

Princeton History

The consolidation of schools had its start in this part of Ohio in the middle teens of this century. At that time it was called “centralization” and referred mainly to combining the schools of a township.

Union Township Schools, in Butler County, immediately north of what is now Princeton, was centralized at this time. The twelve grade school to serve the entire township, with its first high school, was built at West Chester. Pupils were transported by horse drawn school buses from Gano, Mauds, Rialto and surrounding areas. This building is now part of the Lakota School District and is still in use.

About fifteen years later, in 1931, there was talk of consolidation in this part of the county, as Evendale cited this as a reason for replacing their Little Red School House with the building at the north-east corner of Reading Rd. and Glenale-Milford Rd., built the following year.

This structure was Princeton’s Central Office from 1962 to 1972 and is now owned by the Village of Evendale.

In 1935 the Traxler-Kiefer-Matthews Law was passed, making it mandatory for the county Boards of Education to re-organize the local schools of the counties. The following year, O. H. Bennett, Superintendent of Hamilton County Schools, called a meeting to consider this possibility.

There was some effort made at this time toward the consolidation of the high schools and Dr. T. C. Holy of Ohio State University, was employed by the Glendale Board to make such a study. One conclusion of this study, favored by some, was that Glendale discontinue their high school and pay tuition to Wyoming High School. This proved economically unfeasible, and the matter was dropped.

In 1949 the County Board of Education employed Mr. St. Clair, field agent of the Ohio Dept. of Education, to make a study of all the local districts in Hamilton County and submit a plan for redistricting.

This study recommended that seven districts, Glendale, Runyan, Stewart, Crescentville, Sharonville, Springdale and Evendale be combined. Woodlawn was later added to the plan, and Lincoln Heights asked to be excluded.

For the next two or three years this plan was discussed, with various proposals being submitted. One plan included only Stewart, Runyan and Sharonville. Another suggested dividing the valley, those on the east side making one district and those on the west side another. Others voiced their opposition to any plan, both by letter and in person at various meetings.

Further headway was made toward the implementation of the plan by a resolution of the Glendale Board of Education, passed on Feb. 9, 1953, which stated – “Be it resolved by the Board of Education of the Glendale Local School District that a consolidation of the following eight local school districts; Woodlawn, Glendale, Springdale, Crescentville, Sharonville, Runyan, Stewart and Evendale is desirable and should be accomplished by Sept. 1, 1953 and a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hamilton County Board of Education, and be it further resolved that if the Hamilton County Board of Education finds consolidation is not feasible it is requested to notify the Glendale Board of Education by June 1, 1953.”

This spurred more meetings, and the opposition became organized. County Board member Mr. Ed Schumacher was appointed by the County Board as its representative to attend these meetings. He was often subjected to much heat from those who opposed the plan. In spite of this, he fulfilled his obligations admirably.

Meetings and discussions continued. Several Boards hired attorneys to oppose the plan. The Cincinnati Bureau of Governmental Research was employed to study and submit its findings by Aug. 15, 1953. This study set forth the desirability of the plan.

On Oct. 29, 1953, approximately one hundred people attended a meeting at the County Board Office. Eight persons spoke against consolidation and seven favored it. Charles B. Crouch was then the County Superintendent of Schools. The County Board then passed the resolution creating the new district, also stating – “this transfer shall not take effect if a majority of the qualified electors residing in the territory included in such newly created district voting at the last general election shall, within thirty days from the time of such action is taken, file with the County Board of Education a written remonstrance against it.”

This date was important. The next election was only a few days away, an off year election on Nov. 3. The last general election in 1952, a presidential year, when the Board of Election scarified that 4468 votes were cast in the area of the consolidation. Less than a majority of this figure were filed on petitions. But in 1953 only about 3000 voters were counted, and the valid signatures on the petition would have been sufficient to make a majority.

This question was taken to the Court of Common Pleas, to the Court of Appeals, and finally to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio. Another question as to whether the County Board exceeded its rights in passing the consolidation resolution also reached the Supreme Court.

On June 11, 1955, the mandate issued by the Supreme Court lifting the restraining order on the County Board of Education was issued. This decision to be sent through the proper channels, and the County Board was advised to await before any other action was taken until the decision was properly delivered.

By June 20, 1955, the decision was received and the County Board appointed a Board of Education to serve the new district: Frank Pauser, a resident of Springdale, Frank Jones of Runyan, William J. Sedgwick, from Woodlawn, Robert Spellmire, Sharonville, and John C. Egbert, Glendale. “Princeton” seemed an apt name for the new district, as more of the area was served by the Princeton Telephone Exchange and because Princeton Pike crossed the district. Everyone seemed to agree with this name, as there were no other suggestions.

The newly appointed Board elected Frank Jones as its first president, and the Princeton City School District became a reality.

The first duty of the newly appointed Princeton Board of Education was to appoint an Executive Head for the district. Since Princeton was then a local school district under the County Board of Education, and remained so until 1962, the chief school officer had that title.

The Board met in their temporary quarters at Springdale School on July 12, 1955, and after interviewing several candidates, Robert E. Lucas was appointed the position.

Since 1953 Lucas had been Field Director of the Ohio Education Association. In this position he worked with the Ohio Association of School Administrators, the

Department of Elementary School Principals, County Supervisors and Future Teachers of America. He was co-author of a popular booklet, "By Their Bookstraps, an Approach to Elementary School Leadership." Prior to that, he spent two years as Elementary Supervisor in the State Department of Education, visiting classrooms throughout the state.

Before that time he was Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Preble County, served as Executive Head at West Elkton, West Alexandria and Monroe Township in Preble County. He also served as high school teacher and coach in Clinton County and as elementary teacher in Butler and Clermont Counties. Lucas was born on his father's farm near Blanchester and spent his boyhood years at farm chores, including shearing of sheep for neighboring farmers. He graduated from Blanchester High School with quite a reputation as a basketball player.

A representative of Wilmington College approached Bob as he was plowing the back forty on his father's farm and offered him a scholarship to Wilmington College, where he received his BS in Education. Later he received a BA in Education from Ohio State University, and while serving Princeton his Doctor of Philosophy Degree from the same institution.

Dr. Robert E. Lucas received the title of Superintendent of the Princeton Schools in 1962, when Princeton became a City School District because Sharonville received city status in that year as its population exceeded 5000 people. Dr. Robert E. Lucas held this position until 1975 when he gave it up to become President of Wilmington College, his old Alma Mater, which position he holds at present. (1981)

Since school tax rates outside the ten mill limitation were abolished with the consolidation, it became imperative to set up a budget and ask people to vote on a school tax rate for the district. During this period Miss Marian Griffin, secretary at Evendale School and Clerk of that Board, served as Clerk of Princeton Board of Education until a permanent clerk could be employed.

The tax valuation of the district at this time was \$58.5 million dollars, and with an enrollment of 2120 students this amounted to approximately \$27,000 per student.

The conclusion was to ask the voters to approve an 8.6 mill levy for school operation. Including the 4.63 mill levy inside the 10 mill limitation allowed all county districts, the total of 13.25 mills would provide \$774, 329 for school operation. At this time State funds amounted to \$45,000, so the total was \$819,000.

Starting August 29, 1955, Mrs. Edna Mae Heiman was employed as secretary to the Executive Head of Clerk of the Princeton Board of Education. At the following November election 2600 voters favored the issue and 977 were against it, a 72% favorable vote. Later, due to reevaluation this rate was reduced to 7.36 mills for its life of five years. This millage was lower than the previous rates in three districts, was higher for two previous districts and was about the same for three other former districts. Most benefited was Glendale, whose previous rate had been 21.84 mills. The greatest increase was in Evendale, from 3.76 to 13.23 mills.

According to the law at this time, the Princeton Board could have adopted the highest tax rate among the eight districts, Glendale's 21.84 mills. Instead, an adequate budget was formulated and only the millage to meet this need was requested. This established a valuable precedent, as voters had confidence in the Board and the administration, passing the next thirteen levies up to 1972 with no defeats.

During its first year there were nine schools in operation in Princeton, the same number as in the previous years. Crescentville had grades 1 through 5, with three regular teachers including William Strong, the Principal, with an enrollment of 61. Eckstein, the segregated school in Glendale, had grades K through 8, with five teachers, including Harry Piersawl, the Principal, with an enrollment of 72. Evendale, where Raymond Smith was Principal with four other regular teachers, grades 1 through 8, had 93 pupils. Glendale, with grades K through 12, had twenty-six teachers with 539 pupils enrolled. Miss Fredia Gillilan was the Principal of the elementary school, grades K through 6, and John E. Seeman was the high school Principal. Runyan had 221 pupils in grades K through 6, with several regular teachers, and Miss Gillilan divided her time as Principal of this school as well as Glendale. Sharonville had grades K through 12, with a total enrollment of 667, with thirty-one teachers. David Lewis was Principal of the elementary school, grades K through 8, and Robert Emery was the high school Principal. Springdale, where Keith Perkins was Principal of grades K through 8, had fourteen regular teachers with an enrollment of 362. Stewart had only the first grade, as all other grades attended Sharonville, as in the past, due to lack of room. Mrs. Jennie Porter was the Principal with Mrs. Elsie Taylor teaching another section of the 42 pupils in grade one. Woodlawn had an enrollment of 304 pupils in grades K through 8, eleven regular teachers, and R. L. McHatton was the Principal.

The total of these enrollments was 2361, with 104 regular teachers. About twelve special teachers in music, art and special classes can be added, for a total teaching staff of about 116. This includes six new elementary teachers hired at the start of the school year to provide for the additional enrollment over the year before.

In August of 1955 Albion Gotaas was employed as Assistant Administrator of Princeton Schools. He was a staff member of the Bureau of Educational Research at Ohio State U. He had seven years experience as high school Principal at Forest Park at Lagrange, Ill. and at Albion, Mich. He received his Ph. D. Degree at Ohio State the week before he came to Princeton.

In December of the same year, Myron R. Luke also became Assistant Administrator after nineteen years as Principal of Evendale School and had received his MS degree in School Administration several years before at the University of Cincinnati.

Combining the two high schools at Princeton, Glendale and Sharonville, presented a problem. Students were bussed between the two schools for industrial arts, band practices were combined, and ninth graders were combined for athletics. Both Glendale and Sharonville varsity athletic teams fulfilled their separate schedules, which had been set the year before. Ninth graders were required to attend high school in Princeton, but upper class students enrolled in other high schools could continue in those schools with tuition paid by Princeton.

During September Myron R. Luke was chairman of a committee composed of teachers, principals and lay people of the community to formulate a salary schedule for teachers. Increases ranged from \$800 to \$2200 over rates paid teachers in former districts. The range was \$2900 minimum for a first year teacher with no degree to \$6000 maximum for those with a master's degree and 16 years of experience. Maximum for teachers with a BS Degree was \$5800.

A rather odd happening took place at the beginning of the school year. Thormond's subdivision, Beacon Hills, of Fields-Ertel Road was being built and there

were ten or twelve children of school age from that area of Butler County. Since Princeton had no official map of the district, Lucas and Gotaas assumed that since it was in another county it was not part of Princeton. Al Gotaas met the children on the first day of school at Runyan and informed them and their parents that they should attend the Union Township School at West Chester. Union Township assumed that this was correct and accepted them, where they attended during that entire year. Because both districts were in error, no tuition bill was ever rendered. Luke had the responsibility of explaining the mix up to the people involved and welcoming them to Princeton the following year.

At the November election in 1955 Princeton Board of Education incumbents Frank Jones and William Sedgwick were elected to four year terms and incumbents Robert Spellmire and John Egbert were elected to two year terms. Harold Web was the new member of the Board, elected to a four-year term. At the Board's organization meeting the following January, 1956, Robert Spellmire became the President of the Princeton Board of Education.

Building new schools was the most pressing problem at this time to accommodate the increased enrollment. In December 1955, steps were taken to meet these needs, and two architectural firms were hired: Potter, Tyler, Martin and Roth to formulate plans for a high school and A. M. Kinney and Associates for elementary school planning.

Two sites were considered for the high school, its present location and the site across Chester Road at the present junior high location. This question was settled when Marianna Matthews, owner of both sites, donated thirty acres of land, the present high school site, to the people of Princeton. This acreage was gracefully accepted by the Board on February 14, 1956.

By April of that year plans were completed for the first phase of new construction in Princeton. During the five years preceding 1956, school enrollments had increased by about 800 pupils. The only addition to school facilities during this time had been six regular classrooms and sixteen temporary classrooms, many in colony-type buildings.

Plans included a high school to accommodate 1200 students, with certain areas such as gym, cafeteria and library designed for an enrollment of 1800 students. As enrollment increased, only additional classrooms would be necessary. A twelve classroom elementary school was planned for the Stewart area on a twenty acre site which the old Stewart Board had purchased several years before consolidation, at the south-east corner of Conrey and School Roads. This was to replace the two room school built in 1878, the only facility in this area. A six room elementary school was planned for Woodlawn on a site on Riddle Road in fulfillment of a commitment by Woodlawn Board before consolidation. At this time a Central Office was planned for near the high school, but this did not become a reality. An addition to the Runyan School was included in the revised plans.

By this time Princeton's tax valuation had increased to about \$65,800,000. A \$4,700,000 bond issue was submitted to the voters at a special election on June 8, 1956. The result of the voting was 1315 for and 551 against, so the issue carried by 70%. A 60% favorable vote was necessary for passage.

A census taken in the summer of 1956 revealed 12,385 people residing in Princeton, with 3,220 of school age. Glendale was the largest village in the district with 2,633 people, followed by Sharonville with 2,383. Springdale had 2,247 residents; Woodlawn 1,926; and Stewart, 1,204. Others included Evendale with 605, Runyan with

794, and Crescentville with 593. There were 3,220 children in the 5 through 18 years of age to 50,1907 who were over 50, with the remaining 1,728 under 5 years of age. Figures showed that the average of the 3,487 families was four persons. There were more six and eight-year-olds than any other age group, with 320 children six years of age, and the same number of eight-year-olds.

For the 1956-57 school year Harry Moore, former superintendent of Southeastern Darke County Schools in Arcanum was employed to serve as principal of Sharonville High School. He replaced Bob Emory who resigned to enter the sales field, specializing in school text books. Miss Fredia Gillilan, the previous year's principal of both Glendale and Runyan Elementary Schools, was appointed Elementary Supervisor for the entire district. She had received an honorary doctor's degree from Ohio University the year before in recognition of her twenty-five years in the profession.

Kenneth Kile, teacher at Runyan, became principal of that school, and Carl C. Frazier became principal of Woodlawn School. He replaced Rex McHatton, who left Princeton to become Executive Head of the Newton School District. Mrs. Mary Quinlan became Principal of Glendale School after Miss Gillilan's assignment to the Central Office. All other school heads remained the same as the year before.

Arnold Collins began teaching the seventh grade at Springdale in 1956-57. He remained there for another year, spent two years as a high school teacher, where he was president of the Princeton Education Association in 1958 left Princeton in 1960 to become Assistant Superintendent of Hamilton County Schools becoming Superintendent in 1971, filling that office for ten years until his retirement of February 1, 1981. His wife Cordia began her career at Princeton the same year, 1956-57, as teacher at Stewart School.

On September 17, 1956, Princeton teachers, administrators, Board members and their families enjoyed a picnic in Sharon Woods. The ones who were still able, after getting the schools opened on September 5, playing ball, while others simply rested. Robert E. Lucas was presented with a birthday cake by Fredia Gillilan bearing one lone candle, symbolic of the first birthday of the Princeton School District.

On the same date Frank Jones resigned from the Princeton Board of Education as he was moving from the district. This position was vacant until November 12, when Earl Koehn, former president of the Evendale Board of Education, was appointed to the position.

Enrollment increased from 2,339 to 2,586 for the second year of Princeton operation, a 247 pupil increase. The Board considered it imprudent to construct or rent colony buildings for this increase for only one year, as new buildings were due to open in September of the following year. The Sharonville kindergarten was housed in the Methodist Church. The seventh grade class from Runyan and Stewart area was removed from Sharonville and taken to Evendale where there was more room. About twenty fourth graders, with some overflow from other classes, from Stewart-Runyan were bussed to Springdale. At Glendale the number of high school students increased more than 100, so a staggered schedule was put into effect. School took up at 8a.m. for grades 9 and 10, and at 9:55 for the other classes. The seventh and eighth grades were housed in the Glendale Fire House. These efforts provided a full day of school for all pupils in spite of the shortage of space, and made the teacher load as evenly distributed as possible throughout the district.

Efforts were directed during the first year of operation toward the cooperation of all concerned to improve the schools. During the second year these efforts became more formalized, establishing precedents followed ever since. There was a faculty meeting at each school on Monday after school hours, when teachers discussed problems pertaining to that school and to the district. Teachers at each grade level throughout the district met regularly to work on problems of each grade level. The Curriculum Council, made up of administrators and teacher representatives, met at 3:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month. The steering committee of this group met on the fourth Tuesday of each month. Many teachers were attending an extension class in curriculum construction at Glendale School one day each week from 3:30 to 6 p.m. under the direction of Dr. James Pelley. Principals of all schools and the Central Office staff met on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 3p.m. in the Central Office building. Music teachers met once a month to discuss ways of improving that program. Cafeteria managers met on the first Tuesday of each month at 7p.m. to discuss problems of lunch room operations. Bus drivers met with State and local police to discuss safety in bus operation. PTA presidents convened at the Central Office on the third Wednesday of each month from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m., to provide for the exchange of ideas and to become better acquainted with what was being done in the schools. There were at least three child study groups of parents meeting regularly, as well as PTA and other parent organizations in the schools.

Some teachers and other school people would sometimes go as much as three weeks on school business without an evening at home. All throughout that they were doing what was necessary for the improvement of education in the Princeton Schools.

On Education Business Day, October 30, 1956, representatives of six industries visited the schools. They enjoyed a coffee hour with administrators and a luncheon with principals at Springdale School. Western Ohio National Life Insurance, Electric Auto-Lite, Proctor and Gamble, Kline's, Tool Steel Gear and Pinion, and Cincinnati Milling Machine were the companies represented. Princeton's cooperation with industry began very early in its career.

There was controversy at this time about combining all the schools, both city and county, into one district. Superintendent of Hamilton County Schools Chols B. Crouch pointed out that seven years before there had been 34 districts under the County Board, but in 1956 there were only 11. Howard Crush, executive assistant to Cincinnati's Manager, maintained that school financing would eventually require this change. So far, this has not transpired.

In January 1956, bids were awarded for the construction of Stewart School and the addition of Runyan School. Arnold Beck was the prime contractor for Stewart. Including plumbing, electrical work, and heating, the bids total \$501,162. Brielmaier was the general contractor for the Runyan addition, with bids for this work totaling \$510,561. Both projects were to be completed by September, 1957.

Polio inoculation was an important project in January of this school year. All children through nineteen years of age, pregnant women and all adults under fifty years of age who worked with or around children, such as teachers and cafeteria workers included. This effort was sponsored by the PTA's in each community and the Hamilton County Health Department, with local physicians cooperating in administering the shots. This was the first concerted effort in this area to stamp out this disease.

Also in the month of January the Princeton Board of Education elected John Egbert as its president. William Sedgwick became Vice President, with Robert Spellmire, Harold Webb, and Earl Koehn continuing their terms.

On March 4, 1957, a new salary schedule for teachers was adopted, effective in September. Teachers with no degree began at \$3,200 with a maximum of \$5,000 in ten years. Teachers with a bachelor's degree began at \$4,000 with an increase of \$200 per year to the sixth year, \$150 increases to the twelfth year, and \$100 increases to the sixteenth year, and a top salary of \$6,500. Teachers with a master's degree began at \$4,200, with similar increases to a maximum of \$6,700.

At the April Board meeting, contracts for the construction of Princeton High School were awarded, with the Knowlton Company of Bellfontaine, Ohio, the prime contractor. Bids for all construction equipment totaled \$3,082,180.25. This structure was to be completed by September 1958.

In August of 1957 bids were awarded for the new school in Woodlawn. The Dawsom-Evans Construction Company was awarded the base bid, with bids totaling \$216,174.

The first phase of the construction was now underway. As enrollments continued to increase during the coming years, more buildings and additions became necessary. These will be recorded in their chronological order.

For the school year 1957-58, Mills Smiley became the principal of Crescentville School, replacing Will Strong, who was transferred to Evendale School to be principal. Mr. Smiley had taught the seventh grade at Springdale the preceding years before that had been the coach at Sharonville High School.

John Seeman, principal of Glendale High School, came to the Central Office as business manager, due to the resignation of Albion Gotaas who had filled this position. Robert Burns, for years a science teacher at Glendale, became principal of that high school.

Elmer Miller, teacher at Woodlawn, became principal of Runyan School, replacing Kenneth Kile, who went to the Central Office to work in testing and guidance for all Princeton Schools. Raymond Sith, principal at Evendale, became the principal at Woodlawn, replacing Carl Frazier, who joined the faculty at Glendale. All other school heads remained the same as the year before.

Princeton enrollment increased from 2600, to 2822, 222 more pupils, at the opening of the 57-58 school year. Rooms in churches, the Glendale Firehouse, and cafeteria areas continued to be utilized to provide for a full day of school.

Work was progressing on construction of the new buildings. Due to increased costs, the Board decided to ask the people to approve another \$500,000 bond issue at the regular election on Nov. 5, 1957. This money, requiring an additional .4 mill tax rate, was to develop the sites, including the athletic field at the high school, swimming pool at the high school, land sites for future schools and equipment. In spite of criticism from some quarters on including the cost of a swimming pool, about \$150,000, the same passed. The count was 2154 for and 1,377 against, a 61% majority.

At this time Russia's launching of the space ship "Sputnik" spurred science teaching efforts in all the schools of the country. A.F. Forance, teacher at Sharonville, was chairman of the Southwest District of the Ohio Science Education Association, and did much to emphasize the accelerated study of science in the elementary schools and the

high school. "Dolph" Forance had been a teacher and coach at Sharonville High School since 1932.

In December of '57 Princeton transferred to Lincoln Heights \$6,500,000 of tax valuation of the General Electric Company plant in Evendale. This doubled the tax valuation of that district and enabled them to build a new high school.

At the Board's organization meeting in Jan.'58, John Egbert, re-elected in Nov., was again chosen president of that body, and William Sedgwick was elected to serve another term as vice-president. John Peck, elected in November, became the new member of the Board with Harold Webb and Earl Koehn, as carry-over members.

D. John Owen was named principal of the new Princeton High School in March of '58. He was then assistant principal of Woodward High School and principal of Woodward Evening School in Cincinnati. He began immediately to help plan for the opening of the new school, and assumed his duties when school opened in Sept. He had his Ph. D. from Yale in 1951.

Assignments for the '58-'59 school year, besides the above were Harry Moore, who was principal of Sharonville High School, became the director of work with eighth grade programs, adult education, and other community services in the new high school. Robert Burns, Glendale High principal, became the director of buildings and grounds in the new high school as well as working in transportation, safety, and related fields. Nicholas Shundich was assistant to the director of guidance and counseling in the new building, continuing his work of the previous year in both high schools. Warren Kester, science teacher at Glendale, became director of finance and internal accounts, having served in a similar capacity at Glendale. Bill King, coach at Glendale, was designated as athletic coordinator, and Bob Frith, Sharonville coach, became the basketball coach in the new high school. Tony Salvato, football coach at Sharonville, assumed the same position in the new school.

In other changes, William Wayson, Evendale teacher, became principal of Glendale School, replacing Mrs. Mary Quinlan, who resigned that position but continued as a teacher in that school. Mills Smiley, principal of Crescentville School, took the same position at Runyan School, as Crescentville School was closed.

The Crescentville building became the carpenter shop for the district, presided over by Everitt "Zack" Taylor, who had been at Sharonville for years before consolidation and continued with Princeton. He died on the job in that building

With the new buildings finished and more room available, Eckstein School, the "colored" school on Washington Ave. in Glendale, also closed. Principal Harry Piersawl went to the high school in '58-'59 with special work in counseling. That building became the warehouse for the district. Because of semantic connotations it is now known as the Technical Service Center.

Elmer Miller, principal at Runyan for the past year, became principal of the new Stewart School, a position he has held ever since (1981). Dave Lewis continued as principal at Sharonville, Keith Perkins at Springdale, and Ray Smith at Woodlawn. Princeton schools opened September 5 for the 1958-59 school year. Grades 8 through 12 were assigned to the high school, with seventeen new teachers employed for this building. The enrollment was about 950 students. District enrollments increased from 2,848 to 3,264, an 11.5% increase.

On September 18 the high school students voted on a name for their athletic teams. "Vikings" and "Scarlet Raiders" were submitted as possible titles. "Vikings" won, with 595 votes. "Scarlet Raiders" received a mere 185 votes of the 780 students who voted.

At the September Board meeting the vote was unanimous to place a 1 mill building tax levy on the November ballot. Based on the then current valuation revenue would be about \$100,000 per year. This permitted new schools to be built on a pay-as-you-go basis at a great saving of interest on bonds. This issue passed by a 57% majority 2,911 votes for and 2,199 votes against. After the first phase of construction, all buildings since have been financed by this method, with the rate renewed and expanded to 3 mills over the next decade.

The alphabet as the "fundamental of learning" is the theme of the multi-colored mosaic on the west wall of the high school library, to the left of the main entrance. These seven panels were designed and executed by Carl Zimmerman, a widely known Cincinnati Artist. This mural has received much attention from visitors and students at the school.

Dedication ceremonies for the new schools were held in the fall of '58. Woodlawn was dedicated on Tuesday, October 28, with Principal Ray Smith as chairman. Rev. John W. McKnight gave the invocation. Mrs. Kenneth (Bonnie) Ferris, PTA president, John Egbert, president of the Board, Mrs. Edward Mynatt, president of the Mother's Club, and Supt. Robert E. Lucas, each had a part in the ceremonies. The Stewart School was dedicated on Sunday November 2, with Principal Elmer Miller as chairman. Rev. Donald Young gave the invocation. Mrs. Jennie Porter reviewed the history of the school, and Mrs. Dorothy Heaberlin, PTA president, John Egbert and Robert E. Lucas participated in this program.

The Runyan School addition was dedicated on Tuesday, November 4. The principal, Mills Smiley, was chairman of this meeting. Teacher Bernice Grubbs gave the invocation, and Dan O'Sullivan spoke on the history of the school. Mr. Egbert and Mr. Lucas participated in this event also.

Princeton High School was dedicated on Sunday, November 23. Dr. William Cornog, superintendent of the New Trier High School at Winnetka, Illinois, was the principal speaker. The Princeton High School Concert Band and the Princeton Chorus entertained at this event, with more than 3,000 people in attendance.

The Parent Faculty Council at the high school held its first meeting at the school in December 1958, with 80 parents in attendance. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution. On March 16, 1959, approximately 325 parents attended the meeting, becoming charter members, and the constitution was unanimously adopted. Mrs. J.D. O'Sullivan was the temporary president of this meeting, and was elected to that office at the next meeting on May 11. Lloyd Gilbert, high school teacher, was elected vice-president. This group continues its service to Princeton.

At the Board's organization meeting on January 5, 1959, John C. Egbert was again elected president and William Sedgwick re-elected vice-president. Earl Koehn, Harold Webb and John Peck continued in office. The meetings were relocated from the Central Office in Sharonville to the conference room at the high school.

The passage of the building tax levy enabled Princeton to start expanding facilities to meet the needs of an increasing enrollment. Springdale was the most

pressing problem at this time. Its enrollment was 337 pupils, kindergarten through grade six, housed in twelve classrooms.

About 250 homes in the area were under construction or planned, with an estimated 140 to be completed by September 1960. The addition to the school building contained eight classrooms and a large cafeteria area at the cost of about \$200,000. Tillar Brothers General Construction Company was awarded the base contract for this addition on its bid of \$194,974.

To provide for expansion and play areas for this growing school the Board bought four lots, about an acre of land, for \$11,000 in 1958. In 1960 another seven acres was purchased for \$24,500, as well as about 100 square feet, for \$100, to give a straight walkway access to the school from Harter Avenue. The following year a house and lot immediately north of the school was procured by condemnation, with the jury setting the price at \$4,700. This is the only property ever condemned by Princeton. A 30 foot strip, 0.1934 acres, at the east end of the property, was sold in 1960, to three residents on Harter Ave. to enlarge their lots for \$657.34.

Judge John W. Peck resigned from the Board of Education on June 15, 1959, after his appointment to the Supreme Court of Ohio by Gov. Michael V. DiSalle. A provision of the State Constitution precludes a Supreme Court member from serving in "any other office of profit or trust." Judge Peck asked the Attorney General for an opinion, which was in accord with Peck's conclusion that his resignation from the Board was required. James Kirst, operator of Howard Johnson Restaurants in Cincinnati, Springfield, and Columbus and a resident of the Stewart area, was appointed in October to fill this vacancy for the term expiring December 31, 1961. At the election in November 1959, Harold Webb, Troy DeBord and Lester Hinkle were elected to the Board of Education. At the first of the year Mr. Webb began his second term on the Board, and the last named men their first term.

At the organization meeting John C. Egbert was re-elected president of the Board and Harold Webb was elected vice-president.

Invited by the American Association of School Administrators, Robert Lucas, the head of Princeton Schools, left New York on October 4, 1959, for a month's tour of the schools and other places of interest in Russia. On his return he spoke to various groups at many meetings with audiences, professional and lay people, concerning his experiences in that country.

The next revision of the salary schedule was made in June, 1959, to become effective January 1, 1960. Bachelor degree teachers started at \$4,100, with \$200 yearly increments for the first six years, \$150 increments for the next six years, and \$100 increments for the next four years to a maximum of \$6,600. Teachers with a master's degree began at \$4,350, with \$200 increments for the first ten years and \$100 increments for the next ten years for a maximum of \$7,350 at the end of twenty years. Intentions were to encourage teachers to obtain a master's degree as soon as possible and to make teaching a career. No change was made in the schedule for teachers with no degree, of whom there were very few in the district. In order to qualify for increments, a teacher must earn at least three college credits each three years.

Since the eastern part of Sharonville and the northeastern part of Evendale were undergoing great residential development, a school site in Evendale became imperative. In September, 1959 final closure was made with three owners of what is now the site of

Evendale School, 12.25 acres, for \$44,638.60. Murphy Brothers, builders, provided a driveway off Thornview as access to the site, with another entrance off Glendale-Milford Road.

It wasn't until Evendale School was under construction that it was discovered that it was being built in the Sycamore School District! It happened like this: In 1955 the Village of Evendale annexed this area to Plainfield Road. Everyone assumed that the annexation included the school district. At that time it did not. Sycamore very politely gave up the area, the Princeton Board voted unanimously to accept, the State Board ratified these decisions. The Evendale School was completed as a school of the Princeton District.

Heritage Hill was developing quickly at this time, and a school site was needed there. Several developers were approached, with Brennon Associates Inc., the main developer, being the most sympathetic. Bill Brennon finally agreed to give Princeton a 10 acre site, the present location of the school, if Princeton would agree to pay the cost of filling the site with excess soil from his development, to Princeton's specifications, at a cost not to exceed \$20,000. Princeton accepted this deal, since there was more soil than expected, the fill exceeded specifications. Brennon also agreed to redraw his plat map to give the grounds a driveway off Marwood. On his own decision, he also provided the rear walkway to the street, which came as a happy surprise!

Some years later, in 1969, when Springdale Green Apartments were built south of the school, Princeton sold .624 acres on the south side of the creek bordering this site to Larcomb Realty for \$2,500 at the same time Princeton bought .671 acres on the north side of the creek from the same company for \$2,500. This squared up the Heritage Hill site at no actual cost.

Another example of community cooperation was manifest in 1959 when the Evendale Recreation Commission granted Princeton High School the use of its football field, on which to play its home games. The use of the recreation building locker rooms was also permitted. All of this at no extra charge. Princeton's athletic field was not yet in first class shape was the reason for liberality.

Princeton was undergoing a terrific increase in population in 1959. One thousand homes were planned for the east Sharonville area. Another one thousand homes were to be built in the Heritage Hill area. On Kemper Road, east of Springdale, 140 homes were being built. About 3,000 more homes were planned in the district, expected to more than double the enrollment of 3200 pupils in the next five years.

The enrollment at the beginning of the 59-60 school year was 3,328 students in kindergarten through the twelfth grade. This was an increase of 196 pupils since the close of school the previous June, and gives an idea of the rate of growth of the district. The first Festival of Arts at Princeton High School was on November 15, 1959. Featured were speakers on landscape architecture, interior decorating, and home economics. The various departments of the high school exhibited their work, as did the artists and garden clubs of the district. The Princeton Band Boosters, under the chairmanship of Maxine Luke, served a chicken dinner from noon to 5:30 p.m. at \$1.50 for adults and 75¢ for children under twelve. The event was declared a huge success. This continued for several years, then the dinners were discontinued, but the Art Festival is still a highlight of Princeton's activities.

Adult education classes began at Princeton on February 3, 1960, meeting two hours a week for ten weeks. Harry Moore was the director, and the cost was \$10. If there was an enrollment of at least ten persons per course, classes in art crafts, algebra, creative writing, conversational French, driver's education, home economics, sewing, mechanical drawing, metal work, wood working, photography, shorthand I, typing I, personal typing, international affairs, Ohio history, and general science were offered. If there was a demand for other courses they would be provided. This was an auspicious beginning for a program that has become more and more popular, putting into effect Princeton's philosophy: "The Schools Are Yours, Use Them."

On May 3, 1960, another building tax levy was submitted to Princeton voters. This was a four-mill levy in addition to the one-mill levy passed in 1958. There were 3500 pupils enrolled at this time, an increase of 1400, more than 50%, in less than five years. More room was a necessity. Tax valuation had increased from \$58 million to \$123 million over the same period. The issue passed, with 1,586 voting for the levy and 973 against, a plurality of 62%.

With the passage of this levy, architects Potter, Tyler, Martin and Roth, the designers of the original high school building, were engaged to plan an addition to the building. The firm of Winkler, Ranck, and Beeghly were retained to design the Heritage Hill and Evendale Elementary schools.

Evendale plans included twenty classrooms, two kindergarten rooms, with a general purpose room, cafeteria, office, library, clinic and adequate service rooms. Contracts were awarded for the construction of this school in September 1960. Arthur Rabkin Construction Company was awarded the general contract for \$374,875. With other work, the total was about \$700,000, or \$12.50 per square foot.

Contracts were awarded in November 1960, for the construction of the Heritage Hill Elementary School. Conrad Seyforth was the general contractor, with bids totaling \$578,511. This design was an innovation for its time, as open classroom spaces were provided.

In June of 1960 a new salary schedule was approved by the Board, effective the following September. Bachelor degree teachers ranged from \$4,300 to \$6,850 and those with a master's degree from \$4,600 to \$7,500. A merit pay plan was also included in this schedule by which a teacher could earn as much as \$2,000 over the basic scale in recognition of increased work load, responsibility, or achievement. Merit pay remained in effect until 1977, when a State audit disclosed that \$394,035 had been expended in merit pay for teachers from 1971 to 1975, and the State Auditor declared that it violated State laws. The auditor did not require that the Board recover the money, but the practice was discontinued.

During the 1959-60 school year all principals continued in their position at their schools of the previous year: Mr. Strong at Evendale, Wayson at Glendale, Smiley at Runyan, Miller at Stewart, Smith at Woodlawn, and Dr. Owens at the high school. Mr. Wayson received a scholarship to Chicago University in March, and Gary Boldman completed the year as principal of Glendale.

The operating tax levy, 7.36 mills, voted in 1955, expired in 1960 and had to be renewed. No increase was requested, so the issue did not increase taxes. It was renewed for five years by a vote of 5863 for and 2196 against, a 73% majority.

The Springdale addition was dedicated on November 19, 1960. The dedication ceremonies honoring Miss Mae Malone, who was retiring from the teaching profession of 41 years of service, the last 36 years at Springdale School.

At the Board's reorganization meeting, January 1961, John Egbert was re-elected President, Harold Webb again served as Vice-President, continuing members W.J. Kirst, Lester Hinkle, and Troy C. DeBoard.

John Egbert resigned from the Board on March 2, "for reasons wholly personal and unrelated to Board policies or problems." Later the same month John W. Peck was appointed to fill the vacancy as he was no longer a member of the Ohio Supreme Court. Harold Webb then became president of the Board, and Lester Hinkle, vice-president. Teacher salaries were again increased beginning in September 1961. The new schedule ranged from \$4,600 to \$7,050 for bachelor degree teachers and from \$4,900 to \$7,700 for master's degree teachers.

Plans for the Princeton Junior High School were accepted in May 1961. Two units of what would eventually be a four-unit building were to be built, with dining space and service rooms for 800 pupils, expandable to 1600 pupils. The estimated cost was \$882,000.

After the close of school in 1961, the Princeton band, under the auspices of the Band Boosters, had a big event. Some 120 band members left here on June 13, heading ultimately for Dunchurch, Ontario. This was a hamlet of 200 people set on the Maganatawan River in the wilderness of Canada. On the first stop they gave a performance in a large amphitheater in Toledo. Waterloo, Ontario, was the location of the next performance. The last performance was at Dunchurch, where the band enjoyed swimming, fishing, and boating, as well as sumptuous meals prepared by the local folks. Before leaving for the 650 mile trip home the itinerary of the tour was revised by long-distance calls to the bus company, to enable the students to spend several hours at Niagra Falls, even though this entailed riding the bus all night. The arrival back at Princeton was on the morning of June 17. Band directors Al Guinn and Sam Reynolds were assisted in chaperoning duties by Mr. and Mrs. Larry Mraz, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore, Mr. Hugh Popplewell, Mrs. Myron Luke, and school nurse Mrs. Frances Murdock. Down through the years this enthusiastic support of the band has continued, making a definite contribution to the progress of Princeton.

An indication of Princeton's phenomenal growth was shown by the 1961 school census. Children five through seventeen years of age numbered 5560, with 4206, 75.6% enrolled in Princeton Schools. This was a 21.6% increase over 1960, when 4574 children between these ages were listed.

For the 1961-62 school year, J. Howard Owen continued as principal of Princeton High School, with Kenneth Scheuer retained as assistant principal. Gary Boldman was transferred from Glendale to Sharonville, where about thirteen sections of the seventh grade from the entire district, as well as some other classes, were housed. Mills Smiley left Runyan to become principal of the new Heritage Hill School. David Lewis, Sharonville principal, was moved to the new Evendale School, serving as principal of both the new and old Evendale buildings. Keith Perkins remained at Springdale, and Elmer Miller served as principal of Runyan School as well as Stewart. Raymond Smith remained at Woodlawn, and Martin Bishop, who taught the sixth grade at Woodlawn, became Glendale's principal. James Neal, who began his career as business manager at

the high school the year before, continued in that position for the '61-'62 school year, a position he had held ever since. Frances McNay, former sixth grade teacher at Glendale, became Intermediate Grade Supervisor for Princeton schools in 1960, continued in that position until her retirement in 1970.

Supt. Lucas reported in September 1961 that much progress in the educational program had been made during the past six years. During 1955-56 and every year since, kindergartens were provided for every child in the district in this age group. Every effort had been made to maintain the pupil-teacher load at 25 pupils per class. In the past six years of consolidation, special and remedial classes had been added, with eleven such classes in operation by the '61-'62 school year. There were 163 pupils, third grade through high school enrolled in these classes. Counseling services were expanded to meet State standards, one counselor for each 400 students. Enough nurses were hired to meet the standards set by the State. A psychologist and speech therapist devoted full time to these services. During the past several years 130 teachers were added to the staff, with salaries at a level that permitted Princeton to compete for the best teachers. Space for libraries had been provided in the old buildings and included in the plans for new buildings, and \$100,000 had been spent for library services. More than a third of the teachers now had a master's degree compared with the third who did not have a bachelor's degree in 1955. Comprehensive courses of study had been developed which encompassed five tracks of difficulty and depth for the slow learner, the child below average ability, the average, the above average and the gifted child. Accelerated programs were being offered in science, mathematics, and English through the twelfth grade. All students in grades seven through twelve were required to write a theme a week in addition to their regular work. An experimental program in team teaching was also introduced this year.

In September 1961, the Board decided to ask the voters for a three mill additional operating levy to provide for an enrollment of 4732 students, the levy to be in effect for five years. The vote in November was 3312 for the levy, 2914 against, so it passed by a majority of 53%. This was the first increase in this levy since 1955.

At the same election W.J. Kirst and Judge John W. Peck, both incumbents, were elected to the Board of Education. Five candidates ran for the Board that year, indicating, as President Webb observed, "It is not only gratifying to see this interest in the schools, but it is also heartening to note that none of the aspirants published any criticism of the past operation of the schools." At the Board reorganization meeting in January 1962, Harold Webb was re-elected president, and John Peck was elected vice-president. Mr. DeBord, Hinkle, and Kirst continued their terms in office.

The new Heritage Hill School was dedicated on January 7, 1962, with Board President Webb speaking for that body, Charles Payne speaking for the community, and Robert E. Lucas speaking for the schools. Evendale School was dedicated the following week, January 14. Myron R. Luke spoke on "The Last Fifty Years." Mr. Webb and Dr. Lucas reported on the same organizations as above; and Kenneth Morgan, mayor of the Village of Evendale, spoke for the community.

In his speech, Mr. Luke made the observation, "May we educate our children in the home, the school, and in our other institutions so that none of the coming generation has a wishbone where his backbone ought to be." There is a question as to whether or not this has yet been accomplished in our present society.

The dividing line between the Evendale and Sharonville attendance areas were arbitrarily set by Evendale Principal Dave Lewis and an administrative assistant before Evendale School opened. Their decision was apparently valid, as the lines established then have been in effect ever since.

On March 5, 1962, Princeton became a city school district, as Sharonville had attained city status with a population of more than 5000 people on February 26, 1962. This action was not mandatory, but was enacted at the discretion of the Board, giving Princeton more autonomy and saving about \$20,000 annually in contributions to the Hamilton County Board of Education. Robert E. Lucas then became "Superintendent" instead of "Executive Head."

In the same year, 1962, Lincoln Heights which had been an independent city district, by action of its Board, voted to relinquish its independent status and return to the jurisdiction of the Hamilton County Board of Education.

This year also witnessed the beginning of Princeton's Community Breakfast in the schools. The first one was held at Woodlawn School from 8:30 to 10 a.m. on Saturday March 10. Breakfasts were scheduled in each other elementary schools during the spring. The object of this project was to enable citizens of the area to discuss school operation with the superintendent and his staff and with Board members. This practice was continued for the next decade and made a definite contribution to the progress of the Princeton schools. This precedent continues with a similar breakfast with the superintendent in either the high school or junior high school each year.

In the spring of '62 the Princeton Central Office was moved from its location in south Sharonville to the old Evendale building at the northeast corner of Reading and Glendale-Milford Roads. With the completion of new schools, this location became available, and with some remodeling, served the district for the next ten years. The Central Office was moved to its present location in Glendale.

In May of '62 J. Howard Owen and Kenneth Scheurer, principal and assistant principal at the high school, announced their resignations at the termination of their present contracts on July 31. A statement issued jointly announced, "We wish nothing but the best for Princeton High School to which we have been dedicated for the years we have been associated with it. We feel confident our resignations will lead to an even better situation for the students and faculty of Princeton High School."

In May of '61 Karl Bodenbender was employed by the Board as an assistant administrator in the areas of guidance and curriculum coordination. For the previous six years he had served as superintendent in the Bellefontaine City School District. He held this Princeton position until his retirement in February '71.

For the '62-'63 school year Donald Edwards, with experience in Georgia and Florida, became the principal of Glendale School. Kenneth Gillilan, brother of Fredia, was employed as principal of Sharonville School. He had been elementary principal in the Deer Park system for four years and for twelve years had served as principal of Deer Park High School. Bill Strong, who had been on a leave of absence in '61-'62 to complete studies toward his doctoral degree at Indiana State University, returned to be principal of Woodlawn School. The high school had no principal, but John Seeman coordinated the work of four deans; Pat Mancuso, freshman; Herbert Burns, sophomores; Don Heckendorn, juniors; and Don Gaenge, seniors. Lewis continued in the principalship at Evendale, as did Smiley at Heritage Hill, Miller at Stewart and Runyan,

and Perkins at Springdale. With the opening of the junior school this year, Gary Boldman became its first principal.

There were 53 new teachers at Princeton for the '62-'63 school year. Most of this number replaced teachers who had left their positions, but about 20 were added to the staff due to increased enrollment. Schools opened with 5,318 pupils, an increase of 537 pupils, 11%, since schools closed in June.

The Princeton Junior School was dedicated on December 2, 1962. More than 700 seventh and eight graders from the entire district were enrolled. John Seeman was master of ceremonies, and Gary Boldman welcomed guests. Harold Webb, Board president, and Robert Lucas offered comments; and the junior school choral ensemble provided the music. The building had 36 classrooms, 4 special rooms, and combination gym and lunchroom, at a cost of \$672,639, or \$12.10 per square foot. This was the first building in which classrooms and office areas were air conditioned, with plans to concentrate the summer programs in this building.

On December 14, 1962, Superintendent Robert E. Lucas was awarded his doctor of philosophy degree at Ohio State University.

In November of the same year, Lincoln Heights requested the Hamilton County Board grant it relief from its present financial burden by allowing it to merge with either Lockland or Princeton. However no action was taken at this time.

At the organizational meeting of the Princeton Board of Education in January '63, Harold Webb was unanimously re-elected president and Judge John W. Peck, by unanimous vote, was re-elected vice-president. Troy DeBord, Lester Hinkle and James Kirst continued as members.

In April of '63 bids were awarded for the construction of the northwest wing of the junior school, containing classrooms; a library; art, music and gym areas. Conrad Seyforth was the general contractor, all bid totaling \$748,881. Winkler, Ranck, and Beegly were the architects, and observed that the cost was \$12.07 per square foot, well below the usual cost for this type of building.

Another teacher salary increase was granted in April '63, effective for the next school year. Bachelor degree teachers received a \$200 annual increase at each of the twelve steps on the salary schedule, and master degree teachers were granted a \$200 increase in the beginning salary, with varying increments over the twelve steps. This increased the bases from \$4800 to \$5000, and from \$5100 to \$5300, respectively. In June of 1963 Mrs. Jennie Porter, primary teacher at Stewart School, retired. Since 1947 she had served as both principal and teacher at that school. At present she resides at the Prairie View Retirement Home in Wilmington, Ohio.

In the summer of '63 Ted Johnson was principal of the summer school and announced that 700 pupils were enrolled. Most of these classes met in the new air conditioned junior building, though a few classes needed the special facilities at the high school.

Schools opened on September 3, 1963, with 5,808 pupils enrolled, 419 more than on opening day the previous year. During the first six years of consolidation the average percentage of tax valuation increase was 23.4, but since '61 it took a sudden drop to 10.3%. This necessitated another increase in the tax rate for school operation, as enrollments continued to climb, outstripping the valuation increase. A three mill addition in the operating levy was submitted to the voters on November 5, '63. It was well

publicized that this additional millage would increase taxes only about 1.77 mills, as the one mill building tax levy expired that year. In spite of an intensive campaign, the issue failed in Evendale, Sharonville, Stewart, and Woodlawn. It passed in Glendale, Runyan and Springdale. The final count was 3,921 for and 3,762 against, carrying by a slim 51% majority. This levy was to be in effect for five years.

Three incumbents were candidates for the Board of Education at the '63 election. Troy DeBord, Lester Hinkle, and Harold Webb were all re-elected to their positions. At the January '64 Board reorganization meeting, John W. Peck was elected president of that body, succeeding Harold Webb, who asked to be relieved of that office because of business conflicts. Troy DeBord was elected vice-president, with Hinkle and Kirst rounding out the five members.

On Sunday, August 23, 1964, Harold Webb died suddenly at his home. In October Herbert W. Kief of Woodlawn was appointed to fill Mr. Webb's unexpired term of office.

In January '64 bids were awarded for a six room addition to the Heritage Hill School. Tiller Brothers were awarded the bid for general construction with all bids totaling \$76,487. Architects Winkler, Ranck, and Beeghly observed that the bids were about \$9000 under their estimate.

In May '64 bids were awarded for the construction of the bus garage on the junior school site. Lichtenberg Sons were the general contractors, with a total construction cost of \$33,575. Safeway Steel Products was instructed to proceed with the installation of 1,200 spectator seats on the north side of the high school athletic field, at a cost of \$11,438.

During the same month, Mrs. Grace Naugle, kindergarten teacher at Glendale, announced her retirement. She had been a resident of the area for 37 years. In addition to her teaching she had sung in many of the churches of the valley and in the May Festival Chorus in Cincinnati.

Schools opened in September '64 with more than 6,700 pupils enrolled, representing an increase of more than 800 over the year before, establishing a record. Increases over the past years had averaged about 500. There were 330 professional people, including 66 teachers new to the district, 28 of whom were additional. With the professional staff of 330, 4 nurses, 46 custodians, the same number of cafeteria workers, 32 bus drivers and 51 secretaries, teacher's aides, and lay librarians, there were a total of 512 people to conduct the program of education.

The Study of Russian language became a part of the high school curriculum in the '64-'65 school year. Henry Ziegler, after intensive study during a leave of absence the year before at Indiana University and in Russia, had sixteen students in his first class. This language has continued to be a part of Princeton studies, under the guidance of Mr. Ziegler, with students winning many prizes and recognition for their efforts.

At this time a Board policy created controversy between the municipalities of Evendale and Sharonville. Children who lived on Sharondale and connecting streets in Evendale were to walk to school. Since there were no sidewalks, Evendale resented this and blocked off the south end of Sharondale during school hours. Sharonville resented this. The Board finally compromised by agreeing to bus the primary children only. After threats of law suits between these municipalities, the street blocks were removed and traffic moved with no restrictions. This is not a problem anymore. Due to declining

enrollments and more room on the buses, all children in this area have been bussed for the past several years.

Efforts began in December '64 toward an addition to the high school. Built for 1200 students, enrollment had reached 1600. Freshman attending classes for one-half of the day in the junior building. This addition of 48 classrooms, offices, and special facilities was completed during the next school year and was dedicated on Sunday, May 22, 1966. The cost was \$1,034,544.

On January 4, 1965, the Princeton Board of Education re-elected John W. Peck as its president and Troy DeBord was again named vice-president. Lester Hinkle, James Kirst, and Herbert Kief continued as board members.

In March of '65 the teacher's salary schedule was again revised. Master degree teachers began at \$5,590, \$290 above the old schedule, and in twelve steps reached a maximum of \$8970, which was \$970 above the old schedule. Bachelor degree teachers began at \$5200, or \$200 higher than the previous schedule, and in twelve years reached a maximum of \$8,190, \$740 higher than the old schedule.

In August '65 the Board approved additions to three elementary schools. Twelve classrooms and a cafeteria were planned for Sharonville and fifteen classrooms and a cafeteria for Springdale. Woodlawn Riddle was to have an addition and renovation of the building totaled \$505,788. The Springdale addition total cost was \$255,322.00 and the Woodlawn addition, \$345,516.50. The first two bids were awarded in November '65 and the last, Woodlawn, in January '66.

The Sharonville addition has the date stone of an old school built on Sharon Ave. in 1868. This stone was installed in the new school built just east of the site of the old school in 1898. It became a part of the Sharonville addition, with a bronze plaque commemorating Sarah E. Williamson, Sharonville teacher and principal, who served from 1898 to 1925.

Enrollments outstripped building capacities in 1965. Rooms were rented in church buildings in both Springdale and Sharonville. The Glendale Firehouse continued to be used.

At the January 3, 1966 meeting of the Board, John W. Peck was again elected president, Troy DeBord again served as vice-president. Peck and Kirst had been re-elected at the November '65 election. Mr. Hinkle and Mr. Kief continued in office.

In February '66 the teachers' salary schedule was again revised, effective the following September. Under the new schedule a teacher with a bachelor's degree began at \$5400, up \$200, and in twelve steps reached \$8,505, with progressive increases to \$315 at the last step. Master's degree teachers now began at \$5805, up \$215, and reached \$9315, with progressive increases to \$345 on the twelfth step.

There were no changes in principals for the 64-65 school year. Donald Gaenge was appointed Chairman of Deans at the high school, and that school continued with no designated principal.

At the close of that school year Herbert Burns retired. He had come to Princeton as a science teacher. In 1958 he retired as dean of the sophomore class after forty-one years of teaching.

In November '66 another addition to the operating levy was submitted to the voters. The issue was for 5.89 mills, 2.89 mills being a renewal of the levy passed five

years previously, with 3 mills additional. It passed with 4,126 favorable votes to 3,557 against, a 53.7% majority.

Schools opened in September '66 with a total of 7,612 students enrolled, up 478 from the close of school in June. For the first time all pupils were housed in school buildings, as the additions at Sharonville and Springdale had been completed. The Woodlawn addition was completed soon after the start of school.

There were 87 teachers new to the district this year, 37 of whom replaced teachers who had retired or resigned and 50 to take care of the increased enrollment. Twenty eight additional teachers were assigned to grades seven through twelve, making a total of 91 in these grades. Twenty were added to elementary staffs for a total of 219.

The building additions to Heritage Hill and Stewart Schools became necessary as enrollments increased, and in December '66 these additions were approved by the Board. The Heritage Hill addition included areas for the 5th and 6th grades, art room, library, music room, and kindergarten room, to be added to the west side of the building. A large area on the south side of the Stewart School was to be added for space for five classrooms.

The total cost of the Heritage Hill addition, with A. Benzing & Sons the general contractor, was \$269,772, which was \$500 under the estimate. Dawson Evans was awarded the general contract for the Stewart addition at a total cost of \$86,123, which was \$2000 under the estimate.

At the Board of Education reorganization meeting on January 4, 1966, John W. Peck was re-elected president and Troy DeBord was re-elected to the office of vice-president. Mr. Hinkle, Mr. Kief and Mr. Kirst continued as Board members.

The law concerning the transportation of non-public school children became effective January 1, '66. Princeton assumed the cost of this service to St. Gabriel and St. Michael Schools for the remainder of the year for \$11,500, with the contract buses which had been serving those schools. The following September the law became mandatory and Princeton provided transportation to every private school outside the district that could be reached in 30 minutes. Transportation was then provided to Moeller, Mr. Notre Dame, Our Lady of Sacred Heart, Roger Bacon, St. Xavier and St. James. Princeton was reimbursed by the State at \$14 for each student transported plus \$22 for each mile the buses traveled on an average day on a school year basis. Princeton was reimbursed \$6418, or 55.8% of the total cost. Princeton paid the remaining 44.2% of the cost, \$5082. Since then, Ursuline, Seven Hills, Summitt Country Day, Central Baptist, and Tri-County Christian have been added to this list.

In January '67 John W. Peck was re-elected president of the Board, Troy DeBord was re-elected vice-president, and Lester Hinkle, Herbert Kief, and James Kirst continued in office.

In May all salaries were again increased, and salaries were computed on an index basis. Bachelor degree teachers were increased from \$5400 to \$5600, indexed at "1". Maximum salaries for these teachers were now \$8898.75, which was \$393.73 above the old scale. Master degree teachers began at \$6073.75, \$268.75 above the old salary, reaching a maximum in twelve years of \$9746.25, an increase of \$431.25 above the old scale. All employees received salary increases, based on the index system. Merit raises for 152 teachers totaled \$40,700.

At the close of the year, Princeton graduates were awarded 72 scholarships valued at \$185,000. There were 350 students in the '67 graduating class.

A survey in the spring of 1967 revealed that there were close to 7,972 residential units in the district's area of 30.5 square miles. These units covered 2,233 acres of ground. There were homes numbering 882 were on half acre lots, 240 on somewhat smaller lots, and 6850 homes on areas of seven to twelve thousand square feet. In the 19,520 acres in the district, besides the 2,233 acres of homes, streets, highways, and railroads took about 2000 acres zoned for business and industry but not yet developed. Schools and churches occupied 366 acres, with 1050 acres given to parks and cemeteries. This left approximately 5871 acres zoned for Class A residential, but not yet developed.

During the twelve years before 1967, school enrollments increased from about 2000 to more than 8000, with a total population increase from about 10,000 to 30,000. During the decade after 1967, the growth of the area was much slower, due mostly to economic considerations.

In August of '67 plans were made for adding a fourth wing to the junior school and an addition to the Evendale School, as enrollments continued to outstrip school facilities. The junior school added the southwest wing, with 14 classrooms, library, music suite, special class space, transportation office, and storage space. Fisher Devore was the low bidder, with bids totaling \$306,128. Evendale's addition included 8 classrooms, kindergarten room, and art room. The general contractor was Schumacker & Williams, and the entire cost of the project was \$257,049.

The computer age became part of the Princeton High School curriculum in 1967. Ten of the thirteen math teachers had taken special training in computers. A Quickstran Terminal and Card Reader were rented. A data-phone installation was tied in with a computer in Chicago, and Princeton took another step toward progress.

In '67 Princeton joined with about twenty other schools in the area, both public and private, in a unified purchasing plan. Suppliers demonstrated their wares, and submitted bids, and the schools selected supplies on a price and quality basis. Because of the volume involved, the best prices saved the schools much money. This method is still in operation, and Princeton continues to be a participant.

This year also saw an increase in the supervisory staff. Mary Johnston, who taught at Springdale School, became the elementary supervisor to work with teachers in the Glendale, Woodlawn, and junior school. Wanda McCollum served in the Stewart, Runyan and Sharonville Schools. She also had been a Springdale teacher. Evelyn Robey, from Runyan School, worked in the Evendale and Springdale Schools. Frances McNay, who had been the only intermediate supervisor for several years, was to work in the Heritage Hill School and coordinate the efforts of all the supervisors.

In October '67 salaries were again revised, retroactive to September 1. This was done to remain competitive with other school systems and in conformance to a recently passed State law. Bachelor degree teachers began at \$5900 and reached a maximum in twelve steps to \$9292.50. Masters degree teachers began at \$6342.50, with a maximum of \$10,177.50 in twelve steps. Salary schedules for several classifications of operational employees were also increased from \$100 to \$208.50, as mandated by the new law. Since Princeton salaries were on an index, some operational employees received

considerably more than this, depending on the amount of time they worked.

Administrators also received increases in proportion to the new schedule.

At the 1968 reorganization meeting of the Princeton Board of Education, newly elected members Elaine Brockmeier and James Cook were sworn into office. John W. Peck and Troy DeBord were re-elected president and vice president respectively, and James Kirst continued as a Board member. Mrs. Brockmeier had the distinction of being the first woman to serve on this board.

The budget, totaling \$6,698,132 in the general fund was approved, representing an increase of \$664,000 over the 1967 expenditures.

In April '68 salary schedules were again increased, effective in September. Teachers with a Bachelor's degree began at \$6200 and attained a maximum of \$9548 in ten steps. Masters began at \$6,820 and attained a maximum of \$11,036 in twelve steps. Some teachers could attain Executive Teacher classification and assume leadership roles in educational development. They were employed on a ten and one-half month basis and received \$300 above the base salary plus ten percent to cover additional time.

For six years, the 1962-63 school year through the 1967-68 school year, Princeton High School had no designated principal and was administered by the dean of each class. For the first two years John Seeman, administrative assistant from the Central Office, acted as coordinator, and for the next four years Donald Gaenge was chairman of the deans.

In May of 1968 Dr. Donald Johnson, principal of Wheaton North High School, Wheaton, Ill., accepted a contract as principal of the high school. He had been in the Air Force from 1951 through 1954, spending part of that time in Korea. He had been a teacher of math at Niles Township High School, Skokie, Ill. for two years and spent another two years as assistant principal of that school before beginning his five years of service at Wheaton. He was Princeton High School Principal for the 1968-1969 school year.

The 1968 graduating class of 410 students was the first class to have received its entire elementary and secondary education in the Princeton Schools, and up to then was the largest graduating class in Princeton's history. This class received 125 scholarships. Superintendent Lucas reported that 168 class members had enrolled in four year colleges, 38 in two year colleges and 34 in technical schools. Eight graduates were to take nurses training, 20 are to attend business or cosmetology schools, six are going into industrial training, 30 are entering military service, 95 have jobs and 11 are becoming home makers. These figures total 410, providing that, their schooling had been successful, as all had their future well planned.

Rev. John W. Rawlins and the congregation of the Landmark Baptist Church donated the use of their Temple for the graduation ceremonies of this record breaking class.

In July, 1968, the budget for the following year was adopted, totaling \$7,647,635. Due to increased enrollment and higher costs of both wages and supplies, this was \$796,623 more than the budget of the previous year. At the same meeting the Burton property, 3.64 acres north of the Junior School, including a modern house, was purchased for \$45,000. A real estate appraiser had valued the property at \$48,000, which the Board was willing to pay, but the Burtons maintained their lower price. This was another example of the magnanimity of Princeton supporters.

In August, 1968, the Princeton Board of Education took steps to counteract the tenor of the times. A list of patriotic books, prepared by teachers, was accepted, plus required reading and writing for all pupils in grades four through twelve. Pupils in grades 4 through 6 were required to read from one to three books per year, depending on their reading ability. They were also required to write a paper on patriotism and view at least three films on the subject each year. Seventh and eighth graders were required to read three books from the list, document a report on one of them, and view three films per year. High schoolers read at least two of the assigned books during the school year, submitted a written paper on their readings and viewed three films per year. Every effort was being made to preserve our democratic-republican form of government. Schools opened in September 1968, with 8566 pupils, an increase of 380. The additions to the Junior School and Evendale had been delayed by labor strikes, so temporary rooms were again utilized. Evendale's sixth grade was assigned to the Junior School, and other temporary space was utilized.

On November 5, 1968, another tax levy for the operation of Princeton School was submitted to the voters. Over the past five years school enrollment had increased from 5966 to 8143, or 2177, an increase of 36.5%, which necessitated this additional levy. The levy voted on was for 6 mills, 3 mills of which was a renewal of an expiring levy with 3 mills additional. The issue carried by 51.3%, 5641 for and 5630 against. Due to a new state law this was a continuing levy, meaning that it was in effect unless a petition by the voters required it to be resubmitted at a future time or unless the board rescinded it later. It had no expiration date.

In December, 1968, black students at the high school conducted a sit-in, occupying the lobby of that building. This was during the time of much national unrest concerning civil rights, and a list of grievances was presented to the school administrators. Meetings were held involving parents, students, teachers and school administrators. Superintendent Lucas, his staff and school principals finally resolved these differences and set an example for improved social relations in the district.

The Board organization meeting in January 1969 witnessed the appointment of John Soller to this body to fill the unexpired term of James Kirst, who had resigned because of the press of business and the fact that he no longer had children in school. This ended ten years of service on the Board. John W. Peck was again elected to serve as president of the Board and Troy DeBord was re-elected vice-president. Besides the three above named, Elaine Brockmeier and James Cook continued to serve.

In April the salary schedule of Princeton teachers was again revised, effective for the next school year. Bachelor degree teachers now began at \$6500, which was \$300 above the previous scale, and reached a maximum of \$10,010 in ten steps. Master degree teachers began at \$7150, with the same increases over the old scale as the bachelors, and reached a maximum of \$11,570 in twelve steps. Teachers with doctor degrees were placed on a flexible schedule ranging from \$600 to \$1200 above the old masters scale. Masters teachers could earn a maximum of \$450 in initiative unit credits, based on further education. Teachers in the Professional classification could earn \$12,120. Executive teachers could earn \$12,370 for the regular year or \$13,600 if employed for four additional weeks.

During this same month contracts were awarded for an addition to the Springdale school totaling \$148,229, with the Dawson-Evans Construction Company the prime

contractor. The addition included rearrangement of the exiting space to add four classrooms, library, art room and auditorium-cafeteria-kitchen combinations. In March of 1969 an 18 member North Central Association team of educators reported on their visitation to Princeton High School. Their report pointed out that Princeton had the outstanding secondary school program in the state, and congratulated the staff and administrators and the board in the efforts to keep it so.

The budget for 1970 was approved by the Board in July 1969, calling for \$9,203,338 for general operation. This represented an increase of \$822,397 over the corresponding figure for 1969. Teachers receiving merit pay numbered 218, with raises over the salary schedule ranging from \$100 to \$750.

It was at this time that the wire-meshed enclosed foot bridge was built across Chester Road at the high school. The cost was \$30,000, shared equally by the City of Sharonville and the Princeton Schools.

At a special election on September 23, 1969, voters were asked to renew the 3 mill building tax levy which expired at the end of the year. Only 681 votes were against this issue, with 3,078 for, winning approval by 77.8%.

Four community school directors were employed at this time. They were to work in areas of community education, community relations and business and industrial relations. James Lyday was the coordinator at the high school, James Caudill served at Stewart and Runyan schools, Nate Borden at both Woodlawn buildings, and Noel Taylor at Heritage Hill and Springdale schools. The first named two, Lyday and Caudill, continue to serve in similar positions for the entire district.

At the start of the 1969-70 school year three schools had new principals. Helen Jones was assigned to the Wayne Avenue School in Woodlawn, with Robert Frith continuing in that position in the Riddle Road School. Kenneth Hammel became the principal at Glendale School, replacing Ted Johnson who had accepted a position in Michigan. Dr. John Payton became the principal of Heritage Hill School, replacing Mills Smiley, who became Media Center Coordinator for the entire district. Other principals remained the same as the year before, Keith Perkins at Springdale, Elmer Miller at Runyan-Stewart, William Lobb at Sharonville, John Mays at Evendale, Gary Boldman at the Junior School and Donald Johnson at the high school.

The Board at this time approved a professional consultation policy with the Princeton Education Association for the resolution of professional problems. In October, 1969, the Board awarded the contract for preparing the site for the new Intermediate School. In 1966 the Board had purchased the 65.891 acres for this site from the Princeton Investment Corporation for \$224,029.40. This company had developed Cottingham, the street to the Intermediate School, and had options on much more ground around the area. Their alleged intentions were to get what is now the Riverfront Stadium built on this site, as the newly constructed Interstate Highway System could accommodate traffic from all directions. This plan did not materialize, allegedly because no plan could be worked out for Cincinnati to get the revenue for parking cars. Princeton offered \$3,100 per acre for this land, then the developer agreed to bring all utilities to the site if the price was increased to \$3,400 per acre for the land. The Board agreed to this price, and in 1969 the Coppage Construction Company began preparing the site at a cost of \$48,293.17.

At the November 1969 election incumbents John W. Peck and John Soller were re-elected to the Board of Education. However, two weeks later Judge Peck resigned his position on the Board. In 1961 he had been appointed judge to the United States Sixth District Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1969 a boy was expelled from Princeton High School on grounds that his appearance violated school codes and disrupted the school's educational function (long hair). Judge Peck stated, "Even though I will never have any contact with any aspect of that suit as a judge, the fact that the issue will be litigated in a judicial system of which I am a member places me in a position where I feel compelled to sever my relations with Princeton." Judge Peck had served on the Board since 1957 and had been its president since 1964.

In December of 1969 the State Board of Education voted to revoke the charter of Lincoln Heights School. Martin Essex, State Superintendent, listed 38 standards which he said Lincoln Heights had failed to meet during three inspections made over the past two years. He cited that the tax valuation per pupil was only \$7,000 compared to \$75,000 in Lockland, the state average of \$15,000 per pupil, and the Hamilton County average of \$20,000. Any change would involve more than 1,800 pupils in Lincoln Heights.

In the same month, December, 1969, bids were awarded for the construction of the Intermediate School, to accommodate 1,200 children in grades four through six. Jack Seyferth, Incorporated, was awarded the general construction bid, with all bids totaling \$1,557,030, approximately ten percent under the estimated cost. Winkler, Ranck, and Beeghly, architects who had much experience in Princeton, were the designers of this school.

At the suggestion of retiring Board member John W. Peck, the Board named the school "The Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School." The resolution read: "----that in recognition of the dedicated service of the Superintendent of Schools during his many years in the Princeton School District as its top administrator, mentor, and guide, and in grateful acknowledgement of his untiring efforts which have resulted in the creation of an outstanding educational system in the school district, the new school building about to be erected in the Princeton City School District be named The Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School."

George A. Wrenn was appointed to the Princeton Board of Education to fill the term of Judge Peck. At the organization meeting Troy DeBord was elected president for 1970 and James Cook as elected vice-president. John Soller and Elaine Brockmeier completed the roster of five Board members.

On February 9, 1970, the State Board of Education passed a resolution that Lincoln Heights School System be made a part of the Princeton City School District, effective July 1, 1970. The plan included the transfer of \$33.7 million in tax valuation in General Electric property from the Lockland School District to Princeton. Fourteen acres of the Wyoming School District, along the western boundary of Lincoln Heights, with a valuation of \$110,000, was also transferred to Princeton.

Lincoln Heights School District was a part of Woodlawn District, called South Woodlawn, until July, 1950. At this time the Hamilton County Board of Education abolished the old Woodlawn District and created the Lincoln Heights School District and the new Woodlawn District. With its merger with Princeton, Lincoln Heights School District came to the end of its twenty years as an independent school district.

On February 18, 1970, a Wednesday, approximately 100 black students and their parents staged a sit-in in the lobby of Princeton High School. The sit-in was planned by students Tuesday night following a school assembly during which about twenty white students were reported to have booed and left the auditorium. The assembly, produced by black students, was called "Young, Gifted, and Black."

Seven "demands" or student requests were presented to the administrators: recognition of black activities and actions; a "more pleasant attitude" from teachers and administrators toward black students; more black counselors and deans; more black involvement and influence on school activities; a black advisory board to meet with deans and student council; more mandatory black history classes; and changes in the athletic department. Principal Donald Johnson reported that the protests had been made without any interruption of classes.

The sit-in continued on Thursday, with about 150 students and forty parents involved. After a lengthy discussion with Principal Johnson, these students agreed to return to classes on Friday. There was no violence nor vandalism involved.

On Monday evening, March 2, 1970, a public meeting was held in Matthews Auditorium concerning the merger of Lincoln Heights schools with Princeton, effective July, 1. About 400 people attended to present their views to the Princeton Board of Education and to school administrators. Once there, they demonstrated that model school districts are made up of model citizens, as the meeting was quite orderly. Some people at the meeting didn't object to the merger, but some did. Opponents applauded each other, the most outspoken listened to the temperate, and reason prevailed.

They learned that under Ohio law Princeton had no other choice but to abide by the State Board of Education's decision that Princeton absorb the 1800 black students from the dissolved Lincoln Heights district. Superintendent Lucas disclosed that the United States Justice Department would have filed a suit against Princeton if the state had not acted as it did.

Dr. Lucas states that the district had a four year plan for phasing in Lincoln Heights students, and that planning does not call for transferring any students into Lincoln Heights or for sending elementary pupils out of Lincoln Heights. He explained that one problem was reassigning the two staffs, which would entail sending some white teachers to that school, and added that some had already volunteered to go there. Judge John W. Peck, no longer on the Board, but speaking as a citizen, stated, "Even though we didn't have a choice, we will soon be proud of the fact that Princeton did what I'm sure it is going to do."

Mrs. Helen Jones, then principal of Woodlawn Wayne School, was named to coordinate work of a lay committee to aid in this "phase-in." Eighteen members were appointed to this committee by the Board, representing every elementary school attendance area in the district.

Willis Holloway, who had been the head of Lincoln Heights Schools since 1962, became Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Student Development of the Cincinnati public schools on July 1, 1970.

After discussion in the consultation committee a new salary schedule for teachers which was adopted by the Board in May, 1970, effective the following September. Bachelor degree teachers started at \$7000, which was \$550 above the old scale, and reached a maximum of \$10,780, or \$770 above the old scale. Master degree teachers

began at \$7,700, an increase of \$550, and reached a maximum of \$12,460 in twelve steps, which was \$800 over the old scale. Teachers classed as Associate continued to be paid an additional \$200, Professional teachers \$550, and Executive teachers \$800 above their steps on the old scale.

Princeton's enrollment, with the merger of Lincoln Heights, exceeded 10,500 pupils for the 1970-71 school year. This required reassignment of both teachers and administrative personnel. Eddie Starr, who had served as principal of Lincoln Heights High School, remained in that building as Associate High School Principal to Principal Dr. Donald Johnson. James Stock, Administrative Supervisor, became Administrative Assistant in charge of Curriculum. Ray Terrell, returning from a leave of absence for further study and former head of the Woodlawn Community School, headed Community Services for the district. Dr. John Payton was assigned principal of the new Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School, and Robert Frith, principal of Woodlawn Riddle Road School, left there to fill Dr. Payton's place as principal of Heritage Hill School. Helen Jones became the principal at the Riddle Road school, and Samuel Kreider became the principal of the Wayne Avenue school in Woodlawn. Manuel Lyon, teacher at the Junior School, replaced Kenneth Gillilan, who retired, as Assistant Principal at that school. John Babel, a new staff member from Ohio State University, was appointed Administrative Supervisor for the entire district in the area of personnel. Noel Taylor, head of Springdale and Heritage Hill Community Schools, assumed the duties of coordinator at the Lincoln Heights School, and Ralph Douglas, Coordinator of Federal Programs at Lincoln Heights, acted in the same capacity for the entire district, as did Alvin Rozier, head of social work at Lincoln Heights. Ernest Ector continued in his position as elementary principal at Lincoln Heights. Charles Lambert, high school teacher, coordinated the mathematics curriculum for the entire district, and Mary Johnston, Elementary Coordinator, became district-wide Reading coordinator. Dr. Benedict Hett, a new staff member from Roger Bacon High School, served as Social Science Curriculum Coordinator for the entire district.

Superintendent Lucas observed, "With a maximum effort toward continuing to provide a quality educational program for about 2,300 more children, reassignment of present staff members and some additions to the staff becomes a necessity. The basic aim of the Princeton Schools is to develop each child to his highest potential, whether academically or in the areas of technology, and every effort will continue to be made to achieve this goal."

In the summer of 1970 plans were approved for a two story addition to the Junior School, to be constructed between the existing wings on the east side of the building. In October Stephen Gross and Son was awarded the general contract for this addition, with all bid prices totaling \$657,490. Architects Winkler, Ranck, and Beeghly reported that the cost of the addition, including a carpet contract to be awarded at a later date, was \$100,000 less than had been previously estimated.

The school budget for 1971, adopted in July, 1970, totaled \$11,458,347, which was an increase of \$2,274,347 over the budget of the preceding year. The tax valuation was 316 million, which included about 13 million from Lincoln Heights. In November, 1970, meetings were held on the question of Princeton joining the Joint Vocational School. The state legislature had passed a bill requiring high schools to have a vocational educational program offering at least twenty subjects by 1974. After much

discussion and several public meetings, the Board decided to join twenty or more districts to support the Hamilton County Vocational School District, obligating taxpayers of the district to pay an additional 1.85 mills to construct, equip, and operate vocational schools. The plan eventually included areas outside the county and was renamed The Great Oaks Vocational School District, with a school, Scarlet Oaks, in Princeton north of Kemper Road between Mosteller and Reading Roads.

On January 4, 1971, the Princeton Board of Education held its reorganization meeting. President Troy DeBord and vice-president James Cook were re-elected to these offices. John C. Soller, Elaine Brockmeier, and George Wrenn continued their terms in office.

Karl Bodenbender, after 36 years in Ohio schools, announced his retirement as Princeton Administrative Assistant as of February 1, 1971. He had held this position in Princeton since 1962. On February 13 all Princeton employees were invited to his retirement party at Heritage Hill School, where a large attendance extended him their best wishes. He now enjoys his retirement in New Mexico.

In January, 1971, Myron R. Luke announced his retirement from the position and 37 years in education. His retirement became effective on June 30, and was celebrated with a "This Is Your Life" party at the high school and by a party sponsored by the Princeton Education Association at a club in Cincinnati. Many of his friends also attended a well-remembered open house at his home.

Student assignments for the 1971-72 school year involved many changes. Approximately 1000 intermediate grade pupils would attend the new Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School. All fourth, fifth, and sixth graders from the Runyan-Stewart area and the same grades from Woodlawn attendance area, as well as the sixth grades from Sharonville and Lincoln Heights were assigned to that building. All students in grades ten through twelve, and special class students of high school age were assigned to the high school building. This involved about 2,250 students. All seventh, eighth, and ninth grade students were assigned to the Junior School building, about 2,750 students. The Woodlawn Wayne Avenue building and the Princeton High School Annex building, a term describing the Lincoln Heights high school building, were equipped with laboratories to include business education, home economics, industrial arts and crafts, physical education, science, and other labs as the need arose. Junior School students were transported to these buildings for blocks of time in the courses. All former Lincoln Heights high school students were assigned to the Princeton High School building, completing the phase in plan a year ahead of schedule.

On May 4, 1971, Princeton voters approved a 9.24 mills tax levy. Of this amount, 5.74 mills was a renewal of an expiring levy, and 3.5 mills were additional. This represented more than one-third of the revenue for the operation of Princeton schools. The issue carried by a 56.7% majority, 3,416 for and 2,604 against.

This made a total of fourteen tax issues passed in Princeton with no defeats. No records were kept on the first issue, but precinct by precinct records were preserved for the next thirteen. The records reveal that all issues carried in the Village of Glendale. Four of the thirteen passed in the Village of Evendale, with the same number passing in Sharonville. Springdale passed twelve, and eleven passed in Woodlawn. The unincorporated areas of Hamilton County passed ten of the thirteen. Areas in Butler

County gave a favorable vote to twelve issues, and areas in Warren County passed five of these issues.

The twelfth annual Safe Drivers Award dinner was held on Monday evening, June 14, 1971, at Springdale School. The Springdale Lions Club and the Sharonville Kiwanis Club had sponsored this event since its inception in 1959 and continues to do so. In 1971 Dorothy Whitson won her twelfth safe drivers award for Princeton school bus drivers. Other drivers with more than five years of safe driving honored at this ceremony were: Marjorie Bender 9, Edith Miller 6, Oscar Riede 11, Roberta Slusher 7, Norma Warren 7, Elizabeth Whitaker 6, and Charles Zimmer 11.

Retiring Administrative Assitant Myron R. Luke was attending his last awards dinner at this time and observed: "The Safe Driver Awards program with the National Safety Council sponsored by these service clubs has been an invaluable contribution to the safe transportation of Princeton school children over the years. The drivers and Transportation Supervisor, James Grimes, are to be congratulated for the safety education programs which have been instituted for all Princeton drivers. It is with a feeling of regret that I will no longer be associated in an official capacity with this group, but I am sure that these programs, instituted years ago, will be continued as more and more children are transported by bus in the Princeton School District."

This prediction proved to be true, as the Sharonville Kiwanis Club and the Springdale Lions Club continue to sponsor this program, and Princeton has continued to maintain an enviable record in safe school bus operation.

The 1971-72 school year in Princeton was a very critical year, with troubles stemming from the merger into the Princeton Junior and Senior high schools. Every effort was made to create an atmosphere conducive to good education, but in spite of this, troubles cropped up.

On October 20, 1971, a Wednesday, some sixty or seventy students, all black among the 2,100 students in the Princeton High School, congregated in the main lobby of that building. Before the end of the second class period Principal Johnson met with these students and gave them a choice – either go to class or go home. He had three school buses transport them home after telling them that if they had concerns, write them down and talk to him about them.

Senior students, both black and white, set up patrols in the hallways and order was preserved. A bi-racial committee of four students, four teachers, and four parents (two of them mayors in the Princeton Community), was created to review recent cases at the high school, to make sure that justice was done, and to offer suggestions for future incidents.

On November 11, under the sponsorship of Franklin Shands, head of the art department and senior track coach at Princeton High School, a dinner with the theme "Let's Get Together" was held at the high school with 225 students, parents, and guests in attendance. This effort led to the establishment of "Brotherhood Week", observed annually at the high school since that time.

On Monday, November 22, a meeting was held of all community officials with the Board of Education and administrative staff to discuss the problems and propose solutions. On November 30 all ministers of the district attended a breakfast with the Board and administrators, and in the evening of the same day a meeting with all the municipal councilmen in the district was held.

With all this effort on the part of school people, parents, students, and community leaders, both black and white, the trouble was brought under control, and Princeton proceeded with its efforts to provide a first class education for all students.

At the Board's reorganization meeting in January, 1972, John C. Soller was elected to be president of that body and George A. Wrenn was elected to the vice-presidency. Troy DeBord, Elaine Brockmeier, and James W. Cook continued in office. On January 24, 1972, members of the Ohio Association of Public School Employees,

Chapter 598, representing the bus drivers, went on strike. Princeton had 83 bus drivers at this time, and 54 went out on strike. Chapter 174 of this state organization had been representing Princeton operational employees. Chapter 598 was organized to represent bus drivers only. A large number of the 400 operational employees decided that they did not wish to affiliate with any state wide organization, and continued their affiliation with the Princeton Operational Employees Association, which had been formed November 14, 1970.

The main demand of the drivers was for recognition of their group as a negotiating entity. This the Board and administration refused, maintaining that only one organization would represent all Princeton operational employees, and the Princeton Operational Employees Committee was established.

The Board met on the evening of the strike and unanimously passed a resolution to invoke the Ferguson Act, which prohibited strikes by public employees. Notices were sent to all striking drivers that they were no longer employed. Litigation pended in the courts, but eventually the decision of the Board was upheld.

During this period school attendance was affected, but not drastically. With the training of new drivers, continued efforts of those not on strike, and the cooperation of many parents, the schools continued to function, and in a few weeks the operation was back to normal.

On Wednesday, April 26, 1972, the Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School was dedicated. Judge John W. Peck gave the dedication speech to more than 1,000 people in attendance. Dr. John Payton, principal of this school, welcomed the guests, and James W. Cook, President of the Princeton Board of Education, introduced Judge Peck. A highlight of the meeting was when Judge Peck, who had suggested the name for the building, presented a full color picture of the building to Dr. Lucas.

In July, 1972, the Board announced new appointments of school administrators for the coming school year. Shirley Murphy, a counselor at the Junior High School, was to be principal of the Woodlawn Riddle Road building, succeeding Helen Jones who had previously been appointed to the position of Director of Professional Personnel in the Central Office. George B. Hall, an assistant principal at the junior school, became the principal of the Glendale Elementary School, succeeding Kenneth Hammel, who went to Wyoming schools. Lucius Ware, who was assistant principal at Walnut Hills High School, became associate principal of Princeton High School, succeeding Eddie Starr, who had previously been appointed associate superintendent of the district. At the Junior High School, two assistant principals were announced, William D. Martin, Jr., formerly principal at Hamilton Harrison Elementary School, and Margaret McGinley, who had been curriculum coordinator for the district. All other principals maintained their positions.

James W. Cook, president of the Board, resigned this position on August 31, 1972, after serving almost five years on the Board. At the meeting on September 25, Willis E. Harvey, Jr., was appointed to fill the position. Vice-president John Soller then became president of the Board, and George Wrenn was elected to the vice-presidency.

In December, 1972, Edna Mae Heiman resigned as clerk-treasurer of the Princeton School District after eighteen years of service. During her term of office enrollments had increased from 2,000 to more than 10,000 and the annual budget increased from two million to twelve million. Ruth Crockett, who had been a Central Office secretary since 1958, was appointed to fill this position, and continues to serve at this time, 1981.

At the Board's reorganization meeting in January, 1973, John Soller continued as president and George Wrenn remained in the office of vice-president. Troy Debord, Elaine Brockmeier, and Willis Harvey, Jr. continued in office.

For the 1973-1974 school year Richard Vidic became the principal of the Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School. John Payton, the former principle, resigned to become principle of Beechwood High School in suburban Cleveland. Noel H. Taylor, formerly assistant principle at Lincoln Heights Elementary School, assumed the same position at the intermediate school. Wanda McCollum, curriculum coordinator, took Mr. Taylor's place at Lincoln Heights, and Bettye Bennett, teacher at the intermediate school, was appointed principal of Woodlawn Riddle Road school. All other principals continued in their positions.

A three mill levy for school operation was placed on the ballot for a May 8, 1973 election. This was necessary because a new state foundation formula caused Princeton to lose about \$600,000 in 1974 revenue. The issue was defeated, with only 41.8 per cent of the voters in favor of it. The actual count was 3,048 for, and 4,244 against. This was the fifteenth issue submitted to Princeton voters and was the first one to fail.

After this defeat the Board trimmed the budget by 1.3 million dollars. The staff for 1973-1974 had 51 fewer professional staff members and 65 fewer operational personnel. Most summer programs were eliminated, and there was a cut back in transportation.

The same issue was re-submitted at the election on November 6, 1973. This time it carried by 50.8 percent, with 4,937 voting against the issue and 5,101 voting favorably. This levy was also for a continuing period of time, meaning that it had no expiration date and can be brought to a vote only by constituent petition.

On January 7, 1974, the Board reorganized for the coming year, with two newly elected members to be sworn into office. Installed for full four year terms for the first time were Audrey Privett and George Wrenn. The latter had been appointed to the Board when Judge Peck resigned and had served as vice-president of the Board for the past year. Audrey Privett was a new member elected in November. Troy Debord was again elected president of the Board for the third time, and George Wrenn continued as vice-president. Elaine Brockmeier and Willis Harvey completed the five members of this body.

The traditional community breakfasts were discontinued in the later part of the 1973-74 school year. In their stead a series of meetings sponsored by the Board and school administrators, were scheduled from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. on Saturday mornings in the high school cafeteria. The first, on January 28, was devoted to the topic "Financial

status and outlook for Princeton Schools”, and on February 23 “Junior and senior high school programs and facilities.” The last meeting of this series was on March 9 and featured “Special programs and federally funded programs.”

Dr. Donald Johnson, for six years the principal of Princeton High School, submitted his resignation from that position in April, 1974, effective at the end of the school year. He had accepted a position as assistant superintendent in the Leyden Township High School District, near Chicago.

Secondary school assignments for the 1974-1975 school year underwent a revision. Only grades seven and eight would occupy the Junior School building. Grade nine, housed in that building the year before, was assigned to either the Woodlawn Wayne Avenue building, designated as the 800 building or Princeton Valley West, or to the old Lincoln Heights high school building, named the 900 building, or Princeton Valley East. Charles Atkinson was named assistant principal in this building and Margaret McGinley was assistant principal at Woodlawn, Princeton Valley West. Eddie Starr, associate superintendent of the district, was director of secondary education, with these two schools as well as Princeton High School under his jurisdiction.

Princeton Alternative Classroom Education (PACE) had been organized the year before and housed in the Lincoln Heights building. In 1974-75 this program was moved to the Runyan building, with Harrel Griffin as assistant principal.

April 3, 1974, was the date of the most devastating tornado to ever hit this area. Many houses on the hill in Sharonville were demolished, as well as many in the Stewart area. The school buildings were skipped, except for some damage to the roof of Evendale School. However, this prompted explicit directions to be formulated and posted on every building owned by the school district. These directions remain in force and tornado drills are practiced in every school.

The end of the school year witnessed the retirement of three Princeton teachers. Isabel Boggs, after 35 years in education, the last eight as second grade teacher at Sharonville, took her retirement. Jay Lemming, industrial arts teacher at the high school, with a total of 44 years of teaching, retired after 17 years at Princeton. Robert Mosteller, after 16 years in the science department at Princeton High School and 30 years in education, also retired at the close of this school year.

In August of 1974 Board President Troy DeBord proposed that Princeton establish an education historic museum. The suggestion was unanimously affirmed, and Myron R. Luke was employed to head the project. At this time it was named the Princeton Archival Museum of Education, and had its room in the old coal bin that had become a classroom in the Glendale School. Later “Archival” was dropped from the title, and the Princeton Museum of Education was relocated in the Burton Building on Greenwood Avenue, north of the Junior High School. Here old school records, old furniture and equipment are on display, as well as about 1600 slides and about two dozen cassette tapes of oral history about Princeton are in the lending files. As a usual thing, the museum is open every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and special arrangement can be made for other times. Visitors are welcome.

Gary Boldman, the only principal the Junior School had ever had, became administrative assistant in charge of facilities in 1974, and Terry A. Steele succeeded Mr. Boldman as principal. Mr. Steele had thirteen years experience in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio.

There were a total of 9,138 students enrolled in the district schools for the 1974-75 school year, including 308 in the Great Oaks Joint Vocational Schools.

This was the first year that cafeteria food service was handled by an outside company; ARA Food Service took over the operation of Princeton lunch rooms. All employees of the district received a five percent increase in pay beginning in September 1974, as the passage of the last levy relieved the severe financial predicament of the past few years.

At this time the abandoned Crescentville School building, with a little more than two acres of ground, was sold to the City of Sharonville, to be used as a recreational facility for the west side of the city. The price was \$65,000.

The Princeton Board of Education held its reorganization meeting on January 2, 1975. Troy C. DeBord was re-elected as president, and George A. Wrenn was re-elected vice-president. This was the fourth year for Mr. DeBord to serve as president, and the third year for Mr. Wrenn to fill the office of vice-president. He was also elected to serve his third straight year as Princeton's representative on the Great Oaks Vocational School Board. Willis E. Harvey, Jr., Mrs. Elaine Brockmeir, and Mrs. Audrey Privett completed the five members Board.

The 1975 community meetings were again scheduled in each elementary school in the evening at 7:30. The first of this series was at the Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School on February 4, followed by meetings on Tuesday or Thursday, and ending on March 20 with a meeting at the Lincoln Heights Elementary School.

On February 7, 1975, Dr. Robert E. Lucas was named the fifteenth president of Wilmington College, the school from which he graduated in 1937. He succeeded Dr. Robert E. Hinshaw in this position as head of the 750 student Quaker liberal arts college.

Summing up his experience, Dr. Lucas commented, "My twenty years at Princeton have been the most exciting and challenging years of my life. It has been a real joy to help develop the finest school system in the state of Ohio. One thing that has made it so great is the outstanding staff, parents, and diverse communities with which I have been privileged to work."

Board President Troy C. DeBord made the following statement, "The Princeton Board of Education will accept Dr. Robert E. Lucas's resignation with deep regret, of course, but also with deep gratitude for the twenty years of dedicated service he gave to the young people of our district. Speaking for all Board of Education members, past and present, I wish him every success in his new role as president of Wilmington College.

"Dr. Lucas possesses many traits of greatness but foremost is his humility which enables him to be at ease with the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, the powerful and the shy among us. He will always be with us in spirit."

On March 10, 1975, the regular meeting of the Board was devoted to receiving input from groups and individuals concerning the replacement of Dr. Lucas, who was leaving his office as superintendent at the end of June. Dr. Roy A. Larmee, professor of education at Ohio State University, was hired to do the initial screening of applicants.

The Board announced that 98 professional placement offices and 150 college professors from across the country were invited to submit names of qualified individuals to the Board. Those nominated were sent applications, to be returned by April 30. A committee screened the applicants down to five or six names, and the Board interviewed those people. A total of 61 applicants were received.

On Monday, June 16, the Board announced that Dr. Richard A. Denoyer of Kankakee, Illinois, was appointed superintendent of schools for the Princeton City School District. Dr. Denoyer was the superintendent of the Kankakee School District, Number 111, with an enrollment of over 7,000 students and a professional staff numbering 431. Dr. Denoyer earned his BS degree in Business Administration from Olivet Nazarine College in 1957; his MS degree in Educational Supervision and Administration from the University of Illinois in 1972; and an advanced certificate in supervision and administration from the same institution in 1964. He received his Ph.D. in Curriculum and Instruction from Southern Illinois University in 1969. He served in the U.S. Navy before starting his teaching career. Dr. Denoyer, the second superintendent in Princeton's History, began his duties here on August 1, 1975. Eddie Starr was acting superintendent through the month of July.

In the spring of 1975 plans were made for additions to both the Junior and Senior high schools. Plans for the high school included a new music area with three choral rooms, an art wing, a two story art and science area including a little theater, and a three level multipurpose area with an elevator, adding about 70,000 square feet to the building. Plans for the Junior High included an auxiliary gymnasium, and art and music facilities. The total estimated cost was \$2,700,000. In December of 1975 bids were awarded for both these additions, with the Hollsmith Construction Company being awarded the general contract, with all bids totaling \$2,571,664.

In June of 1975, teachers and employees were awarded a six and one-half percent increase in pay. Bachelor degree teachers began at \$8,947 on the new scale and reached \$13,776.84 after ten years. Master degree teachers began at \$9,840.60 and after twelve steps reached a maximum of \$15,923.88.

When Dr. Johnson resigned as high school principal in June, 1974, Eddie Starr, associate superintendent of Princeton schools, doubled as acting principal of the high school for the 1974-75 school year.

Dr. William Steiden was appointed principal of Princeton High School in July, 1975. He had been principal of Finneytown High School for the past six years. Before that he had taught music in Kentucky and Cincinnati schools, including four years of teaching instrumental music at Walnut Hills High. He had also served for two years as assistant principal at Sawyer Junior High in Cincinnati.

During the same month Troy C. DeBord announced that he would conclude sixteen years of service on the Princeton Board of Education with the expiration of his term at the end of the year. He was the only person to have been elected of the Board four times and had served longer than any other member. He was president of the Princeton Board of Education in 1970, 1971, 1974, and 1975.

Albert Bishop retired from the social studies department at the high school at the end of the 1974-75 school year. With experience in Kentucky, he taught English, history and mathematics at the Wayne High School in Lockland from 1946 to 1958. In 1960 he became a teacher of social studies at Lincoln Heights High. With the merger in 1970 he taught social studies at Princeton until his retirement.

For the 1975-76 school year all elementary principals continued in their positions. William Steiden began his duties as high school principal, and Fred Maccioli was assistant principal at Princeton Valley East. Margaret McGinley continued in this position at Princeton Valley West, and Harrel Griffin had the alternative school at Runyan.

Besides Troy DeBord, Elaine Brockmeier announced that she was not a candidate for reelection to the Board in 1975, after serving two terms, eight years, in this position. In January, 1976, George Wrenn and Audrey Privett were carry-over members, and three new members were elected at the November, 1975, election. The new members were Clara Gough, Jerry Mitchell, and Margaret Shardelow. George Wrenn and Audrey Privett were unanimously elected president and vice-president, respectively.

On March 27, 1976, the breakfast with the superintendent was held at the high school cafeteria at 9 a.m. Following a presentation by Dr. Richard A. Denoyer and members of his staff, the meeting was open for questions from the floor.

In March of 1976 Princeton High School won the state championship in the 48th annual state forensic tournament sponsored by the Ohio High School Speech League and held at Princeton High School. Ranking number one among debaters in Ohio were seniors Tom Schecker, David Alden, Bill Hudak, and Cecil Fain. Coach of the award winning debaters was Mrs. Phyllis Barton, director of forensics at Princeton High School.

On the following month the first issue of Princeton School District's Report to the Citizens was distributed to the people of the district. This has become an annual report since that time. They provide a comprehensive overview of the total educational program offered to the students in the Princeton schools. Financial data and statistics on personnel are also included.

This first report gave the enrollment of grades nine through twelve at Princeton High School, 2,938, and the average class size at 22.4. Other enrollments, grades included, and average class size were: Evendale, K-6, 412, 20.6; Glendale, K-6, 358, 19.8; Heritage Hill, K-6, 627, 22.3; Lincoln Heights, K-6, 578, 20.6; Robert E. Lucas, 4-6, 656, 18; Sharonville, K-6, 492, 21.3; Springdale, K-6, 762, 21.1; Stewart, K-3, 294, 21; Woodlawn, K-3, 207, 18.8; Princeton Junior High, 7-8, 1470, 23.

This issue also states that of the 623 people on the certified staff, 289 or 46% had Bachelor degrees, 327 or 53% had Masters degrees, and 7 or 1% had Doctors degrees.

Princeton's estimated expenditures for 1975-76 totaled \$18,633,181. Of this amount 61.6% was allocated to instruction, 12.8% to plant operation and maintenance, 14.4% to fixed charges, 6.1% to general control, and 5% for contingencies. Of the 25 school districts in Hamilton, Butler, and Warren County, Princeton ranked third in valuation per pupil, at \$47,476; second in expenditures per pupil, at \$1,691; and fourteenth in school tax rates, 31.74 mills.

Alyce Stephenson announced her retirement at the end of the 1975-76 school year. This ended 45 years of teaching, only one of which was outside Princeton. She had been a teacher of English at Sharonville High since 1932, and was with Princeton from the formation of the district until her retirement. An "Evening with Alyce" was held at the Junior High School, with a dinner on June 9.

Alma Dykes, a teacher in Crescentville, Evendale, and Sharonville schools for 25 years, also retired at this time.

During the summer of 1976 bids totaling \$151,210 were accepted by the Board for the remodeling and alterations at the Glendale, Sharonville, Springdale, and Stewart buildings. All of this work was scheduled to be completed by the beginning of the fall term of school.

At this time Princeton School District was among those named in a suit charging the district with discriminatory practices in staffing patterns. The suit was brought by the

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Litigation pended for several years, but the final court decision exonerated Princeton, though the defense cost the tax payers of the district quite a sum of money.

The 1976-77 school year had no changes in the staff of principals. John Mays continued in this position at Evendale, George Hall at Glendale, Robert Frith at Heritage Hill, Ernest Ector at Lincoln Heights, William Lobb at Sharonville, Keith Perkins at Springdale, Elmer Miller at Stewart, Bettye Bennett at Woodlawn, Richard Vidic at the Intermediate School, Terry Steele at the Junior High School, William Steiden at the High School, and Harrel Griffin at Princeton Valley East. Princeton Valley West, the Woodlawn Wayne Avenue building, and the Runyan building had seen their last use for school purposes.

The October, 1976, enrollments in all Princeton schools was 4,163 pupils in grades K-6, 1,410 students in grades 7-8, and 3,037 in grades 9-12, including 341 enrolled at Scarlet Oaks Vocational School. This total was 8,610. Springdale School had the largest elementary enrollment with 753 in grades K-6. There were 596 pupils in the Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School.

In December of 1976 Dr. James Stock left Princeton to become the superintendent of the Lebanon, Ohio, schools. He had been with Princeton since 1964, serving in various capacities, his last being administrative assistant in charge of pupil personnel. He is at present assistant superintendent of the Mariemont schools.

On Monday, January 10, 1977, Audrey Privett was elected to the presidency of the Princeton Board of Education, gaining the distinction of being the first woman to hold this position. She had been vice-president the year before, which was also a first. Showing its trust in the fast growing feminine movement, Margaret Shadelow was elected to the office of vice-president. With Clara Gough, the ladies again comprised the majority of the Board, as they had the year before. Jerry Mitchell and George Wrenn continued in office as members of the Board.

The same month saw the worst blizzard in years hit this area. Twelve inches of snow fell, with temperatures so low that salt on the streets and roads was ineffective. Princeton schools were closed on Wednesday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday, the most severe interruption in the history of Princeton. This siege saw the beginning of fuel conservation in the schools, with the Board accepting the recommendation of Dr. Denoyer that temperature settings be lowered to 65 degrees during school hours, and to 55 degrees during the night, on week ends, and during vacation period. The school calendar was revised, making February 7 to 11 spring vacation, rather than April 12-15, as originally scheduled, to save on the short supply of natural gas. The high school building converted its heating system to oil, and on February 10 a 20,000 gallon tank was on the site and workmen were making the conversion.

The state audit of Princeton's books for the years 1971-75 made a finding against the Board concerning merit pay for teachers. The state contended that the \$394,035 paid to teachers over the period of the audit was not authorized by statute. The practice was discontinued, as no legal way could be found to maintain the merit pay system. No restitutions were required.

In April of 1977 the Princeton Education Association, representing 75% of the 530 teachers in the district, moved to bring an end to the Professional Consultation Procedure, which had been in effect since 1969. This procedure required the teachers'

group to appoint four representatives to meet with four representatives appointed by the Board as a consultation team. After discussion by this group, recommendations were made to the Board regarding salaries and grievances concerning the welfare of the teachers.

Since this procedure sometimes resulted in a tie vote, teachers wanted to have a signed agreement changed, with unsolved questions being submitted to an outside arbitrator. This, the Board refused to do. On April 7, 1977, the Princeton Education Association passed a sanctions alert, stating that Princeton was an undesirable place to work. This sanction was imposed statewide by the Ohio Education Association in September of the same year. This sanction was withdrawn in the fall of 1981.

A group of teachers, as well as most of the operational employees, opposed to action, maintaining that Princeton was a good place of employment.

In April of 1977, Princeton salaries were again increased for the coming school year. Bachelor degree teachers started at \$9,800, with a \$16,268 maximum. If the same teachers had 150 additional semester hours of college credits, the range was from \$10,192 to \$17,248. Master degree teachers began at \$10,780 and could reach \$19,208. With an addition of ten semester hours the range was from \$10,976 to \$19,404. With plus twenty hours, these teachers could earn from \$11,172 to \$19,600, and with thirty additional hours, from \$11,368 to \$19,796. Teachers with a Doctor's degree ranged from \$11,760 to \$20,384. This was a milestone, the first time in this area that teachers could earn more than twenty thousand per year.

The Board also approved wage increases for the operational staff averaging \$538 for a full time employer.

On Sunday, June 12, 1977, graduation ceremonies were held for 586 seniors of Princeton High School. In a break from the past, this event was held in the high school rather than at the Landmark Baptist Temple. Baccalaureate services were conducted in the gym in the afternoon, with commencement exercises that evening on the football field. E. Scott Fletcher, a graduating student, gave the class oration. Dr. Steiden, principal, offered brief remarks and introduced Board President Audrey Privett, who presented the diplomas. This class had won 97 scholarships and grants.

The Annual Report for 1976-77 stated that 304 course offerings were available at Princeton High School, with 69 programs offerings at Great Oaks Joint Vocational School. The average attendance at all Princeton schools was 95%, with Evendale, Heritage Hill, Sharonville, and Springdale each averaging 97%. Total enrollment in 1976-77 was 8,610, with 368 fewer students the following year. Decreases in enrollment were projected for each of the coming years to a total of 6,065 by the 1985-86 school year. This report showed that more than half of Princeton's professional staff, 55%, held a Master's Degree or above, and 36% had eleven to twenty years of experience, with 20% having more than twenty years. The budget for 1978 was adopted, totaling \$21,086,132.26.

In June, 1977, Phyllis Barton, debate coach, senior Scott Fletcher and junior Steve Mancuso were honored for being the National Forensic League champions at their tournament held in Seattle, Washington

The Runyan school building, with its site of a bit more than six acres, was sold at this time for \$430,569. The school, which had served that community since 1928, was demolished in the fall of 1978. Businesses now occupy the site at the northeast corner of

Lebanon Road and I-275. A bid of \$311,000 had previously been rejected for this property. The contents of the cornerstone of this building are on display at the Princeton Museum of Education.

Robert Burns, after 36 years in education, the last 31 of which were in Glendale and Princeton, retired at the close of 1976-77 school year. He was a science teacher and was the head of that department at the high school at the time of his retirement. Other long time teachers retiring that year were: Willie Mae Carlson, Evendale fifth grade teacher, 35 years, 22 in Princeton; Cordia Collins, 31 years, 21 years in Princeton; Bertha Fenske, 19 years, 13 in Princeton; Helen Hess, 30 years in Princeton community, Helen Ireland, came to Princeton in 1961; Mary Jeffries, 30 years, 19 in Princeton; Francis King, 26 years, 11 in Princeton; Mary Meharry, 30 years, 10 in Princeton; Hattie Palmer, 8 years in Princeton; Fannie Piersawl, 40 years, most of them at Lincoln Heights, the last six in Princeton; Earlene Saunders, 30 years, 14 in Princeton; Maude Skinner, 30 years, and was intermediate grade coordinator when she retired; Jeanne Taylor, 24 years, 11 in Princeton; and Mae Woltering, 15 years, 9 in Princeton. Mae Pfeiffer also retired this year, having been cafeteria manager in Springdale and at the high school for 26 years.

On July 11, the Board adopted the budget for the coming year, 1978, in the amount of \$21,086,132.58. The investment and borrowing report showed that the net interest to date was \$92,569.93.

On September 24 Princeton football coach for the past 17 years, Pat Mancuso, was inducted into the Hall of Fame at his alma mater, Mt. Union College in Alliance, Ohio. His Princeton teams had won 133 games and ten Greater Miami Conference titles with the Vikings. The following year 1978, Mr. Mancuso was named Ohio Coach of the Year.

All principals continued in their positions for the 1977-78 school year. Professional Personnel Director Helen Jones reported that 28 new teachers had been hired.

In November of 1977, Princeton's water polo team captured the Ohio championship in this sport, and received special recognition by the Board.

At the January 9, 1978 reorganization meeting of the Board of Education, two newly elected members were sworn into office, Mitchell Lippert from Sharonville, and Carl Friedman from Springdale. Peggy Shardelow was elected to serve as president of the Board, and Jerry Mitchell was elected to the office of vice-president. With Clara Cough continuing in office, this completed the five member board.

The annual report for 1977-78 stated that 270 course offerings were available at Princeton, with 65 at Great Oaks. The average class size was 19. The average class size at the Junior High School was 21.9, with the course of study emphasizing basic skills in English, reading, mathematics, science, and social studies. Total enrollment was 8242 with elementary school attendance at more than 95%, with Sharonville and Springdale at 98%. The Junior High School averaged 94% attendance and the senior high school 91%. Master's degree or above was held by 62.5% of the professional staff. Since the 1974-75 school year 65 professional staff positions and 44 operational staff positions were eliminated mainly by attrition, because of about a 1200 pupil decline in enrollment.

A salary increase was approved by the Board at their May 8, 1978 meeting, effective in September. A statewide study undertaken prior to salary adjustments showed that Princeton salaries were in the top 2% of Ohio schools. Salaries for beginning

teachers were in the top 1%, with master's degree holders in the top 1%. Bachelor degree teachers with no previous experience, under the new schedule, would start at \$10,300 and reach \$17,098. Master degree salaries would range from \$11,300 to \$20,806 for those with thirty hours beyond the master's. Doctorate degrees enabled teachers to make between \$12,360 and \$21,424.

There were 488 candidates for graduation from Princeton High School in 1978, and the ceremonies were held in the afternoon and evening of June 4. Steven Mancuso gave the class oration, and Board President Peggy Shardelow presented the diplomas that evening at the athletic field. Scholarships were awarded to 94 of these graduates.

Retiring teachers at the end of the 1977-78 school year were Orlando Chomar, Arnold Dobbs, John Engle, Bernice Grubbs, Marian Heismann, Mary Johnston, Cecil R. Meharry, Rosa Porter, Carl Ridenour, Anthony Salvato, Albert Spell, and Paul Ullom. The last named had spent 32 of his 33 years in education at Glendale and Princeton.

John Seaman retired as of August 1, 1978. He had been a teacher at Glendale High School long before consolidation. He was principal of that school during the first two years of consolidation before his transfer to the Central Office as administrative assistant. He was, among other duties, in charge of all buildings and addition to existing buildings during his term in office. He now divides his time between a condominium in Florida and a cabin in Maine.

There were three changes in the positions of principals for the 1978-79 school year. Wanda McCollum replaced Robert Frith in that position at Heritage Hill School, and Noel Taylor took the place of Richard Vidic at the Intermediate School. Terry Steele, principal of the Junior High School, took a position in the Central Office, and Lucius Ware became principal of that school.

The Viking emblem was mounted on the outside eastern wall of Matthews Auditorium in October, 1978. This figure, seven by eleven feet in size and weighing 400 pounds, was designed by Donnie Dunn and Guy Kasselmann, 1978 graduates. Students in the art class made the patterns, and industrial art students made the figure of three-fourth inch plywood sheathed in sixteen gauge steel. Funds for this project were donated by the Get Off Your Duff Company & Patent Group. The figure is well within view of all travelers on I-75, and creates much interest among both local people and travelers on the highway.

November 24, 1978, was a great day for Princeton. The football team was pitted against Berea for the AAA championship of Ohio. The Vikings won the game 12-10, and the championship. This win avenged the defeat in the 1972 championship game, when the Vikings took a 37 to 6 loss in their game with Warren Western Reserve. Coach Pat Mancuso was named Ohio Coach of the Year after this contest.

Margaret (Peggy) Shardelow was re-elected to serve as president of the Princeton Board of Education on January 3, 1979. Jerry Mitchell was re-elected to the vice-presidency, and Carl Friedman, Clara Gough, and Mitch Lippert continued in office as members of the Board.

Princeton Board of Education, since the student strife of 1970, had a policy that only residents of the district could speak at Board meetings. In 1978 the Princeton Education Association took issue with this policy. In February of 1979, Judge David Porter of the U.S. District Court, issued a restraining order against this practice. Until this question was resolved, the Board allowed no recognition of visitors. The following

month the policy was revised, requiring speakers to register before the meeting. Time for recognition of visitors was limited to fifteen minutes, with a three minute limit for each speaker.

Salaries were again increased by the Board in May, 1979. Increases averaged 6.8 percent for teachers and 7 percent for operational employees. The teachers' base salary with a Bachelor's degree and no experience was raised \$700 per year, from \$10,300 to \$11,000, for the 1979-80 school year. The top salary for a teacher with a Bachelor's degree was raised to \$18,590. For a teacher with a Master's degree, the range was \$12,100 to \$21,890, compared to the old range of \$11,330 to \$20,188. Those with a Doctorate degree would get \$13,200 to \$23,210 under the new schedule, compared to \$12,360 to \$21,424 on the old schedule. Administrative salary increases were also approved, \$18,72 to \$35,950. The old schedule was from \$17,810 to \$34,235.

These salaries were decided without input from teachers' representatives through the Professional Consultation Committee, as teachers were boycotting that committee as part of the campaign to overcome School Board rejection of collective bargaining.

The Princeton Class of 1979 had their services and ceremonies in the gym and on the athletic field on Sunday, June 3. Lesly Reisenfeld was the class orator and Board President Peggy Shardelow presented diplomas to 617 graduates. Seniors competing their high school work received 135 scholarships and award to for college.

Alice Hand Williams, fourth grade teacher at Glendale, retired at the close of the school year after 34 years of service. She began her career at the Eckstein School in 1945 and transferred to Glendale when Eckstein closed in 1958. Board President Shardelow observed, "I'm sorry she's retiring, but after 34 years she has earned. I'm grateful that she taught all three of my children. She never burned out."

In September of 1979, both the Board and the Princeton Education Association agreed on the formation of a "discussion policy" to replace the "consultation policy", (which had been inoperative since leave in 1976.) Six members appointed by the Board and six chosen by the PEA were to serve on this committee. All certified employees except the superintendent were to be represented by this group.

All principals of the year before were retained in their positions for the 1979-80 school year.

In December, 1979, in order to combat the inflationary spiral, a three percent wage increase was granted to all Princeton employees, both professional and non-certified.

(notes in margins read as follows:

May 18, 1983 – haven't yet been published - MRE
September 11, 1985 – hasn't yet been published
3/15/84 – Pages 87 through 113 were never published.)

Secondary school principals, including both the high school and junior high school, have made definite contribution to the progress of Princeton.

During the first three years of consolidation, before the present Princeton High School was occupied in September of 1958, both Sharonville and Glendale high schools

continued to operate, with much unification of programs and busing of students between the two buildings.

Robert Emery was the principal at Sharonville High School in 1955-56, replacing Paul C. Hayes, who had this position for several years before the district was combined. John Seeman was the principal of Glendale High School, replacing Howard Cromwell who had been principal of that school before consolidation.

The following year Harry Moore became principal at Sharonville, as Mr. Emery became a school book salesman. John Seeman continued as principal at Glendale.

For the 1957-58 school year, Harry Moore continued at Sharonville. Robert Burns became principal at Glendale, as John Seeman moved to the Princeton Central Office as administrative assistant in charge of buildings and grounds.

Princeton High School opened in September, 1958, with Dr. Howard Owens as principal with Robert Burns and Harry Moore serving as assistant principals. The same people held the same positions for the following year.

During the 1960-61 school year Dr. Owen continued as principal of Princeton High School, with Kenneth Scheurer as his assistant.

The junior school was established beginning in the 1961-62 school year. Seventh graders attended at Sharonville, as the new building was not yet completed, and Gary Boldman was the principal. Eighth graders continued to attend Princeton High School, as they had done since the opening of that building. Dr. Owen continued as the high school principal, with Kenneth Scheurer again serving as administrative assistant.

For the 1962-63 school year, Administrative Assistant John Seeman was assigned as head of the high School, with deans over each class. Patrick Mancuso was dean of the ninth grade, Herbert Burns was tenth grade dean, Donald Heckendorn was eleventh grade dean, and Donald Gaenge was dean of the twelfth grade. The Junior School building was opened this year for grades seven and eight, with Gary Boldman as principal and Fred Finkbine as high assistant.

This organization continued for the 1963-64 school year, with the same people occupying the same positions in both the junior and senior high schools.

A change took place in the high school administration in the 1964-65 school year. Donald Gaenge was named chairman of the deans, though retaining his position as dean of the twelfth grade class. Other deans remained the same: Patrick Mancuso, 9th grade, Herbert Burns, 10th grade; and Donald Heckendorn, 11th grade. There was no one with the designated title of "principal" at the high school. Gary Boldman and Fred Finkbine continued as principal and assistant principal at the Junior School.

For the next school year the administrative organization continued at the high school, with the same people occupying the same positions. The administrators at the junior school remained the same, except that Kenneth Gillilan was added to the staff as administrative assistant.

In 1966-67 Donald Gaenge continued as chairman of the deans at the high school, as well as dean of the staffs of the 11th and 12th grades. Patrick Mancuso was dean of both staff and students of the 9th grade, and Donald Heckendorn held this position for the 10th grade. Richard Vidic was dean of students in the 11th grade, and James Stock remained the same as the year before at the junior school.

For the 1967-68 school year there were no changes in the administrative staff at the high school. The same people had the same responsibilities as during the preceding year. The same was true at the junior school.

Donald Johnson became principal of Princeton High School for the 1968-69 school year. James Stock continued as a dean with responsibilities for all classes. Patrick Mancuso continued as 9th grade dean, Donald Heckendorn as 10th grade dean, Richard Vidic was 11th grade dean, and Norman Townsel became a member of the staff as 12th grade dean. Gary Boldman continued as principal of the junior school, as did Fred Finkbine as assistant principal and Kenneth Gillilan as administrative assistant.

Donald Johnson continued in his position as principal of the high school in 1969-70, and Donald Gaenge was named assistant principal. The deans of the four classes remained the same as the year before. There were no changes in the administrative staff at the junior school.

The following year, 1970-71, was the year of the merger with Lincoln Heights. Donald Johnson and Donald Gaenge continued as principal and assistant principal, respectively, at the high school, and Eddie Starr was associate principal at Princeton High School Annex, the high school in Lincoln Heights. Deans at the high school remained the same, except that John Hillard was added to the staff as dean of portions of the 9th and 10th grades. Gary Boldman continued as principal of the junior school, and Fred Frinkbine and Manuel Lyon were assistant principals. John T. Lewis was named administrative supervisor at the junior school.

In 1971-72 Princeton High School had grades ten, eleven, and twelve. Grade nine attended at the Woodlawn Wayne Avenue and the Lincoln Heights high school buildings, designate the 800 and 900 buildings respectively, and under the administration of the junior school. This was done to provide room at the high school for the three upper grades, including Lincoln Heights students in these grades.

At the high school, Donald Johnson continued as principal and Eddie Starr became associate principal. Assistant principals at the high school were Pat Mancuso and Normal Townsel for grade 10, John Hillard for grade 11, and Richard Vidic for grade 12. At the junior school Gary Boldman continued as principal, with Manuel Lyon assistant principal for grade 7, George Hall assistant principal for grade 8, and Fred Frinkbine for grade 9. Charles Atkinson was designated administrative supervisor for both the 800 and 900 buildings. With the opening of Robert E. Lucas Intermediate School in September, 1971, Runyan ceased to be an elementary school and Alvin Rozier was coordinator of the continuing education center in that building.

In 1972-73 Donald Johnson continued as Princeton High School principal and Lucius Ware was named associate principal, Eddie Starr having become associate superintendent in the Princeton Central Office. Pat Mancuso was designated assistant principal for grade 10 and Normal Townsel assistant principal for the same grade. John Hillard was assistant principal for grade 11, and Richard Vidic was assistant principal of grade 12. Alvin Rozier was building coordinator at the Runyan building for special classes, replaced by Thomas Kimbrough later in the school year. Gary Boldman continued as principal of the junior school, with Obadiah Williams as assistant principal. Manuel Lyon again was assistant principal of grade 7, and William Martin became assistant principal of grade 8. Charles Atkinson was assistant principal of grade 9 in the

900 building, and Margaret McGinley held the same position with the 9th grades in the 800 building at Woodlawn.

In 1973-74 Donald Johnson continued as principal of the high school, with Lucius Ware as associate principal. Pat Mancuso was assistant principal of grade 10, and Norman Townsel was dean of the same grade. Fred Maccioli was dean of grade 11, and John Hillard was assistant principal of grade 12. Thomas Kimbrough was assistant principal of the Princeton Alternate Classroom Education (PACE) at the 800 building in Woodlawn. Gary Boldman continued as principal of the junior school with Obadiah Williams as associate principal. Assistant principals were: Manuel Lyon, grade 7; William Martin; grade 8; Margaret McGinley, grade 9; and Charles Atkinson, grade 9, in the 900 building in Lincoln Heights. The Runyan building housed in-school suspensions from the 7th and 8th grades, with James Caudill as the administrator.

The school year 1974-75 saw more changes in the administration of Princeton secondary schools. Donald Johnson left his position as high school principal and Associate Superintendent Eddie Starr was named Director of Secondary Education as head of the high school. Lucius Ware continued as associate principal of that school, and assistant principals of that school were: Pat Mancuso and John Hillard, grade 10; Norman Townsel, grade 11; Fred Maccioli, grade 12; and Harrell Griffin, head of the Princeton Alternative School, in the Runyan building. Charles Atkinson continued as assistant principal with 9th graders at the Woodlawn Wayne Avenue building, now called Princeton Valley West. Terry Steele replaced Gary Boldman as principal of the junior school, as the latter moved to the Central Office as administrative assistant over operation, security, and maintenance. Obadiah Williams continued at the junior school as associate principal. Manuel Lyon, with grade 7, and William Martin, with grade 8, continued as assistant principal in the junior school.

William Steiden became principal of Princeton High School for the 1975-76 school year, and Lucius Ware continued in the position of associate principal. Assistant principals in that building were again: Pat Mancuso, grade 10; John Hillard, grade 10; Charles Atkinson, grade 11; and Norman Townsel, grade 12. Harrell Griffin continued as assistant principal of alternate education in the Runyan building. Ferdinand Maccioli also continued as assistant principal of the 9th grade at Princeton Valley East, and Margaret McGinley at Princeton Valley West continues in the same position at Princeton Valley West in the old Woodlawn building. At the junior school, Terry Steele again filled the position of principal, as did Obadiah Williams, associate principal. William Martin was assistant principal for grade 7, and Manuel Lyon for grade 8.

In the 1976-77 school year enrollments had declined to the extent that the Runyan building and the old Woodlawn building, Princeton Valley West, were no longer needed as school facilities. William Steiden continued as principal of the high school, as did Lucius Ware as associate principal. Assistant principals were Margaret McGinley for students whose last names began with "A" through "D" in both the 9th and 10th grades. Pat Mancuso had the students from "E" through "K" in the same grades. John Hillard was the assistant principal for the "L" through "R" students in grades 9 and 10, and Charles Atkinson had the ones whose last names began with "S" through "Z". Two assistant principals were provided for 11th and 12th grade students, Fred Maccioli for those from "A" through "J", and Norman Townsel for the "K" through "Z" students. Harrell Griffin continued as assistant principal of alternate education, now located in the

Lincoln Heights building, Princeton Valley East. Junior high school administrators were the same as the year before: Terry Steele, principal; Obadiah Williams, associate principal; Manuel Lyons, assistant principal for grade 7; and William Martin, assistant principal for grade 8.

The administrative staff at Princeton High School had only minor changes for the 1977-78 school year. William Steiden was principal, with Lucius Ware as associate principal. Four assistant principals were assigned to the 9th and 10th grades, with similar alphabetical assignments: Margaret McGinley, Pat Mancuso, John Hillard, and Charles Atkinson. Norman Townsel had grade 11, and Ferdinand Maciolti was assistant principal for grade 12. Harrell Griffin again had the alternate education program at Princeton Valley East. There were no changes in the administrative staff at the junior school, each person holding the same position as he held in 1976-77, except that William Martin and Manuel Lyon traded grades. The former had grade 7 this year, and the later had grade 8.

For the 1978-79 school year all secondary students were accommodated in the high school and junior high school buildings. Princeton Valley East, at Lincoln Heights, was no longer needed as a school facility. William Steiden continued as principal of the high school and Caroline Ruley became associate principal in the place of Lucius Ware, who became principal of the Junior school upon Terry Steele's transfer to the Central Office. Assistant principals at the high school were: Margaret McGinley, grade 9; Charles Atkinson, grade 10; Harrell Griffin, grade 11; and Donald Darby, grade 12. Homer Evans and John Hillard were assistant principals over staff and instruction. As mentioned before, Lucius Ware became principal of the junior school, with Shirley Bowder as associate principal. Aaron Mackey became assistant principal for grade 7, and William Martin for grade 8.

For the 1978-77 school grade all administrations at the high school remained the same as the preceding year. The same was true at the junior high school.

Only minor changes took place in the high school for the 1979-80 school year. William Steiden and Carolyn Ruley continued as principal and associate principal respectively. Assistant principals of the various grades were: Donald Darby, grade 9; Margaret McGinley, grade 10; Charles Atkinson, grade 11; and Harrell Griffin, grade 12. Homer Evans and John Hillard continued as assistant principals over staff and instruction. All administrators at the junior school continued in their positions: Lucius Ware, principal; Shirley Browder, associate; William Martin, principal of grade 8 and Aaron Mackey of grade 7. The later two again changed grades in order to be with the same students for both years that students were in that school.

In 1980-81 there were no changes in the administrative staff at the high school, except that assistant principals moved to the next grade to be with the same students as the year before. Harrell Griffin became assistant principal of grade 9; Donald Darby of grade 10; Margaret McGinley of grade 11; and Charles Atkinson of grade 12. The only change at the junior school was that assistant principals Aaron Mackey and William Martin changed grades, for the reasons before cited.

This completes the account of those who have contributed and of those who would continue to contribute their dedicated service to the progress of the Princeton secondary schools. Their efforts, over the years, have been a great factor in making the Princeton Schools the envy of the entire nation.

PRINCETON HISTORY

(Central Office staff and others with district-wide responsibilities)

One of the first problems faced by the newly appointed Princeton Board of Education after the consolidation of the Princeton Schools on July 1, 1955, was to select an executive head for the district. After interviewing several applicants, Robert E. Lucas was appointed to this position with the title "superintendent."

Since Princeton was a local school district under the jurisdiction of the Hamilton County Board of Education, the official title was "executive head" though this distinction was seldom made.

The following month Albion Gotaas was appointed assistant superintendent, and on the following December 1 Myron Luke was appointed assistant superintendent. Edna Mae Heiman was clerk-treasurer in the place of Marian Griffin, secretary at Evendale School, who had held the position of clerk-treasurer for the first two months of consolidation.

This comprised the Central Office staff during the first year of Princeton's operation, occupying the brick building two doors north of the Sharonville Municipal Building, on the east side of Reading Road in Sharonville.

These people continued to serve in these offices during the following year, 1956-57, and Freida Gillilan was added to the staff as elementary supervisor.

During the third year these people continued in the same offices, with the same titles, with offices in the same building. Both Glendale and Sharonville high schools continued in operation for the 1957-58 school year, and several people had offices in these buildings and had district-wide responsibilities. Kenneth Kile was director of guidance and testing. Nicholas Shundich was counselor, and Frances Murdock was the health coordinator. Everett Taylor was the head of maintenance for the district.

In 1958-59 Robert Lucas continued as executive head. John Seeman took the place of Al Gotaas as assistant, and Myron Luke continued in his position. Freida Gillilan was again elementary supervisor. Kenneth Kile also continued in his position, with the title of coordinator of psychological and guidance services. Frances Murdock continued as health coordinator, with Harriet Finley and Marie Lange added to the staff as nurses. Nancy Gulick was speech correctionist for the district, and Everett Taylor continued as head of district maintenance.

For the 1959-60 school year the superintendent and both his assistants continued in their positions, as did clerk-treasurer Edna Mae Meiman. Freida Gillilan, supervisor, and Kenneth Kile in guidance services, remained in these positions, as did Frances Murdock as health coordinator and Nancy Gulick as speech correctionist. Everett Taylor remained as district maintenance head. August Heismann was added to those with district-wide responsibilities as head of the warehouse, in the old Eckstein building in Glendale.

The following year, 1960-61, all incumbents of the preceding year retained the same offices, except Freida Gillilan became primary supervisor and Frances McNay was added to the staff as intermediate supervisor. Miriam McNeal was employed as district librarian, Shirley Self in personnel, and Marcella Nicholas was in charge of publications. Everett Taylor was again head of district maintenance, and David (Lee) Donovan was

added to the staff as supervisor of buildings and grounds. Gus Heismann was retained as head of the warehouse, and Edna Mae Heiman continued as clerk-treasurer.

In 1961-62 only a few changes were made in the staff serving the entire district. Robert Lucas continued in his office, as did Myron Luke and John Seeman, with their titles now changed to administrative assistants. Freida Gillilan continued as primary supervisor, as did Frances McNay as intermediate supervisor. Marcella Nichols was again in charge of publications, Kenneth Kile in guidance, and Frances Murdock in health. Lee Donovan was again supervisor of buildings and ground, Everett Taylor head of district maintenance, and Gus Heismann running the warehouse. The only changes were: Elaine Nelson in personnel; Marie Landrum as district librarian, and Lenore Lenzer as speech therapist.

Evendale School, at the northeast corner of Reading and Glendale-Milford Road, was last used as a school during the 1960-61 school year. With the opening of the new Evendale School, the old building was remodeled and became the Princeton Central Office in the summer of 1962. The former building was sold and became a doctor's office.

The following year, 1962-63, the superintendent and assistants remained the same, except that Karl Bodenbender was added to the staff as administrative assistant. Freida Gillilan, Kenneth Kile, Frances McNay, Marcella Nicholas, Elaine Nelson, France Murdock, Lenore Lenzer, Marie Landrum, Lee Donovan, Everett Taylor, and Gus Heismann all were retained in the same positions as the year before. The only addition was that James Williams became adult education director.

The official title of Robert E. Lucas changed from "executive head" to "superintendent" as Princeton became an independent city school district rather than a local school district. Sharonville acquired city status with more than 5,000 people, and Princeton elected to become the Princeton City School District. He had earned his doctorate degree at Ohio State University in 1962, so he was now Dr. Robert E. Lucas, Superintendent of Princeton Schools, for the 1963-64 year.

The assistants continued in their positions, as did the primary and intermediate supervisors. Kenneth Kile continued in guidance, as did Marcella Nichols in publications, and Edna Mae Heiman as clerk-treasurer. James Williams, Marie Landrum, and Gus Heismann also continued in the same positions as during the previous year.

For the tenth year of Princeton's operation, 1964-65, all employees with district wide responsibilities will be enumerated. The superintendent was Robert E. Lucas. Karl Bodenbender, Myron R. Luke, and John Seeman continued in their positions as administrative assistants. Freida Gillilan and Frances McNay continued in their positions as primary and intermediate supervisors, respectively. Kenneth Kile remained in his position as coordinator of psychological and guidance services, as did Marcella Nicholas with publications. James Williams continued as director of adult education, as did Marie Landrum as district librarian. Frances Murdock retained her position as district health coordinator. Everett Taylor was now titled district carpenter, and Lee Donovan was maintenance supervisor. Gus Heismann became supervisor of transportation, and Lenore Champan was speech and hearing therapist for the district.

The following year, 1965-66, the superintendent and the three assistants remained in their positions, as did the primary and intermediate supervisors. John Payton was added to the staff as a supervisor. There was no change in the positions of coordinator of

guidance services, district librarian, health coordinators, transportation supervisor, maintenance supervisor, and district carpenter. Speech and hearing therapist Lenore Champan remained in this position, now aided by Linda Meyers. Richard Vidic replaced James Williams as director of adult education.

In 1966-67 Dr. Lucas continued as superintendent, with Karl Bodenbender, Myron Luke, and John Seeman as assistants. Freida Gillilan, Frances McNay, and John Payton retained their positions as supervisors, as did Kenneth Kile in guidance and Marcella Nicholas in publications. Richard Vidic, Marie Landrum, and Frances Murdock remained in their positions as adult education director, district librarian, and health coordinator, respectively. Linda Meyers and Ann Lee Watts were speech and hearing therapists. Gus Heismann continued as transportation supervisor, as did Lee Donovan as maintenance supervisor, and Everett Taylor as carpenter. Edna Mae Heiman continued as clerk-treasurer.

For the 1967-68 school year, the superintendent and assistants remained the same as the year before. Frances McNay was elementary supervisor, as Freida Gillilan had retired. Kenneth Kile continued in guidance services, and Donald Bond was added to the staff as administrative intern. Other additions were Mary Johnston, Wanda McCollom, and Evelyn Robey as elementary coordinators. Elizabeth Vail filled a newly created position as dietician and lunchroom supervisor, and Mary Ann Condron was the psychometrist for the district, with June Cosner as intern psychologist. Edna Mae Heiman continued as clerk-treasurer, as did Ann Crew in personnel, with Eileen Britton charged with publicity, replacing Marcella Nicholas. Carol Swarts became printing processor at this time, and James Grimes replaced Gus Heismann as transportation supervisor. The latter became supervisor of the warehouse. Richard Vidic continued, now titled adult evening school director. Helen Jones became counselor and Title I coordinator, and Mary Lou Spencer counselor and Title III coordinator, and Marie Landrum continued as district librarian. Margaret Frazier became district foreign language coordinator, and Frances Murdock continued in her position as district health coordinator. Jane Dill and Ann Watts were speech therapists. Lee Donovan continued as building and maintenance supervisor, with William King added to the staff as grounds supervisor. Everett Taylor continued as carpenter for the district, with Dan O'Sullivan and Luther Whitt in district maintenance. Joan Meier became music coordinator.

In 1968-69 the superintendent and the three administrative assistants continued to hold these positions, as did Donald Bond as administrative supervisor, and Frances McNay as elementary supervisor. Elementary coordinators were again Mary Johnston, Wanda McCollom, and Evelyn Robey, with Helen Jones becoming an additional elementary supervisor. William King was now titled coordinator of buildings and director of grounds, with Lee Donovan retaining his title of building and maintenance supervisor, as did Kenneth Kile in guidance. June Cosner and Mary Ann Condron again were psychologist and psychometrist, respectively, and Kenneth Hammel was added in this area as special counselor. Edna Mae Heiman, Ann Crew, and Eileen Britton continued in their positions as clerk, personnel secretary, and publicity, respectively, and Clara Root was now the printing processor. Gus Heismann continued as warehouse supervisor, as did Marie Landrum as librarian. Marianne Yonan was in charge of a new position as head of the library processing center, and Frances Murdock continued as health coordinator for the district. Everett (Zack) Taylor, who had been with the district

since before consolidation, died in the carpenter shop in the old Crescentville School, and his position was filled by Charles Martin. James Grimes was again transportation supervisor, and Dan O'Sullivan and Luther Whitt continued as district maintenance men. Richard Vidic, Marie Landrum, Margaret Frazier, Frances Murdock, and Joan Meier filled the same positions as during the preceding year. Kenneth Straub became elementary art coordinator, and Donald Bond was now audio-visual and federal programs coordinator.

In 1969-70 there were no changes in the positions of superintendent and his three assistants. Mills Smiley and James Stock became administrative supervisors. With one exception, the elementary supervisors and coordinators remained the same as the year before, except that Margaret McGinley replaced Helen Jones, who became principal of the Woodlawn Wayne Avenue School. William King, Elizabeth Vail, Kenneth Kile, Mary Ann Condron, and Edna Mae Heiman also continued in their previous positions. June Cosner and John Payne were district psychologists, and Ann Crew and Eileen Britton were personnel secretary and in charge of publicity, as they were the year before. Loretta Buckler was now the printing processor. Lee Donovan, Charles Martin, Dan O'Sullivan, and Luther Whitt also continued in their positions, as did Bill King, coordinator of building and director of grounds. Gus Heismann again held his position at the warehouse, as did James Grimes as transportation supervisor. James Lyday became adult evening school director, replacing Richard Vidic who became counselor at the high school. James Lyday was also coordinator of community school directors Nate Borden, Jim Caudill, and Noel Taylor. Betty Carter replaced Marie Landrum as district librarian, and Henry Zeigler was district foreign language coordinator, replacing Margaret Frazier, who retired. Joan Meier was again district music coordinator, and Ken Straub art coordinator. Dr. Joseph Rauh became district physician, a new office. Mary Johnston, Wanda McCollom, Margaret McGinley, and Evelyn Robey continued as elementary coordinators, with Frances McNay again supervisor. James Stock was federal programs coordinator. The same four people as the year before filled the psychological services positions. Steve Mallon became securities and liaisons officer, and speech therapists were Karen Alberts, Jane Madnitto, and Laura Minnillo. All five buildings and grounds and maintenance people of the year before maintained the same positions, and James Grimes continued as transportation supervisor. Gus Heismann, Betty Carter, and Marianne Yonan also continued in their same positions.

For the 1970-71 school year Robert Lucas continued as superintendent, as did Karl Bodenbender, Myron Luke, and John Seeman as assistant administrators. In addition, Ralph Douglas became an assistant administrator for federal development funds. John Babel became administrative supervisor of the elementary professional staff, and Albert Otten was added to the staff as administrative supervisor for the operational staff. Kenneth Kile was coordinator of psychological services, with psychologists Joanne Duge and John Payne. Psychometrists were Mary Ann Condron and Lois Harris. Edna Mae Heiman retained her office as clerk-treasurer, as did Elizabeth Vail as dietician and lunch room supervisor. Ann Crew and Eileen Britton continued as personnel secretary and publicity, respectively, as did Loretta Buckler as printing processor. Quartered in the Burton Building of Greenwood Avenue were James Stock, administrative assistant, director of curriculum, and Mills Smiley, administrative supervisor of audio-visual learning centers. Fay Wert was research analyst. Coordinators who also worked out of

the Burton Building were Bettye Bennett, Mary Johnston, Charles Lambert, Wanda McCollom, Margaret McGinley, Rosa Porter, Evelyn Robey, and Noel Taylor. Raymond Terrell was administrative assistant for community services and Nancy Bruce was human relations consultant. James Lyday continued as community school coordinator and continuing school education director, with area coordinators Jim Caudill for the east side of the valley, and Donald MacKenzie for schools on the west side of the valley. Lee Donovan, Charles Martin, Dan O'Sullivan, and Luther Whitt continued in maintenance as did Bill King as supervisor of buildings and grounds as well as warehouse supervisor, as Gus Heismann had gone to the intermediate school as business manager. Betty Carter was the elementary learning center coordinator, and Marianne Yonan continued as book processing supervisor, both with offices as the warehouse.

There were changes in the staff for the 1971-72 school year, as Karl Bodenbender, Kenneth Kile, and Myron Luke retire. Robert E. Lucas continued as superintendent, with John Seeman assistant for special services. James Stock was administrative assistant, curriculum director. Ralph Douglas was another administrative assistant for development funds, and Raymond Terrell was administrative assistant for community services. John Babel was director of professional personnel, John Beacham was director of administrative services, and Donald Gaenge was director of pupil services. Al Otten continued as director of operational personnel. Psychologists were Joanne Olman and John Payne. Psychometrists were Mary Ann Condron and Lois Harris, and Fay Wert continued as administrative researcher, as did Elizabeth Vail, now as elementary food service supervisor. Eileen Britton was again in charge of publicity, and Edna Mae Heiman continued as clerk-treasurer. Ann Crew again was personnel secretary, and James Grimes was again transportation supervisor. Bill King continued as supervisor of both the warehouse and buildings and grounds. Coordinators for the district were Mary Johnston in reading, Charles Lambert for mathematics, and Margaret McGinley for early childhood education. Nancy Bruce was now coordinator of advisory specialists in equal education. James Lyday was coordinator of continuing education, with Jim Caudill as coordinator for community schools. Since Lee Donovan had retired, Donald Heckendorn was now maintenance supervisor, with the same crew as the year before, except that Eugene Carstens was added to the crew as painter. Betty Carter was coordinator for the elementary learning center, and Marianne Yonan was again book processing supervisor, and Steve Mallon continued as chief of security. The district now had five speech therapists; Karen Albers, Diana Lee, Marky Olsen, Tom Reynolds, and Shirley Young. Henry Ziegler continued as district foreign language coordinator, as did Joan Meier in music and Kenneth Straub in art. Dr. Joseph Rauh was again district physician. Helen Jones and Benedict Hett were social science coordinators for grades K-6 and 7-12, respectively. Walter Heismann began his eleven-year career of repairing all audio-visual equipment for the district.

For the 1972-73 school year the Central Office left the Evendale building and moved to the recently acquired church property, at 25 West Sharon Avenue in Glendale. Dr. Lucas was again Superintendent and Eddie Starr became Associate Superintendent. Assistant superintendents were John Babel for staff and program development, Donald Gaenge in pupil personnel services, and John Seeman for business and facilities. James Stock was administrative assistant in curriculum, and Samuel Glover was specialist for Title IV government programs. Fay Wert continued as research specialist, and Joseph

Phillips was information director. Edna Mae Heiman was again clerk-treasurer, as was Loretta Buckler as printing processor. James Lyday was again continuing education coordinator, with Jim Caudill again coordinator of community schools. Steven Mallon held his position as chief of security. Helen Jones became director of professional personnel. Curriculum director was Wanda McCollom, and curriculum specialist was Evelyn Robey. Maude Skinner was specialist for teacher evaluation, a Title III federal program, Al Otten was again director of operational personnel, and Donald MacKenzie was specialist for staff development. Charles Lambert was now specialist for curriculum, as was Mary Johnston. Randall Lindsay was specialist for the Title IV in-service program. Psychologists were Joanne Olman and John Payne, with Bruce Hinson as an intern. Psychometrists were Mary Ann Condron and Lois Harris, and Jean Neu was coordinator of special education. Speech therapists were Diana Lee, Mark Olsen, Tom Reynolds, Lureen Taylor, and Shirley Young. John Beechman was now director of business, and Donald Heckendorn continued as supervisor of buildings and grounds, with a crew of Morris Huckaby, Luther Whitt, Eugene Carstens, Charles Martin, and Dan O'Sullivan. James Grimes left transportation and was now coordinator of special programs, and Donald May was transportation supervisor.

The school year 1973-74 saw Dr. Lucas continuing as superintendent, with Eddie Starr again associate superintendent. Administrative assistants were: James Stock, curriculum, Dr. Fay Wert, research; and John Seeman, business facilities. Ruth Crockett, a secretary in the Central Office since 1959, became clerk-treasurer upon the retirement of Edna Mae Heiman. Sam Glover was specialist for Title IV programs, and John Beacham was director of business. Federal and state supported projects proliferated this year, with the following coordinators assigned to the various areas: Mary Johnston, Title I, reading, with Title II special reading; John Babel, Title II, library materials; Maude Skinner, Title III, teacher self-appraisal; James Lyday, Title III, adult education; Mary Ann Condron, Title III, testing; and Dr. Sam Glover and James Stock, Title IV, in-service training. Imogene Barnes, Lois Hatch, and Elmer Miller were in charge of career education, and Charles Lambert in a program for reading, math, nurses, and educational aides. James Lyday was director of adult, continuing, and community education, with Jim Caudill as community school coordinator. Steve Mallon was still the chief of security, and Loretta Buckler again did the printing. The building maintenance staff, under John Seeman, continued to be Morris Huckaby, Luther Whitt, Eugene Carstens, Charles Martin, and Dan O'Sullivan. Claude Harmon was now transportation supervisor. Psychologists were Joanne Olman and John Payne, and Lois Harris became the psychometrist. Speech therapists were Diana Lee, Marky Olsen, Tom Reynolds, Lureen Taylor, and Shirley Young. Alvin Rozier and Pauline Williams were social workers. Helen Jones was again director of professional personnel, and Mary Ann Condron was again coordinator of district testing, and Al Otten continued as director of operational personnel.

Robert Lucas held his office as superintendent for the 1974-75 school year, and Eddie Starr continued as associate superintendent. Dr. Donald Gaenge was assistant superintendent for pupil personnel services, and John Seeman was assistant superintendent for planning and new facilities. Administrative assistants were: Gary Boldman, in operation, maintenance, and security; and Dr. James Stock for evaluation. Dr. Samuel Glover was specialist for Title IV, and Helen Jones continued as director of

professional personnel. Mary Johnston was elementary instructional coordinator, preschool to grade 3, and Maude Skinner served in the same capacity for grades 4-6. Joe Phillips was information coordinator, and Ruth Crockett continued as clerk-treasurer. Jock Rodgers was assistant, a specialist for Title IV federal programs, and Al Otten was director, operational employees and transportation. Charles Lambert was director of career education, and John Beachman was director for business. Mary Ann Condron continued as district testing coordinator, and Myron Luke became director of the Princeton Museum of Education. James Lyday was again director of adult education, community schools, and continuing education, with Jim Caudill continuing as community schools coordinator. The same five member crew took care of building maintenance. Psychologists were Christen Cobb, Joanne Olman, and John Payne. Barbara Rodgers was intern psychologist, and Lois Harris was psychometrist. Marky Olsen, Tom Reynolds, Barbara Romick, Lureen Taylor, and Shirley Young were speech therapists for the district, and Alvin Rozier and Pauline Williams were social workers. Jean Neu was special education coordinator, and Clause Harmon continued as transportation supervisor. Marianne Yohan was again district librarian. District coordinators were: Carolyn Cook, naturalist; Charles Lambert, mathematic; Joan Meier, music; Evelyn Robey, language arts and young authors conference; Ken Staub, art; and Henry Ziegler, foreign language. Heads of federal and state supported projects were: Mary Johnston, Title I, reading; Maude Skinner, Title II, library materials and Title III, visual aids; James Lyday, Title III, adult education; Mary Ann Condron, Title III, testing; and Sam Glover, Title IV, in-service.

Dr. Richard Denoyer became superintendent of Princeton Schools for the 1975-76 school year, as Dr. Robert E. Lucas, after twenty years of service, left Princeton to become the president of Wilmington College, his old alma mater. Eddie Starr continued as associate superintendent, and assistant superintendents were: John Seeman, for planning and new facilities, and Donald Gaenge, instructional programs. Gary Boldman was again administrative assistant for operation, maintenance, and security. Albert Otten was again director of operational personnel and transportation, with Claude Harman as transportation supervisor. John Beachman continued as director of business and cafeterias, and Joe Phillips as communications coordinator. Helen Jones continued as director of professional personnel; James Lyday as director of adult and continuing education, with Jim Caudill as community schools coordinator. Janet Gragg was now printing processor, and Ruth Crockett continued in her position as clerk-treasurer. District coordinators continued in their positions: Carolyn Cook, naturalist; Evelyn Robey, language arts and young authors conference; Joe Meier, music; Kenneth Staub, art; and Henry Ziegler, foreign language. Mary Johnston was again head of Title I, Maude Skinner of Title II and the visual aids portion of Title III. Other portions of Title III were headed by the same people as the year before. James Lyday in adult education, Mary Ann Condron in testing, and Jim Caudill in community schools. Dr. Sam Glover continued as director of career education. Psychologists were Christen Cobb, Joanne Olman, and John Payne. Gerald Lindahl was intern psychologist this year, and Lois Harris was the psychometrist. Speech therapists were Norma Angello, Tom Reynolds, Barbara Romick, Lureen Taylor, and Shirley Young. Alvin Rozier and Pauline Williams again filled the social worker positions, and Dr Joseph Rauh continued as the consulting

physician. Jean Neu was the special education director, and Nolan Bradley was the attendance officer.

For 1976-77 the same people continued in the positions of superintendent, associate superintendent, and clerk-treasurer. Donald Gaenge was again assistant superintendent, and John Seeman was Assistant to the Superintendent, both in the same areas as the year before. Administrative assistants were Gary Boldman, James Stock, and Samuel Glover, all serving in the same areas as previously. There were no changes in the directors of professional and operational personnel, Helen Jones and Al Otten continuing in these positions. James Lyday and Jim Caudill also filled the same positions as the year before. Janet Craig was printing processor, and Samuel Mays became the custodial supervisor for the district. Al Rozier and Pauline Williams were again social workers, and John Beachman continued as director of business affairs. The same district coordinators in nature, music, art, and foreign language continued in office. Mary Johnston again had Title I, James Lyday Title III, and Maude Skinner was responsible for various areas of Titles II, III, and IV. Charles Lambert continued in his position in the math area.

The following year, 1977-78, saw few changes in staffing. Dr. Thomas Todd became director of pupil services, and the title of Charles Lambert became district instructional and in-service coordinator. Robert Blaufuss headed Title I reading programs, as Mary Johnston retired. Shirley Henderson had Title IV, replacing Maude Skinner, who had also retired. Douglas Mays was now the printing processor.

The same was true of the 1978-79 school year, except that Terry Steele replaces John Seeman, who retired as assistant to the superintendent, and Sandra Berg became elementary coordinator, preschool to grade 3.

Even though changes were few for the 1979-80 school year, district officials will again be named. Richard Denoyer and Eddie Starr continued as superintendent and associate superintendent, with Donald Gaenge as assistant. Ruth Crockett again was clerk-treasurer, and John Beacham retained his position as director of business affairs. Helen Jones continued as director of professional personnel and teacher evaluation, as did James Lyday as director of community education. Gary Boldman was again administrative assistant for operation, maintenance and security, and Albert Otten continued as director of operational personnel and transportation. Jim Caudill was again the coordinator of community schools, and Sam Mays again served as custodial supervisor, and Jim Tomey was now the transportation supervisor. Tom Todd continued as director of pupil personnel services, and Dr. Sandra Berg again served as elementary coordinator, preschool-grade 3, and Shirley Henderson again had grades 4-6. Charles Lambert again served as instructional and in-service coordinator, and Samuel Glover continued as director of career education. Mary Ann Condron again was district testing coordinator. Dr. Obadiah Williams had Title I, reading, and Alvin Rozier was district social worker. Psychologists were Henry Barnes, Gerald Lindahl, Nancy Miller, Joanne Olman, and John Payne, and psychometrist was again Lois Harris. Speech and language pathologists were Norma Agnello, Jo Ellen Fitzgerald, Tom Reynolds, Barbara Romick, and Shirley young. Jacqueline Williams was special education coordinator, and Donald Lewis was new office machine operator.

For the last school year covered by this account, 1980-81, all of the above named continued in their positions, except that Robert Kruger took the place of Nancy Miller as a psychologist, and Claude Fread replaced Donald Lewis as machine operator.

Some of the people in the Central Office, though not in administrative positions, should receive recognition in this account. Betty Ruhl became secretary to Robert E. Lucas in the 1957-58 school year, and has been in this position ever since, with Superintendent Denoyer since 1975. Ruth Crockett, the present clerk-treasurer, since 1973, began as a secretary in the Central Office in 1958. Ann Crew continues in her position as personnel secretary since 1959.

If school buses do not run, Princeton Schools cannot operate. Some space should be given to this important function. Central Office administrators and supervisors are referred to in the chronological history, year by year, but to review these and include the head mechanics, would be in order. Assistant Myron Luke headed the operation from 1956 to his retirement in 1971. John Seeman then headed this operation for three years, and it has been Albert Otten's responsibility ever since then. Gus Heismann became the first transportation supervisor in the 1960-61 school year, and held this position for seven years. He was succeeded by James Grimes for the 1967-68 school year, who held this position through 1971-72. Ronald May held this position in 1972-73, succeeded by Claude Harmon for six years. In 1979-80 Jim Tomey served in this position for that year and part of the next, followed in February, 1981, by the present supervisor, James Donovan. During the first two years of Princeton's operation, maintenance work on buses was done by local garages, then Christ Uetrecht, long a bus driver at Springdale, took on this work at his garage in Springdale, working there until the bus garage was built near the Junior High School in 1964, where Mr. Uetrecht was head mechanic for one year. Theodore Hagenschneider was the head mechanic for seven years, ending with the 1971-72 school year. Howard Rogers then held the position of head mechanic for five years, succeeded by Johnny Bradley in 1976-77. After three years, Donald Lovins became head mechanic in 1979-80, and continues in this position. Drivers fluctuated in number from eight in 1955-56, the first year of consolidation, to a high of 78 in 1971-72. For the present school year 59 drivers are sufficient to take care of Princeton's declining enrollment.

HISTORY OF PRINCETON

At the election in November, 1979, Walter Wider became the new member of the Princeton Board of Education. Clara Gough and Jerry Mitchell were re-elected. Carl Friedman and Mitchell Lippert were the carry-over members. Margaret Shardelow was not a candidate.

At the organization meeting on January 7, 1980, Jerry Mitchell was elected president of the Board and Clara Gough was elected to the office of vice-president. Mrs. Shardelow was presented a copy of the Board's resolution, citing her for having served four years on the Board with "distinction and the highest sense of duty".

At the Board meeting on the following week, January 14, a plaque was presented to high school senior Thad Jemison, a four-year standout in three Viking sports. He was named to Parade Magazine's First Team All American football Team. He was also

named first team wide receiver by the Greater Miami Conference, All-City, and All-State conferences.

A five year study of the Princeton schools was completed at this time and presented at both staff and public meetings. It contained information about each community within the district, enrollment projections, building capacity and utilization data, staffing information, and financial statistics. It was undertaken in an effort to assist the Board in making program, facility, and financial decisions for the future, when school enrollment was projected to decline from 7,820 in the 1978-79 school year to 6,222 in 1983-84.

Princeton school enrollment was greatest in the 1970-71 school year, when 1,800 students of Lincoln Heights were merged. Princeton then had an enrollment of 10,693. Five years later, in 1974-75, the enrollment had declined to 9,094, a drop of 1,599. The present enrollment, 1980-81, is 6,928, showing further decline of 2,166 in the past six years.

The declining birth rate is a contributing cause of this decline. Inflation has caused a decline in the construction of new homes. Most homes in Princeton are of such a quality that parents continue to live there after their children are out of school. About twelve percent of the pupils residing in Princeton attend private and parochial schools. Statistics indicate that this figure has remained constant over the past ten years.

In spite of declining enrollments, school costs continue to rise. Inflation, the declining value of the dollar, was cited in the five year study as a main contributor to increased costs. The inability to cut programs in the same proportion as enrollment declined is another reason. Fixed costs, such as for building operation and maintenance, that cannot be easily decreased as enrollments decline, is also a contributing factor. Costs of teachers and other employees do not decline in the same ratio as enrollments; in fact may increase as all employees reach higher steps on their salary schedules. Revenue from state aid is also reduced as enrollment declines. These factors cause the per pupil cost of education to increase.

During the time span from 1971 to 1979, the cost of education the district's students climbed from \$10.5 million to \$20.4 million. Enrollment declined 33 percent, while costs increased 94 percent. Per pupil costs increased from \$1,133 in 1970-71 to \$2,935 in 1979-80, an increase of 159 percent.

Leland Schneider and Paul Merrill announced their retirement at the close of the 1979-80 school year. Leland Schneider was an elementary teacher at Sharonville before consolidation, and had served in that capacity in various Princeton schools since that time. Paul Merrill came to the high school in 1961 as chairman of the social studies departments and worked in that area until his retirement.

In addition to these two retirees, Lola Jacobs, Robert Martin, Howard Armbruster, Magdelin Mink, Margaret Noonan, and Elmer Mages also retired. Lola Jacobs had 34 years in the profession, 18 in Princeton in physical education. Robert Martin completed 18 ½ years and taught instrumental music to Princeton students for 14 years. Howard Armbruster retired as head custodian at the high school after 22 years of service. Magdelin Mink spent the same number of years at the high school as a cafeteria worker. Margaret Noonan was the cafeteria manager at Springdale, and had 21 years of lunchroom service. Elmer, custodian at Heritage Hill School, retired after 15 years with Princeton.

In May, 1980, the Princeton Board of Education approved teacher salaries and fringe benefits recommended by Superintendent Richard Denoyer. These recommendations were submitted to the superintendent by the Princeton discussion team, made up of six representatives of the Princeton Association of Classroom Educators (PACE) and six representative of the Board. Approved was a 5.9 percent increase at the base of the teachers' salary schedule to \$12,000, with the maximum teacher's salary increasing to \$25,320. All operational employees also received a 5.9 percent increase. Health and insurance benefits were also increased.

At this time Warner-Amex Cable Communications, the company which was awarded contracts for supplying cable television for much of the county as well as to Cincinnati, gave Princeton more than \$100,000 worth of equipment. This was to be used in setting up a television studio in the Junior High School to be joined with facilities in the high school. This enables programs, both live and on tape, to be viewed in all Princeton schools as well as by cable subscribers in their homes.

There were 515 graduates in the 1980 class at Princeton High School. Ceremonies were held in the gym and on the athletic field. Senior class president Christopher Lobb recalled highlights of the class' four years at Princeton, and Raymond Wood gave the class oration. Board President Jerry Mitchell compared the work of education with the creation of objects of beauty by sculptors, painters, musicians and poets, before presenting diplomas to the graduates. At the special awards assembly later in the month 115 members of the class of 1980 were recognized for receiving more than 140 awards, grants, and scholarships.

In July the budget for the coming year was adopted, totaling 26.2 million dollars. It was also pointed out that if aid from the state was reduced, Princeton may be forced to submit a tax levy for school operation within the next couple of years. The last such levy was passed in 1973.

All Princeton principals remained in their positions for the 1980-81 school year.

In September, 1980, Howard Converse took disability retirement because of an old knee injury. He had been Princeton High School baseball coach for 19 years and had compiled a record of 338 games won with 145 losses.

In January, 1981, both the president and vice-president of the Princeton Board of Education were re-elected to their positions, Jerry Mitchell and Clara Gough, respectively. Members Carl Friedman, Walter Wyder, and Mitchell Lipert continued in office.

[Following paragraph crossed out in original manuscript, no reason given.]

John Hillard, for ten years the basketball coach at Princeton High School, entered retirement because of physical disability at the close of the 1980-81 school year. His Lincoln Heights team had won the Class A state championship in 1970, and his career mark was 250 wins against 125 defeats.

Marjorie Bender was the honored guest at the bus drivers award dinner in June, 1981. She had completed sixteen years of driving with a perfect safety record. Forty-two other drivers received awards of from one to twelve years without a chargeable accident.

During May of 1981, seven Mexican eleven year old children visited the Glendale School under the auspices of the International School to School Experience, a branch of Children's International Summer Village. This provided a unique experience for the Glendale pupils and families who hosted the children during their visit.

The Princeton Class AAA girls' softball team won second place in the state championship tournament. After a 20-2 win record for the season, the team lost, 11 to 1, to the Tallmadge High School team. The Vikettes were southwestern Ohio regional champions.

Princeton High School Class of '81 numbered 560 graduates. The ceremony was held at the high school, with Hun Seng Chao honored as the valedictorian of the class, and Linda J. Speidel as the salutatorian.

At the end of the school year eighteen teachers and employees retired from service to the Princeton Schools. Dan Bersenbruegge had been custodian at the high school for 17 years, and his wife June was clerk-typist at the technical service center for 14 years. Lillian Carter had worked in the high school cafeteria for 12 years, and Walter Dingus had been 17 years in the district, ending his career as food hauler. Elmer Emlinger was custodian at Stewart School for 10 years, and Walter Heismann retired from his position as audio-visual technician for the district after 11 years of service. Ulice Howard served ten years as custodian at the high school, and Elenora Jenkins as first grade teacher at Woodlawn after 22 years in education. Dorothy Lewis retired from the Woodlawn cafeteria after 10 years, and Winifred Mangham from the custodial position at Lincoln Heights after 21 years of service. Opaline Martin retired from the business education department at the high school after 39 years in education, and Leo Phillips had been a bus driver for 3 years, but had accumulated other years to qualify for his retirement. Carolyn Salvato had 25 years in teaching, retiring from the profession as a sixth grade teacher at Springdale. Ruth Smith had been account clerk at the technical service center for 15 years, and Nellie Thomas had served in the Springdale cafeteria for 16 years. Opal Trueblood was a high school social science teacher for 13 years, and Myram White had 40 years of service, retiring as librarian at the Junior High School. Florence Snell retired from teaching at Lincoln Heights after 25 ½ years in education.

This concludes the history of Princeton, including the close of the 1980-81 school year. Records, news clippings, and directories are available at the Princeton Museum of Education for any further research.

The sincere wish is that the next twenty-five years will see further progress in Princeton Schools. This will be a challenging undertaking, as the schools mirror the society in which they exist. As present social problems become more and more complex, the public schools will be faced with more problems and challenged in the years ahead.