



## Spring Programming At a Glance

### MARCH

**Speaker: Westcott House**  
**Curator Marta Wojcik**  
**The Restoration of The Westcott House**

Thursday, March 23 • 7:00 p.m.  
Lutheran Church of Our Savior  
155 E. Thruston Ave., Oakwood  
Social time begins at 6:30.  
Open to the public, free of charge  
Refreshments served

### APRIL

**Walking Tour: Woodland Cemetery**  
Saturday, April 29 • 9:30 a.m.  
Woodland Cemetery Chapel  
118 Woodland Avenue, Dayton  
Open to the public, free of charge

### MAY - National Preservation Month

**Speaker: Mark Risley**  
**Treasures of Oakwood**  
Thursday, May 25 • 7:00 p.m.  
Lutheran Church of Our Savior  
155 E. Thruston Avenue, Oakwood  
Social time begins at 6:30.  
Open to the public, free of charge  
Refreshments served

## The Restoration of The Westcott House



**T**hursday, March 23rd, the Westcott House curator Marta Wojcik will present "The Restoration of The Westcott House." This presentation will provide an opportunity to learn about the fascinating history of the house (located in Springfield), its renowned architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, and the incredible four year \$5.3 million restoration effort that has just been completed.

The Westcott House, the product of arguably the most important architect of the modern era, was designed, redesigned, and built between 1904 and 1908. The house is probably more noted for what it has not been than for what it is. The interior alterations made in the early 1940s – the conversion of the open floor plan into a multi-unit apartment building – changed the architecture so significantly that it no longer reflected the design intent of its architect. In its prime, the Westcott House not only embodied Frank Lloyd Wright's innovative Prairie School architectural design, but also extended Wright's concept of relating the building to its site by means of a terrace, a pool, gardens, and other landscape elements.

What is the importance of this house? Wright considered the Westcott House a significant representation of his work. It was so significant that he included it in *Studies and Executed Buildings of Frank Lloyd Wright*, published by Ernst Wasmuth (Germany, 1910 and 1911).

For reasons unknown, the Westcott House has remained an undiscovered relic of Wright, an altered architecture, a lost Wright artifact. Through the cooperative efforts of the Frank Lloyd Wright Building Conservancy and the Westcott House Foundation, the Westcott House is destined to be an important rediscovery, a notable, newly unearthed and revitalized example of Wright's legacy. The Westcott House is a unique example of Prairie Style architecture and the undeniable expression of America's preeminent architect, Frank Lloyd Wright.

If you are interested in America's architectural heritage, the works of Frank Lloyd Wright or are undertaking your own home restoration project, you won't want to miss this intriguing program.

*The presentation will be held at The Lutheran Church of Our Savior, 155 E. Thruston Ave. Social time begins at 6:30 P.M. with the lecture starting at 7:00 P.M.*

## OHS Committees

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*Please get involved...*

### **Archives/Aquisitions**

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### **Education**

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### **Public Relations/ Newsletter**

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# A note from the President

The Board of the Oakwood Historical Society proudly presents our inaugural quarterly newsletter. For years, the Society has published a monthly newsletter to keep its members abreast of Society activities, programs, and projects. Although this newsletter has served its members well, we hope that this quarterly newsletter, combined with occasional announcements and programming invitations, will begin to serve the broader purpose of educating our community about Oakwood's history, and will serve as a resource for a broader array of historical, preservation, and community news.

If you have received this newsletter, but you are not a member of the Society, we hope you will enjoy your complimentary copy. Hopefully, it will give you a glimpse into Society activities as well as a glimpse into the history of the community in which you live.

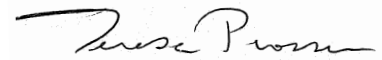
*To preserve the past, present and future of the Oakwood community* continues to be the mission of this Society. To that end we must remember that it is our past that informs our present and sustains our sense of continuity and stability. Without an understanding of our shared history, we become a community anchored by ties that bind us only to

ourselves. But by encouraging, teaching and promoting a love for the community history, for the legacy under which we all live, we become bound to one another. And these shared ties can only strengthen our present and ensure our future.

If you are not a current member of the Society, please consider joining. To the left is a listing of our current committees, and we encourage anyone who would like to participate to please do so by contacting me or any of the committee chairs. On the back page of this newsletter is a membership form. If you, or someone you know would like to join the Society, please fill out the form and mail it to the address shown on the bottom.

Please feel free to share any comments or concerns about this newsletter with our newsletter editor, Anne Rasmussen. Your feedback is an important way for us to ensure that we are serving the needs of the Society and the Oakwood community.

Sincerely,



Teresa Prosser, OHS President

## National Preservation Month

*Sustain America—Vision, Economics, and Preservation*



*Sustain America—Vision, Economics, and Preservation* is the theme of National Preservation Month 2006. National Preservation Month serves as a showcase for our country's diverse and unique heritage. Thousands of state and local community groups will honor their distinct histories through various activities and bring historic preservation to the forefront of Americans' daily lives by emphasizing the vital importance of protecting our nation's past.

### *The Treasures of Oakwood*

In recognition of National Preservation Month, the Oakwood Historical Society is presenting a talk on "The Treasures of Oakwood." OHS vice-president Mark Risley will give this presentation which will focus on all sorts of "treasures" unique to Oakwood. Unique architecture, rare tilework and some of Oakwood's lesser known parks are just a few of the wide-ranging topics that he will cover in this slide presentation. *This event will be held at The Lutheran Church of Our Savior with refreshments at 6:30 p.m. and the presentation at 7:00 p.m.*

# Woodland Cemetery: Alive with History

OHS Walking Tour slated for April 29



From Woodland's Lookout Point – the highest point in the city – Dayton's skyline far surpasses the dreams of John Van Cleve, one of the city's important leaders and Woodland Cemetery's founder. Ironically, a Daytonian of today would never have dreamt that the simple need for burial space in a growing nineteenth century town could ever lead to such an amazingly beautiful landmark.

By the 1840s, Dayton had outgrown its original cemetery at Third and Main Streets, and Dayton's pioneer families faced a problem. The village was growing, and a larger, more suitable cemetery was needed, preferably on some of the beautiful wooded and rolling land with which Dayton was surrounded. Selecting from thousands of available acres, the original trustees, led by John Van Cleve, chose 40 acres remarkable for their hilltop views and their wide variety of trees. Opened in 1843, it was for that natural beauty that they chose to call it "Woodland." At that time those acres seemed quite far from the center of the little city. Little did they know that, in the decades to come, Dayton would reach out to Woodland and then surround it on all sides.

Woodland Cemetery is now one of the nation's five oldest rural/garden cemeteries and a unique cultural, botanical and educational resource in the heart of Dayton. Over 3,000 trees

*Enjoy a spring morning on Saturday, April 29th as OHS sponsors a guided walking tour of Dayton's historic Woodland Cemetery. We will be visiting the chapel with its Tiffany windows, hear about the history of the cemetery and visit gravesites of some of the Dayton area's most famous (and infamous) figures. To get there, take Brown St. to The Hickory Bar-B-Que and turn east on Woodland Ave. to the main entrance. We will meet at the chapel by the main gate by 9:30 A.M. The tour will take about 1 hour. If you are new to the area, a student of history or wanting to enjoy the outdoors, you should find this tour intriguing.*

and 165 specimens of native Midwestern woody plants grace the Arboretum's 200 verdant acres of rolling hills. Many of the trees are more than a century old and have been designated "Ohio Champions" by the Ohio Forestry Association.

The Romanesque gateway, chapel and office, completed in 1889, are on the National Register of Historic Places with the chapel featuring one of the finest original Tiffany windows in the country. The Woodland Mausoleum adds a modern touch to this historic site while featuring 12 beautiful stained glass windows depicting woodland themes from literature and a magnificent rendition of Handel's "The Messiah."

Thousands of people tour the grounds each year to visit the gravesites of Wilbur and Orville Wright; Poet Paul Laurence Dunbar; Ethel Romspert; Matilda and Levi Stanley, Queen and King of the Gypsies; Governor James Cox; Writer Erma Bombeck; Charles F. Kettering; John H. Patterson (NCR); George P. Huffman (Huffy Bicycles); George Mead (Mead Paper).

*We hope you will join the Oakwood Historical Society Saturday, April 29th as we enjoy a guided tour this profoundly beautiful Dayton landmark.*

## Committee Reports

### Preservation—

#### Harrison Stamm Gowdy

The Oakwood Historical Society's Preservation Committee continues to work on several projects dealing with the architecture of Oakwood. A walking tour of the Schantz Park Historic District will be completed late this spring, and the committee will begin working on a new walking tour. Also, several members are working on a handbook illustrating and explaining common architectural styles in Oakwood along with advice on how to maintain and preserve the character of your house. We would welcome input and volunteers. Please get involved by contacting Harrison Stamm Gowdy at 643-4075.

### Newsletter/Public Relations—

#### Anne Rasmussen

Besides redesigning the OHS newsletter, the Newsletter and Public Relations Committee has also begun working in conjunction with the Education Committee on creating a website for the Society. The committees' goal is to have an independent website up and running by Summer 2006. This website will include all sorts of Society information as well as links to historical and preservation sites of interest. The committee also hopes to include a "newcomers" section for people who are searching for general information on Oakwood. If you would like to get involved in this project or you have ideas for what you would like to see included on the site, please call Anne Rasmussen at 534-1981 or e-mail her at arasmussen@woh.rr.com.

**OHS on the web now:** While the website is under construction, you can find out more about the Oakwood Historical Society by visiting [mvcc.net/oakwood](http://mvcc.net/oakwood). To take a photo tour of the Long-Romspert Homestead, click on the "other resources" link. You can take a slide show tour, room by room or take a video tour of the property both inside and outside by clicking on the box at the bottom.

## Committee Reports

### Facilities— Tracy Clare

Restoration on the LongRomsper Homestead continues with the help of many volunteers who put time, effort, and love into working on this historical home. These volunteers are all professional and caring. They are all also under the age of 18. In fact, the volunteers are all Oakwood High School students!

The Homestead interior restoration project continues to give the Oakwood Historical Society a chance to pass on a love for the Homestead and a chance to teach students skills that will help them for years to come. And reciprocally, the time that these students have donated continues to save the Society money.

There have been two major renovations in the original section of the house. The first room renovated was the living room. This room was in poor shape. The wallpaper was water stained, and the painted woodwork was chipped and peeling.

Volunteers had to learn how to remove wallpaper. Aside from being a dirty job, it also took some skill to remove all wallpaper from corners. Since they had to wash all the paste off the walls, it also took patience. Wallpaper stripping alone was a five-day process.

Additionally, because the walls had areas of water damage, and where the house had settled there were cracks, volunteers had an opportunity to learn how to fill in cracks and fix holes! They also had to learn correct sanding techniques.

An interesting challenge in the front room was the sash window. It was broken and had to be repaired. The volunteers helped by taking the window apart and working through the mechanics of restringing a rope and retying the weight.

The student volunteers have now also completed the music room, the second room they have renovated, and they are looking forward to tackling the back parlor this summer!

# The Harman School custodian who had a dream, and a mission

*Special educational article by Harry Ebeling*



*E. B. Banks*

Although Oakwood has had a somewhat limited history with regard to African-American community and culture, one need look no further than within the walls of Harman School to find a story worth noting and an African-American man worth honoring.

In 1918, the *Oakwood Record*, the community newspaper at the time, reported on a presentation made to the Oakwood School Improvement Club by E. T. Banks, an African-American who was the custodian at Harman School (then the only school in Oakwood). Mr. Banks gave a talk to this group of students about his long-time friend, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and his life.

Mr. Banks told the youngsters about Dunbar, whose life Daytonians now universally celebrate, but who at that time was relatively unknown. He had died only a few years prior.

As years passed, Mr. Banks' unique status in Oakwood and Dayton history would stretch well beyond his association with Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Mr. Banks would eventually be recognized by the Dayton community as a man who was ahead of his time in envisioning a community that supported and sustained its African-American citizens.

Specifically, Mr. Banks was instrumental in establishing the Fifth Street Y, the oldest incorporated YMCA in the country for African-Americans. Because of his involvement in this significant community project, he was asked to serve on the Dayton Charter Commission, an unusual sign of respect for an African-American in those days. The adopted charter made Dayton the focus of nationwide attention for establishing the Commission/Manager form of government. In 1918, Mr. Banks was called into service and sent to France as YMCA Secretary. While

overseas, he earned the title "Fighting Secretary."

After returning to Dayton, Mr. Banks helped establish the Linden Center at 334 Norwood Ave — a building which recently has become a controversial topic for Dayton, because the city is considering its demolition.

In 1919, Mr. Banks led a movement to get "race people" to go to Lakeside Park (Gettysburg/Lakeview) without fear, because he believed that "fear enslaves body and soul," his response to verbal attacks made against him in July 1919.

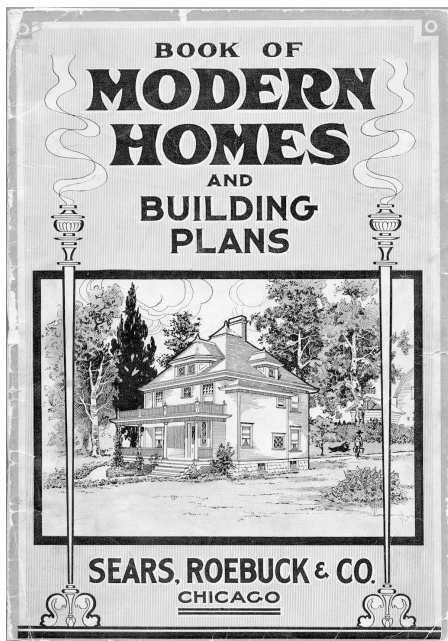
In 1933, Mr. Banks represented Dayton's Home View Unit at a meeting in Washington, D.C. where he made suggestions on how to deal with community economic problems. He and his wife established Banks' Upshaw Mission for the residents of the "Tintown" area. The mission was at the corner of McCabe and Blanche Streets in west Dayton. The name Tintown referred to the tin homes in which many of 800 the residents of this area lived.

Although Oakwood residents can pride themselves for their early recognition of Mr. Banks' contributions to the Dayton community, we should humble ourselves equally to the courage, strength, and character of this African-American man who clearly understood the nobility of the entire human race and who worked tirelessly to uplift it.

*Source - "Dayton's African American History - Margaret E. Peters - 1995"*

# Suburbia and its Architecture: 1890-1930

Special educational article by Harrison Stamm Gowdy



An example of a Sears pattern book catalogue cover from the early 1900s.

Oakwood's development between 1872 when the town of Oakwood was founded and 1930 when the housing market plunged due to the Depression is not unique. It is a classic example of suburban development found all around the nation.

In 1872 when the town of Oakwood was conceived, it was envisioned as a retreat for wealthy Daytonians. Prior to 1872, being well-to-do provided the privilege of living near a city's center, often living beside one's place of business as the Schantz family did near Salem Avenue and River Street, allowing the wealthy to avoid the tiring travel back and forth. In Dayton, Monument Street was lined with mansions. However by 1890, being well-to-do offered the reverse privilege—a chance to commute to the city center from either a small town or suburb. What caused the change in philosophy? Transportation was drastically improving with streetcars and private automobiles, and the city was becoming increasingly filled with industrial pollutants.

As transportation improved, suburban living soon opened its doors to middle-class residents. By the turn of the century, large areas just outside the city, like Oakwood and Dayton View, were being platted with spectator

homes to entice buyers. Elaborate sales brochures were published such as *A Time and A Place, Park Hill, Far Hills East* and several others. All of these sales brochures illustrate the homes found in Oakwood and elaborate reasons to purchase them. These brochures were designed for upper middle-class and middle-class buyers. As transportation continued to improve so did the potential for middle-class workers to purchase a single-family residence in the suburbs. Middle-class workers wanted affordable houses that characterized their movement out of the city. Magazines and mail-order companies designed affordable, small, simple houses in various styles commonly known as pattern book houses that fit that demand.

The combination of standardized building materials, mail-order ornamentation, and modern technological advances allowed the pattern book houses to standardize American architecture. Regional designs and architectural styles lessened. Ordering directly from a catalog, a prospective buyer could enjoy the convenience and affordability of a pre-fabricated dwelling. The purchaser would receive all of the necessary supplies in shipments by rail car (a typical house could fit into two boxcars) for assembly either by the new homeowner or a local contractor.

When thinking of prefabricated homes, the Sears Co. tends to come to mind. However, Sears was not the first mass prefabrication firm. In 1892, the E.F. Hodgson Company of Dover, Massachusetts sold sectional wooden houses. A few companies followed suit but all were surpassed in 1906 when the North American Construction Company began selling "Aladdin Houses" and "Readi-Cuts" out of Bay City, Michigan. These were the first full build-it-yourself-entirely services. They were rail-shipped precut build

*continued on page 6*

## Committee Reports

### Programming— Mark Risley

### Speakers Program - The Humorous Mr. Lincoln

The Oakwood Historical Society's 2006 Events and

Programs were off to a rousing start in February when local author and historian Tom Cecil presented "The Humorous Mr. Lincoln," a delightful look into the humorous side of one of America's most interesting Presidents.



Tom Cecil

### Looking ahead

Along with established annual activities, The Oakwood Historical Society will be presenting two new events. A **Schantz Park Historic District walking tour brochure** will become available to the public with a debut event planned for June, and In September, watch for **The Home Restoration Fair**. This "first time" event is in the planning stage, but will be a gathering of craftspeople, experts and businesses dedicated to your home restoration projects. More details will follow in the upcoming months. Both of these events are open to the public. We hope to see many new, as well as familiar faces there.

### Archives and Acquisitions

#### Harry Ebeling

The Archives and Acquisitions Committee is always on the alert for items of historical significance that will enhance the Homestead property and our knowledge of Oakwood lore. Last year they accepted pieces of furniture, including a Stomps & Burkhart rocking chair built in Dayton around the turn of the century, and they now have a set of *The Oakwood Press* microfilms and reader, for research. If you have something of historical value that you would like to donate to the Society, please contact Harry Ebeling.

## Curious about Pattern Book Homes?

The Oakwood Historical Society has copies of several original brochures with photographs of houses soon after they were constructed. Most were designed by a local architect for upper-middle class families. Others were middle-class houses, most likely pattern book homes.

There are several ways to begin your research on Sears Houses. One resource is the Sears Archive located at [www.searsarchives.com](http://www.searsarchives.com).

In 1996, the records of the Aladdin Company were donated to the Clarke Historical Library located on the campus of Central Michigan State University (<http://clarke.cmich.edu/aladdin/Aladdin.htm>). The archives hold the almost complete run of company catalogs, full set of sales records, over 15,000 post-World War II architectural drawings, and various other company records.

The records of Montgomery Ward, 1849-1989, are held by the American Heritage Center at the University of Wyoming in Laramie, Wyoming. Included in the collection is a nearly complete run of Wardway Homes catalogs dated 1911 to 1931.

Other useful resource books include *America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues As a Guide to Popular Early 20th-Century Houses* by Robert Schweitzer and Michael Davis and *Houses by Mail* by Katherine Cole Stevenson and H. Jandl Ward.

# Suburbia and its Architecture

continued from page 5

ings out of a mail-order plan book. Other companies quickly developed mail-order catalogs with detailed plans, clever advertising, and reasonable prices. Sears Roebuck is still the most well-known of pattern book houses, perhaps because of their market share. In 1908 Sears offered its first 44-page *Book of Modern Homes and Building Plans*. Even well-known architects like Frank Lloyd Wright designed for the masses with his "Fireproof House for \$5000" published in *The Ladies Home Journal* in 1907. Wright later produced a number of designs for American System-Built Houses (1911-1916).

Montgomery Ward, Sears's great retailing rival, was also active in mail-order housing in comparable volume. The impact of pattern book houses on the built environment is undeniable. A neighborhood in Chicago could look almost identical to one in Dayton. Their hallmarks would be comfort and convenience. Included in each house would be indoor plumbing, built-in gas and electric facilities, and central heating. Homes could be personalized with built-in china cabinets, mirrored closet doors, dining nooks and kitchen cupboards, built-in ironing boards, telephone niches, and medicine cabinets.

Between 1890 and 1930 more houses were erected in our nation than ever before. This rapid growth of suburban areas also defined a new style of mass-produced architecture. These *sub urban* neighborhoods were trying to connect the rural landscape and "American way of life" within an urban setting. The houses had to appear spacious with large lots, but in reality, to maximize the limited space along the streetcar lines, the lots and houses were very modest. Sears and Aladdin sales catalogs rarely showed a house along a developed streetscape. Instead, they depicted a single house on a lot with no neighboring houses, illustrating two elevations and surrounded by greenery. Architects created houses with wrap-around porches, front and rear porches, side entries, and wraparound sidewalks. All these elements evoke the sense of a spacious lot and not the



An example of a Sears Pattern Book home illustration from the early 1900s.

standard small lots with narrow side yards found in Oakwood. Frank Lloyd Wright's 1907 *Ladies Home Journal House* could not be built on a normal suburban lot of that time, it demanded a spacious lot in contrast to most pattern book houses that merely implied one.

Trying to determine the origins of your house's design can be quite challenging. Different pattern book companies often had designs that resembled a competitor, and local builders often designed copycats of popular pattern book styles. For example, in 1914, the Dayton Journal featured a weekly section called "Real Estate and Our Real Estate Men." For a series of weeks, Spaitte-Wright Realty Company featured a house plan including floor plans and a brief description. The plans were numbered and called "An American Home—Home of Character No.". The houses were designed by a Cleveland architect, John Henry Newsom, who published his designs in 1913 as *Homes of Character: A Plan Book*.

If you are living in a house that appears to be a pattern book home, or if you are simply interested in learning more about this era in American architecture, take a look at the column to the left which provides additional resources for researching and learning about pattern book homes in America.

# Garden Club of Dayton in the 1920s

*Special educational article by Mackensie Whittmer*

*"With such an organization and Dayton's many natural advantages and many public-spirited citizens, the Miami Valley might one day be the garden spot of the world." -The Dayton Herald, April 6, 1924*

Oakwood women wanted their city "to be the most beautiful city in the world." Katherine Talbot founded the Garden Club of Dayton in 1922 with twenty charter members to promote and encourage beautification of their privately owned gardens, the environs of Oakwood, and the surrounding Dayton area.

The women completed many beautification projects as a young interest group in the 1920s. The G.C.D. planted flowers and shrubs on Dayton and Oakwood public school grounds. The G.C.D. organized Yard and Garden contests that promoted gardening in schools and in neighborhood clubs. They sold plants in Oakwood and Dayton at or below cost, and they regularly gave school children sunflower seeds to feed birds. They organized regular and free public lectures recruiting state and national horticulturalists as speakers. To raise money, the women organized flower shows. To generate interest in city beautification, the group created informational slides that played at the downtown movie theatres. They also created informational posters at the Dayton Art Institute and hung them in Oakwood and Dayton shop windows.

The G.C.D. worked toward the conservation of Dayton's natural resources. The women wrote and distributed instructions for planting Ohio native flowers and vegetables. The G.C.D. organized a contest with the Boy Scouts to build 200 window boxes for shut-ins around Dayton and supplied native plants for the completed project. Members planted permanent Christmas trees in their lawns refusing to cut a tree down and encouraged others to do the same. The G.C.D. advocated the preservation of natural Ohio plants by sending letters to florists and businesses pleading with them to stop purchasing endangered plants including laurel and hollyhock.



*An early photograph of Garden Club of Dayton members during the late 1920s.*

In the 1920s, Oakwood women comprised nearly all the club's membership, and the group maintained a small yet full membership roster. Club by-laws stated the group may only have forty active members and twenty associate members. Members must own a garden and actively pursue a greater knowledge of floriculture. Active members paid a five dollar initiation fee and two dollar annual membership fee, and associate members paid ten dollars and five dollars respectively. The group instituted a \$.25 fine for tardiness to meetings and the group met twice a month.

The Garden Club of Dayton of today has grown and changed over the last 80 years with 85 members in Oakwood and scattered across Dayton neighborhoods. They have completed dozens upon dozens of community projects in Oakwood and Greater Dayton throughout their history. Today, the G.C.D. completes seasonal bulb and annual plantings with the Dayton MetroParks at the Patterson Memorial and Hills & Dales MetroPark. Recent special projects include a bronze sculpture of Marie Aull and woodland wildflower garden at Carillon Historical Park. The group is currently designing a garden at the grave site of Orville and Wilbur Wright at Woodland Cemetery using the family's favorite plants and with a tentative opening date of late Spring 2006.

*The Garden Club of Dayton historical collection is housed at the Wright State University Special Collections and Archives.*

## Miami Valley Walk of Fame

### Call for Entries

Make sure your favorite person from Miami Valley history is nominated for the Miami Valley Walk of Fame.

Contribute to the telling of Miami Valley's rich history by nominating your favorite person to the Walk of Fame. Since 1996, the Walk of Fame has recognized people who have made outstanding contributions and are either from the Miami Valley or have spend a significant amount of time here. Arts/Culture, Education, Invention/Innovation and Sports represent a few of the fifteen Walk of Fame categories. Nominations for the 2006 induction are due into the Wright Dunbar, Inc. office by Friday, March 31 at 5:00 pm.

The public induction ceremony will be held Friday, September 30 at 10:30 am in the Wright-Dunbar Plaza.

Last years' inductees included community leaders Rev. Edward Puff, Lloyd E. Lewis, Jr., Suzanne Bassani, the founder of the Muse Machine, and Korean War leader Colonel Dean Hess, and educator/inventor Iula O. Carter.

"The Walk of Fame shows us that Miami Valley has a rich history made up of countless creative individuals from a wide range of backgrounds. It is truly an amazing story," says Doris Ponitz, Walk of Fame Advisor.



Contact Wright Dunbar, Inc at 937-443-0249 for more information and a nomination form. The nomination forms are also available at [www.wright-dunbar.org](http://www.wright-dunbar.org).



THE OAKWOOD HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
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Oakwood Historical Society*



**Memberships:**

Student : \$10	Business: \$30
Individual: \$20	Sustaining: \$100
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