

It

Happened

in Toledo

1845

The Miami and Erie Canal



was a 274-mile canal running Cincinnati to Toledo creating a water route between Ohio River and Lake Erie. Construction began in 1825, completed in 1845 at a cost of \$8,062,680.07. At its peak, it included 19 aqueducts, three guard locks, 103 canal locks, multiple feeder canals, and a few man-made water reservoirs. Canal climbed 395 feet above Lake Erie and 513 feet above Ohio River to reach a topographical peak called Loramie Summit, extending 19 miles between New Bremen to lock 1-5 in Lockington, north of Piqua. Boats up to 80 feet long were towed along canal by mules, horses, or oxen walking on bank, four to five miles per hour.

Competition from railroads, in 1850s, caused commercial use of canal to gradually declined during late 19th century. Permanently abandoned for commercial use in 1913 after a flood in Ohio severely damaged it, only a small fraction of canal survives today, along with its towpath and locks.

BACKGROUND:

When Ohio became a state in 1803, transportation was difficult; settlers largely moved themselves and goods on rivers and Lake Erie, roads were poor. Geographically separated from East Coast by Appalachian Mountains made life difficult for early citizens as goods from Atlantic Coast and Europe were difficult to obtain and expensive due to transportation costs. It was also difficult for Ohio businessmen and farmers to sell their products to markets outside state. Some began to ship goods from Ohio down Ohio River to New Orleans, by sailing



Canal in 1910

ship and keelboats. Journey was long and costly and even after steamboats arrived, it was difficult to return vessels upriver. High shipping costs severely limited trade and population growth. Many people, including George Washington and other politicians, expressed early support for a national canal system connecting country's waterways. 1807, Senator Thomas Worthington of Ohio asked for funds to improve roads and build canals in Ohio, with little success. Prominent leaders in Democratic Republican party believed such improvements should be built by states. United States Congress approved national canal legislation in 1817, 1822, and 1830. Each bill was vetoed by the sitting president. Consequently, burden of building canals passed to states. The Erie Canal in New York proved to be an early success after it was completed in 1825. The Ohio House and Senate passed legislation authorizing a canal, with Act of February 4, 1825, approving construction of Ohio canal system. Largely state-funded by using money from selling off land near canals.

CONSTRUCTION: Ohio is not flat so a system of locks was designed to act as a staircase for boats to navigate the difference in elevation. Water for canal came from manmade reservoirs such as Grand Lake St. Marys and Lake Loramie in Shelby County. Indian Lake in Logan County was enlarged to provide supply of water for Sidney feeder canal.

Branch canals were built as extensions from main canal. Warren County Canal, a branch constructed from Middletown to Lebanon was opened in 1840, but remained in operation less than 15 years. A short branch, the Sidney or Port Jefferson feeder canal ran up the Miami Valley from Lockington through Sidney to a dam just upstream from Port Jefferson.

List of measurement standards for canal, although these varied by region of state.

- 4 ft water depth.
 - 40 ft wide at water level.
 - 10 ft wide towpath in addition to mandated outer slopes.
 - All slopes are 4.5 ft horizontal to 4 ft perpendicular.
- Canal could accommodate boats up to 90 ft (27 m) long and

DECLINE:

Never as profitable as Ohio hoped because of competition with railroads. Railroad speed and capacity for passengers and goods limited canal's success. Other factors were;

- ◆ Canal freezing in winter.
- ◆ Slowness of canal boats.
- ◆ Canal was less practical, especially for perishable goods and passenger traffic.

Canal services cheaper than railroads, particularly for bulk cargoes as grain and salted pork, ceased to operate by 1906. Great Dayton Flood, 1913 and flood control measures by Miami Conservancy District destroyed much canal infrastructure along southern portion paralleling Great Miami River and Canal was permanently abandoned. That not destroyed was no longer maintained, and slowly many of remaining locks and sections of canal were destroyed, with the open canal filled in. Much of original towpath was redeveloped as right-of-way for Cincinnati and Lake Erie Railroad, an electric interurban streetcar operating until 1938. Part of the right-of-way was converted to the Wright-Lockland Highway (now part of Interstate 75).

The Miami and Erie Continued:

From 1920 to 1925, six million dollars was spent to use bed of canal to build a subway in Cincinnati. Surface later paved over to form Central Parkway, as funds ran out before Subway was completed. Central and northern large portions of canal were destroyed when filled in to create I-75 and U.S. Route 24. Some smaller portions of right-of-way have been converted to bike trails for recreational and local commuting use.

LEGACY:

Urban development has destroyed most of canal, but some locks and sections of have survived.

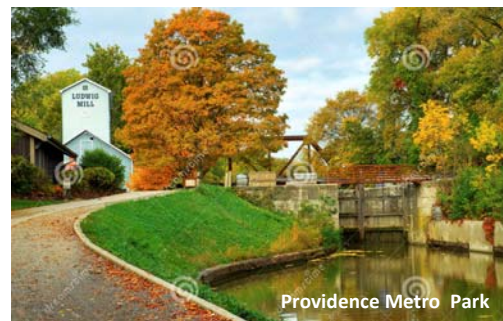
Miami and Erie Canal Deep Cut designated in 1964 as U.S. National Historic Landmark near Spencerville. Piqua Historical Area features a replica canal boat and related items.

- ◆ Original lock (#17) is located in Carillon Historical Park, Dayton.
- ◆ Unrestored but complete lock (#15) is located just off Main Street in Tipp City.
- ◆ Remains of Excello lock are in Butler County *Excello Locks Park*.
- ◆ Massive west abutment of Old Nine-mile Aqueduct over Great Miami River is still present near Taylorsville Dam east Vandalia.
- ◆ On southern end, a drained section is located in St. Bernard's Ludlow Park, where canal bed is still visible. Canal remains in water (navigable for canoes or kayaks) in rural area between Delphos and St. Marys.
- ◆ South of St. Mary's, it has degraded forming shallow ditch in most places, some ruined locks remain.
- ◆ Along State Route 66, sections are visible in Delphos, at a small historic park located at Deep Cut in Spencerville, Lock Two, New Bremen, Minster, Fort Loramie, and Piqua.

Historical reenactment of Miami-Erie canal days is held summer and early fall months at Providence Metropark near Grand Rapids. Historical actors dress and act as if it is 1876 during the months of May–October. Two mules pull the canal boat, *The Volunteer*, while workers man the tiller and provide commentary to the passengers. Providence Metroparks uses original lock 44 as part of tour only working lock in Ohio. Northern portion of towpath (Fort Loramie to Delphos and beyond) is used as a hiking trail.

List of towns and cities within Ohio along the Miami and Erie Canal. Canal was parallel to Maumee River Toledo to Defiance, where it took a southerly route to Cincinnati.

Toledo	Delphos	Lockington (Southern end of Sidney Feeder)	Middletown
Maumee	Spencerville	Piqua	Hamilton
Waterville	Kossuth	Troy	West Chester
Providence	St. Marys	Tipp City	Sharonville
Grand Rapids	New Bremen	Huber Heights	Evendale
Napoleon	Minster	Dayton	Locklondo (first set of locks)
Florida	Fort Loramie	Moraine	Elmwood Place
Defiance (canal turns south to Cincinnati)	Port Jefferson (North end of the Sidney Feeder)	Alexandersville	St. Bernard
Junction	Sidney (Middle section of the feeder)	West Carrollton	Cincinnati, Ohio
Melrose		Miamisburg	
Ottoville		Franklin	



Providence Metro Park

1870

Boody House Hotel

Construction began in 1870 what was to become the center of Toledo Society for over fifty years. Business leaders recognized the need for an impressive-looking hotel in an uptown location to symbolizing the transformation of a pre-Civil War town to a post war city. Milwaukee architect E. Townsend Mix, famous for his extravagant-looking French Second Empire style designs was the choice for giving the Boody House airs of power and grandeur. It was named for Azariah Boody, a New York railroad magnet and investor. With almost 150 rooms guest were offered most of 1870's modern conveniences including;



- ⇒ 1st passenger elevator between Buffalo and Chicago.
- ⇒ Sinks with hot and cold water in every room.
- ⇒ A bathroom and water closet on every floor.

Prominent Visitors included;

- ⇒ Clarence Darrow
- ⇒ William Jennings Bryant
- ⇒ John L. Sullivan
- ⇒ Ellen Terry
- ⇒ President U.S. Grant
- ⇒ President Rutherford B. Hayes
- ⇒ President James A. Garfield
- ⇒ President Chester A. Arthur
- ⇒ President Grover Cleveland
- ⇒ President Benjamin Harrison
- ⇒ President William McKinley
- ⇒ President Theodore Roosevelt
- ⇒ President William Howard Taft

An "L" shaped bar was renowned as well as the baked beans & ham from dining room. Toledo's first telephone was tested from Boody House to the Western Union Office at Summit and Adams

Hotel's greatest event was 1873 Reunion of Veterans of the Army of Tennessee. A lavish 10 course meal was served with President Grant presiding over the event. Legend is he fell asleep catching a chair a fire with his cigar.

After an emotional farewell party and auction for 1,500 people the Boody House was razed in 1928

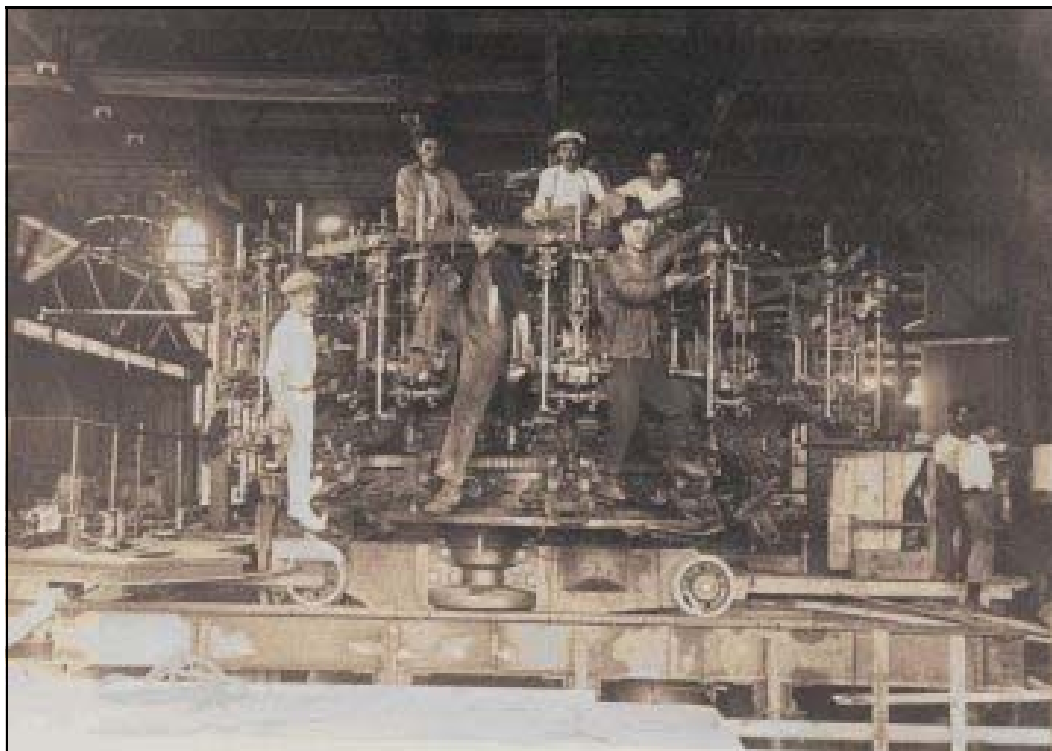
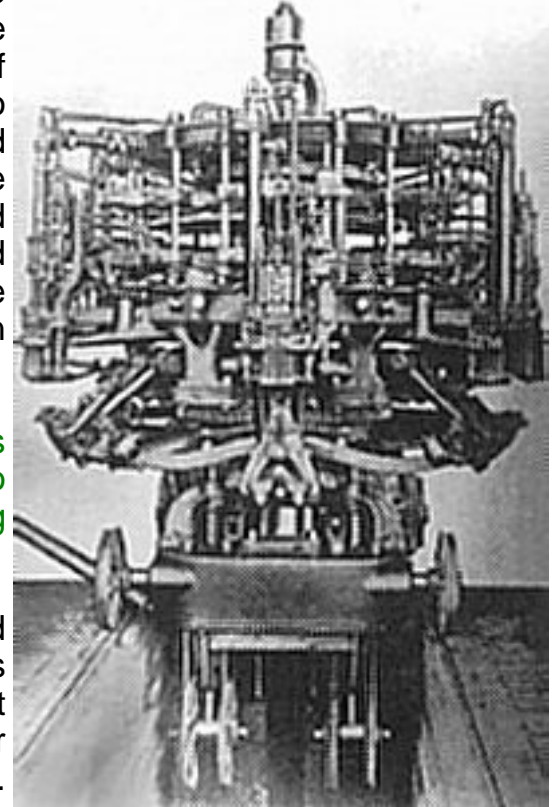
1895

GLASS BLOWING MACHINE PATENTED

Michael Owens a glass manufacturer, invented an automatic glass bottle manufacturing machine that revolutionized the industry. His mechanization of the glass-blowing process eliminated child labor from glass-bottle factories, which he had himself experienced from the age of ten. Owens joined a glassworks at where he stoked coal into furnaces used to resoften glass during stages of hand-formed process. At 15, he became a glass-blower. In 1888, he moved to Toledo working at the glass factory of Edward Drummond Libbey, and became superintendent. It produced high-quality consumer items, including cut glassware, that he demonstrated at company's exhibit during World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago 1893.

Experimenting with a piston-pump to first suck molten glass into mold gathering a correct measure of material then to transfer it to a second mold where it was blown by reversing pump. He patented his machine in 1895.

Owens machines manufactured lamp-chimneys and tumblers. With Libbey and others, Owens formed Owens Bottle Machine Company in 1903. Continued development and improvements produced a machine producing four bottles per second.



Owens' machines could be built with from six to twenty arms, each blowing a bottle. Machine would cut loose finished piece and deliver it to a conveyor taking it to the annealing oven. Since a fifteen-arm machine did as much work as a dozen or more skilled glassworkers, depending on size and shape of product, there was a dramatic saving in labor costs. One version of his bottle-blowing machine, the "AR," contained 10,000 parts and weighed 50 tons.

1895

THE NASBY BUILDING

A 135 ft high-rise building located at 605 Madison Avenue Toledo. It stood as Toledo's tallest building for 11 years, from its completion in 1895 until Nicholas Building in 1906.

The eight story structure was constructed between 1891 and 1895 by real estate man Horace Walbridge on corner of Madison Avenue and Huron Street. Building was designed by Edward Fallis, prominent Toledo architect, who kept offices in building from 1894 until his death in 1927.

Design incorporated an eight story office block which recalled the Chicago School of design with a taller Renaissance style tower located nearest corner of Madison and Huron. The tower section of the building was said to be modeled after the Giralda in Seville, Spain in honor of 400th anniversary of discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

Building was named the Nasby Building in 1895. The tower section included an ornate cupola which reached architectural height of 187 ft. Cupola removed in 1930s, reducing architectural height to 135 feet.

In 1960s, Nasby Building and adjacent Wayne Building were covered with a facade of glass and enameled asbestos panels to give the appearance of a single structure. However those panels would eventually cause it to be deemed unfit for use. The four-story Wayne Building, was built as a bank in 1924 and contains a large and ornate bank lobby. Resurfaced structures were renamed the Madison Building. Standing vacant and lifeless for decades The Madison was purchased in 2017 for a sum of just \$10. The building is under renovations starting during summer of 2019 but the project is on hold due to federal paperwork needed releasing an adjoin property.



1895

Arbuckle - Ryan Building

Founded in early 1870's the Arbuckle - Ryan Company built this building in 1895 to house their business selling heavy machinery, steam engines, farm implements, boilers plus steam and electric plants



Building is located at 702 Monroe Street corner of Ontario.

Arbuckle, Ryan & Co.
 DEALERS OF
MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES...
 ESTABLISHED 1870
 702 MONROE STREET, CORNER OF ONTARIO ST., TOLEDO, O.
 THE STIRLING WATER TUBE SAFETY BOILER
 THE BEST HIGH PRESSURE BOILER IN THE WORLD
 Prepared at Toledo in the "World's Way" in accordance with the
REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES
MEDAL AND DIPLOMA AWARDED
 ALL STANDARD BOILERS ON THE MARKET OF THE
 WEST, AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, ARE MADE
 AND SHIPPED TO ORDER BY THE
ARBUCKLE, RYAN & CO.
 TOLEDO, O.

1895

Edward D. Libbey House

Historic house - museum at 2008 Scottwood Avenue in Toledo. Built 1895, by Edward Libbey (1854-1925), a businessman who revolutionized glassmaking industry in United States. Declared a National Historic Landmark in 1983 is owned by a nonprofit organization dedicated to its preservation.



The House located in Old West End at corner of Scottwood Ave. and Woodruff Ave, is a Shingle style home designed by architect David L. Stine built in 1895.

2-1/2 stories in height, foundation of fieldstone and brick, with shingled exterior. It has asymmetrical massing typical of style, with gables varying in size, projecting and recessed sections, and porch supported by clusters of Tuscan columns.

Libbey, Massachusetts native, was trained in manufacture of glass at New England Glass Company. He came to Toledo in 1888, where he established a glassworks with former employees of that firm. Working with Michael Joseph Owens, Libbey proceeded to revolutionize the manufacture of glass, creating automated equipment for producing all manner glass products, including light bulbs, bottles, glass tubing, and window glass. He founded several firms in support of these and other innovations. Libbey owned the house until his death in 1925; it is the only significant surviving architectural artifact associated with his life. It was a private residence until 1965, when purchased by Toledo Society for Handicapped. It is now owned by a nonprofit dedicated to its preservation.

1895

Station "A" Opens

East Toledo established a post office on September 22, 1859 with renaming of Utah office which had been established March 5, 1851. The East Toledo Office was discontinued December 22, 1882 when mail was serviced by Toledo. On January 10, 1895 the Toledo Post Office Opened its first branch post office



"Station A" at 109 Main Street in East Toledo site of the Old East Toledo Post Office. In 1897 a new building was built at 502 Main St and space was rented there for post office operations. In 1926 the station was moved to 617 Second Street and then to 618 Second Street on April 16, 1953. "Station A" currently operates out of 225 Main St, Toledo, OH



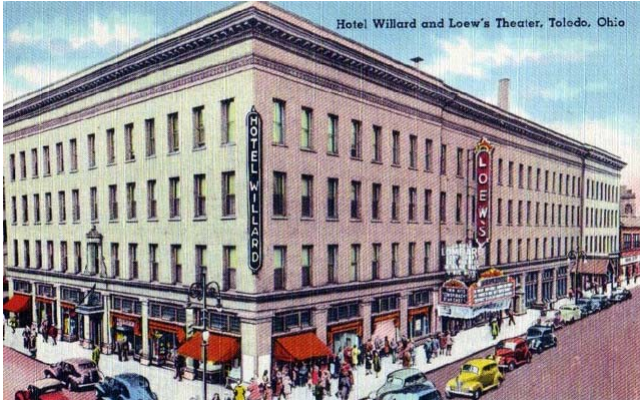
Cover processed at "Station A" Oct. 20, 1896 canceled with a duplex hand cancel.



1895



Valentine Theatre



Hotel Willard and Loew's Theater, Toledo, Ohio

Located 410 Adams Street at N. St. Clair Street. Loew's Valentine Theatre opened on December 25 1895 with Joseph Jefferson in 'Rip Van Winkle'. It was designed in a Sulivanesque style by architect E.O. Fallis. In 1918 Loew's took over the lease and it became Loew's Valentine Theatre. It was converted to an Art Deco/Oriental styled auditorium in a major overhaul of its interior in 1942 by the architectural firm of Rapp & Rapp, and was most likely one of architect George Leslie Rapp's last projects as he died in 1941. Another remodeling took place in the 1960's in which the theatre, at the time run by the Armstrong Theatre chain of

Bowling Green, OH (which owned it for 10 years after Loew's abandoned it), turned it into a 70mm-Cinerama house.

A new projection booth was built on the main floor, thus abandoning the upstairs booth, and a custom made Cinerama screen was installed, changing the front of the auditorium by removing the proscenium and stage. This turned the Valentine Theatre into a state-of-the-art cinema. The opening movie was "It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World". Today The Valentine Theatre is a 901-seat facility owned by the Toledo Cultural Arts Center and operated by the Columbus Association for the Performing Arts.

A 21-year effort by the Board of Trustees and the community, allowed a \$28 million renovation of the building, carried out by architect Charles H. Stark, to be unveiled on October 9, 1999. Since the Gala re-opening, near 1,340,000 people have attended 2,760 international, national and area presentations, weddings and events.



Added to National Register of Historic Places on May 19, 1987.



Address	410 Adams Street
Owner	Toledo Cultural Arts Center
Operator	CAPA
Capacity	901
Construction	
Opened	December 25, 1895
Reopened	October 9, 1999
Architect	E.O. Fallis

1920

Palm Sunday Tornado Outbreak



Toledo Blade, March 29, picture, by Blade photographer N. C. Hauger, , shows Swanton Plumbing company, Monday morning.

Type	Tornado outbreak
Duration	March 28, 1920
Tornadoes confirmed	≥ 37
Max. rating ¹	F4 tornado
Duration of outbreak ²	~9 hours
Damage	Unknown
Casualties	207–380+ fatalities, 1215+ injuries
Areas affected	Midwestern and Southern US

An outbreak of at least 37 tornadoes, 31 which were significant, swept across the Midwest and Deep South states on March 28, 1920. Tornadoes left more than 380 dead and at least 1,215 injured. Many communities and farms were caught off-guard as storms moved northeast at speeds that reached over 60 miles per hour. Most fatalities occurred in Georgia (201+), Indiana (56), and Ohio (55), while other states had lesser totals. Little is known about many specific tornadoes occurred.



Middle left - St. Mary's church in Raab Corners, Ohio.
Lower left - The Immaculate Conception Church in Raab,
Photos courtesy of Toledo Lucas County Public Library

Severe thunderstorms began developing in Missouri during the early morning hours. Storms moved quickly northeast towards Chicago, IL and first tornado injured five people 35 miles southeast of Springfield, Missouri, in Douglas County. The Raab's Corners in western Lucas County was completely wiped out. Pictures to the left show what was left of the two churches in the town. Pictured right is Immaculate Conception prior to the tornado. Four people were killed in Raab. Community never rebuilt Immaculate Conception did and was re-dedicated in 1925. It still stands today. Below show the effects the storm had on Swanton, prior to devastating Raab.



For residents of Great Lakes and Ohio Valley areas, the only source of weather information was vague forecasts issued in local papers the day before or by word of mouth. The word "tornado" was strictly prohibited in public weather forecasting until 1950s because fear and panic it might cause.



Rubble that used to be homes in Swanton.
Photo courtesy of Toledo Lucas County Public Library



A crowd gathers around houses turned to rubble in Swanton.
Photo courtesy of Toledo Lucas County Public Library

1920

1920 US OPEN & Inverness Club House

Inverness was founded in 1903 and opened a new club house for the 1920 US Open. Before 1920 golf professionals were prohibited from entering the clubhouse, as they were seen as little more than servants to patron members of the country club. As professional golf tournaments began to appear in the early part of the 20th century, the visiting pros were treated the same as the home pros. By 1920, attitudes had begun to change. Sylvanus Pierre Jermain, considered "the father of public golf in Toledo", lobbied the USGA and members of Inverness to allow all players, including pros, into clubhouse at upcoming 1920 U.S. Open. Both parties agreed, and **In 1920 Inverness became first golf club in U.S. to allow pros in the clubhouse.**



As a gift for the boldness and generosity Inverness had shown, Walter Hagen gathered other professional golfers when the U.S. Open returned to Inverness in 1931 so that a gift could be purchased for the club. Together they purchased a grandfather clock for the club house which is still housed there today. On the brass plate of the clock, this inscription was written:

God measures men by what they are
Not by what they in wealth possess
This vibrant message chimes afar
The voice of Inverness

1920 US OPEN

Won	Ted Ray
Score	295
Won By	1 Stroke
Prize	\$500.00
Runner Ups	Jack Burke Sr Leo Diegel Jock Hutchison Harry Vardon



Ted Ray in 1920

Personal information

Full name	Edward Rivers J. Ray
Nickname	Ted
Born	6 April 1877 Jersey
Died	26 August 1943 Watford, England
Height	6 ft
Weight	220 lb
Nationality	Jersey

Career

Turned Pro	c. 1895
Retired	1940
Pro Wins	46

Best results in major championships (wins: 2)

U.S. Open	Won: 1920
The Open Championship	Won: 1912



1920

Mary Shaw



November 16, 1920 Toledo's first Policewoman, Mary Shaw, was appointed by the Safety Director and she began her duties the same day. Her appointment read that she was to be paid by the Toledo Boxing Commission until city council passed an ordinance to create the position and salary of a policewoman, at which time she would be added to the payroll of Toledo Police Division. In December, Shaw was assigned to investigate Toledo's dance halls. She reported that girls were wearing their satin garters "between the knees and ankle, dancing to the accompaniment of hoots and cheers, and wearing short skirts and rolled down hose showing a few inches of bare leg when shimmying and toddling. The same influences that ruin the boys in the poolrooms also ruin girls in the dance halls." Policewomen Shaw recommended that two floor managers be on duty in every dance hall and that the manages be responsible for the activities in their own halls.

1920

RIVOLI

1938 Blade stock phot.
Article appeared The
Blade 10/30/17



Located 430 N. St. Claire Street, The Rivoli Theater, opened August 19, 1920 with Mary Miles Minter in "Sweet Lavender". As Toledo undergoes 21st century revitalization, with new business and restaurants steadily moving into the area, it's worth recalling a time when downtown truly was a regional hub for entertainment. Rivoli Theatre, a key component opened its doors as a vaudeville/big band emporium. It was 3,000-seat venue with two balconies, marble lobby and a panoply of acts ranging from heavyweight champion Jack Dempsey and Gilda Gray "The shimmy queen" to screen siren Mae West. In



1930, it was refurbished and joined the RKO chain, meaning more established acts graced its stage, including a young "wildcatter" comedian from Cleveland named Bob Hope. The Rivoli became a full-time movie house, both first-run and B flicks. By 1969, crowds had dwindled, and the Rivoli and its next door "twin" — The Palace — were torn down as part of urban renewal.

Even in death, however, the Rivoli managed to draw a crowd. More than 1,000 people attended an auction of its contents in November 1969, including plaster statues, B movie posters and a flashing, illuminated sign that screamed "Vaudevillian Performances Continuous Nightly."



1920

BEN STONE

Born March 16, 1874, Benjamin Stone became Chief Marshal of Luckey, Ohio September 1, 1920 at age 51. Toledo born, Stone was first Negro to head a police agency in Ohio. Pictured as a child, Stone was orphaned and at age 10 raised on farm near Luckey by William Dunipace. Bill treated Ben just like a son and they lived and worked together until Bill died in 1906.

At 32, Ben inherited 80 acres of Bill Dunipace's estate. He embarked on what was to be a short farming career. In 1933 he was in a shootout with a bank robber on the streets of Luckey. Stone was seriously wounded while the robber was killed. Stone survived his wounds and continued on for a number of years as the beloved town marshal before he retired. Stone died in August of 1943 of heart problems.



1920

Steedman Monument



The 30-foot monument to the Civil War hero was first dedicated downtown May 26, 1887 in a triangular area of St. Clair, Erie, and Summit streets. (pictured left) In 1920 the Monument was moved to Riverside Park (pictured right) and dedicated at that location July 5, 1920. While General Steedman was standing guard at the entrance to Riverside Park, a car failed to negotiate the sharp curve into the park on June 18, 1979, hit granite pedestal, and knocked statue to the ground. Photo (L. Left) by Blade photographer Herral Long.



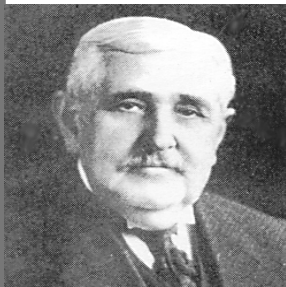
Civil War General James B. Steedman (1817-1883) born in Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio in 1838. Was editor of the Northwestern Democrat in Napoleon, Ohio and served in the Ohio House of Representatives in 1847-1848. After serving as editor of the Toledo Times he decided to become a lawyer. When the Civil War erupted, however, he recruited men for the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (O.V.I.) and became a colonel. He was promoted to Brigadier-General by 1862 and went on to lead his troops at Perryville, Chickamauga, Atlanta and Nashville. After the war he served briefly as Military Commander of Georgia. He then continued his career as an editor and lawyer, serving as a Senator, editor of the Toledo Times and Chief of Police of Toledo.

1920

Edward Ford Dies

Founder of Edward Ford Plate Glass Company that later merge with other companies to become Libbey-Owens-Ford. This merger helped Toledo win the reputation as "Glass Capital of the World"

Born: Jan 21, 1843 Greenville, IN
Died: Jun 24, 1920 Toledo, OH
Burial: Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, OH



1920

BABE

September 15, 1920 baseball great Babe Ruth plays an exhibition game at Swayne Field, in Toledo.



1920

FLU

By January 20th, Toledo Health Commissioner Waggoner reports 1,000 citizens hospitalized with the flu. Three deaths have been reported



1945

USS TOLEDO CA-133

Toledo was a Baltimore class heavy cruiser. She was laid down 13 September 1943 at Camden NJ by New York Ship Building Corporation. She was launched 6 May 1945 and commissioned 27 October 1946 at Philadelphia Naval Ship Yard under command of Captain August Detzer Jr.

- ◇ **6 January 1947**, Underway for two-month training cruise in waters of the West Indies.
- ◇ 14 April, Left Philadelphia steamed through Mediterranean, transited Suez Canal, crossed Indian Ocean,
- ◇ 15 June, Arrived at Yokosuka, Japan, remained in the Far East visiting Japanese and Korean ports in support of occupation forces until October.
- ◇ 21 Oct, Left Yokosuka for first transpacific voyage
- ◇ 5 November, Long Beach, California
- ◇ **3 April 1948**, Departed Long on course for Japan.
- ◇ 24 April, Arrived in Yokosuka for occupation duty patrolling for contraband smugglers. Also made a goodwill cruise to Indian Ocean. After return to northwestern Pacific, *Toledo* operated out of Tsingtao, China, during the evacuation of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Chinese forces to Taiwan.
- ◇ 16 September, Departed China for Bremerton, Washington.
- ◇ 5 October entered the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard for major overhaul.
- ◇ **18 February 1949**, Refurbishing was completed. Back to Long Beach for six months of training along the coasts of California, Mexico, and the Isthmus of Panama.
- ◇ 14 October, Left Long for Far East. Cruised waters between Japan, China, Philippines, and Marianas.
- ◇ **12 June 1950**, Returned to Long Beach, less than two weeks before North Korean forces invaded ROK.
- ◇ 22 June, Embarked to the Orient for first tour of combat duty.
- ◇ 18 July, Arrived Sasebo, where Rear Admiral J. M. Higgins, Commander, Cruiser Division 5, boarded.
- ◇ 26 July, Took up station off the eastern coast of Korea a few miles north of Pohang. Teaming up with Destroyer Division 91 to form one of the two alternating East Coast Support Elements of Task Group 95.5.
- ◇ 27 July to 30 July, Bombarded North Korean communication arteries between Yongdok and 38th parallel.
- ◇ 4 August, Joined Air Force fighters in combined air-sea strike on enemy-held village near Yongdok.
- ◇ 5 August, 8-inch guns, directed by airborne controllers, rendered call-fire for the front-line troops. *Toledo* then moved 70 miles north around Samchok where cruised 25-mile stretch of coastline shelling targets.
- ◇ 6 August, Returned to Sasebo for upkeep.
- ◇ 15 August, Resumed station off the Korean coast along 40-miles of coast from Songjin to Riwon.
- ◇ 26 August, Returned to Sasebo
- ◇ 31 August, Headed for a week of duty off Pohang Dong.
- ◇ 13 September, Support for the landing at Inchon.
- ◇ 18 September, Marines advanced beyond range of 8-inch guns; and *Toledo* shifted to support troops mopping up bypassed pockets of enemy resistance.
- ◇ 5 October, Departed for Sasebo.
- ◇ 13 October, Returned to Korean coast at Chaho Han conducted shore bombardments.
- ◇ 14 October, Returned Sasebo. The warship got underway again a little before midnight on the
- ◇ 18 October, Arrived off Wonsan for three days supported marines in their advance inland from Wonsan.
- ◇ 22 October, Departed Korea headed for the United States.
- ◇ 8 November, Arrived Long Beach
- ◇ 13 November, Headed for San Francisco.
- ◇ 14 November, Entered Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard - three-month overhaul.
- ◇ **24 February 1951** Returned Long Beach.
- ◇ 2 April, Return to western Pacific.
- ◇ 18 April, Arrived Sasebo.
- ◇ 26 April. 30 days Off coast near Inchon gunfire support for front-line troops.
- ◇ 26 May, Steamed north to Kansong and joined Task Element 95.28.
- ◇ 1 June, 10 days at Yokosuka.
- ◇ 12 June, Returned to the Korean coast.
- ◇ 18 June, Pummeled important enemy logistics junction located at Songjin.
- ◇ 27 June, Shelling enemy ashore.
- ◇ 28 June, Endured her first hostile fire coming dangerously close on several occasions.
- ◇ 11 November, Again came under fire from shore battery which scored some close near misses.
- ◇ 24 November, Completed deployment to the western Pacific.
- ◇ 8 December, Arrived Long Beach.



Class	Baltimore
Type	Cruiser
Displacement	13,818 Tons
Length	674 feet
Beam	70 ft 10 in
Draft	20ft 6in
Speed	33 Knots
Compliment	1,142 Officers and Enlisted
Armament	9 X 8" 55 Caliber 12 X 5' 38 Caliber 48 Bofors 40 mm Guns 28 single Oerlikon 20 mm cannons

USS TOLEDO 1951 Cont.

- ◇ **January 1952**, After month of leave and upkeep, began seven months conducting drills and training exercises.
- ◇ 16 August, Left Long Beach for western Pacific.
- ◇ 8 September, Arrived in Yokosuka.
- ◇ 12 September, Left Yokosuka. Supported UN forces.
- ◇ 24 September, Provided continuous illumination fire to silence 120-millimeter howitzer while UN forces recaptured positions.
- ◇ 8 October, Took position on bomblines.
- ◇ 11 October, Three months, with shore bombardment assignments.
- ◇ 12 October, Again took enemy fire
- ◇ **Mid-January 1953**, Hong Kong - R&R before patrols off Wonsan and Songjin - fire support duties for American X and ROK I.
- ◇ 28 February, Departed Yokosuka for US.
- ◇ 10 March, Moored at Long Beach
- ◇ 13 April, Departed Long Beach
- ◇ 16 April, Arrived in San Francisco entered Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard.
- ◇ 10 September, Departed San Francisco
- ◇ 7 November, Reached Yokosuka began 7th deployment in Far East. Six months operating out of Sasebo and Yokosuka patrolled waters between Japan and Korea.
- ◇ **13 April 1954**, Entered Yokosuka for upkeep.
- ◇ 16 April, Left for Long Beach.
- ◇ 1 May, Arrived Long Beach.
- ◇ 14 September, Left Long Beach for Yokosuka.
- ◇ 7 November, Arrived Yokosuka. deployment consisted of training operations, goodwill calls, and general patrol.
- ◇ **January 1955**. Supported another evacuation of Nationalist Chinese forces
- ◇ 5 March, Departed Japan
- ◇ 22 March, Arrived in Long Beach 17 days later. operations along the west coast
- ◇ 16 June, Began a four-month overhaul at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.
- ◇ Late October resumed duty cruised the west coast until early in 1956.
- ◇ *Toledo's* active Navy career lasted four more years, making four more deployments to western Pacific for routine operations, conducted out of Japan and Philippines.
- ◇ **19 February 1958**, reached Japan early in March. Then she headed south to Australia.
- ◇ 30 April, Arrived Australia for five days guest of Australian government for anniversary celebration of Battle of the Coral Sea.
- ◇ 26 August, Back in Long Beach.
- ◇ Toledo made one more deployment to western Pacific between 9 June and 25 November 1959

Decommissioning and scrapping

- ◇ **5 January 1960**, Entered Long Beach Naval Shipyard began inactivation overhaul. *Toledo* completed preparations and 21 May, placed out of commission at Long Beach moved to San Diego remained there, in reserve, for next 14 years.
- ◇ 1 January 1974, her name was struck from the Navy List, and she was sold to the National Metal and Steel Corporation, Terminal Island, California, on 30 October 1974 for \$983,461.29.



1945

VJ DAY IN TOLEDO

JAPAN SURRENDERS!!! THE WAR IS OVER!!!

There may debate over when V-J Day, or Victory over Japan Day, is formally recognized. But there was no question in the minds of these Toledoans, in photos taken for Toledo Times Aug. 14, 1945.

These two photos may not be as famous as photograph by Alfred Eisenstaedt portraying sailor kissing a woman Times Square, but do capture Toledoans' exhilaration as they swarmed to the streets to celebrate the end of World War II.



Two men took their giddiness to a higher level at Superior and Adams streets, using Superior Street sign as a ladder rung which supported their weight, for the most part.

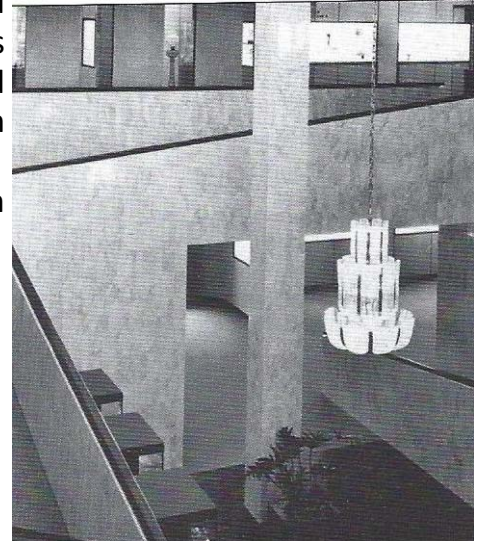
Japan's Emperor Hirohito agreed to terms of surrender in a radio address in early afternoon of August 15, 1945, which was August 14th in US. Formal surrender took place Sept. 2, 1945, aboard the USS Missouri, anchored in Tokyo Bay.



1970

Toledo Museum of Art Glass Galleries

Opening in 1970, made possible by a donation from Mr. & Mrs. Harold Boeschentein, gallery provided space to display one third of museum's renowned 6,000 piece glass collection. The space was designed by Ford and Earl of Detroit with white marble walls and a ramp leading from ancient glass to European and American collection on the second floor. The gallery led the way for the Glass Pavilion across Monroe Street from the Museum.



World Butter (Covered Butter Dish)

Artist O'Hara Glass Co. Ltd. (1797-1891)
Date 1885-1888
Dimensions: OH: 9 1/2 in,
H. (base) 4 3/4 in,
Diam. (max.) 8 in,
Diam. (lid) 5 3/4 inches.
Medium Colorless non-lead glass, pressed
Gift of Clyde and Norma Englehardt, Sylvania, Ohio



Bowl

Date late 1st century BCE - early CE 1st century
Dimensions: rim diam: 3 3/8 in. (8.4 cm)
Medium multi-colored glass
Place of Origin: Ancient Rome, probably Italy
Place from: Roma, Lazio, Italy, Europe
Gift of Edward Drummond Libbey



Roundel with Sorgheloos and Lichte Fortune

Date: about 1520
Dimensions: diam: 8 5/8 in.
Medium: Silver stained colorless glass pane with vitreous paint.
Place of Origin: Possibly Leiden, Netherlands
Place made: Leyden, South Holland, Netherlands, Europe
Gift of Rosenberg & Steibel, Inc.



Footed Jar

Period: New Kingdom period
(Ancient Egyptian, 1550-1070) BCE)
Dynasty: Dynasty 18 (Ancient Egyptian, 1550-1295 BCE)
Date: about 1400-1350 BCE
Dimensions: 3 1/4 in.
Medium: Core-formed glass
Place of Origin: Egypt
Place from: Egypt, Africa/Asia
Gift of Edward Drummond Libbey

Carved Sculptural Form

Artist Harvey K. Littleton (American, 1922-2013)
Date 1960-1961
Dimensions:
1 5/8 x 3 7/8 x 1 5/8 in. (4.1 x 9.8 x 4.1 cm)
Medium Glass, melted, ground and polished
Gift of the artist



Jug in the Shape of the Head of a Woman or Dionysos

Artist: Attributed Workshop of Floating Handles
Date: First half CE 1st century
Dimensions: H: 4 3/8 in., H without thumbrest: 3 15/16 in., H body 2 13/16 in., Base diam: 1 1/4 in. (3.2 cm); rim diam: 13/16 in. (2.1 cm)



Medium blue-green glass
Place of Origin: Ancient Rome, from Syria, Palestine, or Sidon
Place from: Syria, Asia
Gift: Edward Drummond Libbey

1995

Nitschke Hall & Auditorium University of Toledo

Architect Richard J. Fleischman of Cleveland designed a very modern structure for College of Engineering. The building, located at the southeast edge of the campus. The building displays a pleasing grid pattern, and the use of colored glass is very effective. In twenty-five years the College of Engineering has graduated around 25,000 new architects.



1995

Toledo's Attic

Your Gateway to Toledo and Northwest Ohio History

Since 1995, Toledo's Attic has been Toledo's and Northwest Ohio's virtual museum with a focus on region's commercial, industrial, and social history from the late 19th through the late 20th centuries. Visitors will find historical essays, research articles (in *Northwest Ohio History*) photo galleries, interactive media, video, virtual exhibitions, and other resources needed for school, private, and scholarly research. Educators will find these collections valuable for teaching history and preparing students for History Day and other events. The collections will also support other innovative projects that use emerging technologies. These collections as well as RSS feeds and social media will help researchers connect and discover relevant digital and traditional resources at the participating archives, libraries, and museums in Northwest Ohio. Toledo's Attic continues to promote collaboration among interested scholars, students, and citizens, and invites contributions of historical essays and photographs.

1995



USS Toledo (SSN 769)



Commanding Officer - Cmdr. Philip P. Castellano
Executive Officer - Lt. Cmdr. Gieorag Andrews
Chief of the Boat - STSCS Arnell Brantley

USS Toledo (SSN 769) is a Los Angeles-class attack submarine.

The Los Angeles-class, sometimes called the LA-class or the 688-class, is a class of nuclear-powered fast attack submarines that forms the backbone of the U.S. Navy's submarine force. Sixty-two submarines of this class have been completed, 41 are still in active service.

The Los Angeles class contains more nuclear submarines than any other class in the world. The class was preceded by the Sturgeon class and followed by the Seawolf. Except for USS Hyman G. Rickover (SSN 709), all submarines of this class are named after American cities and a few towns (e.g. Key West, Florida, and Greeneville, Tennessee). This system of naming broke the Navy's long-standing tradition of naming attack submarines for creatures of the ocean (e.g. USS Nautilus (SSN 571)).

The Toledoan who commanded the U.S.S. Toledo (SSN 769) for more than two years is now in charge of an entire submarine squadron in the Pacific.

Capt. Michael Majewski relieved Capt. Paul Davis as commodore of Submarine Squadron 7 during a change-of-command ceremony January 7, 2020 at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam in Hawaii.

Mr. Majewski, then holding the rank of commander, was the U.S.S. Toledo captain from May, 2014 until July, 2016. He was then transferred to become deputy commander of operations at Submarine Squadron 7, but sometime thereafter he was reassigned as deputy propulsion program manager at the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

It was from that post that he was transferred to his new assignment leading Squadron 7.

Captain Majewski enlisted in the Navy after graduating Start High School in 1991, and during



Name:	USS <i>Toledo</i>
Namesake:	The City of Toledo, Ohio
Awarded:	10 June 1988
Builder:	Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company
Laid down:	6 May 1991
Launched:	28 August 1993
Sponsored by:	Mrs. Sabra Smith
Commissioned:	24 February 1995
Homeport:	Groton, Connecticut
Identification:	MMSI number: 369970226 Callsign: NTOH
Status:	In active service

General characteristics

Class and type:	<i>Los Angeles</i> -class submarine
Displacement:	6,000 long tons light • 6,927 long tons full • 927 long tons (942 t) dead
Length:	110.3 m (361 ft 11 in)
Beam:	10 m (32 ft 10 in)
Draft:	9.4 m (30 ft 10 in)
Propulsion:	S6G nuclear reactor
Complement:	12 officers, 98 men
Armament:	• 4 × 21 in torpedo tubes 12 × vertical launch Tomahawk missiles



officer training at U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., was introduced to the submarine service.

He was believed to have been the first "hometown" commander of a U.S. submarine, if not of any city-named vessel in the entire Navy. His command of the Toledo included a seven-month deployment principally to the Indian Ocean. [For more information on USS Toledo SSN 769 go to:](#)

<https://www.hullnumber.com/SSN-769>