



Olmsted 200

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

Issue 111

August 1, 2022

Contents

TeGrotenhuis Inventions Hit the Road Over and Over	1
Olmsted Had Many Other Inventors in the Post-War Years	7
Olmsted Falls Marks Half Century of City Life	11
Still to Come	11

TeGrotenhuis Inventions Hit the Road Over and Over

Many Olmsted residents have claimed their places in the records of the United States Patent Office, as well as patent offices of other countries, but few have come close to doing it as many times as Theodore Alcott TeGrotenhuis did in the middle of the 20th century. From 1939 through 1966, he was listed on 31 patents by himself or with others. Most of them were from the United States, but he also obtained British, French and German patents.



Theodore TeGrotenhuis was one graduate who put his education to good use. This and the other photos of him are courtesy of Lynn Rice, his daughter.

“My dad had degrees in chemical and electrical engineering as well as a law degree!” his daughter Lynn Rice wrote recently. “He was a partner in a law firm – McCoy Greene Medert and TeGrotenhuis at the Bulkley Bldg. in Cleveland on Euclid Ave!”

That education explains why TeGrotenhuis was suited so well for filing and acquiring patents.

Walter Holzworth wrote in his 1966 book of Olmsted history that TeGrotenhuis’s father, Theodore Herman TeGrotenhuis, was the son of immigrants, Garrit and Henrietta TeGrotenhuis, who were born in Holland in the early 1840s. The elder Theodore TeGrotenhuis attended German Wallace College in Berea and then taught school for several years in West View. For about 25 years, beginning in 1912, he served as the rural mail carrier in the southern and eastern sections of Olmsted Township.

Theodore Herman TeGrotenhuis married Mabel Alcott on June 2, 1900. After living in a house along what then was Main Street (now Columbia Road) next to Minnie Creek, they moved up the hill in 1935 to the big house that now has the address of 25390 Nobottom Road. (The previous address was 7315 Columbia Road.) Mabel TeGrotenhuis, born October 10, 1872, lived more than 71 years until May 31, 1944. Her husband, born October 8, 1878, lived more than 74 years until July 20, 1953.



Before they moved to the big house up the hill, Theodore Herman TeGrotenhuis, his wife Mabel and their family lived in this house by Minnie Creek. In the mid-1900s, it was the home of artist Eva Cox.

After his parents died, Theodore Alcott TeGrotenhuis and his wife Marjorie Eleanor Brouse TeGrotenhuis acquired their house. Holzworth wrote: "He spared neither money or his time and energy in remodeling and refurnishing the large house to make the most elaborate home in Olmsted Falls. The beauty and charm of its huge fireplace, its open bannister [*sic*] stairways and the windows that extended from floor to ceiling were retained. By installing all of the modern conveniences and adding recreation rooms, he transformed it into the most livable of modern homes."



This house at the corner of Columbia Road and Nobottom Road became the home of Theodore Herman TeGrotenhuis and his family in 1935 and later the home of his son, Theodore Alcott TeGrotenhuis, and his family. The left photo, courtesy of Lynn Rice, shows her grandfather (Theodore Herman TeGrotenhuis) on the left, her brother Neil at the front door, and her mother Marjorie on the right near the tree, in the 1940s. The photo on the right shows the house today as the home of Bill and Marty Richner.

(In recent years, Bill and Marty Richner have owned the house and done their own extensive renovations. For stories and photos about the house, see Issues 4 from September 2013, 29 from October 2015, 43 from December 2016, 48 from May 2017 and 49 from June 2017.)

Lynn Rice wrote that her family lived in a house next to the former Olmsted Grange Hall (which now is home to Gibbs Butcher and Brews) until she was three years old. That's when they moved to the big house at the corner of Columbia and Nobottom



This is the house at 8162 Columbia Road where the family of Theodore Alcott TeGrotenhuis lived before they moved to the corner of Columbia and Nobottom roads.

roads. She said her parents, in addition to renovating the entire house, took her and her four siblings on many wonderful vacations across the United States and Canada.

“I had my first plane ride on a sea plane to Santa Catalina,” Rice wrote.

Theodore Alcott TeGrotenhuis, who was born July 15, 1907, lived almost 96 years until May 11, 2003. His wife Marjorie, lived 78 years from May 20, 1911, to August 10, 1989. Both are buried at Chestnut Grove Cemetery.

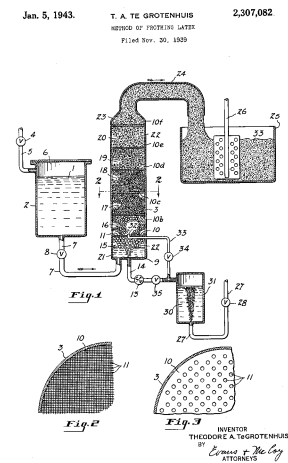
Holzworth wrote that TeGrotenhuis earned his first two degrees from Baldwin Wallace College and Case Institute of Technology. He received his law degree from

Akron University.

The first patent that TeGrotenhuis received (in cooperation with Raymond W. Allen of Akron) was assigned to the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron. Several of his later patents were assigned in whole or part to the General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, while others seemed to be for inventions that would be useful in the manufacture of tires, so that apparently was his niche in the world of inventors. It’s possible many of us have benefitted from smoother or safer rides because of his innovations.

Before the first half of the 20th century was over, TeGrotenhuis had secured 13 patents that bore his name, while other applications were pending. Here are the patents he received by the end of 1950, either on his own or in cooperation with others, and a portion of the explanation for each invention:

- May 9, 1939 (Filed for on June 24, 1936, with Raymond W. Allen of Akron) – Fabric Testing Apparatus – “This invention relates to fabric testing apparatus for determining the relative strength of the individual strands of which the fabric is composed.” The patent was assigned to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
- January 5, 1943 (Filed for on November 30, 1939) – Method of Frothing Latex – “This invention relates to a method of frothing liquids, and particularly to a method of frothing latex or aqueous dispersion of rubber-like material for the production of porous sponge rubber articles.”
- September 12, 1944 (Filed for on August 22, 1939) – Method of Making Carbon Black – “This invention relates to carbon black and to a method for preparing the

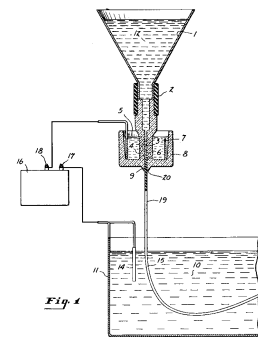


This drawing went with the first patent TeGrotenhuis got on his own in 1943.

same. It relates particularly to a method wherein the removal of carbon particles from the flame is accelerated and the quantity of carbon black is increased.”

- February 5, 1946 (Filed for on December 28, 1940) – Synthetic Rubber Product and Method of Making the Same – “This invention relates to products employing unvulcanized synthetic rubber and to a method of preparing the same, and particularly to a method of preparing such products reinforced with finely divided carbon.”
- March 5, 1946 (Filed for on April 20, 1942) – Method and Apparatus for Producing Porous Articles – “This invention relates to a process and apparatus for manufacturing porous rubber products, such as sponge rubber articles, from compounded, natural or artificial latex mixtures. It particularly relates to apparatus and to a method for manufacturing sponge rubber articles, such as mattresses, cushions, etc., wherein the articles may be produced rapidly in a substantially continuous manner from frothed latex.”
- April 6, 1948 (Filed for on April 20, 1944) – Method for Curing Pneumatic Tires – “This invention relates to a method for making pneumatic tires. It particularly relates to a method of curing pneumatic tires wherein heat is formed internally thereof by rapid change in electrical stress in the dielectric.” The patent was assigned to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
- July 13, 1948 (Filed for on February 17, 1943, with Gilbert Holm Swart of Wabash, Indiana) – Mixed Polysulfide Condensation Product and Method of Making – “This invention relates to the production of a synthetic rubberlike material. It particularly relates to a rubbery reaction product of saturated and unsaturated organic compounds with inorganic polysulfides.” The patent was assigned to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
- October 5, 1948 (Filed for on November 9, 1945) – Process and Apparatus for Coagulating a Coagulable Fluid – “This invention relates to a process and apparatus for manufacturing non-porous rubber or plastic products from electrically coagulable fluids such as conductive natural or artificial dispersions or emulsions. It particularly relates to a method of forming tubing, rods, threads and the like from aqueous dispersions of natural or artificial rubbers or resinous materials.” The patent was assigned to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
- October 19, 1948 (Filed for on November 15, 1945) – Apparatus for Curing Pneumatic Tires – “...the invention relates to an apparatus for making pneumatic tires.” The patent was assigned to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
- October 26, 1948 (Filed for on January 8, 1942) – Method of Reinforcing Organic-Polysulfide Rubber Material with Carbon Black – “This invention relates to products employing unvulcanized synthetic rubber, to a method of preparing the same, and particularly to a method of preparing such products employing organic polysulfide rubbers reinforced with finely divided carbon.”

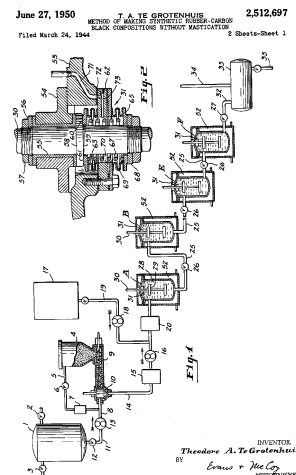
Oct. 5, 1948. T. A. TE GROTEENHUIS 2,450,457
 Filed Nov. 9, 1945 PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR COAGULATING
 A COAGULABLE FLUID 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR
 Theodore A. TeGrotenhuis
 BY
 Edward T. McCarty
 ATTORNEY

This illustration shows the invention he patented on October 5, 1948.

- December 21, 1948 (Filed for on October 21, 1944) – Polymeric Composition and Method of Making Same – “This invention relates to pneumatic tires having heterogeneous treads, compounds for preparing tire threads, and to a method of preparing the same. It particularly relates to compounds suitable for tread portions of vehicle tires and the like and to a method of preparing such compounds.”
- April 26, 1949 (Filed on January 11, 1946) – Resilient Connection – “This invention relates to antivibration mountings and torsional joints, and to a method of making the same. It particularly relates to an improvement in joints and mountings having two annularly spaced telescoping rigid sleeves spaced apart by a rubber held under a state of substantial radial compression or longitudinal tension between the metal members.” The patent was assigned to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
- June 27, 1950 (Filed for on March 24, 1944) – Method of Making Synthetic Rubber-Carbon Black Compositions without Mastication – “This invention relates to articles of rubberlike material containing carbon black distributed therethrough and to the method of making the articles. It particularly relates to a method of making articles of rubberlike material wherein the carbon black is distributed throughout without deteriorating the rubberlike material by mastication thereof.”



With this drawing, TeGrotenhuis got a patent on June 27, 1950.

In the latter half of the 20th century, TeGrotenhuis obtained another 18 patents, which were not accompanied by drawings:

- January 23, 1951 (Filed for on June 26, 1946) – Process of Compounding Rubbery Polymers – “The invention relates to a method of incorporating carbon black into rubber whereby the use of masticating machinery is reduced to a minimum. It particularly relates to a process of producing compounded rubbers which are devoid of visible carbon-black agglomerates.” The patent was assigned to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
- April 10, 1951 (Filed for on August 28, 1946, with Gilbert H. Swart of Akron) – Copolymers of 3,4 or 3,5-Dichloro Alpha Methyl-Styrene with Fluoroethylenes – “This invention relates to resinous copolymers of nucleary polyhalogenated alpha-alkylaryl-vinyl compounds and to a method of preparing the same.” The patent was assigned to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron.
- September 26, 1951 – British patent for improvements in or relating to anti-vibration mountings
- October 29, 1951 – German patent for process for manufacture of rubber-like products
- August 18, 1952 – French patent for process for the manufacture of pigmented compositions and transparent sheet materials and resulting products

- September 9, 1952 (Filed for on December 7, 1946) – Pigmented Silicone Elastomers – “The present invention...is particularly concerned with a process of reinforcing such silicone elastomers to provide increase in strength and other properties.”
- March 17, 1953 (Filed for on September 21, 1949) – Crosslinking Organo-Polysulfide Rubber – “This invention relates to the production of a synthetic rubberlike material. It particularly relates to a rubbery reaction product of saturated and unsaturated organic compounds with inorganic polysulfides.”
- July 14, 1953 (Filed for on February 23, 1950, with Gilbert H. Swart of Akron) – Resinous Copolymers of Nucleary Polysubstituted Isopropenyl Benzenes – “This application...particularly relates to thermoplastic resinous materials having high heat distortion and containing a plurality of nuclear substituents, at least one of which is a halogen, such as chlorine, fluorine, bromine, etc.”
- October 20, 1953 (Filed for on July 4, 1945) – Method of Making Rubbery Compounds Suitable for Production of Tire Treads – “The invention relates to pneumatic tires having wear-resistant treads, compounds or preparing such wear-resistant treads and to a method of making such compounds.”
- February 2, 1954 (Filed for on October 25, 1950, with Gilbert H. Swart of Akron) – Resinous Copolymers of 3,4 and 3,5 Dichloro-Alpha-Methylstyrene – “This invention relates to resinous copolymers of nucleary substituted alpha-methylstyrenes and it particularly relates to copolymers of dihalo-alpha-methylstyrenes with nucleary substituted alpha-methylstyrenes.” – Patent assigned to General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron
- April 17, 1956 (Filed for on August 22, 1952) – Fillers Having Vinyl Siloxane Groups Bodnded to the Surface Thereof and Copolymers Thereof with Ethylenically Unsaturated Polymerizable Monomers – “The present invention relates to composite article of reinforcing material such as pigments and fibers, preferably a matted or woven fabric, and a high molecular weight polymeric substance.” – Patent assigned 20 percent to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron
- June 19, 1956 (Filed for on March 30, 1945) – Pigmented Compositions and Methods of Making Same – “The present invention relates to pigmented coating compositions such as printing or lithographic inks, paints, lacquers, etc., and to a method of preparing the same. It particularly relates to a method of facilitating the dispersion of pigments in aqueous or non-aqueous vehicles and to a method of improving the film-forming characteristics of the composition. This application also relates to a method of grinding or preparing solids in finely pulverized form.” – Patent assigned 20 percent to the General Tire and Rubber Company of Akron
- February 5, 1957 (Filed for on March 19, 1952) – Pigmented Silicone Elastomers – “The invention relates to the preparation of pigmented silicone elastomers and is particularly concerned with the process of reinforcing silicone elastomers to



This photo caught TeGrotenhuis as a young man on the go.

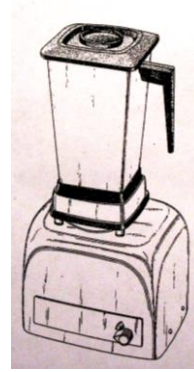
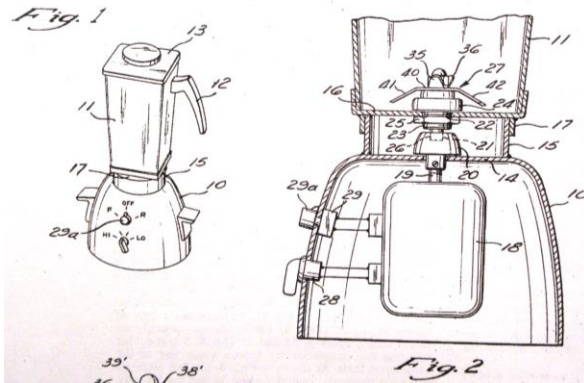
- provide increased strength and other properties.” – Patent assigned 20 percent to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron
- February 5, 1957 (Filed for on October 12, 1951) – Pigments and Particles with Unsaturated Surface and Method of Making Same – “In particular, the present invention relates to the treatment of fine particles with hydroxyl reactive unsaturated aliphatic organic compounds such as unsaturated organic isocyanate compounds to render the particles organophilic and reactive to polymerizable monomers and vulcanizable polymers and sulfur so as to be compatible with and attracted to organic compounds and to form unsaturated groups on the surface thereof to be interlocked with unsaturated organic materials such as rubber and polymerizable materials.” – Patent assigned 20 percent to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron
 - July 1, 1958 (Filed for on August 2, 1952) – High Polymers with Chemically Bonded Reinforcing and Method of Making Same – “The present invention relates to composite articles of reinforcing material such as pigments and fibers, preferable a matted or woven fabric, and a high molecular weight polymeric substance.” – Patent assigned 20 percent to the General Tire & Rubber Company of Akron
 - June 1, 1960 – French patent for process for preparing coating compositions
 - November 10, 1964 (Filed for on October 12, 1951) – Isocyanate Modified Pigments – “In accordance with my invention, various pigments, such as carbon black, finely divided silica, titanium dioxide, and the like, are treated with a hydroxy-reactive compound to provide reactive surfaces for incorporation into silicon elastomers.”
 - May 3, 1966 (Filed for on January 24, 1962) – Article Having Reinforcing Coupled to Matrix and Reinforcing for Same – “The present application is directed to glass fibers and other solids surfaces of which are modified by having vinyl groups carried thereon or attached thereto through siloxane groups; to a method of making such solids; to hydroxyl-reactive or water hydrolysable compounds having vinyl groups attached to siloxane groups through amide linkages which in turn are connected to silicon through a carbon to silicon bond and to composite articles having an in situ polymerized resin reinforced by one or more of said solids with surfaces thereof modified by vinyl groups which are attached through siloxane group.”



As a chemical and electrical engineer, as well as a lawyer, TeGrotenhuis received 31 patents.

Olmsted Had Many Other Inventors in the Post-War Years

Although Theodore A. TeGrotenhuis outpaced others in the middle of the 20th century for obtaining patents on inventions, many Olmsted residents found their way into the patent records in the decades following World War II.



The two left drawings went with the 1968 Vita Mix patent William Barnard received. The one on the right went with the 1973 patent he and his son received.

Most of them are barely remembered today outside of their families, but one whose name is still known well is William G. Barnard, Jr., the founder of the Vita Mix Corporation. Of course, the invention for which he received a patent on February 13, 1968, was a blender, and he assigned the patent to Vita Mix.

In his patent application, which he filed on April 13, 1965, Barnard explained that the disadvantage of previous blenders was “the tendency for certain types of food materials to ‘bridge’ over the rotating blades, tending to retard the material from passing freely by gravity down into contact with the blades to be thoroughly and evenly comminuted in the manner desired.” He said his invention would overcome that problem. In addition, he said, it had “a novel blade construction which adapts it for chopping up relatively hard materials, such as ice cubes and whole grains, as well as for liquifying softer food materials.”

Several years later, on October 16, 1973, Barnard and his son, W. Grover Barnard, received another patent for a blender. The patent, which they filed for on January 11, 1971, was simply for a new “ornamental design for a blender.” (For more about the Barnards and Vita Mix, see Issue 93 from February 2021.)

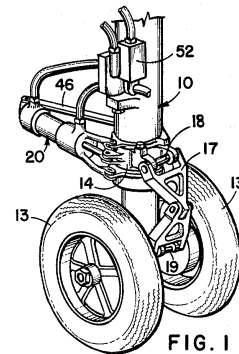


Another Olmsted inventor with patents whose work has been covered in *Olmsted 200* is Edward Scanlon, who developed different types of trees and patented at least eight of them. He received patents for the Ornamental Cherry Tree (with one other inventor) on June 27, 1961, Littleleaf Linden Tree on September 19, 1961, the Pear Tree on March 23, 1965, the Ash Tree on November 2, 1965, the Red Maple Tree on July 30, 1968, the Norway Maple Tree on April 25, 1968, and the European Bird Cherry Tree on April 11, 1972. (For more on Scanlon, see Issue 47 from April 2017.)

In addition to patenting types of trees, Edward Scanlon published Trees Magazine. Has any other national magazine been published with an Olmsted Falls address? Thanks go to David Kennedy for sharing these copies.

A search through the patents issued after World War II reveals that Olmsted Falls and Olmsted Township had many clever individuals. Most of them obtained their patents because of their work for specific companies in Cleveland and other nearby communities. Here is the list of dozens of patents awarded from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s to Olmsted residents not already mentioned:

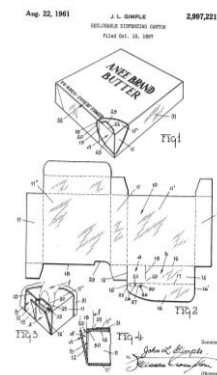
- August 16, 1955 – Walter H. Hogan – Bumper Stop – Assigned to the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company of Cleveland
- September 20, 1955 – Walter H. Hogan (and one other) – Compound, Differential Ball Screw – Assigned to the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company of Cleveland
- October 11, 1955 – Sergei G. Guins (and one other) – Journal Bearing – Assigned to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company
- May 8, 1956 – Albert M. Lord – Apparatus for Burning Wire Metal
- July 31, 1956 – Walter H. Hogan (and one other) – Ball Friction Drive Assigned to the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company of Cleveland
- July 31, 1956 – Walter H. Hogan – Lifting Mechanism Having Clutch and Brake – Assigned to Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company of Cleveland
- August 21, 1956 – Walter H. Hogan – Steering Mechanism – Assigned to the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company of Cleveland
- January 29, 1957 – Walter H. Hogan – Hydraulic Steering Mechanism for Aircraft Landing Gear – Assigned to the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company of Cleveland
- January 29, 1957 – Walter H. Hogan – Double Acting High Pressure Seal – Assigned to the Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company of Cleveland
- June 18, 1957 – Albert M. Lord (and other other) – Apparatus for the Preparation of Metal Powder – Assigned to the Secretary of the Navy
- March 18, 1958 – Sergei G. Guins (and one other) – Air Spring with Damping Valve – Assigned to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company
- August 19, 1958 – Walter H. Hogan (and one other) – Inertia Actuator – Assigned to the Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland
- October 14, 1958 – Walter H. Hogan – Ball Retainer for Ball Screw Mechanism – Assigned to the Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland
- October 14, 1958 – Walter H. Hogan – Steering Mechanism – Assigned to Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland
- October 14, 1958 – Walter H. Hogan – Shock Absorber – Assigned to Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland
- June 30, 1959 – Walter H. Hogan – Control Valve – Assigned to Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland



This is one figure for the 1957 patent for Hydraulic Steering Mechanism for Aircraft Landing Gear. It was one of many patents issued to Walter H. Hogan of Olmsted.

- July 7, 1959 – Sergei G. Guins (and one other) – Suspension for Railway Cars and the Like – Assigned to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company
- March 29, 1960 – Walter H. Hogan – Landing Gear Steering Mechanism – Assigned to Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland
- June 7, 1960 – Walter H. Hogan – Liquid Spring – Assigned to Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland
- July 5, 1960 – Walter H. Hogan – Aircraft Ground Steering Mechanism – Assigned to Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland
- November 8, 1960 – Channing C. Conger – Voltage Responsive Relay – Assigned to Controlix Corporation of Bedford, Ohio
- December 20, 1960 – Sergei G. Guins – Draft Gear Rigging – Assigned to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company
- April 18, 1961 – Channing C. Conger (and one other) – Voltage Regulator for Generators – Assigned to Controlix Corporation
- May 30, 1961 – Walter H. Hogan – Balanced Slide Valve – Assigned to Cleveland Pneumatic Industries, Inc., of Cleveland
- June 27, 1961 – Jack A. Freeman – Wire Vibratory Apparatus for Continuous Processing Lines – Assigned to United States Steel Corporation
- August 7, 1962 – Channing C. Conger – Regulator for Generators – Assigned to Controlix Corporation
- November 13, 1962 – James Howard Childs (and one other) – High-Vacuum Condenser Tank for Ion Rocket Tests – Assigned to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- May 7, 1963 – Alfred Rostal – Conveyor Belt Control Device – Assigned to Young Brothers Company of Cleveland
- July 21, 1964 – Neal T. Saunders – Method of Producing Porous Tungsten Ionizers for Ion Rocket Engines – Assigned to NASA
- November 17, 1964 – William H. Palmer (and one other) – Plate Type Friction Coupling – Assigned to General Motors Corporation of Detroit
- April 20, 1965 – Jack E. Wenink (and one other) – Portable Power Pack – Assigned to Union Carbide Corporation
- August 10, 1965 – James Howard Childs (and two others) – Electric Propulsion Engine Test Chamber – Assigned to NASA
- October 19, 1965 – Albert M. Lord – Helio-Tropic Orientation System with Friction-Free Mechanical Linkage – Assigned to TRW, Inc.

Although most Olmsted-related patents in those years went to Olmsted residents working for companies located in other communities, an exception is a patent for a Reclosable Dispensing Carton issued August 22, 1961, to John L. Gimple of Toledo. It was assigned to Dairypak Butler, Inc., of Olmsted Falls. Dairypak operated a container-making plant at 7920 Mapleway Drive. It's now Evergreen Packaging.



The 1961 patent for this container was assigned to Dairypak.

That list of patents from the 1960s includes a few assigned to NASA. The next issue of *Olmsted 200* will feature a story about the Olmsted Township man who went into NASA's Glenn Research Center's Hall of Fame in 2021 for receiving more patents than anyone else in the center's history.

Thanks go to David Kennedy for help with research for this and the previous story.

Olmsted Falls Marks Half Century of City Life

Many notable events occurred in 1972. For Olmsted Falls, it was the year the community changed its status. It had been a village since incorporation in 1856, but in the summer of 1972, Olmsted Falls became Ohio's 231st city.



Olmsted Falls marked a notable point in its history 50 years ago this summer, when it became a city.

In Ohio, a village can turn into a city when its population exceeds 5,000. That became possible after two villages, Olmsted Falls and West View, merged on January 1, 1971, and the 1970 Census showed the combined community had a population of close to 5,500.

The change didn't happen right away. Olmsted Falls officials took several months to establish a new charter and figure out how the community would operate in its new form. By May 1972, they thought they were ready, so Mayor Alan Mills asked the state for city status and soon got it. Olmsted Falls spent its first summer as a city in 1972.

That city status gave Olmsted Falls more autonomy from state supervision. It also led, in 1975, to another change. The Olmsted Falls Local School District became the Olmsted Falls City School District, which also brought more autonomy from state supervision.

Still to Come

The next issue of *Olmsted 200* will include more stories about Olmsted's inventors, including one about the Olmsted Township man who received the most patents in the history of NASA's Glenn Research Center.

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.

Olmsted 200 is copyright © 2022 by Jim Wallace. All rights reserved.

