Presented by
THE KIWANIS CLUB OF RICHMOND HEIGHTS, OHIO
upon the
50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY

1967
PROCLAMATION
50th YEAR
ANNIVERSARY
CITY OF RICHMOND HEIGHTS
1917 – 1967

WHEREAS The Village of Richmond Heights was incorporated in the year 1917 and
WHEREAS The ensuing Fifty years to date has marked a series of steady progressive improvements in the field of desirable residential dwellings, modern industrial enterprises, and well designed commercial complexes and
WHEREAS Said progress was realized by dedicated public servants and conscientious citizens
NOW, THEREFORE in recognition of said 50 years of progress, and by the authority vested in me by the laws of the State of Ohio, and the provisions of the Charter of the City of Richmond Heights, I hereby
PROCLAIM the years 1967-68 as commemorating the foregoing 50 years of progress.

Given under my hand and seal this First day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

H. Donald Zimmerman - Mayor
CITY OF RICHMOND HEIGHTS
March 9, 1967

The Honorable H. Donald Zimmerman
Mayor of Richmond Heights
Richmond Heights, Ohio

My dear Mayor Zimmerman:

It is a pleasure to join with the residents of Richmond Heights in commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Richmond Heights.

Throughout many of these years it has been my privilege, and that of my late husband, Congressman Chester C. Bolton, to represent the people of Richmond Heights as their United States Representative from the Twenty Second Congressional District of Ohio.

Richmond Heights has grown to its present status as one of the fine residential cities of Cuyahoga County through the high quality of leadership exerted by its civic and municipal officials. It is my hope that this same spirit of community interest and pride will abound for the next fifty years.

May I extend my deep appreciation to all who have played a part in the growth and development of the City of Richmond Heights.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

The Kiwanis Club of Richmond Heights, and the Historical Book Committee hope that you will find this booklet a very interesting one. Here, to the best of our ability, is a true picture of your community from its earliest days up to the present.

Many hundreds of hours have been put into this project, and much of the credit should go to Fred Keyerleber, who has dug into the archives of the County and School Board, to glean little known facts or to back up his memory or those of others who have lived here for many years. A special word of thanks to Gladys Stevenson, whose scrap book, photo album, and memory of her years as teacher and youth leader were a great source of information.

We've tried to cover the many phases of our growth and bring your attention to the names of those responsible. It may be that someone or something has been left out—if so, it was not intentional and we hope you will forgive us. There are many pictures and documents which we could not include in this booklet, but they will be displayed at a later time.

Helen Keidel
Editor
EARLY HISTORY

Although Richmond Heights is celebrating its 50th anniversary of incorporation this year, its actual history goes back many more years. Official records tell us that King Charles II of England granted to the colony of Connecticut, through Governor Winthrop in 1662, a charter of all lands included within certain specific bounds. Since knowledge of the extent of the land was not known, the charter stated "all the territory of the present state and all lands west of it to the extent of its breadth from sea to sea". Other patents for lands also stated vague boundaries, and much controversy arose between the coastal states until 1786 when Congress passed an ordinance creating the Northwest Territory. Dated July 13, 1787, the ordinance created the first commonwealth in the world whose organic law recognized every man as free and equal. It set up a form of government in Section 1 thru 14, followed by Articles I thru VI which are quoted in part:

Article V, "There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the western State . . . shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Wabash rivers. . . and the eastern State shall be bounded by the said direct line . . . "by the Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line." "And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State Government."

"Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787. . . ."

On February 19, 1803, Congress approved the Ohio constitution and admitted this State to the Union—the 17th in order of admission.

Although treaties with the various Indian Tribes—Eries, Ottawas, Chippewa, Seneca and Wyandots—were made between 1701 and 1796, it was not until the final treaty was made with the Iroquois Nation in 1796 that the redman relinquished his hold on all lands east of the Cuyahoga River. About this time, the Connecticut Land Company was formed and they purchased some 3,366,921 acres of this "Western Reserve". One of their directors, General Moses Cleaveland, was asked to
survey the area and establish a capitol. In the spring of 1796, General Cleaveland and 66 qualified surveyors and helpers came west, and camped at Conneaut Creek. General Cleaveland left 41 men at the camp and took the others further west to the bank of the Cuyahoga River.

During this time, the men at the Conneaut Creek camp became dissatisfied and demanded a share in the enterprise over and above their wages. Upon learning of this, Cleaveland laid out a township of 25 square miles and sold it to these men at $1 per acre. Each man was granted lake front property as well as a farm back in the rocky hills. The stipulation was that a man had to settle permanently to hold his claim. The 41 men involved named the township "Euclid" in honor of the Greek mathematician and Patron Saint of surveyors. Although the records do not clearly show that any of the men took up the claim assigned to him, three names from the original list did settle for a year, thus making the new township official in 1797.
SCHOOLS

In 1828, Euclid Township created 11 school districts. The Chardon-Richmond Road School served as District No. 6 and the Highland-Richmond Road School served District No. 9. Names listed in the early records of the Chardon Road School District were:

John Smith                     John E. Aikins
Esther Aikins                  Ruel House
Amasa Payne                    Amasa Babbitt
William Treat                  William Upson
Thomas Gray                    Abraham Bishop
John Cone                      George Griffith
James M. Strong                Seth D. Pelton
Stephen White                  Joseph Pelton
Jonathan Pelton                Charles White
Tracy Evans                    Robert Aikins
Michael Stewart

Those names recorded in the Highland Road School were:

Henry Shepherd                 Asahel Payne
Elihu Richmond                 David Sprague
Asa Weston                     Virgil Spring
Samuel Robbins                 Edmond Richmond
Omar Spring                    Levi Richmond
William Richmond               George Weston
Russell Benjamin

The first high school was erected on North Street in Euclid in 1894, chartered in 1896 and graduated its first class in 1897. The following were included in the six members of that first class:

Libbie Pelton                   Addison Verbsky       Loida Verbsky

The Board of Education included: Steve White, Fred R. Keyerleber, and M. J. Crozier.

The year was 1858 when the Euclid Township Trustees purchased two acres of land on the NE corner of Highland and Richmond for $120 from Morris B. and Mary Oviatt. Soon after, they built a one-room brick school on the present site of the fire station. This was called Richmond Settlement School. It was condemned in 1897 and in 1899 they built a second one-room brick building with a basement and attic. This second school was officially called Maple Grove but since that intersection was called Claribel Corners, the school was more often referred to as the Claribel School.
The 1/2-acre site for the Chardon Road School was purchased by the Trustees in 1873 from George Thomas for $125 with the stipulation that a 5-foot high picket fence be built around it. A one-room frame
school house was built, but in 1888 was replaced by a brick veneer building. The frame building was moved to 26906 Chardon Road and remodeled and enlarged. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Max Schumer. The brick building still stands and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Livsey, 25800 Chardon Rd.

Each of the two schools had just one teacher to teach all eight grades. Miss Theresa Shebanek (Mrs. Joseph Rehar) taught in the Chardon Road School (called Beechnut School because of the number of Beechnut trees on the property). Mr. Frederick Truman, who lived in the "castle"
just east of the school, gave many books as prizes for spelling and penmanship. Gladys White (Mrs. Alva Stevenson) taught from 1915 to 1917 at Maple Grove School for a salary of $40. per month.

Chardon Rd. School—1915

After finishing the 8th grade in either Beechnut or Maple Grove School, the pupils were allowed to choose from a number of different high schools. Some attended Shaw High in East Cleveland, others chose Euclid High or Cleveland Heights. A few of the girls attended the new Andrews School for Girls in Willoughby. At that time, parents had to provide transportation. However, when the high school was built in South Euclid in 1912, all pupils in the township were required to attend or pay their own tuition. The first class was graduated in 1916. Even after the separate school districts were formed in 1917, Richmond Hts. contracted with South Euclid to take the high school pupils on a tuition basis—at that time being $2 per month per pupil.

When the Village of Euclid was incorporated in 1903, they took the whole north end of the township and the south end was then redistricted and renumbered from 1 to 5. Chardon Road became District No. 1 while Highland became District No. 3.

On February 3, 1917 the Euclid Township School Board presented a $150,000 bond issue to be voted on February 10, 1917 for modernizing the existing school facilities. Board members at that time were C. C. Rankin, President; L. A. Black, J. W. Dean, Jos. A. Morlock and Henry Schroeder, with G. H. Knappenberger as Superintendent.
EXCERPTS FROM:
Euclid Township School Bond Issue

South Euclid, O., February 3, 1917.

To the citizens of Euclid Township School District:

Your Board of Education has decided to again submit the question of a bond issue to you for your approval.

Before we state the reasons for asking this of you, a few facts in regard to the geographical location of our District and the several sub-districts are in order.

Euclid Township School District consists of five sub-districts numbered from 1 to 5. Said sub-districts are located and described as follows:

District No. 1—Chardon Road, ¼ mile west of Richmond Road. Site about ½ acre. One room brick veneer building. Erected 1898. Distance to boundaries from building, north on Chardon and Brush Roads to Euclid Village line 1 mile; east on Chardon and White Roads to Lake county line, 1 mile; south, Chardon and Richmond Roads to south line of Schroeder and Swetland farms, ¾ mile; west on Chardon Road to Euclid Village line, 1 mile.

District No. 3—Richmond and Highland Roads. Site about two acres. One room brick veneer building. Erected 1899. Distance to boundaries from building: North, one mile on Richmond Road to limits of District No. 1; east ½ mile to Mayfield Township limits; south, 1 mile on Richmond Road to Wilson Mills Road and ¼ mile on Highland and Trebisky Road to north line of McFarland and Whigam farms; south, 1 mile on Highland Road to District No. 5 and Euclid Village limits.

| Pupils enrolled Dist. No. 1—Eight grades | 33 |
| Pupils enrolled Dist. No. 2—Eight grades and High | 215 |
| Pupils enrolled Dist. No. 3—Eight grades | 26 |
| Pupils enrolled Dist. No. 4—Six grades | 19 |
| Pupils enrolled Dist. No. 5—Four grades | 24 |
| Total | 317 |

The seating capacity of a class room averages about 35, hence you will note from the above that in Districts No. 1 and 2 the capacity is reached or exceeded.

The Board will now present their reasons for asking you to pass favorably on a bond issue.

Every growing community is almost constantly facing the problem of providing ample school room. Some villages, cities and rural districts in providing for the crowded school conditions, can see nothing but the present conditions, only to learn that the same problem will face them a year or two later. On the other hand, the forward-looking community will not only take care of the present need, but will try to plan a little ahead for the expected growth. The Board submits a building program to you, which they believe, will take care of our schools for some time to come.

The Board has studied the question from every angle, has looked ahead, and firmly believes that this program is the best solution to the problem of providing proper facilities for the pupils and residents of the district.

The one room schools must also be considered. The buildings in Districts 1, 4 and 5 are in such poor condition that some provision must be made before next year in order that the children may be properly cared for.

This is one condition we are facing. Another one is that in Districts 1 and 3 we still require the teacher to teach the eight grades, a system in vogue fifty years ago. While the matter has been discussed for years, no serious attempt was ever made to remedy it, although most all, if not all of the surrounding territory has discontinued the practice, so your Board has come to the conclusion that the time is here to bring our schools up to date, for everyone must realize that the child in a room where all eight grades are taught does not enjoy the same advantages as the one in a room of our two or four grades, and furthermore with all the extra studies the state compels us to teach, it is next to impossible for one teacher to do all the work.

As noted we have at present in Districts 1 and 3 a combined enrollment of 59 and by consolidating the two districts at No. 3 we can figure on about sixty-five pupils at the beginning of next year. Two teachers, the same as we have now, will be able to take care of them, as each one will only have four grades to teach. This will give the pupils double the attention they are receiving now, while the cost for teaching will be the same.
Our reason for consolidating at No. 3 is principally on account of the grounds. The site at No. 1 is small and cannot very well be added to. As it has ravines on nearly all sides, while we have an ideal location at District No. 3.

Also on account of transportation: pupils living more than 1½ miles from a grade school are legally entitled to transportation. This way we have all paved roads and practically a straight road to the school, while if we consolidated at No. 1 it would be necessary to go both ways on Highland Road and also the Treblisky Road—both dirt roads frequently next to impassible.

As notice we have a District No. 3 an excellent one room frame building, brick veneered to the eaves. The old brick building built 1858 is also standing, but this building, discarded twenty years ago as unfit for school purposes, cannot enter into our consideration. It would also be unwise to build another one room building, as both buildings would be filled to capacity at the beginning, making no provision for the future.

What the Board intends to do is to construct a modern fireproof building about 45 x 60, two stories high, containing four class rooms and basement so constructed that it can be enlarged when necessary. This will take care of the present and in our estimation the immediate future. The building we have now can either remain or be moved and used as a residence.

The buildings in Districts No. 1 and No. 5 can be used for social cantatas, until such a time as the Board may deem it advisable to construct new buildings there. This concludes the improvements we have in mind, and we will now pass to the approximate cost and how it is arrived at.

We have consulted with a number of architects and they all agree that the estimate of the probable cost of a block or school building is based on so much per cubic foot. Cleveland figures on a basis of 25 cents per cubic foot for the school buildings, and they think if we do the same it will not be much out of the way. Figuring on this basis you will note that the cost of the buildings alone designated will be around $129,000.00. To this must be added the cost of equipment of buildings, architects and supervision fees, disposal plants, additional grounds, etc. We believe $150,000.00 is a conservative estimate.

Some think we should wait a year or two, in anticipation of lower prices of labor and building material, but we need these improvements now, and we feel that if you study the situation carefully, consider the additional school attendance within the next few years you will no doubt see the feasibility in carrying out the proposed plan and that it will be cheaper in the end.

Our total valuation is $2,800,000.00. We have levied the past year for all purposes 5½ mills, or about $16,000.00. If this proposition carries and the bonds are issued the last ones to mature in forty years, it will mean an additional levy of 3½ mills, based on above valuation. This, of course, will decrease each year.

In presenting this plan the Board begs you to bear in mind that we have ceased to be a rural community, where the growth is about stationary, but we are a growing suburb of the city of Cleveland, of which place we will undoubtedly become a part before many more years have passed, and the Board feels that it is giving the citizens of this school district an opportunity to provide proper and adequate facilities for the education of our children.

Yours respectfully,

EUCLID TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION.
C. C. RANKIN, President
L. A. BLACK, Vice President
J. W. DEAN
JOS. A. MORLOCK
HENRY SCHROEDER
G. H. KNAPPENBERGER
Superintendent.

Election Saturday, Feb. 10, 1917.

The bond issue must have been defeated because the Board announced that the Mayfield-Richmond School would be closed and the children sent to the Green Road School. This touched off a series of events that
changed the whole picture. The people in the Mayfield-Richmond area found that if they incorporated they could control their own school. This they did by a special election August 7, 1917 and thus became the Village of Euclidville. The name was later changed to Lyndhurst. This also gave them the right to control the schools in the neighboring unincorporated district. Of course this idea did not set well with the other school districts, and the Village of South Euclid was incorporated after balloting on October 13, 1917. November 17, 1917 became the incorporation date for the Village of Claribel, later known as Richmond Heights.

On January 7, 1918, a joint meeting of the newly elected boards of all three school districts met to draw up a resolution for the adoption of rules and regulations to govern the joint meeting of the Village School Boards for the purpose of dispersing funds and transacting final business.

On July 1, 1918, an agreement was made on the division of assets. Quoted below is the agreement as recorded in the South Euclid School Board minutes:

"Whereas, subsequent to the certification of the 1917 tax levy, and within the current school year, the territory formerly comprising the Rural School District of the township of Euclid has been separated into the Village school districts of the Village of Euclidville, Village of South Euclid, and the Village of Claribel, by reason whereof it is necessary to apportion among the Boards of Education of said districts as much of the proceeds of said tax levy as will remain after the deductions hereinafter specified.

"Whereas, said South Euclid, Euclidville and Claribel have together an assessed valuation of $5,964,630; $3,380,840 within the limits of South Euclid or 56.5% of the total; Euclidville, a valuation of $1,489,279 or 25% of said total valuation, and Claribel $1,099,520 or 18.5% of said total, and whereas each of the Boards of Education of said districts is desirous of arranging an immediate distribution of said money and assets belonging to the said Boards. It is mutually agreed between:

1. That the sum of $2,150.17 now under the joint control of the Boards of Education of Euclidville and South Euclid, credited to the sinking fund, be immediately turned over and paid to the Board of Education of South Euclid to be its property absolutely.

2. That the sum of $502.70 be immediately turned over and paid to the Board of Education of South Euclid for the payment of necessary expenses of maintaining the schools for the balance of the school year as heretofore enumerated.
3. That the balance of the assets amounting to $1,824.13 and consisting of $393.73 cash, two automobiles valued at $1,130.40 and the promissory note of the Board of Education of Euclidville in the amount of $300 be immediately divided among the three boards on the aforesaid percentage to wit: South Euclid $1,030.63, Euclidville $456.04 and Claribel $337.46.

4. That South Euclid shall take as its share of the said distribution, one automobile at the value of $565.20, cash on hand exclusive of sinking fund in the amount of $393.73 and cash in the amount of $71.70 to be paid to said South Euclid Board of Education by the Board of Claribel as hereinafter provided.

5. The Board of Education of the Village of Euclidville shall take as its share of said distribution, the return of its said promissory note of $300 to be cancelled and satisfied in full by South Euclid Board of Education, together with the sum of $156.04 to be paid the Board of Education of Euclidville by the Board of Education of the Village of Claribel as hereinafter provided.

6. That the Board of Education of Claribel shall take one automobile at the valuation of $565.20 and shall thus be indebted to the other two Boards of Education in the sum of $227.74 of which sum it shall on or before September 1, 1918, pay $71.70 to the Board of Education of South Euclid and $156.07 to the Board of Education of Euclidville.

7. The sum or funds received from the tuition collection, by the sale of books, and payment of manual training dues shall be divided on or before September 1, 1918 on the basis of percentage heretofore mentioned, minus $25 due for truant officer's salary.

8. All money realized from collection of taxes for the last half of 1917 to be divided after the retirement of debts.

Signed: W.R.Carson, President of the South Euclid Board of Education
H.J.Ellsworth, Clerk
W.E.Kneale, President of the Euclidville Board of Education
J.E.Lowery, Clerk
M.J.Tilden, President of the Claribel Board of Education
Henry Schroeder, Clerk"

When the new Claribel School District was formed in 1917, total assets were two schools (but three buildings, as the condemned building still
stood just east of the Maple Grove School) plus a 1917 Model T Ford bus. However, the Chardon Rd. building was turned into a Village Hall and pupils were transported by bus to Maple Grove (Claribel) School and the Settlement School was reopened for the upper four grades. Earl Richmond was the first bus driver. In the winter when roads were impassable due to snow, he would use his 2-horse bob sled and go through the field.

Model T Ford Bus—Similar to first School Bus in 1917

The first teacher for the upper school was Mr. Tracey Parker, who just recently retired as a mail carrier in Zone 24. He taught the girls cooking on a kerosene stove, while Miss Bell, the teacher in the lower grades, taught the boys manual training. (Yes, this is correct!) When Mr. Parker left for the Army (World War I) Mrs. Stevenson taught part of the year, and in the spring, Miss Louisa Averill finished the semester.

After 8th grade, the pupils were sent to the South Euclid High School until 1921 when their tuition was raised to $11 per month per pupil. The Richmond Heights Board voted to send the pupils to Euclid where the charge was $5 per month per pupil. The last pupils from Richmond Heights to graduate from Euclid High were in the 1963 class.

Minutes from the School Board show that on July 20, 1920 they voted to sell the Chardon Road School to the Village for $10. It was used as a Village Hall until 1940.

On January 25, 1922 they purchased the present school site for $10,708.30 and in November of that same year, voted to build a new school.

Classes were continued in the two 1-room buildings until the new two story brick building was opened in 1924. (This is the front center part of the present high school building.) It consisted of two classrooms, office and Board room on the first floor and one classroom on the
north end of the second floor. The remainder of the second floor was left as one room with a stage at one end and served as an auditorium. In 1929 a first floor and second floor classroom were built over the boiler room to the rear and on the south end of the building. 1954 saw a cafeteria room added in the basement at the north end, and the front entrance bricked up and office space made available in this area.
The real building boom came to Richmond Heights following the installation of gas and water mains in 1953. New streets, new residents, and new pupils. Thus the next building program was a big one. The south wing was added, one floor first, followed two years later with the second floor. The latest in kindergarten environment was incorporated in this first floor, even to the scaled-down lavatory adjacent to the main room. Also included in the new wing was a small library and teachers' lounge.

The north wing was actually the beginning of the high school. Under the leadership of Superintendent Russell R. Fair and School Board President Carl Keidel, steps were taken in 1960 to keep the 9th graders here, thus establishing a high school, a grade at a time. This first class which stayed as 9th graders became the first graduating class on June 3, 1964. The high school was fully accredited by this time and the class numbered 67; of which 13 were students who had started kindergarten at Richmond Heights.

First graduating class from
Richmond Heights High School
June 3, 1964
Bernadette Neola, Valedictorian
DianeCharske, Salutatorian
Linda Zieske            Mary Anne Pnasky
Cheryl Wilson          Wolfgang Koch
Cheryl Merhar (Secretary)  Barbara Hartman (President)
Raymond Polantz         Jane DeMotte, (Vice President)
Kathleen Zeider        Barbara Keyeulerber (Treasurer)

(Officers and ten highest standing students)
First High School Graduating Class—1964
Last Row — V. McMaster, W. Sohl, J. Hobe, J. Guess, C. Sanders, G. Alves, J. Renner, L. Keidel, P. Oneacre, L. Johnson
Row 4 — C. Leidy, R. Fruscello, R. Imbry, D. Ruff, B. Bonnay, Q. McClay, A. Spena, R. Polantz, J. Peterson, T. Wilson, R. Gwinn,
J. Hansen Row 3 — B. Keyerleber, C. Brine, K. Zeider, N. Viviano, J. Relic, W. Koch, R. Beck, D. Richards, J. Waterwash,
E. Rowan, B. Hartman, B. Neola, M. Piansky, M. Krejci Front — R. Hosper, K. Koehler, J. Szuhy, L. Zieke, C. kan, B. Corsaro,
J. Wieland, A. Corea, B. Juliana, C. Wilson, G. Herasuta, C. Immormino
Alves, Gordon  
Beck, Robert  
Berkoff, Leslie  
Bonnay, Brian  
Brine, Cheryl  
Compart, JoAnn  
Corea, Anne Marie  
Corsaro, Bernadette  
Florko, Lynda  
Frischman, Jacquelyn  
Fruscello, Richard  
Gramberg, Gail  
Guess, Jerral  
Hansen, James  
Herasuta, Gretchen  
Hobe, John  
Hosper, Rosemary  
Hossel, Linda  
Ican, Carol  
Imbry, Richard  
Immormino, Carolyn  
Johnson, Larry  
Juliana, Bonnie  
Keidel, Lawrence  
Kirchner, Barbara  
Kleps, Cheryl  
Koehler, Karen  
Kostelec, Peter  
Krejci, Madeline  
Leidy, Charles  
McLay, Quintin  
McMaster, William  
Militello, James  
Nemecay, Steve  
Oberst, Carol  
Oneacre, Patrick  
Petersen, John  
Phelan, William  
Poyser, Thomas  
Relic, Janice  
Renner, James  
Richards, David  
Rowan, Eileen  
Ryan, Cynthia  
Samsa, Charlene  
Sanders, Calvin  
Sohl, Wayne  
Spaia, Tony  
Suponic, Madeline  
Szuhy, Julanne  
Viviano, Nanci  
Waterwash, Judy  
Wenzlik, Thomas  
Wieland, Janice  
Wilson, Thomas

Up until this time, all classes had been held in the one building, adding to it as needed. However in 1963 the Board felt that the elementary children should have a school of their own. First plans were to have a small school at either end of the City. They purchased land on Trebisky Road, almost 9 acres, in 1963 but had difficulty finding a large enough plot on the north end. They ended up by building a separate elementary school just behind the high school. A new concept in schools, it is a one story building, with 13 classrooms on the perimeter, a two-story multipurpose room in the center which serves as gym and auditorium with stage at one end. The extra large corridor on one side becomes a cafeteria and court area at noon with hot lunches for the children. It has its own clinic, library, teachers' lounge and general office space. The building divides the two playgrounds, the smaller one for the kindergarten and 1st graders and the other larger one for the older pupils.

Meanwhile, in the high school, the need became apparent for two more things. With their football team getting better, (though they couldn't quite win a game), a football field was started. Before the start of the 1965 season, former Mayor and Mrs. Stephen Opalka donated money for pre-fabricated metal stands for seating parents and fans. The Booster's Club managed to get them erected before the first game, and the team initiated the field by winning their first 2 games and the last game of the season for the first football victory in the history of Richmond Heights High School.

The second need which was becoming most apparent was the need for an industrial arts building for the high school. This was built in 1966 directly behind the north wing.
Elementary School—Dedicated 1965
Athletic Stands—1965—Donated by Former Mayor and Mrs. Stephen Opalich
—erected by Boosters Club
PTA

In the fall of 1950, the Richmond Heights Parent-Teacher Association was organized and officers elected at their first meeting on October 20th. Mrs. Ernest Roach (Celia) was to be president for the coming school year, with Mrs. August Keyerleber (Ruth) as Vice-President; Mrs. William Valduga (Mildred) as Recording Secretary; Mrs. William Roscoe (Helen) as Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. T. E. Jerabek (Ann) as Treasurer. Fifty-two charter members (from 33 families) were registered, and the PTA Charter came through in December. More than half of these original members are still residents. Today membership numbers over 600.

The PTA has always served generously in whatever way they could. The "leg work" for levies and bond issues was done by this group; they've offered their volunteer services for playground supervision, cafeteria cashiering, registering of new students, and they take a yearly census to help school officials know how the community is growing student-wise. They also serve as a means of communication between school officials and the community in general.

ATHLETICS

Though low in population, nevertheless, the competitive spirit of athletics has always been high in Richmond Heights. In 1923 when Fred Weinmann was teaching the upper four grades, he organized a football team and they played other elementary schools in the area.

They had very little equipment and practiced open field running among the maple trees around the school. Bernard Sadosky, one of the
all-round athletes in the school, seemed to excel in everything, and went on to become head football coach and athletic director of the Highland High School in Fort Thomas Ky. where he is still teaching. The track team of 1924, including Sadosky, won the cup at the County Track Meet. Bernie’s brother, Leonard, played football at Euclid Central and Ohio University, where he was picked as All-Ohio-Fullback in 1932 and 33. Euclid Central depended a great deal on the Richmond Heights boys for their athletic teams. Everett Stevenson played on the first football team at Euclid in 1908. Fordham Phypers became football captain in 1923, while Bernie Sadosky captained the basketball team in 1928. Henry Powers was also a Richmond Heights boy chosen as captain of the football team of 1927. Many others have followed them in the years that Richmond Heights sent their high school students to Euclid.

![First Track Team—County Champions—1924](image)

Rear—Charles Schaln, Russel Hanslik, Bernard Sadosky, Maurice Berg  
Front—Floyd Hanslik, Leonard Sadosky, Jack Wedler, Richard Gent

Besides the athletic program in the high school today, there are such clubs as:

- Student Council
- National Honor Society
- Key Club
- Boosters Club
- Band
- Majorettes
- Sr. Play
- Future Nurses Assn.
- Future Teachers Assn.
- Lettermen’s Club
- Spartanettes (cheer leaders)
- The Lance (year book)

Girls Athletic Assn.
Chess Club
Newspaper Club (The Spartacus)
World Affairs Club
Science for the Future Club
Language Club
Math Club
Camera Club
Debate Club
Business Club (future office workers)
Chorus
Leonard Sadosky

Lennie began his football career on the first Richmond Heights football team in 1923, coached by Fred Weinmann.

While at Euclid Central High School he made the all Greater Cleveland Conference team as halfback in 1929.

At Ohio University he made all Ohio Fullback in 1932-33. He also won All American honorable mention on the A.P.-U.P. selection for 1933.

He played fullback on the original Cleveland Rams team in 1936-37 and on the Euclid Kiwanis Football Team from 1937 until the late 1940's.

Lennie lives in Columbus now and is Field Secretary for the Ohio Manufacturers Association. His mother, Mrs. Frank Sadosky, still lives on Brush Road in Richmond Heights.

Donald Keith Green

Don was a real wrestler! He began his career at Euclid Sr. High School in the 120-lb class in 1955. His junior year found him undefeated and he went on to the semi-finals in the State Tournament. As a senior, he was again undefeated, but this time he won the State championship in the dual meets (1958).

While at Ohio State University in his Freshman year, he won his match in the Columbus AAUJ tournament, and received a trophy for being the most outstanding wrestler in the tournament.

During his Jr. and Sr. years, he went undefeated, holding the distinction of being the only Ohio State wrestler going undefeated for two years in the Big Ten Competition for the 12 previous years.
In 1960, with the new High School in its infancy, the athletic program came into focus. The boys chose "The Spartans" as their team name. They started teams in football, basketball, and baseball, with a pretty fair group of wrestlers.

Football was the most talked about, and the team managed to play varsity when the 11th grade came into being. They played with great spirit, but their lack of experience showed in the losing scores. The cheer leaders were vivacious and certainly added to the spirit of the players. Basketball carried the same spirit and loyalty but it took several years before they came up with a winning score. Wrestling was a little different. Right from the beginning, the Richmond Heights boys brought home trophies. In the first Sr. Year Book "The Lance", Tom Wilson (145 lb.) sported 9 wins against 2 defeats. Marco Schweter (175) won his division in the East County Tournament. Little Jeff Yatsu (103) was a consistent winner and finally came up with a second runner-up in the Northeastern Ohio Sectional Wrestling tournament in February, 1966.

With the football team "on their way", the Booster's Club and other interested volunteers assisted the school in getting a football field. In the fall of 1964, an extra effort was put forth to re-grade and seed the field. The following year was most encouraging. Former Mayor Stephen Opalich and his wife contributed $10,000 for permanent seating, and the Booster's Club dug right in and set up the stands in time for the first game. Whether this had anything to do with it or not, the Spartans won their first football game 8 to 6. Their second game also showed a
winning score of 14 to 8 over North Royalton. Five defeats came in order, but they finished the season by winning against Strongsville 8 to 6.

ROUGH TIMES FOR THE SCHOOL

Several other milestones in the history of the Richmond Heights Local School District show that the residents kept a watchful eye and weren't hesitant to try to straighten out their problems. In 1924 the Cuyahoga County Board of Education merged South Euclid and Lyndhurst into one school district. Lyndhurst fought the move in court, but lost out, and Brush High School was built on the Lyndhurst side of the line dividing the two municipalities. It was named after Charles F. Brush, the inventor of the arc light. In 1925, the County Board tried to force Richmond Heights into the South Euclid-Lyndhurst School district and again it was taken to court. This time the decision went against the County and Richmond Heights continued as an independent school district.

On September 10, 1928 some residents of the south end petitioned to join the South Euclid-Lyndhurst school district because they thought there were more educational advantages in a larger school district. They succeeded in their attempt and the last house on Richmond Road to remain in the Richmond Heights school district was the home of Board President, Dr. C. R. Wedler, 666 Richmond, or the present site of the Armenian Apostolic Church.

Then in 1950, a group of citizens asked the Board to send the 7th and 8th grade pupils to Euclid to give them a more complete Jr. High program including music, athletic and other programs which were not yet provided here. This move would also have meant a financial savings since all tuition to other districts was, at that time, paid by state aid. However, the Board turned down the request.

1962 proved to be a turbulent year for the school system. The voters at the 1961 November election had turned down the school's 4.5 mill operating levy. This was disappointing, although all other schools had similar results. The Cleveland Plain Dealer stated that "Voter approval of school levies and bond issues in Ohio hit its lowest level in many years. Only 85% passed as compared to the high of 99% in 1954, and a 25-year average of 95%.'"

Philip Hensel, one of the new Board members, began his term by stressing economy, consolidating with Euclid School District, and the firing of Russell R. Fair, the superintendent. Shortly thereafter, a declaratory action was filed against Hensel for conflict-of-interest because of his business, a teacher placement service. This action was not cleared until almost the end of Hensel's term on the Board. David Richards, one who
had fought to pass school issues, now changed sides and advocated merger with Euclid Schools. He was able to obtain 1400 signatures (40% of the voters) and submitted the petition to the Board of Elections on May 28, 1962. A special election was set for Sept. 5, 1962 which resulted in a vote for merger 856 to 532. However, the Euclid Board of Education rejected the merger proposal on October 8, 1962. The Richmond Heights Board then submitted the levy again in November, cutting it down to 2.8 mills, and it passed 1312 to 935.

Things calmed down after that and in 1963 Russell R. Fair retired after 35 years with the Richmond Heights School. The responsibilities of Superintendent were turned over to James Harper, who had served as High School Principal for the previous two years.

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**SCHOOL BOARD PRESIDENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. J. Tilden</td>
<td>1918 - 1919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. R. Wedler</td>
<td>1920 - 1929</td>
<td>10 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Truman</td>
<td>1930 - 1931</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John P. Shebanek</td>
<td>1932 - 1939</td>
<td>8 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George J. Stevenson</td>
<td>1940 - 1941</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl I. Schweizer</td>
<td>1948 - 1949</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Poyser</td>
<td>1950 - 1953</td>
<td>4 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otto A. Lindner</td>
<td>1954 - 1957</td>
<td>4 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celia Roach</td>
<td>1958 - 1959</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarence A. Schumann</td>
<td>1962 - 1963</td>
<td>2 yrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albertine A. Hoover</td>
<td>1964 -</td>
<td>1 yr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Russell R. Fair

Hired on May 14, 1928 as a teacher and principal, his first yearly salary was $1710. He had taught at Oakhill School, Ragersville High School and Jefferson Jr. High School, all in central Ohio, previous to his coming to Richmond Heights. Each year he attended the summer session at Kent State University until he received his Bachelor of Science in Education degree in 1930. Thereafter he received his Masters in Education (School Administration) in 1957.

Russ Fair was always a very friendly man, one who knew each pupil by name, who was never too busy to talk over a problem, and a man of deep pride in the school which he saw grow from a 2-classroom building to a complete school system. He resigned in 1963 after 35 years service, just as the first 12th grade was underway. However, when graduation time came in June, 1964, he was asked to come back to hand out the first high school diplomas from Richmond Heights High School.

A Testimonial Dinner was held at Villa di Borally's on September 25, 1963, and the committee presented him with an oil portrait. Its twin now hangs in the school library, which carries his name.

American Field Service

A branch of the American Field Service was started at the Richmond Heights School in 1966. That September saw Ricardo Badt from Montivideo, Uruguay come to the high school. He stayed the full school year with the Charles Travis family. Besides his native Spanish, Ricky speaks French and English. In his native country, Ricky participated in soccer and became a very good player. He tried football and basketball here and seemed to catch on easily.
Township to Village

The early records of Euclid Township show the deep civic pride of the early settlers. They not only helped their neighbors at the harvest and other critical periods, but did not seem to shirk public duty. Elihu Richmond, Ed Richmond and Samuel Robbins were school board members in 1828. Joseph Pelton was Judge of Election in 1851, and the names of Edward Trebisky and Paul Keyerleber are listed as Tax Assessors of the Township.

Road Supervisors were elected in the latter part of the century and Frank Trebisky served in 1883. Succeeding years found the familiar names of Berg, Court, Verbsky, Agar, Trebisky, Stevenson, Shebanek and Keyerleber. However, 1906 saw the law passed by State Legislature abolishing that position.

Complaints of flooding and water troubles were prevalent even in the 1880's. Records dated August 23, 1887 tell of a Trustee's Meeting to discuss water running down Richmond Road, thru the culvert and onto Shebanek Road.

They didn't call it "red tape" then, but projects sometimes took years to complete and the reasons varied considerably. R. H. Maxwell presented a petition to establish a County Road from Richmond to Green (Monticello) at the Trustees Meeting of June 18, 1902, but the road wasn't paved until the 1930's and the bridge over the creek wasn't built until 1955.

Long before villages were incorporated, residents from this area had to go to the Township Hall on Green Road to vote. Today it is the site of the South Euclid Municipal Building.

For many years, Paul Keyerleber served as presiding judge and it was his job to take the votes down to the election board after the counting was completed. The interurban car on Mayfield Road would take him downtown, but he always had to wait until the next morning to get on the other interurban line which ran out Euclid Avenue. It came out as far as Brush Road, so all he had to do was walk up the hill.

It was the school issue which set the wheels in motion for the incorporation of South Euclid, Euclidville (now Lyndhurst) and Claribel (now Richmond Heights). Euclidville was the first to vote to incorporate, with South Euclid next and Claribel last. The petition to incorporate was signed by the following residents and presented to the Euclid Township Trustees by Darwin M. Stevenson and Paul G. Keyerleber on November 3, 1917.
Henry Schroeder    James Trebisky    Alfred Mosbacher
Paul Keyerleber    Wallie Verbsky     Fred Heiss
Fred Keyerleber     J. S. Bayless    W. E. Robbins
Fred Rieger         *Mrs. Joe Verbsky  M. J. Tilden
Ed Scheuring        D. M. Stevenson  Albert Sojka
Wm. T. Anderson     C. Spetino       Christ Lippert
F. L. Swetland      Wm. G. Reindel   Edgar Heiss
T. M. Swetland      Frank Agar       George L. Quayle
R. H. Swetland      F. M. White      *Antoinette Rowland
A. H. Swetland      H. E. White      William Herman
C. M. Swetland      George Wieland   *Frances K. Lees
J. P. Wenban        James Grebisky    Howard K. Lees
Charles Trebisky    Robert Somnitz    E. G. Williams
Frank Trebisky      Joseph Hanslik Jr. Earl E. Richmond
Edward Trebisky     Joseph Shebanek   E. E. Stevenson
Henry Somnitz       John P. Shebanek  Frederick Truman
Lorenz Heinz Sr.    Ed Hanslik       William R. Zeitz
Lorenz Heinz Jr.    Victor Hanslik   G. C. Palmer
Charles A. Court    Frank C. Leslie  Ed Marvar
Charles Court       Sidney Robbins    F. D. Whipp
Thomas J. Higgins   H. M. Case       Arthur Scheuring

The original petition shows two lists of names, almost identical. After careful scrutiny, it was discovered that three women had signed the first listing.

Notice of a special election on November 17, 1917 was posted 11 days before the election which was to be held at the Chardon Road school. Results were 38 for and 19 against. The Trustees met on November 24th to certify the above vote and pass a resolution declaring the territory as the Village of Claribel. The next step was a special election on March 29, 1918 to elect the necessary officers to run the new village.

A petition signed by about 30 resident freeholders of Claribel Village to change the name to Richmond Heights, was presented to the Court of Common Pleas on November 27, 1918. The wording of that petition is as follows:

"The undersigned, resident freeholders of Claribel Village, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, petition and represent to the court that it is desirable to change the name to Richmond Heights.

"Claribel derived its name from a woman whose name was Clara Bell, and who resided near the intersection of Richmond and Highland Road for several years, but was not a property owner, and neither she nor her descendants now reside in the neighborhood. The intersection be-
came known as Claribel corners and has since gone by that name for no apparent reason except to designate a geographical location.

"The name Claribel is not a satisfactory name for a municipal corporation and it is desired that the name be changed because such a name is effeminate and is not appropriate or suitable for a municipal corporation.

"The territory was originally known as Richmond Settlement. Richmond Road is a County Road and well-known and the name Richmond Heights is in keeping with historical facts and more appropriate for a municipal corporation."

The change in name was granted and on February 3, 1919, the Council acted to have a sign erected on their meeting place to read "Richmond Heights Town Hall".

First Village Officials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mayor</td>
<td>*H.M. Case</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W.R. Zeitz</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>*H. Schroeder</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Richmond</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Earl)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshal</td>
<td>*Edgar Heiss</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.M. Stevenson</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paul Keyerleber</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>*W.R. Zeitz</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Everett Stevenson</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paul Keyerleber</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The people also had to vote for their own School Board. Terms usually run 4 years, but this first year, three were given 4-year terms and two 2-year terms. Votes were tallied as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*George M. Berg</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Frank Berg</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Joe Hanslik</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred Truman</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Phypers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Keyerleber</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Henry Schroeder</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Milo J. Tilden</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Whipp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul Keyerleber</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Phypers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because space was provided on the ballots for write-ins, some men received votes for more than one office.

* denotes those put into office
The 1919 election resulted in H. M. Case, Mayor; Henry Schroeder, Clerk; Wm. R. Zeitz, Treasurer; Frank Trebisky, Marshall; Ed Trebisky, Assessor; and for the 6 council seats—Charles Court, Christ Lippert, Ed Scheuring, Joe Shebanek, James Trebisky, and F. M. White (all re-elected from their first terms).

New 4-year terms for the Board of Education were Henry Schroeder and C. R. Wedler.

**1921**
Mayor — W.R. Zeitz  
Clerk — Henry Schroeder  
Treasurer — Paul Keyerleber  
Marshall — Frank Trebisky  
Assessor — Ed Trebisky  
Council — J.H. Belcher  
Geo. M. Berg  
B.C. Court  
Geo. Phypers  
W. Robbins  
Joe Shebanek

Board of Education:  
Frank Berg, Joe Hanslik,  
Paul Keyerleber

Two school issues passed.

**1923**
Mayor — W.R. Zeitz  
Officials re-elected in all cases  
except one seat in Council, where  
E. Scheuring took J.H. Belcher's place.

A Justice of the Peace was added  
this year—Fred Truman.

Board of Education:  
H. Schroeder and C.R. Wedler  
(both re-elected)

**1925**
Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer and  
Marshal were all re-elected.  
Assessor's position was abol-  
ished, and Ed Trebisky be-  
came Justice of the Peace.

Council that year consisted of:  
George Berg, B.C. Court,  
G. Phypers, H. Keyerleber,  
R. Verbsky and J. Shebanek.

Three incumbents from the  
School Board were re-elected:  
Berg, Hanslik, Keyerleber

**1927**
Mayor — Wallis Slater  
Clerk — Henry Schroeder  
Treasurer — Paul Keyerleber  
Marshall — Frank Trebisky  
Council — R.H. Akins  
George Berg  
H. Keyerleber  
Geo. Phypers  
Joe Shebanek  
Roger Verbsky

Board of Education:  
H. Schroeder and C.R. Wedler  
School levy passed 128 to 38.
1929

Mayor, Clerk, and Treasurer re-elected. New Marshal was Yaro Sojka.
Ed Trebisky continued at Justice of the Peace and a new Constable appeared —
Lawrence E. Trebisky

Council — J.H. Belcher
H. Keyerleber
G. Phypers
George Somnitz
Roger Verbsky
Wm. Zeitz

Bd. of Ed. — George Stevenson
John Shebanek
Fred Truman

1931

Only a change in council appeared this year.

New Council was:
J.H. Belcher
H. Keyerleber
Al Verbsky
Roger Verbsky
Edison G. Williams
George Phypers

Bd. of Ed. — Maude P. Phypers
Henry Schroeder

1933

Although Slater continued as Mayor and Henry Schroeder as Clerk, a new name showed as Treas.—Maurice Berg.
All council incumbents were re-elected except George Berg regained his seat from J.H. Belcher.

1935

Mayor — Wallis Slater
Clerk — Henry Schroeder
Treas. — Russell W. Hanslik
Marshal — Yaro Sojka
Constable — Lawrence Trebisky
Council — George Berg
H. Keyerleber
Geo. Phypers
Al Verbsky
Roger Verbsky
Ed Williams
1937

Mayor — Ed Williams
Clerk — Henry Schroeder

Treas. — Russell Hanslik
Marshall — Yaro Sojka
Justice of the Peace —
   Ed Trebisky
Constable — L. Trebisky
Council — George Berg
   B.C. Court
   H. Keyerleber
   Geo. Phypers
   Al Verbsky
   Roger Verbsky

Bd. of Ed. — John Shebanek
   Forest Somnitz
   Geo. Stevenson

1939

Mayor — Ed Williams
Clerk — Henry Schroeder
Treas. — Russell Hanslik
Marshall — Earl Richmond
Constable — Lawrence Trebisky
Council — George Berg
   James W. Gebhart
   H. Keyerleber
   Geo. Phypers
   Al Verbsky
   Roger Verbsky

Bd. of Ed. — Ernest J. Marvar
   Henry Schroeder

3-mill levy passed 85 to 39

1941

Mayor — Ed Williams
Clerk — F.E. Niederhiser
Treas. — Russell Hanslik
Justice of the Peace —
   Ed Trebisky
Constable — L. Trebisky
Council — George Berg
   James Gebhart
   H. Keyerleber
   Geo. Phypers
   Al Verbsky
   Roger Verbsky

Bd. of Ed. — G. T. Shephard
   George Stevenson
   C.D. Warnke

1943

Mayor — Ed Williams
Clerk — Russ Hanslik
Treas. — F. Neiderhiser
Justice of the Peace —
   Ed Trebisky
Constable — Earl Richmond
Council — George Berg
   Stanley Cornelius
   James Gebhart
   Geo. Phypers
   Al Verbsky
   Lute C. Story

Bd. of Ed. — Ernest Marvar
   Henry Schroeder

Total voting that year: 190
1945

Mayor — Ed Williams
Clerk — Russell Hanslik
Treas. — Floyd Neiderhiser
Constable — Earl Richmond
Council — Lyle K. Braund
         Stanley Cornelius
         Frank M. Goodman
         Geo. Phypers
         Lute Story
         Al Verbsky

Bd. of Ed. — Russell Hanslik
         Kenneth W. Titus
         William Wood

3 mill levy passed 132-to-54.

1947 (Total vote that year—460. Two Slates offered)

CITIZENS TICKET

(*shows person elected)

Mayor — *Ed Williams
Clerk — *Russell Hanslik
Treas. — *Ken A. Stevenson
Council — *George Phypers
         *Ernest E. Roach
         *F.D. Trebisky
         *Albert Verbsky

Justice of the Peace —
        Ed Trebisky
Constable — Earl Richmond

INDEPENDENT TICKET

Stanley Cornelius

James W. Gebhart
         *Lyle K. Braund
         Charles E. Farley
         Frank Goodman
         *Leonard J. Reidel
         Lute C. Story

Bd. of Ed. — Ernest Marvar
        John K. Poyser

5-mill school levy passed
        168-to-82
1949

Mayor — Elwood H. Wills
Clerk — Russ Hanslik
Treas. — Ken Stevenson
Constable — A. Keyerleber
Justice of the Peace —
Robt. S. Walker
Council — Theo. E. Jerabek
Stephen Opalach
Douglas Oviatt, Jr.
George Phypers
Al Verbsky
Lyle K. Braund

Bd. of Ed. — Charles Farley
Gordon D. Schmidt
Carl K. Schweizer
3-mill levy passed 272 to 92.

1951

Mayor — Elwood H. Wills
Clerk — Russ Hanslik
Treas. — Ken Stevenson
Justice of the Peace —
Ed Trebisky
Constable — Earl Richmond
Council — All re-elected
Bd. of Ed. — John Poyser
Ernest Roach
5-mill renewal levy plus 1.5 mill increase passed 204-to-103

1953

Mayor — Elwood H. Wills
Clerk — Russ Hanslik
Treas. — Ken Stevenson
Constable — Earl Richmond
Justice of the Peace —
Ed Trebisky
Council — Lyle K. Braund
T. E. Jerabek
R. W. McDonald
F. H. Mervar, Jr.
Stanley A. Noch
Stephen Opalach

Bd. of Ed. — Sanford A. Helsel
Otto H. Lindeer
Gordon Schmidt

1955

(total vote—1021)
Mayor — Elwood H. Wills
Clerk — Russ Hanslik
Tres. — F. W. Keyerleber
Constable — Ben Seaman
Council — Frank Bertolino
Theodore R. Kleps
Russell W. McDonald
F.H. Mervar, Jr.
Stanley A. Noch
Stephen Opalach
Bd. of Ed. — Arthur Brine
Celia Roach
1957

Mayor — Stephen Opalach
Clerk — Fred Keyerleber
Treas. — John Stefanick
Constable — Wm. Roscoe
Council — Frank Bertolino
          Don L. Podwils
          William L. Salerno
          Eli Stainic
          Stanley Noch
          Ted Kleps
Bd. of Ed. — Carl C. Keidel
          Harry N. Peters
          Harry B. Sherman

1959

(voting under new City Charter)
Mayor — Harry N. Peters
Council-at-large:
          A. Raymond Belanger
          Frank Bertolino
          Eli Stainic
          Ward 1 — Walter M. Boone
          2 — Philip Gelardi
          3 — Robert W. Tylcr
          4 — Michael DeSan
Bd. of Ed. — Frank J. Seme
          Mrs. Frances Williams

1961

Mayor — H. D. Zimmerman
Council-at-large:
          Frank Bertolino
          Peter J. Krivacic
          James B. Miller
          Ward 1 — Walter M. Boone
          2 — Philip Gelardi
          3 — T.E. Gallagher
          4 — Michael DeSan
Bd. of Ed. — Philip Hensel
          C.A. Schumann
          Evelyn M. Walko

1963

Mayor — H.D. Zimmerman
Council-at-large:
          A. Raymond Belanger
          James B. Miller
          Frank X. Sutton
          Ward 1 — John H. Starkey
          2 — Philip Gelardi
          3 — T.E. Gallagher
          4 — Gene Andrews
Bd. of Ed. — David Richards
          Mitchell Antoon

1965

Mayor — H.D. Zimmerman
Council-at-large:
          A. Raymond Belanger
          James B. Miller
          Frank X. Sutton
          Ward 1 — John H. Starkey
          2 — Philip Gelardi
          3 — T.E. Gallagher
          4 — Gene Andrews
Bd. of Ed. — Jack H. Hoover
          William M. LeSuer
          James W. Varga
Village Clerks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Schroeder</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd E. Niederhiser</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell W. Hanslik</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred W. Keyerleber</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Village Treasurers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William R. Zeitz</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul G. Keyerleber</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurice Berg</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell W. Hanslik</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd E. Niederhiser</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth A. Stevenson</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred W. Keyerleber</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Stefancik</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1959</td>
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</table>

Clerk of Council

(about City status)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fred W. Keyerleber</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank X. Sutton</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Boone</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>present</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Finance Directors

(about City status)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russell W. Hanslik</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent Benander</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>present</td>
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Solicitors and Law Directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Years</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nelson J. Brewer</td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clyde White</td>
<td>1933</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald W. Berg</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert M. Heavilin</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Stein</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Matia</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>present</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

From the time of incorporation, the residents and officials took a special pride in their tiny new village. Many of the residents were descendants of early settlers and although there were disagreements on issues, at times, they lived as one big happy family. Sometimes this was a disadvantage, however, as in 1923. Richmond Heights was wired for electric service, but because of the few homes, the village was required to pay for the poles before the Cleveland Electric Illuminating