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THE HISTORICAL RECORD

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Your
Wyoming Historical Society
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WYOMING HISTORICAL SOCIETY 2019-2020 PROGRAMS

Thursday, November 14, 2019

“Cincinnati Beer History”

(This program will be at Council Chambers in the City Building)

Our featured speaker will be Michael D. Morgan, author of “Cincinnati Beer” and founder of the Bier Garten at Findlay Market. It will be followed by a Col. Reily IPA and Doughboy Pilsner tasting, snacks and other beverages in the Reily Room and Museum on the lower level.

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Thursday, Jan. 23, 2020

“Historic Restaurants of Cincinnati”

The Queen City’s Tasty History

Dann Woellert is a self-proclaimed Food Etymologist who will share his extensive research as we travel down memory lane visiting Cincinnati’s most iconic eateries. Come prepared to learn the German influence on Queen City food plus the history of Cincinnati Chili.

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Thursday, March 19, 2020

“Cincinnati and the Presidents”

Pat Parrott, will share with us Cincinnati’s interesting history of some of our presidents. Can you name all the presidents who have a connection with Cincinnati? Our speaker will describe the success, failures and add the personal, humorous sides of five men from Cincinnati!

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Thursday, May 7, 2020

“Powel Crosley Jr. Story”

Barbara Jennings will tell the story about innovator, Powel Crosley Jr. He was known as the “Henry Ford of Radio”. Come learn why Cincinnati and its’ residents are still fortunate to reap the benefits of his work in 2020! Plus: Tony Ramstetter, Wyoming resident, will display some of his vast Crosley radio collection.

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All programs are at 7 PM

November program at Wyoming Council Chambers, City Building

January, March & May programs in the

Great Room - Presbyterian Church of Wyoming

Programs are free - Refreshments served

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Wyoming History Museum

A Unique and rewarding place to visit.

G'BYE BIG FELLA...Glenn Lewis

Early settlers found our vast forests intimidating, but those same trees provided fuel, timber and food for the advancing wave of people and change. Trees once served as boundaries in old deeds, and exceptionally tall or odd looking trees sometimes functioned as landmarks for travelers. Even today, a few Wyoming trees continue to reveal knowledge and history to us.



Unfortunately, one of these noteworthy trees died this summer and had to be removed from the Wyoming Golf Club's field of play. It was a majestic Scarlet Oak that was well cared for through the years. Its exact age was unknown but historians claim it was well rooted here when members of the Shawnee and Miami Nations hunted this land.

When the Northwest Territory became part of the United States in 1783, this oak was about 70 years old. Later, when farmers settled here in Wyoming it provided shade for Holstein cows on the Hollmann Brothers Dairy Farm.

Like the Rhine River sirens luring sailors into the rocks – so too did this innocent looking Scarlet Oak on the 8th fairway humble some of the best golfers that ever played the game...Oh Big Fella, you'll be so missed.

Source: Bill Hudgins "Rooted in America", Wyoming Historical Society "Historic Trees of Wyoming: a Walking Tour of Historic Trees in Wyoming".

ROOKWOOD TOUR OPPORTUNITY....

The Reading Historical Society is offering our members a chance to tour the Rookwood Pottery factory and hear George Hibbens tell about the history of Cincinnati ceramics and Rookwood. The date is Saturday, October 12th, at noon. The cost is \$10 which can be used as a credit in the store should you wish to buy something! Contact RHS President, Allan Rettberg, at allanrettberg@yahoo.com or 937-478-2812 by October 5th.

BILLY BUTTERFIELD - MUSIC LEGEND...

Billy was born in Middletown, graduated in 1934 from Wyoming High School, left college to tour with a college band and never went back. Billy Butterfield, Jazz trumpeter, whose lyrical horn was featured on hundreds of recordings, including the original version of "What's New?" with Bob Crosby's band in 1938, died in 1988.

Leonard Feather, jazz critic for The Times, at the time of Billy's death said, "He was one of the most respected and beloved of jazz trumpeters since the 1930s. He had a pure tone and lyrical style often compared to the late Bobby Hackett. He was a very melodic player, not a composer but a trumpet player with a long track record."



He won almost instant fame--first with Bob Crosby and later Artie Shaw, Benny Goodman, the CBS and ABC studios, his own group and as a charter member of The World's Greatest Jazzband, a group of veteran traditional-style jazzmen reunited in the 1960s.

ATTACK ON WHITE'S STATION...

The Treaty of Paris, 1783, ended the Revolutionary War and gave the new United States territory to the Mississippi River. Early American settlers were now convinced their enemy, the Shawnee and Miami Tribes that fought with the British, could no longer lay claim to the Ohio country. Here is where our story begins. In 1790, Jacob White built a block-house for his family in Carthage on the north-east side of the Mill Creek. Soon, David Flinn and Andrew Goble each built cabins near White's block-house. Before long, all three homesteads were enclosed with a crude log barricade for protection against Indian raids. This small settlement became known as White's Station.

Sometime later, perhaps in 1792, Andrew Pryor, Lewis Winans and John Wallace built cabins outside the station located south of the Mill Creek. The same year Moses Pryor and John Reily settled on a tract of land some distance from White's Station and much farther south of the Mill Creek.

Together, these two men cleared, planted and cultivated a few acres of land and dug a well. Following their autumn harvest, Moses Pryor engaged his services to the government by packing goods from Fort Washington in Cincinnati to Fort Hamilton in Butler County. On one fateful day after delivering supplies, he said his good byes and headed home to his family. While stopping by a stream, just four miles south of Fort Hamilton, to refresh his horses, his party was ambushed by hostile Indians. Moses Pryor was fatally shot. The other men mounted their horses and rode back to Fort Hamilton. Upon hearing the sad news of her husband's death, Elizabeth Pryor went through a period of grief and decided then not to further improve the homestead but to leave with her children and stay with her brother-in-law, Andrew Pryor.

Mr. John Reily, also gave up his enterprise, returned to Columbia east of Cincinnati and resumed his former occupation of school teaching. (John Reily's son Robert became a prominent citizen of Wyoming.) Nothing further occurred to disturb this quiet little settlement until October 19, 1793 when White's Station was attacked by warriors, thought to be Shawnee Indians.

Now let's understand an important historic point. The first Ohio people arrived here 10,000 years ago. They hunted the land. They studied the heavens and understood when to plant and when to harvest. They adapted to change and survived. American settlers came into the Ohio County threatening their lifestyle. Since the Shawnee Nation fought with the British during the Revolutionary War, American settlers are convinced their enemy, the Shawnee, no longer can lay claim to the land.

On October 17, 1793, near present day Eaton, Ohio only seven miles north of Fort St. Clair, two days before an attack on White's Station, a large body of Shawnee warriors fired upon a supply train killing two officers and thirteen non-commissioned officers. Wagons were plundered and sixty-four horses were taken. Following this disaster, General Anthony Wayne sent messages south to settlements warning them of imminent danger. The people at White's Station were more watchful and remained close to the station. Their entire male force consisted of seven men and a ten year old boy. The widow of Moses Pryor, with her three children, were alone in her brother-in-law's cabin. Andrew Pryor was not there but on his way to Fort Washington for help.

(Continued on next page)



Marker located on the East side of Wayne Avenue near the Wayne entrance to the Hamilton County Fair Grounds.

A general feeling of security prevailed at White's Station based on the supposition that the entire Shawnee force would turn north and defend their villages along the Maumee and St. Mary's Rivers. Not so. Instead a band of enemy warriors avoided Wayne's army and advanced south to battle the people of White's Station.

Two days later, on October 19, 1793, they reached the station. About five o'clock in the evening, dogs belonging to the settlers began barking. Thinking they had treed a raccoon, Andrew Goble left the station and went into the woods where he was fatally shot. Then about thirty Indians emerged from cover screaming their war whoops and running toward the block-house.

At the time, Elizabeth Pryor's little girl of four years was playing outside. She was shot and killed by a lone warrior. Her mother, who was standing at the cabin door, saw what had happened quickly picked up her three year old boy and ran for the block-house leaving her sleeping baby in the cradle with the hope this warrior would spare her child. She took the most direct route north to the station, crossing the Mill Creek through waist high water. The warrior pursued her doggedly until she reached the station gate safely. The warriors were led by a fearless and powerful chief who received a fatal shot while scaling the log barricade. The other warriors having seen their leader fall, retreated back into the woods. They continued firing on the settlers.

During the attack, the women in the block-house were busy reloading rifles while the men kept up a constant volley of gun fire. This tactic must have given the impression that a much greater force was inside the block-house for the warriors withdrew after a long siege.

Andrew Pryor was sent to Fort Washington for aid. He reached the fort about midnight and returned with help in the early morning hours. Unfortunately, Elizabeth Pryor found her baby was not spared. Anthony Wayne was a successful general in battle and eventually forced a treaty with most tribal leaders at Fort Greenville in 1795. Widow Elizabeth Pryor married Samuel Dunn in 1794. They returned to her former homestead and together they raised a family of six children.

WYOMING VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY

(Newspaper article about 1889)

The Wyoming Village Improvement Society has lined the avenues with shade and ornamental trees and beautified the railway station grounds. Their recent efforts have been to secure a street sprinkling service. Here is a paragraph on sidewalks, which is important: "In my report of last year, I had occasion to refer to the unsatisfactory manner of construction of the sidewalks of the village, and expressed a hope that the time was not far distant when stone (Portland cement) walks would be substituted for our present ones of mud and gravel-destroyers of soles in the summer and of patience and other commendable qualities during the balance of the year.

We are now pleased to be able to report that our hopes are in a fair way of being realized. A plan well considered and carefully prepared has been submitted to lot-owners. It is accompanied by specifications, according to which the work is to be done in first-class manner, and at the lowest possible cost, under a system of grades established by the engineer, and under his direction and subject to his acceptance. Property holders, representing several thousand feet, have, with commendable spirit, come forward and signed for immediate improvements of the walks in front of their several properties in the manner proposed, and this is only the beginning. Before the summer is over we believe that the work will be well advanced in all parts of the village." Mayor Barney is right in saying that while the cement walks cost more at first, they are cheapest in the end, and the most durable and the cleanest walks that can be put down.

The Wyoming Historical Society
800 Oak Street
Wyoming OH 45215

**Stop by our booth at
Fall Festival
October 5th**

PRESIDENT'S LETTER...Mary Killen



Dear Members,

As fall is quickly approaching, your Historical Society is gearing up for an exciting year ahead. I sincerely hope you will join us for the programs detailed in this newsletter and upcoming events. Our mission is to promote the preservation and appreciation of history and to educate.

As I navigated construction on the Pike, I wondered about its history and importance to our city. Briefly, it started as a path through the woods, was a log road, called a "corduroy" road, served as a toll road, had livestock passing through, and had street car tracks at one point.

Our Springfield Pike has come a long way from a dirt path to the busy street it is today! As a note, the Historical Society has taken photos to document this latest construction project for the archives. You can learn more about the history of the Pike by visiting our Wyoming History museum.

As always, thank you for your support and interest. Hope to see you at the first program.

Honoring Wyoming's Past,
Mary Killen, President