



Olmsted 200

Two Centuries and More History of Olmsted Falls and Olmsted Township –
First Farmed in 1814 and Settled in 1815

Issue 137

October 1, 2024

Contents

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|
| A Large Family Gave Cook Road Its Name | 1 |
| Olmsted's Odd Fellows Needed a Lift from Their Ladies | 9 |
| Three 1894 Stories Offer Glimpses into Olmsted Life | 10 |
| Township Roads Got Speed Limits 70 Years Ago | 11 |
| More Photos Show Olmsted Football Several Decades Ago | 12 |
| Still to Come | 14 |

A Large Family Gave Cook Road Its Name

If a New England man's friends had not let him down almost two centuries ago, Olmsted Falls and Olmsted Township wouldn't have Cook Road. The road might be there, but it wouldn't bear the Cook name.



Olmsted Township and Olmsted Falls have a Cook Road, as this sign at the corner of Fitch Road shows, because of troubles one man and his family had in New England 19 decades ago.

Caleb Cook, for whom the road is named, arrived in Olmsted Township 190 years ago this month on October 17, 1834. With him was his family, which included nine children. That large family was one reason why Cook migrated west to Ohio, according to his obituary, which the Berea newspaper, then known as the *Cuyahoga Republican & Advertiser*, published on September 26, 1878.

Cook was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, on March 5, 1797. From age six until he was 16, he lived there with his grandfather. In 1813, he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, to learn the trade of making paper. In 1816, he married Elizabeth Payson of Smithfield, Rhode Island. Friends and family knew her as Eliza. Their marriage lasted 62 years until his death, and they had a total of 11 children. Also in 1816, they moved to Manchester,

Connecticut, where Cook worked mostly in a paper mill, although he also did some work as a carpenter and joiner.

The family might have remained in Manchester, but as Cook's obituary states, "he experienced religion" in 1833 and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. The obituary goes on to give this explanation of how that led to the family's move to Ohio:

Being zealous in the cause, he practiced as an exhorter in the vicinity; and about 1833 was chosen on a committee to build a church. Placing full confidence in the friends to make good their pledges, he became involved in the church building debts to such an extent as to take all his little property, consisting of a lot and a new house which he had just built mostly at odd times, while working in the paper mill, thus losing all he had, and with a family on his hands, he concluded to try his fortune in a new place.



Another account of the Cook family's journey to Ohio can be found in *Assembly Call*, a newsletter dedicated to members of the 103rd Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War, because three of Caleb and Eliza Cook's sons served in Company B of that regiment. A "Who's Who?" story published in or about 1933 says that, after reaching Buffalo, the family traveled by boat on Lake Erie to get to Cleveland. Further, it says:

This Butternut Ridge Cemetery stone marks the final resting place for Caleb and Eliza Cook.

On account of the cholera epidemic there, they dared not tarry, so [they] hired a man with a team to move them to Olmsted that same day. The cost was to be fifteen dollars. Night overtaking them before they reached their destination, their driver became bewildered as to his whereabouts and offered to throw off five dollars if he could leave them and go back to Cleveland. Caleb being willing to comply with his request, unloaded their goods near the Williams hill, about a mile from what is now the village of Olmsted Falls. After unloading the goods in the woods and making his family as comfortable as possible, he set out to find his Connecticut friends, and at daybreak returned with them. The Cooks were moved with an ox team to the home of one of these friends, where they were hospitably entertained for the few days it took to erect a log house, which later was moved to what is still known as the Cook Road, having been named for him. They cleared and improved this farm with the help of their children. Caleb worked at the carpenter trade when he had time, and some of the oldest houses in Olmsted and Dover still standing are monuments to his skill.

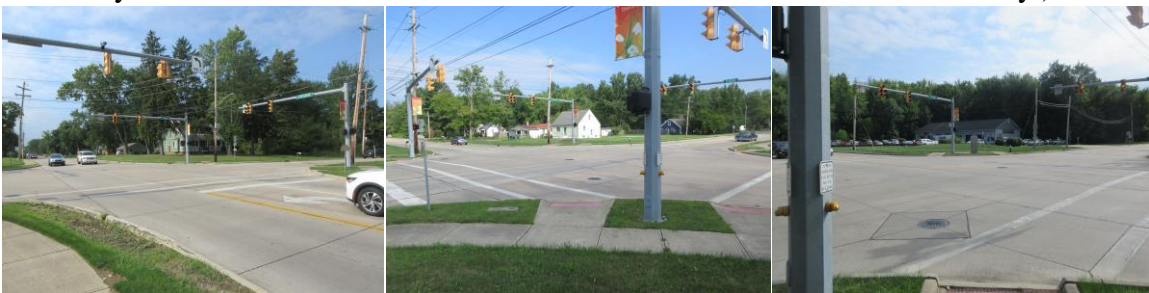
The Dover referred to in that last sentence was Dover Township, which became Bay Village, Westlake and part of North Olmsted. (Note: the *Assembly Call* story gives 1833 as the year the Cook family came to Ohio, but that conflicts with Caleb Cook's obituary, which says it was 1834.) Caleb Cook's great-great-grandson, Donald Cook, says the "Connecticut friends" the Cook family stayed with until they erected their log cabin were Chester and Betty (known as Betsy) Fitch.

Cook's obituary says he worked "with great industry" as a carpenter and joiner for 40 years after his arrival in Olmsted. It also says that "the monuments of his handiwork are scattered from Cleveland to Elyria." The *Assembly Call* story also says, "He preached the word of God in some school house on the Sabbath day, being a local itinerant preacher."

In Olmsted, Cook acquired two lots, one of which was along what became Cook Road. This is how his obituary described that area:

When Mr. Cook settled on this place it was a wilderness, the road which took his name, was not cut through west of his place until about 1846, or twelve years after he settled on it. In the winter of 1846-7 he helped cut out the road north from John Fitch's house to the south end of James Fitch's land, and about the same time the road running north from the Cook Road by Rice's mill, to the north line of Rial Rice's land. About the same time the Cook Road west of Mr. Cook's.

That first road that Cook helped cut out of the wilderness seems to be part of what now is Fitch Road from Cook Road to about John Road. The second one seems to be part of what now is Stearns Road. Of course, the third one is the westward extension of Cook Road. Thus, Cook played a role in building parts of three of the main roads through Olmsted Township, including the road named for him. (However, maps from the late 19th century and early 20th century show the section of the road within Olmsted Falls was called Elyria Road until it was renamed Cook Road sometime in the 20th century.)



These photos show three of the four corners of the intersection of Cook Road and Stearns Road, where Caleb and Eliza Cook and their family once established their home.

Donald Cook says the location of the original Cook farm seems to be at what now is the intersection of Cook Road and Stearns Road, according to 1852 and 1858 plat maps for Cuyahoga County.

“The 1852 map would be more helpful IF it showed the roads better,” he wrote in a recent email to *Olmsted 200*. “Maybe at that time they were dirt and not as defined. The 1858 map shows C. Cook with land on all four corners of Stearns & Cook.”

The 1852 map shows Caleb Cook owned one lot of 112 acres with about one third of it north of Cook Road and two thirds south of the road. He also owned another 50 acres south of that.



This section of an 1852 map shows “C. Cook” owned lots of 112 acres and 50 acres (with the acreage numbers circled on the map’s left side) with Cook Road running through the first one. Stearns Road later also ran through it. Olmsted Falls is on the lower right.

In the mid-1860s (1865 according to his obituary but 1864 according to the *Assembly Call* story), Cook sold his Olmsted land and move to Courtland Street in Cleveland, where he continued to do carpentry. The *Assembly Call* story says that, despite his move to Cleveland, Cook continued “having charge of the Wesleyan Methodist Churches at West View and North Olmsted.”

His obituary says he remained in Cleveland until 1871, when he moved to West View “where he resided until a few days before his death, when he was taken to the home of his son, Caleb Cook, near his old place, where he died Sept. 3, 1878, aged 81 years 5 months and 29 days.”

Cook’s funeral was held on September 4 at the Universalist Church along Butternut Ridge with services conducted by both a Universalist minister and a Congregationalist minister. His widow survived until March 19, 1884, when she died at age 88.

Among the Cooks’ 11 children were three sons who served in the Civil War as privates in Company B of the 103rd Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Andrew Cook was 25 years old when he enlisted on August 12, 1862. Four days later, on August 16, Caleb Horton Cook enlisted at age 43 and William Cook enlisted at age 33.

A rifle used in the Civil War by Caleb Horton Cook, who mustered out of the infantry on June 12, 1865, in Raleigh, North Carolina, is now part of the collection of a museum dedicated to the 103rd Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry at 5501 East

Lake Road in Sheffield Lake. Cook's grandson, Elmer Cook, who then lived in Nova, Ohio, donated the rifle to the museum in 1973. A placard with it in the museum says:

This particular rifle is stamped "1862," "U.S. Springfield." This rifle was made by the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, and by a number of contractors. It was the standard Federal infantry weapon of the Civil War. It used the .58 caliber Minie-ball bullet. The 103rd was armed with a similar rifle – the English made Enfield rifled-musket.

Reconditioned by Tom Wargo of Lorain, Ohio, 1974.

About the rifle, Donald Cook wrote, "As children we played with it all the time until we broke the stock. The museum did a really great job of repairing and restoring the rifle."

This is Caleb Horton Cook.



This is the rifle that Caleb Horton Cook used during the Civil War. It is now on display at the 103rd OVI Civil War Museum in Sheffield Lake. This photo and the photo of Cook are courtesy of Deb Wagner, curator at the museum.

Some of the battles the 103rd OVI participated in included:

- Blue Springs, Tennessee – October 5, 1863
- Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee – November 17 to December 4, 1863
- Dandridge, Tennessee – January 16-18, 1864
- Resaca, Georgia – May 13-16, 1864
- Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia – June 9-30, 1864
- Siege of Atlanta, Georgia – July 28 to September 2, 1864
- Spring Hill, Tennessee – November 29, 1864

Andrew Cook transferred to the 120th Company of the Second Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps on March 2, 1864.

Caleb Horton Cook was born July 4, 1819. On July 3, 1842, when he was almost 23 years old, he married 16-year-old Lucinda Coles (some sources say Cole or Coe) of Copley, Ohio, and had three children with her. She died in 1857. He later married another

Copley woman with whom he had three more children. The *Assembly Call* story gives her name before the marriage as Catherine Crytzer, another source calls her Elizabeth Catherine Kritzer and yet other source refers to her as Catherine Elizabeth Bratten.

An 1876 map of Olmsted Township shows Caleb and Catherine Cook owned two properties along Stearns Road. Both were less than a mile north of Cook Road. A 20-acre lot that included their residence was on the west side of Stearns Road. The residence was just half a mile north of Cook Road. They owned another 10-acre lot on the east side of Stearns Road – not right across the road but just north of a lot directly across the road.



Catherine Cook died on April 18, 1891, at the age of 57. After outliving both his wives, Caleb Horton Cook died on January 21, 1898, at the age of 78. He and both of his wives were buried at Butternut Ridge Cemetery. An obituary for Caleb Horton Cook, published in the February 11, 1898, edition of the *Berea Advertiser*, said that his parents “were both greatly respected for their honesty, uprightness and christian [sic] character.” Further, it said:

This is the gravestone for Lucinda Cook at Butternut Ridge Cemetery.

These christian [sic] virtues were inherited by the son, whose integrity of character were recognized and admired by all who knew him through his long life. He was sick in bed three weeks. The end came peacefully. Surrounded by his children he sweetly “fell asleep in Jesus.”

Among Caleb and Catherine’s children was a son, Aldus Burton Cook, who was born March 29, 1867. He was named for Aldus Cody, who was a sergeant in Company B of the 103rd Regiment of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On March 28, 1892, Aldus Cook married Elizabeth Tildzies (spelled in some records as Tildes or Tieltjies, on her marriage license as Tiltzies and on her death certificate as Tildzies), who was known as Lizzie. She was a native of Holland.

Aldus and Lizzie Cook established their home and farm where Schulz’s Greenhouse now stands at 26965 Cook Road. The *Assembly Call* story describes Aldus Cook as “a truck gardener.” But the Cook Road site wasn’t the only land the couple owned. A 1914 map of Olmsted Township shows a 39.15-acre property on the west side of Fitch Road a little south of the intersection with John Road as being owned by “A.B. & L. Cook.”

Donald Cook, their grandson, offers this explanation: “Aldus Cook may or may not have worked the parcel on Fitch Road for a while starting in 1901 based on deeds from the era. BUT, in 1922 he relinquished his rights to the land on Fitch Road. In the deed a 1901 will was mentioned that showed more than one person involved. What I can

say is that the 1892 plat map has that area as part of Chas. Fitch's 160 acre farm. The 1903 map shows four 39.15 acre plots with the parcel we are discussing [listing] M.W. Fitch as owner. Aldus Cook's actual property and house were on the Cook Rd. 37 acres showing on both sides of the road."



This photo, provided by Donald Cook, was taken in 1906 after his father, Elmer, was born. It shows the Cook Road farm of Aldus and Lizzie Cook. Elmer and his two sisters, Edith and Bertha, were born in the house with midwives in attendance. At the time, Cook Road was still a dirt road. The Cook family members identified in the photo, left to right, are Edith, Aldus, Bertha, Lizzie and Elmer (in Lizzie's arms).



On the left is Schulz's Greenhouse at 26965 Cook Road, where the farm of Aldus and Lizzie Cook (shown above) was located. In the center is the house built by Elmer and Dorothy Cook in 1935 at 26971 Cook Road. On the right is the house where Robert and Bertha (Cook) Hall lived at 26975 Cook Road.

In addition, Donald Cook notes that the *Plain Dealer* published a story on March 17, 1925, that included a photograph of Aldus Cook checking on his "hotbox" at the Cook Road farm. He says the story includes a description of "tramping" manure to help heat it up.

Aldus and Lizzie had three children. Edith was born on June 24, 1893. Bertha was born on June 3, 1897. Elmer was born on July 30, 1906.

During the waning days of World War II, a traffic accident at the intersection of Ohio Route 58 and Ohio Route 162 in the small community of Huntington in southern Lorain County took the life of Lizzie Cook and seriously injured Aldus. According to a December 1, 1945, story in the *Chronicle-Telegram* of Elyria, Aldus Cook filed a personal injury and damage lawsuit against the driver of the other car, 17-year-old George William Hart of the Wellington area. Cook asked for \$20,000 for personal

injuries he suffered and \$800 for damage to his automobile. Here is how the newspaper described what happened:

The aged couple were on their way home from a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Edith Bauer of Sullivan, when the accident occurred. Mrs. Cook died of injuries which she sustained. Mr. Cook, driver of the car, suffered a fractured skull, fractured right forearm and numerous other injuries, according to his petition.

The car driven by Hart, occupied by several young persons, failed to make a safety stop in coming out of Route 162 on to Route 58, it is charged. After the collision, it tipped over in a ditch.

Lizzie Cook was 73 years old when she died. Aldus lived a few more years until February 4, 1949, when he was 81. (A side note: George William Hart, who was 17 when his vehicle hit and killed Lizzie Cook, lived until February 14, 2007, when he was 79 years old. He died in rural Minnesota, where he had worked as a farmer.)



On the left in this February 21, 1938, photo is the Cook Road house built by Elmer and Dorothy Cook in 1935. On the right is the house of Robert and Bertha (Cook) Hall. Photo courtesy of Donald Cook.

In 1930, Elmer Cook married Dorothy Knuth, who worked for Lakewood Savings and Loan. Elmer worked on the farm with his father. He also served as a bus driver in the 1930s for the Olmsted Falls Local School District. In 1935, they built a house at 26971 Cook Road that still exists, as does the house next door at 26975 Cook Road, where Elmer's sister, Bertha, and her husband, Robert Hall, lived. Elmer's other sister, Edith, and her husband, Frank Bauer, lived near Sullivan in Ashland County.

In 1941, Elmer and Dorothy Cook moved to a farm near Nova, Ohio, in northern Ashland County. That was the year after their son, Donald, who provided photos and much information for this story, was born. Elmer Cook lived until April 4, 1977, when he was 70 years old. Dorothy Cook lived until July 24, 1998, when she was 92 years old.



These photos show Elmer Cook and Dorothy (Knuth) Cook early in the 20th century.



In this photo, which seems to be from the early 1930s, Elmer Cook is on the left. He was one of the operators of school buses for the Olmsted Falls Local School District. Another photo of him as a bus operator can be seen in Issue 134 of Olmsted 200 from July 2024.

Thus, Caleb and Eliza Cook came to Olmsted Township with a large family in 1834, and that family grew much bigger over the past 19 decades. This story accounts for just one branch of that family, but many more stories could be told about the family that gave one of Olmsted's main roads its name.

Many thanks for help on this story go to Donald Cook, who provided information and photos about his family, and David Kennedy, who provided additional information culled through many hours of online research, as well as Deb Wagner of the 103rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Museum in Sheffield Lake for the photos she provided of Caleb Horton Cook and his Civil War rifle.

Olmsted's Odd Fellows Needed a Lift from Their Ladies

To say that men historically have depended very much on the women in their lives for housekeeping help would be a huge understatement, but an item in the October 3, 1884, issue of the *Berea Advertiser* indicated that some Olmsted women went well beyond the call of duty to ensure that their men had comfortable and attractive quarters. In this case, it was the men who belonged to the local chapter of the International Order of Odd Fellows. Their lodge hall was located on the east side of Columbia Street (now Columbia Road) just north of the railroad tracks. That's about where the parking lot for Falls Veterinary Clinic at 8017 Columbia Road is now located.

Here is what that newspaper item reported:

Thanks to the ladies of Olmsted for the complete transformation that has recently taken place in the Hall of Olmsted Lodge I.O.O.F. In the language of a brother, "The rooms had become so unattractive and shabby that we were actually ashamed to invite our lady friends to come and see us. For years we have been discussing and formulating a plan and trying to devise ways and means for improving its appearance, when the ladies themselves came to our assistance." Through the efforts of Mrs. Busby, Mrs. H.H. Fitch, Mrs. Rice and others, the hall has been rendered more inviting than ever. The ladies got up a splendid banquet, from which they realized about \$80, besides having a most enjoyable time. With the proceeds they painted and carpeted the hall, kalsomined the ceiling,

papared the walls and renovated the room. Now, the hall is cosy [sic] and homelike and the brothers feel very grateful toward the ladies for their kindly interest.

No matter how good those renovations looked at the time, they lasted less than two decades because the Odd Fellows' original hall burned down in 1903, reportedly after catching a spark from a passing train. Despite that fire hazard, the Odd Fellows built their second lodge hall in the same location in 1905. However, they were persuaded to move it down the street in 1909 when the railroad decided to widen its bridge to accommodate more tracks. It was moved to what now is 8154 Columbia Road. During much of the 20th century, the building served as the Olmsted Grange Hall. Since Clint Williams acquired it and incorporated it into Grand Pacific Junction, it has housed such restaurants as Odd Fellas Café, Taqueria Junction and now Gibbs Butcher and Brews.



This photo dated August 3, 1903, shows an early automobile with sightseers in front of the lot where the Odd Fellows original lodge hall had just burned down. Photo courtesy of Bruce Banks.

Three 1894 Stories Offer Glimpses into Olmsted Life

Three items published 13 decades ago this month in the *Berea Advertiser* offer interesting glimpses into Olmsted life at that time.

First, the West View column in the October 12, 1894, edition included this item: "Our mill man, Mr. Chambers, is making some addition to his mill machinery by putting in a buckwheat cleaner." That's a reference to the water-powered mill located just across the border in Columbia Township where Gibbs Butcher Block now is situated. At the time, West View was an unincorporated community that straddled the line between Olmsted Township and Columbia Township. When West View was incorporated as a village from 1927 until it merged with Olmsted Falls in 1971, its southern border was the boundary between the two townships as well as between Cuyahoga and Lorain counties.

That the addition of a buckwheat cleaner to the mill was newsworthy is an indication of how important such a grain mill was to community life back then.

Second, an item in the Olmsted Falls column in the October 19, 1894, edition passed on an unusual incident that occurred when congregants gathered for a worship service at the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the building that now serves as the Grand Pacific Wedding Chapel. Here is what it said:

Our people were shocked last Sunday to hear that Mr. Andrew Kendall had been found dead. He was sexton of the M.E. church and while

in the act of ringing the church bell must have expired, as many noticed that the bell struck three or four times and then stopped, but no one thought to investigate so trivial an incident. Mr. Kendall was not in his accustomed place through the service, and after its close Mrs. Kendall began to look for him. He was found up stairs near the bell rope dead. Mr. Kendall was 65 years old, a brother of O.W. Kendall, and leaves a wife and daughter, Mrs. Fitch, besides many other friends to mourn his sudden death. Thought to have been paralytic stroke.



This photo of what had been the Methodist Episcopal Church was taken after a 1910 storm knocked off the steeple where sexton Andrew Kendall died while ringing its bell in 1894.

Third, an item from the West View column in the October 26, 1894, edition illustrates what local life was like in the days before modern water systems were built in the 20th century: “West View is complaining of dry wells at this time; not a well north of the railroad affords a drink of water. The whole north end has to depend on Mr. Tanney’s deep well and the south end on Mr. Biglow for water for house use. The public pump, belonging to two counties, and two townships, is out of order as usual.”

Mr. Tanney was L.C. Tanney, who operated a general store. Mr. Biglow was Ephraim Biglow, who operated the Biglow Drain Tile Company. A story about that company can be found in *Olmsted* 200 Issue 54 from November 2017.

Township Roads Got Speed Limits 70 Year Ago

Speed limit signs are so ubiquitous that it seems as though they have always been around since automobiles replaced horses, but some Olmsted Township speed limits go back only 70 years. This story from the October 8, 1954, edition of the *Berea Enterprise* explains what happened then:

County commissioners have approved 35 miles as the speed limit on six Olmsted township roads. They are Columbia from Olmsted Falls line to N. Olmsted line; Bagley from the county line to Olmsted Falls line and from Lewis to Berea line; Fitch from Bagley to the N. Olmsted line; Stearns from Schady to N. Olmsted line; Cook from the Olmsted Falls line to county line; Lewis from Olmsted Falls line to N. Olmsted line.

Start of the ruling was the fact that one side of Cook and Lewis Roads has a state 50 mile limit, other side ordinary municipal limit. The state highway director has been asked to approve due to increasing population and narrow road widths.

It might seem odd now that portions of Cook Road and Lewis Road had different speed limits on opposite sides of the road before the change, but that was because the border between Olmsted Falls and Olmsted Township ran down the middle of those roads. That's still the case with a section of Cook Road, but the side of Lewis Road that was in the township back then has been part of Berea since an annexation in the 1980s.

A few weeks after the first story appeared, the November 12, 1954, edition of the newspaper included this story:

Speed limits of 35 miles an hour on six Olmsted township highways have been approved by the county and state highway department.

Arrests for exceeding 35 will be made as soon as signs are posted on Bagley, Columbia, Cook, Fitch, Lewis and Stearns Roads.

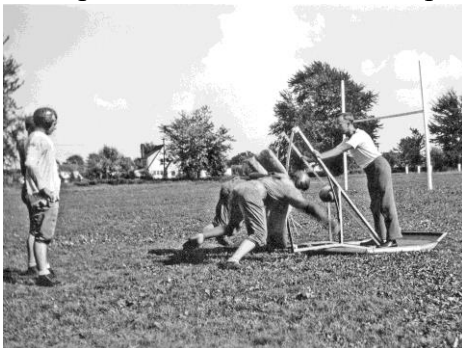
That's also a reminder that townships in Ohio had much less control over their own affairs several decades ago than they do now. Back then, they needed county and/or state permission almost every time they tried to act.



This sign along Fitch Road is surely not 70 years old, but its speed limit is.

More Photos Show Olmsted Football Several Decades Ago

Recent shots of high school football practice from the 1936 film of Olmsted Falls (see Issue 135 from August) prompted former Olmsted Falls resident Mike Gibson to dig into his archive of photos in his California home and share a few photos from 1942. He wrote that his father, wearing number 75, played center in 1939 through 1942, but he can't pick out his father in these photos.



These photos from Mike Gibson show Olmsted Falls football players at practice in 1942.

Those teams also included Bob Hecker in the backfield. After high school, Hecker entered the Ohio State University and played for the Buckeyes until he was drafted and served in the U.S. Navy as a radio technician in the South Pacific during World War II. In 1946, he resumed his education at Baldwin Wallace College, where he again played

football. In 1952, Hecker entered the National Football League when he was drafted by the Chicago Cardinals. Later, he also played for the Los Angeles Rams and the Philadelphia Eagles.



On the left, Olmsted Falls high school students practice football. On the right, four cheerleaders are set to encourage the players on game day. Photos courtesy of Mike Gibson.

Gibson also included a photo of four Olmsted Falls cheerleaders from a game day in October 1942. Two of them have an “O” – rather than “OF” – on their sweaters, while the other two have blank sweaters.

“Even I played 8th grade football in 1960, on the same field,” Gibson wrote. “My career was short since I discovered track and field made much more sense!!!”

Gibson has shared other photos that will be seen in the future in *Olmsted 200*.

Still to Come

The next issue of *Olmsted 200* will include another story about a family who came to Olmsted in the 19th century and played a big role in community life for many decades, a story about an important turning point for a West View businessman, and one about a development that contributed to North Olmsted’s split from Olmsted Township.

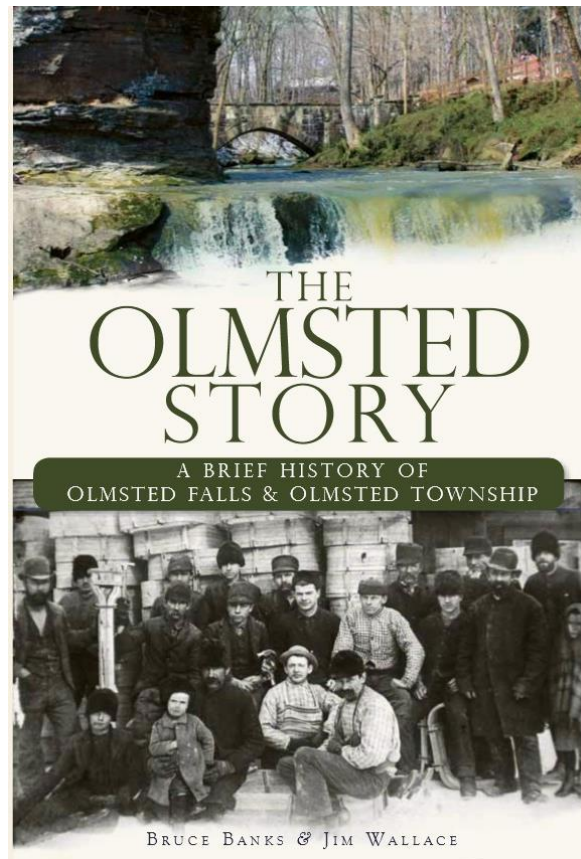
If you know of other people who would like to receive *Olmsted 200* by email, please feel free to forward it to them. They can get on the distribution list by sending a request to: wallacestar@hotmail.com. *Olmsted 200* has readers in several states beyond Ohio, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, and as well as overseas in the Netherlands, Germany and Japan.

Your questions and comments about *Olmsted 200* are welcome. Perhaps there is something about Olmsted’s history that you would like to have pulled out of *Olmsted 200*’s extensive archives. Or perhaps you have information or photos about the community’s history that you would like to share.

If you have missed any of the past issues of *Olmsted 200* or want to share them with someone else, all of them can be found on Olmsted Township's website. Go to <https://www.olmstedtownshipohio.gov/290/Past-Newsletters-Olmsted-200>. All the issues of *Olmsted 200* also are available on the website of the City of Olmsted Falls. Find them at: http://www.olmstedfalls.org/olmsted_falls_history/olmsted_200_issues.php. A link to *Olmsted 200* can be found on the left side of the page. On each site, click on the number of the issue you want to read.

Except where otherwise noted, all articles in *Olmsted 200* are written by Jim Wallace. Thanks go to Mary Louise King for helping in proofreading and editing many issues. Thanks also go to David Kennedy for frequently contributing research and insight for some stories. Written contributions and photos, as well as comments and questions about items in this newsletter, will be considered for publication. Send any correspondence by email to: wallacestar@hotmail.com.

Olmsted 200 is written, researched and edited by Jim Wallace, who is solely responsible for its content. He is co-author (with Bruce Banks) of ***The Olmsted Story: A Brief History of Olmsted Falls and Olmsted Township***, published in 2010 by The History Press of Charleston, S.C. ***The Olmsted Story*** is available at the Berea Historical Society's Mahler Museum & History Center and through online booksellers.



Olmsted 200 is copyright © 2024 by Jim Wallace. All rights reserved.