


# ***It Happened in Toledo***

**Each year the Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo picks a show theme from the Toledo area's history. Themes are based on an anniversary of notable area events. In choosing these events we look back, in twenty-five year increments, for notable events to highlight. The most notable event becomes the show theme and the others are put together in an exhibit for our attendees to view.**





# 1822

# Toledo's First Child

## Man of Money and Mystery

Frederick Prentice began life December 22, 1822, in the first wood frame house of what then was called Port Lawrence, not far from today's Monroe and Summit Streets.

The Prentice family lived near the banks of the Maumee and Swan Creek when the wilderness area was still populated by Indians. As a boy he learned their language and became fluent in its use, often used as an interpreter for traders and Indian agents. In fact, it was Prentice who gave Swan Creek its name, claiming that's what the Indians called the creek because swans would come there to nest.

By the time he was 13, his father, had moved the family to the east side of the Maumee River. When his father became disabled, Frederick was forced to provide for his mother and other siblings. He adapted quickly. He hunted and fished, and within a few years, he started buying and selling land for those heading west.

In 1838, he started his own saw mill along the banks of the Maumee River. Business was good for the young man who, without any formal education, quickly reached for other opportunities and expanded his business ventures. He farmed and also started a tree nursery in East Toledo. At the same time, he started buying more land as the speculation frenzy continued. Not just in Toledo, but as far away as the Northern woods of Wisconsin and the Minnesota territory where he and other investors set up logging operations and platted several towns along Lake Superior. The land was cheap and he figured it might be worth much more in the future. He was right.

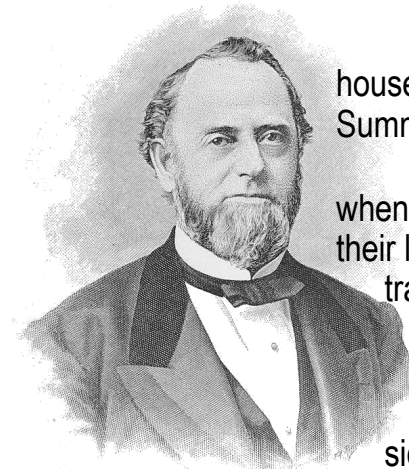
Frederick A. Prentice a true entrepreneur quickly answered opportunity's knock, and his enterprising spirit was not unrewarded. Prosperous and wealthy while still a young man, his success earned the respect of others in Toledo. Despite a financial setback by the "Panic of 1857", Prentice recovered within a few years and renewed his quest for fortune.

In doing so, he recognized the need for oil and bought holdings in the petroleum industry in Pennsylvania. The investments were lucrative and by the 1870's he was living and working in New York City while still maintaining a house on North Summit Street in Toledo. At the same time, he looked north for future projects.

One of those opportunities was in sandstone excavation to meet the need for building blocks for America's growing cities. He put together an investment partnership in some brownstone quarry property that he had purchased years before in Northern Wisconsin, along Lake Superior. The Prentice Brownstone Quarry Company shipped hundreds of thousands of tons of brownstone blocks to projects in New York City, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. The brownstone was also used in Chicago, a city still rebuilding after the Great Chicago Fire of 1871.

In 1865-1866 W.S.B Hubble, attorney, built a house at 1541 Summit Street. Pictured to the right this home was later purchased by Prentice. The house was torn down in 1967.

One of his quarries was on Hermit Island in Lake Superior, part of what is now called the Apostle Islands. Prentice loved the small rugged island and wanted to live there with his new bride from New York.



Frederick Prentice



Frederick Prentice continued

So, the romantic and often flamboyant Prentice built a mansion on Hermit Island. A giant three-story, lake-front home that featured Romeo and Juliet balconies, four fireplaces carved of brownstone and an observation deck. The home was clad with a rustic looking cedar bark shingle. Thus he called his island mansion, the Cedar Bark Cottage and in 1891, he proudly escorted his young wife, Lydia Amanda, to Hermit Island to see her new home. Exactly what happened is known, but when the young lady saw the rustic cedar bark exterior, she turned, walked away and never returned. The proud home sat empty and abandoned, Prentice's dream of lakefront bliss were dashed.



Within a few years another blow was delivered when the stock market panic of 1893. The big quarries were idled and big blocks of brown sandstone remain to this day, numbered and waiting for the ships that never came. Another of Prentice's dreams was also toppled with the quaking economy. He had planned to promote his company at the 1893 World's Fair with a towering 115-foot monolith made of a single block of brownstone. It would be an obelisk ten feet at the base, tapering to four feet at the top and would eclipse the famous Egyptian obelisk by ten feet. Cut and ready to be delivered, when the economy stumbled, Prentice could no longer afford shipping it to Chicago. The four hundred ton stone was cut up and used for other projects.

Soon after, the future also seemed to collapse for the Toledo millionaire. As years went by, the quarry operations went bankrupt, Cedar Bark Cottage was torn down and roads on the Island were reclaimed by the trees.

However, what does remain is the legend of Toledo's first child. In Washburn, Wisconsin, local folks built their own version (1/4 scale) of Prentice's brownstone obelisk, in his honor, calling Washburn, the "Monolith City" and the 27-foot tower still stands.

Prentice is also remembered in Ashland, Wisconsin where Prentice Park is called the "Park of a Hundred Springs". Prentice purchased the land in 1887. It is filled with scores of natural flowing artesian wells was officially turned over to the city of Ashland in 1921.

The Prentice name is also familiar to treasure hunters who continue to fuel a myth that Prentice lived as a "hermit" on Hermit Island and buried a fortune, in cash, near the Cedar Bark Lodge. The fuel for this myth is a lack of knowledge about Prentice's final years. After the big quarries shut down, he seems to have slipped into relative obscurity. Apparently he returned to New York City, but little is written about the man who was no stranger to the press and relished in the art of living large.

We do know is that Prentice died April 19, 1913 in Jackson, Michigan at the age of 92. Details of where he died and if he still had his wealth remains murky at best. An account in the Toledo News Bee says he died on his "estate" on the Hudson River. But, a Prentice family website says he died in Jackson, Michigan.

The 1910 Census shows him living as a "boarder", with his fourth wife, Lydia in upper Manhattan. Neither she nor his third wife, Mary, are buried with him at Willow Cemetery in the Prentice family plot in Oregon. He is buried with his parents, his daughter, Mary, and his first two wives.

It is also questionable whether Prentice is actually buried at Willow. There is only a small, time-worn grave marker for Frederick A Prentice, that doesn't indicate a year of birth or death, so it could be or his son, also Frederick A. Prentice, who died in 1885.

Prentice Park the triangular, neighborhood park named for the first white child born in what became Toledo, Frederick Prentice, who was one of the owners of the land is the oldest park in Toledo. One of the streets that runs beside the park is also named after Mr Prentice

What we do know, however, is that the story of Frederick Prentice is one that is rich, colorful and mysterious. It is the story of a man who is probably worthy of more than a mere footnote in Toledo's history and a small park in East Toledo.

1872



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**TOLEDO**  
1872

The **University of Toledo** is a public research university and the northernmost campus of Ohio's University System. The university also operates a 450-acre Health Science campus, which includes the University of Toledo Medical Center, a 160-acre satellite campus at Scott Park, the Center for the Visual Arts at the Toledo Museum of Art and a research and education facility, known as the Lake Erie Center, at Maumee Bay State Park.



The University was incorporated on October 12,

1872, in downtown Toledo in the basement of a half-finished Unitarian Church known as Raymond Hall at the corner of Adams and 10th Street downtown. At the time, the University had

one teacher and two or three courses on painting and architectural drawing for its 26 students. as a private arts and trades school offering subjects such as painting and architectural drawing known as the **Toledo University of Arts and Trades**.



The idea behind the school was fostered by Jesup Wakeman Scott, a local newspaper editor, who donated 160 acres of land as an endowment for a university. The university's original

mission was to "furnish artists and artisans with the best facilities for a high culture in their professions. .

Scott died in 1874 and by the late 1870s the school was in financial trouble. Closing in 1878, on January 8, 1884, the assets of the school became property of the city of Toledo. The school reopened under direction of the city as the **Toledo Manual Training School**. It offered a three-year program for students at least 13 years old in both academic and manual instruction. It developed from a vocational school into a university through the late 1800s.

Jerome Raymond, the university's first president, expanded its offerings in the early 1900s by affiliating with the Toledo Conservatory of Music, the YMCA College of Law, and the Toledo Medical College. Raymond also created the College of Arts and Sciences.



Jesup Wakeman Scott



## The **University of Toledo** continued

A. Monroe Stowe became president in 1914, and helped organize and stabilize the university and on January 30, 1914 the college became known as **Toledo University**. Stowe founded the College of Commerce and Industry (later the College of Business Administration) in 1914, and the College of Education in 1916. During the period, enrollment grew from 200 students to around 1,500. Along with the expanded academic offerings, extracurricular activities increased with the university's first intercollegiate athletic programs forming in 1915, including football in 1917. Other organizations formed, such as the student council and the university's first student newspaper, *The Universi-Teaser*, in 1919. The athletic programs received their nickname, the Rockets, in 1923 from a newspaper writer, who thought the name reflected the teams playing style. Toledo first fielded a football team in 1917, under the leadership of John Brandeberry. A game was arranged against the University of Detroit which the Rockets lost 145–0. Between 1969 and 1971 the football team was undefeated going 35-0. This winning streak is the second longest in NCAA Division 1 football history.



Toledo University circa 1915 Courtesy Toledo Lucas County Public Library

By the 1920s, Toledo University was a growing institution. Classes were held in two downtown buildings, but both were too small. In 1922, the university moved into an automobile mechanics training facility constructed for World War I on the original Scott land after it outgrew the two downtown buildings. Despite being twice the size of the old buildings, the location on the Scott land quickly became outdated with a 32 percent increase in enrollment.

In 1928, Henry J. Doermann became president and initiated plans for a new campus. Doermann received funding after a bond levy passed by 10,000 votes. Doermann worked with a local architectural firm to design the new campus using design elements of the universities of Europe, the hope was that the architecture would inspire students. Less than a year later, University Hall and the Field House were completed in the Collegiate Gothic style. Enrollments remained stable during the Great Depression, however, Philip C. Nash who became president following Doermann, instituted drastic cost cutting combined with New Deal funds to help pay for new construction and scholarships.

The university moved to its current location on Bancroft in 1931. Since its establishment, the university has physically expanded to include more than 100 major buildings with a combined area of more 1,400 acres and transformed its academic program from a vocational and secondary education into a comprehensive research university, known for its curriculum in the science, engineering, and medical fields.



The **University of Toledo** continued

World War II drastically affected the university. The military contracted with university to offer war-training programs for both military and civilian persons.

After the war, the GI Bill of Rights helped veterans pay for college tuition war and over 3,000 took advantage of the program at UT.

In 1947, Wilbur W. White became president and proposed a progressive ten-year development plan, but he died in 1950 before the new development was completed.

The university, under new president Dr. Asa Knowles, continued White's plan and completed a new men's dormitory in 1952 and the new library in 1953. Educational programming for adult students was expanded and created the Greater Toledo Television Foundation to utilize television for educational purposes.

In 1958, the 12 percent of the city's budget allocated to the university proved unsustainable and Council suggested the university seek financial assistance from the state.

Three bills were introduced into the state legislature in 1959 to propose subsidy for the states three largest municipal universities, University of Toledo, along with the University of Akron and University of Cincinnati. The bills stalled but finally succeeded on July 1, 1967 when the decision was made for UT to become a state university. The name was changed to the **University of Toledo**.



UT celebrated its centennial in 1972 with a year of celebrations. Glen R. Driscoll was selected as new university president and began further expansion of the university with addition of the Center for Performing Arts and Savage Hall in 1976, the Center for Continuing Education in 1978, Stranahan Hall in 1984 and Centennial Mall, a nine-acre landscaped mall centered on campus.

McMaster Hall was completed in 1987 and plans for the Student Recreation Center were made in 1990. That same year, the Greek Village and the Larimer Athletic Complex was completed and the Glass Bowl underwent renovations.

Frank E. Horton, former president of the University of Oklahoma, was selected thirteenth president in October 1988 and continued the growth of the university. Horton began a large strategic planning effort and organized the growth of the university. During the mid-1990s, UT renovated commercial buildings at Dorr Street and Secor Road for classrooms. A new Academic Center and Residence Hall was built in 1992 to house the Honors Program.



The Center for the Visual Arts at the Toledo Museum of Art was finished that same year; followed by the International House Residence Hall and Nitschke Hall in 1995. In 1995 construction began on a Pharmacy, Chemistry and Life Sciences complex on the main campus and a Lake Erie Research Center at Maumee Bay State Park. The university joined OhioLINK, a statewide library network, in 1994. Computer labs and hook-ups in dorms and offices provided Internet access and the university established a homepage on the World Wide Web.



The **University of Toledo** continued

The University of Toledo was the first state university to begin covering domestic partners after the passage of Ohio Issue 1, several others had partner benefits before and continued them after the ban.

On July 1, 2006, the University of Toledo merged with the Medical University of Ohio. The institution retained the University of Toledo name, and Medical University of Ohio facilities are referred to as the Health Science Campus.

Toledo became the third largest public university in Ohio in terms of operating budget and one of only 17 public universities in the country with colleges of business, education, engineering, law, medicine and pharmacy. The College of Pharmacy became one of only 45 American Colleges of Pharmacy located in an academic health science center.



Medical College



Toledo has over 100,000 living alumni with a current enrollment of over 20,000 students. The university has over 300 student organizations. The University of Toledo offers over 250 academic programs in a diverse and comprehensive range of studies. It is the sixth largest university in Ohio by enrollment, and offers a 20:1 student-to-faculty ratio and a median class size of 25.



Student Union



Ritter Planetarium



Medical Center



Glass Bowl Stadium



Center for Visual Arts



1872

# Captain James Welch

On December 15, 1872 Toledo firefighter, Captain James Welch, a pipeman from No. 4 Company, fell to his death when attempting to slide down a fire hose from 4th floor of the Bronson Tobacco Works, at Ottawa at Lafayette trying to escape a fire. Captain Welch was the first line of duty death for the Toledo Fire Department.



Pictured is a view showing store fronts of several businesses from the Hall Block, including C. Bronson, tobacco; Babbitt & Herrman, furs and fancy goods; and R. & J. Cummings, wholesale boots and shoes. Foreground contains debris in an undeveloped lot. Calvin Bronson established the Bronson Tobacco Works in Toledo in 1851. You can see the smoke darkened exterior on the right of the picture.

**THE TOLEDO FIRE.**—We learn from the Toledo Commercial of Monday morning, that the fire there on Sunday originated in the basement of Warren & Bidwell's Spice Mills on Ottawa street. Whither, Halsted & Company and the Ohio Stove Works occupied adjoining stores. These buildings were burned to the ground as was also the Farmers Hotel. The City Hotel was damaged to a slight extent. A fireman named James Welch was accidentally killed during the progress of the fire, and another fireman was seriously injured. The losses by the fire approximate \$250,000, and the insurance nearly \$150,000. At two o'clock yesterday morning two engines were still playing upon the burning ruins.

Sandusky Daily Register December 17, 1872 Page 4

1947

# Fireman Emil Steck Jr.



## TOLEDO HOTEL FIRE ROUTS 50

Toledo, Nov. 14—A three-alarm fire early today drove 30 residents, clad only in nightclothes, from the Roanoke Hotel in downtown Toledo.  
Firemen rescued several persons, including Mrs. George Timmons, 63, by carrying them down ladders. Mrs. Timmons had. Fireman Ralph Lee, 38, was treated at St. Vincent's Hospital for smoke inhalation.  
The blaze started in a storage area at rear of the hotel.

Defiance Crescent News  
November 14, 1947  
Page 1

On November 16, 1947 Fireman Steck died of injuries received, on November 13th when #1

Pumper was struck by an auto while responding to a fire at the Roanoke Hotel.





1897

# Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones

Samuel Milton Jones, Toledo Mayor 1897-1904, was born on August 3, 1846, at Tŷ-mawr near Beddgelert in Caernarvonshire, Wales.

At 18, Jones made his way to Titusville, Pennsylvania to find work in the oil industry of Western Pennsylvania. Initially unsuccessful he returned to New York found employment, and managed to save a modest sum of money over the next three years.

Jones returned to Pennsylvania where he began to speculatively invest his small nest egg in oil leases, from which he began to accumulate wealth. Jones married and had children spending the next 15 years in the Pennsylvania oil industry.

Following the death of his wife, Jones and his two surviving children left Pennsylvania for the oil fields of Ohio in 1886. He helped established the Ohio Oil Company, a firm which was later bought by Standard Oil Company, making Jones a wealthy man. In 1892, Jones moved to Toledo, Ohio. Then the Panic of 1893 erupted, causing a depression forcing millions into the grips of poverty. With considerable wealth Jones was not himself personally affected however, an estimated 7,000 people in Lucas County were rendered indigent and forced Toledo millions of dollars in debt. Jones seems to have been emotionally affected by the economic collapse.

Jones turned his talents to mechanical invention, obtaining a patent in 1894 for a new variety of iron pumping rod for deep well drilling. He opened a manufacturing plant (the Acme Sucker Rod Company in Toledo that same year. He became the employer of wage labor in a factory setting.

Jones made the decision to operate in accord with emerging ideas about workplace reform. The prevailing wage in Toledo was \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day, Jones paid his employees a living wage of \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day, implementing an 8-hour day for his workers, paid vacation, revenue-sharing, and subsidized meals in a company cafeteria. Jones also contributed to workplace culture by paying for instruments for employees so that they could form a company band.



Instead of a lengthy list of company regulations governing employee behavior, Acme Sucker Rod posted only one rule on the company notice board: "The golden rule: Do unto others as you would do unto yourself."

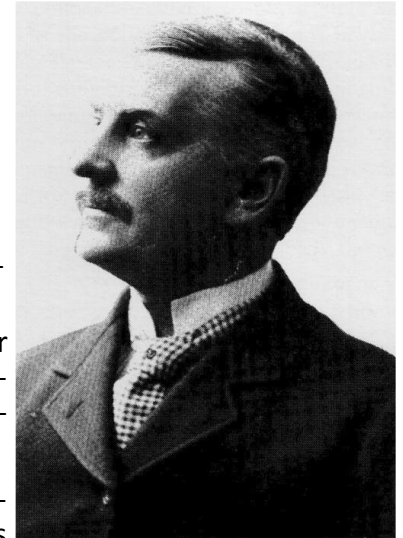
Toledo feared the social effects of the urbanization that civic leaders promoted. During the progressive era of the 1890s and early 1900s, demands for political, social, and economic reform swept the country. Several cities, including Toledo, elected reform mayors. When accusations of corruption in the city government split Toledo's Republican party in 1897, they turned for their candidate to Samuel M. Jones. With 21,430 ballots cast, Jones won by 534 votes. Known as "Golden Rule" Jones, he brought his Christian principles to his job as mayor of Toledo. He insisted that prostitution, crime, and drunkenness were caused by the social system and argued that only a more humane society without poverty, ignorance, and privilege could solve these problems.

He had city council repeal the Sunday closing laws and gave the policemen walking sticks in place of their clubs. He advocated municipal ownership of public utilities and a nonpartisan city government.

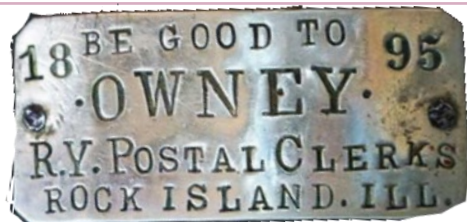
Because Jones would not obey their orders, the Republican party bosses refused to re-nominate him in 1899. Jones ran for mayor as an independent candidate, and won with 70 percent of the vote, carrying every ward in the city and every precinct but one.

While some Toledoans believed he was dangerous, and many thought him eccentric, Jones was beloved by the working classes.

Samuel M. Jones died on July 12, 1904, during his fourth term as mayor. Robert M. Finch, the president of city council succeeded him. Jones had believed so strongly in the evils of political parties that he refused to allow his followers to organize, but immediately after his death an Independent party formed. In 1905 its candidate for mayor was Brand Whitlock, an attorney and friend of Jones who had long been active in the Independent movement. Whitlock won by an easy margin and was reelected in 1907, 1909, and 1911.



1897



Some historical events Toledo can be proud of, others,... not so much. Owey the postal dog's story is one of the latter. Owey's story starts in 1888 when this scruffy Irish-Scottish Terrier mongrel took up residence in the Albany, New York post office. Owey loved the scent of mail bags and began riding the mail wagons. One day he hopped onto a rail car and started riding the trains. It was here where Owey's legacy was carved. Within a few years, Owey traveled on these cars quite extensively appearing at various postal stations along the routes. At different stops postal employees affixed a postal tag to his harness or collar. Soon he became

laden with hundreds of tags as he criss-crossed the country in rail cars.

In 1895 he took an international journey showing up in Japan, Asia, and Europe before safely returning to his home in Albany.

In short Owey was a star, perhaps the first "dog-star" in the United States long before Lassie and Rin-Tin-Tin. He was beloved by postal employees and members of the general public alike who wanted to get a glimpse of this famous world traveler.

But not everyone loved Owey. In April of 1897, the Chicago Postmaster was disgusted by Owey's presence on the rail cars and postal stations, calling him a mongrel cur who was nothing more a nuisance to employees and should be banned from the rails. His remarks were widely reported at the time, and who knows if his sentiments were shared by others.

On June 11th, 1897, Owey arrived in Toledo for his last stop. Accounts vary as to what took place, but the Chicago Tribune reported, when Owey got to Toledo, a postal clerk called a reporter and photographer to get pictures and a story. The clerk had Owey chained to a post while awaiting the arrival of the photographer. One account says that Owey detested being tied up or restrained and started protesting loudly and when the clerk tried to get him to quiet down, Owey bit him on the hand. That action prompted the Toledo Postmaster, Rudolph Brand, to call for a policeman to come to the scene and that officer, shot and killed Owey while still chained to the post. The Chicago Tribune called it an "execution". Other newspaper accounts had Owey running loose and "having gone mad" when he was shot.



We may never know exactly what happened in Toledo, but Owey legacy is not forgotten.

When word surfaced of Owey's demise, mail clerks throughout the country raised funds to have him stuffed and preserved. His mounted body was eventually given to the Post Office Department's headquarters in Washington remaining there, until 1911, when he was transferred to the Smithsonian where he has been on display in a glass case, ever since.

His remains have been restored and today he stands guard at the postal museum, along with hundreds of his postal tags.

A review of the Toledo Blade article June 11 of 1897, it appears the name of the policeman who shot Owey was a Patrolman Smith. The article reports Owey was not killed immediately after biting a mail clerk. His execution was delayed until the next



day because the first policeman ordered to shoot the globe trotting pooch, refused to do so. As a result, the article says, Postmaster Brand had Owey chained to a post until the next day, and then..

*"Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday, Patrolman Smith took the dog to an alley behind the police station and with a shot put an end to the career of the famous pup."*



1897

# Lucas County Court House

The Lucas County Courthouse, located at 700 Adams Street opened January 1, 1897 and is still in use today houses the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas and its probate division.

Designed by [David L. Stine](#) it was added to the [National Register of Historic Places](#) in 1973. The courthouse is constructed of sandstone with Roman arches, Corinthian columns and a dome. A statue of William McKinley marks the entrance and a corner stone features the names of 26,000 schoolchildren who helped raise the funds to build the statue. The courthouse also contains frog carvings on the interior and exterior, and a frog tile mosaic on the floor. The frog is significant because of the great number of frogs in the area, which has earned it the nickname of “frogtown.”



The schoolhouse pictured left was the first courtroom for one night in 1835 so that Ohio could claim the Toledo area. A courthouse in Maumee was used from 1841 to 1853. Toledo’s first official courthouse was built in Toledo and used from 1853 to 1897. Built on Adams Street near the corner of Erie and was used by the Recorder’s Office from 1897-1983.

The Lucas County Courthouse Alliance (LCCA) created a plan to rehabilitate the “People’s House of Justice,” as it refers to the historic facility. Their ambitious plan set out not only to effect needed repairs, but also give the building an interior identity.

The LCCA selected HED to provide a vision of what the interiors of the building could become. Working with a prominent Toledo historian, the project had two objectives: to showcase interior finish renovations based on historical precedents, and to provide integrated storytelling throughout the facility.



HED’s vision centered on inviting the community to become a part of the county’s judicial process through an enriched visitor experience. The overall storytelling approach was broken down by floor, including the exterior waysides where visitors first experience the story of the building’s origins through interpretive installations. The story then continues inside under the heading of “Rising from the Great Black Swamp,” a reference to the history of Toledo itself. Statues of Truth and Justice flank the stairway to the second level which focuses on Lucas County history, featuring a central wayfinding kiosk and donor wall. The third level tells the story of Justice, and the fourth floor -- housing the courtrooms -- focuses on “Civic Responsibility and You.” Each of these floors is visually connected through use of large-scale murals supporting the themes of the levels with new, historically inspired finishes.

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Southwest facade



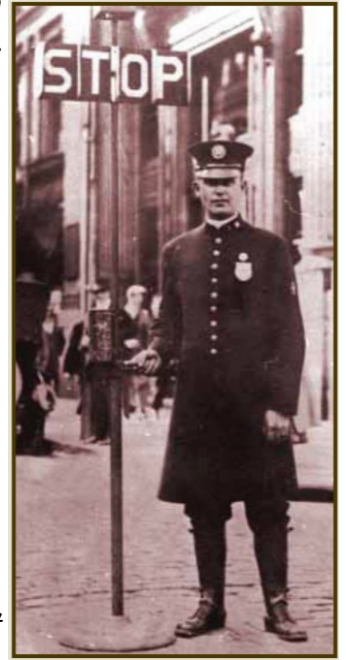
# 1922

## Patrolman Fred Bacon



Patrolman Fred "Fritz" Bacon  
E.O.W. August 13, 1922

On August 10, 1922, Lieutenant Frank J Reilly filed this report: "At 3:00 p.m. today, while was directing traffic at Front and Main Streets, he was run down by an automobile driven by Robert O. Saxton of 130 Melrose Avenue. Saxton was intoxicated. There was a man named Albert Conklin of Wyandotte, Michigan, who was talking to the officer and also was run down." "No. 2 Automobile men took the officer and Conklin to St. Vincent's Hospital. Officers Sommers and Gulch arrested the driver of the automobile and sent him in and charged him with Suspicion. Officer Bacon was hurt quite bad, but Conklin was not hurt so bad. I went to St. Vincent's Hospital with Sergeant Koke and I sent Sergeant Koke after Officer Bacon's wife and notified the Chief's office about the accident and the condition the officer was in." On August 13, 1922, Officer Fred "Fritz" Bacon died from a brain concussion. He had been a police officer for four years and left behind a wife and two daughters, Mary, 10, and Victoria, 5. He had resided at 1420 Dorr Street. Officer Bacon had been controlling a semaphore at the time of the accident. These devices were operated manually at an intersection and would usually contain the words "Stop" and "Go" to control traffic.



Patrolman Fred Bacon  
Operating a Semaphore

## Detective William "Dick" Martin



"One detective was slain, another is wounded and police speed crews are on the trail of a bullet-ridden touring car occupied by gunmen who opened fire upon the detectives in the Fulton garage, Fulton and Prescott Streets . . ." In a story worthy of the big screen, Detective William "Dick" Martin was killed and Detective George Bach, "one of the best known members of the police department because of his activities in enforcing the prohibition laws," was shot in the thigh. "The two had gone to the garage in response to a report that three suspects had left a suspicious looking touring car, bearing an Indiana license, there Tuesday night. After concealing themselves in the rear of the building, shortly after 9 a.m., the detectives were warned that the suspects had returned." When the two detectives confronted them, one of the suspects pulled a gun from his waistband and opened fire. Martin was shot below the heart. Bach, though wounded, returned fire, striking one of the suspects before they were able to flee in the vehicle. For the next few days, newspaper headlines told of the thrilling capture of the "bandits" in Wauseon, Ohio, by armed citizens who used their wits and guns to hold the suspects hostage until law enforcement could take them into custody. Detective Martin resided at 632 Highland Avenue and left behind a wife and 19-year-old daughter. He had been a policeman for nearly 25 years. His wife had begged her husband to retire but he kept saying "... a few more days."



Detective William Martin  
E.O.W. September 6, 1922



# 1922

## The Toledo Maroons

The Maroons originated as a semi-pro football team known as the Toledo Athletic Association, in 1902. In 1906 the team was formed as a farm team for teenagers to later move up to playing for the Association's senior team. In 1908, the team disbanded after the owners of Armory Park, no longer wanted the field torn up by cleats. The Maroons kept playing on other fields and by 1909, the members were adults, and they began to play against numerous amateur and semi-pro opponents.

By 1915, the Maroons were playing some strong opposition, including future NFL teams as the Columbus Panhandles, the Dayton Gym Cadets, and the Cincinnati Celts.

In 1920 when the American Professional Football Association organized Toledo remained an independent. In 1922, the Maroons joined the league, now renamed the National Football League.

The Maroons finished fourth with a 5–2–2 record that season, then dropped to 3–3–2 in 1923. Attendance was poor in Toledo, so the franchise moved to Kenosha, Wisconsin, and dropped out of the league after an 0–4–1 record in 1924. The team's players and personnel did eventually move to Kenosha and played as the Kenosha Maroons for the 1924 season. However no conclusive evidence exists that the Toledo franchise was officially transferred to Kenosha.



ORIGINAL members of the old Toledo Maroons football team were, left to right, top row: Dwight Legren, Fred Zeh, Roy Bruno, Raymond Ward; middle row: Eddie Eggert, Ernie Bradley, Harry Brown, coach; Carl Brandes, Walter Matthews; bottom row: Walter Swindeman, Frank Trout, Joseph Dalley, Edward Schlageter, Paul Forner.

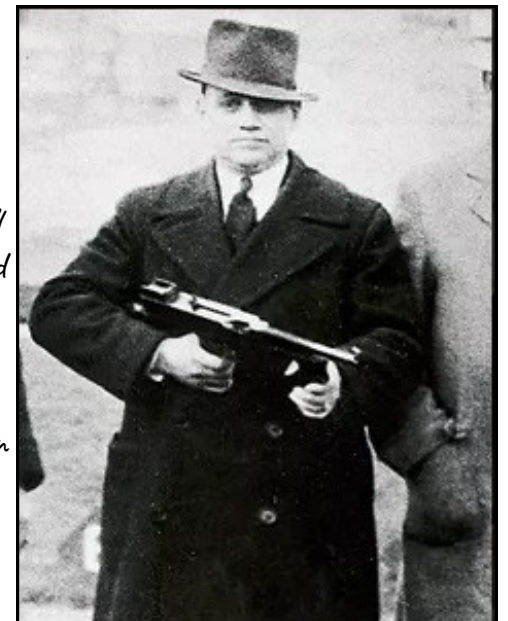
# 1947

## Detective Lieutenant John McCarthy



*“Veteran Detective Lieutenant John McCarthy and two gunmen were killed in a gun battle at 9 o’clock last night at Erie and Jackson Streets, less than 150 feet from the Safety Building.” The pair of gunman, along with a female companion, had been on a weekend drinking binge. Detectives McCarthy, John Connors and Floyd Cartlidge were sent to the Civic Center Grill where it had been reported the suspects tried to cash a bad \$99 check. The detectives located the trio, Mr. Edward Monnett, Mr. John Quirk and Miss LaRue, and were driving them back to the Safety Building for questioning. The three detectives were in the front seat, the three suspects in the back seat. Monnett pointed a gun at the detectives from the back seat and warned, “Stop the car or I will kill you all.” McCarthy whirled in his seat and grabbed the muzzle of Monnett’s gun, and the two exchanged gunfire. Connors, who was driving, quickly stopped the car, slid out and shot Quirk in the head, killing him. Connors was then*

*shot in the leg and fell to the ground. Cartlidge, who pursued Miss LaRue as she fled the car, turned and fired on Monnett, striking him twice. McCarthy, who died from his wounds, had been assigned a hotel beat. When the department pulled him off the detail, protests from the community were so prompt and overwhelming, he was reassigned the next day. “His friends, acquaintances and admirers included everybody from the guests and managers of the best hotels to the forlorn gamblers, prostitutes, drunks and hangers-on of the city’s bars and dives. A phenomenal memory for faces, coupled with an observant eye, gave “Mac” a reputation for finding the proverbial needle in the haystack.”*





1947

# SPORTS ARENA

Toledo's Sports Arena was a 5,230-seat multi-purpose arena at 1 Main Street, built in 1947 and demolished in 2007.

As a concert venue, it seated 6,500, theater concerts and stage shows, 4,400 and for boxing and wrestling, 8,250.

Attached to the arena was an exhibit hall that accommodated 30,000 square feet of space. When combined there was a total of 50,000 square feet of exhibit and trade show space. The exhibit hall accommodated up to 2,500, for con-



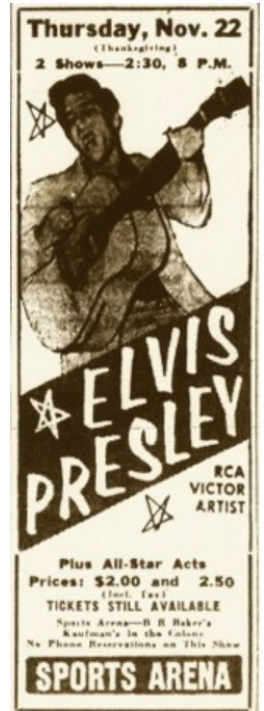
certs and meetings and 1,800, for banquets. In addition, there were three meeting room.

The Sports Arena was home to the Toledo Mercurys (IHL) (1947–1962), Toledo Blades/Hornets (IHL) (1963–1974), Toledo Goaldiggers (IHL) (1974–1986), Toledo Storm (ECHL) (1991–2007)

During its long run, the Toledo Sports Arena was THE venue for north-west Ohio hosting 203 concerts. Small in capacity, but big on delivering the who's who of music. Everyone from Elvis to Rush played here. Elvis first played

Toledo on Thanksgiving Day 1956. In fact, Elvis founded himself in the rare situation of competing with himself. *Love Me Tender*, which was released nationally that day, began its run at Toledo's Paramount Theater. Presley was booked in Toledo's Sports Arena for two shows at 2:30 and 8 p.m.

The Sports Arena was the inspiration for the Yes song, "Our Song," which was written after their July 30, 1977 performance in which the arena's interior temperature reached 126 °.

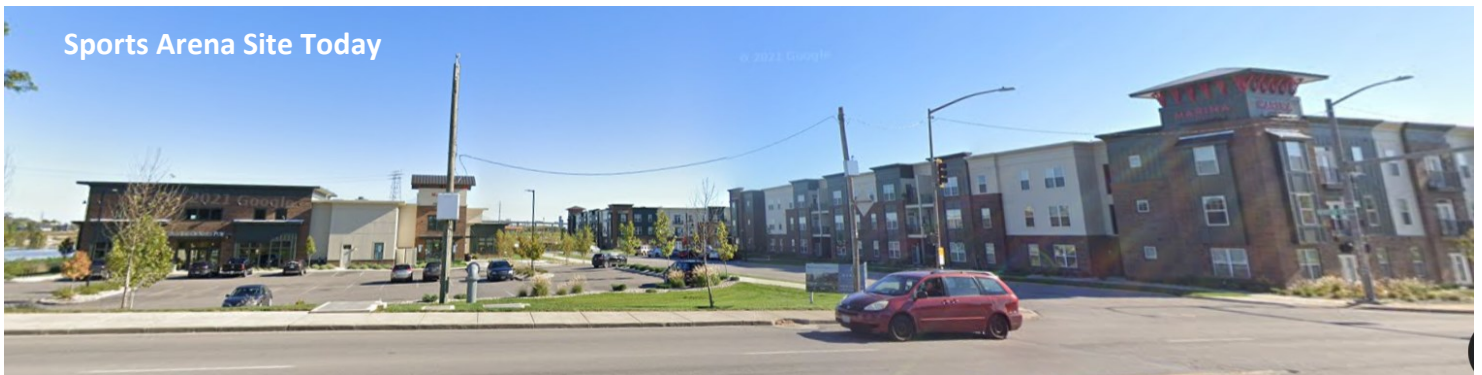


Local Promoter Brad McDonald held the Arena's final event on April 28, 2007, an "Extreme Toughman" event, a mixed martial art competition much like the UFC.

Demolition of the Sports Arena took place in August of that year. You can bet many people from northern Ohio recall fondly their nights at the Sports Arena.



Demolition of Sports Arena



Sports Arena Site Today



1972

# Southwyck Mall

The mall first opened in August 1972 by Kansas City developers Frank Morgan and Sherman Dreiseszun and had many stores, including Lion Store, Montgomery Ward, and Lamson's.

For a time in the late 1970s and early 1980s, there was a section called "Old Towne". Accessible via a narrow themed walkway from the main mall, Old Towne was a common area with cobblestone streets and at least 30 smaller retailers, plus a few novelty arcade machines. Old Towne eventually closed, with space converted to an additional three screens by AMC (originally it opened with a seven-plex, the world's first, according to AMC literature). AMC also operated another multiplex cinemas in the mall with 8 screens. Both theaters were eventually sold by AMC to National Amusements in 1995, and later closed.



After 36 years of business the mall closed June 29, 2008 and by November 1, 2009, the Southwyck Mall was completely demolished.

When Lamson's closed in the mid-1970s, Lion converted that store into a "Lion's for the Home", with the other store focusing on fashion. When The Lion Store was acquired by Dillard's, the two stores became a Dillard's department store and a Dillard's Home Store. Wards closed in 2001 remaining vacant. Diamond's Men Shops, the last original tenant of the mall, moved its shop to a strip mall across Reynolds Road, from Southwyck. In October 2007, Dillard's moved to The Shops at Fallen Timbers.



Today the old mall location is a distribution hub for Amazon.



1997

# Toledo's Attic

*Your Gateway to Toledo and Northwest Ohio History*

In the autumn of 1997 the Maumee Valley Historical Society launched the first phase of its project to document and exhibit the history of Twentieth-Century Toledo.

Going by the name "Toledo's Attic Virtual Museum" the project focused on development of industry, technology, labor, and culture in the city of Toledo. Drawing upon the extensive base of historical information and imagery, in the local history collections of the Toledo-Lucas County Library, the University of Toledo Carlson Library, and other regional museums and archives, the Toledo's Attic Virtual Museum aims to present a detailed historical portrait of Toledo's modern era through the interactive technology of the World Wide Web.

Virtual museums are becoming more common and most advertise themselves by placing a selection of their exhibits "on line." These sites range from a simple display of hours, fees, and holdings to vast repositories of historical photographs, galleries, and interpretive exhibits. Some museums have gone beyond merely being repositories to creatively simulating the museum experience itself. The potential of such virtual museums lies in their modularity and their interactivity. They can expand through the collection and historical scope of the exhibits. They also allow for the submission and display of letters, primary historical documents, photographs, oral interviews, and interpretations from the public.

Toledo's Attic Virtual Museum received grants from the Ohio Humanities Council, the C.O. Miniger Foundation, and the University of Toledo to begin research and programming in the summer of 1997. In June of 1997 a team of researchers from the University of Toledo began sifting through local archival collections and selecting images, documents, and artifacts that best represent landmarks in the city's history. These items will then be digitized, arranged, captioned and loaded onto a computer available on demand to anyone in the world.

Because the internet allows for two-way communication, the Toledo's Attic Virtual Museum will invite viewers to contribute suggestions for exhibits, and incorporate the suggestions and criticisms of the public into its structure over time. With graphical architecture in place and initial historical collecting and digitizing complete, the virtual museum's exhibit and content base will grow with input and participation of the public. Hopefully, private hobbyists and collectors will be encouraged to share their cherished items electronically in a revolving "exhibit of the month" feature.

Toledo's Attic Virtual Museum will include the following "exhibit halls":

1. A Chronology of Toledo's Industrial Past : A narrative of Toledo's development as an industrial city and its role in the wider development of specific technologies and productive innovations. Which will be illustrated with historical photographs, patent drawings, newspaper clippings, and other primary documents.
2. Today in Toledo's History. Every day interesting local events from that day will be recounted. In this way the audience sees something new every time they visit the museum.
3. Toledo's Attic: A photographic inventory of artifacts in storage at the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, the Maumee Valley Historical Society, and other archives which someday may become the core of an actual "Museum of Industrial Toledo."
4. Toledo History Roundtable: An ongoing interactive discussion open to the public that attempts to answer questions and create a fuller picture of historical episodes in Toledo's past.
5. Toledo History Links: A directory of listings of electronic resources relevant to Toledo's past.
6. Bibliography of Toledo Industrial History: A bibliography of Toledo industrial history including many full text documents and manuscripts.

These are a few features planned for Toledo Attic Virtual Museum. Other ideas include a "Then and Now" exhibit showing photographs of local landmarks from the past slowly dissolving into a recent photograph of the same site. Hope is to involve local schools in the museum by providing a forum for the display of student work on local historical topics, from essays to, perhaps, oral interviews with their elders. After Labor Day, 1997, check out our museum at <http://www.history.utoledo.edu/attic>.