

It

Happened

in Toledo

It
Happened
In Toledo
In 1794

Battle of Fallen Timbers

The **Battle of Fallen Timbers** (August 20, 1794) was the final battle of Northwest Indian War, a struggle between Native American tribes affiliated with the Western Confederacy, supported by the British led by Captain Alexander McKillop, against the United States for Northwest Territory control. Northwest Territory was an area north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi River, and southwest of the Great Lakes). This land was ceded to the United States in the Treaty of Paris (1783), but Native Americans (who were not party to the treaty) refused to comply with the treaty and relinquish control. British army bases were maintained there to support their Native allies. This ultimately led to the American offensive and subsequent British-Indian withdrawal from the territory altogether following the Treaty of Greenville. The battle, which was a decisive victory for the United States, ended major hostilities in the region until Tecumseh's War and the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811.



The Ohio River boundary line established by Britain in 1768 Treaty of Fort Stanwix recognized certain lands as belonging to Native American nations. After Revolution, however, the United States government maintained the Native American nations no longer owned the Ohio lands, since an article in the Treaty of Paris of 1783 Britain ceded to the United States lands owned by indigenous nations. Native Americans rejected the idea of the British or Americans disposing of tribal lands without their consent. They had no representation at the Paris Treaty negotiations, had not signed the treaty, and refused to recognize the British give-away of their land. As American settlers began moving into the Ohio Country, Native Americans viewed them as unwelcome intruders. United States government, on the other hand, insisted it had the right to occupy the lands, since it had been gained in battle and was agreed to by the treaty with Britain.

The Western Confederacy, an alliance of Native American nations, was formed to defend their traditional lands. The confederacy achieved several victories over poorly led United States military forces in 1790 and 1791, alarming the administration of President George Washington. Washington understood that the settlers were to blame for much of the violence. Nevertheless, he took steps to defeat the alliance as the conflict became more serious. In 1792, Washington ordered Revolutionary War hero General "Mad" Anthony Wayne to build and lead a new army to crush resistance to American settlement in the Ohio country. Wayne realized that previous campaigns had failed because of poor training and lack of discipline. Peace negotiations were undertaken in the summer of 1793, which meant he had time to build and train his army.

Shawnee war chief Blue Jacket and Delaware (Lenape) leader Buckongahelas, encouraged by their previous victories and hoping for British support, argued for a return to the Treaty of Fort Stanwix of 1768. They rejected subsequent treaties awarding lands north of the Ohio River to the United States, since they had never signed them. A faction led by influential Mohawk leader Joseph Brant attempted to negotiate a peaceful compromise, but Blue Jacket would accept nothing less than everything north of the Ohio River, which the United States refused to accept. The American government found itself fighting a war over Ohio under the direction of Secretary of War Henry Knox.

Matters came to a head in what became known as Little Turtle's War (1790–1794). As more American settlers moved into the eastern part of the area following its division under the Land Ordinance of 1785, the Native Americans retreated westward. Miami chieftain Michikinikwa (Little Turtle) led a confederation of tribes against ill-conceived expeditions led by General Josiah Harmar in 1790 and General Arthur St. Clair in 1791, defeating both incursions. Harmar's and St. Clair's armies consisted mainly of untrained militia, frontiersmen with rifles but little training or discipline. The green soldiers often broke ranks and ran when confronted by Native American warriors.



Anthony Wayne



Little Turtle



Joseph Brant

In late August 1794, Little Turtle and his Shawnee ally, Weyapiersenwah (Blue Jacket), faced a new U.S. Army, including a core of nearly 5,000 professionals trained and led by General "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Wayne had spent the better part of two years turning his soldiers into professionals.

Wayne's new army, the Legion of the United States, marched north from Fort Washington in Cincinnati in 1793, building a line of forts along the way. Wayne commanded about 2,000 men, with Choctaw and Chickasaw men serving as his scouts.

Blue Jacket took a defensive position along the Maumee River, not far from present-day Toledo, Ohio, where a stand of trees (the "fallen timbers") had been blown down by a recent storm. They thought the trees would slow the advance of Wayne's Legion.

Fort Miami, a nearby British outpost on American soil, had supplied the Native American confederacy provisions. Native American forces, numbering about 1,500, were composed of Blue Jacket's Shawnees, Buckongahelas's Delawares, Miamis led by Little Turtle, Wyandots led by Roundhead (Wyandot), Ojibwas, Ottawas led by Turkey Foot, Potawatomis, Mingos, and a British company of Canadian militiamen under Captain Alexander McKillop.

The battle ended fairly quickly. Wayne's soldiers closed and pressed the attack with a bayonet charge. His cavalry outflanked Blue Jacket's warriors, who were easily routed. The Indian warriors fled towards Fort Miami but were surprised to find the gates closed against them. Major William Campbell,

the British commander of the fort, refused to assist them, unwilling to start a war with the United States. Wayne's army had won a decisive victory. The soldiers spent several days destroying the nearby Native American villages and crops, then retreated. Wayne's army had lost 33 men and had about 100 wounded. They reported that they had found 30-40 dead warriors. Alexander McKee of the British Indian Department reported that the Indian confederacy lost 19 warriors killed, including Chief Turkey Foot of the Ottawa. 6 white men fighting on the Native American side were also killed, and Chiefs Egushaway and Little Otter of the Ottawa were wounded.



It
Happened
In Toledo
In 1794

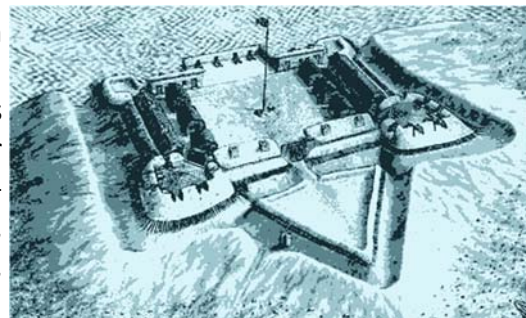
Fort Miamis

Fort Miamis was a British fort built on the Maimi River (Maumee River was called Miami in 1794) area of United States designated as the Northwest Territory. The fort was located at eastern edge of present-day Maumee, Ohio.

Under Treaty of Paris (1783), that ended the Revolutionary War, the region south of the Great Lakes between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was assigned to the United States. The British refused to evacuate their troops from their forts in the region, claiming that the U.S. had not complied with portions of the treaty. (pre-Revolution debts owed to British merchants and subjects not been paid, and continued confiscation of Loyalist properties)

In the early 1790s, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, John Graves Simcoe, made an aggressive effort to aid the "Western Confederacy" of Native American tribes (the Shawnee, Miami, Wyandot, and others) in the Maumee and Wabash River watersheds in their ongoing war with American settlers. His ultimate goal was establishment of an Indian barrier state in the region, as a way to protect Britain's North American fur trade ventures, and to block anticipated American attacks on British North American possessions.

In 1794 British built Fort Miamis to forestall U.S. Gen. Anthony Wayne's advance on Britain's Fort Detroit, and encourage confederated tribes in their resistance. The fort was a log stockade, which had four bastions, each capable of mounting four cannon, a river battery, barracks, officers' quarters, supply buildings, and various shops. A defensive ditch, 20 to 25 feet deep, ran along the land side of the fort.



During July 1794 General Wayne and his troops marched northward toward Fort Miamis from Fort Recovery. Just south of Fort Miamis, encountering a barricade erected by Native Americans and a small party of Canadian militia, he ordered a charge and dispersed his adversaries in the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The Native Americans fled to Fort Miamis, but the commander shut them out. Beaten and disillusioned, the Native Americans dispersed and one year later their tribal elders gathered at Fort Greenville to negotiate with Wayne. The Treaty of Greenville opened most of the present State of Ohio and part of Indiana to United States settlement. In 1796, under terms of the Jay Treaty (1794), British abandoned Fort Miamis – along with their other forts on American soil. Wayne occupied and garrisoned it, but about 1799 it was abandoned.

The British again occupied the site during the War of 1812, which at the time was opposite the American Fort Meigs. During the War, Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, and British officials maintained headquarters at Miamis, from where they moved against Gen. William Henry Harrison at Fort Meigs.

Abandoned again in 1814, the fort was eventually demolished. Afterward, the site reverted to agricultural and, later, public park use.

The site was incorporated into Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site in 1999. Managed by the Metroparks, in partnership with the Ohio Historical Society, an "affiliated unit" of National Park System a state memorial has been created on site.

Fort Miamis was an earthwork fortification located on the west side of the Maumee River and just south of Toledo. Designed and built by Royal Engineers, Fort Miamis consisted of 4 diamond shape earthen walls called bastions. The British dug a 24' deep trench around the fort and lined it with rows of stakes to slow an enemy's assault of the fort. The British also placed 14 cannon in the fort to thwart any attackers. The fort was designed to defend the land and water routes to Detroit against American forces under General Anthony Wayne.

Before Fort Miamis was built the site was used as a French trading post in the 1600s. Before that an archeology study of revealed it was also a site used by the Late Woodland mound builders.

Today, some of the trenches, traces of the earthen walls and one of the bastions are all that remain visible.



The above illustration of the fort are an artist's conception based loosely on descriptions of the fort. No plans of the fort survived. Complicating matters, construction of the fort was never completed either by the British, or later by the Americans.

It
Happened
in Toledo
In 1894



In 1894 the store that would become Tiedtke's, "A Store Like No Other" opened at Summit and Monroe. Brothers Charles and Ernest Tiedtke, grew up farming on Toledo's east side. Toledo being an important lake port, their primary business was lake traffic, delivering groceries and supplies to the freighters that would pass through on the Maumee River. They



Tiedtke's Horse & Buggies

expanded to carry dry goods requiring a fleet of horse-and-buggies to handle the demand. The brothers took a partner, William A. Todd, and was briefly known as Tietke and Todd. They expanded the business further and by 1910, moved up Summit Street to the northeast corner of Adams, a location it would occupy for six decades. Their core business food, and they leased the upper floors of the building to firms selling furniture, housewares, clothing and shoes. The brothers also



Tiedtke's Delivery Boat

added a bakery, deli and restaurants. The concept was ahead of its time and was a forerunner of what would be termed "one-stop shopping". A reason its success was its commitment to employees and to customer service. A fleet of trucks was soon needed to support the deliveries.

The brothers were known for gratitude showed their employees and were often very generous. Occasionally, an employee who was ill or experiencing financial difficulties would have his medical bills or mortgage paid, no questions asked.

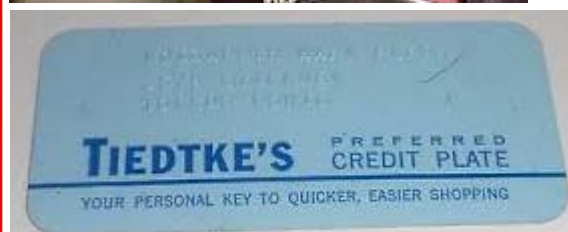


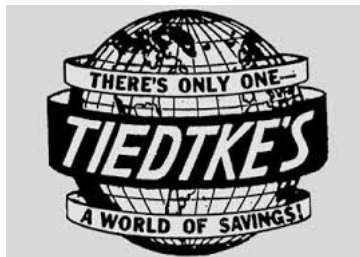
Tiedtke's Fleet of Trucks



The brothers helped take marketing and sales to a new level by creating elaborate displays for fruits, vegetables, and creating their own coffee blend. Ventilation system was set up to spread fresh-brewed coffee aroma throughout the store.

Tiedtke's
Cheese
Counter





In 1925, they sold out to the Kobacker family, which owned the Boston Stores chain in Columbus and Buffalo. The Kobackers preserved the Tiedtke's brand by continuing policies, retaining the marketing philosophy and keeping the name. Leased businesses were purchased so everything in the six-story building was sold by Tiedtke's, making the business a full-service department store keeping groceries the center of the business plan.



Coffee Counter at Tiedtke's

Toledo's center of commerce was its downtown. Thanks to public transportation and its strategic location, Tiedtke's saw a lot of foot traffic from the 1930s through the 1950s. The store eventually covered the entire block, bound-

ed by Summit, Adams and Water Streets. ***"Tiedtke's enormous wheel of cheese" some might say was their greatest Holiday tradition.*** For those who grew up or lived in Toledo between 1920 and 1960 the mention of Tiedtke's most likely brings a rush of fond memories of the in store aromas of each unique shopping experience.



For a giant sale Tiedtke's hired a giant for publicity.

An annex store just two blocks down Summit Street was opened and as suburbs developed, a branch was opened at the Greenwood Mall. In 1961, Tiedtke's was sold to Detroit-based chain Federal's, retaining Tiedtke's nameplate, a lot of other changes occurred, such as altering layout of the sales floors and deemphasizing the store's core grocery business. This, along with the flight of residents from inner-city to suburbs, caused sales to decline. Early in 1970s, Tiedtke's closed its downtown annex store, and Federal's filed for bankruptcy in the summer of 1972. The Summit Street store closed September 2, 1972. On May 7, 1975 the building burned and was demolished. The site is currently

occupied by The Imagination Station.



Photo: Ted Bacho



Dennison Building

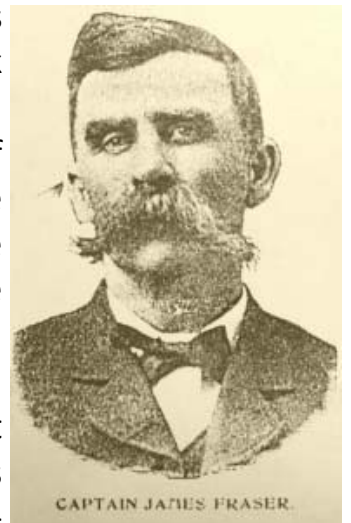
A 3 story Romanesque building built in 1894 is the earliest surviving structure designed by famed Toledo architect George Mills. Long occupied by Woodruff Brothers Art Gallery building is presently vacant. George Stratford Mills was an architect with a national reputation. He designed many Toledo buildings as well as many across the country; from Boston to San Francisco.

Some of his area buildings include the Commodore Perry Hotel, the Ohio Bank Building and the Toledo Safety Building.



King-Quale Elevator Fire

Promenade Park lies quietly along the riverfront where Water Street meets Madison, providing no indication whatsoever of the tragic events that took place at that very site on January 3, 1894. Toledo's largest fire broke out in the massive King-Quale grain elevators, a fire that very nearly destroyed all of downtown Toledo that cold winter night. A westward wind from Maumee River drove flames toward the center of Toledo's business district. The blaze destroyed several buildings including the Chamber of Commerce and the West and Truax building. Despite the best efforts of city firefighters to contain the conflagration. The Toledo Fire Department's Captain James Fraser died fighting the fire. Captain Fraser, who had badge number 8 and served at Engine House 1, rushed into the burning building on Jan. 3, 1894. He and his crew reached the top of the grain elevator, which was located at Madison Av-



enue and Water Street. Explosions caused by super-heated grain dust forced the crew to the third floor. But they were met with intense heat and smoke. Captain Fraser never made it out of the building. He was 57. His fellow firefighter in the room when it exploded somehow survived, they pulled him out of a window, half dead. He was able to tell the story about Captain Fraser's last moments. They knew exactly where he should have been, but they never found him. Only Captain Fraser's brass suspender buckle, a pair of glasses and a partially melted brass fire hose nozzle were found, grim testament to the intense heat of the inferno. Fraser was among Toledo's many Irish settlers, arriving

in the city in 1850 at the age of 14. He served his adoptive homeland as a soldier in the 130th Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and became a Toledo firefighter in 1872. Captain Fraser was last seen entering the burning elevator at the intersection of Water and Madison streets. Despite many days of sifting through the ashes and debris, his body was never found

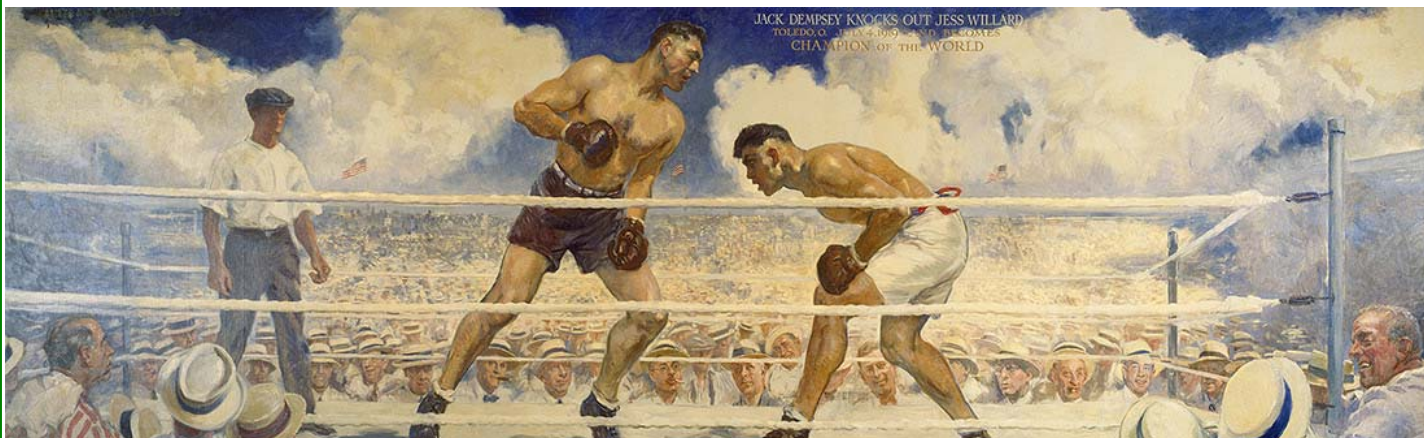


It
Happened
in Toledo
in 1919

“The Fight of The Century”

Dempsey - Willard July 4, 1919

Bayview Park Toledo, Ohio

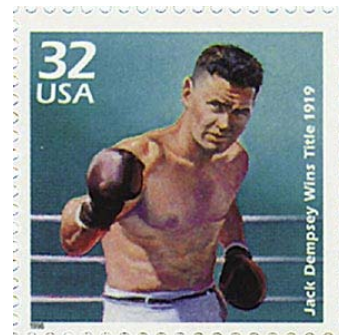


It was a hot, steamy July 4 in 1919, but that didn't seem to matter to the crowd that packed Bay View Park in Toledo to witness an upstart boxer named Jack Dempsey challenging four-year heavyweight champion of the world, Jess Willard.

Willard never really recovered from the pummeling he took in the first round and lasted only two more rounds before he lost his title to Dempsey.

It was 110 degrees that day, and an estimated 20,000 people waited in the sweltering sunshine to watch the fight, which lasted less than 10 minutes. Willard outweighed Dempsey by more than 50 pounds, but he was out of shape, and Dempsey was ferocious and had trained hard for the bout.

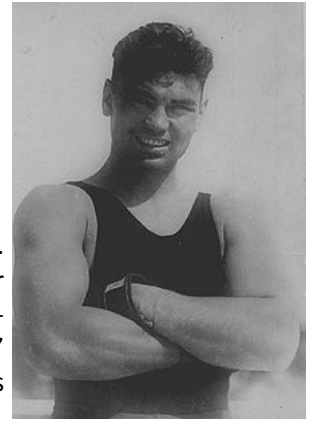
The fight was considered to be the greatest sporting event ever held in Toledo, not only because it was for the heavyweight championship of the world but also because it was the richest and costliest exhibition in the history of sports to that day. Willard, as incumbent champ, received a guarantee of \$100,000 for the fight, and for Dempsey, the guarantee was \$27,500. Temporary stands for the spectators at the outdoor arena cost another \$100,000. Several inquiries have been launched over the years since the fight, alleging that Dempsey either had applied plaster of Paris to the hand wrappings under his gloves or had something resembling a rail spike in his glove during the first round. But none of these accusations were ever proven.



Willard began his reign as the world heavyweight champion April 5, 1915, when he knocked out Jack Johnson in the 26th round. Dempsey held the title from his 1919 win in Toledo until 1926 when he lost a 10-round decision to Gene Tunney.

Dempsey became one of the great stars of the 1920s, admired around the world for his prowess in the ring and his rise to stardom from hardscrabble beginnings. He held the heavyweight title until 1926,

Jack Dempsey was born William Harrison Dempsey on June 24, 1895, in Manassa, Colorado. "The Manassa Mauler" came from a large, poor family of Irish descent. He left school after eighth grade, and then moved from town to town in search of work. Like two of his older brothers, William eventually took up boxing. He called himself Jack Dempsey after Jack "Nonpareil" Dempsey, the Irish immigrant who boxed his way to middleweight championships in the 1880s and 1890s. The second and better-known Jack Dempsey became a legend winning bare-knuckle fights in barrooms around the Midwest, where he challenged men to fights for whatever they could wager. In



Jack Dempsey

Statistics

Real name	William Harrison Dempsey
Nickname(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kid Blackie • The Manassa Mauler
Weight(s)	Light heavyweight Heavyweight
Height	6 ft 1 in (185 cm)
Reach	77 in (196 cm)
Nationality	American
Born	June 24, 1895 Manassa, Colorado, U.S.
Died	May 31, 1983 (aged 87) New York City, New York, U.S.
Stance	Orthodox
Boxing record	
Total fights	75 (6 NWS)
Wins	54
Wins by KO	44
Losses	6
Draws	9



Jess Willard

Statistics

Real name	Jess Myron Willard
Nickname(s)	Great White Hope ^[1] Pottawatomie Giant
Weight(s)	Heavyweight
Height	6 ft 6 1/2 in (199 cm)
Nationality	American
Born	December 29, 1881 Pottawatomie County,
Died	December 15, 1968 (aged 86)
Stance	Orthodox
Boxing record	
Total fights	35
Wins	26
Wins by KO	20
Losses	6
Draws	1
No contests	2

1917, Dempsey signed with manager Jim Kearns, who set him on a course toward the heavyweight championship. Kearns marketed Dempsey as part-American Indian, which he used to explain his "savage" fighting instincts.

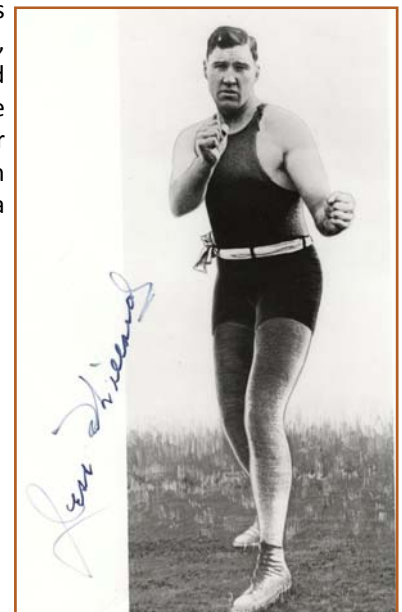
Jess Willard was the reigning world champion and the owner of a brutal reputation. The

former cowboy didn't start his boxing career until he was 27 years old, over the hill by today's standards. The 6'7" and 235 pound fighter gained his notoriety when he fought a fighter named Jack "Bull" Young in 1913. During the fight, Willard punched Young so hard in the

head that a piece of his broken jaw has driven into his skull and he died in the 9th round. While Willard was charged with second-degree murder, he fought the charges in court and won. Two years later he became the World Heavyweight Champion after he fought the popular Jack Johnson in 1915. The fight was in Havana Cuba and last a staggering 26 rounds.

Jess

Willard right hander from Pottawattamie County, Kansas, who began boxing not for a love of the science of fighting, but because he needed to feed his family. He turned professional in 1911, Known as a gentle giant, the popular Willard was heavily favored against the lesser-known Dempsey. But as Willard had little passion for fighting, he chose not to prepare for the fight with Dempsey, who trained as ferociously as he fought.



Toledo Ice Yacht Club



The exact date of the club's founding is unclear. Most widely accepted date for founding is 1919. Ice boating as well as providing ice boaters and opportunity to discuss the sport and find where the best ice is. Club holds weekly meeting every Friday night at 8 pm during the winter. They start around Thanksgiving and go until the last Friday in March at Ottawa River Yacht Club in Toledo. If interested in learning more about ice boating come to a meeting. Club primarily sails on Maumee Bay in Toledo, although traveling

does occur if there is good ice. There are those that race and those that "cruise." If there is good ice people will be out.



The Pantheon Theatre

The Pantheon Theatre was opened November 19, 1919 with Dorothy & Lillian Gish in "Broken Blossoms". It was located on N. St. Clair Street, between Madison Avenue and Adams Street. Remodeled in 1961, the Pantheon Theatre closed May 17, 1977. It has since been demolished and a parking garage now sites on the site.

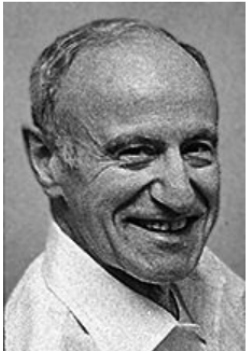


Overland Riots

In 1919 a strike by over 7,000 workers shut down Overland motor plant for weeks over the issue of a 48 hour week. Unions wanted no more than 45 hours. Everyday as strike lingered, more clashes developed between strikers and loyal employees who wanted to go back to work. Outside the plant, hundreds, if not thousands of striking workers, supporters and onlookers would gather to watch the drama unfold. On June 4th, in a culmination of tensions between the striking workers and newly hired armed guards. A series of events between a large crowd of Polish workers and some of the armed guards, erupted in teargas and gunfire. The guards, many discharged soldiers reportedly shot into the crowd to keep them at bay. Dozens of people were wounded and at least two people were killed. Mayor Schreiber tried to convince Ohio Governor Cox to send in troops to quell the situation. Cox refused to send troops.



Pete Hoffman



Born in Toledo, Ohio, February 22, 1919, youngest of four children of Rose and Abraham Hoffman. Hoffman showed artistic talent early, publishing an Old West-themed drawing in the *Toledo Times* when just a kindergartner at Warren School. He attended University of Toledo, earned a bachelor's degree in advertising and marketing, cartooned for the student newspaper, and served as art editor of the yearbook. After working six months as an advertising artist for a local department store, Hoffman served in Army Air Corps during WW II, as a captain and received the Bronze Star Medal.

Early career: Returning to Toledo he stopped by to see *Steve Roper* authors Allen Saunders and Elmer Woggon; he had met them as a student cartoonist and had been sending them sketches during the war. Liking his work, Saunders hired him as a ghost for Woggon because Publishers Syndicate had complained that the artwork looked too cartoonish for an adventure strip. The strip continued to appear as "*Steve Roper* by Saunders and Woggon." Hoffman's name was seen only in the sequence June 9–14, 1947, when Roper's friend Sonny Brawnski wrestled "Poison Pete Hoffman" after threatening to throw him into Toledo's Maumee River.

Hoffman gave postwar *Steve Roper* a more serious look as it settled into a modern urban setting. He ghost-drew the characters for nearly nine years. The ghost was no secret, however: a 1953 article on *Steve Roper* in the *Toledo Blade* described Hoffman's role in the strip and pictured him working with Saunders and Woggon in their studio.

Jeff Cobb and Why We Say: Hoffman launched his own strip June 28, 1954, leaving *Steve Roper* to produce General Features' *Jeff Cobb*, about an investigative reporter for the *Daily Guardian*. The parting was amicable. Saunders and Woggon sponsored him when he joined the National Cartoonists Society in 1955. Cobb was an attractive, clean-cut, two-fisted reporter who defended his standards, fought crime, and endured near-fatal threats to his life. Hoffman's *Jeff Cobb* developed a greater range of expression and a more mature level of fine-line photo-realism than his Roper. He also emphasize characterization in plot development. His stories were inspired by newspaper articles, and characters were often based on real people.



During this same period, Hoffman illustrated the single-panel feature *Why We Say* (1950–78), which was written by Robert Morgan and explained word and phrase origins in laypersons' terms.

Later career: *Jeff Cobb* ended in 1978, "a victim of phase-out" of newspaper continuity strips. Hoffman then turned to freelance work and University of Toledo alumni projects.

Honors: Hoffman remained in Toledo, and in 2004, the 50th anniversary of *Jeff Cobb*, he was honored by fans and a collection of fellow cartoonists' caricatures, each sporting a *Jeff Cobb* eye-patch.

Personal life: Never married, regarding himself as "married to the drawing board". He died of a heart attack, at 94 September 7, 2013.

USCGC *Mackinaw* (WAGB-83)

It
Happened
in Toledo
In 1944

USCGC *Mackinaw* (WAGB-83) Keel laid down on March 20, 1944 at **Toledo Shipbuilding Company, Toledo**, launched March 4, 1944, and commissioned on December 20, 1944. She is a 290-foot long specifically designed for ice breaking duties on the Great Lakes. *Mackinaw* was homeported in Cheboygan, Michigan during active service. Due to *Mackinaw's* age and expensive upkeep, she was decommissioned June 10, 2006. *Mackinaw* moved under its own power on June 21, 2006 from port of its



decommissioning to a permanent

berth at the *SS Chief Wawatam* dock at the ship's namesake port, Mackinaw City, Michigan where she now serves as a museum ship known as **Icebreaker Mackinaw Maritime Museum**.

Construction

Mackinaw's design was based on *Wind* class of Coast Guard icebreakers, but was built wider and longer than other *Wind*-class vessels so her draft would be shallower. Being built specially for the Great Lakes — she was too wide to fit through the pre-1959 Saint Lawrence Seaway — her hull was lighter than *Wind*-class vessels, but shared many characteristics, such as a relatively short length in proportion to the great power developed, a cut-away forefoot, rounded bottom, and fore, aft and side heeling tanks. Diesel electric machinery was chosen for its controllability and resistance to damage, and she also had a bow propeller.

Amateur radio

The Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet Counties Public Service Communications Organization (CCECPSO), has established a full-time amateur radio station on board the Icebreaker Mackinaw Maritime Museum. The organization is actively assisting museum with restoration and operation of various communications, navigation, and power systems. The CCECPSO conducts Amateur Radio Field Day operations from *Mackinaw* on the fourth full weekend in June.



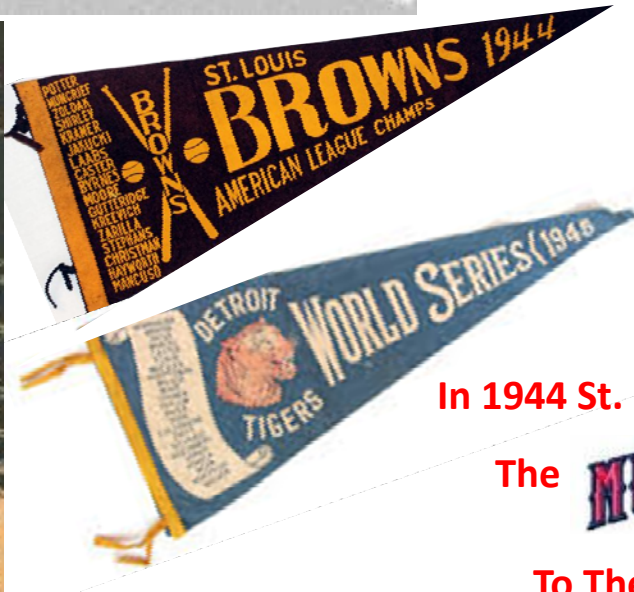
United States

Name:	USCGC <i>Mackinaw</i>
Namesake:	Mackinaw City, Michigan
Builder:	Toledo Shipbuilding Company
Laid down:	20 March 1943
Launched:	4 March 1944
Commissioned:	20 December 1944
Decommissioned:	10 June 2006
Identification:	IMO number: 8640210 MMSI number: 367557380 Callsign: NRKP
Fate:	Museum ship

General characteristics

Displacement:	5,252 long tons (5,336 t)
Length:	290 ft (88 m)
Beam:	74.3 ft (22.6 m)
Draft:	19.5 ft (5.9 m)
Propulsion:	6 × Fairbanks-Morse 10-cylinder Diesel engines, total 10,000 shp (7,500 kW) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three propellers
Speed:	15 kn (28 km/h; 17 mph)
Capacity:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diesel fuel: 276,000 U.S. gal (1,040,000 L)• Lubrication oil: 7,000 U.S. gal (26,000 L)• Potable water: 40,200 U.S. gal (152,000 L)• Ballast water: 121,631 U.S. gal (460,420 L)• Heel and trim ballast water: 345,828 U.S. gal (1,309,100 L)
Complement:	8 Officers, 67 Enlisted
Notes:	Two 6,000 lb (2,700 kg) Bower Stockless anchors with 2-inch-diameter (51 mm) links.

MUD HENS



In 1944 St. Louis Browns sold
The **MUD HENS**
To The Detroit Tigers

**It
Happened
in Toledo
In 1969**

The Stranahan Theater

The Stranahan Theater, built in 1969 and formerly called Masonic Auditorium, is a 2,424 seat concert hall. The theater's foyer is 3,000 square feet and the adjacent Great Hall features 10,000 square feet of meeting space. There is parking for 1,200 cars at the theater.

The Stranahan Theater is used for

approximately 170 theater events a year. Broadway shows sponsored by Theater League have included *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Chicago*, *The Lion King* and *Wicked*. It is also the site of the Pops series of the Toledo Symphony Orchestra, *The Nutcracker* by the Toledo Ballet, and *A Christmas Carol* by the Toledo Rep. In addition, the Great Hall is used for about 140+ banquets, receptions, and trade shows each year.

The Stranahan Theater is the largest proscenium stage in Northwest Ohio. It operates primarily as a rental house and is owned and operated by a 501c3 non-profit trust.





The **1969** season marked the beginning of a 35-game winning streak. During the streak, Toledo won three consecutive MAC championships and three consecutive bowl games, led the nation in total defense all three years, and outscored opponents by a combined total of 1,152 to 344. **It remains the second longest winning streak in modern Division I-A college football history behind Oklahoma's 47-game streak in the 1950s.**

Cornerback Curtis Johnson, who intercepted seven passes in 1969, received first-team All-America honors from the Newspaper Enterprise Association and second-team honors from the Associated Press. Eight Toledo players received first-team All-MAC honors: Curtis Johnson, quarterback Chuck Ealey, tailback Tony Harris, defensive tackles Mel Long and Jim Rance, defensive end Jim Tyler, linebacker John Niezgoda, and placekicker Ken Crots.

Chuck Ealey was named MAC Back of the Year, and Frank Lauterbur was named MAC Coach of the Year. Ken Crots, who converted six of 18 field goal attempts, won the Jim Nicholson Award as the player contributing the most to the team's success. The team's statistical leaders included Chuck Ealey with 1,428 passing yards, Tony Harris with 889 rushing yards (including 217 in the season opener against Villanova), Don Fair with 469 receiving yards, Charles Cole with 78 points scored, and John Niezgoda with 201 tackles.



Oct.11, 1969: Toledo 27, Bowling Green 26: Only four games into Toledo's famous 35-game winning streak, the Rockets came within a few inches of losing to their arch-rival. With UT trailing, 26-24, and with just 49 seconds remaining, quarterback Chuck Ealey drove the Rockets 37 yards to the BGSU 21-yard line. Two seconds were left on the clock when Ken Crots lined up to attempt a 38-yard field goal into a stiff wind giving the Rockets perhaps the most incredible victory in both the winning streak and the I-75 rivalry.

Chuck Ealey, quarterback (1969-71): 1971 first-team All-American, Three-time first-team All-MAC, led the Rockets to three consecutive undefeated seasons, going 35-0, never lost a game as starting QB in college or high school, first football player in MAC history ever to be considered for Heisman Trophy, finishing eighth in the voting in 1971, MAC Offensive Back of the Year in 1970 and 1971,

threw 45 touchdown passes in his three seasons, eclipsing the previous UT career mark by 25, record stood for 25 years, shattered UT records (passing yards (5,275), completions (385), 17 TD passes in 1970 stood as UT record for 27 years), played professional football in the Canadian Football League for seven seasons, lead Hamilton to the Grey Cup in his rookie season in 1972, jersey (#16) is one of four retired Toledo jersey numbers.



Fiberglas Tower

Tower on the Maumee (formally known as Fiberglas Tower) is a skyscraper at 200 North Saint Clair Street in Toledo, Ohio.

Constructed in 1969, the 400 feet (120 m) building is an example of the international style of architecture. In 2012, the building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places under the name of "Riverview".

It was designed as the world headquarters for the Toledo manufacturer Owens-Corning Fiberglass Company, which occupied the building for 27 years until moving elsewhere in downtown Toledo in 1996. The building has since been vacant. In October 2016, the Eyde Company renamed the building **Tower on the Maumee** and announced plans to transform the top floors into luxury apartments and renovate the commercial office space on the lower floors.



History

Riverview One Corp., the developer of the project, expected construction to cost between \$12 million and \$18 million. The tower was designed by architects Harrison & Abramovitz of New York and the general contractor was Turner Construction of New York.

The Fort Meigs Hotel, a 10-story building constructed in 1927, occupied the downtown Toledo site at 200 North Saint Clair Street until 1966 when it and other structures were demolished in preparation for the Riverview project.

Groundbreaking for Fiberglas Tower was held on May 1, 1967. Leadership of the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. announced at the groundbreaking that they planned to occupy the tower. The

unusual spelling of its original name (*Fiberglas* instead of *Fiberglass*) comes from Owens-Corning's use of *Fiberglas* as the trademark name of its glass fiber products, as the generic name *fiberglass* could not be restricted to use as a trademark.

Topping out of the tower occurred on April 5, 1968.

Owens-Corning occupied nearly all of the Fiberglas Tower when it opened in 1969. In 1993, Owens-Corning announced plans to vacate the Fiberglas Tower. The tower remained mostly vacant for more than twenty years after the O-C departure in 1996. Asbestos, which was partially responsible for OC's departure, was removed in 2012.

In 2017, Eyde announced that renovations were partially complete and that a new tenant would move in in 2018.



It
Happened
in Toledo
In 1994

UT Center for Visual Arts

Location of opportunities

Strategically located in Northwest Ohio, The University of Toledo's Department to Art is adjacent to the Toledo Museum of Art. Museum exhibitions and programming are right next-door and are a value-added bonus for students in the Department of Art. Students and their professors make trips to Chicago, Detroit, Columbus, Cleveland, Washington, D.C. and New York. Students are encouraged to take advantage of the many study abroad opportunities available through the University.

Campus of possibilities

The Department of Art campus includes two state of the art buildings which house studio and lecture classrooms, digital labs, photo labs, a newly created large format print center, 3D printers, a laser lab, a complete wood shop and a foundry. Additionally, students are encouraged to use the Gehry courtyard and the sculpture building's green space for temporary artistic interventions and explorations!

Reliable and portable skill set

Graduates with an art degree, have actually acquired a whole new set of skills that make them a

- Great communication skills through oral and written presentation experience
- Critical, analytical and divergent thinking ability
- Problem finding as well as problem solving skills
- Increased self-awareness and maturity
- Appreciation for other cultures
- Flexibility and ability to anticipate "next steps"
- Team project experience
- Time and work-flow management skills
- Research skills
- Familiarity with a wide variety of tools and technology from table saws to laser etchers, from traditional wet-based enlargers to large format

much more versatile job candidate:

Culture of support and excellence

The Department of Art offers generous scholarships for incoming freshmen who qualify, and, once they have declared Art Education, Art History, or Studio Art as a major.

