, and Water Departments be placed under the direction of the City Manager.\(^{12}\)

> The actual Charter Provisions are as follows:

1. That after becoming a City, Wyoming would continue to elect all its Councilmen at

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\(^{12}\) Cincinnati Enquirer, June 8, 1949, p. 1.
2. That Councilmen be elected on a non-partisan ballot, which may contain any number of names. Any elector can have his name printed on the ballot by presenting a petition to the board of elections signed by two per cent of the electors at the last previous Municipal election.

3. That the Mayor be elected by Council from its own membership of seven councilmen.

4. That the Mayor and Council become an administrative and policy-making body and that a City Manager be appointed by Council to be the operating executive for all Village or City services.

5. That the maximum taking power of Council be established at seven mills ($7.00 per $1,000 of valuation) for operating expenses unless further authorized by an amendment to the charter or by a special levy authorized by a vote of the people.13

The last provision of the City Charter was amended in 1955 to allow Council to levy taxes up to ten mills in event of serious need.

General Information

In order for the writer to gather factual material concerning the growth of Wyoming it was necessary to interview the present Mayor of the city, Ralph Foster. The facts which are presented came from the papers and memory of Mr. Foster.

In 1888 the first water well was sunk in Wyoming for the

purpose of securing water to sprinkle the streets and flush the sewers. At present that same well is one of the official stations in Ohio to measure the water table.

The year 1892 saw two important additions for service to the citizens of Wyoming. The first of these additions was the erection of a village-owned electric plant complete with steam engines and boilers. The plant continued to supply power to Wyoming residences until 1908 when the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company bought the plant and dismantled it. From that time on, Wyoming has received its electricity from the main plant of the Cincinnati utilities company.

During this year (1892) a water works plant was also established to supply water to Wyoming residences.

Before 1900 Wyoming possessed three important assets which helped to make it a self-sufficient community. These assets included a private library, a players group, and a golf club. The library was eventually taken over by the Cincinnati Public Library and then discontinued. However a new regional library is planned in the near future to give Wyoming an educational center second to few cities of its size in the country. An interesting note regarding the original golf club is that the greens were fenced in to protect them from the cattle which grazed on the fairways. The cattle took the place of the power mowers in use today.

During the 1910 period Wyoming's law enforcement department consisted of two policemen who worked twelve hours
a day, seven days a week, to provide around the clock protection for the citizens. The lights in the homes were blinked to signal that a policeman was wanted.

Prior to World War I, a National Guard unit was located in Wyoming. This group did its part in that war and after the war the unit was discontinued. This fact was regarded as an unusual contribution for a village of Wyoming's size.

Judson Harmon, the third mayor of Wyoming, went on to further political fame as governor of Ohio.

In 1925 Wyoming became one of the first communities in Ohio to enact planning and zoning ordinances for the development of the village.

Collection of garbage and rubbish by the city workers and trucks began in 1936. This convenience is still maintained as well as the use of a snow plow to clear the main sidewalks of the city.

Unique also in the area of service to its citizens, is the contribution of the members of the Wyoming volunteer fire department and the salaried police officers. The courtesy and service offered by Wyoming policemen could well be emulated by many other community law enforcement departments.

The city of Wyoming is indeed fortunate in having citizens who are so willing to donate time and money to maintain a good community. This has been proved time and again by the meeting of needs for the three basic elements of the city of Wyoming - the schools, the churches, and the Civic Center.
Mayor Ralph Foster has likened these three institutions to a triangle which is the basis for the continued growth and prosperity of Wyoming. The schools have supplied the educational needs; the Civic Center has supplied the cultural and social needs, and the churches have fulfilled the spiritual needs of the community.

The history of the schools of Wyoming has been given fairly complete coverage in another chapter of this study and the writer felt it was only fitting to include in this chapter a short resume of the growth of the Civic Center and the churches of Wyoming.

Civic Center

The original Civic Center in Wyoming was built around 1890 and was called at that time Town Hall or the Wyoming Amusement Company. This structure was constructed entirely by funds raised by private subscription, but was destroyed by fire on May 28, 1907. This building was located in the same location as the present Civic Center, at the corner of Worthington Avenue and Springfield Pike. This Town Hall housed the private library, the Wyoming Building and Loan Company, several bowling alleys, and a gymnasium which served as a play area for the local basketball team. This team was composed of Wyoming youngsters, but did not have any connection with the school program.

After the first building was destroyed by fire, it was
rebuilt by private subscription and the name changed to the Wyoming Club.

In 1935 this structure became known as the Civic Center. In order to increase interest in this organization the dues were lowered and its activities were broadened. However, this building was also destroyed by fire in February of 1949.

Once again the citizens of Wyoming rose to the occasion and donated over $200,000.00 to rebuild the Civic Center. These contributors received nothing for their donations - not even a membership. Their gifts were an expression of their desire to continue the cultural and social values of such a Civic Center. This story of generous giving by citizens to continue their beloved Civic Center would well characterize the community spirit of Wyoming.

**Churches**

Wyoming has been fortunate in having four churches to tender to the spiritual needs of its citizens. The churches include the Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal, and St. James Catholic.

**The Presbyterian Church of Wyoming, Ohio.** The first of these churches to be located in Wyoming was the Presbyterian, which received its initial impetus in December, 1868, at a meeting at the residence of William H. Carruthers. The original trustees were W. F. Colburn, George D. Winchell, G. S. Stearns, C. S. Woodruff, and G. H. Burrows. The first
minister, Reverend Silas Hawley, was dismissed from the Lockland Presbyterian Church along with sixty-one of its members to form the Wyoming assembly. The first building of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church was completed in October, 1870, and was a frame structure of Gothic style. This building was used as the church, and later the Sunday School and social building, until it was removed in 1931, to make way for the present Sunday School wing. The present building remains in the original location at the corner of Burns and Wyoming Avenues.

Local missionary work was an active part of the early church program. From 1900 until 1939, a chapel was in use in Park Place, a northern section of Wyoming. However, as the parent church grew in size and membership, the chapel was discontinued.

The original portion of the present building, the sanctuary, was constructed in 1888 and 1889 at a cost of $30,000.00. By 1932, the sanctuary was remodeled and the educational wing was added at a cost of $100,000.00. At present a second floor addition to the educational portion of the building is proposed and church officials are confident that the congregation will support the building program which will cost $150,000.00.

The ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming are as follows in chronological order:
Reverend Silas Hawley  
Reverend Joseph Gamble  
Reverend William Houston  
Reverend John L. Taylor  
Reverend John F. Horton  
Reverend John G. Newman  
Reverend Alfred L. Wilson  
Reverend David G. Smith  
Reverend Harry H. Blocker  
Reverend Robert L. Logan  
Reverend Robert Eversull  
Reverend Charles Fredrick  

The Baptist Church of Wyoming, Ohio. The Wyoming Baptist Church was organized May 17, 1883, at the residence of James D. Randall, with 21 constituent members, nineteen of whom were from the Lockland church and two from Madisonville. The church was incorporated May 11, 1883. The first trustees were J. H. Tangeman, John Rychen, James D. Randall, J. P. Mace, and J. M. Gould. The first minister was Reverend J. R. Henderson.

The Baptist Church of Wyoming, Ohio, which still stands at the corner of Burns and Waverly Avenues, has the original church auditorium and sunday school room yet intact. An addition was erected behind the sunday school room in the period between 1912 and 1916. In 1953 the basement portion was completely renovated to enlarge the educational and social facilities of the church.

Ministers who have tendered to the needs of the congregation of the Wyoming, Ohio, Baptist Church include:

Reverend J. R. Henderson  
Reverend Charles Stanton  
Reverend George Phillips  
Reverend George McDonald  
Reverend R. Lee James  
Reverend Ivan C. Whipple  
Reverend Walter A. King  
Reverend M. R. Sheldon  
Reverend Arthur S. Dodgson  
Reverend B. L. Burr  
Reverend Glen E. Hanneman  
Reverend John L. Clements

The Episcopal Church of the Ascension of Wyoming, Ohio.
The Episcopal Church of the Ascension in Wyoming, Ohio, was
officially organized as a mission on February 23, 1893, by the Right Reverend Boyd Vincent, Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Southern Ohio.

At a meeting on January 5, 1893, presided over by Bishop Vincent, a list of 61 "probable" supporters and 34 persons who would be "doubtful" supporters of a new church, was established.

The first service was held at Library Hall (forerunner to the Wyoming Civic Center) on January 23, 1893. One month later, on February 23, 1893, the Church of the Ascension was officially established.

Members of the first Executive Committee were Dr. John E. Baker, George Stoddard, R. D. Barney, James E. Stacey, W. C. Daniel, W. C. Carruthers, and L. G. Lilley.

The church school was organized in October, 1895.

On September 26, 1896, the first church building was completed, after services had been held for three years in Library Hall. The cost of the original structure was between $7,000.00 and $8,000.00. The original building received additions in 1915 and again in 1931. This building still stands at the southeast corner of the intersection of Burns and Worthington Avenues.

A Guild Hall was constructed in 1907 for educational and social purposes and was used until 1927 when a Parish House was erected at a cost of $42,000.00.

A rectory, located at the corner of Burns Avenue and
Poplar Street, was purchased in 1921 at a cost of $11,000.00. This was used until 1941, when a house on the northwest corner of Burns and Wyoming Avenues became the official rectory. This was sold in 1947 and a new rectory was purchased in 1951 adjacent to the church on Worthington Avenue. This has been used as an extension of the Parish House facilities since that time. The present rectory is located on West Hill Lane.

In 1916, the Ascension Mission became a parish and from that date has been self-supporting.

The memorial organ was contracted for May 14, 1951, and dedicated on Trinity Sunday, June 5, 1955.

The following ministers have been in charge of the Ascension Church since its beginning:

- Reverend J. H. Young
- Reverend Mr. Jenkins
- Reverend R. L. Stevens
- Reverend J. H. Richey
- Reverend George Dickinson
- Reverend Charles G. Reade
- Reverend S. M. Cleveland
- Reverend Joseph L. Meade
- Reverend C. S. Brookins
- Reverend Robert Flockart
- Reverend Carl Stridsberg
- Reverend William Daniels

The historical material for this portion of the study was furnished by the Reverend William B. Daniels, Jr.

St. James Church of the Valley. The original impetus for St. James Church of the Valley was given by Mr. C. M. Peck who called a meeting at his home in 1866 to discuss the feasibility of establishing a parish for Catholics in the west portion of the Millcreek Valley. After several meetings the following people became interested and are considered the founders of the St. James Church in Wyoming: Charles Costello, Mrs. Peter Cusack, Tom Gallagher, James Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Farrel,

The original church was located at the corner of Cooper and Crescent Streets in Wyoming, Ohio. The English Gothic style building was completed in 1887. In 1892 the church was enlarged to accommodate a growing parish. In this period rooms were also added to the pastor's living quarters to provide a church school.

Before the turn of the century the Sisters of Nortra Dame de Namus were engaged to replace the lay teachers who had done the teaching in the early days of the church school.

A fine school building was completed in 1912 just adjacent to the original church. This building still stands although it is not in use.

Early in the 1930's the sections of Wyoming west of Springfield Pike were beginning to be developed. This created a need for a church closer to transportation and the center of the parish. Ground was purchased on Springfield Pike opposite Worthington Avenue but no construction was begun until October, 1939. The present stone edifice included a church school building and auditorium and cost approximately $200,000.00. The dedication program was held December 8, 1940.
### TABLE II

**TAX RATES AND ALLOCATION, WYOMING, OHIO**

**SINCE 1938***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year in which paid</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Township</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>14.35</td>
<td>3.35</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>14.54</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>13.88</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>3.77</td>
<td>12.87</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>1942</td>
<td>3.32</td>
<td>12.80</td>
<td>3.01</td>
<td>.09</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>12.47</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>4.48</td>
<td>11.77</td>
<td>2.95</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>11.57</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.62</td>
</tr>
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<td>12.28</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>19.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>7.86</td>
<td>17.25</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>17.41</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6.86</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>3.39</td>
<td>.73</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>17.03</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.27</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>.20</td>
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<td>4.31</td>
<td>.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>16.59</td>
<td>4.27</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>28.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>6.60</td>
<td>17.16</td>
<td>4.22</td>
<td>.08</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>28.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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An addition to the school portion of the St. James Church was completed in 1955.

The pastors serving St. James Church of the Valley have included:

Father John Cusack  Reverend James A. Moore
Reverend John Singleton  Reverend John J. Cunningham
Reverend Henry Brinkmeyer  Reverend Edward A. Ryan
Reverend Joseph A. Shee  Reverend Leo M. Walsh
Reverend William Shine

The material for the historical resume of St. James Church of the Valley was taken largely from the program issued for the dedicatory ceremony on December 8, 1940.

Financial Data

In order to finance the type of schools and community which the citizens of Wyoming, Ohio, have wanted, it has been necessary to resort to tax levies on the real property in the city. Of necessity, these taxes have been above average in amount. The fact that there are no industries in Wyoming, Ohio, has always curtailed the size of the tax duplicate. But the willingness of the residents to levy taxes upon themselves is shown in Table II on page 33 which presents the tax rates and allocation of these taxes since 1938.
CHAPTER III

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOL
IN WYOMING, OHIO

Introduction

This chapter was devoted to the development of secondary education in Wyoming, Ohio. In addition an attempt was made to furnish the reader with the available information regarding the educational program provided by the schools of Wyoming, Ohio, prior to 1883. The year 1883 is a significant date as it marked the year that the eleventh grade was added to the high school department of the Wyoming school. The following year, 1884, a twelfth grade was added to the program of studies and the Wyoming High School began to function as a four-year secondary school.

The material for the historical background of the Wyoming High School was compiled mainly from partial histories supplied by residents of Wyoming, Ohio, and from the material found in yearbooks published by the Wyoming High School. The greatest single source of material pertaining to the development of the Wyoming High School during the period from 1865 until the present was the written records of the Wyoming Board of Education. The records were examined closely by the writer to gather factual statements which gave a fairly comprehensive picture of the growth of the schools of Wyoming, Ohio.
Public Education Prior to the Emergence of the High School

Schools and School Buildings to 1883. Research for this study revealed that the first school building in the present city of Wyoming, Ohio, was a log building located on the west side of the present Springfield Pike near Park Place. Although previous histories tend to substantiate the location near Park Place, there is some belief that the location was farther south on Springfield Pike near the present intersection of Wyoming Avenue. One of these previous histories, compiled by Mrs. Eva McGrew Graff, mentions an early settler, Jane Evatt Wilmuth, a member of one of the first Wyoming families whose name now graces a prominent avenue in the city, as having attended this log school in 1807.

The records, which the writer was able to obtain during two years of research, seem to indicate that the second school building in Wyoming, Ohio, was a small one-room brick building nearly one hundred yards east of Springfield Pike and in the northwest corner of the present Wyoming Avenue school lot.

The next school for Wyoming students was an L-shaped one-story frame building on the present site of Robinson's Cleaning Plant which is approximately 200 feet west of the present high school building. This L-shaped building was surrounded by a high board fence and was located on an unimproved wagon road, obviously the forerunner of the present
Wyoming Avenue. This building, which was used until 1880 when a new elementary building was erected, was the original one-room brick building with two frame additions which were completed just prior to the Civil War. A photograph of this building is found on page 38. The photograph was made from a picture appearing in the school newspaper published in 1923.

Further documentation of the early history of Wyoming schools is furnished by the school yearbook, The Round-Up, published in 1948:

The first Wyoming school was a log structure built in 1807 on Springfield Pike. In 1842 a brick building was erected on the present site. This was slightly enlarged just before the Civil War. About 1872 two additional acres were purchased for $400.00 and were added to the school grounds. After primary and intermediate buildings had been erected the high school building was built in 1889.\(^1\)

The Wyoming Board of Education resolved on February 21, 1880, that it was necessary to enlarge the school site and to erect a new school building. The cost of such improvement was not to exceed $15,000.00 and was to be financed by a special levy not to exceed three mills in any one year. The electors approved this levy on March 6, 1880, by a vote of twenty-eight for and seven against the levy. The additional property was secured through probate court at a price of $3,000.00. The property belonged to the McCollough heirs and the bonds were sold to Ruben Tyler on behalf of the interested

\(^1\) The Round-Up, 1948, p. 4.
Figure 2. First school building on Wyoming Avenue
parties whom he represented. An additional $3,000.00, to supplement the original amount of $15,000.00, was voted upon favorably on August 9, 1880. The construction contract for this building was awarded to R. Hornbrook at a cost of $14,488.00. This building became the third school building in Wyoming, Ohio.

The School Board Minutes of the Wyoming Board of Education show evidence of a high school department in the Wyoming schools in 1865, but not the advanced work which came with the addition of the eleventh and twelfth grades in 1883 and 1884. This high school department contained only what today would be called the ninth and tenth grades. The school board records do not include the name Wyoming at this particular time as the school was part of the school system in the Springfield Township.

On June 9, 1874, the members of the Wyoming Board of Education balloted to elect a principal teacher for the ensuing school year. At that time Mr. Charles S. Fay was unanimously elected to that position and later became the first superintendent of schools in Wyoming, Ohio. Mr. Fay compiled an enviable record of forty-seven years of service to the citizens of Wyoming, Ohio, and his appointment to the schools must be considered an important date in this study.

In 1878 the Wyoming Board of Education voted to continue the high school department of the schools on petition of the citizens of Wyoming, Ohio. Tuition charges were set at the
rate of thirty dollars per year. However, in 1879, the members of the board decided that the high school department was to be sustained by public funds only.

**Changes in the School District.** The writer was able to discover very little information pertaining to the size or type of school district in Wyoming, Ohio, prior to 1865. Records of the meetings of the school directors indicate that at that time (1865), the school designation did not include the name Wyoming. The district in 1865 was known as the school sub-district number nine of Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, as shown by the following excerpt from the minutes of the board of directors:

```
School Sub Dist. No. 9, Springfield Twnsp.
July 15, 1865

The directors Messrs. French, Allen and Leuthstrom met at the house of the former. The following contracts were made.

This memorandum of agreement, made the 15th day of July, Eighteen hundred and sixty five - 1865 - between Mr. J. V. Martin, a school teacher of the one part, and William Leuthstrom, Edward P. Allen, and Wm. B. French as directors of Sub-district Number 9 - nine - Springfield Township, Hamilton County, O., of the other part.

The geographical area of this sub-district number nine of Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, as was ascertained by the writer, included the area between Glendale, Ohio, and Carthage, a northern portion of Cincinnati, Ohio,
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2 Minutes, Board of Directors, School Sub-District Number 9, Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio.
approximately one mile south of the present corporation limit of Wyoming, Ohio. Glendale is approximately one mile north of the present limit of Wyoming. The eastern boundary of this sub-district was the right-of-way of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railway. The western boundary could not be determined from available information.

On April 10, 1873, the electors of school sub-district number nine of Springfield Township met at the school to approve the organizing of the district into a single school district under the provisions of an act passed in 1849 by the Ohio Legislature. This act was a revision of the "Akron Act" of 1847 which had made it possible for cities in Ohio to establish separate school districts. The revision of 1849 had extended this privilege to all villages of two hundred or more inhabitants.

Six directors were elected to govern this new single school district on April 22, 1873. At this time the district became known as the Wyoming school district. This new district was then reduced in size to compare favorably with the present city of Wyoming, Ohio.

Financing of Public Education. The writer was unable to find any record of the type of financial structure of the schools in Wyoming, Ohio, prior to 1866. This date (1866) marks the beginning of recorded transactions of the board of directors for the school sub-district number nine of Springfield Township. These minutes were available to the writer
and because of a dearth of other resources, these minutes became the sole source of information for this section of the study.

It was assumed by the writer that during the existence of the log school building on Springfield Pike the finances necessary for the school were supplied by tuition payments of the individual student. The actual date when the school in Wyoming became a sub-district of the Springfield Township is not recorded. It is evident from the records of the school directors that township funds were used to finance the school whenever such funds were available. This statement is based upon the fact that in 1866 it was necessary for the board of directors of school sub-district number nine, Springfield Township, Hamilton County, Ohio, to solicit money from the citizens of the district for the payment of teachers and for other operating expenses. Further documentation of the fact that the township funds were used for school maintenance was found in 1866 when the directors of the school sub-district purchased two acres of land adjoining the school in Springfield Township. The purchase was to be financed from the township building fund, but no money was available from that source. The directors instead borrowed $800.00 from a private source and repaid this debt at a later date when township funds were replenished.

After 1873 the school district in Wyoming, Ohio, was no longer a township sub-district. This change to a separate
district under county supervision made it possible for the directors to levy taxes upon the property in Wyoming, Ohio, for the direct support of the school.

Growth of Student Population. Two references to student population were found by the writer in past histories of the Wyoming schools. These histories, found in Appendix E of this study, were written by members of the yearbook staff in 1923 and by Mrs. Eva McGrew Graff in 1928.

In 1842 the student population of the school in Wyoming, Ohio, consisted of two girls. These two young ladies attended the small brick building located on what is now Wyoming Avenue. At that time one teacher, Mr. Joseph Roberts, was employed to instruct these students.

The next recorded enrollment figure for the Wyoming school was found for the year 1874. At that time eighty students comprised the total population of grades one through ten. In 1874 two teachers, Mr. C. S. Fay and his sister, Miss E. N. Fay, made up the faculty.

An article appearing in the Millcreek Valley News on June 11, 1885, indicates that the Wyoming High School contained fifty students during the school year 1884-85.³

Mention of education for the colored youths of Wyoming, Ohio, was first made in 1866, after the Civil War. At that time the sub-district number nine of Springfield Township

united with Lockland, Ohio, sub-district number twelve to provide a school in the Wayne Avenue section of Lockland, Ohio, for the colored youths of the two adjoining school districts. In 1877 the Wyoming school district provided a school on Oak Avenue, in Wyoming, for the education of the colored students in Wyoming, Ohio, and the joint school district was dissolved.

Status of Public Education in Wyoming, Ohio, Prior to the Emergence of the Four-Year High School. Public education in Wyoming, Ohio, prior to the emergence of a four-year high school in 1885, consisted of a program of studies through the tenth grade.

The first school building in Wyoming, Ohio, was a log structure on Springfield Pike. This building served as the school until 1842 when a brick building was erected on Wyoming Avenue near the present high school. This second building was added to just prior to the Civil War and again in 1878. In 1880 an elementary building was erected on the present school site and this building was used to house the high school department until 1889 when a separate high school building was constructed.

School financing had changed from township support into a tax supported program financed by the residents of Wyoming, Ohio.

The one-room log school serving the area gave way to a township sub-district school under the control of the Spring-
field Township of Hamilton County, Ohio. This district extended from Glendale, Ohio, to the Carthage section of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1873 the school district became known as the Wyoming school district, a separate unit under Hamilton County supervision. The district then became smaller and included slightly less than the present area of Wyoming, Ohio.

The student population grew from a total of two in 1842 to approximately fifty students in the Wyoming High School in 1885. The teaching staff increased from one member in 1807 to a total of six teachers serving the entire school in 1885.

**Development of the Four-Year Secondary School 1883-1928**

**Reasons for the Establishment.** The increasing interest and size of the student body in the schools of Wyoming, Ohio, along with the growth of the village of Wyoming, Ohio, were important factors in the development of a four-year secondary program. In addition, the rise of the high school on a national scale presumably had an effect upon the emergence of the Wyoming High School. At the time of the establishment of the Wyoming High School the eight-four plan of organization was the prevailing method of operation.

The Wyoming Board of Education had sent, in 1881 through Mr. Fay, letters to the students attending schools in the surrounding areas. These schools at that time did not pos-
sessed a four-year secondary program. The letter was a form of survey to determine the interest of the students in attending a four-year high school. The letter was worded to the effect that if enough scholars would attend, the Wyoming school would add an eleventh and twelfth grade to the program to permit students to be graduated. The results of the survey were encouraging to the members of the school board. In 1883 an eleventh grade course was begun and in 1884 the senior year of high school was added to the curriculum of the Wyoming public schools.

For the school year 1884-85 four teachers were assigned to instruct classes at the high school level. The combined salaries of these four teachers totaled $2,250.00 and each received a contract worded as to the teaching duties.

**Characteristics of the Early High School.** Although very little printed information was found by the writer regarding the characteristics of the Wyoming High School in its initial stages, the writer was fortunate in obtaining many facts regarding the school during an interview with Mrs. Jessie Warman Wilson, a graduate of the Wyoming High School, class of 1885. Mrs. Wilson, a resident of Norwood, Ohio, when interviewed in 1954, was a keen subject who vividly remembered her days in the Wyoming High School. The writer was grateful not only for the historical material furnished by Mrs. Wilson, but also for the privilege of having enjoyed the conversation of a person so young in spirit. Mrs. Wilson may
be characterized by one of her first statements during the interview: "Old people, like old trees, begin to die first at the top." Mrs. Wilson's aim in life has been to keep her mind active.

In 1881 Mrs. Wilson, then Jessie Warman, received one of the letters which had been sent to the students in the schools near Wyoming, Ohio, by Mr. Fay. Mrs. Wilson then resided with her parents in Hartwell, the northernmost section of Cincinnati, Ohio, which was adjacent to Wyoming, Ohio. Mrs. Wilson and her sister enrolled in the Wyoming High School in 1881. At that time the two young ladies were required to pay tuition since their residence was just south of the boundary of the Wyoming school district.

According to Mrs. Wilson the high school in Wyoming was not established primarily to prepare students for college entrance. If students graduating from high school at that time did attend college the male graduates were usually the only ones able to avail themselves of this opportunity. The most important provision in 1881 for all students was that they be "apt scholars."

Mrs. Wilson recalled that for the first few weeks of her education in Wyoming High School the students attended classes in the four-room building facing Wyoming Avenue. This building was the second school in Wyoming, having been constructed in 1842. The elementary school, which was begun in 1880, had not yet been equipped for occupancy by the high
school students. This elementary building, which was to house the high school until 1889, was situated farther south on the Wyoming Avenue school lot and faced Worthington Avenue. This third school for Wyoming students contained eight rooms and served as an elementary school until 1928 when the present building was erected.

Commenting on items of general interest, Mrs. Wilson recalled that "all the teachers were very good." There was no problem of behavior because the interest of going to high school was enough to maintain discipline. Mrs. Wilson further added: "...as it should be." The text books were furnished by the students. There was science equipment available, but it was limited in amount. The heating system consisted of a coal stove in every room. The water supply was furnished by an outside well and the rest rooms were likewise located outside the building although the latest in septic tanks was used. The school was not a fancy physical plant. It contained no gymnasium or other extras.

A printed course of study was not found by the writer, but Mrs. Wilson recalled having pursued the following curriculum:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ninth Grade</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latin I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Algebra</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Physiology (one-half year)</td>
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<td>Botany (one-half year)</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenth Grade</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latin II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Physics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Eleventh Grade  English  
Rhetoric  
Trigonometry  
Chemistry  

Twelfth Grade  English  
Rhetoric  
Latin III (optional)  
Mathematics  
Bookkeeping  

The importance of oral expression was stressed by Mr. Fay who instigated the Debating Society in 1883 or 1884. Mr. Fay drilled the double quartet and choruses in preparation for the commencement exercises at which time each member of the graduating class recited an original essay and collectively sang two songs. The two numbers were "Breaking Waves Dash High on the Stern and Rock Bound Coast" and "Oh, Italia, Beautiful Beloved."

Mr. E. A. Townley, president of the Wyoming Board of Education, was the only adult, with the exception of the Presbyterian and Baptist ministers of the Wyoming congregations who gave the invocation and the benediction, who delivered an address at this 1885 commencement. Thus the tradition was established, which still is in force, of having the graduates deliver their own commencement addresses.

The following two newspaper articles appeared in the June 11 and June 18, 1885, editions of The Millcreek Valley News regarding the 1885 commencement exercises of the Wyoming High School:

The first graduating class of Wyoming High School will graduate, Tuesday evening, June 16,
at Wyoming Hall. The High School Literary Society and chorus class will take part in the evening's exercises.

For a number of years a very general feeling has prevailed among the citizens of Wyoming that the advantages of a high school education should be provided for the boys and girls of our village; and those of our neighbors who might wish to avail themselves of them. About a year ago, the Board of Education, in full sympathy with the spirit of progress existing in our village, adopted a four years' course of study for the high school, similar to that pursued in the Cincinnati High Schools. By a unanimous vote they also agreed to provide the apparatus and teaching force necessary to carry on the work successfully. Everything thus far bespeaks success to the enterprise. During the year the enrollment of this department has reached over fifty. The graduating class consists of five members: Miss Katie Gould and William Vaughn of Wyoming, Miss Alice Voorhees of Lockland, and Misses Jessie Warman and Emma DeCamp of Hartwell.

The June 18, 1885, article read as follows:

The commencement exercises of the Wyoming High School were well attended, and they certainly would have done credit to many of our colleges with a much broader reputation than the Wyoming High School has yet achieved.

The Wyoming High School was housed in the so-called "elementary building" facing Worthington Avenue from 1881 until 1889 when the increasing enrollment made it necessary to construct a separate high school building.


5 Ibid., June 18, 1885, p. 1.
School improvements and finances from 1885 until 1928. The only major building to be done during this period in connection with the Wyoming High School took place in 1889. However during these years several improvements were financed by tax levies and bond issues.

A proposed tax levy of one and one-half mills to finance an addition to the existing elementary building was placed on the ballot in April, 1889, by the Wyoming Board of Education. The results of this election showed 123 votes for the levy and twenty votes against. However, after further study of the building needs and of the bids for the proposed addition, the amount of money, $12,000.00, was found to be insufficient by the members of the school board. Therefore a new set of resolutions was drawn up for $20,000.00 to be financed by a levy of one and one-half mills per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation on the property in Wyoming, Ohio. This levy was submitted to the voters in June, 1889. The results of this election were ninety-four votes for the levy and twenty-seven against. This $20,000.00 was to be used to construct and equip a high school building on the Wyoming Avenue school grounds, purchase additional property adjoining these school grounds, and to make improvements on the Oak Avenue building.

The additional school ground was purchased from Mr. Andrews at a cost of $16.00 per front foot. This land was called "Lot Number Five" and bordered the west line of the school property. The total area included a frontage of ninety-eight feet on Wyoming Avenue which extended 170 feet.
to the south and narrowed to 95 feet at the rear of the lot. The price for this property was determined by an appraisement by three disinterested persons.

The entire construction contract for the new high school was awarded to S. W. Hornbrook according to plans and specifications prepared by S. A. Hannaford and Sons at a cost of $14,000.00.

Additional money for carrying on the improvement program was requested from the citizens of Wyoming, Ohio, at a special election April 7, 1890. At that time one hundred and ten voters out of a total of one hundred and sixty-eight who went to the polls approved a bond issue of $5,000.00 to be supported by a tax levy of one-mill on the dollar of real estate value.

An item which was included on the improvement program was the building of a cottage for the janitor of the Wyoming Schools. This building was erected at a cost of $1,255.00 and was located on the Wyoming Avenue school grounds.

In 1894 the Wyoming Board of Education contracted for the necessary plumbing to bring water into both the elementary and the high school buildings. The size of the student body did not permit the use of outside facilities sanitorily.

A bond issue in the amount of $8,000.00 was voted upon favorably in 1906 by the citizens of Wyoming, Ohio. The money provided a heating and ventilating system for the high
school building. Ninety-five out of one-hundred voters gave approval to this bond issue.

Early in 1912 the need for more physical facilities for Wyoming High School became evident to the Board of Education. The building committee of the board was requested to prepare plans for the erection of a new building which would include a gymnasium. The next year the board members expressed a desire to have a gymnasium, but felt that it was impracticable to issue bonds at that time due to the board's financial condition.

This financial condition was such that it was necessary for the Board of Education to borrow $10,523.43 from the village of Wyoming in 1913 and 1914 to meet salaries and expenses during those years. This situation was alleviated in September, 1914, when the board decided it was necessary to levy taxes at a rate of one and one-half mills in excess of the maximum rate allowed by the state of Ohio. This was done and the money raised was sufficient to carry on the regular school activities.

The need for a gymnasium was discussed again in 1916 with a possible solution being proposed. This solution involved leasing a proposed state armory for gymnasium classes. However this idea was never actuated.

A special election was held in March, 1920, for the purpose of issuing $15,000.00 in bonds for needed school improvements. These improvements included heating and venti-
lating work and equipment for the schools. The results of this election showed that the voters had approved the issue by a ratio of ten to one.

Late in 1921 the Board of Education discussed the possibility of enlarging the high school building. In March of the following year the members of the board decided that it was impossible to build and maintain a new addition and that the best course of action was to remodel the existing structure. An architect was employed for the purpose of drawing up plans and in May, 1922, the Board of Education voted $9,000.00 in bonds to remodel the high school building. These bonds were sold to the Industrial Commission of Ohio. The extent of the remodeling could not be ascertained by the writer.

A private line telephone was installed in the Wyoming High School in 1922.

In 1924 a three-mill tax levy in excess of the maximum limit was voted upon as follows: 825 for and 321 against. The funds raised by this levy were used for current expenses.

The expansion of the program of the Wyoming High School from 1885 until 1928. This section of the study was devoted to the accumulation of data pertaining to the expansion of the program of the Wyoming High School from 1885 until 1928 when the modern era of the school began. Lack of physical facilities did much to curtail the expansion of the program, but some important additions and regulations have been noted
as they pertain directly to the secondary school.

Rules governing the promotion of pupils were set forth at a school board meeting on August 31, 1889. These regulations included the requirement of an average of seventy per cent in conduct, daily work, and in tests and examinations for promotion. In addition a pupil must not have fallen below sixty per cent in more than two nor below fifty per cent in more than one of his essential studies. These regulations coincide with the present rules in the matter of the seventy per cent grade for passing of a subject. The rest of the regulations have been abandoned.

A regulatory item regarding the use of the new high school rooms was approved at the August, 1890, meeting of the Wyoming Board of Education. This rule would not be lawful today because it limited the use of the new rooms only to school purposes pertaining exclusively to Wyoming schools. This rule was contrary to the situation today in many schools where much use is made of school property for various outside school activities.

In 1894 a teacher of music was appointed to the faculty of the Wyoming High School. This would seem to be the first teacher to be employed to teach a subject not considered academic.

The first tangible evidence of the desire of the Wyoming schools to promote scholarship was brought forth in 1896. At that time the school board decided to award medals each year
to the two students in the graduating class ranking highest in excellence, general scholarship, and deportment. These medals included a First Honor Medal of gold worth twenty dollars and a fifteen dollar gold medal designating Second Honor. The cost of these medals was to be borne out of the proceeds of the Ault Medal fund which was previously donated to the school by C. A. Ault, former member of the Wyoming Board of Education. The original bequest totaled $500.00 and in 1898 was invested in a Pendery Avenue and Oak Avenue improvement bond which was due to mature in 1902. In 1911 the Ault Medal fund was invested in a Bond of the Board of Education of the Wyoming Village School District at the interest rate of five per cent.

However on November 30, 1931, the Ault Medal bond was cancelled and the issuance of Honor Medals was discontinued. In the place of these two medals, the Wyoming High School now awards a medal to each of the two graduating seniors who rank first and second in their class scholastically. Awards are also given to members of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh grades for scholastic excellence and improvements in grade averages over a one year period.

The beginning of a library for the Wyoming High School was given impetus in 1899 when Superintendent Fay was directed by the school board to appoint a member of the senior class to act as librarian each year. This action was brought about as a result of a gift of one hundred books to the school
by William G. Dorman. Since that time the school library has been given many books by citizens of Wyoming, Ohio. The number of donors is too great to list individually, but the contributions have been important. The library has had a slow growth, but a rather substantial one through the years since 1899. In the fall of 1956 the Wyoming High School will have a completely new library able to provide seating space for fifty students and will be presided over by a full-time librarian.

A progressive step was taken by the Wyoming Board of Education in 1901 when a teacher visitation day was put into effect. At present two days a year are allowed for visitation of other schools.

In 1906 the departments of manual training and domestic science were established in the Wyoming High School. However a complete program was not made available until 1928 when the erection of a new building provided proper space and equipment.

In 1915 the Wyoming Board of Education felt that it was prepared to assume independent control of the school district and requested the Hamilton County Board of Education to be omitted from county supervision. This request did not become effective until May 1, 1926, when Wyoming became an exempted village school district.

The visit of an inspector from the state Department of Public Instruction gave encouragement in 1917 to the program
being carried on in the Wyoming High School. The letter received from the inspector was worded to the effect that the work of Wyoming schools was most satisfactory.

The need for an athletic program was felt in 1919 by the members of the school board and an attempt was made to secure a male teacher to teach high school subjects and take charge of athletics. This program was not begun, however, as no such person was available.

In 1923 Superintendent James D. Stover announced to the members of the school board that Wyoming High School possessed a self-supporting bi-weekly newspaper, a school annual, and a student council. These additions marked the beginning of the development of the extra-curricular activities of the Wyoming High School on a major scale.

Two important announcements were issued by the Wyoming High School in 1924. Tuition students in the future were to be admitted only if their records could meet certain moral and scholastic standards approved by the superintendent of the Wyoming schools. The second announcement disclosed that one hour a week was to be given over to religious instruction. However the nature and content of this instruction was not disclosed.

The first teacher to be appointed to coach athletics was Bernard S. Bradbury, present principal of the Wyoming High School. Mr. Bradbury received this appointment in September, 1925, with the responsibility of teaching high school subjects
and the coaching of football and baseball.

Development of the Six-Year Secondary School 1928-1956

Reasons for changing from the eight-four plan to the six-six plan. In 1928, after the erection of a modern combination elementary and high school building, the Wyoming High School was reorganized to include the seventh and eighth grades in the high school department. This change reduced the elementary school to include the kindergarten through grade six and enabled the high school to enlarge its program. To obtain the principal reasons for this organizational change the writer interviewed Mr. James D. Stover who was superintendent of schools of Wyoming, Ohio, from 1921 until 1929. At present Mr. Stover is assistant superintendent of schools in charge of administration in Cincinnati, Ohio. The three reasons given by Mr. Stover for the reorganization in 1928 are:

1. The six-six plan of organization was chosen because it was considered to be more efficient in the operation of high schools the size of the Wyoming High School.

2. The inclusion of the seventh and eighth grades in the Wyoming High School enabled the school to provide a wider range of activities for all of the students. An activity program was instituted during the last period of the school day with a direct attempt made to include the younger
students.

3. At the time of the reorganization, the junior-high school movement was gaining impetus on a nation-wide scale. Wyoming was thus influenced by this outside force of public interest.

School buildings and additions from 1928 to 1956. This portion of Chapter III will present a detailed account of the building program for the Wyoming High School from 1928 until 1956. The front portion of the present Wyoming Avenue building was dedicated in 1928 and received additions in 1937 and in 1956.

The need for additional classrooms and rooms for special subjects had been discussed by members of the Wyoming Board of Education in 1912, 1916, and again in 1921. Attempts were made to institute a building program, but none of these attempts were successful until 1926. At that time an architect, Mr. Samuel Hannaford, was retained by a fee of $5,000.00 to prepare plans for a unit type building. In April, 1926, the school board members resolved to place a bond issue of $400,000.00 before the voters. This money was to be used to construct and equip a fireproof grade and high school building and to purchase additional real estate. The bond issue was to be supported by a tax of three and sixty-nine hundredths-mills upon the tax duplicate of $7,390,000.00.

The bond issue of $400,000.00 was approved in November, 1926, by the following margin: 867 for 335 against. With this vote of confidence Superintendent Stover was sent by the
school board to visit schools in St. Louis, Missouri, and in Dallas, Texas, to investigate and inspect new buildings and equipment.

The break-down of the costs for the erection and equipping of the building, and purchase of the real estate showed $370,611.00 spent for erection, $19,989.00 for furnishings, and $9,400.00 for purchase of real estate, making a total of $400,000.00.

The building, which with additions is in use today, was dedicated on Armistice Day, 1928. Much credit for the passage of the bond issue must go to the members of the Parent-Teacher Association (Mothers' Club).

The land purchased included the Haft property on Worthington Avenue and the Dodgeson property, also on Worthington Avenue. These two pieces of land were both adjoining the school grounds as limited in 1927.

By 1935 the school population had once more begun to outgrow the physical plant, and the Board of Education appointed a committee to survey the school needs as to space for classes. The need was very evident and Potter, Tyler, and Martin, architects, were requested to draw up plans for additions to the existing unit plan building on Wyoming Avenue. An addition was likewise needed for the school on Oak Avenue. These additions were to include twelve classrooms and a gymnasium for the Wyoming Avenue school and four classrooms and an auditorium-gymnasium for the Oak Avenue elementary building.
The plan of procedure followed by the Wyoming Board of Education was to submit a bond issue of $165,000.00 to the voters of Wyoming and to petition the Public Works Administration for $133,000.00 making a total of $298,000.00 available for the additions. The bond issue required a tax levy of one and sixty-three hundredths-mills on the existing tax duplicate. The voters once again showed their approval by a vote of 308 for and 129 against the bond issue.

The final costs for construction included $106,416.43 for the high school addition, $81,473.18 for the Oak Avenue addition, and $66,716.89 for the high school gymnasium. Furniture and equipment cost $10,537.56, architects' fees were $21,701.28, interest amounted to $2,000.00, and a contingency fund of $6,450.09 brought the final total to $296,000.00, a downward revision of $3,000.00 from the original request of the Public Works Administration. The completed additions were dedicated in 1937 and are still in use.

The need for space for out-of-door athletic activities was met in 1928 when the board members decided to rent a tract of land three blocks north of the high school between Burns Avenue and Springfield Pike. This large piece of land belonged to the Meadowbrook Company of Wyoming. The Meadowbrook Company agreed to rent the land to the schools of Wyoming for $500.00 a year. The rental of the athletic field continued until January, 1940, when the Board of Education, under the provisions of Section 2293-15 of the Ohio General
Code, issued $8,000.00 in bonds without recourse to the voters, and bought the property from the Meadowbrook Company.

The present place of the athletic field in the program of the Wyoming High School is the result of a joint effort of school, village officials, and interested citizens. As early as 1938, the members of the Board of Education, a Citizens' Committee, and the Wyoming Village Council decided to ask for government support for a loan of $50,000.00 for concrete stands, field house, fencing, grading football field, hockey field, baseball diamonds, construction of tennis courts, drainage, flood lights, and a quarter-mile cinder track. However this plan, while desired and needed, never progressed beyond the idea stage. Many of the proposed additions to the athletic field are today a reality, but they have come about through group action of school, community, and city government over a long period of time. The Wyoming Boosters Club and the City Council of Wyoming have been very instrumental in carrying out these projects.

On November 13, 1941, a $17,000.00 bond issue was passed by the citizens of Wyoming to erect a field house, bleachers, lights, and fencing for the athletic field. In 1942 this money was used to erect a field house, but because of limitations the lighting fixtures and fencing were not completed at this time. The flood lights were erected in 1943 by the use of funds borrowed through the efforts of the Wyoming Boosters Club. This debt was repaid by the athletic de-
partment over a period of years. The fencing of the entire athletic field was completed in 1946 by the use of money raised through a $5,000.00 bond issue which was enacted by the Board of Education without recourse to the voters. Permanent concrete bleachers were provided in 1954 from the proceeds of a $22,000.00 bond issue.

The latest building program concerned directly with the Wyoming High School was begun in November, 1955, when the voters approved a $135,000.00 bond issue. This money was to be used to re-locate and remodel the school library and add a music wing and an auxiliary gymnasium to the Wyoming Avenue building. The work is planned to be completed by September, 1956. The proposed music room will provide space for the band and orchestra and will allow the present band room to be used for a kindergarten. The library is to be housed in the former kindergarten room where much needed space is available. The auxiliary gymnasium will alleviate crowded conditions for physical education classes and provide additional seating space, in the form of folding bleachers, for all activities being presented in the present gymnasium.

**Tax levies.** The history of tax levies and bond issues in Wyoming, Ohio, shows only one rejection of a request for support by the schools. This occurred in 1948 when a five-mill levy failed to receive the needed votes by a very small margin. This record would tend to indicate that the citizens of Wyoming have had confidence in the judgment and ability of
the administration, faculty, and of the members of the board of education.

In 1930 the voters of Wyoming were asked to show their support of the schools when a three-mill levy, in excess of the fifteen-mill limitation, was placed on the ballot. The results showed 1159 voters for and 318 voters against the levy.

A three-mill levy was voted upon favorably in 1934 to provide funds for current expenses. In 1946 a five-mill levy was approved by the voters of Wyoming, Ohio, to continue and expand the work being done by the schools. In 1951 the voters were asked to approve a two and five-tenths-mill levy and again in 1955 a one and one-half-mill levy was placed on the ballot. Both of these requests were given approval by a substantial margin.

Effects of World War II. During the days of World War II Wyoming High School did its share, as did many other schools in this country, to promote activities at home and to furnish young men and women for the armed forces and war industries.

A bronze plaque in the front hall of the Wyoming High School pays silent tribute to the thirteen young men from the school who gave their lives in the ending of the world-wide conflict of 1941-45.

The Wyoming War Council was a group of teachers from all the schools in Wyoming, Ohio, organized to direct the activities and efforts of the students in such a way as to contribute most effectively in their home front activities.
Among the projects sponsored by this group were scrap drives, paper drives, collection of kitchen fats, and the purchasing of war bonds.

During the years of World War II, the Wyoming High School offered an accelerated course to enable competent students to complete their secondary education in three years. This made it possible for the graduates to attend college before entering the armed services.

A change in procedure regarding noon lunches was made necessary during World War II by the abundance of automobile traffic traveling to and from essential industries located near Wyoming. This change, which is still in effect, required the students to remain at school for a shortened lunch period thereby shortening the school day. This change enabled the students to be home and off the streets before the heavy waves of traffic began. Students today are allowed to go home for lunch only if they reside within short walking distance of the school.

The only athletic activity discontinued during the war was baseball. All other sports and activities were presented as well as possible under the limitations of an all-out war effort. Baseball was resumed in 1948.

Five male faculty members and one female teacher took leaves of absence from Wyoming High School to serve their country in World War II.

Post-war period. In 1946 Z. M. Walter, Superintendent of
the Wyoming Public Schools, requested the Bureau of Educational Research, The Ohio State University, to make a study of the educational plant and program of the Wyoming schools. This was done to insure the citizens of Wyoming the best possible type of education for their children. W. R. Flesher, T. C. Holy, and E. B. Sessions directed this educational study. The survey had many commendations for the Wyoming public schools, but also a great many recommendations. Among the 166 individual recommendations were found items pertaining to cooperative planning, administrative work, de-emphasizing textbook learning, the guidance program, block time scheduling, enlargement of the program in health and physical education, domestic science, art, manual training, and music, and the addition of space for the gymnasium activities. By and large most of these proposed changes have been enacted or are in the process of being incorporated into the plant and program.

After the results of the United States census of 1950 were made public, the school district of Wyoming changed from the status of an exempted village district to a city district.

The student body. An interesting factor in the development of the Wyoming High School has been the increase in the size of the student body. The first graduating class of 1885 numbered only five while the 1957 class and those following it will include between ninety and one hundred graduates. These estimates are based on present enrollment in the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh grades which the writer was
in a position to observe in the capacity of a faculty member.

Comparative figures on high school enrollment, grades nine through twelve, were readily available in the State Department of Education, in Columbus, Ohio. Unfortunately records prior to 1935 were destroyed during a recent re-location of the Secondary Education Department in the state office building. The statistics used in Table III found on page 69 were gathered from the Principal's Reports which were available in the State Department of Education.

Facts regarding the intelligence quotients of the pupils of the Wyoming public schools were presented in the written report of the school survey conducted in 1946 and 1947 by the Bureau of Educational Research of The Ohio State University. The statistics comparing the intelligence quotients of the pupils of the schools of Wyoming with the results of the same test administered to a large group of children are found in Table IV on page 70. These statistics indicate that a rather select group of students was in attendance in the schools in Wyoming, Ohio.

A look into the future. Early in 1956 a Citizens' Advisory Committee was organized to survey the future needs of the Wyoming public schools and to recommend additions, new buildings, and possible sites. The first set of recommendations to come from this group included a proposal for a new kindergarten-through-sixth-grade building to be erected several blocks west of the Springfield Pike on land that is now
TABLE III
TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL, GRADES NINE THROUGH TWELVE, FROM 1935 THROUGH 1956*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>213</td>
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<td>218</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>215</td>
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<td>242</td>
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<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>193</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Principal's Reports, State Department of Education, Columbus, Ohio, 1935-55.
**TABLE IV**

THE USUAL DISTRIBUTION OF I.Q.'S FOR VERY LARGE GROUPS OF CHILDREN AND THE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE WYOMING PUBLIC SCHOOLS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Intelligence Quotients</th>
<th>Per cent of children included in Very large groups</th>
<th>Wyoming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Near genius or genius</td>
<td>140 or above</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very superior</td>
<td>120 - 139</td>
<td>6.75</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior</td>
<td>110 - 119</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal or average</td>
<td>90 - 109</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dull, rarely feebleminded</td>
<td>80 - 89</td>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline, sometimes dull, often feebleminded</td>
<td>70 - 79</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feebleminded</td>
<td>Below 70</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A Study of Public Education in Wyoming, Ohio, Bureau of Educational Research, The Ohio State University, 1948.
owned by the city of Wyoming. This location would be compatible with the type of school recommended by the survey group of the Bureau of Educational Research of The Ohio State University in 1948. At that time neighborhood schools were believed to be the best solution to the growing elementary enrollment. This proposed school would be nearer the population center for Wyoming because the population has increasingly moved toward the west section of the city. The erection of this building will hinge upon the results of the election in November, 1956. The passage of a bond issue to construct such a building would mean the availability of several rooms in the Wyoming Avenue building for high school classes. This would alleviate a situation which has grown worse with the advance of the population bulge through the grade schools into the high school. The program of the Wyoming High School has been seriously curtailed by the lack of space and equipment for the past few years. If the people of Wyoming respond to the request of the schools as has been done before, this situation will be greatly improved.
CHAPTER IV

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CURRICULUM AND THE
INFLUENCES AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

In this chapter the writer attempted to give to the reader the content of the curriculum of both the four-year high school and the six-year high school in Wyoming, Ohio. The term curriculum was used to denote the fact that in the main the Wyoming High School has offered only one type of curriculum since 1885. This curriculum would be termed academic, or college-preparatory, by most standards. This statement is based upon the fact that course offerings since 1885 have tended to be the traditional subjects of English, foreign languages, mathematics, sciences, and social sciences. The limited variety within the curriculum has tended to compel the students to follow an academic pattern.

In addition an attempt was made to present to the reader the effect of local, state, and national influences upon the curriculum of the Wyoming High School. It was a difficult task for the writer to discover printed records pertaining to such influences directly. Personal interviews were used as the main method of obtaining this information.

A broad look at the pattern of curriculum development in the Wyoming High School shows a gradual increase in the number of non-academic classes and a reduction of advanced language
courses for the eleventh and twelfth grades. In the areas of English, mathematics, and science there have been very few changes since 1928 when the six-six plan of organization was put into operation. The requirement of four years of English has been in effect since the very beginning of the four-year high school. The addition of a general mathematics course and solid geometry are the revisions in the mathematics area. The science program began to include general science in 1928, but this has been the only addition or change except for the discontinuation of physiology in 1910. The social sciences did not appear in the curriculum of 1885, but were added in 1910 and included ancient history, United States history, and civics. At present the social sciences include world history, American history, and government.

In the area of foreign languages, the trend has been to eliminate the third and fourth years of Latin and French, and to replace German with the study of Spanish. At present two years' work is offered in each of the three foreign languages.

Physical education and hygiene have grown steadily since 1928 when a new building offered increased facilities. From no offerings in this field in 1885, the program has grown to include all the boys and girls in high school physical education classes and to include all members of the ninth and eleventh grades in hygiene courses.

The commercial courses have come into the curriculum since 1939. This program has now expanded to include typing,
shorthand, and bookkeeping.

The special subjects of industrial arts, music, home economics, and art did not receive full-time status until 1928 or later. In 1937 the industrial arts department became completely active when a teacher was employed for the sole purpose of enlarging this program. Instrumental music received impetus in 1948 when a full-time instructor was employed in that area. The following year, 1949, vocal music was established as a major offering and has continued to receive much emphasis. Home economics, as well as the other special subjects, was included in the program in 1910, but only on a very limited basis. However the field of home economics has developed rapidly since 1938. A full-time art teacher was not employed until 1950 to expand the offerings in this area.

Girls' physical education and athletics has grown in popularity since 1936 when a girls' athletic director was employed.

The program of guidance services has been growing in the Wyoming High School since approximately 1940. The greatest single influence on this program, as well as non-academic programs, was the report of the survey conducted by the Bureau of Educational Research, The Ohio State University, made public in 1948. The program has evolved from the testing program only to include college counseling. The field of guidance services has been very limited; much expansion is
planned in this area.

The program of driver education was added to the curriculum of the Wyoming High School in 1941. This course has grown in popularity as well as in service.

The Curriculum of the Four-Year High School 1883-1928

The original course of study for the Wyoming High School, in 1885, showed a definite college preparatory flavor, but also made an attempt to prepare students who were not going to attend college. The inclusion of bookkeeping and a twelfth grade mathematics course would have been of practical value to the graduates who intended to enter the field of business. The course of study, offered in 1885, is obviously lacking in history, government, and physical education; but it bears remarkable similarity to many academic or college preparatory courses found in high schools today. A graduate having pursued this course then, as well as now, would have only minor deficiencies in several areas. The absence of elective courses is likewise evident, but the size of the classes and the number of teachers would easily account for such limitations. Following was the course of study previously given in Chapter III, for the Wyoming High School in 1884-1885:

Ninth Grade - English 9
Latin I
Algebra
Physiology (one-half unit)
Botany (one-half unit)
The next step in the development of the curriculum of the Wyoming High School was taken from the years 1910-1911. At that time a printed outline of the course of studies offered in the public schools of Wyoming was made available. An interesting note found in this outline indicated that, except in a few minor details, the courses offered in Wyoming Schools were identical with that of Cincinnati Public Schools. Evidently at this time an attempt was made to bring the offerings of the school more in line with the trend of the time in offering three separate courses, such as shown in Figure 3 on page 77, in the high school. Likewise an arrangement was made for the inclusion of music, drawing, manual training, and domestic science on a part-time basis. During this period the arrangements were subject to change so frequently that the writer made no attempt to include the names of the instructors of these courses in Appendix A. However these elective courses do give the impression that the enlarging school population made it possible to broaden the
HIGH SCHOOL—COURSES OF STUDY

### FIRST YEAR

**Course A:**
- English
- Algebra
- Latin
- Botany

**Course B:**
- English
- Algebra
- Latin
- French

**Course C:**
- English
- Algebra
- French
- Botany

### SECOND YEAR

**Course A:**
- English
- Geometry
- Latin
- Ancient History

**Course B:**
- English
- Geometry
- Latin
- French and Ancient History

**Course C:**
- English
- Geometry
- French
- Ancient History

### THIRD YEAR

**Course A:**
- English
- Physics or German
- Latin or German [Algebra and Trigonometry]
- or German

**Course B:**
- English
- Physics or French
- Latin [Algebra and Trigonometry]
- or French

**Course C:**
- English
- Physics
- French or German [Algebra and Trigonometry]

### FOURTH YEAR

**Course A:**
- English
- Chemistry or German
- Latin or German [U.S. History and Civics]
- or German

**Course B:**
- English
- Chemistry or French
- Latin [U.S. History and Civics]
- or French

**Course C:**
- English
- Chemistry
- French or German [U.S. History and Civics]
- Solid Geometry

Music, Drawing, Manual Training, and Domestic Science one period a week throughout the four years. Double periods for Drawing, Manual Training, and Domestic Science.

Pupils taking Course C, must take Manual Training or Domestic Science throughout the four years.

---

Figure 3. Curriculum of the Wyoming High school in 1910
curriculum. An outside influence affecting the inclusion of the subjects of manual training and domestic science was an Ohio Legislative Act of 1909 which made it mandatory for all first grade high schools to maintain these departments.\footnote{Nelson L. Bossing, \textit{The History of Educational Legislation in Ohio from 1851 to 1925}, p. 214.}

In comparing the courses of study offered in 1910, which are shown in Figure 3, the first similarity noticed is the predominance of foreign language subjects in all three courses. While course C, having the stipulated requirement of manual training or domestic science, is evidently a non-college preparatory course, the students pursuing such a course would be in excellent position to matriculate in an institution of higher education. If one is to assume that the offering of three courses of study was an attempt to provide for students not planning to attend college, it is obvious that the attempt was far from successful. Any of the three courses offered in 1910 would have to be considered as academic in nature and certainly nothing more than college preparatory in purpose. This same situation has been brought into view quite sharply within the past five years when a growing enrollment brought with it a percentage of students who were not inclined to attend college or university. A possible solution to this problem is discussed on page 83.
The Curriculum of the Six-Year High School 1928-1956

The curriculum in the Wyoming High School in 1928 was secured from Mr. James D. Stover who was then superintendent of the Wyoming Public Schools. At present writing Mr. Stover is assistant superintendent in charge of administration for the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Stover did not have a printed copy of the 1928 curriculum and there was none available in the records of the school. The following curriculum was given to the writer by Mr. Stover during an interview, and it represents the curriculum as Mr. Stover remembered it:

Ninth Grade  -  English 9
              Latin I
              French I
              Algebra
              General Science
              Civics
              Physical Education

Tenth Grade  -  English 10
             Latin II
             French II
             Plane Geometry
             Biology
             World History
             Physical Education

Eleventh Grade - English 11
           Latin III
           French III
           Algebra II
           Chemistry
           Physical Education

Twelfth Grade - English 12
           Latin IV
           Trigonometry
           Physics
           American History
           Physical Education
Electives - Art  
Music  
Home Economics  
Industrial Arts

The courses which were added to the curriculum from 1928 to the present show an attempt to provide instruction in areas other than those of strictly academic stature. The two possible exceptions to this statement are the substitution of Spanish for German and the addition of public speaking at all levels of the high school.

The departments which received the greatest enlargement during this period of time include physical education, hygiene, safety, vocal music, instrumental music, arts and industries, home economics, business education, guidance, and the library. The influences affecting these developments would include increase in population of the high school, an enlarged faculty, and the necessity of providing such programs to comply with regulations set forth by the North-Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Two additions to the curriculum made by the public schools of Wyoming, Ohio, in 1948, were the summer recreation program and the adult education classes held in the evenings at the Wyoming High School. These activities are not the work of the school alone. The city officials have worked with the school officials to provide a fairly complete summer recreation program. The staff for this program is usually selected from the faculty of the schools of Wyoming, and the advisory group is made up of citizens of Wyoming,
Ohio. The Parent-Teacher Association is primarily responsible for the development of an attractive listing of courses available for adult education. These classes are of a varied nature and offer something for practically every person. The program is quite complimentary to a city the size of Wyoming, Ohio.

The present curriculum for Wyoming High School, shown in Figure 4, is a rather broad one for a smaller high school, but still has need for improvement. In completing the work necessary for graduation, a student must accumulate two so called "majors" and three so called "minors." A major consists of three full years of work in one subject area such as English, science, or mathematics; and a minor consists of two full years' work in any subject area. These areas are exclusive of physical education, music, and public speaking. The enlargement of the commercial and industrial arts program has made it possible for students to attain the graduation requirements outside of the academic subject areas. Much stress is still placed on the college preparatory program. The curriculum may not be sufficient to meet the needs of all of the students, and as a result it may be necessary to adjust the thinking of school officials regarding graduation requirements in the future. The school year 1955-56 saw a committee of faculty members engaged in a study of possible changes in the curriculum to provide a wider program for non-college preparatory students.
## PROGRAM OF STUDIES
Wyoming High School

### NINTH GRADE
**Required:**
- English I
- General Science
- Algebra I or General Math
- Physical Ed. & Hygiene

**Elective:** choose one
- French I
- Latin I
- Social Science
- Public Speaking

**Further Electives:** as desired (5 periods per week)
- Industrial Arts
- Home Economics
- Band
- Chorus
- Art

### TENTH GRADE
**Required:**
- English II
- Physical Education

**Elective:** choose three
- French II
- Latin II
- World History
- Biology
- Plane Geometry
- Algebra II--Plane Geometry (Split Course)
- Bookkeeping
- Mechanical Drawing

**Further Electives:** as desired (5 periods per week)
- Industrial Arts
- Home Economics
- Band
- Chorus
- Art

### ELEVENTH GRADE
**Required:**
- English III
- American History
- Physical Education

**Electives:** choose two
- Geometry--Algebra II--Split course (2nd half)
- Economics--Sociology
- Shorthand I
- Physics
- Spanish I
- Public Speaking
- Typing I
- Driver Education--semester course

**Further Electives:** as desired (5 periods per week)
- Industrial Arts
- Home Economics
- Band
- Chorus
- Art

(French III & Latin III will be offered if we have a sufficient number to make a class)

### TWELVE GRADE
**Required:**
- English IV
- American Government
- Physical Education

**Electives:** choose two
- Economics & Sociology
- Solid Geometry--Trigonometry
- Shorthand I
- Spanish I
- Typing I
- Chemistry
- Driver Education--semester course
- Advanced General Math

**Further Electives:** as desired (5 periods per week)
- Industrial Arts
- Home Economics
- Band
- Chorus
- Art

1. The four year program of studies will be reviewed each year and necessary changes made.
2. It is absolutely necessary that all subjects, electives as well as required, be listed each year.
3. A normal load will consist of four full unit courses and Physical Education plus a minimum of 5 other periods, making a total of 28 periods per week.
4. A composite average of a grade of 2.5 in unit courses, is required to be eligible to take five full units.
5. Languages require a minimum of two units in each for college entrance credit.
6. In order to take subjects not at grade level permission must be secured in advance.
7. We have available a rather complete file of college catalogues for your use in securing information.
8. Three units constitute Sophomore rank.
   - Seven units constitute Junior rank.
   - Twelve units constitute Senior rank.
The results of the curriculum committee are expected to be presented for approval by the Wyoming Board of Education in the summer of 1956. If approved, the curriculum would then contain what would be known as a "constant curriculum" of requirements. These requirements would include four years of English, and two years each of mathematics, science, and social sciences. The "constant curriculum" would total ten credit units and would make it less mandatory for a student to take courses for which he was not qualified. Of necessity several courses, notable in mathematics and social sciences, would be added to the curriculum to give a broader selection.

To summarize the development of the curriculum of the Wyoming High School, it would appear to be now, and in the past, heavily slanted to the college preparatory type of program. Certain local situations have had a great effect on the type of program offered in the Wyoming High School. The increase in population of Wyoming, Ohio, has made it necessary to re-evaluate the curriculum and may possibly result in a change due to varying needs of the students.

It has been the policy of the Wyoming Public Schools to attempt to maintain a high level of instruction through the offering of salaries sufficient to attract capable teachers. The average annual salary since 1935 is shown in Table V on page 85, as an attempt to support the preceding statement. Another criterion of educational efficiency is the instructional cost-per-pupil and the percentage of total current
expenses being used for this instruction. Statistics regarding these expenses are shown in Table VI.

Table VII is included to show to the reader the total expenditures, excluding capital outlay, of the Wyoming High School on a per-pupil basis. The table also shows the position of Wyoming among other exempted village schools of Ohio in regard to this total per-pupil expenditure. Wyoming maintained an enviable position from 1935 until 1951 among the state's exempted village high schools. In 1951 Wyoming, Ohio, became a city school district and fell from its former leading position into a somewhat less favorable standing state-wise.

**Influences Affecting the Development of the Curriculum**

It was the opinion of Mrs. Jessie Warman Wilson, a member of the first graduating class of the Wyoming High School, that the addition of the eleventh and twelfth grades to the high school was not done primarily to prepare students for college. The situation at that time (1885) was such that few high school graduates matriculated in institutions of higher learning and in cases where this was done, the graduates were usually males. However this does not coincide with the situation in the Wyoming High School at present nor for many years past. Traditionally the teaching at the Wyoming High School has been subject-matter centered with the view
TABLE V

NUMBER OF TEACHERS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF THE
TEACHERS IN THE WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL SINCE 1935
(GRADES 7-12)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Number of Teachers</th>
<th>Average Annual Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$2240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2056.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2088.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2016.00</td>
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<td>1939-40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1992.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>1940-41</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1971.00</td>
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<td>1941-42</td>
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<td>1942-43</td>
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<td>2089.00</td>
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<td>1943-44</td>
<td>17</td>
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<td>4487.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5097.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* State Department of Education, Principal's Reports, 1935-56.
### TABLE VI

INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER-PUPIL AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSES

FOR INSTRUCTION IN WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL SINCE 1934*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Instructional Cost Per-Pupil</th>
<th>Percentage of Current Expenses</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Instructional Cost Per-Pupil</th>
<th>Percentage of Current Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>$86.04</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>$137.38</td>
<td>70.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>89.97</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>189.03</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>89.26</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>189.96</td>
<td>73.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>90.19</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>178.34</td>
<td>72.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>94.65</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>206.80</td>
<td>73.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>94.42</td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>218.61</td>
<td>72.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>94.20</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>1951-52**</td>
<td>231.03</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>100.60</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>214.48</td>
<td>73.6</td>
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<td>101.79</td>
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<td>1953-54</td>
<td>202.16</td>
<td>71.7</td>
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<td>1943-44</td>
<td>107.91</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>199.86</td>
<td>71.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>116.55</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


** Wyoming became a city school district in 1951.
TABLE VII

TOTAL EXPENDITURES (EXCLUDING CAPITAL OUTLAY) PER-PUPIL FOR WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL AND THE COMPARATIVE POSITION OF WYOMING IN OHIO FOR SUCH EXPENDITURES IN ALL EXEMPTED VILLAGE DISTRICTS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditures Excluding Capital Outlay</th>
<th>Rank in Ohio</th>
<th>School Year</th>
<th>Total Expenditures Excluding Capital Outlay</th>
<th>Rank in Ohio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>$183.15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1945-46</td>
<td>$243.23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935-36</td>
<td>206.33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1946-47</td>
<td>298.02</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1936-37</td>
<td>365.08</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1947-48</td>
<td>300.12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>171.53</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1948-49</td>
<td>287.67</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938-39</td>
<td>188.32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1949-50</td>
<td>317.06</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>185.34</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1950-51</td>
<td>337.15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-41</td>
<td>186.09</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1951-52**</td>
<td>331.03</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>205.13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>308.84</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>197.81</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>306.67</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>199.04</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>308.19</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944-45</td>
<td>214.67</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* T. C. Holy, W. R. Flesher and others, Comparison of Costs Per-Pupil in Average Daily Attendance in Ohio City and Exempted Village School Districts, Bureau of Educational Research, The Ohio State University, 1934-55.

** Wyoming became a city school district in 1951.
that the great majority of its graduates would attend college or university. This, the writer believes, is the direct result of the caliber of the citizens of Wyoming since its beginning. The importance of higher education is a matter of course with at least eighty per cent of the residents of Wyoming, Ohio. The preceding statement can be verified by a study of the statistics regarding the activities of high school graduates or by a series of personal interviews. Both of these means were employed by the writer before attempting the completion of this chapter.

Two other influences undoubtedly affecting the development of the curriculum of the Wyoming High School were the rapid population growth and civic improvements in the village of Wyoming during the period of 1880 to 1910 and the College Entrance Board Examinations. This period of time (1880 to 1910) was far in advance of our present day movement to the suburbs. At that time Wyoming was rather removed from Cincinnati proper and possessed no industries or business to attract residents. Therefore the type of person who became a citizen of Wyoming at that time would probably have been a professional person or an industrial owner or manager. The houses that were built during that early period of Wyoming verify this statement. The feeling of the need for proper high school preparation probably stemmed from the desires of the residents of the community rather than from any single outside influence.
The proximity of Wyoming, Ohio, to Cincinnati, Ohio, has also possibly played an important part in the development of the social and cultural aspects of the smaller community as well as the educational system.

In reference to the College Entrance Board Examinations, it is the desire of the writer that the reader take cognizance of the term "certificate rights" used in this section of Chapter IV. These rights pre-date the origin of the entrance examinations in 1901. These rights did not have a continuing effect after 1901. The actual influence of the College Entrance Board Examinations has been continual since the year 1901. This influence is best attested by the fact that many of the graduates of the Wyoming High School have matriculated in colleges and universities whose admittance policies are based upon the results of such entrance examinations. The curriculum since the turn of the century has been molded by administrators and school board members to accomplish the purpose of preparation for these college entrance examinations as a service which is desired by the residents of Wyoming, Ohio.

It is entirely conceivable that a recommendation, made in 1900 by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, that no college in the association admit students who had not completed at least sixteen units in secondary school had some effect on the curricular offerings of the Wyoming High School. The inclusion of history in the
curriculum of our school was possibly motivated by this recommendation. No mention of history was made in the curriculum in 1885, but the subject does appear in the curriculum of 1910. However it is more conceivable that the greatest influence from an outside source stemmed from the fact that as early as 1906 Wyoming High School possessed certificate rights with Wellesley College, Smith College, Cornell University, and the University of Michigan as well as with leading colleges of the state of Ohio. As early as 1893, a graduate of the Wyoming High School attended Smith College; in 1894 a graduate matriculated in Wellesley College; and in 1900 one of the graduates of the Wyoming High School began her studies at the University of Michigan. These matriculations were all chronologically in advance of the College Entrance Examination Board's original operations in 1901.

The term "certificate right", used in the preceding paragraph, was originated in 1871 by the University of Michigan. This system involved the admittance of high school graduates upon recommendation of the principals of certain approved high schools. The judgment of the principals of these schools was sufficient to permit matriculation of those students who were considered properly prepared. It is possible that the

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granting of these certificate rights to the Wyoming High School was the greatest single outside influence upon the curriculum of the school. Thus the writer was inclined to couple this hypothesis with the type of resident of Wyoming, Ohio, and to conclude that these two factors were probably the main influences affecting the curriculum of the Wyoming High School from 1885 until 1928 when a new building made it possible to offer a more varied curriculum.

Since 1928 the influence of the standards set up by the State Department of Education for Ohio high schools has had some effect upon the Wyoming High School. These standards would affect the school's curriculum because of the desire of the Wyoming Board of Education to maintain the Wyoming High School as a first grade high school according to the state standards.

In addition to the preceding influences it would be advisable to include the effects of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and the recommendations made by the school survey of the Bureau of Educational Research of The Ohio State University.

The Wyoming High School was accredited in 1907 by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Since that date the curriculum and facilities of the school have been affected by standards set up by the regional accrediting association.

The influence of the school survey by the Bureau of Edu-
cational Research of The Ohio State University was made in the form of 166 recommendations covering all areas of school work. Previous mention of several of these recommendations is found in Chapter III of this study.

A Brief Resume of Curricular Development
in Wyoming High School Since 1935

1935-36 A hygiene class meeting one period a week was added to seventh grade curriculum.

1936-37 A full-time girls' athletic director was employed.

1938-39 Photography and sheet metal were added to the industrial arts department.

The home economics course was broadened.

Hygiene was added to all classes from seventh grade through the tenth grade.

Safety courses were added to the curriculum.

French was dropped from the eighth grade schedule and a course in occupations was added.

1939-40 One teacher was added to the faculty.

A typing course was added to the curriculum.

The fine arts and industrial arts departments were expanded.

1940-41 Faculty was increased by one. Additional typewriters were purchased. Machines and courses were added to industrial arts department.

Library received additions.
1941-42 Another teacher was added to the faculty.
Spanish and driver education were added to the curriculm.

1942-43 An instrumental and vocal music instructor was employed to begin work with a band.
Public speaking, Spanish II, bookkeeping, and pre-flight aeronautics were added to the curriculum.

1944-45 Improvements were made in vocal music and band areas of study.

1945-46 A study hall was divided to gain extra class rooms.
Physical education requirements were increased.
Two part-time teachers were added in the fields of English and home economics.
An arts and industries department was opened.
World geography, dramatics and shorthand were added to course of study.
A public address system was installed in school.

1946-47 Two full-time teachers were added to staff in place of previously engaged part-time instructors.

1947-48 First officially qualified librarian was employed.
Equipment was added to home economics department.

1948-49 Wire recorder was purchased for school use.
Summer recreation program was offered as a combined effort of school and village.
Adult evening classes were begun by P. T. A.

1949-50 Forensics program was developed.
The recreational facilities were increased to include adult evening classes.

1950-51
Seventh and eighth grade classes were changed to block time arrangement.
Full time art teacher was employed.
Two additional periods a week were devoted to English in grades seven and eight.
Library facilities were increased.
Junior high school level activities were developed.

1951-52
Principal was freed of teaching duties.
One additional teacher was added to faculty.
Intramural program was increased.
Service and athletic letter program was begun.
Student handbook was published.
Student Council became more active.

1952-53
Faculty was increased by one member.
Motion picture projector was added to audio-visual aids.
Increased interest in extra-curricular activities was noted.

1953-54
One additional classroom was made available for high school use.
Mechanical drawing was added to curriculum.
Art, arts and industries, and home economics were given more class time per week.

1954-55
One additional classroom was made available for
high school use.
College preparatory fifth year course in mathematics was added to curriculum.
Arts and industries course was revamped.
Public speaking was added to ninth grade course of study.
Guidance program time allotment was increased.

1955-56 One additional classroom was made available for high school use.
Additional teacher was added to the faculty.
Guidance program was expanded.
Physical education program was improved.
Junior band was added for seventh and eighth grades.
CHAPTER V

HISTORY OF EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

The Early High School to 1900

In 1885 when the first class was graduated from the Wyoming High School, very little was offered in the field of extra-curricular activities. As previously mentioned in Chapter III, Mr. C. S. Fay organized the Debating Society in 1883 or 1884. This organization, however, was eventually discontinued and not resumed until 1909. At that time a debating team was organized as an extra-curricular activity. Also in 1885 Mr. Fay drilled the double quartet and choruses in preparation for the commencement exercises. These two activities were the only recorded activities which the writer was able to discover being offered in the Wyoming High School before 1900.

It was assumed by the writer that the expanding of the extra-curricular activities program of the Wyoming High School was a gradual development influenced chiefly by the increase in the size of the student body and the concurrent increase in the size of the faculty.

The Period 1900-1920

During this period two activities were originated in the Wyoming High School. The two activities were debate, or forensics as it is now known, and boys' varsity athletics.
In order to give to the reader a continuous picture of the development of the varsity athletics program in the Wyoming High School the writer has included the entire program in this section of Chapter V although several of the sports now being offered in the school were originated later than 1920.

**Forensics.** Mr. C. S. Fay originated and stressed the idea of public speaking even to the Class of 1885. However a debating team was not organized until 1909 and then operated as an extra-curricular activity. In 1924 the debating team was reorganized under the direction of Gilbert J. Shaver, now County Auditor of Hamilton County, Ohio. At this time debate was treated as a course in school and received one-fourth credit for its completion. The following year (1925) the subject of debate was continued as it had been received very well by the students. It did not retain its credit-bearing status.

Forensics, or the speech department of Wyoming High School, was organized in the school year 1935-36 by John B. Holden. Forensics has been considered by the writer as a continuation of the debating team of 1909. The first year of organized debate saw eleven teams participate in one hundred and twenty-five debates and the school was honored by the National Forensics League with a charter in 1937. During the first three years of debating, the Wyoming Chapter of the National Forensics League captured the
southwestern Ohio district championship. Under capable leadership the Wyoming High School Forensics department has achieved an excellent district and state record for its accomplishments.

**Varsity athletics.** The compilation of a history of the various sports engaged in by the male students of Wyoming High School became a most perplexing task for the writer. Written records, dating back to 1920, offer evidence of an athletic association existing in 1916. The memory of a participant in sports in 1910 assured the writer that football, basketball, and track were being engaged in during that period of time, but not under the guidance of the school. Therefore it is evident that in the period between 1910 and 1916, the Wyoming High School became responsible for the sports of football, baseball, and track. No basketball under the direction of the school was offered until 1929 when a new building contained a gymnasium.

School yearbooks were the source of most of the material for this section of the study pertaining to sports, but the first annual did not appear until 1920. At that time the sports being offered by the Wyoming High School were football, baseball, and track. Available evidence tends to indicate that the direction of these sports was assumed by the school in 1916 when an athletic association was formed.

As early as 1908 there was a football team in Wyoming composed of youngsters living in that village. However, the
team was supplied no support or direction from the school. The entire proceedings were sponsored by the players voluntarily. In 1910, Mr. Frank B. Dilley, now Registrar of Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, assumed some of the direction of the team, but not as a school function. Mr. Dilley was the only male member of the faculty with the exception of Mr. C. S. Fay, the Superintendent of Schools. Mr. Fay was interested and did attend several games, but the school itself offered no help or interference. There were objections, but mostly from the parents of several of the youngsters involved. The first paid officials employed to enforce the rules of the game were used in 1911, and then only for a few specific games which might end in a somewhat argumentative fashion.

Track was started in the same voluntary manner by Ralph Foster, present mayor of Wyoming, Ohio, between 1908 and 1911. Meets were arranged with other schools at the Carthage, Ohio, fairgrounds.

Basketball was played in the same student-sponsored fashion in the second Wyoming Civic Center.

In 1916 G. Floyd Cooper, a member of the Wyoming High School faculty, founded the original "W" Association. This was to be composed of boys who had received athletic award letters. At this time the Wyoming High School began to assume responsibility for the direction of and partial equipping of the football, baseball, and track teams.

The year 1919 found the high school furnishing jerseys
and pants for the members of the football team. The games were played at the old athletic field on the east side of Springfield Pike between Wilmuth and Pendery Avenues. Mr. T. A. Abercrombie furnished guidance for this sport and the others offered at that time, but he was primarily a manual training teacher and not a coach. Baseball players were furnished uniforms in order that they might play their games properly outfitted on the school grounds on Wyoming Avenue. Track was a rather make-shift affair with only one real meet - a large one at the Carthage fair grounds. However, the money used to purchase these previously mentioned pieces of equipment came from private citizens rather than from the school. During the 1921 football season Monroe F. Brown acted as coach much the same as Mr. Abercrombie had done.

According to available evidence the years of 1922, 1923, and 1924 did not see a football team represent Wyoming High School. However in 1925, the modern era of football began for the Cowboys when Bernard S. Bradbury came from Glendale, Ohio, High School, to take over the football and baseball teams. The 1925 team was composed of sixteen boys who were outfitted by uniforms supplied partially by Mr. Bradbury, the P. T. A., and through private subscriptions. This team, which had no home field, lost all six of its games that first year. However in 1926 the situation was reversed with Wyoming winning all seven games played. An interesting note is that the team traveled to all of its games in street cars.
In September, 1928, L. Harwood Smith came to Wyoming High School to organize the department of physical education and coach football and also to coach basketball when the new gymnasium was ready for use in 1929. In addition Mr. Smith coached the girls' basketball team which, incidentally, compiled quite a record in the 1920's and early 1930's.

The beginning of boys' varsity basketball at Wyoming High School is best told in an article found in the Wyo Eco, 1929-30 edition of the school annual:

The boys' basketball team did not distinguish itself by gaining many victories during the season of 1929, but it deserves recognition for its endeavors to uphold the athletic renown of W. H. S. It is a very difficult matter to succeed in basketball during the first season. Coach Smith says that the prospects for next year are very encouraging.

It made a rather hard season for the boys who had played football and intended to come out for baseball.

The tactics of the game are along such an entirely different line from anything ever entered into before, that the progress was slow, but surely steady.

At the end of the season, many definite things had been accomplished, and next year it should be a true championship team.1

The next coach for Wyoming's varsity sports of football, basketball, and baseball was Samuel Selby who continued in that post until the spring of 1939. During this period of time golf and tennis were added to the athletic program - golf in

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1 Wyo Eco, 1929-30, p. 60.
In 1933 and tennis in 1938.

In 1939 William Jurkovic became coach of the three major sports - football, basketball, and baseball. Coach Jurkovic was absent from the scene for three years during World War II at which time William Hoover and Howard Grimes assumed the coaching duties. After his term in service, Jurkovic returned in 1947 to assume the coaching duties until his resignation in 1952 to enter private business. At that time Chris Stefan became football coach and Peter Howard became basketball and baseball coach. Howard retained this post only one-half year and in 1953 Robert Dickey became basketball coach and James Cryder took over the reins of the baseball team. Mr. Stefan resigned in 1955 and Harold Paul became varsity football coach.

Therefore during the thirty-one years since 1925 that Wyoming High School has engaged male teachers for coaching duties the following totals are obtained: football - eight different coaches; basketball - seven different coaches; and baseball, eight different coaches. This is an impressive record when one considers the average turn-over in the smaller high schools. The reason behind this record is the sensible approach taken by the school officials and community to the athletic situation.

Tennis as a sport in Wyoming High School has the unique record of having had but one coach since its inception in 1938. Mr. J. V. Naugle has filled this role capably and con-
tinues to direct the tennis teams to the district and state recognition which they have enjoyed for years.

As stated previously, track was found in the program of athletics in Wyoming High School before 1920, but did not advance to major sport status until 1941 when Harold Bush, present Superintendent of Wyoming Public Schools, became varsity coach. Although track has waxed and waned in popularity since then, the team representing the school became Class B champions of Ohio in 1950. In 1949 George Virgin became track coach to hold that position until 1955 when Robert Wagner, present coach, took charge.

Although Wyoming High School has fielded a golf team since 1933, a full-time coach was not employed until 1943. Since that time golf usually has been assigned to the person who was varsity football coach.

The Annual All-Sports Banquet had its beginning in 1933 as described by this article in the Wyo-Eco, 1933-34, Wyoming High School yearbook:

In 1933 at the end of the basketball season the citizens of Wyoming wished to show their appreciation of the splendid work of the players on the various teams. A banquet was the result and it was decided to establish a precedent for the coming years. The date of the first Athletic Banquet was March 24, 1933.

Dr. Wilce, former football coach at Ohio State University, gave the principal address. His topic for the speech was 'Fundamental Athletics.'

At this time all of the athletes of the various teams were presented the honors which
they had earned during the preceding year.

Attending this first banquet were 275 persons and a cateress was employed to serve.2

Since 1931 Wyoming High School has been a member of the Millcreek Valley Interscholastic League. The other member schools of this league, all of which are small suburbs of Cincinnati, are Deer Park, Greenhills, Lockland, Mariemont, North College Hill, Reading, and St. Bernard. It is worthwhile to note that five of the member schools have captured state titles in one or more of the major sports under the control of the Ohio High School Athletic Association.

A short resume of the history of the various athletic associations which have served Wyoming High School will be prefaced by this article which appeared in the 1923 edition of the Wyo Eco:

The Athletic Association

The Athletic Association of the Wyoming High School was originally the 'W' Association, founded by Mr. G. Floyd Cooper, December 7, 1916. Membership was open to those boys who had received letters in athletic activities. In 1920 this association evolved into a new organization called 'The C. S. Fay Athletic Association.' All members of the high school were eligible to membership by paying the annual dues of one dollar.

The purpose of this organization was to promote athletics and school spirit in the school. Previously the girls did not have the privilege of entering the association so they

2 Wyo Eco, 1933-34, p. 66.
welcomed this new formation which gave them an equal opportunity to win letters. Their appreciation was shown in the spring of 1921, when they won the first cup for the school. This honor the boys duplicated the following year by capturing the second cup.

In 1923 tickets were sold for the baseball games and the proceeds from this sale went for buying new uniforms for the baseball team.3

In 1934 the Wyoming "W" Club was founded as an organization of alumni lettermen of Wyoming High School in order to bring the alumni of the high school into friendly, closer contact with each other. In addition each year this "W" Club awarded a medal to the senior who was considered the best representative of an all-around athlete, one who not only is a valuable member of a team, but who ranks high scholastically. Don Dewey was the first president of this group and his brother Fred is now commemorated by an annual award to the best all-around senior athlete of Wyoming High School. Fred S. Dewey gave his life in World War II while serving his country.

Wyoming High School now employs an over-all point system which awards letters in the areas of service and athletics. No individual sports awards are given, but an athletic letter can be earned by the accumulation of 330 points in any of the athletic fields. This system also makes it possible for girls to receive letters by participating in the interscholastic

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3 Wyo Eco, 1923, p. 55.
sports of field hockey, volleyball, basketball, tennis, and softball. Therefore, an athletic association, as such, does not now exist in Wyoming High School.

The Period 1920-1940

The twenty year period from 1920 until 1940 was characterized by the emergence of a wide-scale activities program in the Wyoming High School. Many activities were begun during this period only to be discontinued after a few years' existence. These discontinued activities are listed on page Nine of the presently existing activities described in this chapter had their origins during the period 1920 to 1940. One of these nine activities, the school annual, was the source of much of the historical facts regarding the extra-curricular activities of the Wyoming High School.

Among the extra-curricular activities which had their beginning during this period were: the school annual, the school newspaper, the Hi-Y Club, the Y-Teens Club, the orchestra, the band, the student council, the girls' athletic association, and the National Honor Society. Short histories of the development of these activities are included in this section of Chapter V.

The annual. The first printed annual of the Wyoming High School appeared in 1920. This edition was simply called The Annual, 1920, and was published by the senior class. Eleven of the fourteen members of the Class of 1920 held positions in
the organization of the staff of The Annual. The book is a well-done edition and reflects much credit to its composers and its faculty advisor, Miss Berta Harper. The table of contents shows the following categories: faculty, graduating class, under classes, alumni, literary, foreign department, organizations, athletics, wit, and advertisements. The organizations included the Hi-Y, Girls' Friendship Club, the "W" Association, and the Athletic Association. Athletics included football, baseball, track, and girls' basketball. The only real blemish on the football record was a ninety-three to nothing loss to arch rival, Lockland.

The next two years were without a printed annual and in 1923, Laura E. Risley (now Mrs. C. B. Cluff) became the school advisor to the yearbook staff. The 1923 edition was a paper-bound volume of 106 pages, including 26 pages of advertisements. The title for this annual was the Wyo Eco and this continued to be the title until 1937 when the yearbook was entitled The Wyoming Year Book. This name continued until 1942, when the title, The Round-Up, was applied. All the editions from 1923 to and including 1940 were for a two-year span. In 1941 the first yearly edition was published and the practice has continued since then. The war year of 1943 saw the only change in title since 1942 when the appellation Communique 1943 was used.

An article found in the 1923 edition of the Wyo Eco gave insight into the feelings of the members of the staff after
their accomplishment.

We, the Senior Class, have endeavored to make this initial volume of the Wyo Eco a reflection of the life and work of our school. We trust it truly reveals the ideals and ambitions of the Class of 1923. To us it will ever be a reminder of our student activities. May it promote a better spirit in W. H. S.

To Miss Risley do we feel especially grateful for her valuable assistance and untiring interest in this publication, and we extend to her our heartiest appreciation; also we are grateful to the other members of our faculty for their support, to Mary Elizabeth Stonebarger, '26, for her drawings, to Mr. Ralph Foster and Mrs. Eugene Buss who compiled the alumnal roster, and to the Mothers' Club for the very liberal donation.

Hi-Y Club. The first Hi-Y Club in Wyoming High School was organized during the school year of 1919-20. The first president was Wallace Alexander and Superintendent C. S. Fay was the faculty advisor. The weekly meetings usually featured speakers with different topics pertaining to young men and their ideals and activities. In 1925 Bernard S. Bradbury became advisor to this group and continued to serve in that capacity until 1934 when the Hi-Y Club of Wyoming High School was discontinued.

The Hi-Y was reactivated during the school year 1944-45 when a large number of requests for memberships made it necessary to form a branch club once again in the school. Clifton J. Warren served as advisor for this senior high school group.

4 Wyo Eco, 1923, p. 1.
Y-Teens. The Girls' Friendship Club of Wyoming was organized in March, 1920, by Miss Mossman, social secretary of the Cincinnati Young Women's Christian Association. There were fifteen charter members of this group from the sophomore, junior, and senior classes of Wyoming High School. The motto of this club was "Follow the Christ, the King; live pure, speak true, right wrong."

In 1923 this organization was simply known as the Y. W. C. A., but had increased in size and activities.

The name Girl Reserves was applied to this group during the school year 1924-25. However, this group became inactive in 1935 and did not reappear until March 9, 1944, under the same name of Girl Reserves. Mrs. Virginia Roessner, with the assistance of Jean Haller and Mrs. J. Stewart Matthews, was the moving force behind the reactivation of the Girl Reserves. Thirty-two members formed this 1944 group and they attempted several "man-sized" war jobs.

During the school year 1946-47 the name Girl Reserves was changed to permit the Wyoming High School chapter to become the Circle W Club of the Y-Teens.

Girls' Athletic Association. The present Girls' Athletic Association includes all girls interested in participating in athletics. The association includes a group for the upper four grades of high school as well as a junior high group for the seventh and eighth grades. Field hockey, basketball, volleyball, ping pong, and tennis tournaments are included in
the program.

Fund raising projects are carried out during the year and they include: sale of cushions at football games, a dance, the annual spaghetti dinner, and a paper drive.

In the spring an annual playday is held, and consists of all the sports played during the year and is followed by a buffet lunch.

In 1920, the girls of Wyoming High School were welcomed into a new organization called "The C. S. Fay Athletic association". Previous to this the athletic association had only been open to boys who had received letters in athletic activities. The girls at that time had only a basketball team. The purpose of this organization was to promote athletics and school spirit. In 1921 the girls won the first cup for the school. The first joint meeting of the association was held in 1923.

In 1936, Miss Virginia Ebert became the first girls' athletic instructress and reorganized the athletic situation for the girls. Any girl in the junior or senior high school was entitled to join, and was eligible to participate in intramural basketball (which was the only sport offered until then), tennis, hockey, ping pong, aerial darts, bicycling, hiking, skating, bowling, riding, and swimming. This was the first year for the Girls' Athletic Association.

In 1942, Miss Mabel Apel joined the staff of Wyoming High School as girls' athletic director and revised the point
system as well as adding many new features to make the program more attractive. A record was kept throughout the year of a girl's activities and at the close of the year an award was given based upon these points.

Miss E. Jane Williamson became girls' athletic director in 1947 and under her guidance the program has grown in interest and several revisions have been made in the point system. At present practically every girl in Wyoming High School engages in some form of activity in the Girls' Athletic Association. In addition, girls' varsity sports of field hockey, basketball, volleyball, tennis, and softball have been added to the program.

School Newspaper. The first printed newspaper published by members of the Wyoming High School appeared in 1922 with the name of The School Chatter. This four page, bi-weekly edition appeared first on December 8, 1922. Miss Risley and Mr. Walsh of the faculty served as advisors. The newspaper, which received several commendations in the Ohio State Journalism Contest, received a name change in 1928 when it became known as The Wyomian.

In 1937 once again a change was made and the school newspaper became the Eye, a name which is used at present for the bi-weekly school paper. The faculty advisors at that time were J. V. Naugle and Annabelle Hartle. The cost at that time was five cents a copy although most of the financing was received from advertisements. For a period of
time the *Eye* appeared weekly, but soon became once again a bi-weekly publication.

'There is nothing new under the sun,' quoth one of the ancient philosophers, but he had not reckoned with the snappy little periodical called *School Chatter*, which came into existence during the latter part of the first semester. This bi-weekly paper was the fruit of the seed which had been planted in the minds of the Junior Class. The idea met with instantaneous approval but some wondered where the money was coming from. Such a trifle did not baffle the Juniors who got busy and, supported by the other three classes, collected enough of the wealth of this village to finance the first edition.5

**Student Council.** In 1923 a Wyoming High School Council was organized with the desire in mind of making the school as good as possible in standards of achievement and ideals. The original purposes were to create an enthusiasm for scholarship, to stimulate a desire to render service, to promote leadership, to develop character, school spirit, a sense of honor, and to develop ideas of self-government. John H. MacKay was president of this first organization and Patty Childe was vice-president.

Evidently this organization did not function after this first attempt until another Student Council was organized during the school year of 1932-33. This council consisted of twenty members of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth grades. Mr. J. V. Naugle was the faculty advisor for this

5 *Wyo Eco*, 1923, p. 41.
group. The object of this organization was to have the students acquire a feeling of responsibility toward their own conduct and the welfare of the school. This council sponsored a merit system and financed its activities by charging admission to the intramural basketball tournament.

In 1937 the Student Council sponsored an Honor Study Hall governed by an elected committee of five. The Student Council also helped promote a bond issue for the improvement of the athletic field in 1941.

Through the years organizational changes have been made in the Student Council to assure better representation for each class. The presidential election now features the possibility of a write-in candidate chosen by petition to supplement the council's choice for the office of president. However, the Honor Study Hall and merit system were discontinued in the late 1940's.

In 1954 the Student Council of the Wyoming High School sent delegates to the constitutional convention of the Ohio Association of Student Councils.

Since its beginning the Student Council has attempted to be a service organization as well as an instrument for improving the standards of Wyoming High School. In addition to improvement campaigns throughout the school, the Student Council has sponsored many worthwhile assembly programs.

**Orchestra and Band.** The first attempt to organize an orchestra was made by the Wyoming Mothers' Club in 1923. At
that time John Eversman was paid by the Mothers' Club to direct the group. In 1924, Mr. Walter Goodwin was secured as director when Mr. Eversman left for a new position. The next school year (1925-26) saw the discontinuing of this orchestra until 1930 when the next attempt was made.

In 1930 Mr. Ellwood P. Reeve, Superintendent of Wyoming Public Schools, suggested to the Parent-Teacher Association that a fund, left in the care of the Wyoming schools, be used in the organizing of a school orchestra.

This suggestion met with approval, and Mr. Earl Behrman, a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, was appointed director. Mr. Behrman organized the orchestra in January, 1930.

The original fund provided for the director and the music for the first months. When this fund was exhausted the P. T. A. paid the expenses. The original nineteen members supplied their own instruments.

The Wyoming High School band was organized in September, 1930, by Mr. Behrman and included ten members.

In 1942 the band was revived after a period of seven years' absence from the school program. Since that time the band and orchestra have had several years when interest and direction were not as strong as they should be, but during the past five years the organizations have grown into their present size and scope of performance.

National Honor Society. On April 22, 1935, Wyoming High
School was granted a charter by the National Council of the National Honor Society. The graduates of Wyoming High School who have been elected into membership in this organization have gone on to achieve further success in college and universities.

The Period 1940-1956

Four extra-curricular activities were added to the program of the Wyoming High School from 1940 until the present. These activities included the Future Teachers of America, Cum Laude, the Art Club, and the Library Club.

The writer was of the opinion that the inclusion of extra-curricular activities in the program of the Wyoming High School has helped to provide a broader education for the students who have participated in the activities. The interest in and the size of the extra-curricular activities program would seem to indicate that their inclusion in the program of the Wyoming High School has enjoyed the support of the faculty and administration of the school.

Future Teachers of America. Future Teachers of America clubs were originated in high schools in 1937 under the guidance of the National Education Association, and are now under the jurisdiction of the various state associations and the National Education Associations cooperatively. The high school clubs exist as pre-vocational and exploratory groups to recruit and screen teaching personnel.
The local group of Wyoming High School, organized in March, 1948, was named the Frank S. Bonham Club in honor of Wyoming's beloved citizen and mayor who was also a prominent Hamilton County official.

Five of the eight charter members are now in teaching.

The club has grown to a membership of 125, and each year, besides attending meetings, the members contribute several hundreds of hours of service to the school.

Cum Laude. Cum Laude is an honor group founded nationally in 1906 and modeled along the lines of Phi Beta Kappa. In January, 1948, Wyoming High School was designated as being worthy of a charter in this organization. The acceptance for membership in Cum Laude speaks quite highly for the caliber of work being done in Wyoming High School.

Art Club. The Art Club was originated in 1952 by Mrs. Dora Wade, teacher of art classes in the Wyoming High School. Since that time this organization has been quite active in providing for the school such things as: stage scenery for school plays, decorations for Christmas and musical productions, programs and program covers, and posters.

Library Club. The Library Club of Wyoming High School was activated during the school year 1953-54 by the school librarian, Miss Aileen Lucas. Since its origin the club has grown in size, activities, and service to the school. Several trips are taken during the year to enable members to observe the activities and facilities of libraries in other
schools in the Cincinnati area. The enlargement of the library facilities of Wyoming High School will undoubtedly increase the size and services of the Library Club.

**Discontinued Organizations**

A study of every yearbook published by the Wyoming High School gave evidence of the existence, at one time, of the following extra-curricular activities. It is interesting to note that the number of discontinued clubs is greater than the total number of those in existence today. This is true in spite of the fact that the high school population has practically tripled since 1920.

There are two hypotheses to this seeming paradox. The first involves the enlargement of and the increase of interest in the extra-curricular activities which have remained in the program of Wyoming High School. Two areas of interest which offer concrete proof are those of music and athletics. The band and orchestra offer opportunities for nearly eighty students. Athletics are meeting the interests of eighty boys and the Girls' Athletic Association has a membership of practically every girl in junior and senior high school. The junior high designation is used here to denote only the seventh and eighth grades according to the rules of the association. The other extra-curricular organizations have experienced similar growth in membership and interest.

The second explanation for the small number of extra-
curricular groups in the school is the availability of activities away from the confines of the school. Church, social, and cultural offerings of a large city, such as Cincinnati, Ohio, are found in great abundance and the home life of the majority of the students is conducive to a wide field of interests. In fact, the statement could be made that in many instances a lessening of activities might be desirable in order to promote proficiency in a chosen few.

The following activities in the Wyoming High School have been discontinued since 1920:

1. Airplane Club 12. Gym Club  
2. Arts and Crafts Club 13. Hygiene Club  
3. Assembly Program Committee 14. Journalism Club  
5. Boat Club 16. Le Cercle Francais  
6. Boosters' Club 17. Model Club  
9. Dramatic Club 20. Story Hour  
10. Engineers' Club 21. Travel Club  
11. Girls' Track Team 22. "w" Club

The Parent-Teacher Association

Although the Parent-Teacher Association is not an activity for students in the Wyoming High School to participate in directly, it has been of so much value to the development of the schools in Wyoming, Ohio, that mention will be made of this group.

On May 19, 1915, a group of fifty Wyoming women met at the high school building to organize a Wyoming Mothers' Club. Plans for the operation of this organization were acquired
from the Clifton Mothers' Club, in Cincinnati, Ohio. This Mothers' Club became known as the Parent-Teacher Association in May, 1926, in order to have the interest of the fathers as well as the mothers of Wyoming.

The first money earned by the Mothers' Club was garnered from a Fourth of July celebration in 1915. Games were held as well as a barbecue supper, and fireworks were displayed at the Wyoming Golf Club.

During the school year of 1921-22, the use of milk for school children was introduced. In 1922 the Wyoming Mothers' Club became the only 100 per cent membership club in Ohio.

In 1924 the P. T. A. decided to concentrate on one project for money raising, the Valentine Fete, which has since come to be known as the May Fete. This one day production, much like a carnival, supplies the bulk of the funds to be used by the P. T. A. during the next school year. In 1956 over $3,000.00 was raised from this one event.

In 1929, the Wyoming Parent-Teacher Association fostered the Community Nurse Association. With its wide scope health program, this was to become one of the most important projects in the history of the P. T. A.

The Wyoming Parent-Teacher Association has been active in the support of every tax levy and bond issue requested by the schools of Wyoming as well as supporting financially every department of Wyoming Public Schools whenever a need was felt.
The purpose of this chapter was to present to the reader biographical information pertaining to the past and present administrators of the Wyoming High School. These administrators have provided a high caliber of educational leadership for the Wyoming High School. The writer was of the opinion that the contributions of these administrators have been of sufficient merit to warrant the inclusion in this chapter of certain personal data pertaining to these superintendents and principals of the Wyoming High School.

Superintendents

The position of Superintendent of the Wyoming Public Schools has been held by only five men since 1874. This record, which has helped make it possible for the schools to maintain a continuity of program, is made even more remarkable by the quality of the men who have been charged with the responsibility of administering to the needs of the school children of Wyoming, Ohio. The esteem in which these men are held by the residents of Wyoming was a source of great interest to the writer. Likewise, the success of the graduates of the Wyoming High School and their ability to matriculate in a wide variety of nationally recognized colleges and universities speaks well for the preparation which these gradu-
ates have received in the schools of Wyoming, Ohio.

Table VIII, which follows the five biographical sketches of the superintendents of Wyoming Public Schools, contains statistics which give the salaries of the superintendents, in five-year intervals, from 1874 to 1956.

Charles Sherman Fay. On June 9, 1874, the Wyoming Board of Education selected Mr. Charles S. Fay as principal teacher. This simple, matter-of-fact statement can by no means express the many influences "Professor" Fay affected upon the Wyoming Public Schools.

Until his death on September 30, 1923, Mr. Fay and the schools of Wyoming were inseparable. An impressive record of forty-seven years of service was this man's contribution to the advancement of education. Even his retirement in 1921 did not keep him from actively engaging in the affairs of his beloved Wyoming schools.

Mr. Fay was born in Ravenna, Ohio, in 1849. However, he obtained his basic education in the Mansfield, Ohio, schools. Mr. Fay obtained his bachelor's degree from Oberlin College in 1872; having worked to pay his way through this institution.

After graduation from Oberlin, Mr. Fay taught for two years in the College Hill, Cincinnati, schools. From this position he moved to Wyoming in 1874 as principal teacher and saw his school grow in size and quality of offering into a unique and highly regarded educational system.
In 1879 Mr. Fay married Miss Sarah Hurin of Wyoming and this marriage produced four children.

Before his retirement in 1921, the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, conferred upon Mr. Fay the honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy in recognition of his long and valuable service to the cause of education in Ohio.

An interesting and humorous incident is told regarding Mr. Fay's arrival in Wyoming when he first stepped upon Colonel Ransom's porch. Mr. Fay introduced himself as "My name is Fay, sir." To which Colonel Ransom replied, "Mr. Fayser." My name is Fay, sir," was Mr. Fay's response. "How do you do, Mr. Fayser," was the somewhat puzzled reply of Colonel Ransom. "But my name is Fay," explained Mr. Fay, and he began the first of many such explanations.

Professor Fay was affectionately called "Daddy" by his students because of his personal interest in all of the students of the Wyoming High School.

In order to show more clearly the position which Mr. Fay enjoyed in the hearts of the Wyoming people, the following tribute to him was expressed by Mrs. Eva McGrew Graff at the dedication of the present Wyoming Avenue building in 1928.

School master beloved: Leader of our youth
In paths of wisdom and of love and truth.
Full half a century walked he in our midst
Tender, kind and helpful, as tho' he bid'st
Us, by his example, to make your life and mine
Like to that other Master, just and true and fine.

Three generations passed beneath his ken,
And little boys had grown to be proved men
Eager to send their children to be led,
Trained and guided in that self same tread.
He shared their joy, and likewise shared their
pain;
He wept with them, and e'er enjoyed their gain.
His life was one of service, most bounteous and
brave.
Remember that for fifty years he gave and gave
and gave.

A further insight into the character of Charles S. Fay is
obtained from a message written to the graduates of Wyoming
High School. This greeting was included in the Alumnae Regi-
ter for the year 1907.

My Dear Friends:
This Alumnal Register is expected to reach
every graduate of the Wyoming High School. You
will pardon a word of personal greeting in it
from me, I am sure, since I have been with you
from the beginning; yes, even before classes
were regularly graduated from the school. I
have pictures of you all. Some are photographs
of boys in kilts and short trousers and girls
in short dresses, others are pictures which
'hang on memory's wall.'

The Wyoming High School has never had a
large student body, but it has always stood
for strength and nobility of character. You,
the Alumni, today are sturdy people fully
capable of meeting and solving the problems of
life as they chance to cross your path. You,
who are men, have sought business and homes in
every part of our country from Maine to Cali-
fornia. By a few this quest for home and
fortune has been carried into foreign countries
and into lands beyond the sea. You are found
in every vocation. Some of you are on the road
to eminence. In every case you are a credit to
your Alma Mater.

With equal fidelity, courage and success,

1 Mrs. Eva McGrew Graff, "Dedication Program," 1928.
you who were young-lady graduates are filling positions which are open to women. Literature, art, the office, the school-room, the library, are challenging your best efforts. Some are far afield as missionaries. Still others are doing brave and loyal service in homes which you have established, and for the most part you are keeping bright in mind and spirit and young in feeling through the agency of literary and social clubs and church circles. In this I rejoice with you and for it we are thankful.

May a kindly Providence continue to direct the Wyoming High School and its Alumni.2

James D. Stover. Mr. James D. Stover, who held the position of Superintendent of Wyoming Schools from 1921 until 1929, was recommended for that post by Andrew F. West, Dean of the Graduate College of Princeton University. Mr. West had taught under the leadership of Charles S. Fay during the first year that Mr. Fay became Principal Teacher of Wyoming Schools. Mr. West's knowledge of the high caliber of work done by Wyoming Public Schools was instrumental in his recommendation of James D. Stover, who had already gained a fine reputation for his educational leadership.

Mr. Stover was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated from the public schools of New Jersey. From this educational background he matriculated to Perkiomen Preparatory School and was graduated in 1907 in the regular course and in 1908 in elocution. In 1908 he entered Princeton University and became

Figure 5. Charles S. Fay
a member of the debating team committee and president of Cho Wau. In 1912 he was graduated with high honors, being a pos­
sessor of the coveted Phi Beta Kappa key.

In 1913, Mr. Stover returned to Princeton, where he re­
ceived his Master of Arts degree. After this he returned to
Perkiomen, where he taught Latin and Greek, coached debating
and acted as assistant principal for seven years. After
teaching a year in Cleveland Heights High School he came to
Wyoming.

Many improvements and changes occurred in the Wyoming
Public Schools under Mr. Stover's direction. Chief among
these was the erection of a new school building on the
Wyoming Avenue campus which was made possible by the passage
of a bond issue in November, 1926. This new plant, which
cost approximately $400,000.00, was termed by a visiting
group of school executives headed by J. H. Beveridge, Super­
intendent of Schools of Omaha, Nebraska, as fine a plant as
they had ever seen. The equipment purchased for the new
building was the latest and best obtainable and was person­
ally selected by Mr. Stover after visiting many schools in
order to ascertain the best possible type of furnishings.

The activity program, the enriched curriculum for grades
seven and eight, the physical education program, athletics,
and the kindergarten are only a few suggestions of the new
and enlarged program made possible because of this new physi­
cal plant which was erected during Mr. Stover's tenure as
Superintendent of Wyoming Public Schools. Figure 7 on page 129 pictures the dismantling of the high school building that was erected in 1889 and the construction adjacent to it of the present school building on Wyoming Avenue.

Ellwood P. Reeve. Ellwood P. Reeve, the third Superintendent of Wyoming Public Schools, accepted that position in September of 1929. Mr. Reeve held the superintendency from 1929 until 1932 and at that time was regarded as one of the outstanding men in education in Cincinnati. The splendid work that had been done by the schools and the reputation that had been gained by the educational system of Wyoming were the main factors in influencing Mr. Reeve's decision to apply for the position as superintendent.

After attending Hamilton High School, in Ohio, Mr. Reeve received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, in 1914. In 1925 he obtained a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University. Mr. Reeve took further graduate work at the University of Cincinnati and Columbia University.

Mr. Reeve began his career in 1914 as principal of the College Corner High School, in Ohio, and after one year in that position he became principal of Fairview High School in Dayton, Ohio. The two years from 1915 until 1917 Mr. Reeve was principal of Norwood High School, Norwood, Ohio. From this position Mr. Reeve moved into the school system of Cincinnati as assistant principal of Hyde Park School. Until
Figure 6. James D. Stover
Figure 7. Present building being erected adjacent to the building which was erected in 1889
1925 Mr. Reeve retained this position and also became principal of the Guilford Night School in 1920 and remained in that post until 1929. In 1925 Ellwood P. Reeve became principal of the Windsor School in Cincinnati, a school with an enrollment of 800 pupils and also accepted the principalship of the Windsor Vacation School with an enrollment of 400 children. During this period the Guilford Night School enrollment totaled 1400 students, a composite total of 2600 pupils under Mr. Reeve's guidance. This trust in the administrative ability of Ellwood P. Reeve made him an outstanding candidate for the superintendency of the Wyoming Public Schools.

During Mr. Reeve's tenure at Wyoming, the band and orchestra were organized and the athletic field was put into playing condition.

Zura M. Walter. Z. M. Walter, the fourth man to be Superintendent of the Wyoming Public Schools, was born in Padua, Ohio, and attended Washington Township High School in Mercer County, Ohio. After spending his first two years at Miami University, Mr. Walter transferred to The Ohio State University, where he completed his work for both a Bachelor of Science degree and a Master of Arts degree in Education. While attending The Ohio State University, Mr. Walter was affiliated with Phi Delta Kappa and Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

In World War I, Z. M. Walter served with the Chemical Warfare Department.
Figure 8. Ellwood P. Reeve
Following this period of service Mr. Walter spent seven years as science teacher and assistant principal at Grandview Heights High School, in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Walter then received the appointment as Superintendent of Schools of Hillsboro, Ohio, a post which he held for five years.

In 1932 Mr. Z. M. Walter came to Wyoming and remained there as superintendent until his unfortunate death in 1952.

Mr. Walter became known throughout Ohio as a good "school man". Two outstanding achievements of Mr. Walter's administration were the addition of twelve classrooms and a gymnasium to the high school building and a survey conducted by the Bureau of Educational Research of The Ohio State University. This survey has been most valuable in guiding the progress of Wyoming Schools.

Mr. Walter was a Mason, a past-president of the Ohio Education Association, past-governor of Ohio in Kiwanis International, and past-president of the Ohio Association of School Administrators.

Harold Bush. Harold Bush, the present Superintendent of the Wyoming Public Schools, was born in Washington Court House, Ohio, and attended elementary and high schools in that city. After graduation from high school, Mr. Bush earned a Bachelor of Science in Education at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio. Following this Mr. Bush received a Master of Arts degree from Columbia University. At present he is engaged in doctoral degree work at the University of Cincin-
Figure 9. Zura M. Walter
Harold Bush taught high school classes at Haviland High School, Paulding County, Ohio, for two years before coming to Wyoming High School in 1940. While a high school teacher at Wyoming, he taught mathematics, science, and coached the varsity track team.

Mr. Bush spent three years service in the United States Navy from 1943 until 1946. In the fall of 1946 he returned to his high school teaching duties in Wyoming.

In 1949 Harold Bush was appointed principal of the elementary schools in Wyoming, and held that position until August, 1952, when he was appointed acting superintendent of schools. In January, 1953, Mr. Bush became full-time superintendent.

Mr. Bush is a member of the Session of the Presbyterian Church of Wyoming, a member of the Y. M. C. A., and Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of W. C. E. T., greater Cincinnati's educational television station.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush have a son and daughter attending the Wyoming Public Schools.

Under Mr. Bush's direction, two new elementary schools and several additions to the high school building have come about to increase the offerings of Wyoming Public Schools.
Figure 10. Harold Bush
### TABLE VIII

**SALARY OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF WYOMING PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

**SINCE 1874 BY FIVE YEAR INTERVALS***

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Salary</th>
<th>School Year</th>
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</tr>
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<td>1918-19</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1923-24</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1913-14</td>
<td>2200.00</td>
<td>1955-56</td>
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Prior to 1923 there were several teachers in the Wyoming High School who were given the title of principal, but it was not until 1923 when the first official principal, Miss Grace Ruth Mittendorf, was named. The correct designation of the early leaders of the Wyoming High School would well be "principal teacher." In fact, the title applied to Mr. C. S. Fay in his first years at Wyoming was principal teacher. However, as he was in charge of the complete school system, the position of principal teacher was given to the ranking teacher in each department. The writer in attempting to trace the past principals of the Wyoming High School has used the present day connotation of the word principal and has set the date of 1923 as the origin for this office in our subject school.

Using 1923 as the official beginning of a principalship in Wyoming High School, it was found that only two persons have held that position during the past thirty-three years. This fact has made it possible for the program of the school to proceed in an uninterrupted fashion. It is not unusual for a smaller high school to have a constant turn-over in administrative personnel, but the salary paid to the principal through the years has been sufficient to retain a capable person. A chronological listing of the salary of the principal of Wyoming High School since 1935 is found in Table IX on page 142.
Grace Ruth Mittendorf. Miss Mittendorf, the first official principal of the Wyoming High School, was appointed to that position by Superintendent Stover in August, 1923. Miss Mittendorf was born in Baltimore, Maryland, but was graduated from Hughes High School in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was granted both a Bachelor of Science degree and a Master of Arts degree from the University of Cincinnati. Miss Mittendorf broadened her mastery of the French language by studying for a period of time at The Sorbonne, in Paris, France.

After teaching two and one-half years in the fifth grade in St. Bernard, Ohio, schools, Miss Mittendorf became teacher of French and Latin in St. Bernard High School for the second semester of her third year in that school system.

In 1915 Miss Mittendorf came to Wyoming High School to teach French on a half-day basis for the next four years. Following these first four years she began teaching French, Spanish, and Freshman English, and became Senior Counsellor on a full-time basis.

Miss Mittendorf continued as principal until 1929 when B. S. Bradbury was appointed to that position.

In 1946 Grace Ruth Mittendorf retired from active teaching in Wyoming High School after thirty-one years of excellent service. She still resides in Wyoming and has a keen interest in school affairs and young people.

Bernard S. Bradbury. Bernard S. Bradbury, the present principal of Wyoming High School, has held that position
Figure 11. Grace Ruth Mittendorf
since 1929. This fact is indeed a tribute to the ability of Mr. Bradbury, or "Brad" as he is so often called.

B. S. Bradbury was born in Murray City, Hocking County, Ohio, and attended elementary and high schools in that community. Following this, Mr. Bradbury received a Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Ohio University, in Athens. "Brad" also attended several summer sessions at Wittenberg College, in Springfield, Ohio. A Master of Arts in Education was earned by Mr. Bradbury from the University of Cincinnati.

Following his graduation from Ohio University, Mr. Bradbury taught five years at Glendale High School, near Cincinnati. While there he taught science and mathematics and coached basketball and baseball. In 1925, Mr. Bradbury moved several miles south to Wyoming High School where he has remained since. Before becoming principal in 1929, "Brad" taught science and mathematics and coached football and baseball at the Wyoming High School. Under Coach Bradbury, Wyoming had its first modern era high school football team.

B. S. Bradbury is a member of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church, past president of the Wyoming-Lockland Kiwanis Club, district coordinator for Principals' Discussion Group, a member of the State Committee of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and a member of the Activities Committee of the N. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury have two grown daughters, both of whom attended Wyoming High School.
Figure 12. Bernard S. Bradbury
<table>
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<tr>
<td>1945-46</td>
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*State Department of Education, Principal's Reports, 1935-56.
CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY

The city of Wyoming, Ohio, has grown steadily from a residential suburb of a few hundred people into the present community of approximately 7000 citizens. Its origins are tied in closely with the desire of the early business and industrial leaders of Cincinnati, Ohio, to maintain a rural estate manner of living in a setting not too far removed from their places of business. The original intention of making Wyoming a residential suburb exclusively has been carried on through the years since its incorporation in 1874.

Wyoming, located twelve miles from the heart of Cincinnati, Ohio, was once reached chiefly by rail transportation. The growth of the core city, Cincinnati, and its suburbs, has placed Wyoming adjacent to Cincinnati proper and has made motor transportation possible over many routes into the business section of Cincinnati.

In 1949, Wyoming adopted a Home Rule Charter form of government in advance of the census of 1950 which showed Wyoming to be a city.

The citizens of Wyoming, Ohio, have been drawn together through the years by an invisible triangle consisting of schools, churches, and the Civic Center. These organizations have supplied the basic needs of education, spiritual growth, socialization, and culture.
The citizens of Wyoming have been active in supporting the needs of the schools on every occasion but one since the beginning of education in our subject city.

Schools were established early in the history of the city of Wyoming, Ohio. In fact, as early as 1807 a log school house was serving pupils in this area as a center of learning before Wyoming became a village. This building was staffed by one teacher until 1842 when a new two room brick building was erected near the present Wyoming Avenue building.

This second building received additions just prior to the Civil War and remained the school for Wyoming until 1880. At this time an eight room elementary building costing $20,000.00 was completed just south of the present Wyoming Avenue building.

In 1889 a separate high school building was erected north west of the present building on the same lot. This structure, which cost $18,000.00, served as the Wyoming High School until 1928 when the front section of the present combination elementary-high school building was dedicated. This edifice cost $400,000.00 and contained fifteen rooms and a combination auditorium and gymnasium.

The fourth, and current, building to serve the students of Wyoming, Ohio, was considered the very latest in construction as well as equipment in 1928. Much thought and effort went into the completion of this building and it has served the community well. However growth of the city has
placed the one-time superior building into a role much less fitting to the present needs of the student body of the Wyoming High School.

In 1937 a gymnasium and twelve classrooms were added to the building. These additions enabled the school to offer a much wider range of activities and special subjects to the students. These additions were made possible in part by Public Works Administration aid in the amount of $133,000.00. The village raised a total of $165,000.00 to add to the previous amount to finance the completed structure at a cost of $298,000.00.

An athletic field was purchased in 1940 and a field house built in 1942. Permanent concrete bleachers were erected in 1954 to seat spectators at football games.

The latest additions to the Wyoming Avenue building include an auxiliary gymnasium, a band room, and an enlarged and relocated library. These worthwhile improvements were financed by a bond issue of $135,000.00 and are expected to be ready for use in September, 1956.

In 1885, the Wyoming High School graduated its first class of five members. Only two of these young folks were living in Wyoming at this time. Two of these original graduates were residents of Hartwell, a section of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the fifth graduate was a resident of Lockland, Ohio. Since that time other parents in neighboring areas have paid tuition to the Wyoming Public Schools in order that
their children might receive the benefits of the college preparatory work offered by our subject school.

The curriculum offered by the Wyoming High School in 1885 was academic with the exceptions of senior mathematics and bookkeeping.

The greatest outside influence upon the curriculum of the Wyoming High School was the granting of certificate rights from the University of Michigan, Cornell University, Wellesley College, and Smith College just prior to the turn of the century. These rights enabled the graduates of the Wyoming High School to matriculate in institutions of higher learning before the origin of the College Entrance Board Examinations in 1901. These matriculations were also prior to the recommendations of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in regard to admittance to colleges and universities in 1900.

Three courses of study were offered in 1910, but all tended to be college preparatory and heavily steeped in languages. Although additions and a few changes have been made since this time, on the whole, the preparation that students have received at the Wyoming High School has tended to be directed toward admittance to college and university.

The special subjects have been enlarged and increased since 1935 to a great extent. German has been replaced by Spanish in the language area, but other than this most of the curricular change has been in the fields of music, arts and
industries, home economics, commerce, public speaking, and athletics.

In 1948 two very important additions to the program of the Wyoming High School appeared. These new features were a summer recreation program and a series of adult evening classes sponsored jointly with the city officials and the Parent-Teacher Association.

A school survey conducted in 1946 and 1947 by members of the Bureau of Educational Research of The Ohio State University has been of great value in shaping the course of the Wyoming High School since that time. A curricular study group composed of faculty members was organized in 1955 to recommend possible changes in the curriculum of the school to prepare better the students who would not avail themselves of advanced education.

The Wyoming school district became a single school district in 1873 after having been a township sub-district previous to that date. The district remained under Hamilton County control until 1926 when the Wyoming Board of Education was granted a charter as an exempted village school district. In 1951, the population had increased to the point that Wyoming became a city and was classified as such by the state of Ohio.

Since 1874 only five men have served as superintendent of the Wyoming Public Schools. The salary of this position has increased from $700.00 to a figure of $8400.00.
Two persons have held the official title of principal of the Wyoming High School since 1923. The present principal has held that position since 1929 and has seen his school grow in population almost fourfold. The salary of this post has risen from $2850.00 to the present rate of $7500.00.

The discontinued extra-curricular activities offered by the Wyoming High School outnumber the present organizations. However, the activities of today have a much greater degree of popularity and together with the community activities available for the youth of Wyoming offer a wide variety of interests.

The music program of the Wyoming High School has been expanded considerably during the past seven years. Unique opportunities are also offered in the fields of girls' athletics and forensics where student results have been exceptional.

Varsity athletics have been a popular activity although they have never been considered by the school and the community to be the prime function of education. This has tended to place athletics on an equal basis with other educational aspects of the school. Many trophies have been won by all sports and state championships have been won by the track and tennis teams. The coaching turnover has been relatively light and the parent participation has been most commendable.

The Parent-Teacher Association has been an active organ-
ization working always with the school officials for the betterment of the schools of Wyoming, Ohio, and the consequent benefits for the students.
BIBLIOGRAPHY
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources


An excellent treatment of the history of Wyoming, Ohio, with some reference to school history. Very useful in the completion of this study.


Contains valuable references not only in fundamental legislation, but also regarding standards of high schools and certification of teachers.


Provided a word picture of Wyoming, Ohio, in its early days.


Provided an insight into the total and kinds of population in the Cincinnati area in 1841.


These student newspapers were used to obtain detailed accounts of happenings in the Wyoming High School since 1923.


This history was used as a source of historical background for the village of Wyoming, Ohio.

This comprehensive survey conducted by the staff members of the Bureau of Educational Research, The Ohio State University, has been a source of many of the improvements undertaken by the Wyoming High School.


Contains a brief account of the early days of Wyoming, Ohio.


These reports contain much valuable information pertaining to the accomplishments of the city of Wyoming, Ohio.


These writings were of great value to the writer in compiling the material for the development of the Wyoming High School.


This book contains a short article describing Wyoming, Ohio, during the 1870's.


This weekly newspaper which serves the Millcreek Valley area of Cincinnati, Ohio, is the basic area paper for the residents of Wyoming, Ohio. Articles pertaining to the Wyoming High School were available in this paper as early as 1885.


These records of the actions of the Wyoming Board of Education were the best single source of material for the history of the development of the Wyoming High School.

Principal's Reports. State Department of Education, Columbus, Ohio, 1935-1956.

These records provided valuable information regarding faculty and salaries during the period from 1935 to 1956.

These yearbooks were the main source of information pertaining to the development of the extra-curricular activities of the Wyoming High School since 1923. One issue appeared before 1923, but it did not possess a name other than the annual.


This excellent historical treatment of the immediate area adjacent to Wyoming, Ohio, was the greatest single source of information pertaining to early Wyoming, Ohio.

Secondary Sources


Provided information pertaining to graduates of the Wyoming High School from 1885 to 1906.


A detailed analysis of thesis writing that proved of great value in the preparation of this thesis.

Cincinnati Enquirer. Cincinnati, Ohio.

This daily newspaper was used as a spot check on specific happenings in the history of Wyoming, Ohio, and the Wyoming High School.

Cincinnati Times-Star. Cincinnati, Ohio.

This daily newspaper was used in the same manner as the previous bibliographical entry.


An excellent presentation of the problems and processes of educational research.

Goss, Charles S. Cincinnati, the Queen City. Cincinnati:

Contains a short reference to the village of Wyoming, Ohio, prior to 1912.


This book was helpful in the study of the rise of the entire state system of education.


These yearly studies provided the data for the cost-per-pupil expenditures in the Wyoming High School.


This was the source of background material in the areas of development, organization, and legislation in the United States.


Contains a short description of early Wyoming, Ohio.


Provided material pertaining to Ohio school legislation regarding the rise of the public schools.


This book was used to obtain information pertaining to the history of Wyoming, Ohio.

Vincent, John M. Historical Research. New York: Peter Smith, 1929.

This book gave insight into the methods used in historical research.

Wyoming Carnival and Circus Program. Wyoming, Ohio, January
12, 1906.

Furnished information regarding some of the civic improvements in early Wyoming, Ohio.


Contains a short historical article pertaining to Wyoming, Ohio.
Because of the inability to distinguish between elementary and secondary teachers, the entire list of teachers of all the classes in Wyoming Public Schools was given for the period between 1880 and 1902.

1880-81  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         E. N. Fay  C. W. Hauser  Kate Kauffman  
         Margaret Morris  H. C. Rychen

1881-82  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         A. E. Crow  C. W. Hauser  Kate Kauffman  
         Margaret Morris  H. C. Rychen

1882-83  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         S. B. Armstrong  A. E. Crow  Margaret Morris  
         Kate Kauffman (Half-year)  Mary Stuntz

1883-84  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         M. Cassady  T. J. Howe  Mary J. Kennedy  
         Margaret Morris  Mary Stuntz

1884-85  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         L. W. Coy  T. J. Howe  Margaret Morris  
         M. Phillips  Mary Stuntz  M. Tuite (Half-year)

1885-86  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         L. B. Howard  Margaret Morris  Alice Paddack  
         E. M. Sawyer  Mary Stuntz

1886-87  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         Ida M. Frintz  Catherine Gould  L. B. Howard  
         Margaret Morris  Alice Paddack  E. M. Sawyer

1887-88  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         Ida M. Frintz  E. V. Gardiner  Catherine Gould  
         L. B. Howard  Margaret Morris  Alice Paddack  
         E. M. Sawyer

1888-89  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         Edith M. Converse  Ida M. Frintz  Catherine Gould  
         Margaret Morris  Alice Paddack  E. M. Sawyer

1889-90  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
         Edith Converse  H. F. Fox  Catherine Gould  
         Florence Kennedy  Mary J. Kennedy  Sarah E. Lewis  
         Sophia Morgenthaler  Margaret Morris  Alice Paddack
E. M. Sawyer

1890-91  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Mary J. Kennedy  Sophia Morganthaler  Kate Becker
Florence Kennedy  Laura Avey  Maude R. Cone
Catherine Gould  Nellie Powers  Mary Ransom

1891-92  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Laura Avey  Kate Becker  Maude R. Cone
Catherine Gould  Mary J. Kennedy  Florence Kennedy
Helen Lemert  Alice Paddack  Nellie Powers

1892-93  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Kate Becker (Half-year)  Maude Cone
Elizabeth Dennison (Half-year)  Catherine Gould
M. J. Kennedy  Helen Lemert  Alice Paddack
Nellie Powers  Beatrice Spooner

1893-94  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Maude Cone  Elizabeth Dennison  Catherine Gould
Mary J. Kennedy  Carrie Minderman  Alice Paddack
Nellie Powers  Beatrice Spooner

1894-95  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Maude Cone  Elizabeth Dennison  Catherine Gould
Mary J. Kennedy  Alice Paddack  Nellie Powers
O. R. Sater  Beatrice Spooner

1895-96  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Elizabeth Dennison  Catherine Gould  Lucy Lambdin
Alice Paddack  Nellie Powers  Carrie Rush
Olive Rush  Beatrice Spooner

1896-97  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Maude Cone  Elizabeth Dennison  Catherine Gould
Bessie Hill  Lucy Lambdin  Alice Paddack
Olive Rush  Beatrice Spooner

1897-98  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Maude Cone  Elizabeth Dennison  Catherine Gould
Elizabeth Hill  Lucy Lambdin  Alice Paddack
Olive Rush  Beatrice Spooner

1898-99  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Mantis E. Bloom  Maude Cone  Catherine Gould
Elizabeth Hill  Lucy Lambdin  Alice Paddack
Olive Rush  Beatrice Spooner

1899-00  C. S. Fay, Superintendent
Maude Cone  Catherine Gould  Elizabeth Hill
Lucy Lambdin  Genevieve R. McLeod  Alice Paddack
Olive Rush  Beatrice Spooner
1900-01  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Maude Cone    Catherine Gould    Elizabeth Hill  
Sarah F. Lewis    Genevieve R. McLeod    Alice Paddock  
Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    Olive Rush  
Beatrice Spooner    Julia Theobald

1901-02  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Maude Cone    A. J. Gautvoost    Catherine Gould  
Elizabeth Hill    Cora March    Alice Paddock  
Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    Olive Rush  
Beatrice Spooner    Julia Theobald

1902-03  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Matilda Rabenstein    Evelyn Frichead

1903-04  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein

1904-05  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein

1905-06  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein

1906-07  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    John M. Schick

1907-08  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    John M. Schick

1908-09  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    John M. Schick

1909-10  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    William J. Schick

1910-11  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Frank B. Dilley    Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    William J. Schick

1911-12  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Frank B. Dilley    Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    William J. Schick

1912-13  C. S. Fay, Superintendent  
Cora March    Evelyn Frichead    Matilda Rabenstein    William J. Schick
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>1913-14</td>
<td>C. S. Fay, Superintendent</td>
<td>Cora March Evelyn Prichard</td>
<td>Matilda Rabenstein</td>
<td>William J. Schick</td>
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<td>1914-15</td>
<td>C. S. Fay, Superintendent</td>
<td>Cora March Evelyn Prichard</td>
<td>Matilda Rabenstein</td>
<td>William J. Schick</td>
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<td>1915-16</td>
<td>C. S. Fay, Superintendent</td>
<td>Cora March Marion Howard</td>
<td>Evelyn Prichard</td>
<td>Grace Ruth Mittendorf</td>
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<td>1916-17</td>
<td>C. S. Fay, Superintendent</td>
<td>G. Floyd Cooper Marion Howard</td>
<td>Grace Ruth Mittendorf</td>
<td>Evelyn Prichard</td>
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1924-25  James D. Stover, Superintendent
         Grace Ruth Mittendorf, Principal
         Alvin King Edward Moldenhauer Laura Risley
         Gilbert Shaver Juanita Wolfe Allan Zook

1925-26  James D. Stover, Superintendent
         Grace Ruth Mittendorf, Principal
         Bernard S. Bradbury Edward Moldenhauer
         Doris Z. Nazor Laura Risley Gilbert Shaver
         Juanita Wolfe

1926-27  James D. Stover, Superintendent
         Grace Ruth Mittendorf, Principal
         Bernard S. Bradbury Minnie F. Evans
         Edward Moldenhauer Dorotha E. Nash Laura Risley
         Gilbert Shaver Carl A. H. Stridsberg

1927-28  James D. Stover, Superintendent
         Grace Ruth Mittendorf, Principal
         Bernard S. Bradbury Minnie F. Evans
         Edward Moldenhauer Dorotha E. Nash Laura Risley
         Gilbert Shaver

1928-29  James D. Stover, Superintendent
         Grace Ruth Mittendorf, Principal
         William A. Baker Bernard S. Bradbury
         Dorotha N. Kautz J. V. Naugle Edward Moldenhauer
         Laura Risley L. Harwood Smith Christian Ulrich
         F. Van Wormer Walsh

1929-30  Ellwood P. Reeve, Superintendent
         Grace Ruth Mittendorf, Principal
         William A. Baker Bernard S. Bradbury
         Edward Moldenhauer Dorotha N. Kautz J. V. Naugle
         Laura Risley L. Harwood Smith Lewis P. Snyder
         Christian Ulrich F. Van Wormer Walsh

1930-31  Ellwood P. Reeve, Superintendent
         Grace Ruth Mittendorf, Principal
         William A. Baker Earl W. Behrman Rose Bowman
         Bernard S. Bradbury Joseph A. Justin
         Edward Moldenhauer J. V. Naugle Laura Risley
         L. Harwood Smith Lewis P. Snyder Wilma Strawn

1931-32  Ellwood P. Reeve, Superintendent
         Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
         William A. Baker Alyse V. Evans Joseph A. Justin
         Grace Ruth Mittendorf Edward Moldenhauer
         J. V. Naugle Laura Risley L. Harwood Smith
         Lewis P. Snyder Wilma Strawn
1932-33  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
          Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
          William A. Baker  Alyse Evans  Grace Ruth Mittendorf
          Edward Moldenhauer  J. V. Naugle  Else L. Press
          Floyd Prince  Laura Risley  Helen Roberts
          Samuel Selby  Lewis P. Snyder  Mary I. Struber

1933-34  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
          Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
          William A. Baker  Alyse V. Evans
          Lilian A. Kirschner  Grace Ruth Mittendorf
          Edward Moldenhauer  Mary A. Murray  J. V. Naugle
          Else L. Press  Laura Risley  Samuel Selby
          Lewis P. Snyder

1934-35  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
          Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
          William A. Baker  Alyse Evans  Grace Ruth Mittendorf
          Edward Moldenhauer  Mary A. Murray  J. V. Naugle
          Else L. Press  Harold Rice  Laura Risley
          Samuel Selby  Lewis P. Snyder  Elizabeth Williams

1935-36  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
          Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
          Alyse Evans  Annabelle Hartle  Mary Alice Kern
          Grace Ruth Mittendorf  Edward Moldenhauer
          J. V. Naugle  Else L. Press  Harold Rice
          A. Wesley Roehm  Samuel Selby  Lewis P. Snyder
          Elizabeth Williams

1936-37  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
          Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
          Virginia Ebert  Norma Ely  Annabelle Hartle
          John B. Holden  Grace Ruth Mittendorf
          Edward Moldenhauer  J. V. Naugle  Else L. Press
          Harold Rice  Samuel Selby  Evelyn Wilcox
          Elizabeth Williams

1937-38  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
          Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
          Virginia Ebert  Alfred Gross  Annabelle Hartle
          John B. Holden  Grace Ruth Mittendorf  Garnet Nagle
          J. V. Naugle  Else L. Press  Harold Rice
          Samuel Selby  Evelyn Wilcox  Elizabeth Williams

1938-39  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
          Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
          Ferol Betz  George R. Easterling  Virginia Ebert
          Alfred Gross  Garnet Nagle  Annabelle Hartle
          John B. Holden  Grace Ruth Mittendorf  J. V. Naugle
          Harold Rice  Samuel Selby  Evelyn Wilcox
Elizabeth Williams

1939-40  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Ferol Betz  George R. Easterling  Howard Foster
Alfred Gross  Annabelle Hartle  William Jurkovic
Portia Miller  Grace Ruth Mittendorf  J. V. Naugle
Glenna Overholt  Harold Rice  Evelyn Wilcox
Irene Wildermuth  Elizabeth Williams

1940-41  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Ferol Betz  Harold Bush  Howard Cromwell
Alfred Gross  Annabelle Hartle  William Jurkovic
Kathryn Kumler  Portia Miller  Grace Ruth Mittendorf
J. V. Naugle  Glenna Overholt  Harold Rice
Doris Stansbury  Irene Wildermuth
Elizabeth Williams

1941-42  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Mabel Apel  Ferol Betz  Harold Bush  Mary Lou Culp
Howard Cromwell  Alfred Gross  Annabelle Hartle
William Jurkovic  Kathryn Kumler
Grace Ruth Mittendorf  J. V. Naugle  Glenna Overholt
Harold Rice  Doris Stansbury  Irene Wildermuth
Elizabeth Williams

1942-43  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Mabel Apel  Ferol Betz  Harold Bush  Howard Cromwell
Treva Cromwell  Mary Lou Culp  Alfred Gross
Annabelle Hartle  William Hoover  Kathryn Kumler
Albert Letzler  Grace Ruth Mittendorf  J. V. Naugle
Glenna Overholt  Harold Rice  Doris Stansbury
Irene Wildermuth  Elizabeth Williams

1943-44  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Mabel Apel  Howard Cromwell  Mary Lou Culp
Howard Grimes  Annabelle Hartle  Albert Letzler
Grace Ruth Mittendorf  J. V. Naugle  Glenna Overholt
Jean Porter  Virginia Roessner  Doris Stansbury
Clifton J. Warren  Irene Wildermuth
Elizabeth Williams

1944-45  Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Mabel Apel  Howard Cromwell  Mary Lou Culp
Gilbert Curtis  Howard Grimes  Annabelle Hartle
Homer A. Kuenzle  Grace Ruth Mittendorf
J. V. Naugle Glenna Overholt Virginia Roessner
Margaret Scully Clifton J. Warren
Irene Wildermuth Elizabeth Williams

1945-46
Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Mabel Apel Ferol Betz Mary Barr
Verna Bartels (Part-time) Mary Lou Culp
Delmar Fread Howard Grimes Robert C. Howe
Annabelle Hartle Homer A. Kuenzle Eleanor Lazenby
Alfred Letzler Stephen Madaras
Grace Ruth Mittendorf Clara J. Morris J. V. Naugle
Glenna Overholt Doris Stansbury Irene Wildermuth
Elizabeth Williams

1946-47
Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Ferol Betz Lurene Brown Mary Katherine Brown
Harold Bush Mary Lou Culp Helen Dickhoner
Delmar Fread Howard Grimes Homer Kuenzle
Eleanor Lazenby Alfred Letzler Stephen Madaras
Genevieve Mallow Ruth Miller Josephine Morris
J. V. Naugle Glenna Overholt Doris Stansbury
Florence Wellman Elizabeth Williams

1947-48
Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Ferol Betz Eloise Brown Harold Bush
Mary Lou Culp Helen Enholm Delmar Fread
Albert Greco Virginia Hoffman William Jurkovic
Eleanor Lazenby Jean Luddy Stephen Madaras
J. V. Naugle Glenna Overholt Jean Pellens
Dorothy Schumacker Ruth Stover Richard Wellman
Elizabeth Williams E. Jane Williamson

1948-49
Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Charles Benner Ferol Betz Harold Bush
Eloise Brown Ann Craven Mary Lou Culp
Elizabeth DePuy Delmar Fread William Jurkovic
J. V. Naugle Glenna Overholt Jean Pellens
Louis B. Ruley Kenneth Sheppard Richard Wellman
Elizabeth Williams E. Jane Williamson

1949-50
Zura M. Walter, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Charles Benner Ferol Betz Harold Bush Ann Craven
Mary Lou Culp Harriet Ilse William Jurkovic
J. V. Naugle Glenna Overholt Jean Pellens
Louis B. Ruley Catherine Sewell Kenneth Sheppard
Ralph Sleight George Virgin Richard Wellman
Elizabeth Williams E. Jane Williamson
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<th>Year</th>
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Elizabeth Williams  E. Jane Williamson

1955-56
Harold Bush, Superintendent
Bernard S. Bradbury, Principal
Charles Benner  James Cryder  Mary Lou Culp
Marilyn Dearing  Robert Dickey  Marvin Gray
Lenore Hoffmann  Alfred Kress  Aileen Lucas
Virginia McAfee  David McNeil  Janet Munro
J. V. Naugle  Glenna Overholt  Harold Paul
Wilbur Rose  Joseph Samuels  Dora Wade
Robert Wagner  Walter Warner  Richard Wellman
Elizabeth Williams  E. Jane Williamson
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          J. H. Thornton

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          R. H. Andrews  G. N. Friend  J. H. Pendery
          J. H. Thornton

1882-83  J. F. Jewett, President
          C. A. Ault  G. N. Friend  J. H. Pendery
          J. I. Taylor

1883-84  J. F. Jewett, President
          C. A. Ault  G. N. Friend  E. A. Townley
          J. I. Taylor

1884-85  J. I. Taylor, President
          C. A. Ault  G. A. Carnahan  G. N. Friend
          E. A. Townley

1885-86  E. A. Townley, President
          C. A. Ault  G. A. Carnahan  G. N. Friend
          J. I. Taylor

1886-87  G. N. Friend, President
          C. A. Ault  G. A. Carnahan  J. I. Taylor
          E. A. Townley

1887-88  F. C. Ampt, President
          J. I. Taylor  G. A. Carnahan  C. A. Ault
          E. A. Townley

1888-89  F. C. Ampt, President
          G. A. Carnahan  J. I. Taylor  E. A. Townley
          Edgar Stark

1889-90  J. I. Taylor, President
          F. C. Ampt  M. J. Blair  G. A. Carnahan
          Edgar Stark

1890-91  J. I. Taylor, President
          F. C. Ampt  G. A. Carnahan  M. J. Blair
          Edgar Stark

1891-92  A. W. McLeod, President
          F. C. Ampt  J. M. Blair  G. A. Carnahan
          S. W. Weidler
1892-93  A. W. McLeod, President
         F. C. Ampt  G. A. Carnahan  Edwards Ritchie
         S. W. Weidler

1893-94  A. W. McLeod, President
         G. A. Carnahan  Edwards Ritchie  A. H. Walton
         S. W. Weidler

1894-95  C. G. Waldo, President
         G. A. Carnahan  Edwards Ritchie  A. H. Walton
         S. Whinery

1895-96  S. Whinery, President
         F. C. Ampt  A. W. McLeod  C. G. Waldo
         A. H. Walton

1896-97  S. Whinery, President
         F. C. Ampt  A. W. McLeod  C. G. Waldo
         A. H. Walton

1897-98  A. W. McLeod, President
         F. C. Ampt  W. H. McCurdy  E. H. Pritchard
         A. H. Walton

1898-99  A. W. McLeod, President
         W. H. McCurdy  E. H. Pritchard  C. G. Waldo
         A. H. Walton

1899-00  A. W. McLeod, President
         W. H. McCurdy  E. H. Pritchard  C. G. Waldo
         A. H. Walton

1900-01  C. G. Waldo, President
         Howard Barney  A. W. McLeod  E. H. Pritchard
         A. H. Walton

1901-02  Howard Barney, President
         Alfred Oskamp  E. H. Pritchard  A. H. Walton
         E. P. Whallon

1902-03  E. P. Whallon, President
         Howard Barney  Alfred Oskamp  E. H. Pritchard
         A. H. Walton

1903-04  E. P. Whallon, President
         A. W. McLeod  Alfred Oskamp  E. H. Pritchard
         A. H. Walton

1904-05  E. P. Whallon, President
         A. W. McLeod  Alfred Oskamp  E. H. Pritchard
         A. H. Walton
1905-06  E. P. Whallon, President
         Alfred Oskamp  E. H. Pritchard  J. I. Taylor
         A. H. Walton

1906-07  E. P. Whallon, President
         Alfred Oskamp  E. H. Pritchard  J. I. Taylor
         A. H. Walton

1907-08  E. P. Whallon, President
         Alfred Oskamp  E. H. Pritchard  J. I. Taylor
         A. H. Walton

1908-09  E. P. Whallon, President
         A. W. Ault  J. B. King  Boyden  Kinsey
         Alfred Oskamp

1909-10  E. P. Whallon, President
         A. W. Ault  J. B. King  Boyden  Kinsey
         Alfred Oskamp

1910-11  A. W. Ault, President
         J. B. King  Boyden  Kinsey  Daniel Laurence
         Melville Ritchie

1911-12  A. W. Ault, President
         J. B. King  Boyden  Kinsey  Daniel Laurence
         Melville Ritchie

1912-13  A. W. Ault, President
         H. R. Alcorn  Daniel Laurence  Melville Ritchie
         Stanley M. Withrow

1913-14  A. W. Ault, President
         H. R. Alcorn  H. W. Cordes  Melville Ritchie
         Stanley M. Withrow

1914-15  A. W. Ault, President
         H. R. Alcorn  H. W. Cordes  Melville Ritchie
         Stanley M. Withrow

1915-16  A. W. Ault, President
         H. R. Alcorn  H. W. Cordes  Melville Ritchie
         Stanley M. Withrow

1916-17  A. W. Ault, President
         H. W. Cordes  G. A. Cowing  Mrs. Eva M. Graff
         W. H. Scobie

1917-18  Lewis M. Webb, President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  W. H. Scobie  H. H. Stonebarger
         Ernst Twitchell
1918-19  H. H. Stonebarger, President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  W. H. Scobie  Ernst Twitchell
         Lewis Webb

1919-20  H. H. Stonebarger, President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  W. H. Scobie  Ernst Twitchell
         Lewis Webb

1920-21  H. H. Stonebarger, President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  W. H. Scobie  Ernst Twitchell
         Lewis Webb

1921-22  W. H. Scobie, President
         LeRoy Brooks, Jr.  Mrs. Eva M. Graff
         Mrs. Boyden Kinsey  H. H. Stonebarger

1922-23  LeRoy Brooks, Jr., President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  Mrs. Boyden Kinsey  W. H. Scobie
         H. H. Stonebarger

1923-24  LeRoy Brooks, Jr., President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  Mrs. Boyden Kinsey  W. H. Scobie
         H. H. Stonebarger

1924-25  LeRoy Brooks, Jr., President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  Mrs. Boyden Kinsey  W. H. Scobie

1925-26  H. H. Stonebarger, President
         LeRoy Brooks, Jr.  Mrs. Eva M. Graff
         Henry B. Street  Edgar F. Van Buskirk

1926-27  H. H. Stonebarger, President
         LeRoy Brooks, Jr.  Mrs. Eva M. Graff
         Henry B. Street  Henry Steiner

1927-28  H. H. Stonebarger, President
         LeRoy Brooks, Jr.  Mrs. Eva M. Graff
         Henry B. Street

1928-29  LeRoy Brooks, Jr., President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  Andrew C. Klemm
         Henry Steiner  Henry B. Street

1929-30  LeRoy Brooks, Jr., President
         Mrs. Eva M. Graff  Andrew C. Klemm
         Henry Steiner  Henry B. Street

1930-31  Andrew C. Klemm, President
         LeRoy Brooks, Jr.  Mrs. Eva M. Graff
         Henry Steiner  Henry B. Street
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<th>Secretary</th>
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<tr>
<td>1931-32</td>
<td>Andrew C. Klemm</td>
<td>LeRoy Brooks, Jr.</td>
<td>Mrs. Eva M. Graff</td>
<td>Henry Steiner</td>
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<td>Henry B. Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932-33</td>
<td>Andrew C. Klemm</td>
<td>Mrs. Eva M. Graff</td>
<td>Andrew C. Klemm</td>
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<td>Henry B. Street</td>
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<td>1933-34</td>
<td>Lowe H. Wiggers</td>
<td>Mrs. Eva M. Graff</td>
<td>Andrew C. Klemm</td>
<td>Henry B. Street</td>
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<td>1934-35</td>
<td>Lowe H. Wiggers</td>
<td>Mrs. Eva M. Graff</td>
<td>Andrew C. Klemm</td>
<td>Henry B. Street</td>
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<td>1935-36</td>
<td>Andrew C. Klemm</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Richardson</td>
<td>Henry B. Street</td>
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<td>Lowe H. Wiggers</td>
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<td>1936-37</td>
<td>Andrew C. Klemm</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Richardson</td>
<td>Gilbert Shaver</td>
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<td>Clarkson C. Taylor</td>
<td>Lowe H. Wiggers</td>
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<td>1937-38</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Richardson</td>
<td>Gilbert Shaver</td>
<td>Clarkson C. Taylor</td>
<td>Lowe H. Wiggers</td>
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<td>George Woodward, Jr.</td>
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<td>1938-39</td>
<td>Lowe H. Wiggers</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Richardson</td>
<td>Gilbert Shaver</td>
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<td>Clarkson C. Taylor</td>
<td>George S. Woodward, Jr.</td>
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<td>1939-40</td>
<td>Lynn Revenaugh</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Richardson</td>
<td>Gilbert Shaver</td>
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<td>Lowe H. Wiggers</td>
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<td>1940-41</td>
<td>Nixon Lutz</td>
<td>Lynn Revenaugh</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Richardson</td>
<td>Gilbert Shaver</td>
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<td>George S. Woodward, Jr.</td>
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<td>1941-42</td>
<td>Nixon Lutz</td>
<td>Lynn Revenaugh</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Richardson</td>
<td>Gilbert Shaver</td>
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<td>George S. Woodward, Jr.</td>
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<td>1942-43</td>
<td>Lynn Revenaugh</td>
<td>Nixon Lutz</td>
<td>Mrs. Ann Richardson</td>
<td>Gilbert Shaver</td>
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<td>George S. Woodward, Jr.</td>
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<td>1943-44</td>
<td>Lynn Revenaugh</td>
<td>Nixon Lutz</td>
<td>Amy Saunders</td>
<td>Gilbert Shaver</td>
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<td>George S. Woodward, Jr.</td>
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1944-45 Gilbert Shaver, President
Nixon Lutz  Lynn Revenaugh  Amy Saunders
George S. Woodward, Jr.

1945-46 Gilbert Shaver, President
Lynn Revenaugh  Amy Saunders  James H. Taylor
George S. Woodward, Jr.

1946-47 George S. Woodward, Jr., President
Hugh McDiarmid  Amy Saunders  Gilbert Shaver
James H. Taylor

1947-48 George S. Woodward, Jr., President
E. B. Evans  Hugh McDiarmid  Amy Saunders
James H. Taylor

1948-49 George S. Woodward, Jr., President
E. B. Evans  Hugh McDiarmid  Amy Saunders
James H. Taylor

1949-50 George S. Woodward, Jr., President
E. B. Evans  Hugh McDiarmid  Amy Saunders
James H. Taylor

1950-51 Amy Saunders, President
Harold Greider  Hugh McDiarmid  John Melville
George S. Woodward, Jr.

1951-52 John Melville, President
Paul Glick  Harold Greider  Amy Saunders
George S. Woodward, Jr.

1952-53 John Melville, President
Paul Glick  Harold Greider  Amy Saunders
George S. Woodward, Jr.

1953-54 John Melville, President
Mrs. Austill Chambers  Richard Collins  Paul Glick
Harold Greider

1954-55 John Melville, President
Mrs. Austill Chambers  Richard Collins  Paul Glick
Harold Greider

1955-56 John Melville, President
Mrs. Austill Chambers  Richard Collins  Paul Glick
Harold Greider
APPENDIX C
1885 Emma Decamp Katherine M. Gould William D. Vaughn Alice Voorhees Jessie Warman

1886 Carrie E. Clark Carrie L. Jewett Maud Morrison Alice E. Tyler Jessie C. Ward Adele Whitelaw Simpson G. Wilson

1887 Edward T. Fishwick Stella B. Kelley Bishop Ransom Melville Ritchie Howard A. Sutton

1888 Wallace Cornell Lida T. Cowing Grace E. Jewett Rhoda S. Maxwell Geroge C. Russell Adella Sullivan Margaret Tippett Wilfred M. Tyler Helen L. Voorhees

1889 George T. Armstrong Joseph A. Burrows Grace Paddock Laura B. Slack Henry C. Taylor Carrie B. Welsh

1890 Welsey K. Hamilton Lucy Lambdin Alice Lyman Alexander Pentlarge Fred Stoddard Florence Stout Judson Warman Annis Withenbury

1891 Nellie G. Bennett Harry O. Cooper Sadie Fortney Louis B. Sawyer Charlotte Stover

1892 Minnie Akers Edward Albert Carolyn Benckenstein George Burrows Stella M. Fortney Clara A. Hubbell Greta Stearns Martha Tippett Emma Wright


1894 Jane Anderson George Ault Herbert Beins Luella Brown Pliny Ferris Anna Hosford Fred Hussey Genevieve McLeod Louise Meyer Minnie Parker Louise Pfaff Margie Schuberth Elizabeth Williams Georgia Yerkes

1895 Walter Adriance Helene Bromwell Josephine Coleman Susan Esse James Ferguson Lura Fortney William Hussey Andrew Lippleman Mabel Miller Rufus Murphy Ida Pugh Susan Ransom Marie Stark Charles Whinery

1896 Elizabeth Benckenstein Royal Cooke Rankin Clark Clara Davis John Froome William James
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>James R. Lovett, Grace Miller, Percival Miller, Mary Pfaff, Jennie DeG. Randall, Louis M. Thayer, Edythe C. Tyler, Walter L. Whallon</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>Nellie Beins, Mary Blair, Mabel Brown, Edward Durr, Sherman Fay, Maud Gallagher, Pearl Goldberg, William S. Gould, Amy Grace Hussey, John J. McQueen, Howard James, Ola McCurdy, Margaret McCleod, Margaret Morris, Edna Slack, Ira G. Stephenson, Nyman Thorton, George B. Weidler, Percival Wilmuth</td>
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<td>1900</td>
<td>Otto Berry, Florence Fahnestock, Edith Fox, Irene Hale, Irene Herron, Florence Metcalfe, Louise Nichols, Ruth Paddack, Marjorie Peale, William H. Sutherland, Alice Thornton</td>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Florence Farrin, Katherine Gould, Mary Harder, Lena McCurdy, Adele Metcalfe, Gertrude Peck, Reba Riggs, Lee Shepard, Roy Slack, Hortense Stewart, Clara Von Phul, Irene Wagner, Willis Waldo</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Helen Blair, Eleanor Gallagher, Nell Gould, Helen Miller, Claire Paddack, Lillian Pendery, John G. Pease, Genevieve Shepard, Helen Stacey, Edith Thornton, Albert K. Whallon</td>
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<td>1903</td>
<td>Walter Berry, Marie Clarke, Ethel Gorman, Lawrence Hegner, Florence Hill, Walter Lippetman, Marion Oskamp, Corrine Peale, Bertha Plummer, Arthur Rodenbeck, Phillip Routzan, Ethel Rowlands, Will Shepard, Daniel Startsman, Jessie Sutherland, Alice Von Phul, Dorothy Woodruff, Adali Woodruff</td>
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<td>1905</td>
<td>George Browne, Charles Hammel, William Shacklett, Helen Von Phul, Howard Waldo</td>
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1906  Ruth W. Blair  Ella Cheesman  Thomas Fox
      Edmund Gorman  Carolyn Healy  Eloise Robinson
      Flora Shepherd  Elizabeth Statham  Alice Wenz

1907  Charles Armstrong  Laura Bailey  Charles Fay
      Edith Hegner  Allen King  Edith Oskamp
      Frederick Search  Rebecca Skinner  Ethel Smith
      James J. Taylor  Ella Warriner  Hannah White

1908  Isabelle Ackerson  Arthur S. Biddle  Ethel Duhme
      Ralph M. Felix  Elizabeth Hyndman  Emily Knight
      Phila Robinson  Arthur F. Schramm  Luella Smith
      Margaret Taylor  Jessie Waldo  Hamilton Wilson

1909  Payson Bradstreet  Donald Cochran  Leah Deepe
      Frances Foster  Nancy Hegner  Theresa King
      Anna Kinney  Helen Oskamp  George Rohan
      Mary Rohan  Anna Romer  Eleanor Scoville
      Bertha Silverglade  Grace Warner

1910  Estelle Ackerson  Helen Fay  Robert Hyndman
      Joseph Jewett, Jr.  Imogene Kinsey  Nellie Moore
      Earl Vinnedge

1911  John Childe, Jr.  Charles Dilley  Ralph Foster
      Lyda Hegner  Rudolph Schneidhorst  Dorothea Scoville
      Gordon Smith  Mary Sutherland  Baxter Webb

1912  Ralph Beckwith  Miles Buxton  Amy Cowing
      Robert Dudley  Genevieve Fay  Margaret Foster
      Lois Hoffman  Elizabeth Hulick  Dorothy Metcalfe
      Marion Pabodie  Jane Raymond  Herbert Ritchie
      Margaret Wood

1913  Clara Ackerson  Elizabeth Alcorn  Burnette Alexander
      Howard Bushing  Lawrence Divine  Judith Dollongs
      Etta Elberg  Nixon Lutz  Helen Moeller
      Stuart Oskamp  Frank F. Taylor  Hall Taylor
      Margaret Tierney

1914  Walter Cordes  Arretha Cornell  Parthena Foster
      Humes Hart  Royal Hart  May Hulick
      Helen King  Laura Moeller  Esa Roan
      Ruth Townley

1915  Martha Anderson  Frank Bampton  Eloise Brown
      Margaret Cordes  Theodore Foster  Anna Knight
      Vincent McCoy  Lucetta Sutherland  Clarkson C. Taylor

1916  Robert W. Anderson  Mabel Blagg  Lucille Buck
      Julia Derrickson  John F. Evans  Ralph Galbreath
Maude Hegner  Haven Jewett  Catherine King
Harold Liddle  Monica McCoy  Mary Roan
Paul D. Smith

1917  Lillian Achor  Arthur Albert  Bromwell Ault
Edythe D. Ault  Wayne Beckwith  Blanche Bonnell
Robert Childe  William Cordes  Grace Divine
John W. Dunn  Walter Jackson  William Kinney
Emily Lewis  Emily Lucky  Jacob Mather
William Mather  Edward Morrison  Lois Paddock
Howard Pendery  Helen Raymond  Walter Schaffer
William Schaffer  Miriam Sigler  Alice Stolz
Alan Sutherland  Walker Wyatt  Helen Zanhiser

1918  Herbert Alcorn  Dorothy Hay  Richard Hill
Eunice Pease  Florence Pendery  Frederick Pentlarge
Elsie Pinney  Donald Schellenbach  Ruth Scobie
Rowland Shepard  Stella Smith  Esther Spreen

1919  LeRoy Albert  Marcella Christophel  Jean Collow
Roland Davis  Herbert Lape  Victor McCoy
John Paddack  Helen Kunker  Harold Stout

1920  Wallace Alexander, Jr.  Lloyd Cavett  Edward Distler
Stanley Dixon  Ruth Eversman  Anna Hopple
William Hopple  George Kinsey  Newton Lewis
Kathryn Mather  Catherine Piersawl  Erma Porter
Mary Ritchie  Oliver Roemler

1921  Margaret Alcorn  Viola Beasley  James Crary
Paul Foulk  Frances Gardner  Helen Knight
Robert Lewis  Mary McCoy  Ruth McMills
Pauline Raymond  Wilma Spangler  Leona Stout

1922  Frances Brausch  Hazel Combs  Helen Cordes
Hope Davis  Augustus Kelley  Dorothy Lape
Howard Lape  Elizabeth Mather  Henry Piersawl
Richard Porter  Marie Schaeffer  Ralph Shelton

1923  Mildred M. Albert  Jean Bashwiner  Theodora Cheeseman
Nancy Cornell  Clara Christophel  Mary Graff
Virginia Hill  Gladys Fetzer  Eliza Flummer
Gwyneth King  Alfred Kinsey  Thomas Lewis
Howard Mackay  Wilbur Mackay  Werner Noonan
Dorothy Miller  Alice Porter  Charlotte Roemler
Mary Ross  Leola Shaw

1924  Henry Bond  Maxine Brownfield  Patricia Childe
Martha Combs  Mabel Hamilton  Elizabeth James
Boyden Kinsey, Jr.  Dorothy Lamont  Genevieve McCoy
John McMills  Ronald Morrison  Jean Noonan
Helen Perrine  Mattie Pullins  Hugh Smith
Warren Vine

1925  Nelson Bond  Myra Bray  Theo Burge
   John Carr  Carol Christophel  Marjorie Dunn
   Curtis Elliot  Helen Gardner  Conan Gibson
   Elizabeth Hibbs  Forest Miller  George Morrison, Jr.
   Samuel Morrison  May Irene Riggle  James Scobie
   Ollie Stone  Essie Spillers  Errostine Walker

1926  Edith Elliott  Otis Eversman  Betty Frick
   Milton Graff, Jr.  Alice Hagerman  Charles Maull, Jr.
   Jack Murphy  Harold Peck  Mary Porter
   Burton Scheilenbach  Mary E. Stonebarger
   Elizabeth Weis

1927  Richard Allgire, Jr.  Marion Bond  Lucille Coffing
   Emily Cooper  Annette Easton  George Kern
   Robert Klemm  Charles Lewis  Logan Mather
   Susan Moore  Harry Pendery  Alice Scobie
   Kathryn Stonebarger  Glenn Swift  Emmett Utter

1928  Lida Coffing  Eugene Fichter  Helen Harvey
   Elizabeth Kinsey  Martha Maham  John Mather
   Nils Moore  Robert Regus  Edward Sanders
   John Schroth, Jr.  Adele Stearns  Elwood Hunt
   Roberta Raymond  Dorothy Stout  Hardy Pahner
   Robert Sulzer  Mary Veazey

1929  Willa Alford  Doris Bond  Napoleon Brownfield
   William Brownfield  William Cooke  Marjorie Dewey
   Agnes Elliott  Laura Eversman  Paul Feldkamp
   John Friend, Jr.  Karsten Hansen  Thelma Hansen
   Louise Hayner  Imogene Ignatius  Margaret Kern
   Gladys McEman  Royal Martin, Jr.  Ruth Miller
   May Moore  Frances Morris  Clarence Porter
   Helen Prichard  Grace Sebohm  Crosby Smith
   Zora Williams

1930  Jane Akin  Eugene Boggs  Charles Buss
   Donald Dewey  William Frick  Edward Hayner
   Mary Hegner  Annetta Hoff  Charles Kabbes
   Carl Kern, Jr.  Joseph Maull  Harry Piersaw
   Eddie Porter  Cleo Pullins  William Regus
   Florence Richards  Harry Rink  Allen Sulzer
   Elsie Whitcher  Willard Wilson  Clement Zonka

1931  Juanita Beckwith  Regina Boehme  Ernest Bond
   John Cooper  John Costello  George Eversman
   Margaret Fritts  Alberta Gardner  Elsie Graff
   Villads Hansen  Wilbur Harting  Grayle Howlett, Jr.
   Margaret Johnston  Charles Maish  Jane Martin
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>Nancy Merrill, Marjorie McKee, Helen Neal, John Peck, Donald Reams, Ruth Sears, Juliet Schellenbach, John Ulrich, Marjorie Warner</td>
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<td>1935</td>
<td>William Allen, Mary Bauer, Frederick Breuleux, John Busemeyer, Charles Butterfield, Estel Clark, Jane Cooper, Frederick Diebel, Henry Elliott, George Floyd, John Fox, Jr., Marjorie Gorman, Warner Goshorn, Philip Johnston, Jr., Adelaide Kern, Alfred Mason, Mary Neuhardt, Margery Noonan, Leo Reuscher, Jr., Sara Robinson, Virginia Robinson, Jean Sanders, Charles Schwarm, III, Jane Steiner</td>
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<td>1936</td>
<td>Elizabeth Akin, Blanche Astler, Christine Coith, Emily Cordes, Myrtle Fox, Beatrice Francis, Sadie Francis, Elizabeth Graham, Ida Hubbard, Dorothy Isekei, Cora Johnson, Cora J. Johnston, Jane Klemm, Virginia Leininger, Faye Longino, Virginia Martindale, Betty Mathis, Dorothy McCall, Anna McClure, Muriel McManus, Wanda Miller, Anna Myers, Audrey Revenaugh, Mary Schroth, Hugh Blackwell, Chester Brennan, Jr., Russell Day</td>
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Alston Dean Robert DeTurk Arthur Elliott
William Ellis Richard Flower Paul Forsyth
Roland Hansen Denver McKee Frederick Merrell, Jr.
Eric Stockton, Jr. Fordyce Sutherland Henry Tekulve
Procter Thomson Miles Wachendorf Edward Whitcher, Jr.

1937
Delores Armstrong Frederick Becker Victor Bellamy
Reid Blocher Oliver Brackman, Jr. Juliette Brigode
Richard Burbank Robert Castetter Marion Clay
Donald Cornelison Robert Duncan Paul Erlandson
Allan Feldkamp Robert Flower Forman Friend
Phyllis Galloway Elizabeth Gerdes Louise Johnston
Roy Johnson, Jr. Frances Jones Charles Morris
James Morris, Jr. LeCompte Mullins Jean Porter
Jay Raymond Carl Reuscher Robert Richards
William Ricks William Ruge Irma Scheve
Dorothy Sharp Carl Shipp Janet Sloniker
Mary Sloniker James Smith, Jr. Robert Wagner
Ann Wells Jean Wiggers Barbara Wilson

1938
Howard Bockelman Morton Bruce, Jr. Roy Commins
Lenone Corbin Richard DeTurk Isabelle Devenish
Villa Dunn Stanley Duttenhofer, Jr. Katherine Ellis
Edwin Flower, Jr. Ethel Haag Phyllis Hansen
Richard Hill, Jr. Mary Keller Keith Kleespies, Jr.
Jessup Lowe Mary Lunderberg William McClure
Melvin Mealey Carol Morris Helen Piersawl
James Pruden Ruth Revenaugh Hilda Scheve
Betty Sloniker Sylvia Sorenson Betty Spreen
Robert Tebow Warren Vestner Earle Wheeler, Jr.
Evelyn Whitney Elmer Wright

1939
James Bailey Fred Bockelman James Briggs
Robert Brigode Erik Childe Shirley Cordes
Helen Duncan Loma Fritts William Frondorf
Richard Gregg Jean Haller Dixon Hunt Sara Huber
Allen King Lucille McClure Lloyd McClure
Marion McIntier Miriam Miller Leona Mullins
Dorothy North Thomas Porter Reuben Richardson
Dorothy Robinson Janet Schauer Jeanette Stockmeier
Thomas Stockton William Webb Robert Wilkinson
Grayson Wood Edward Wydman

1940
Marie Becker Patricia Blocher Helen Brackman
Elizabeth Bradbury Richard Brigode Elaine Cloran
Robert Coith Jayne Cooper Vera Cornelison
Frances Denninger Kathleen Devenish Edgar Edinger
Benjamin Gantt, Jr. Marion Garbutt Jean Gerdes
George Haller, Jr. Hal Holmyard, Jr. Verness Hunt
Mary Hyde Parke Johnston Emily Keller
Barbara Lakin  Dorothy Lewis  Lois Lichtenberg
Mary Livingston  Ruth Mathis  Robert Myers
Edith McKeel Richard Revenaugh Susan Richards
Barbara Scheve  Harold Schilling William Schuchardt
Donald Schwarm  Carl Sears  Carl Shearer
Richard Sorenson  Lucille Spreen Dorothy Spreen
Glenn Stockmeier Mary Taylor Max Ulrich David Wais
Elizabeth Warner Dorothy Webster Daniel Whallon
Margaret Wright William Zinser

1941
Matthew Applegate, Jr. Charles Armstrong
Marjie Bailey Thomas Barker Flora Burress
Brandon Cordes  John Ditzel  Stanley Dodgson
Audrey Doll  Stanley Foster  Elizabeth Gies
Emily Gregg  Alfarata Haas Juanita Hooks
Harriet Hughes  Reginald Johnson Patricia Kienker
Pearle Lampkin  Frances Leicht  John Lippert
Margaret Lippman  James Mahatzke William McDevitt
Mary McDonough  James Merkel Elwood Moore
Elizabeth Ostholhoff Edward Phillips, Jr.
Margaret Reed  Dorothy Revenaugh Marilyn Rogert
Margaret Rosenbaum  Theodore Safford, Jr. Alta Smith
Richard Unger  Elizabeth Volts  George Walcher
Margaret Webb  Elizabeth Whitney Joel Williams, Jr.
Alice Wilson  Robert Wydman, Jr. Robert Zinser

1942
Robert Anderson, Jr. Carolyn Becker Magdaline Bennett
Dale Blocher  Edward Brunhoff Alyce Burns
Bessie Caine  Mae Cloran  Hargis Coffey
Betty Denninger  Dorothy Dickson Charles Diebel
Stanley Dixon, Jr. Cecil Elliott Joan Faine
Frank Foster  Rhea Frankel Charles Gies Gene Good
John Haag  Richard Hagemeyer Jack Helfrey
Ruth Huber  Margaret Johnson Robert Jonte
Martha Klemm  George Lewis William March
James McGinnis  John McKenzie Alice Meyer
Eloise Miller  Miriam Miller Betty Moeller
Wilma Mofford  Maynette Morganstern Mildred Mullane
Carl Myers  Doris Naugle Alan Paul Ann Potter
Lois Reischneider  Walter Robertson Mark Sloniker
Marjorie Smith  Gail Stroppel Betty Tebow
John Walcher  John Wallace Cora Ward Winifred Webb
Josephine Wells William Wright Lois Yelton

1943
Vernon Astler  Mary Beall  Dean Bruce Herman Brumme
David Campodonico Don Cole Helen Ellis Lois Dixon
Scott Hollaender Leonard Holmes Jessie Hughes
Donald Johnston  Albert Koegler William Koegler
Don Kuemerling  Peggy Lakin Raymond Lippert
John Lippman  Polly Malcom James Mathews
Dwight McCormick  Frank McFerran  George Mitchell
Robert McGinnis  John Mullane  Fritzi Ostholthoff
Jack Pentlarge  Robby Robinson  Bunny Rosenbaum
Lois Sears  Peggy Scheirloh  John Scheuer
George Snider  David Steffens  Roger Stridsberg
Betty Stuart  John Stuart  Robert Unger
Milton Von Bargen  Robert Walter  John Woeste
Roger Wright  Walter Wright  Nancy Andrews

1944  Fred Alderks  William Anderson  Augustus Beall
Betty Bell  Betty Bowman  Eloise Bradbury
Betty Brunhoff  Kenneth Buhr  Susan Campodonico
Joy Clark  Jack Cochrane  Esther Cole  Jack Compton
Claire Cordes  Jane DeTurk  Lyra Eells  Walter Faught
Wilma Ferguson  Fred Fischer  Janet Flagler
Ethel Francis  John Francis  Thelma Gentry
David Greider  Tom Hall  Bill Hunter  Kempton Jenkins
Jerry Lavender  Jack Lewis  Bill Matthews
Tom Maxwell  Alan McAllister  Martha McCormick
Nancy McDevitt  Donna Morris  Helen Ott  Murray Reed
David Ross  James Saunders  Sylvia Schantz
Patty Sharp  David Skidmore  Joan Sorenson
Ethel Spillers  Nancy Tuttle  Glenn Von Bargen
Ophelia Wallace  Nancy Tuttle  Glenn Von Bargen
Peggy Wright

1945  Calvin Anderson  William Busener  Walter Beall
Earl Brownfield  Sara Brell  Alyce Cooper
Thelma Cornelison  James Cryder  James Diehl
Richard Collins  Jack Eckhart  Barry Ellis
Faye Frank  Mary Glaser  Ilse Hofmann
Rosemarie Hineman  Lula Horner  Fred Howe  Betty Johns
Barbara Johnston  Virginia Meinken  Gordon Naugle
Marilyn Pinger  Richard Regus  Gunther Rosinus
Louis Seebohm  Howard Shearer  Jim Singer
Robert Stone  William Swick  Marjorie Smith
James Taylor  Margaret Wallace  Jean Weber
George Bellamy

1946  Harry Allen  Sarah Anderson  Juanita Bennington
Ruth Burr  Avery Burress  Joan Caine  Carol Clark
Patty Compton  William Cooper  Charles Cryder
Marjorie Day  Richard Flagler  Dorothy Gerdes
Mary Gray  Florine Hansel  Bill Hansen  Robert Shepherd
Walter Johnson  Peggy Kleespies  Robert Krumpe
Claire Lippman  Jim Malcom  Jane March  Mary Mathews
Mary McGinnis  Jack Mitchell  Nancy Porter
Peggy Ryan  Joan Sears  Frances Scott  Peggy Short
Ray Smith  Christine Sorenson  Joanne Staib
Borden Stridsberg  Joanne Swisshelm  Rena Tackett
Reed Thinnes  Jane Von Bargen  Janice Von Bargen
Bill Wilson  Kathleen Yates  Martha Hineman
Jack Thinnes  John Meacher  Diane Seibert
1947  Tom Alexander  Shirley August  Thelma Ballew  
     Ruth Brockman  Marlan Brown  Barbara Brumme  
     Philip Buchbaum  Robert Buchbaum  Robert Burrell  
     Alberta Caine  Martha Cavanaugh  Joan Cochrane  
     Robert Conley  Nancy Davis  Irvin Distler  
     Alan Elliott, Jr.  Katherine Gerhardt  Beatrice Harvey  
     Roy Hilberg  Jean Hock  Susanjane Hunter  
     Paul Lichtenberg  Ruth Mathews  Bill Maxwell  
     Carolyn Phillips  Bob Phillips  Lynn Schotte  
     Jean Sears  Ray Sharp, Jr.  Dorothy Sloan  
     Virginia Stroppel  John Votaw  Thelma Wallace  
     John Walter  Louis Wilson  George Woodward III  
     Janet Wright  Janet Yelton  Edward Yorgen  

1948  Robert Addis  Shirley Apking  James Arnold  
     Loretta Bales  Robert Bell  William Biederman  
     Mary Bridges  Louis Brown  Ronald Buhr  Barbara Burke  
     Edwin Distler  Ella Dunham  William Dunn  Helen Eckey  
     Evelyn Farley  Evans Fitzgerald  Marsha Friend  
     Richard Cooper  Edward Glaser  Don Harvey  
     Thomas Hineman  Edwards Hopple  Patricia Johnson  
     Robert Kramig  Phyllis Lauch  Susan Lewis  
     Ann Lockeman  Ada Belle McCall  Patricia Muir  
     Billie Lee Murphy  Carolyn Myers  Hubert Mynn  
     Betty Neaman  Danny Pinger  Patricia Robertson  
     Jonathon Saunders  June Schotte  Richard Smith  
     Celestine Spillers  Neil Stalb  Clifford Swan  
     Robert Taylor  Robert Thomas  Geraldine Thompson  
     Virginia Votaw  Marilyn Yates  

1949  Jean Alexander  Joyce Alexander  Marcia August  
     Paul Barkman  Don Baxter  Bill Brandt  Robert Busener  
     Mary Lou Carnes  Inez Chappell  Dorothy Coughlin  
     Richard Cryder  Steve Fischer  William Fischer  
     Gerald Garrett  Marietta Gentry  Nancy Greider  
     Gwen Griffith  Richard Halberstadt  Joyce Hall  
     Dale Haller  George Howe  Yvonne Hunt  Johanna Illing  
     Vincent Konnos  Janet Landrum  Richard Lavender  
     Edgar Lippman  Robert Logan  Richard Luther  
     Dave McGinnis  John Nirider  David Platz  
     Joan Ricking  Ernest Roberts  Jo Neal Sanders  
     Harold Saunders  Lee Schimberg  Bentley Scott  
     Barbara Sturm  Gretchen Von Borgen  Lee Weber  

1950  Rozetta Arnold  Jean Ballew  Troy Banks  
     Alexander Black  Harold Botton  Barbara Brown  
     Roger Brown  Helen Carnes  Patricia Clark  
     Stan Corrado  Richard Daniels  Doris Davis  
     Rolfe DuPuy  William Dory  Marilyn Easton  
     Lawrence Ellerhorst  Patty Elliot  Jane Fischer  
     Mark Fuller, Jr.  Nancy Gaines  Albert Gentry
David Gentry Lois Hall Charlotte Harvey
Sally Hopple Barbara Hupp Arthur Hupp
Patricia Jamieson Nancy Joerling Robert Jones
Richard Kent Jack Kindel Lynn Kleeman
Betty Lou Koehler William Krumpe Minnie Livingston
Pauline Marx Virginia McGonaghey Don McGinnis
Richard Muir Ray Roberts, Jr. Howard Ryan
Patricia Sebohm Robert Short Nancy Simmons
Tom Skidmore Jane Taylor Donald Thomas
Ronald Unger Ruby Woods

1951
Jack Alford Arnetta Ballew Richard Bartles
Don Bedson Louise Bell Adah Biederman
Nancy Bossert Bill Bowen Thomas Boyatt
Mary Breese William Clark Charles Clay
Michael Cook David Dimling Jean Dyehouse
Dick Evans David Fleischer Jim Gaines
Richard Guggenheim Bill Hess Patricia Hoffman
Pauline Hunn Greg Hyatt Helen Johnston
Ruth Kessler Edward Krehbiel Bob Magee
Mary Maxwell Velven McClellan Linda McIlvain
Kenneth Meagher Patricia Morris Harvey Mullane
James Murphy Melvin Rencher Clare Rhodes
Shirley Robertson Harriet Rybert Jacqueline Schneider
Don Schotte Catherine Sewell Bob Smith
Theorphlis Smith Merven Stenson Virginia Stoll
Gloria Strohmenger Marilyn Swisshelm Bill Yorgen

1952
Jane Addis Lynn Ball Barbara Bolenbaugh
Michael Boyatt Richard Brashares Barbara Brauch
David Busener Patricia Curtis David Daniels
Pauline Davis Patricia Dickson Norma Dunn
Gene Elliot Stella Francis Forrest Fraser
Richard Greider Audrey Griffith Robert Hegner
Nancy Hulbert Patricia Hunter Elyce Joerling
Shirley Kestel William Kooymann John Kramig
Martha Krehbiel Helen Lawson George Lockeman
William Long Catherine Mathews Carol McAllister
Hugh McDiarmid Marilou Neltner Houston Ray
William Renz Mary J. Robinson Edwin Sanders
Napoleon Scott Kay Sears Robert Sears
Peter Serodino Elesa Todd Dolores Wesley
Daniel Willard Nancy Williams William Woods
Powell Woodward Brooks Wrampelmeier

1953
Allene Bandy Arlene Biddle John Bowen
Fred Bronson Nancy Brookover Richard Burgess
Susan Comstock Carol Easton James Ficken
Charles Fischer Janet Gentle Nancy Gentry
Grace Goldman Richard Goldsberry Robert Gorman
Stuart Graham Dorothy Haag Warren Hagen
Barbara Halberstadt Donald Hauser Harry Hoffman, Jr.
James Holt  Jerry Holtkamp  Patricia Hunter
Dwight Johnson  Sarah Jones  John Kingsley
Nancy Koehler  Annette Konow  Donald Langefeld
Mary LaPierre  Mary Lee  Mary Lippelman
Julianne Lortz  Theodore Marty, Jr.  Garvin McClain
Caroline McGinnis  Polly McLean  Thomas Meyer
Margaret Mutz  Earlene Nichols  Patricia O'Donnell
Dallas Pennington  Madlyn Rencher  Martha Rinehart
Emily Romney  Richard Schlotman  Sandra Shoults
Julie Stone  David Strain  Gerald Von Bargen
Charles Walter III  Bonnie Hunn  Joan Olverson

1954
Eliza Alexander  Gay Bandy  Jean Bartholomew
Barbara Beach  Vivian Bonner  Jon Boss
Ruthe Bright  Barney Burke  Sharon Burke
William Carruthers  Beryl Chandler  William Coles
Carol Cordes  Constance Coughlin  Faith Davis
Carolyn Dillard  Robert Edington  Jean Evans
James Fairo  Marlene Farley  Penelope Freedman
Zerithia Freeman  Alice Gebhart  James Graves
William Greider  Kay Hoffman  Margaret Huber
Virginia Hunsche  Janice Jamieson  Olivia Johnson
Dolores Kattleman  Willis Holler  Franklin Limbocker
Mary Lowey  David Lyons  John McNamara  Tren Meyer
Carryl Mofford  Jean O'Neal  John Pagmucco
Helen Pomeroy  Mary Louise Price  Louis Rauh
Mary Richardson  Susan Roads  Eleanor Robbins
Judith Robertson  Suzanne Robinson  Mary Russell
Ruth Russell  William Ryberg  Cynthia Sanders
Joyce Scharfenberger  Diane Shaver  James Simmons
Richard Smith  Joyce Tingley  Dorothy Todd
Mark Urban  Mary Vaughn  Clinton Wagner  King Wilson
Sharon Young  Mary Zahn  Clinton Wilson

1955
Thomas Althauser  William Applegate  JoAnn Ayers
Stuart Ball  Barbara Bennett  John Brandt
De Nise Brown  Susan Chandler  Rowena Chappell
Carolyn Clark  Betty Cocrel  Beverly Cramer
Judith Cromwell  Martin Crowe  Barbara Donnelly
William Fairo  Richard Farr  Susanne Fox
Sandra Guenette  Robert Gugenheim, Jr.  Jane Hauber
Thomas Heekin  Susan Hunsche  Dale Hunter, Jr.
Clisby Jennelle III  Henry Johnson, Jr.  Ronald Jones
Susan Kleeman  Ruth Koehler  Carl Koller, Jr.
Daniel Kooymans  Susan LeBlond  William Love, Jr.
Barbara Magee  Herbert Marx, Jr.  Malcolm McAllister
Thomas McDonald  Michael McGinley  Lavinia McLean
Florence McMahon  Charles Melville  Robert Morris
Jerry Muir  Lloyd Piersawl  Barry Porter
Frank Quinn III  Edwina Ray  Thelma Rencher
Holly Renz  Carl Ricking, Jr.  Richard Schaeffer
Barbara Schriefer  Mary Alice Smith  Ferd Spangler, Jr.
Jack Spangler  Robert Stephens, Jr.  Arta Stevenson
Diane Thail  Todd Thinnes  Anthony Thurston
Frank Warner III  Joy Weisbrodt  Carl Westmoreland
Betty Wiggers  Mary Ada Woodward  Holly Wrampelmeier

1956  January, Mid-Year Graduation

Annena Gentry  Roderick MacKay

June

Charles Alsobrook  Robert Anderson  Roy Bolenbaugh, Jr.
Bettilee Brinkman  Bethann Brown  Alan Chambers
James Clark  Richard Collins, Jr.  Elizabeth Comstock
Caroline Cowman  Richard Distler  Ruth Eells
Linda Farr  Peter Fasoldt  David Fischer
John Goldman  Taylor Greenwald, Jr.
Wellington Griffith III  Terrie Sue Grimm
Lee Nora Irons  Daniel Jones  Gary Kapphahn
Lizbeth Kern  Raymond Lewis, Jr.  Stephanie McClain
Andrew McDonald  Kenneth McKinney, Jr.
Kathryn McMath  Barbara Marshall  Nancy Meagher
Leon Meyer  Barbara Millard  Cynthia Mode
Carolyn Moore  George Myers  Kenneth Neaman
Robert Olson  Kenneth Pieper  Susan Ritchie
Kenneth Scheidt  Nancy Smith  Sarah Spain
Robert Stoeckly  Bonita Vaile  Ann Votaw
Thomas Williams  Verlynn Witte  Sally Wolfe
Lois Yeager
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION ATTENDED BY GRADUATES OF WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL

Alfred University - Alfred, New York
Alma College - Alma, Michigan
Amherst College - Amherst, Massachusetts
Antioch College - Yellow Springs, Ohio
Bartholomew - Ely School
Bartlett's Business College
Beloit College - Beloit, Wisconsin
Bethesda Hospital School of Nursing - Cincinnati, Ohio
Bethune-Cookman College - Daytona Beach, Florida
Boston School of Expression - Boston, Massachusetts
Boston Technological School - Boston, Massachusetts
Bowling Green State University - Bowling Green, Ohio
Brown University - Providence, Rhode Island
Bryant and Stratton's College - Chicago, Illinois
Bryn Mawr College - Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
Carleton College - Northfield, Minnesota
Carnegie Institute of Technology - Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Central State College - Xenia, Ohio
Chicago School of Dramatic Arts - Chicago, Illinois
Chipola Junior College - Marianna, Florida
Cincinnati Art School - Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati Art Academy - Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery - Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati College of Music - Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music - Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati Law School - Cincinnati, Ohio
Cincinnati Normal School - Cincinnati, Ohio
Clarke University - Atlanta, Georgia
Columbia University - New York City, New York
Connecticut College for Women - New London, Connecticut
Cook County Normal School - Chicago, Illinois
Cornell University - Ithaca, New York
Dartmouth College - Hanover, New Hampshire
Denison University - Granville, Ohio
DePauw University - Greencastle, Indiana
Dubuque University - Dubuque, Iowa
Duke University - Durham, North Carolina
Earlham College - Richmond, Indiana
Farragut Academy - Pine Beach, New Jersey
Grinnell College - Grinnell, Iowa
Hanover College - Hanover, Indiana
Harvard University - Cambridge, Massachusetts
Hellmuth College - London, Ontario
Hollins College - Hollins, Virginia
Hood College - Frederick, Maryland
Howard University - Washington, D. C.
Indiana University - Bloomington, Indiana
Jewish Hospital School of Nursing - Cincinnati, Ohio
Kalamazoo College - Kalamazoo, Michigan
Kenyon College - Gambier, Ohio
Lake Erie College for Women - Painesville, Ohio
La Salle Seminary - Auburndale, Massachusetts
McCormick Theological School - Chicago, Illinois
Marietta College - Marietta, Ohio
Marjorie Webster College - Washington, D. C.
Maryville College - Maryville, Tennessee
Massachusetts Institute of Technology - Cambridge, Massachusetts
Miami University - Oxford, Ohio
Michigan State College - East Lansing, Michigan
Middlebury College - Middlebury, Vermont
Miller Business School - Cincinnati, Ohio
Mount Holyoke College - South Hadley, Massachusetts
Mount St. Joseph's College - Cincinnati, Ohio
National Law School - Washington, D. C.
National Park Seminary - Washington, D. C.
North Carolina State College - Raleigh, North Carolina
Northwestern University - Evanston, Illinois
Oberlin College - Oberlin, Ohio
Ohio Mechanics Institute - Cincinnati, Ohio
Ohio Medical College - Columbus, Ohio
Ohio State University - Columbus, Ohio
Ohio University - Athens, Ohio
Ohio Wesleyan University - Delaware, Ohio
Pembroke College - Providence, Rhode Island
Pennsylvania State College - State College, Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State Teachers College - Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania

Pine Manor College - Wellesley, Massachusetts

Princeton Seminary - Princeton, New Jersey

Princeton University - Princeton, New Jersey

Purdue University - Lafayette, Indiana

Radcliffe College - Cambridge, Massachusetts

Rollins College - Winter Park, Florida

Sheldon School of Correspondence - Chicago, Illinois

Simmons College - Boston, Massachusetts

Smith College - Northhampton, Massachusetts

Southern Methodist University - Dallas, Texas

Southern Seminary - Buena Vista, Virginia

Stanford University - Palo Alto, California

Stetson College - Deland, Florida

Stephens College - Columbia, Missouri

Sullins College - Bristol, Virginia

Sweet Briar College - Sweet Briar, Virginia

Temple University - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Throop Polytechnic Institute - Pasadena, California

Trinity College - Hartford, Connecticut

Tucker School of Expression - Cleveland, Ohio

United States Naval Academy - Annapolis, Maryland

University of Alabama - University, Alabama

University of Arizona - Tucson, Arizona

University of Chicago - Chicago, Illinois
University of Cincinnati - Cincinnati, Ohio
University of Colorado - Boulder, Colorado
University of Delaware - Newark, Delaware
University of Florida - Gainesville, Florida
University of Georgia - Athens, Georgia
University of Illinois - Urbana, Illinois
University of Kentucky - Lexington, Kentucky
University of Michigan - Ann Arbor, Michigan
University of Missouri - Columbia, Missouri
University of New Mexico - Albuquerque, New Mexico
University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, North Carolina
University of Pennsylvania - Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
University of the South - Sewanee, Tennessee
University of Southern California - Los Angeles, California
University of Syracuse - Syracuse, New York
University of Tennessee - Knoxville, Tennessee
University of Vermont - Burlington, Vermont
University of Virginia - Charlottesville, Virginia
University of Wisconsin - Madison, Wisconsin
Vanderbilt University - Nashville, Tennessee
Vassar College - Poughkeepsie, New York
Wellesley College - Wellesley, Massachusetts
Western College for Women - Oxford, Ohio
Wheaton College - Wheaton, Illinois
Wilberforce College - Xenia, Ohio
William and Mary College - Williamsburg, Virginia
Williams College - Williamstown, Massachusetts
Wilson College - Chambersburg, Pennsylvania
Wittenberg College - Springfield, Ohio
Wooster College - Wooster, Ohio
Xavier University - Cincinnati, Ohio
Yale University - New Haven, Connecticut
APPENDIX E
Our Wyoming school reminds us of Rome in that its early history is very obscure. Our earliest records indicate that the school district extended from Glendale to Carthage. In 1842, Mr. George Friend built this little brick schoolhouse on the northwest corner of the present campus. Mr. Friend, being a young carpenter, wrought all the woodwork with his own hands. The interior of the building was merely whitewashed, not plastered.

Mr. Joseph Roberts was the first to teach in the new schoolhouse, and Mrs. Paddock, then Miss Mayhew, and Miss Hannah Allen were the only girls who attended this school.

In the days just preceding the Civil War, Mr. George S. Stearns, Mr. J. H. Langeman, and Mr. C. B. Evans were the directors of the school. During those times an additional room was attached to the rear of the building, and a little later a recitation room was added. Mr. Martin, who was then employed as principal of the school, was said to have been powerful in 'algebra' and the 'Birch.'

The temptation of boys and girls to roam the meadows was truly great, for far to the west and north, where many beautiful homes now stand, extensive meadows spread to allure them. To the east, where the Presbyterian Church now stands, was Independence Grove, and to the south, covering the ground where our building is now located, was a lakelet with its waters cool and deep. Here the boys went to regale themselves even when Minerva was loudly calling them to the little temple of wisdom. Now sailing over the quiet waters on a log as a boat, now rolling off a luckless companion, the boys felt the enchantment of this little pool.

In 1869, Mr. C. B. Chase took charge of the school. He was a man of excellent scholarship and greatly beloved, but after three years of service he left the school-room to enter upon a business life. Mr. J. C. Kinney followed in 1871. He possessed, among other accomplish-
ments, a gruff voice and a grim countenance. He was fond of arithmetic and geography; he delighted in grammar and history. He was never happier than when listening to a child recite a lesson verbatim ad liberatim. Near the beginning of the year '72, Dr. Maxwell took up his residence in Wyoming and was prevailed upon to take charge of the school. So efficient was he, that patrons and pupils alike, earnestly desired him to continue, but he felt there was work for him in a different field. During Dr. Maxwell's term of service, two additional acres were purchased at $400 per acre, making in all about one-half of the present school ground.

The district was also changed from a country to a village district, extending from what is now Park Place to Hartwell. The Board of Directors now consisted of Mr. George Winchell, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Carruthers, Capt. Ransom, Rev. Joseph Gamble, and Mr. Israel Pendery. Prof. Jameson, from West Island, followed Dr. Maxwell as principal, but he remained only one year.

Mr. Fay came in '74. He was kindly notified by Prof. Jameson, that the Wyoming people were a peculiar people not especially zealous of good works, and that he had better keep his grip-sack packed, that he certainly would have to move at the end of the year.

For a short time, Mr. Fay and his sister took sole charge of the school. Then Mr. Andrew West, later a professor of Latin in Princeton College, was added to the corps of teachers. The following year Mr. Tracy took the place made vacant by Mr. West's resignation. He was succeeded by Miss Morris, whose long and excellent service many can remember. Meanwhile the enrollment which in 1874 numbered 80 has increased to 400.

In '78 an additional building was erected just west of the one then in use for the accommodation of the little folks. It was afterward moved back and remodeled for the use of the janitor. This house is the one in which Mr. Fetzer now lives.
In 1880 the growth of the school was so great that it was decided to purchase two additional acres, at a cost of $3,000. A large eight room house was erected at a cost of $20,000. At present this building is known as the 'Low School.'

Several years before the Indian name Wyoming (beautiful valley) had been chosen by its pioneer citizens in 1861 at the home of Colonel Reily, a small one-room brick school house occupied the north-west corner of the present school lot, at one time a part of the old Burns farm.

This district, No. 9 of Springfield Township, comprised the land between what is now Carthage and Glendale. Not until 1868 does the name Wyoming appear in the school records, which date back to 1861. An early settler, now eighty years of age, remembers attending this school in 1854. His grandmother, Jane Evatt Wilmuth, the oldest pioneer in this settlement, attended a log school in 1807 that stood on the west side of the Pike (Park Place). Her father blazed a trail through the thick forest from her home near the present Ruffner homestead on Wayne Avenue, to this log school house. The writer has not been able to find any written record, or any record in the memory of the early settlers concerning the time of transition from the log house to the little brick school. One record describes the south side of our present school acreage 'as strikingly illustrating the extent to which reclamation of this valley has been carried, for here was once a lake, peculiar to this forest shaded soil upon which many a wild duck has been shot by pioneers.' The sons of one such pioneer recall their father's stories about this pastime in his boyhood days. Another pioneer of later date has vivid recollection of having fallen through the ice on this pond when attending school.

As early as 1861 a man was employed to 'teach high school' although it was 1885 before a class was graduated from a four year course. In 1866 the board resolved that its members, Ed. P. Allen, Geo. Stearns, and Wm. Leuthstrom should solicit subscriptions from citizens of the district for payment of teachers and other expenses. A second resolution authorized the clerk to pay teachers wages for the past three months. The next year the Township board gave
them authority to purchase two adjoining acres, at $400 per acre from the Township Fund.

From the years 1861-1874, the records of which are preserved in one ledger on thirty pages, we find the names of five principals. The first, J. V. Martin, 'powerful in Algebra and with the birch'; C. B. Chase, 'excellent in scholarship and greatly beloved'; J. C. Kinney, 'with gruff voice and grim countenance who was never happier than when listening to a child who could recite a lesson verbatim ad libriatatim'; Rev. Geo. Maxwell, 'a scholarly man whose words of cheer and timely counsel have been an inspiration to many'; and Mr. Jameson, 'received with rejoicing and a banquet', whose position was declared vacant after one year.

Then came Chas. Sherman Fay with his unsurpassed record of forty-seven years - yes, fifty years, for until his death in 1923 he was vitally interested in the work of his successor, J. D. Stover who had been recommended to him by A. F. West, Dean of the Graduate School, Princeton, an old friend and associate in the Wyoming School in 1874. Under Mr. Fay, fondly called 'Daddy' Fay by his friends and pupils, the school steadily prospered and grew from eighty pupils to more than four hundred and from the little brick school house with its two frame additions to the two handsome, substantial high and grade buildings that have just been torn down after forty and fifty years of splendid service. The eight-room grade building was erected in 1880 at a cost of $20,000, with an additional $3,000 for two acres of ground. In 1889 the high school building was built at a cost of $18,000. In a history of Wyoming published in 1906 we read, 'There are no better schools in the state than those of Wyoming. Their efficiency is due largely to the liberal policy followed by an intelligent Board of Education and the effective manner in which this policy is carried out by Prof. C. S. Fay. The high school has certificate rights with Wellesley and Smith, Cornell, Michigan and leading colleges of the state.' Since then and up to the present time we have added to the colleges of our own state, those of the twenty states in the North Central Association, and have had students graduating from many
Before the war the Mothers Club, a valuable asset since its initiation, became interested in financing, by private subscription, a building or addition to house an auditorium and gymnasium. Because of uncertain conditions due to the war, this plan had to be abandoned. When the high school building was remodelled in 1922, it was possible only to make room for additional pupils; the long felt need was still unsatisfied.

With this desire still uppermost, a committee from the Parent Teachers Association (Mothers Club) met with the Board in 1926 to discuss plans for a new building. The Board, which had been working on ways and means for some years past, favored a bond issue of $400,000 which they were able to finance because of a recent property revaluation.

The women of Wyoming put over the bond issue with every encouragement and help from the men and the Board of Education. In 1926 the first plans were submitted by Samuel Hannaford & Sons, who had built the former grade and high schools, and in September, 1928, the completed building was turned over by them for occupancy. Two adjacent properties comprising three quarters of an acre were purchased for play ground facilities.

This history should not be closed without a tribute to our present Superintendent, J. D. Stover, whose untiring efforts and ceaseless vigilance have made possible the most modern equipment in every department, and whose advanced ideas will lead this school to further scholarly achievements.²