



Olmsted 200

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

Issue 114

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Football and Broadcasting Stars Made Olmsted Home

Along with a string of football victories, The Ohio State University this fall is celebrating the centennial of the opening of Ohio Stadium. One man who likely was present for that event was John Nichols, who later became a resident of Olmsted Falls, after being a star player for the Ohio State Buckeyes and then the Canton Bulldogs, an early team in the National Football League. His wife, Judy, also achieved fame as a radio and television broadcaster on Cleveland stations and for her work on behalf of children.



On the left, construction of Ohio Stadium began in August 1921 and lasted more than a year. As seen on the right, it didn't take long for Buckeye fans to fill the stands.

Construction of Ohio Stadium along the banks of the Olentangy River in Columbus began August 3, 1921, and finished 14 months later in time for use during the 1922 football season. Its original capacity was 63,000, which made it the largest stadium west of the Appalachian Mountains at the time. The Buckeyes played their first game there on October 7, 1922 – a 5-0 win over Ohio Wesleyan.



Ohio Stadium received an Ohio Historical Marker this fall.

then.

By the time of the next game against Ohio Wesleyan on October 6, 1923, Nichols was listed as a guard. In the program for the October 25, 1924, game against Chicago, he was identified as a tackle in a photo page of 10 veteran Buckeyes. On another page, his weight was listed as 193 pounds. His height was six feet.

The 1924 *Makio*, Ohio State's yearbook, said this about Nichols: "Not until late in the season did fans come to realize that this lad possessed real fighting ability. He is rounding into a fine tackle from whom more will probably be heard next year."

The 1925 *Makio* included this comment: "One of the most dashing and hardest fighting tackles in the Conference is the praise that can be sung of Johnny Nichols. Not found till late the previous season, the LaGrange athlete kept on displaying the punch necessary to spur the team on."

Nichols played his last game for the Buckeyes on November 21, 1925, when Ohio State lost to Illinois 14-9. Although the team did not win as much in the 1920s as it does in the 2020s, Nichols played well enough to be a letter winner in 1923, 1924 and 1925.

After Ohio State, Nichols went on to play professional football in 1926 for the Canton Bulldogs. The Bulldogs were among the earliest pro teams, dating back to 1903. The team was part of the American Professional Football Association when it was renamed the National Football League in 1922. Jim Thorpe, who is considered by many as one of the greatest athletes of all time, had been a member of the Bulldogs beginning in 1915 and helped the team win three championships.

Two weeks later, on October 21, Ohio State dedicated the stadium before a crowd estimated to range from 71,000 to 72,500. Temporary bleachers were used to accommodate crowds that were larger than normal. Unfortunately, the home fans watched the Buckeyes get shut out 19-0 by the Michigan Wolverines, which already were rivals.

During that inaugural season for Ohio Stadium, Nichols, who was born July 30, 1904, was not yet the star player he later became, but he was featured in a photo in a program for the Ohio State-Iowa game on November 18, 1922, as one of a pair of promising freshmen. He was listed as a fullback



The November 18, 1922, game program showed John Nichols as one of two promising freshmen. He is the one on the left.

Nichols had only the 1926 season to play on the Bulldogs with Thorpe because the team folded the following year. The team's 1926 record was one win, nine losses and three ties. The Bulldogs' 1926 roster listed Nichols as being age 22 with a height of six feet and a weight of 200 pounds, while Thorpe was 39 with a height of six feet and one inch and a weight of 202 pounds. Although the Bulldogs lasted only a few seasons in the NFL, its history is one reason why the NFL Hall of Fame was built in Canton.

After studying agriculture at Ohio State, Nichols made his career as a salesman in the meat-processing industry, first for Swift and Company for about 25 years and then for Gibbs Meat on West 65th Street in Cleveland. Finally, he worked for about five years as a government meat grader and inspector.

John Nichols achieved his fame in the early to mid-1920s. The woman who became his wife, Judy Sherrill, achieved her fame as a broadcaster later in the 20th century. Details about her broadcasting career are sketchy. Walter Holzworth, in his 1966 book on Olmsted history, wrote that she began it in 1931:

Mrs. Judy Nichols, known to her audience as Aunt Judy, was heard on WJAY as the first woman radio announcer in Cleveland," he wrote. "Her variety show brought her fame as well as starting other radio personalities on careers. Her show was the first show for children established in Cleveland. She later was appointed State Chairman of the American Womens Radio and Television Association.

WJAY operated as a Cleveland radio station from 1927 until 1937, when it was sold and renamed WCLE. The station's frequency of 610 kilohertz later was moved to Columbus, where it became what now is WTVN.



This was an ad for WJAY, the first station Judy Nichols worked for.



This photo of Nichols was in OSU's 1925 Makio.

The exact course of Nichols's broadcasting career is not clear, but eventually, she went to work for WDOK, which began broadcasting at 1260 kilohertz on April 30, 1950. The station began simulcasting on WDOK-FM at 102.1 megahertz on October 4, 1954. During the 1950s and early 1960s, WDOK's main music format was adult standards, later referred to as "beautiful music," although it also broadcast classical music for two hours every night and various nationality (foreign language) programs, mostly on Sundays.

Often using the Aunt Judy name, Nichols broadcast a variety program at various times and a Saturday morning program for children.

Radio schedules in the *Plain Dealer* during 1951 indicated Aunt Judy was on WDOK at 11:00 on Saturday mornings. Those schedules also show she was on the air as Judy Sherrill at different times on weekday mornings. Early 1950s TV schedules indicate both WEWS (Channel 5) and WXEL (predecessor of WJW, Channel 8) had shows called Aunt Judy at different times, so she apparently crossed over to television for a while.



Wayne Mack with his make-believe concerts was the driving force at WDOK, where Judy Sherrill Nichols worked in the 1950s.

In *Radio Annual* for 1951, a listing of women commentators-home economists on radio and television listed Judy Sherrill of WDOK as one of 60 women in broadcasting in Ohio. In 1952, *Radio Daily* listed Judy Sherrill of WDOK as one of the attendees at the national convention of the American Women in Radio and Television at the Hotel Statler in Detroit.

Much later, she even played a role in the evolution of WMMS as a progressive rock station in the early 1970s. In the 2003 book *Radio Daze: Stories from the Front in Cleveland's FM Air Wars*, author Mike Olszewski recounts how WMMS and its progressive rock competitor, WNCR, both experimented with programming that broke from the tightly formatted radio structures of the time. In one paragraph, he mentions the role Judy Sherrill Nichols played:

But WMMS may have taken some of the most daring programming moves. For a time, the station started playing songs by artists such as Fred Astaire ("Something's Got to Give"), Marlene Dietrich ("Love"), Kitty Kaye's Kats ("Fish Truck Boogie"), and the Bo Jazz Carolina Serenaders ("Chicago"). Everyone from station manager [Billy] Bass to Shauna Zurbrugg got in on the act, using 78s borrowed from Judy Sherrill, who used the radio name Aunt Judy. The experiment was seen as a novelty, though Bass and [Denny] Sanders also took to the airwaves of Case Western Reserve's WRUW-FM, under the names Dr. Soul and Mr. Funk, for a one-shot evening air shift to play some of their R&B favorites.

Those published items offer only glimpses of the broadcasting career of Judy Nichols. They don't reveal which years she worked for WJAY or WDOK or any other station. If she helped WMMS in 1972, she might have been working then for WHK, which was the AM station co-owned with WMMS. It could be interesting to hear a recording of one of her programs if any such recordings still exist.

As noted, one of her broadcast ventures was a show oriented toward children on WDOK. Outside of broadcasting, she also worked on behalf of children. Again, published references to that work that can be found online offer just glimpses into what she did. For example, a 1954 report on the National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency

that was held in Washington, D.C., includes this item: “Miss Judy Sherrill, associated with radio and television in Cleveland, Ohio, told of some of the efforts being made in Olmstead [sic] Falls, a suburb of Cleveland, to lick juvenile delinquency.”

Her work also brought her to the attention of members of Congress. In 1962, the *Congressional Record* included a letter she wrote to Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton (the first woman elected to Congress from Ohio) about how thrilled she was with Bolton’s bill, H.R. 10531, to amend the Social Security Act “to authorize the continuance of payments to children after they reach the age of 18 while unmarried and enrolled in an approved high school.”

Nichols wrote, “I saw the possibility of my long hoped for aid to youth coming true. I saw the slowing down of juvenile delinquency and school drop out.” She went on to share disappointment with Bolton that the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee did not favor the bill because of its costs. She suggested that 165,000 boys and girls might be forced to leave school and go to work that year because their Social Security checks would stop before their graduation.

Later in that letter, Nichols referred to her own role in caring personally for young people: “Two of the last 10 boys to live in my home were orphans. One lost his benefit check the summer before his junior year in high school, the other his senior year. What would they have done if I hadn’t been able to see them through? What would they have become, had they been defeated?”

In 1968, her name again appeared in the *Congressional Record* in the transcript of a speech delivered by Congressman William Minshall of Ohio. He referred to Nichols as



Judy Nichols was nearing the end of her school board years when she was photographed for the 1969 Senorio, the OFHS yearbook.

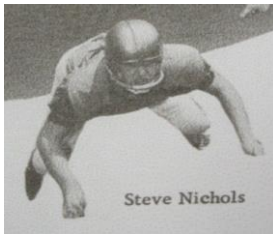
“an outstanding young lady” who visited his Berea office and left a note for him. She wrote, “Dear Mr. Minshall: Some years ago, this writing was sent to me personally, for my Radio program. I think, in times like these, it is the true Pledge of Allegiance.” She then copied a quotation from Henry Cabot Lodge, a Massachusetts Republican who served in the U.S. Senate from 1893 to 1924. The quotation encouraged citizens to consider themselves simply Americans, not “colored-Americans,” Irish-Americans, German-Americans or “oriental Americans.” She signed the letter as Judy Sherrell Nichols, Youth Defender.

Her work on behalf of young people also led her to serve on the Olmsted Falls Board of Education in the 1960s. She was a board member when the current high school was built and put into use. The Nichols’s house was on the south side of Bagley Road, not far from the former high school, which now is Olmsted Falls City Hall.

Michael Miles, a friend of *Olmsted 200* researcher David Kennedy, told Kennedy recently in an email that he remembers being a sophomore playing for the Olmsted Falls varsity football team when the woman students knew as “Ma” Nichols came to the team dinner before a Friday evening game. He wrote that she wore her “OF letter sweater and gave a ‘hit ‘em harder’ type speech. I didn’t know what to think and here I was as a young sophomore, so I stayed quiet. I learned that she had done that for years and often was on the sidelines during the games.”

Judy B. Sherrill was born January 8, 1904, in St. Louis, Missouri, to Edmund and Lillian Sherrill. Her father was born in Canada. Her mother, who was born in Arkansas, was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution because she was the great-great-granddaughter of Josiah Payne, Jr., who was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses and an officer in the Revolutionary War. By the time of the 1920 Census, when Judy was 16, the Sherrills were living in the small Lorain County community of Russia.

John Nichols was not Judy’s first husband. The 1930 Census shows she was married to Harry V. Hixen, they had a three-year-old son named Sherrill, and they shared a home with her father and mother in Russia in Lorain County. The Census listed Hixen’s occupation as an automobile salesman. What happened to Hixen after that is not clear, and it’s not clear whether he died or got divorced from Judy. It’s also not clear when she



The Senorio in 1961 included this photo of Steve Nichols as a football player.

married John Nichols, but Holzworth indicated (without saying so plainly) that it might have been 1932. By the time of the 1940 Census, the name of Judy and Harry’s son was listed as Sherrill Nichols, so he apparently was adopted by John Nichols.

The 1940 Census showed that John and Judy Nichols and their family then lived in Parma, but they had lived in Lakewood in 1935. By 1940, they also had another son, James, who was then one year old. A few years later, they had another son, John Stephen, who went by Steve. The family apparently moved to Olmsted Falls at least by the early 1950s.

Eldest son, Sherrill Nichols, who went by the nickname Skip, died at age 84 in 2010. He was a Navy veteran of World War II and a member of the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Local 880. Jim Nichols died at age 73 in 2012 in Nashville, Ohio. He had served the City of Strongsville as service director for 30 years. A large baseball/multi-purpose field along Sprague Road near Marks Road is named Jim Nichols Field. Steve Nichols died at age 66 in 2009, the same year he retired. He was a 1961 graduate of Olmsted Falls High School, where he wrestled and played football. He worked for 47 years for Dairypak, which later became Evergreen Packaging.

John and Judy Nichols, who both were born in 1904, both died in their early 70s. Judy died on January 3, 1977, just five days shy of her 73rd birthday. John died six weeks shy of his 74th birthday on June 17, 1978. Her body was buried at the old Chestnut Grove Cemetery (Turkeyfoot). He was cremated, and his ashes were put in the mausoleum at the Brooklyn Heights Cemetery in Cleveland.

David Kennedy, who helps with much research for Olmsted 200, deserves most of the credit for this story. He came up with the concept and did almost all the research.

Wickert Is a Wizard with Coating Inventions

Olmsted Falls and Olmsted Township have been the home of many inventors since the mid-1800s. It's beyond the mission of *Olmsted 200* to cover all of them, but Ann Reichle, owner of Angelina's Pizza, suggested the story of Frank Wickert was worth exploring – and she was right.

Wickert, who is now 83 years old, engaged in a long career of working on paints and other coatings for Glidden and other companies – and he might not be done yet. That career took him around the world and earned him nine patents – including a European patent and an international patent, as well as several U.S. patents.



Longtime Olmsted Township resident Frank Wickert has nine patents to his name.

"I had a lot of fun," he said in an interview with *Olmsted 200* in late October. "I got to travel extensively. I was very well known in the Cleveland paint society when I was working fulltime, mostly from my work with different suppliers that used to supply the paint industry."

However, Wickert might have had a much different life if a phone call for employment had come a few weeks earlier in the late 1950s. He was raised on a farm near Madison, Ohio, in Lake County. After graduating from Madison High School, he did construction work, but he dreamed about getting into a different line of work.

"I wanted to be an electrician," Wickert said. "I applied and got three sponsors, which you had to do at the time and took the test and never heard anything for two years. Two weeks after I was in the Navy, my mother wrote me a letter and said the electricians called [me] to come to work. If that would have happened before I went into the Navy, probably I would have been an electrician all my life."

While Wickert served in the Navy from 1959 to 1963, he learned the machine shop trade, so after he returned to civilian life, he looked for a tool-and-die apprenticeship but couldn't find one.

"But they had a job as a lab technician for Glidden, so I took that, and that's what I ended up doing the rest of my life," he said.



As he worked at Glidden as a laboratory technician beginning in 1965, Wickert went through 13 years of night school at Cleveland State University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in chemistry in 1978.

Taking a job with Glidden after leaving the Navy, set the course for Frank Wickert's career.

"From there on, I moved up the ladder," he said. "I was Glidden's technical representative internationally for six years. Glidden used to sell their old formulas in both resins and coatings, and then it

was my job to help licensees make those products in their country."

That foreign travel was interesting, Wickert said, but it also was very tiring, and he hated having to travel by himself. Nevertheless, he enjoyed working for Glidden for 28 years, but by the time he left it in 1993, it wasn't the same company he had joined in 1965. In 1967, Glidden merged with SCM Corporation (Smith Corona Marchant), which once was well known for making typewriters. Glidden became part of the Glidden-Durkee Division of SCM, but Hanson Trust acquired SCM in 1986 and then sold off the Glidden portion to Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) of Britain. Wickert stayed for about five years under ICI.

"They eventually sold off Glidden's industrial coatings because they weren't interested in industrial coatings, only in consumer products," he said. "I happened to be in the industrial coatings division at the time, so my job got sold. I had the choice of retiring and getting my severance benefits or work with the new company, but I had to work for them for five years before they'd give me credit for my Glidden service. So, I didn't want to take the chance because I had over a year's worth of severance pay coming, so I took the severance pay and went out and found another job."

Wickert left Glidden in Strongsville in January 1993 and went to work for Tremco in Beachwood in March 1994. He worked there until he retired from fulltime work in 2005.

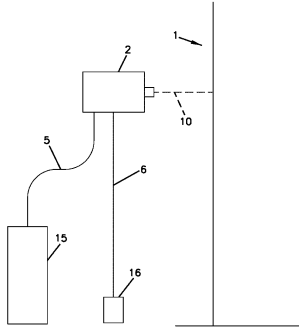


Commercial Sealants & Waterproofing

"I was senior research associate when I retired," Wickert said. "I was the highest-paid technical man in the company of about 2,000 employees at that time."

Wickert spent his last decade of fulltime employment at Tremco in Beachwood.

But he didn't stay idle after retiring. By May 2007, he formed his own company, Pick Wick Consulting, LLC. Wickert worked as a consultant for Poly Wall Building Solutions of Menomonee, Wisconsin, for several years and then for Polyguard Products of Ennis, Texas, after it acquired Poly Wall.



This illustration is part of both of Wickert's last two patent applications. Of course, many words of explanation went with it.

It was while he was working with PolyWall owner Ted DeZurik, that Wickert acquired his final two patents, which are related. He thinks that invention has the most potential of all his inventions, but it hasn't been put into commercial production yet. It is designed to solve a problem with water-based coatings that are used for such applications as roofing and waterproofing.

“Waterborne chemistry has a tendency to dry from the top down, and it's all dependent on water evaporation,” Wickert said. “So, what happens is it forms a skin at the top that keeps getting thicker, and that makes it more difficult for...the water to get out, particularly over a nonporous substrate. What happens is that, if these coatings get subjected to severe water conditions like ponding water or severe rain, they sometimes wash off or they'll blister like crazy. Once it blisters, that destroys its ability to adhere to the substrate, so it'll never perform to its expectation.”

Wickert's method for fixing that problem involves using a liquid drying agent in a two-component spray gun that mixes the drying agent with the coating as it is applied.

“It pulls the water out of the latex-based paint [and] forces it to form a film without evaporation,” he said. “Therefore, it'll dry at any thickness in about an hour.”

The idea came to him while he was still working with Tremco, but he developed it later. Wickert and DeZurik received patents for the invention in 2014 and 2015 and have been trying to sell it to a company since then.

“If we are able to sell this patent, they'd have to hire me as a consultant to help them develop or convert their products to that technology because I'm the only one that has the hands-on experience that can do that,” Wickert said.

It takes a special skill to be able to write a patent application. Wickert said he became good at technical writing when he had to prepare monthly reports for his bosses at Glidden. One vice president told him, “I don't know what you're doing, but I understood what you said.”

To write patent applications, Wickert learned on his own by studying what patent attorneys wrote.

“Mostly attorneys wrote patents, and lots of times, they weren't all that familiar with the technology that they were patenting,” he said. “I think some of those patents suffered because of it.”

A lawyer would always edit what Wickert wrote, but as he got better at it, the lawyers found less to change, he said. Here is a list of his patents:

- September 17, 1985 – Composite Low Temperature Cure Latexes – U.S. patent – assigned to SCM Corporation
- July 28, 1987 – Clear Topcoat Coatings for Wood – U.S. patent – assigned to the Glidden Company
- November 14, 1990 – Dry Fog Sprayable Latex Paint – European patent – assigned to the Glidden Company
- November 19, 1991 – Ambient Cure Protective Coatings for Plastic Substrates – U.S. patent – assigned to the Glidden Company
- April 14, 1992 – Thermosetting Coatings Containing Carbodiimides – U.S. patent – assigned to the Glidden Company
- April 10, 2001 – High Solids Water-Borne Surface Coating Containing Hollow Particulates – U.S. patent – assigned to Tremco Incorporated
- June 14, 2012 – Compositions and Methods for Providing Coatings; Materials; Application Techniques; and Resulting Coated Substrates – International patent – assigned to Polyguard Products, Inc.
- June 3, 2014 – Compositions and Methods for Providing Coatings; Materials; Application Techniques; and Resulting Coated Substrates – U.S. patent – assigned to Polyguard Products, Inc.
- October 6, 2015 – Compositions and Methods for Providing Coatings; Materials; Application Techniques; and Resulting Coated Substrates – U.S. patent – assigned to Polyguard Products, Inc.

Wickert and his late wife, Ruth, who just died on October 4, 2022, moved to 26744 Cook Road in Olmsted Township in 1971 after living in Lakewood for the first three years of their marriage. They owned that house for 50 years until they sold it last April. He now lives in the Olmsted Falls Senior Apartments, owned by the Clover Group, at 9299 Columbia Road.

At age 83, Wickert still enjoys singing barbershop harmony with the Golden Cascade Chordsmen of Elyria, as he has been doing for 40 years, and singing in his church choir, as he has been doing for 50 years, although a mild bout with COVID-19 two years ago dropped his voice an octave from tenor to bass.

“I’m a pretty avid golfer, too,” he said. “Everyone says you should be able to shoot your age, and I shot 80 the other day. I’m 83.”

Wickert added, “I’m lucky I don’t have any joint issues – no arthritis. I’m still pretty flexible.”

Readers React to Old House and Old Glassware

Several *Olmsted 200* readers welcomed the story in Issue 113 that allowed them to see inside one of the oldest houses in Olmsted Falls – the one at 25334 Water Street that was built by John and Eunice Barnum early in the 19th century. One reader who reacted was Wendell Brooker, who owns it now with his wife, Sandra.



Many people admire this Water Street house with two centuries of history.

“Enjoyed the article about our house,” he wrote in an email in early October. Others who have admired the house for many years shared that reaction.

“I really enjoyed this October newsletter,” Sandy Binder wrote in an email. “So glad they shared their home with you.”

Some readers, such as Stefanie Nickoloff, reacted on Facebook. “The house we love!!” she wrote.

“I have always loved the Barnum's home,” Dottie Rigo wrote. “I'm sure it's still lovely inside.”

Among those who responded were members of the Hecker family who once lived there. Brian Hecker referred to it as “The original Hecker Hotel.” Laura Hecker Fortner called it “Home Sweet Home.”

Jeff Sigsworth provided additional historical context, pointing out that John Barnum was named after his father, Captain John Barnum, a Revolutionary War soldier. In 1819, he was the first person buried at the Ridgeville Center Cemetery at Center Ridge and Stoney Ridge roads in North Ridgeville.

Another story caught the attention of Sue Simmerer, who is part of the family that once owned the Grand Pacific Hotel when it was Simmerer & Sons Hardware and, before that, Peltz & Simmerer. She reacted to the story about the bottle that came from druggist Joseph Peltz more than a century ago and the thermometer from Simmerer & Sons.

“WOW brings back memories!” Simmerer wrote in an email. “I have a Simmerer thermometer & my kids each have one as well! I remember being in the attic of the hardware store & seeing several barrels of medicine bottles. I have several of the bottles with the manufacturer’s labels on them. I remember Phil wanting to take many more but

we were in a small apartment at the time & really had no room! Sadly I wish we had taken more, I only have about a dozen. We did preserve the original labels thankfully!”

Someone else who was excited to learn about the Peltz drug bottle was Doug Peltz, the great-great-grandson of Joseph Peltz.

“This is SO cool,” he wrote. “It totally made my day to see this. I instantly shared it with my family as well, and they were blown away! I love that someone thought to send you this, and that you’ll keep it safe and cherish it! And I’m so grateful that you thought to write to me with this and share photographs of it.”

Peltz, who now lives near Austin, Texas, after residing in San Francisco for years, said he still is working on learning more about his ancestors. He has shared many of the results of his research with *Olmsted 200* readers over the past several years.

“My wife, children, and I are planning a trip to Europe next summer, and part of that time will be spent visiting towns that our ancestors came from,” Peltz wrote. “I’ve even managed to find some of my relatives there, who are eager to meet us.”

In particular, he is working to figure out where in Germany that Florian Peltz, the father of Joseph, came from and whether descendants of the siblings of Madalena Bezner Peltz, the wife of Florian, have any letters and photographs she sent from Ohio to her siblings.



This photo, which ran in Issue 113, shows Ted Kucklick with his wife and grandchildren, so it is much more recent than indicated last month.

the photo used in that story. The caption said it showed “Ted Kucklick as a young inventor with a young family,” but that wasn’t the case. The photo was more recent than that.



Among those interested in this old drug bottle is Doug Peltz, a descendant of Joseph Peltz, the druggist who sold it more than a century ago.

“So my dream is to find a family member who is a keeper of old family documents and history, who might still have those,” Peltz wrote. “If they do still exist, it could be an incredible glimpse into everyday life in Olmsted Falls during the 1850s and 1860s. I’ll do everything I can to see if I can find them!”

Finally, former Olmsted Falls resident Ted Kucklick, who now lives in California, responded with a correction to the story about him and his 111 patents. He was traveling in the Cleveland area when the last edits in Issue 113 were made, so he was unavailable at that time to identify the family members with him in

“In the picture are my wife Anne, and our grandchildren Noah Prentice and Sofia Strozza,” Kucklick wrote.

Still to Come

The next issue of *Olmsted 200* will include a story about the Shady Chalet, a once-prominent house that stood along River Road until it met a controversial end in the mid-1970s, as well as other stories about Olmsted history.

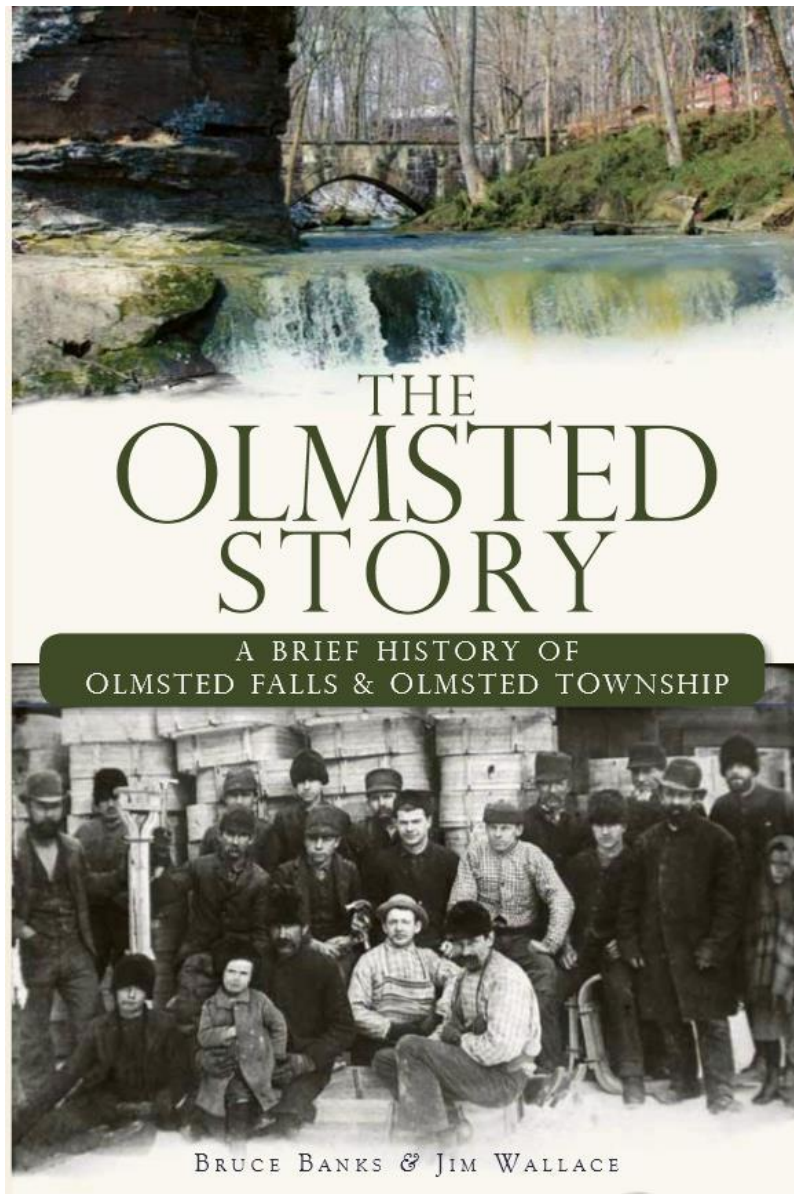
If you know of other people who would like to receive *Olmsted 200* by email, please feel free to forward it to them. They can get on the distribution list by sending a request to: wallacestar@hotmail.com. *Olmsted 200* has readers in several states beyond Ohio, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, 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 <http://olmstedtownship.org/newsletters/>. A list of *Olmsted 200* issues is on the right side. Click on the number of the issue you want to read. All of 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/index.php. A link to *Olmsted 200* can be found on the left side of the page.

Except where otherwise noted, all articles in *Olmsted 200* are written by Jim Wallace. Thanks go to Mary Louise King for help 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 Angelina’s Pizza in Olmsted Falls and the Berea Historical Society’s Mahler Museum & History Center and through online booksellers.



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