

THE ROBBERY

Raymond Nugent is apparently called “Crane Neck” by his friends due to his pronounced Adam’s apple. He lives in Toledo with his wife and two children and “commutes” between this city and Chicago. By ‘commute’ it is meant that Nugent commits various crimes in Chicago and other locations and then flees to Toledo to lay low until the heat is off. In Toledo, he uses the name Joseph C. Baker, and his wife and children use the same last name. But now, Nugent has learned from a tipster that the American Railway Express Company, located at Toledo’s Union Station, is handling large amounts of cash, traveler’s checks and other securities. Nugent foolishly decides to commit a crime in his adopted home town. Since the Express shipments use multiple guards, he will need help to pull this job. He contacts his friends in Chicago, with whom he has pulled dozens of jobs. In addition to their usual cohorts, the men enlist the aid of a specialist, a “yegg” named Old Charlie. “Yegg” was the slang term for a safecracker. Old Charlie is significantly older than the other members of the gang. At the age of 51 he has already far surpassed the average life expectancy of 35 for the typical gangster. The five men join Nugent in Toledo to monitor the activities of the Express Company and to plan the robbery about two weeks before the actual job . . .

The five men who joined Nugent in Toledo were Gus Winkeler, Charles “Old Charlie” Fitzgerald, Fred “Killer” Burke, Bob Carey and Fred Goetz.¹ Goetz was better known to some as “Shotgun George” Zeigler. All of the gang members were experienced criminals and all, with the possible exception of Fitzgerald, were practiced killers. The gang planned the mechanics of the robbery, including their escape route. Believing the Express company truck would hold additional payroll monies and securities on that day, the robbery was planned for Monday, April 16, 1928.²

The gang used three stolen cars in the robbery, a Packard and two Chrysler automobiles. One of the Chryslers was parked near the Express office to watch the loading of the company truck. The Packard was parked nearby, out of sight. The five men in the Packard were armed with two Thompson submachine guns, sawed-off shotguns and rifles.

The second Chrysler had already been left in a wooded area of Scott Park. This vehicle was supposed to have contained the nitroglycerine and fuses needed to blow open the safes. Obviously, the gang wanted to travel in a vehicle loaded with explosives the minimum distance, especially if they were pursued by police.

The Express truck was loaded with three safes. Three guards were seated in the back of the truck, George Baldwin, 35, of 229 Leland Avenue, Herman Steinman, of 318 Jefferson Avenue and Paul Stewart, of 631 S. Erie Street, an Express company detective. Carl Mitchell was assigned as the driver.³ After the loading was completed, the driver of the Chrysler signaled the five men in the Packard which then pulled onto Knapp Street behind the truck as it left shortly after 9:00 AM. As the Express truck traveled from Wade Street toward Broadway on Knapp it slowed to a stop at Broadway. Immediately, one of the gang members from the Packard jumped on the running board of the vehicle, pointing a pistol at the back of the driver’s head.⁴ Three more of the gang, pointing their weapons, surprised the three guards in the rear of the truck and quickly disarmed them.

The first suspect then entered the front seat of the Express truck, while two others joined the guards in the rear of the truck. The gang member in front then began giving Mitchell driving directions. The gangsters told the Express employees not to look at them with, at one point, Mitchell being struck in the face. Steinman was told to remove his glasses. Mitchell was told to turn left on Broadway to Western Avenue. He then was told to turn right onto Western Avenue, driving to Detroit Avenue. Mitchell was then told to turn onto Detroit Avenue and the vehicle traveled under the Fearing Avenue railway overpass. The truck then turned north onto Parkside Boulevard. Stewart was told to turn off Parkside and to stop in a wooded area between Hill and Nebraska Avenues. He was told to get in the back of the truck with the guards. As he exited the front of the truck, Mitchell observed three cars parked nearby the wooded area.⁵

These were the two autos used in the robbery by the gang, which arrived at the prearranged location just prior to the Express truck, and the third car left at the location earlier.

Two of the gang members bound and gagged the employees. Adhesive tape was used to cover their eyes and to tie their hands behind their backs. Two of the three safes were then removed from the truck, and the guards’ weapons were thrown into the brush. One of the suspect’s rifles and a number of cartridges were left on the floor of the truck.⁶

It was the plan of the gang to blow open the safes at this location in the wooded area and to then split up, leaving in the three cars to later divide the take at Nugent's address on Upton Avenue. The use of the three vehicles would ensure that at least some of the gang would escape in the event of a police pursuit. However, Nugent, never a particularly bright individual, forgot to place the explosives in the third vehicle.⁷ This forced the gang to load two of the safes in the cars in order to transport them to Upton Avenue.

While the other five gang members cursed Nugent, John White, 21, son of Russell B. White, the manager of the express company, was seated in a University of Toledo classroom overlooking the thicket and observed the suspicious activity around the Express truck.⁸

The University of Toledo was founded in 1872 by Jesup W. Scott. Originally, the school was located in two downtown buildings. After outgrowing that space, the school was relocated to land Scott had donated to the city. This area was named Scott Park and this part of the university today is known as the Community and Technical College or the Scott Park campus. This was the location of the school attended by John White at the time of the robbery.

White ran outside and entered his own car, driving it to the wooded area. He was confronted by one of the gang at gunpoint and was locked in the truck with the employees. The suspects then fled in White's car and two of the other autos, leaving behind the sedan used in the robbery.⁹

As the robbers returned to Nugent's address at 2304 Upton Avenue, Fred Goetz was at the wheel of one of the cars. He made too sharp of a left turn from Bancroft onto Upton. This caused the stolen safe, which was propped up on the back seat of the auto, to tip over, knocking out the glass in the right, rear door.¹⁰ This was observed by a citizen in another vehicle, who followed the car driven by Goetz and saw it turn into the alley behind 2304. He reported the Goetz auto to police as being operated recklessly. Patrolmen John Biskupski and George Zientara, assigned to Station No. 4, located at Monroe and Bancroft Streets, were dispatched on this report of a possible drunk driver.

The Toledo Police Department did not begin using radios in police cars until the end of 1930.¹¹ Prior to the use of radios, officers were normally dispatched to incidents either via calls directly placed to their assigned station or through the use of call boxes, from which the officers were required to check in periodically. It is unknown whether Officers Biskupski and Zientara received this call at their station or via a call box. In either case, the officers would have been relatively close by the Upton address and responded quickly.

Off Parkside Boulevard, Paul Stewart, the only Express company employee with his hands bound in front, untied himself and his companions. They ran to a telephone and reported the robbery.¹²

The escape of the employees and their notification of the police would not have occurred in time for the information on the robbery to have been relayed to Officers Biskupski and Zientara or other units. Instead, the officers simply responded to the mentioned report of a reckless operator.

THE MURDER

The two officers were in a six-cylinder Whippet touring car, with Officer Zientara driving. The officers' regularly assigned wagon was out of service.¹³

The Whippet was a motorcar manufactured in Toledo by the Willys-Overland Company. From 1912 to 1918, Willys-Overland was the second largest manufacturer of automobiles in the United States. The company was one of three selected to produce the Jeep during World War II, with Toledo later becoming the home for this vehicle.

Officer Zientara stopped the police car in the alley behind 2304 Upton, between Milburn Avenue and Cone Street. Officer Zientara walked toward Upton Avenue, apparently to ask neighbors about the reckless auto. At this time, one of the suspects exited the rear door of 2304 Upton and was shocked to see Officer Zientara behind the dwelling. The robber immediately threw up his arms in surrender and Officer Zientara drew his revolver. On the second floor of the home, a second suspect observed that Zientara had the first suspect "on the spot." He fired from the upstairs window, with the bullet striking Officer Zientara almost directly between the eyes. One news report stated that Officer Biskupski heard two shots and saw a rifle barrel protruding from the second-floor window. It also reported that Biskupski saw Zientara fall and later get back up and fall again as he staggered around the corner of the garage.¹⁴

Because of the officers' rapid response to the reckless auto call, it is assumed that the robbers believed they had somehow been found out and followed to the Upton address by the police, who they believed were aware of the Express robbery. It is doubtful, however, that the officers had even observed the safes in the two suspect vehicles at the time shots were fired. In other words, the officers were totally unaware of the crime they had stumbled upon.

Biskupski drew his pistol. Four of the bandits, at least two armed with submachine guns, ran from the house. Goetz, wielding a Thompson, observed Biskupski crouched near the corner of the garage and fired at him, with one round striking the corner of the garage near the officer. Biskupski, realizing he was heavily outnumbered and outgunned, feigned being wounded. Goetz, believing he had hit Biskupski, wrested the officer's semi-automatic pistol from his hand. The five bandits then fled the scene in the officers' Whippet automobile. They were believed to have traveled north on Upton to Tremainsville Road. The sixth robber drove off in the automobile taken from John White in Scott Park.

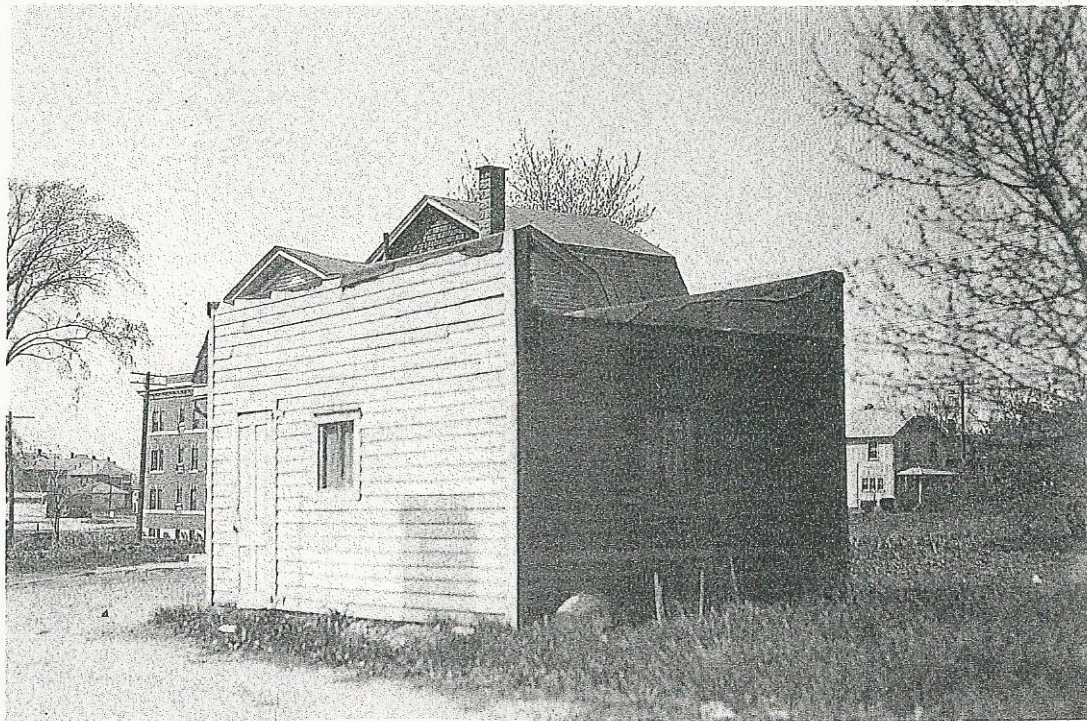
Biskupski found Officer Zientara lying in the yard unconscious. He was transported to St. Vincent's Hospital where he was pronounced dead at 12:00 noon.¹⁵ Although one report stated that he had been shot in the back of the head,¹⁶ the coroner confirmed that the officer had been shot from the front, with the bullet entering at the inner edge of the right eyebrow and exiting behind the right ear.¹⁷ Although some believed he had been killed by a bullet from a Thompson submachine gun,¹⁸ it would appear best to rely on Biskupski's statement that Zientara had been struck by a rifle round.

Officer John Vincent Biskupski was also present at the scene when another officer was killed. Officer Harry Dowell and Officer Harold Mosbrugger were killed on June 9, 1921 by a deranged man at 611 Walnut Street.

Although the gangsters involved gave different accounts of the shooting, including the description of a running gun battle with police,¹⁹ it is likely that neither Officer Zientara nor Officer Biskupski ever had the opportunity to fire a shot, and were completely surprised by the sudden appearance of the heavily armed gang members. The robbers did not know the officers and Fred Goetz assumed that the officer he thought he had shot (Biskupski) was the officer later reported in the newspapers as having been killed.



Front and side views of 2304 Upton Avenue



Rear view of 2304 Upton Avenue and the property's garage

THE INVESTIGATION

Neighbors who had witnessed a part of the incident, including one who saw the actual shooting of Officer Zientara, telephoned the police. When additional officers arrived they quickly found the two robbery cars, with the two safes, in garages behind the Upton address. They searched the house and found it deserted except for a small Collie dog, a gift for the Baker (Nugent) children from one of the neighbors. They also found a large stockpile of guns and ammunition and also nitroglycerine and blasting caps and fuses.²⁰ They were able to quickly connect the robbery with the shooting of Officer Zientara. Sometime later, police found additional nitroglycerine in the basement of the dwelling.

Although some reports stated that it was the intent of the gang to blow open the safes on the property at 2304 Upton, this was never the case. Doing so presented a substantial risk to surrounding property and would have certainly aroused the neighbors to contact the police. As previously stated, the gang first intended to open the safes by blowing them in the wooded area of Scott Park. When this was prevented by Nugent's failure to bring the explosives, the intent was to try to open the safes in the garages on Upton Avenue through the use of tools. Failing this, the safes would have been removed to a remote area and then blown open with the explosives.

There is also some question as to the value of the safes' contents. Reports range from \$4,000 to \$2,000,000. The author could not find where any definitive amount of loss/recovery was ever calculated.

Investigators learned that Baker (Nugent) had rented the house two or three months prior to the hijacking. He had also rented two other garages nearby in addition to the one behind the Upton address in order to keep the three vehicles used in the robbery out of sight.²¹ About noon, the car belonging to John White was found abandoned. The gang member operating this car is believed to have transferred to the police car before it too was abandoned. The stolen police Whippet was found in an alley near Jackson and 13th Streets. Six men were seen to have fled from the auto.²²

The Packard and one of the Chrysler automobiles used in the robbery were both stolen on March 23. The Packard was taken in a robbery in Evanston, Illinois, and the Chrysler was stolen in Chicago.²³ The second Chrysler automobile had also been stolen.

Acting on other information, detectives located two women and two children at the Birkshire Apartments, 2640 Monroe Street.²⁴ The detainees included: Mrs. Joseph C. Baker (Julia Mary Baker), 27, and Anna May Baker, 6, and Martin Baker, 5, (Nugent's wife and children) and Mrs. Loretta "Pooch" Ryan, 35. They were identified through photos found in the Upton residence.²⁵ Nugent's wife's identity was later confirmed with Cincinnati Police. Raymond Nugent was a native of Cincinnati and well known to authorities there. His fingerprints had been obtained by Cincinnati Police after his arrest on a loitering charge on March 22, 1922.

A loitering charge was often used by police to arrest suspected gangsters in order to obtain their photos and fingerprints.

All of this information provided the final confirmation that the Bakers were actually the Nugents. The women were subsequently charged with the possession of burglar's tools based on the items found in the Upton house. They were held for approximately six weeks on these charges. Raymond Nugent was given the Toledo Police Department's B. I. R. (Bureau of Identification and Records) No. C-28793.

Ryan was the girlfriend of Bob Carey, who was using the name Conley in Toledo. Carey was subsequently identified as Robert Newberry, one of Carey's aliases, and charged under that name. The author could not find any evidence that the Toledo detectives ever identified Carey under his real name.

Also at the Upton address, police found photos of underworld figures and were convinced that the robbers were from Chicago.²⁶ Detectives were subsequently dispatched to that city and other cities including Detroit and Miami in order to identify the suspects.²⁷

Identifying Carey, as Newberry, through his connection to Nugent, the Toledo detectives were also able to name Gus Winkler (Winkeler) and Fred Burke as wanted in connection with the robbery and murder. However, robbery and murder warrants were not issued for almost two years. Detectives apparently *never* identified Fred Goetz or Charles Fitzgerald.

The pursuit of Carey, as Newberry, and Nugent began almost immediately, with the department contacting law enforcement agencies across the country. After being stopped by two Cincinnati motorcycle officers for speeding on May 31, 1928, and while being escorted to jail in his vehicle on this charge, Nugent used a pistol to shoot both officers. He fled into Kentucky.²⁸

Nugent subsequently sought refuge in Miami Beach, Florida at the resort home of his benefactor and sometime employer, Alphonse Capone. Acting on a tip, Miami police arrested him on March 1, 1930, on a second-degree murder warrant out of Cincinnati. This was for Nugent's murder of another gangster in that city. Nugent was now using the name of J. E. Moore. Both Toledo and Cincinnati were notified of the arrest and the fact that Nugent was denying his true identity. Unfortunately, Lucas County prosecutors had never actually filed indictments against Nugent or any of the other three suspects in the robbery and murder. These indictments were not filed until March 3, 1930. Both police departments sought and were granted extradition papers by Ohio's governor. In the interim, Nugent, still denying his identity, was allowed to post a \$10,000 habeas corpus bond through Capone's attorney and was released. Needless to say, he failed to appear for his extradition hearing on March 6.

One also wonders why the Toledo Police Department never extradited Gus Winkeler for the Express robbery and Zientara murder. Winkeler was a prominent Chicago gangster and would have been relatively easily located, although he was now engaged in more or less legitimate businesses and was using an alias. He was actually in police custody for a period of months while recuperating in a St. Joseph, Michigan hospital after an automobile accident.²⁹ Although charged with a bank robbery (which he didn't commit) at that time, Toledo could have picked him up after the bank robbery charge was dismissed.

Fred "Killer" Burke murdered another police officer in St. Joseph, Michigan on December 14, 1929. He was arrested for this offense on March 26, 1931, and sentenced to life in prison in Michigan. Again, Lucas County made no attempt to prosecute him under its own indictments.

As early as May 5, 1930, Nugent was named, along with Fred Burke, as a suspect in the St. Valentine's Day massacre.³⁰

The murder charges against Winkler (Winkeler), Burk (Burke) and Newberry (Carey) were dismissed on June 7, 1956, because all three men were known to be dead. The charge against Nugent was allowed to stand, although he was also believed dead and had been declared legally dead by a probate court in Cincinnati.³¹

Secret Service agents of the U. S. Treasury Department also participated in the American Railway Express company robbery investigation, since the crime involved interference with interstate shipments.³²

THE AFTERMATH

The day after the robbery and murder, Toledo city council authorized a \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Officer Zientara. Toledo Police Department officers contributed an additional \$500 to the reward fund.³³ One week later, the city's finance committee allocated \$2,700 for the police department's purchase of submachine guns and ten bulletproof vests.³⁴

The funeral service for Officer George Zientara was held at Nativity Church on Friday, April 20. Officer Biskupski was one of the pallbearers. Zientara was buried at Calvary Cemetery.³⁵

The Toledo Blade newspaper started a fund to pay off the Zientara mortgage. The names of donors, businesses and individuals who contributed to the fund were published in the newspaper daily.³⁶ The Zientara mortgage was paid off on April 26.³⁷

The Toledo News-Bee organized a boxing program, with the proceeds benefiting the Zientara family.³⁸ Willys-Overland donated a new Whippet motorcar to be sold at the boxing match, with the proceeds to be given to the Zientara family.³⁹

\$1,000 REWARD

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS COMPANY

will pay the above reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the four or more men who participated in the holdup and robbery of its truck on Knapp St. between Wade and Broadway at TOLEDO, OHIO, ABOUT 8:15 A. M., MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1928.

A proportionate amount of above reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of each man participating in the robbery.

If such information shall be furnished by more than one person, the reward offered will be divided among such persons.

If any of the men who participated in this holdup and robbery are arrested and convicted for the murder of police Officer George Zientara soon after the robbery, a proportionate amount of above reward will be paid, the same as if such party or parties had been tried and convicted on the robbery charge, but only one reward will be paid for any one person, regardless of the charge upon which he is convicted.

Any information, which will be treated as confidential, should be immediately communicated to Louis J. Haas, Chief of Police, Toledo, Ohio, or to the undersigned.

M. F. MULDOON,
Chief Special Agent,
American Railway Express Company,
1120 Chester Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio

H. W. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent,
American Railway Express Company,
318 Jefferson Ave.,
Toledo, Ohio

G. T. CARLIN,
General Manager,
American Railway Express Company,
1120 Chester Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland, Ohio, June 18, 1928.

It is not known if bullets or shell casings were recovered from the scene of the Zientara murder. No ballistic evidence from the crime was held by the department at the time of this narrative. It is very doubtful that the bullet that struck Zientara was recovered. Caliber comparisons could have been made at that time, but ballistics studies were in their infancy. The Toledo Police Department's Crime Lab was not established until 1937.⁴⁰

THE "AMERICAN BOYS"

"My American Boys" was the term Alphonse Capone used to refer to his henchmen Burke, Carey, Goetz, Nugent and Winkeler, and a sixth man, Bryan Bolton. (Charles Fitzgerald was not a regular member of this group.) Capone used this term because these men were not of Italian or Sicilian extraction as were almost all of his other "employees." The group came together under Capone between the Fall of 1927 and the Spring of 1928,⁴¹ just prior to the Zientara murder.

All six of the men had served during World War I, and it is believed that Burke, Carey and Nugent actually knew each other from their Army service. Bolton served in the United States Navy. The Great War was one of the deadliest conflicts in world history, involving trench warfare and hundreds of thousands of casualties. The men became inured to bloodshed. What's more, they became proficient in the use of weapons and in the practice of killing other men.

After the war and the enactment of Prohibition, most of the men became affiliated with the Egan's Rats gang of St. Louis. Fred Burke also acted as a contract killer for the Purple Gang of Detroit. After the Egan's Rats gang dissolved, the men moved across the Midwest, engaging in a variety of crimes.

Winkeler, Carey and Nugent were involved in a scheme that involved the kidnapping of gangsters in the bootlegging trade for ransom. Almost always, relatively small amounts were paid, and the victim was released unharmed. When the three took a friend of Capone's hostage, Capone quickly found out the men's names through his underworld contacts and summoned the gang to meet him in his Chicago offices.

Rather than have the three killed, Capone decided he could use them for his own purposes. At that time, the "Americans" were relatively unknown to Chicago police and other Chicago mobsters. Capone decided to designate the men as a special jobs gang. It was this relative anonymity that Capone later believed suited them to commit the St. Valentine's Day Massacre.

All six of the men eventually became permanent employees on the Capone payroll. Capone discouraged their involvement in other crimes, although the men continued to freelance jobs as they did with the Express robbery. Capone did not want the attention the commission of these other crimes brought to his organization. Capone considered himself a legitimate businessman, providing the public with victimless crimes of vice, including liquor, gambling and prostitution. Of course, Capone was not above ordering the murder of his competitors. Because of this position, Capone severely chastised Fred Goetz after the murder of Officer Zientara, since Goetz believed he had shot Zientara. Only the intervention of Gus Winkeler prevented Capone from having Goetz killed.⁴²

Over the course of their various criminal careers, the American Boys were involved in literally hundreds of crimes including theft, armed robbery, bank robbery, safecracking, extortion, kidnapping and murder. This group of men was one of the most dangerous, if not *the* most dangerous, gangs of criminals in the country during the 1920's and 1930's.

Following, the five American Boys involved in the American Railway Express Company robbery and the murder of Officer George Zientara, along with Charles Fitzgerald, are listed individually.

FREDERICK R. "KILLER" BURKE (REAL NAME THOMAS CAMP)

b. May 28, 1893; d. July 10, 1940; Age 34 at time of Toledo robbery

Known Aliases: Dean Campbell, James F. Lewis, Theodore Cameron, Thomas A. Camp, Fred Dane, Richard F. White



Burke had a hair lip which he concealed with a moustache.⁴³ He was also missing a number of teeth in the front of his mouth, which later led to his identification as possibly being involved in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Burke's physical attributes did not deter his appetites for both food and women. He was also an alcoholic, which led to his eventual demise. At some point, Burke personally acquired Thompson submachine gun No. 2347,⁴⁴ one of the guns used in the Massacre. He was one of the first criminals to use a Thompson gun during a bank robbery. He is also known to have worn a police uniform on multiple occasions during the commission of various crimes.⁴⁵

It is believed that Burke enlisted in the Army with Bob Carey in May 1918, joining the Tank Corps. It is also believed that the two met Nugent while in Army service in France.⁴⁶ After the war, the three decided to put their expertise with weapons to use, becoming involved in organized crime. The men became involved with the Egan's Rats gang of St. Louis, with Burke also committing various crimes, including murder, on behalf of Detroit's Purple Gang.⁴⁷

After the Toledo robbery and murder and the Massacre, Burke was living under an alias near St. Joseph, Michigan.

The town of St. Joseph was a haven for gangsters who would lay low there until the heat generated by their most recent jobs had cooled.⁴⁸

While driving drunk on December 14, 1929, Burke was involved in a minor traffic accident in St. Joseph. When Burke attempted to leave the scene, Officer Charles H. Skalay approached and jumped on the running board of Burke's car as he tried to flee. Burke fired his revolver three times, fatally wounding Skalay.⁴⁹

Skalay had Americanized his name as Skelly and it is also misspelled as Skelley. Skalay is the original family name and is the name on the officer's tombstone.

Burke's car was later found in a ditch, having struck a telephone pole. Papers in the vehicle identified the auto's owner as one Fred Dane. Berrien County sheriff's deputies then raided Dane's (Burke's) home in Stevensville, Michigan and found an arsenal, including two Thompson submachine guns: Model 1921A, serial No. 2347, and Model 1921AC, serial No. 7580. Deputies also found \$319,850 in stolen bank bonds.⁵⁰

The serial number on the second gun had been ground off, but was later raised with acid by Calvin Goddard. The receiver on this gun remains discolored due to the use of the acid.

Since Burke was already a suspect in the Massacre, the recovered weapons were immediately delivered to Calvin Goddard as possibly being used in the massacre. After this confirmation by Goddard, rewards for Burke totaled more than \$100,000. He was known as the "most wanted man in America." He was apprehended more than a year later in Green City, Missouri on March 26, 1931. He was extradited to Michigan for Skalay's murder and convicted of this crime. Since Michigan had no death penalty, he was sentenced to life in prison. Using money he had stashed from his crimes, Burke lived in relative luxury in prison, becoming obese and diabetic.⁵¹ He died there of a heart attack on July 10, 1940.⁵²

Burke was the only person ever indicted by the Cook County Coroner's jury for the Chicago Massacre,⁵³ but he was never prosecuted for this crime. He was also never tried for the Toledo robbery and murder.



ROBERT "BOB" "GIMPY" CAREY

b. August 25, 1894; d. July 29, 1932; Age 33 at time of Toledo robbery

Known Aliases: Robert Sanborn, Robert L. Conroy, Robert Conley,
George Newberry, Robert Newberry, Harry Leo Davis

Robert Carey served in the United States Army during World War I. It is believed that he joined the service with Fred Burke and later met Raymond Nugent while in France. He was wounded during the war and thereafter walked with a limp, leading to his nickname "Gimpy."⁵⁴

After the Toledo robbery and the Massacre, Carey continued his life of crime. He and his wife were involved in a blackmail scheme in which Carey would photograph wealthy men in compromising positions with his wife. On July 29, 1932, the bodies of a man and a woman were found in an apartment at 220 West 104th Street in New York City. The woman had been shot four times and the man had been shot once in the head. Counterfeit bills and plates were also found in the apartment. Police ruled the incident a murder/suicide, but George "Bugs" Moran later told a friend, "I just took care of that sonofabitch Bob Carey."⁵⁵ This was in apparent retaliation for Carey's participation in the Massacre.

Carey was never correctly identified in the Toledo robbery and murder. He was charged under the name of one of his aliases, Robert Newberry.

11455
STATE OF IOWA
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CIRCULAR NO. 67
OCTOBER 25, 1929
QUANTITY ISSUED 12,000

Duplicate

\$250.00 REWARD

FOR THE APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION OF
Chas. J. Fitzgerald @ Chas. Jordan, @ Frank West,
@ Daniel Mathias Logan, @ Wm. Funk, @ Big Fitz,
@ Slim Williams, @ Big Charley, @ Chi Slim, @ Chas.
Morgan, @ J. C. Hammond, @ Chas. E. Lowe.

1 R 14
1 U 14
10324



Age 55 years
Height 6 feet
Weight 165 lbs.
Hair Dark,
Grey Streaked
Complex. Dark

F. P. FORMULA
25 1 R SSS 16
1 U LMM 15



Fitzgerald is wanted for participating in robbery of the Emmet County State Bank, Estherville, Iowa, on August 30, 1929, about 11:00 A. M. This crime carries a life penalty in Iowa. He was indicted by the Emmet County Grand Jury, Sept. 9, 1929. Warrants have been issued and bonds fixed at \$50,000.

Memphis, Tenn., P.D. No. 3050
Atlanta, Ga., U.S. Pen. No. 4975
Little Rock, Ark. No. 493
Kansas Reformatory No. 457
St. Louis, Mo., P.D. No. 10799
Toledo, Ohio, P. D. No. 9010
Kansas City, Mo. No. 8035
Chicago, Ill. No. 67708
Kansas Pen. Nos. 6621 and 9017

IF LOCATED, ARREST AND HOLD AS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE
WIRE ANY INFORMATION TO EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING:

F. M. BROWN, Sheriff
Emmet County
ESTHERVILLE, IOWA

J. E. RISDEN, Chief
Bureau of Investigation
STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA

IDENTIFICATION BUREAUS ARE REQUESTED TO REPORT ANY RECORD OF THIS MAN TO HARRY J. PASSNO, SUPT. OF IDENTIFICATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, STATE HOUSE, DES MOINES, IOWA

CHARLES J. "BIG FITZ" "OLD CHARLIE" "CHI SLIM" "THE GREETER" FITZGERALD

b. March 16, 1877; d. January 9, 1945; Age 51 at time of Toledo robbery

Known Aliases: Charles Jordan, Frank West, Daniel M. Logan, William Funk,
Charles Morgan, J. C. Hammond, Charles E. Lowe

Charles Fitzgerald was not a member of the "American Boys" gang. He was a well-known "yegg" or safecracker.⁵⁶ It is for this expertise that it is believed he was asked to participate in the Express robbery. As the wanted flier on the previous page shows, Fitzgerald was arrested in Toledo at one time on a felony charge, with the TPD B. I. R. No. 9010 being assigned. This was prior to the Express robbery.

Fitzgerald was also a member of the Harvey Bailey gang of bank robbers.⁵⁷ He was wounded during a South St. Paul, Minnesota payroll robbery on August 30, 1933.⁵⁸ On April 9, 1936, Fitzgerald was charged for his participation in the William Hamm kidnapping. On July 31, 1936, he was sentenced to life in prison at Alcatraz. He was later transferred to the federal prison in Leavenworth, Kansas and died there in 1945.⁵⁹ Toledo Police never identified Charles Fitzgerald as a participant in the Express robbery. He was the last of Officer Zientara's killers to die; almost seventeen years after the murder of the policeman.



FREDERICK S. "SHOTGUN GEORGE" GOETZ

Known Aliases: George Goetz, George Zeigler or Ziegler, George Siebert

b. February 14, 1897 (Valentine's Day); d. March 21, 1934; Age 31 at time of Toledo robbery

Frederick Goetz served as an officer in the Army Air Service in WWI. He attended the University of Illinois in 1923, although there is conflicting information regarding whether or not he ever graduated from that school. While working as a lifeguard in California in 1925, he was charged with molesting an eight year old girl.⁶⁰

Although Goetz believed that he had killed Officer Zientara,⁶¹ as explained previously, this was an apparent case of mistaken identity. Goetz did use a Thompson submachine gun to fire on Officer Biskupski but missed.

After the Toledo crimes and the St. Valentine's Day Massacre, Goetz lived under various aliases in Chicago. He joined a number of country and yacht clubs and even became a member of the Illinois Police Association.⁶² He continued to commit crimes, participating as a member of the Barker-Karpis gang in a postal messenger robbery and the murder of another policeman, Myles Cunningham, in Chicago on September 22, 1933.⁶³

On October 9, 1933, Goetz was one of three men who murdered his former accomplice Gus Winkeler—the man who had interceded when Capone wanted Goetz killed after the Toledo incident. Seventy-two pieces of buckshot were found in Winkeler's body.⁶⁴ Goetz had lived up to his nickname of "Shotgun George."

Goetz himself was gunned down in Cicero, Illinois on March 20, 1934, dying the following day.⁶⁵ He was supposedly killed because he had apparently lost his mind and was talking about past crimes he had committed.⁶⁶ Others believe he had been killed on the orders of Frank Nitti, Al Capone's successor, who wanted to eliminate all of the "American Boys." Nitti allegedly also ordered Winkeler's murder.⁶⁷ Goetz was never identified by Toledo police as involved in the Express robbery and the killing of Zientara.



RAYMOND "CRANE NECK" NUGENT

b. 1899; d. by August 17, 1931; Age 29 at time of Toledo robbery

Known Aliases: Joseph C. Baker, Raymond Browning, Phillip Roy Anderson, Louis Waite, J. E. Moore

Raymond Nugent was born in 1899 and grew up in Cincinnati.⁶⁸ Nugent apparently served admirably in the Army during the Great War. With his wife, Julia, he had two children. His family, along with Bob Carey's girlfriend, were held in Toledo after the Express robbery. After that robbery, Nugent and the others fled to Chicago and the protection of Al Capone. Sometime after his family's release from detention, Nugent summoned them to Chicago for a visit.⁶⁹ Nugent's wife later worked as a maid in a Toledo hotel in order to provide for their children.⁷⁰

After his participation in the February 1929 Massacre, Nugent left Chicago to work with Capone's brother, Ralph, in Miami Beach, Florida.⁷¹ After his close call with authorities in March 1930, Nugent allegedly began to run his own saloon in that state. He was last seen in Florida in 1931. One story described him being killed by gangsters in New Jersey and left in a burning car.⁷² The more plausible story is that Nugent, forsaking his loyalty to Capone, began to buy his alcohol from other suppliers. Ralph Capone then ordered his death. Nugent's body was allegedly fed to alligators in the Everglades swamp. It was never found.⁷³

Rumors of Nugent's death began after August 17, 1931.⁷⁴ Nugent's wife stated that she had not seen him since he had left Chicago around April 1, 1930. She stated that she received a telephone call in April 1931 stating, "He's gone. Better pack up and go home."⁷⁵ She petitioned the probate court in Cincinnati on November 13, 1952 in order to have him declared legally dead. This was to collect his World War I pension of about \$1,500.⁷⁶

AUGUST H. "GUS" WINKELER

b. March 28, 1901; d. October 9, 1933; Age 27
at time of Toledo robbery

Known Aliases: Michael "Big Mike" Rand, M. J. Michaels,
Jerry Kral, James Ray



Augustus Winkeler was born on March 28, 1901.⁷⁷ He lied about his age in order to join the Army and serve in the First World War. He was assigned as an ambulance driver. This assignment led to the development of two enduring traits: Winkeler became hardened to death and loss, and he also became an excellent driver of different types of motor vehicles.⁷⁸

As mentioned previously, Winkeler was recruited by Capone with Burke, Nugent and Carey as one of the "American Boys."⁷⁹ Capone apparently respected Winkeler for his demeanor and intelligence compared to the other members of the gang.

While being pursued by police near St. Joseph, Michigan on August 5, 1931, Winkeler wrecked the auto he was driving, seriously injuring himself and causing the loss of his left eye.⁸⁰ After this injury, Winkeler wore a glass eye.⁸¹

The photo on this page shows Winkeler after the accident.

While held in the hospital in police custody, detectives had Winkeler identified by numerous witnesses as being involved in various crimes. This was despite the fact that his face was badly swollen and bandaged. These false identifications were made in order to gain Winkeler's assistance in the recovery of stolen bonds taken in a Wisconsin robbery. Although the Toledo Police Department was notified of Winkeler's arrest, apparently there was no attempt to extradite him on the indictments filed on March 3, 1930.

Using the last names of Rand and Michaels, Winkeler later took over the operations of two nightclubs on Chicago's North Side for the syndicate. He became friends with politicians, police officials and other celebrities.

It is believed that Winkeler cooperated with the Bureau of Investigation (the F. B. I.) during the agency's investigation of the Kansas City Massacre. Frank Nitti supposedly learned of this and ordered his murder on October 9, 1933, while Nitti's predecessor and Winkeler's supporter, Al Capone, was serving a federal prison sentence.⁸² One of Winkeler's killers was his friend and former accomplice, George Goetz.⁸³

The Bureau of Investigation was founded in 1908. It became the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1935.

After his death, Winkeler's widow, Georgette, related much of the information about the Toledo Express robbery and the St. Valentine's Day Massacre to a book publisher, as well as to the Bureau of Investigation. When the first publisher was intimidated into not completing the book, the manuscript was subsequently published through the efforts of William Helmer.



OFFICER GEORGE C. ZIENTARA

b. April 18, 1893; d. April 16, 1928; Age 34 at time of death.

George C. Zientara was born on April 18, 1893. He was of Polish ancestry. His immediate family included three brothers and a sister. Zientara joined the Army during WWI, serving in France. He was assigned to Battery F of the Third Regular Field Artillery.⁸⁴ Because of this service, he was buried with full military honors after his murder.

He was married to his wife, Evelyn G., who was apparently addressed as Eva. Together they had three young sons: Eugene, 4, Richard, 3, and George, Jr., seven months. The family lived at 1042 Tecumseh Street. The house had been built by Zientara and his wife and was less than a year old.⁸⁵ It would be hard to say anything other than the future looked bright for the young family.

George Zientara was appointed to the Toledo Police Department on December 18, 1920, at the age of 27. His older brother, Louis, was already on the force. As was typical, George was assigned to work with experienced officers for his first three nights with the department. He was then assigned to a foot beat. He was assigned to No. 4 Station at Bancroft and Monroe Streets on June 1, 1927.⁸⁶ Zientara had an unblemished record with the department and had recently received a promotion to driver, meaning that he was allowed to operate the agency's vehicles. He was also the catcher on the department's baseball team.⁸⁷ He had a little more than seven years of service with the department at the time of his death.⁸⁸ After his murder, his wife lamented that he had just purchased a new uniform, but would now be unable to wear it.⁸⁹

The TPD photo of Officer Zientara on the preceding page shows him wearing the department's old badge and hat plate. New badges and hat plates were issued to patrolmen on March 23, 1926.⁹⁰ The photo on this page shows Zientara, wearing the new badge and hat plate, while seated in the passenger seat of a Willys-Knight touring car, along with two other officers. This photo was taken in the Safety Building Garage (Barn). Zientara was wearing the new badge and hat plate at the time of his death.



Although his gravestone indicates that the officer was 35 at the time of his death, Officer Zientara was actually murdered two days before his 35th birthday.

THE ST. VALENTINE'S DAY MASSACRE

The so-called St. Valentine's Day Massacre occurred on February 14, 1929 at approximately 10:45 AM. The mass murder occurred in the garage of the S. M. C. Cartage Company located at 2122 North Clark Street, in Chicago.⁹¹ This business was a front for the North Side Gang run by George "Bugs" Moran. Moran himself was the target of the attack, since he was a direct rival and competitor to Alphonse Capone and his "Outfit." Both men had made repeated attempts on the life of the other, along with orchestrating attacks on their opponent's subordinates.

The attack on Moran was planned at the summer resort of Fred Goetz, one of Capone's "American Boys," during the Fall of 1928. The resort was located near Cranberry Lake, Couderay, Wisconsin. Two high-ranking public officials were also supposedly in attendance.⁹²

Contrary to popular belief, the killing was not meant as a "valentine" to Moran from Capone, and was not planned for Valentine's Day. Lookouts were in place in two apartments across the street from the garage. They watched the area for approximately two weeks before they observed the man thought to be Moran enter the garage. The murders simply happened to occur on that day.⁹³

After lookouts, including Bryan "Monty" Bolton, one of the "American Boys," spotted a man they thought to be Moran walk toward the garage, they telephoned the team of five killers standing by in a nearby location. The five killers included Fred Burke, Bob Carey, Fred Goetz, Ray Nugent and Gus Winkeler, the remaining members of the American Boys group used by Capone. Capone had designated these men because they were not well known to other Chicago mobsters. Burke and Goetz wore Chicago police uniforms. The killers dressed as policemen also wore bulletproof vests.⁹⁴ The remaining three were dressed in plainclothes to appear as detectives. The men were armed with shotguns and two Thompson submachine guns.

Operating a Cadillac made to look like a police car, two of the men in plainclothes stopped their vehicle in front of the garage. The two men dressed as cops, with the third plainclothesman, stopped their Peerless automobile, also made to look like a police vehicle, in the alley behind the garage. When a rear overhead door was opened, the "officers," armed with shotguns, and the third "detective" entered. Appearing to be conducting a raid against bootleggers, the killers forced the seven men in the garage against a side wall and disarmed them. One of the killers then opened the front door to permit the two plainclothesmen to enter. The two "detectives" cradled the two machine guns under their long coats. They then passed these to Burke and Goetz, the two uniformed "officers."

Burke and Goetz then proceeded to empty their weapons, with one of the Thompsons equipped with a 50-round drum magazine and the other loaded with a 20-round stick magazine. In addition to the rounds of .45 ACP ammunition fired, two shotgun rounds were discharged, blowing off the tops of the heads of two of the victims; this done apparently to administer a final coup de grace. Seventy spent .45 ACP shell casings and two 12 gauge shotgun shell casings were subsequently recovered from the floor of the building by police.⁹⁵ There were more than 70 wounds among the victims, however, since a number of the bullets had pierced the men's bodies and ricocheted off the garage's brick wall, causing additional wounds.

It was Fred Goetz's 32nd birthday.

After the shooting, the two uniformed killers, now armed with shotguns, exited the front of the garage with two of the men in plainclothes in front of them, as if under arrest. They then drove away in the Cadillac. The fifth killer exited the rear of the garage and left the scene in the Peerless automobile.

The six men dead at the scene were: Peter Gusenberg, Albert R. Weinshank, Adam Heyer, John May, Reinhart H. Schwimmer and Albert Kachellek. Frank Gusenberg later died at a hospital. He had been hit fourteen times.⁹⁶ John May was simply a mechanic employed to maintain the gang's vehicles. Reinhart Schwimmer was an optometrist and merely a hanger-on or gang groupie. Bolton later told Bureau of Investigation agents in 1936 that, as the killers had been selected because they were not known to the mobsters, they in turn did not know Moran. In order to ensure they got Moran, they killed all of those present.⁹⁷ Only later did they learn that Moran had been delayed while getting a haircut and was

not present. Bolton also later confessed to F. B. I. agents that he had purchased the Cadillac used in the massacre, and that Burke, Goetz, Winkeler, Nugent and Carey were the actual killers.⁹⁸ His story was later confirmed by Winkeler's widow.⁹⁹

Public outrage over the Massacre brought intense public pressure down on organized crime, ultimately leading to the demise of the Capone empire. On February 20, a \$100,000 reward was posted for the arrest and the conviction of the killers.¹⁰⁰ Feeling the heat across the country, organized crime bosses summoned Capone to a meeting on the East Coast. It was decided that Capone must be removed from the public eye for a period of time. He was arrested with his bodyguard on an engineered weapons charge in Philadelphia on May 16, 1929. Instead of the brief sentence expected with his guilty plea, Capone was given a year in jail. He served ten months.¹⁰¹ But the government wasn't through with Capone. Internal Revenue Service agents and federal Prohibition agents, led by Eliot Ness, pursued Capone on a charge of income tax evasion on his illegal profits. Alphonse Capone was convicted in October 1931 and served an eight-year sentence, including time on Alcatraz. In his absence, Frank Nitti usurped his empire. Capone's syphilis went untreated while in prison, and he died of the disease at his Florida home in 1947, a raving lunatic.¹⁰²

A few honest Chicago police detectives pursued the Massacre investigation on their own and eventually learned the names of those involved. Both Fred Burke and Raymond Nugent became solid suspects. Because of the pressure created after the Massacre, both Burke and Gus Winkeler underwent plastic surgery on their faces and had their fingerprints altered.¹⁰³ After Burke's murder of Officer Skalay in Michigan at the end of 1929 and the location of the Thompsons used in the killings, Burke became the only man ever actually charged by the Coroner's Jury for the Massacre.

The F. B. I., as an agency, was not really interested in the killings, since these were the purview of the Chicago Police Department. The F. B. I. was interested in pursuing only its own federal investigations.¹⁰⁴

The St. Valentine's Day Massacre also led to the formation and publication of the Chicago Crime Commission's "Public Enemies List."¹⁰⁵ J. Edgar Hoover opposed such a list claiming that it would encourage criminals to commit additional crimes in order to achieve placement on the list. Many believe that Hoover was simply angry because the list did not originate with his agency. Public and government pressure eventually forced the agency to post its own "Ten Most Wanted" list.

CALVIN GODDARD

Calvin Goddard was known as the foremost expert in the United States in the new science of firearm ballistics. After the Massacre and the nationwide attention it engendered, Goddard was brought to Chicago to examine the ballistics evidence. Because multiple witnesses had observed men wearing Chicago Police uniforms enter and exit the garage, and some believed that the police were actually involved in the murders, Goddard conducted comparisons with all Thompson submachine guns owned by Chicago area law enforcement agencies. None matched the bullets or casings recovered at the scene.¹⁰⁶

After the two Thompson guns were recovered from Fred Burke's Michigan home at the end of 1929, Goddard tested both of these Thompsons. He matched both to the Massacre evidence. In addition, Goddard matched one of the guns, No. 2347, as the gun used in the murder of gangster Frankie Yale (real last name loele, then Uale) on July 1, 1928. Yale's killing was the first known machine gun murder in New York City.¹⁰⁷ Yale had previously been Al Capone's benefactor and boss, but the gangsters' relationship had soured. On Capone's orders, Yale was murdered by Burke and Gus Winkeler,¹⁰⁸ by Winkeler, Fred Goetz and Louis Campagna,¹⁰⁹ or by all four.¹¹⁰

Thompson No. 2347 was originally purchased by Deputy Sheriff Leslie Farmer of Marion, Illinois. He was connected to the Egan's Rats gang, with whom Burke had been associated. Thompson No. 7580 was originally purchased by a Russell Thompson, who had purchased it from Peter von Frantzius, whose Chicago sporting goods store supplied the underworld. Today, both Thompsons remain in the possession of the Berrien County Sheriff's Office in Michigan.¹¹¹ They are periodically displayed and fired, with demonstrations having been made at shows of the Ohio Gun Collectors Association.

Because of the massacre and Goddard's work, a new era in the forensic sciences was born.¹¹² Countless crimes have been solved because of the use of the methods pioneered by Goddard.

The bullets and shell casings matched by Goddard are now in the possession of a private individual, Neal Trickel.

In 2005, two researchers microscopically examined the two Thompson guns used in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. They found notches marked on the trigger guards of both weapons: three notches on No. 2347 and two notches on No. 7580. These marks were never observed by Goddard and it is believed that the guns would never have been marked after the massacre.¹¹³ It is open to speculation as to whether or not one of these notches represented the killing of Officer Zientara.

THE THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN

Two days after the killing of Officer Zientara, Toledo Police Chief Louis J. Haas asked the city for funding to purchase ten of the Thompson guns.¹¹⁴ Toledo City Council subsequently authorized the purchase of ten bulletproof vests at a cost of \$1,000, ten motorcycles at a cost of \$3,000, and the ten Thompsons at a cost of \$1,700.¹¹⁵ All of these purchase authorizations were a direct result of the Zientara killing and the thought that the police were under-armed and under-equipped. Although the department already had one Thompson, it was privately owned by a sergeant. Eventually, Toledo Police purchased a total of thirteen Thompsons, more than any other U. S. law enforcement agency other than the F. B. I., with its many offices.¹¹⁶

With respect to the history of this firearm, since the Auto-Ordnance Company manufactured the first Thompson model, the Model 1919 Annihilator, in Cleveland, Ohio police officers were some of the first to test the new weapons.¹¹⁷ Initial Army tests of the gun found it to be unacceptable, although the Marines purchased a number of the weapons to guard the mails.

Under Chicago's concealed weapons law, the guns were legal to own since they weren't concealable. The gun's first use by mobsters is believed to have occurred on September 25, 1925. The first victim of a gangland killing, Charles Kelly, died on October 4, 1925. Both of these incidents occurred in Chicago.¹¹⁸ The first killing by Capone's men using the weapon took place on April 27, 1926.¹¹⁹ Because of the negative publicity caused by the use of the gun by the underworld, in 1930 the Auto-Ordnance company discontinued all sales to wholesale and retail dealers. Sales were limited to law enforcement and the military. With many of the original 15,000 guns made remaining unsold, the company itself was sold in 1939.¹²⁰ A relatively short time later, with World War II looming, the Thompson gun suddenly became in high demand. It was widely used by Allied forces, with more than two million sold by the end of the war.¹²¹

The following is the serial number list of the Thompson submachine guns owned by the Toledo Police Department: Nos. 2026, 3992, 4582, 5535, 5679, 5840, 6008, 6054, 6221, 6271, 6331, 6544 and 6861.¹²²



This Thompson submachine gun, No. 6861, was formerly owned by the Toledo Police Department. It was sold by the Rock Island Auction Company in 2017 for \$46,000.

E. E. "CAP" RICHARDSON

In the 1920's, E. E. Richardson was the Deputy Marshall of Maumee, Ohio. After he observed an Auto-Ordnance sales representative fail to convince the Maumee city council to purchase one of the weapons, Richardson contacted the company and become its sales agent.¹²³ Richardson's sales territory included Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He made his first sale to Hancock County, in Findlay, Ohio, in January 1929.¹²⁴

Richardson became so proficient with the weapon through his sales demonstrations that Auto-Ordnance asked him to act as the instructor for the week-long Police Submachine Gun School held at Camp Perry in 1929. Richardson ran the training course, held each year in August, from 1929 to 1933. Each year, the top officer in the class received a new Thompson. Police officers from all over the United States, including Toledo officers, attended this school.¹²⁵

When Richardson died at age 73 on September 30, 1946, he was eulogized by Toledo Police Inspector Joseph Delehaunty: "It was Cap Richardson who trained and instructed policemen and deputy sheriffs in the technique of handling and firing the Thompson submachine gun. It was Mr. Richardson's knowledge of and belief in the weapon which prompted him to give valuable lessons in using the gun to Toledo's patrolmen and officers."¹²⁶

EPILOGUE

It is doubtful, at this late date, that anyone will ever know which of the six men involved in the robbery of the American Express Railway Company truck on April 16, 1928, actually fired the shot that killed Officer George Zientara. With the possible exception of Charles Fitzgerald, all of the men were vicious, practiced killers. All six would be considered guilty under the law existing then and now. Carey, Goetz, Nugent and Winkeler all died violent deaths at young ages, with all of their murders being committed by fellow gangsters. Both Burke and Fitzgerald died in prison.

It is also doubtful that the weapon used to kill Officer Zientara can ever be positively identified. It is assumed that a rifle was used, based on Officer Biskupski's statements, although it is possible that one of the Thompson guns was the murder weapon. It is likely that the two Thompsons that were used in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre were in the possession of the robbers when the Toledo crimes were committed. As shown, these two weapons reappear repeatedly as involved in multiple crimes. Again, it is unlikely that their presence in Toledo can ever be confirmed.

On April 16, 1953, exactly 25 years after his father's death, George Zientara, Jr. was appointed to the Toledo Police Department. He was issued his father's badge. After earning a pension for his police service, he died in 1998 at the age of 70. His mother, Evelyn, never remarried. She died at the age of 60 in 1954. She is buried with her husband in Calvary Cemetery in Section 25, Lot 113, Graves W 1/2.

On the base of an angel sculpture on the top of their parents' tombstone, the following inscription, reminiscent of an old Irish saying for the departed, was left by their three sons:

DAD
WE NEVER GOT TO KNOW YOU
GENE DICK GEORGE



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- ¹¹⁴ *Toledo Blade*, 4/19/28, n.p.n.
- ¹¹⁵ "Machine Guns being Urged for Police." *The Toledo Blade* 26 April 1928, n.p.n.
- ¹¹⁶ Hill, Thompson Serial Number List, pp. 707-819
- ¹¹⁷ Hill, p. 51
- ¹¹⁸ *Al Capone*, p. 355
- ¹¹⁹ *Al Capone*, p. 356
- ¹²⁰ *Al Capone*, p. 358
- ¹²¹ *The Complete Public Enemy Almanac*, p. 173
- ¹²² Hill, Thompson Serial Number List, pp. 707-819
- ¹²³ Hill, p. 197
- ¹²⁴ Hill, p. 203
- ¹²⁵ Hill, pp. 205-7
- ¹²⁶ Hill, p. 212

Author's Note: "n.p.n." = no page number. The author reviewed a multitude of newspaper articles and other documents that had no page number that could be discerned. In the case of the news articles, this was due to the fact that these articles had been cut out of their respective papers and placed in the B. I. R. file for Raymond Nugent.