

# TOLEDO POLICE DEPARTMENT 1867-2017





George Kral  
Chief of Police

## *Message from the Chief*

The publishing of this yearbook is truly one of the highlights of my time as Chief of Police. The book in your hands is only the fourth of its kind; TPD's first yearbook was printed in 1900, and the others in 1977 and 1994 respectively.

Frequently, I look back at the 1994 yearbook and fondly remember the faces of those officers who came before. I remember the conversations we had, previous assignments, and friends that are no longer with us. I am confident that in twenty-three years, God willing, I will pick this yearbook up and do the same thing.

The law enforcement profession isn't remotely similar to what it was in 1994 when the last yearbook was produced. Our vocation has changed and improved, as has the caliber of officers charged with one of the most critical responsibilities in our nation; keeping the peace.

Each and every day when I read, hear about, and see first-hand the amazing work that is being done by you, I sit back knowing the citizens of this city have the best of the best protecting them. I have said this countless times, but it's the truth: It is genuinely an honor to call myself your chief.

I want to sincerely thank each of you who have chosen to participate in memorializing this era of TPD's history, and look forward to working with each of you, both sworn officers and our dedicated civilian staff, for many years to come.

## A thank you to the TPD historians who made this book possible

Welcome to your Legacy Album!

On May 13, 2010, Chief Mike Navarre handed me a note after a staff meeting. It read: "Call retiree Dick Parton about opening a museum." That little note would redirect the course of my career, and eventually lead to the creation of the second Toledo Police Museum and the undertaking of this historical legacy album.

This legacy album is a celebration of 150 years of service to the citizens of Toledo. It has been created out of a passion for research that I would love to say I own, but in truth, it owns me. My emphasis has been to collect and deliver the stories of the people who have constructed our department's history. Every effort to ensure historical accuracy has been made through researching as many sources of information as I could find. When unintended errors are inevitably found, may they be modest in scale; and if they are not, may the readers be charitable in judgment of this work as a whole.

This work is heavily dependent on the dedication of those before me whose passion it has been to preserve our rich history. I share four of their stories here: Sergeant Vincent Kwapich, Sergeant Karen Sue Martensen, Officer Kenneth Deck, and Lieutenant Shirley Green. It would be impossible to create this album and not recognize their contributions to memorializing this department.

I would also like to thank the following people who made this 150th Year Legacy Album possible through their research and/or efforts to hatch this project: Officer David Avalos, Officer Anthony Barwiler, Ms. Jordie Henry of the Toledo Blade, Officer Chris Holland, Officer Shade Keeney, Officer Sheri Kellar-Raab, Sergeant Thomas Kosmyna, Chief George Kral, Retired Captain Mark Mason, Civilian Clerk Ms. Marge Meckel, Lieutenant Jessica Meyer, Ms. Kaitlyn Mueller (daughter of Captain David Mueller), Officer Emily Myles, Retired Detective Bob Poiry, Officer George "Skippy" Roush, Retired Lieutenant David Schmidt, Retired Sergeant J.P. Smith, Detective Scott Smith, Retired Officer Wendell Smith, Retired Detective Sergeant Frank Stiles, Mr. Doug Tracy (great-grandson of Detective Louis B. Tracy), and Officer David Zielinski. Last, but in no way least, I thank the slew of Toledo Police retirees who answered email after email with blanket inquiries as to the whens, wheres, whos and whys of our history.

I humbly offer your story,  
Officer Beth Thieman  
January 31, 2017



## Sergeant Vincent Kwapich



*Courtesy of the Blade*  
Sergeant Vincent Kwapich looking over his notes on June 10, 1963.

Vincent Kwapich was appointed to the Toledo Police Department on April 9, 1917. On June 30, 1918, he sent a Sergeant's Report to Chief Henry Herbert requesting a leave of absence to serve in the U.S. Navy for the duration of WWI. His leave was granted, and he returned to the Toledo Police Department on March 19, 1919, and was promoted to Sergeant on September 12, 1925. Vincent retired after 45 years of service on June 7, 1963.

The details of his lengthy career have slipped into oblivion, but ironically, he did not allow the history of other men to do the same. Vincent became the unofficial historian of the Toledo Police Department by painstakingly recording the careers of members of the department since its beginning in 1867. He also recorded other pertinent details regarding the city and the department.

The books Kwapich created are invaluable and fascinating, but are not considered an "official" history, as some minor and serious mistakes and omissions have been discovered. Vincent also didn't always stick to "just the facts, ma'am" by offering his opinion, sometimes in colorful terms. However, his records are the first place to look when researching a member of the department and his work is a priceless piece of our history. Without his self-initiated desire to document the department and city he served, much more of our history would have been lost to time.

## The Sergeant's Report

*The Sergeant's Report is the oldest TPD form known to still be in use today. The forms go back to at least 1907, and possibly farther. The Sergeant's Report was used to document everything from being late for work because you forgot to set your alarm clock to getting shot on duty. A fine example of an early Sergeant's Report was from Officer Lawrence Nachtrab (grandfather of retired Officer Donald Nachtrab) to Sergeant Delehaunty on March 9, 1909. "Sir: About 11:50 last evening I stopped a runaway team attached to Toledo Transfer Wagon number three on St. Clair Street between Jefferson and Madison Aves. There was no damages resulted. Found driver inside of Jefferson House and informed him horses were tied in front of Boody House. Yours Respectfully, Lawrence L. Nachtrab, Patrolman 151"*

## Sergeant Karen Sue Martensen



*On February 8, 2006 Sergeant Karen Sue Martensen received a flag from Officer Al Cavanaugh in a ceremony in front of the Safety Building. The flag had flown over the Capitol Building in Washington D.C. and then over the Toledo Police Department. Chief Jack Smith arranged for the flag to be sent to Toledo Police officers serving in the military in Mosul, Iraq during Operation Iraqi Freedom*

Karen Sue Martensen was appointed to the department on September 9, 1983 and retired after nearly 33 years of service on February 4, 2016. She held a passion for the history of the department throughout her career. Many articles in our archives are marked with her distinctive handwriting. Because of her research, Officer Jacob Chandler was recognized in 2005 as the only known active Toledo Police officer killed in action during a war. She was also instrumental in getting a new roof installed on the Bay View Park range house (now the Detwiler Golf Course), the only remnant of the once nationally known Toledo Police Range. Karen Sue was a member of the Honor Guard for many years and a true champion for the preservation of our history.



## Officer Kenneth Deck

Kenneth Deck knew at an early age that he wanted to be a police officer. He was appointed to the Toledo Police Department on November 1, 1964 and for the next 28 years it defined who he was. So much so that he began collecting TPD memorabilia. He also began researching the department's past and became a constant and persistent voice calling for a permanent place to preserve its history. The idea for a museum came up in a conversation between Ken and then police Chief John Mason. As a result of that conversation, Ken was assigned to the Planning and Research Section in 1984 to coordinate the creation and operation of a police museum. The first incarnation of the Toledo Police Museum, on the first floor of the Safety Building, opened in May/June of 1987 under his direction.

Ken passed away on December 17, 1994. Earlier that same year, the museum was forced to close its doors when its location in the Safety Building was repurposed. Officer Bill Kellar stored the collection of items belonging to the museum for nearly 17 years in a semi-trailer he purchased with his own monies. Without Ken's efforts to preserve our history, and his widow Kathleen's persistence to honor her husband's legacy, the second incarnation of the Toledo Police Museum in 2011 would not have been possible.



*Officer Kenneth Deck*

## Lieutenant Shirley Green

Shirley L. (Swan) Green was appointed to the department on July 12, 1976, retiring in February 2003 at the rank of lieutenant. She was gifted with a love of history from her father, Marshall O. Swan, who was also a Toledo Police officer, serving over 25 years with the force. It was Officer Ken Deck who helped Shirley develop a love for Toledo Police history. As a young sergeant assigned to the Planning and Research Section, she had the privilege of working with Officer Deck and others in creating the first Police Museum in 1987.

After retiring from the Department, Shirley went on to obtain a PhD in history and served as Deputy Mayor and Safety Director under Mayor Michael Bell. Currently, she is putting her police experience and education to use as Director of the Toledo Police Museum, which she was also instrumental in reopening in 2011.

Shirley believes that understanding one's history is significant because it fosters pride. Her research on African American history within the Toledo Police Department is highlighted at the Toledo Police Museum in the "Black and Blue" story. Her humble spirit, however, excluded herself from her own research as the first African American woman to reach the rank of lieutenant on the Toledo Police Department.



*Retired Lieutenant, Dr. Shirley Green*



# TIMELINE



# The Toledo Police Department

## 1867

### 1837

The City of Toledo was incorporated by an act of the State legislature on January 7, 1837. Calvin Comstock was appointed the first city marshal. Prior to this, the justice of the peace and their constables took care of lawbreakers. There were 16 marshals who served Toledo prior to the organization of a paid police department.

May 13

The first volunteer police force in the city was formed. Fourteen citizens joined the volunteer police force, but they never gave much more than moral support to the city marshal.

### 1867

April 27

Although on April 5th the Ohio legislature passed the metropolitan police law calling for a full-time paid police force, it wasn't until April 27th that the Toledo Metropolitan Police Force was declared organized and in operation. Henry Breed was appointed Superintendent, or Chief of Police. There was one station house at 58 Monroe Street.

The jail where prisoners were detained was in the rear of the police station. The jail was described at the time as "wanting in dimensions, poorly ventilated, badly located and inconvenient."

June 14

Little is known about the first badge worn by Toledo Police patrolmen other than newspaper descriptions of it. There are no known actual badges or photos in existence. Twenty-five wreaths (for hats) and shields were created at a cost of \$175; one shield was marked Superintendent Toledo Metropolitan Police; another was marked Captain Toledo Metropolitan Police; and 22 shields numbered 1 to 22 were marked Toledo Metropolitan Police for the patrolmen (there is no mention of a sergeant shield). This badge was worn by Toledo Police officers for one year, beginning on this morning.

### 1868

June 6

William P. Scott was appointed Chief of Police. Scott was a five-year veteran of the Civil War. At one point, he was granted a furlough so he could return to Toledo to recruit men to join him. On that leave he married Catherine, but left her hours after the ceremony, not to return for two years. Scott made his home at 934 Broadway and is buried in Forest Cemetery.



*Chief William P. Scott.  
From the Dennis M. Keese collection and published in  
"Toledo Our Life Our Times  
Our Town 1800s-1950."*



*The "Canal Boat" badge.  
This design of the shield was  
retired from service on June  
30, 1909 but the motorcycle  
patrolmen continued to wear  
it. The highest number known  
of this variation is 30.*

July 3

The badge, which came to be known as the "Canal Boat Shield," was first issued. The badge was so named because of a large canal boat in the center of the "Great Seal of Ohio." The Miami and Erie Canal ran through this area and was a great source of commerce.

September 16

The State Fair was held in Toledo, requiring a special police force consisting of 50 patrolmen to be temporarily appointed to serve during the week of the fair.

December 24

Patrolman Henry Nellis was the first policeman "honored" with a dismissal from the force for sleeping on post. He had been one of the first 19 men appointed to the department.

### 1869

The board adopted the method of purchasing cloth for police uniforms at wholesale prices, and furnishing the same to members of the force at just prices. The system was found to serve a two-fold purpose: it secured a more complete uniformity of dress, and at the same time it was a matter of economy to the members of the force in buying their clothing. Every member was required to be "neat in his person and wear the police uniform while on duty."

July

The chain gang system was abolished. "Since that time, there has been no suitable place provided for the prisoners to work, and in default of payment of fines imposed, they have been committed to prison and fed at the expense of the city for a specified time. No discrimination could be made in regard to ages or grade of offenses, but all had to be committed and associated together."

### 1870

February 2

Captain Michael O'Connor was the first police official to resign from the department for reasons unknown. He had been one of the original 19 policemen appointed to the force. He was the first man to be promoted to the rank of captain, with a salary of \$900 a year.



July 5

Patrick J. Horan was made Acting Chief of Police after the Police Board charged Chief Scott with being absent from duty from June 28th to July 1st, without leave and in violation of the rules.

1871

August 16

Joseph A. Parker was appointed Chief of Police. Parker had been a detective at the time of his promotion. He served only one year and was dismissed by the same (reportedly corrupt) Police Board that dismissed Chief Scott. Parker then went into business for himself as a haberdasher in the Valentine Building, selling small articles for sewing such as buttons and ribbons.

September 6

To enforce sanitary measures, and for the more effectual preservation of public health, the Police Board appointed two sanitary policemen. It was recommended that their pay be fixed at 800 dollars a year and that they be required to provide themselves with and wear, the police uniform.



*Superior Street Police Station*

February 28

The police station at 58 Monroe Street was vacated and 26 men moved into the new police station at Market Space, the name given to the area of Superior Street between Washington and Monroe Streets. In 1885, this station was described as follows: "A four-story building, 60 x 100 feet. The first floor is built of stone, and the upper ones of brick with stone trimmings. On the first floor is located the city prison, turnkey's room, lodger's room, engine room and room for the care of sick and injured persons. In connection with this room is the padded cell, in which are confined the insane and persons suffering from the effects of strong drinks. It is so constructed that it is impossible for them to do injury to themselves, and is greatly admired by officers from abroad, where they have no such facilities. On the second floor are the captain's office, sergeant's office, detectives' office, clerk's office, court room and storeroom. Third floor has the patrolmen's room, bathroom and sleeping rooms. The fourth floor has the drill room and sleeping rooms. The building was erected in 1871 and it is well adapted for the purpose intended."

1872



*This 1852 map shows the location of "Market Space" where the first Toledo Police Station was located.*

April 24

Henry Streicher (formerly recorded as Stricker, but Streicher is the most credible spelling) was made Acting Chief of Police. Details on this period of time are sketchy.

May 15

Josiah C. Purdy was appointed Chief of Police. Please see the story "Lightning from a Clear Sky" in 1879.



*Chief Josiah Purdy is buried in the Civil War Section of Woodlawn Cemetery, Section 41, Lot 92, Wing III B, #5.*

June 18

The Board of Police Commissioners passed a resolution stating that badge (shield) No. 1 was to be issued by seniority to the patrolman having the longest service on the force. The resolution also stated that badge No. 2 would be issued to the next in seniority accordingly, and so on.

1873

Unpaid "Special Police" powers were given to civilians who were found fit to assume the responsibilities of a policeman. They were furnished with the insignia of "Special Police" and provided with a copy of department rules and regulations. In cases of emergency, the regular force and the special police rendered mutual assistance to each other.

1874

These were some of the offenses on the books: Cutting and Carrying Away Timber, Injuring Shade Trees, Larceny of Fruit to the Value of \$6, Pulling Up and Carrying Away Vegetables, Fast Driving, and Indecent Language.

# 1867 The Toledo Police Department

The rank of Roundsman was created. His duty was to go to each district beat and collect any information the beat man had. This was the only means of communication between police headquarters and the street officer.

As to the sustenance of working prisoners, the recommendation was:  
Breakfast and Supper: One pint of coffee, one half-loaf of bread and one quarter pound of bologna. Lunch: Twice each week, vegetable soup with a half-pound of meat; twice each week, pork and beans; and twice a week potatoes and a half-pound of fried meat for each man. On Sunday, all ate the "regular prison fare," the contents of which was not disclosed.



Special Police Hat Badge



Special Police Badge

September 23

The Board of Police Commissioners had become politically corrupt and the Toledo citizens petitioned the State Legislature for a change. The citizens won, and the Honorable William Allen, Governor of Ohio, dissolved the board and appointed a completely new one.

## 1876

From the 1876 Annual Report: "The important question, how shall we better protect our large and extended suburbs, has been fully discussed, but from the limited means at the command of the board, little could be done to afford adequate relief. To mitigate the evil, a force of several hundred men or a complete system of police telegraph would be necessary."

## 1877

September

The police force consisted of 44 men. Thirty-five Special Police were added when 100,000 visitors came to the city for the Tri-State Fair. "Owing to the admirable police arrangements, not a single injury was sustained or life lost and very few crimes were committed. A few pockets were picked, but all that were reported to the police were speedily ferretted out, and the perpetrators arrested, convicted and worked out their sentences in the workhouse."

## Lightning from a Clear Sky

*On August 23, 1879, one of the most tragic and fascinating stories in the history of the department occurred. It is a story of a life forfeited too early and, in the aftermath, the department losing one of its bravest and most respected chiefs.*

*Sergeant Jacob Nohl was appointed to the department on October 6, 1875. He was a Civil War veteran who had been captured by the enemy during a battle near Atlanta and relegated to the notorious Andersonville prison camp. He made his escape during a prisoner transfer to Savannah and, after several days spent in the swamps, succeeded in reaching the Savannah River where he found an old, leaky boat without oars. Using a salvaged box lid as an oar, he paddled the river eluding Rebel soldiers until he reached safety. Nohl was described in the Toledo Blade as "a noble-hearted, generous, brave man, with high conceptions of duty, and fearless in doing it."*

*Captain (the rank of captain was equivalent to chief at the time) Josiah Purdy was also a veteran of the Civil War who had been captured by Confederate soldiers in a battle near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on April 13, 1862. Purdy made a daring escape and eventually made his way to the safety of a Union camp. He was one of the original 19 men appointed to the department in 1867 and was respected not only in the community, but by the rank and file whom he commanded.*

*On Saturday, August 23, 1879, Jacob arrived at the station with a basket to be used for his family's provisions later that day. One of his colleagues showed him a letter in the Toledo Daily Commercial written by a well-known local crook and confidence man, Ross Saulsbury. Saulsbury had been arrested by Jacob the Wednesday before and was holding a grudge. The rambling letter was insulting to Jacob and after reading it, he became furious.*



Jacob's gun was broken, so he took it to be fixed by a fellow policeman, urging him to do it quickly. He then went to see Josiah Purdy and requested bullets from him, saying he was going to find Saulsbury and demand that he retract his statements. Jacob stated that if Saulsbury did not agree, he would likely kill him. Purdy urged Jacob to reflect on this and to think of his family, and believing himself successful in calming Jacob, gave him the bullets. Jacob then picked up his newly repaired gun and left the building, telling others on his way what he intended to do.

Nohl found Saulsbury at a saloon that he owned with his brother-in-law. Witness accounts stated that Jacob faced Saulsbury and asked him if he would recant what he had written. When Saulsbury refused, Jacob raised his revolver and shot Saulsbury twice and then raised the gun to his own head and pulled the trigger. Both men were rushed to the police station where Saulsbury died first. Jacob lingered for some hours and finally succumbed.

Jacob's funeral was attended by three thousand citizens lining the street to Woodlawn Cemetery. The shock waves rippled for many days after. When it was learned that the Police Board was planning to remove Purdy as Captain, a protest was signed by businessmen and citizens denouncing the move, and his men planned endeavors to prevent his removal. As for Purdy, he stated "I'm not going to resign by a long ways. If they want to prefer charges or declare the office vacant, they can do so, but there is too much game about me to beat an inglorious retreat." Purdy was eventually relieved of his command.



An August 25, 1862 copy of the Toledo Commercial held by the Library of Congress.

The strong bond that Nohl and Purdy shared became poignantly evident in this Toledo Blade article, when Chief Purdy was quoted: "Sergeant Nohl was a brave man, one of the very bravest of the very brave men with whom I have met and been associated. Wherever I had to go where I wanted only men of iron nerve and unflinching courage to depend upon, the first man I always called for was, 'and here the stout voice of the old chief melted away to a sob. 'Many a night,' continued the Captain, 'have we stayed together all night in some store where burglars were expected to work, and where their entrance upon the premises meant a terrible hand to hand struggle with the reckless outlaws, and perhaps death of someone. At the time of the first express robbery case some five years ago, he was along with me where we had the fearful struggle on the icy platform of the car.'"

It is highly probable that fourteen or more years after the Civil War, Jacob suffered what we know today as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Of course there is no way to prove this, but it would explain what the August 25th article in the Toledo Blade reported of the tragedy "coming as suddenly and unexpectedly as lightning from a clear sky."

January 18

Officer Henry Hugh arrested Dr. Charles Morton and two other men for body snatching. The bodies were stolen from Forest Cemetery and taken to the Medical College of Ann Arbor. The illegal snatching of corpses was common in the 1800s. Those who practiced body snatching were often called "resurrection-men." The stolen corpses were sold for dissection or anatomy lectures in medical schools. Before their hearing, Dr. Morton feigned having smallpox and was removed to the "pest house" on Moore Street near Stickney Avenue (coincidentally, right next door to Forest Cemetery), where he remained for eight days before making an escape.

1878

A limited use of photographs for criminal identification was initiated.

September 17

William P. Scott was appointed Chief of Police for the second time after Chief Purdy was demoted to patrolman.

1879



1880

January 1

New patrolmen began receiving training from the older patrolmen on the force for a period of three days or three nights, on different beats with different patrolmen. After this, they were considered "trained" and on their own. Prior to that, policemen received their training from the chief.

March 5

Patrolman John Hassett was killed in the line of duty when the brick smoke stack of the Buckeye Brewery crashed down upon him during a tornado. He was killed along with special policeman Michael Doyle. Michael Doyle was an officer with the department from May 21, 1873, until sometime after 1878. He resigned his position to work for his brother's law office as an accountant. When his brother became a judge, Micheal applied for reappointment, but that had not occurred prior to his untimely death. The department paid John Hassett's widow \$55.60 from the policeman's health fund, but there was nothing for Doyle's family as he was not officially employed by the city.

1881

June 1

Edward O'Dwyer was temporarily appointed as Chief of Police for the first of four times. On three occasions in his early career, O'Dwyer was close to death as the result of injuries sustained while making arrests. In 1873, he was laid up for three weeks after being struck by a paving stone hurled by one of three prisoners

he was escorting to the station. Late in the fall of 1875, he spent half a night in pursuit of fugitive George Boland, a noted professional bad guy. When he finally cornered him, Boland struck O'Dwyer with a club he had concealed under his coat, then shot at him two times. O'Dwyer dodged the bullets but failed to apprehend Boland. He did, however, apprehend his accomplice, and after delivering him to the station, collapsed from his injuries. A detail of six patrolmen captured Boland later that morning. Then in 1879, while attempting to suppress a near riot in old Central Park (North Toledo), he received wounds that laid him up for six weeks while arresting one of the desperate criminals who had infested Toledo in the early 1870s. "The old canal bed along Ontario Street and the river docks were lined with hang-outs for thieves and thugs of every description . . . Such incidents as capturing thieves with a clothes basket filled with silverware were common. The city was composed of several little settlements, and the prisoners were walked to the station, followed by their pals, who were ever ready to rush on an officer or ambush him and attempt a rescue . . ."



Chief Edward O'Dwyer

June 20

Egbert E. Morse was appointed Chief of Police. A lengthy petition signed by over one-half of the businessmen in Toledo was delivered to the Police Board asking for the re-appointment of Purdy as Chief of Police. After two ballots in which Purdy received the majority of votes, there was a motion for a confidential five-minute recess. When the board reconvened, those who had voted for Purdy changed their votes to Morse. The question heard quite frequently after his appointment was "Who is Morse?" The answer was that Morse was a former resident of Toledo who had been a drill master in the Army, and later a member of the Cleveland Police force. It was said he had few equals as an organizer of men and was highly spoken of.

1882

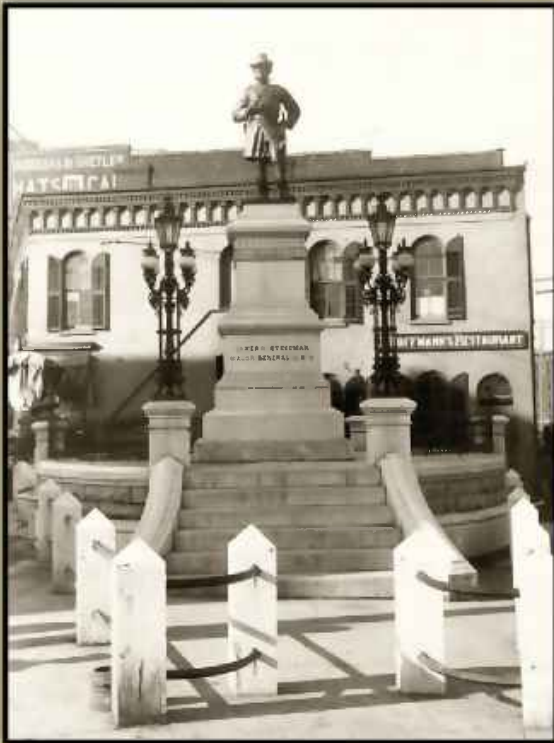
Officers used whistles to call for "code-three backup" from other officers when they needed help, but often they were so far apart that they were unable to hear each other's whistle. For this reason, the chief requested that the city purchase a patrol wagon.

The Bertillon System was adopted for identification of criminals. This was a system of measurements, as well as notation of all scars and marks on a prisoner's body. These measurements included almost every part of the body including the circumference of the head and arm span. All scars and marks on the body were listed in detail.

May 4

Sixty-five year-old General James Blair Steedman was appointed as the first civilian Chief of Police. His service in the department was brief, as he died from pneumonia during his second year in office, but the history of the man is extensive and exciting. During his lifetime, he was a canal builder, U.S. Representative, author, gold rush prospector, Civil War hero, IRS collector, newspaper editor, lawyer and U.S. Senator, among other accomplishments. He was described as gifted by nature with rare courage, bold, prudent, forthright, sincere, determined and loyal. In positions of authority he earned the reputation for being just, lenient and understanding. However, he was no pushover; the following anecdote serves to illustrate the determination with which General Steedman enforced his orders:

Gambling was prohibited on the fairgrounds, a vigorously enforced rule. General Steedman had been known to gamble occasionally, so gamblers were delighted with his appointment to chief. One of these men engaged the new chief in a friendly conversation, thinking he



could easily gain his consent to operate a gaming table on the fairground. He asked Steedman if he was going to allow him to run a wheel at the show, and when the chief responded he would not, the man persisted. "But, General, you used to play yourself! You shouldn't be so hard on us." The General arose and drew himself to his full height, resplendent in his uniform. His eyes flashed fire. . . "Yes, by God, but I wasn't Chief of Police then, and if I find you fellows running anything around here, I'll run you out of town."

*This sculpture of General Steedman, dedicated on May 26, 1887, was originally located at St. Clair and Summit Streets. Due to increasing traffic and some vandalism, the statue was moved to Riverside Park in 1920. In 1979, it was struck by a reckless driver. Though the driver was insured, the cost to repair the statue was so high that it lay in the city's division of Streets and Bridges garage for almost four years before arrangements could be made to restore it. It was rededicated for a third time on September 21, 1984.*

August 1

City Council authorized the Police Board to purchase a patrol wagon and to rent a barn for accommodations. Members of the Committee on Discipline visited Chicago for the purpose of investigating the Patrol Wagon System. When they returned, they reported that it would be a great improvement for the department. The committee rented a frame house in the rear of the Central Station for \$100 a year for five years, and fitted it to be used as a patrol barn. The wagon, horses, harnesses and necessary equipment were then purchased.

1883

October 18

Edward O'Dwyer was made Acting Chief of Police when Major General James B. Steedman, Chief of Police, died suddenly in office.

November 7

Josiah C. Purdy was appointed Chief of Police for the second time.

A station house was erected on the East Side "but it is practically worthless on account of the weakness of the structure, and has never been put into service. . . . With the rolling mill soon to be put into operation, and the number of railroads centering on that side, it will soon be necessary to use the same."

1884

Two factors significantly improved police service:

The first was the American District Telegraph Company (still around today as ADT) furnished the first alarm system. One hundred and two boxes were located in different parts of the city. "In less than one minute after the alarm has been turned in, the wagon is on its way to the place called for." The first police boxes utilized telegraphy and established one-way communication between the officer on the beat and the precinct station. The policeman on the beat could send a variety of signals to headquarters. Two-way police communication still awaited the invention of the telephone.

"The introduction of the telegraphic police box ended the isolation of the policeman on his beat and enabled him to utilize the reserve strength and equipment of the whole department. It did not, however enable police headquarters to communicate with the officer, nor did it furnish a ready means by which the general public could promptly get in touch with the police in case of need, even though certain reputable citizens along every beat had special keys to the police boxes, by means of which they could send an emergency call to the precinct station and so obtain the services of a policeman."

January 16

The patrol wagon, the second significant improvement to policing the city, was put into service. Two patrolmen and two drivers were appointed to the wagon. Chief Purdy said about it, "The patrol wagon and the service which it renders is deserving of my warmest commendation. I can hardly see at this time how we did without it."



1885

June 28

The Polish neighborhood centered on Lagrange Street, known as "LaGrinka," had been in turmoil for over a year. An argument broke out in the Szelaszkiewicz Brothers' Saloon at the corner of Dexter and Locusts Streets, across from St. Hedwig's Church. An unexploded bomb had been found under the parish house earlier in the year, and members of the parish had become deeply divided. The heated argument moved to a nearby house where the argument escalated into a full-blown riot. Two people were killed and several others were severely wounded. Immediately after word of the riot was received, a detachment of police was sent to the scene. The "Polish Riot" was quelled for the moment, and 42 of the participants were arrested, charged with crimes ranging from malicious destruction to murder. Individual trials began shortly thereafter and lasted almost a year.

September 9

Edward O'Dwyer became the Chief of Police for the third time; Chief Purdy had become very ill.

1886

The Police force consisted of 67 men: 1 Captain (Chief), 1 Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, 3 Detectives, 52 Patrolmen, 1 Patrol Sergeant, 2 Patrol Drivers, 1 Hostler (stableman) and 2 Doormen (See 1899, December 31 for the role of police doormen).

February 17

The trials for the men involved in the "Polish Riot" were still underway when the sanctuary of St. Hedwig's Church was set ablaze. It was reported in a New York Times article that the pastor of the church dressed himself in his best clothes and tried to throw himself into the inferno. Parishioners held him back, preventing him from committing suicide. It was reported that he cried like a child and said if his church was burning, he "might as well burn with it."

August 11

Chief Purdy passed away after a lengthy illness. His funeral occurred on August 13th at his residence on Lagrange Street at 2:30 in the afternoon. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Toledo Police Department turned out in full force. The floral decorations were "among the finest ever seen in the city."

1887

February 1

Albert King became the first African American appointed as Toledo Police Officer. King retired on January 2, 1914 after 27 years of service.



Patrolman Albert King

1888

A chemist was employed for the purpose of detecting and exposing adulterated and unwholesome food. "Inability to successfully prosecute, in the absence of expert testimony, the violators of law who, for mercenary motives, dispose of food dangerous to life and health, we believe justifies the action in creating the office of chemist."

Toledo hired Anna R. Coates as the first jail Matron.

1889

Chief Edward O'Dwyer wrote to the Board of Police and Health Commissioners of the need for a morgue; "In every case of fatal accident . . . it is the sad duty of the police to be among the first upon the scene . . . The victim, if not immediately identified or claimed by friends, is consigned by the Coroner to some undertaker's establishment to await identification . . . The fact that as many as three such victims have, at one time, lain for days in the unprotected barn or shed of an undertaker is, I believe, sufficient argument for the establishment of a morgue."

January 1

Patrolman Charlie Brown was appointed after a career as a circus strong man, traveling and performing with the Sells Brothers Circus. He resigned on July 1, 1897.

**Charles Brown**  
 Charles Brown, 91, former circus strong man and for 35 years before his retirement a caretaker and landscape gardener at the old Thomas DeVilbiss estate, Collingwood Blvd. and West Central Ave., died yesterday in the North Haven Rest Home, Prescott St. He had lived in the Milner Hotel.  
 A native of Crawford County, O., he traveled as a strong man with the Sells Brothers Circus in his youth. He also worked on crews that laid some of the early railroads in this area, and for several years he was a member of the Toledo police force. His wife, Ollie, died in 1930. There are no survivors.  
 Services will be Friday at 2 p.m. in the Day-Edwards Mortuary. Burial will be in Forest Cemetery.

Toledo Blade obituary for Charles Brown, May 10, 1950.



In addition to the 126 police alarm boxes that were now placed throughout the city, a direct telephone system was established between the central office, the chief's office and the patrol station. The system was operated by the American District Telegraph Company at a cost to the city of \$10 a box per year.

1890

Fire Engine House Number 1, at 612 Lagrange Street (at Swan Lane), was purchased to be used as a substation. The Fire Department erected a new Number 1 Station in 1893 at Bush and Erie Streets (currently designated as Fire Station 3).

1892

May 7

Benjamin Raitz was appointed Chief of Police. His character was described as this in his 1902 obituary: "Benjamin Raitz was truly a man among men. A prince of good fellows, known far and near for his generosity and for his goodness of heart, scarcely a day passed at headquarters but that Ben Raitz's hand went into his pocket to relieve the sufferings of some poor unfortunate. Of this, the world at large knows



*Courtesy of David Doss  
Chief Benjamin Raitz*

nothing. He was not one to speak of his charitable acts, ever modest and ever striving to assist his fellow man in any possible manner. He was a man whose friendship was to be treasured, for any man who could say that Ben Raitz was his friend, possessed something far more valuable than gold - something which gold could not buy. And he was true to his friends. 'True as steel' does not express it, for he would take off his coat and fight a friend's battles as quickly as his own."

Of his leadership it was written at his passing: "With sad and solemn air these wearers of the blue received the dire news and more than one eye grew moist at the thought that no more would commands be received from their beloved chief. As the men in the ranks were his pride, so was Chief Raitz the idol of the men who served under him. Although a strict disciplinarian and one who could reprove when necessary, there was none quicker to praise when the occasion demanded."



*The building at 612  
Lagrange Street as it is  
today.*

1893

The International Association of Chiefs of Police was formed.

1893

June

Dr. John D. Howe became the first Police Surgeon. The surgeon looked after the patrolmen who did not report for duty. The cases of reporting sick dropped in 1894.

1894

Summer

Detective John Carew, nicknamed "Silver Jack" by the underworld gang, solved a series of mysterious burglaries and arrested the suspects after they had baffled police in a dozen or more cities in Ohio.

Almost nightly for more than a month, burglars had broken into homes in the fashionable "silk-stocking" residential district of the city, namely the Collingwood/Scottwood/Glenwood area. Thousands of dollars of stolen valuables were taken without leaving a clue. One afternoon, while he was walking on Summit Street, Carew noticed two well-dressed young men who did not look right. One of the men tore up a piece of paper and tossed the bits into the street. Carew followed and picked up the torn pieces of paper. His suspicions were strengthened when he patched the pieces together and found the paper to be a pawn shop ticket. His hunch ultimately led to their arrest and the recovery of more than \$1,000 in plunder.

Carew was described as "one of the best and bravest, most efficient members of the department. He was not a politician; he was one of the best known detectives in the country. He had remarkable ability . . . great power of deduction and a remarkable memory, especially for faces." Carew retired on January 1, 1914 after 27 years on the force and died 5 months later.



*Detective John "Silver  
Jack" Carew*

1896

**“If you watch close, history does nothing but repeat itself. What we call chaos are just patterns we haven’t recognized. What we call random are just patterns we can’t decipher.” – Author Chuck Palahniuk**

From Chief Benjamin Raitz: “The greatest need of the department at the present time is the increase of the force. When area and population are taken into consideration, it seems to me the difficulties experienced in properly protecting life and property in a city like Toledo ought to be apparent to all. On account of lack of funds, the department is crippled. The tax levy is not sufficient to meet expense. Due credit must be given to all members of the department for their efficient work. The salary paid to the patrolmen and officers of this department is far below the average of other cities. When men risk their life every hour of every day and night to protect life and property, they should at least receive a fair compensation for same.”

1897

The Toledo Police Department stopped accommodating “lodgers.” Lodgers, people who had no place to stay, were taken to the jail to spend the night in a cellblock. The department took in up to 4,000 such people yearly. The city maintained no charitable institutions to help the indigent, but did contribute to private charitable institutions. One such institution was the Toledo Humane Society, which was partly supported by a portion of the dog tax of Lucas County. When the police department stopped housing the city’s homeless, they were sent to the Toledo Humane Society, which lodged and fed them at the expense of the city; 10 cents for lodging and 1 cent for each meal. Applicants worked on the street under the direction of the street commissioner, one hour for each meal, and one hour for each lodging.



*Owney, at the National Postal Museum in Washington DC, wearing his vest overflowing with tags from his travels on the American mail trains.*

June 11

Owney, the internationally known unofficial mascot and “good-luck-mutt” of the US Post Office, was killed by a Toledo Police officer after he reportedly bit a postal clerk who had tried to detain him. Owney began to ride postal trains in 1888 and no train Owney rode was ever in a wreck. Wherever he went, postal employees would affix a postal tag to his harness, and soon he was sporting a specially made vest laden with hundreds of tags. When word surfaced that Owney was dead, mail clerks throughout the country raised funds to have the beloved terrier stuffed and preserved. His mounted body was eventually given to the Post Office Department’s headquarters in Washington, where it remained on display until 1911. He was then transferred to the National Postal Museum, a Smithsonian Institution, where he remains to this day. A postage stamp honoring Owney was issued in 2011.

1899

These were some of the offenses on the books: Grave Robbery, Highway Robbery, Maiming, Picking Pockets.

December 31

Patrolman John Stein retired after 27 years of service. He had been a doorman at the time of his retirement. Doorman was a uniformed rank in many departments in the 1800s. Doormen worked inside the station house and handled prisoners, among other odd jobs. The job description was later refined and/or combined with jailer duties and the title was abandoned for “Turnkey.”



*Patrolman John Stein*

1900

The first Toledo Police yearbook was published.



August 19

Edward O'Dwyer became the Chief of Police for his fourth and final time after the death of Chief Benjamin Raitz.

1902



*Chief Perry Knapp, taken at VanLoo Studio, 309 Superior 1900-1902.*

October 16

Perry D. Knapp was appointed Chief of Police. Knapp was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a charter member of Fort Industry Lodge of Masons. He was able to quote Abraham Lincoln and Walt Whitman and governed with a Christian philosophy, matching those of Mayors Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones and Brand Whitlock. He also was the "father of the city swimming pools," which he had installed in an attempt to quell the biggest threat to the citizens of Toledo at the time: young boys swimming nude in the Ottawa River.

Chief Knapp also loved horse racing, and at one time owned Lady Cresceus, the daughter of the world famous record-crushing racehorse Cresceus. Cresceus was Toledo raised and trained by millionaire George Ketcham. In June of 1901,



*Chief Perry owned Lady Cresceus, daughter of the famous racehorse Cresceus, who was raised and trained in Toledo by millionaire George Ketcham.*

Ketcham suggested to Mayor Samuel Jones that he bring his horse home for a celebration to raise a "handsome sum of money to give relief to the unfortunate of the city." On October 11, 1901, Ketcham brought the stallion home to Toledo for a celebration like no other - "Cresceus Day." So that "no one would be barred from attending this pleasant holiday" the cost was kept at 25 cents per person, allowing more than 10,000 people to attend.

A Rogues Gallery was established to keep track of known or suspected criminals. At this time, the department did away with the Bertillon System. Suspects were carded and photographed and the photos were kept on file with information about the subject. These photos were shown to victims to help them identify their assailants. A sample Toledo Police Rogues book, one of only four known to exist, is currently on display at the Toledo Police Museum.

1903

October 6

The Toledo Police Band received its musical instruments. The band's constitution and by-laws were adopted and the first practice was on Tuesday, October 13th. The band was made up entirely of sworn officers and played in parades and holiday gatherings. The Policemen's Ball, held in December, was given exclusively for the benefit of the band, hoping to defray a portion of the expenses paid to purchase the 20 instruments. The band would become very popular with Toledo residents, and even had its own postcards, which sold for four cents each.

December 15

Detectives had a running fight at "Dead Man's Crossing," the name given to the intersection of Detroit Avenue and Lagrange Street, with men involved in a jail break in Monroe County, Michigan. Detectives were laying in the cold along the road watching for "a rig pulled by a gray horse." The description was in error, however, as frost on the horse's body made the animal appear gray in the darkness, when in actuality he was a bay horse (blackish red with a black mane). The detectives almost dismissed the approaching rig with the bay horse but, realizing it was not the Sheriff, they jumped into the road to stop it and the battle was on. The suspects ultimately slipped the detectives, who fired shots in vain as they fled. The wagon was eventually located abandoned on Phillips Avenue.



*The Toledo Policemen's Band from the Toledo News-Bee, December 13, 1903.*



1904

Mayor Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones suspended the use of nightsticks or "billyclubs" because he considered them too brutal. Being a cop in the Golden Rule city could be rather challenging at times. Patrolman Donald Updegraff found that out in 1908 when he "forgot dignity and good will towards men" and unleashed a course of profane language in an altercation. He got an extra hour of work for a month for the transgression. Updegraff had a career spanning only 15 months, as he was quickly dismissed after violating "every rule in the police manual."

1905

Patrolman Richard F. McKey bought a camera with his own funds and began taking pictures for record keeping.

One minute after Midnight, January 1

Newly elected Independent Mayor Brand Whitlock, who ran on a political platform that if he won he would throw all the politicians out of office, abolished the Board of Police Commissioners and appointed three men to a new Civil Service Commission. Though the format has changed over the years, this is the same system in place to this day.



*Detective Fred Buck*

December 26

Patrolman Fred Buck was appointed to the department. As a patrolman, he walked his beat mostly in the South End and Toledo's Fifth Ward (also known as the "Bloody Fifth" - from Erie Street to 17th Street and Madison Avenue to Monroe Street). One night, six thugs attacked him on the Sumner Street Bridge and threatened to throw him off onto a moving train below. When help arrived, the bridge was littered with groaning thugs and Buck was the only one left standing. He later became a homicide detective and reached the rank of Inspector before he retired on December 31, 1932.

1906

September

A telephone switchboard was installed at the Toledo Police Department Headquarters on Superior Street. This switchboard was modern for the day and built by The Kellogg Company. It was equipped with ten trunk lines and fifty drops for police telephone circuits.

1907

January 4

Detective William Delahanty was the first person to use a new system of identification, the fingerprint, in a daylight burglary at 2238 Madison Avenue. Detective Richard McKey had learned the procedure from Mrs. Mary E. Holland, who had been instructed by Inspector Frost of the Finger Print Branch of the New Scotland Yard.



*This call box sat at the corner of Erie and Lafayette Streets.*

April 1

The construction of the Police Alarm Signal System began. By 1916, there were 136 Gamewell Police Alarm boxes in service. Eventually the police alarm system would have 1,056 miles of wire, almost all underground, serving 248 alarm boxes and 51 auxiliary telephone circuits. Some would be equipped with lights that could be seen at great distances.

September

The department purchased two one-cylinder motorcycles from the Consolidated Manufacturing Company, a Toledo firm that made Yale motorcycles and bicycles. Until this point, the department operated with foot patrolmen and horse-drawn police wagons, which were slow in reaching the scene of a crime.

1908



*Officer Henry  
Fred Herman*

January 1

Officer Henry Fred Herman was dubbed the 100% policeman. He had the proud distinction to be the first person to not only pass the mental and physical examinations at 100%, but also passed the civil service examination with a perfect score. Officer Herman, at 26 years old, wearing badge number 132, sadly served only four years. At 8:40 AM on September 2, 1912, he died in his home at 114 W. Central Avenue from typhoid fever.

March 1

Chief Knapp implemented a mounted unit to "increase the efficiency of the department to a remarkable extent." Although horses had been used by the department for years to pull wagons and in ceremonies and parades, it wasn't until now that officers began to ride them downtown on patrol. Caring for horses during these early years was not difficult as stables were found in all areas of Toledo. Police horses were housed in rented stalls in nearby stables, and shared stall space with Lucas County at the rear of the county jail on Speilbusch. When the jail was demolished in 1977, the Jackson Street arch was salvaged and relocated to 222 Main Street where it still stands as part of an urban park. The Arch is inscribed "Lucas County Power Station" because that part of the building complex was used to heat the courthouse, the old jail, and the sheriff's residence and provided steam power for the elevators. It had a very tall ornamental brick stack also. It ceased being used for that purpose in 1930 when steam generation was taken over by the Toledo Edison Steam Plant on Water Street. That building is soon to become the headquarters for ProMedica.



*The Jackson Street arch as it stands today in the park at 222 Main Street on the East Side.*

March 3

The department put six men on Yale motorcycles, considering the experiment worthy of a small squad. The cycles could go up to 50 miles per hour, and later when a twin-cylinder was added, they got up to speeds of 76 miles per hour. The squad was instrumental in breaking up many of the gangs who prowled through neighborhoods, treating the relatively slow foot patrolmen and horse drawn wagons with contempt.

Inspector Clarence Mead reminisced in 1953; "They really feared the cycle squad . . . we used to swoop down on them from a half-dozen different directions."

May 5

Sergeant James Boyle was shot and killed when he interrupted three men burglarizing a box car at Lafayette and Ontario Streets. Sergeant Boyle was so beloved that even criminals he put in jail expressed grief at his death. Fred Bechtel, who was later convicted of Boyle's murder, was paroled on February 11, 1912 after a plea from his aged mother to release him in order to support her. See "In Loving Remembrance of Sergeant James Boyle."



*The old Lucas County Jail, showing the ornamental brick stack and Jackson Street Arch. The old Sheriff residence to the left of the stack is the only building that still remains.*



*This photo from the News Bee on March 3, 1908, shows the first Yale Motorcycles with the 6 patrolmen assigned to the new small unit. From left to right are patrolmen Mose McCloskey, Oscar Bruhl, John Connors, William Martin (later killed in the line of duty), August Salhoff and Clarence Mead.*



## In Loving Remembrance of Sergeant James Boyle

*Toledo Police Officer Dell Hair was a giant in stature. One of the burliest officers on the force, Hair would not be easily taken for a poet, but that he was. In his book "Echoes from the Beat," first published in 1908, Dell tells the story of James Boyle in verse. An excerpt here gives a hint to the character of the man:*

*There's a space in our number; 'twill never be filled;  
A man, ever loyal, by a villain was killed;  
Shot at his post, without cause, without fear;  
Was to hospital borne, then coffin and bier.*

*Like a soldier we loved him, like a soldier he died;  
No matter what danger, all on him relied;  
At the call of the Chief he was ready and true;  
Not a cowardly hair in his head ever grew.*

*In many years' service many trials be bad borne,  
But always a smile on his countenance was worn;  
A stone inscribed thus shall stand where he lies  
"The more lovely the flower, the sooner it dies."*



*Sergeant James Boyle*

1909

July 1  
The Fort Industry badge was issued. The Board of Public Safety adopted the new hat badges and shields at the request of Mayor Brand Whitlock who desired a uniform design for all ranks. The

badge had a design of Fort Industry, along with the year the City of Toledo was incorporated. Fort Industry was the first settlement in what is now Toledo and was located where Swan Creek and the Maumee River meet. Now known as the Middlegrounds, it is the present site of the Owens Corning Fiberglas World Headquarters. The badge was referred to as the "the frying pan" by the members of the department because of its shape.



*The city of Toledo in 1909.*

1910

The average pay of a Toledo Police patrolman was \$80 per month.

September 9

A man was caught burglarizing a home at 1105 East Bancroft Street by Patrolmen Rogers and Fisher after they found his horse and wagon parked outside with household goods stashed in it.

1911

September 25

Patrolman Harry Smith died six weeks after he was injured arresting two suspects for "suspicion." There is very limited information on Harry Smith, but his last arrest was verified in the Toledo Police blotters which are currently housed in the 6th floor attic of the Safety Building. Harry was the son of Detective James L. Smith who took over as Inspector of Detectives for Silver Jack Carew when he retired.

218	9	8 <sup>15</sup> H.B. Smith	Martin Dugan	336 Bellwood	Labourer	Jan	W W	35	Suspicion
219	9	8 <sup>15</sup> H.B. Smith	Wm. Hill	Toledo O.	Boiler Mkr	U.S.	W W	27	Suspicion

Patrolman Harry Smith arrested Martin Dugan and William Hill for "suspicion" at 8:50 p.m. on August 9, 1911. This is the last act Harry Smith did as a police officer. Doctors stated that he died on September 25th from injuries he sustained during this arrest. Harry's father was Detective James Smith who took over as Inspector of Detectives when Silver Jack Carew retired.

January 17

Chief Perry Knapp personally directed Toledo Police officers in the protection of approximately \$3,000,000 worth of art collections at the grand opening of the Toledo Art Museum.

1912

February 20

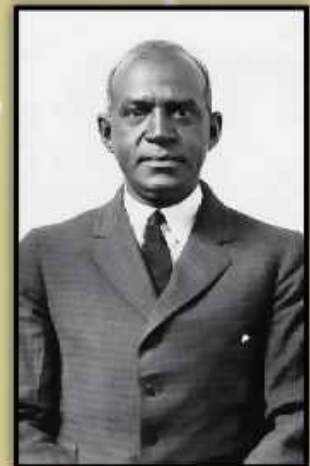
Patrolman Michael Pfeilschifter pulled his alarm box at Michigan and Chestnut Streets and a spark caused by the contact of the wires ignited a quantity of gas that had accumulated in an inner chamber of the box. The iron door was blown off, passing within a few inches of the patrolman's face. Pfeilschifter was a carpenter by trade and worked in the carpenter shop for some time, and also the Workhouse, before retiring after 36 years on the department.

March 9

The most remarkable feature of President Taft's visit to Toledo was the "frisk." Each person intent on shaking the president's hand was assisted up the steep stairway of the Nicholas Building by detectives. Unknown to the visitor, the detectives were feeling their pockets to see that no weapons were being concealed. Further up the stairway, a Secret Service operative would ask each person to remove his hat, keeping one hand busy while the other was shaking the President's hand.

May 1

Edward Harris became the first African-American officer promoted to a command rank. He was promoted to detective sergeant in 1912 and to detective lieutenant in 1914. Harris was an actor and singer who worked on Broadway, performing in all black musicals. He left show business in 1904 when his amazing baritone voice cracked



Lieutenant Edward Harris

June 1

Inspector O'Dwyer and Captain Hadley, with an escort of mounted patrolmen, visited all the cemeteries of the city and strew flowers over the graves of the police department's dead. They were unable to pay tribute on Decoration Day, as was custom, due to many parade obligations. The Grand Army of the Republic, a fraternal organization composed of veterans of the Union Army, organized the first Decoration Day on May 30, 1868 to honor the soldiers who died in the Civil War. In 1971, Congress declared Decoration Day would officially be a national holiday-Memorial Day.



1914

Nightsticks were given back to officers with the promise that they would not twirl them while on duty.

A 1914 Peerless Patrol Wagon was purchased from the Peerless Motor Car Company of Cleveland. Almost immediately, two more wagons made by Willys Overland were added so each of the three precinct stations had one. These wagons were called "patrol wagons," but were dispatched from the stations by phone, and never really patrolled at all. About the same time, it appears that the department added a service car to each station to be used as needed.

January 8

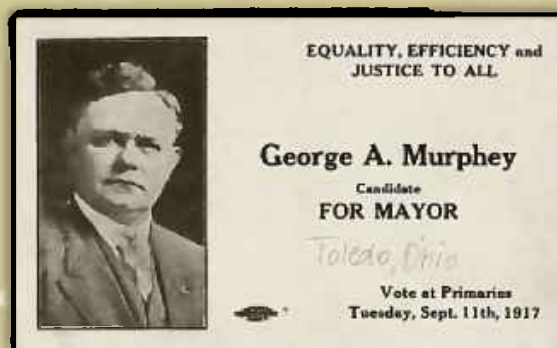
Mayor Kapp visited the police station and reported the following: "The central station and prison is the filthiest place I was ever in. It is unsanitary, full of rats and vermin, and we have no right to send even the lowest human being there."

January 11

James R. Smith was made Acting Chief of Police.

February 1

George A. Murphey was appointed Chief of Police. He would be chief for only one year before he was demoted to patrolman for political reasons. The Toledo Ministers' Union urged for the enforcement of civil service regulations to protect the chief from "political influence," but Murphey was provided no such protection and was replaced by Henry Herbert in 1915. Murphey went on to win the Independent candidacy for mayor in 1917 despite an illness that prevented him from taking any personal part in his campaign. Prior to the election however, on September 29, 1917, he died. A tribute to Murphey in the Toledo News Bee on October 1st read, "... in the death of George A. Murphey we have lost a man of high courage, unflinching magnanimity and notable fairness and generosity to all men; one whose life and works, both public and private, ever held the respect and affection of all who knew him."



Former Chief Murphey's official mayoral candidate business card.

August 7

Patrolman Albert Schultz was shot and killed while responding to a burglary alarm near Englewood Court and Grand Street. It was discovered that Schultz and the other officers there that day were not armed. Orders were immediately put into effect stating that every member of the department shall have a .32 or a .38 weapon in good working order on his person at all times while on duty. Command officers were required to inspect each officer's weapon prior to the start of every shift, a function that is still carried out to this day.



Patrolman Albert Schultz

September 10

"Bum" became the first official Toledo Police canine. The dog had already worked as a "volunteer" for the department for nearly a decade after he had pushed his way into the old central police station on Superior Street during roll call.

At some point around this time the horse drawn wagon was phased out. An exact date is currently unknown, but calling for a "wagon" is still done to this day.

January 21

Patrolman Kaiser Bartecki was shot and killed by a homicide suspect he was pursuing from 324 Kosciusko Street. The suspect, Peter

Skribner, had followed a woman from New York to Toledo after she refused to marry him. He confronted her at a Kosciusko rooming house and she again refused. Skribner shot her twice in the face and once in the back. Amazingly, the woman survived her injuries. When Skribner shot at Officer Bartecki however, he severed his main artery and killed him instantly. Bartecki had attempted to fire at Skribner, but his gun had become tangled in his sweater. A benefit was quickly organized at the Valentine Theater for the families of Officers Bartecki and Schultz. Every policeman on the department sold tickets.

*The only known photo of Toledo's first police dog, Bum, with Motorcop Paul Wiesenberg (taken in 1914). Bum had lost his eye when he was hit over the head with a beer bottle in an altercation on Canton Street.*



1915



*Patrolman Kaiser Bartecki*

February 27

Henry Herbert was notified of his appointment as acting chief while he was attending a Masonic Temple lodge meeting. He remained in an "acting" position until March 27th when he was named chief. The country was a changing place and the city politics Herbert inherited would eventually seethe with grotesque excesses. World War I had already begun and on April 6, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson would declare war on Germany. When the war officially ended with Armistice Day on November 11, 1918, turmoil in Toledo and cities across America was stirring. There were hysterical fears of red Russia and communism and the Ku Klux Klan was rapidly spreading racial and religious hate. The adoption of the 18th Amendment to the US Constitution establishing Prohibition in 1919, seen as the high-mark of moral righteousness by some, was viewed with hostility by those who thought thirst a cherished personal liberty. Men just home from war, new technologies and products, and newer forms of leisure set the groundwork for the Roaring Twenties. State, federal and municipal agencies like Toledo were understaffed and the lush profits provided by illegal alcohol led to bribery and corruption of police departments across the country. Violent wars broke out between rival bootlegging gangs with few arrests, and fewer convictions. Herbert served as chief until 1922 when he was removed from office in turmoil. He died at the age of 49 on October 11, 1924, after an operation for appendicitis.



*Chief Henry Herbert*

July 24

Semaphores replaced officers using arm signals to control traffic at intersections. Fifteen were placed downtown by Chief Herbert. They were made by the National Supply and stood 8 feet high. They were discarded in the 1940s.

August 2

Patrolman Adolph Reimer went to the home of George Jackson to investigate allegations that he had beaten his wife. The



*Semaphore being manned by two unknown officers.*



*Patrolman Adolph Reimer*

complaint was so minor, however, that Reimer's partner didn't even accompany him to the call. Reimer was shot in the mouth as he opened a bedroom door. His partner heard the shot and ran to the front door of the house, shooting through it before breaking it down, only to find that Jackson had jumped from the window and made an escape. Reimer walked to an ambulance, said he was not hurt, and asked not to be taken to a hospital. Police Surgeon Dickey even stated that Reimer's injury was not fatal. However, the bullet remained in Reimer's neck and he soon developed blood poisoning. He succumbed to his injuries on August 25th. As of 2017, it is unclear if Jackson was ever apprehended.

*Wanted poster for George Jackson, who shot Officer Adolph Reimer on August 2, 1915.*



The Toledo Police Department became the Toledo Police Division when the City Charter was revised. The Police Division was put under the Department of Public Safety with the Fire Division and the Traffic Engineering Division.

1916



## Toledo Captain of Detectives Lewis B. Tracy and the Pre-Prohibition Era

*Lewis B. Tracy served 23 years with the Toledo Police Department, from 1898 until 1921, during the turbulent pre-Prohibition period. America was emerging from the Victorian era into a time of rapid cultural change. The dark storm of World War I loomed on the horizon. The saloon culture was at its peak and the movements that would lead to enactment of both the 18th (Prohibition) and 19th (Women's Right to Vote) Amendments were well under way.*

*It was in these tumultuous times that Tracy earned his reputation as a cop's cop, tough but compassionate, tenacious but understanding. Over the span of his career, he was beaten up, robbed, shot, threatened, falsely accused of graft, bitten, had bones broken and was injured severely in a yegg-chasing car wreck (yeggs were safe-blowers), yet he always remained dedicated to his work.*

*On January 1, 1915, Detective Tracy was formally placed in charge of the Tenderloin: "He was given the toughest assignment of all: to regulate the entire Red-Light-District. Tracy was assigned the exclusive duty of supervising the registration of inmates of sporting houses, which were tolerated when a segregated district was recognized." His job was to register, photograph and arrange regular health check-ups for all of the 'sporting' ladies in the Tenderloin. Tracy knew them all and they all knew him. In time, the denizens of the Tenderloin developed a deep respect for the compassionate officer they came to know as "Papa."*

*Police work in the Tenderloin was not without hazard, and Tracy had more than his share of physical altercations with suspects. In March of 1913, he was shot while attempting to subdue an armed man suspected of shooting up a saloon on Lafayette Street. The bullet "struck Tracy in the left side and plowed a furrow two inches long through the flesh a little below the heart." He was back on the beat three days later.*

*In late 1915, Tracy was appointed Captain of Detectives, the apex of his career. The Toledo Blade later noted that he "was associated with all the big murder cases here in the last 20 years." Only a few months later, he collapsed while on duty, a result of overwork and ongoing heart problems. He was again able to return to work, but it marked the beginning of a slow but steady decline in his health.*

*On May 1, 1918, with World War I raging, Toledo eradicated the Tenderloin, an action ordered by the War Department to "protect young manhood" from the ravages of vice. During the years of the Great War, Tracy was placed in charge of the "slacker" bureau, rounding up draft-dodgers, deserters, illegal immigrants and sedition suspects. In this work, he became widely known as "Loyalty Lou" for "the severe lectures he handed to 'slackers' and persons charged with uttering seditious remarks."*

*On December 29, 1918, Tracy was heartbroken by news of the tragic death of his oldest son, Howard, who died in Arizona at the age of 25, a victim of the 1918 flu pandemic. Friends and co-workers said Tracy was never the same. As the war ended, Tracy's health continued to decline, making it impossible for him to continue patrolling Toledo's streets. He was re-assigned to work in the court house, managing prisoners, suspects and witnesses, until his failing health finally forced him to take leave from the department in August of 1921. He died in his Collingwood Avenue home on October 29, 1921.*



*Toledo Captain of Detectives, Lewis B. Tracy*

Special work for the year included: searching homes for food hoarding, furnishing labor from the street, pool rooms and barrel houses to load government boats, rounding up draft deserters and slackers, registering aliens, and watching soldiers who tried to visit places where they could find drinks or women.

1918

March 21

The US Government ordered Toledo's segregated "Tenderloin" or "red light" district abolished by the first of May as a matter of national security. Apparently, boys of fighting age from Toledo and the surrounding areas were three times more likely to be alcoholics, drug addicts, or suffer from venereal disease as boys from other cities. The government argued that many of the men already in the Army are picking up rampant venereal disease in the Tenderloin.

April 1

Patrolman Louis Jazwiecki was shot three times by Cutson Johnson after he approached Johnson and another male and attempted to arrest them at the corner of Erie and Walnut Streets. Jazwiecki was cared for by neighbors until the East Side police ambulance arrived and transported him to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was able to describe his assailant but passed away at 0345 hours. At this time, the department has no photo of Patrolman Jazwiecki.

May 1

Michigan passed a law calling for full prohibition before it was passed nationally and 3,285 saloons went out of business. Toledo became "ground zero" for bootlegging operations as crooks flocked here to get a piece of the action. Reports of property crimes and robberies exploded.

May 1

The city decided to accept men of smaller stature for the police force. The height limit was reduced from 5'9" to 5'8" in preparation for a police and fire examination to be held later that month.

Toledo Police patrolmen, threatening to unionize, had their pay raised to \$150 per month. They also got 2 days off per month. Prior to that, they were required to work 7 days a week, 12 hours a day minimum. In exchange, TPD patrolmen continued to work 12-hour days and did not unionize. Toledo city leaders also promised to hire 100 additional officers to help ease the existing officers' workloads and build a bowling alley in the basement at the Central Station, which never happened.

1919

March 1

Patrolman Andrew Wongrowski made Toledo history when he issued the first parking ticket ever given to a motorist in this city.

April 18

A new flashing light signal to notify patrolmen on the street to call the alarm office was constructed and installed at Jackson and Michigan Streets. This signal light was mounted on the alarm box pedestal. A gas tank was set in a manhole at the base of the pedestal. When a patrolman on that district was needed, the police alarm operator threw a switch in the alarm office, which increased the flow of the current on that particular circuit. This increase actuated the relay valve on the gas tank and the light began to flash its signal.

May 5

7,500 of the 12,000 workers employed at Willys-Overland walked out. World War I was over and the cost of living reached twice the pre-war level. They had been promised a pay increase and better working conditions after the war which did not happen. It was hoped that the strike could be conducted peacefully, but on May 8th violence erupted. A handful of police officers were assigned to guard the workers and the plant and by the time National Guard soldiers arrived to assist, the riot was over. The mayor called upon The Liberty Loan Salesmen, an organization of civic-minded Toledo men who had been promoting war bond sales, to help maintain order. They patrolled the streets during the night in their own vehicles. Then on June 3, 1919, a crowd of about 3,000 striking workers and onlookers gathered outside the plant and violence again erupted. Many were beaten, stoned, and assaulted before National Guard soldiers could respond. That same evening, a soldier was walking his girl through the Polish district, brandishing his side arm. When a crowd exchanged abusive words, he ran into a firehouse on Lagrange Street and called for help. More soldiers arrived, ordered the crowd to leave and fired over their heads. For reasons unknown, they then fired their weapons into the crowd, killing two men who were not employees of Willys-Overland. Nineteen others were hurt.

May 27

The Prohibition Era began in Ohio nearly six months before the 18th Amendment (the Volstead Act) was passed by Congress on October 28, 1919. Though the amendment was eventually repealed in 1933, the Temperance movement had an enormous impact on our city and our country. Overnight, over 600 Toledo bars and poolrooms blacked-out their front windows and became "soft drink parlors." It was on this night that Patrolman William Bather was making his way home from his beat when he noticed a stolen vehicle he had been searching for earlier in the day at Field and Emerald Avenues. Bather saw three men in the vehicle and rushed into the street to stop it. Witnesses say that Bather signaled for the car to stop, shouting "Throw up your hands," to which the reply from the



car was, "Go to hell." Three shots were fired at Bather and he fell in the street. He was scooped up by the proprietor of a saloon at 968 Emerald Street and carried inside until an ambulance arrived, taking him to St. Vincent's Hospital where he died. Bather had been a block from his home. At this time, there are no known photographs of Bather.

June 23

TPD's biggest man, William F. Arft, was hired. He was reported to be 6'8 and 298 pounds. His stature, however, did not match his career, as he resigned a short eight months later on February 22, 1920.

September 23

Patrolman George Zapf was killed in a motorcycle accident at Superior Street and Madison Avenue. He was the first TPD officer to die as the result of a motor vehicle accident. Zapf was struck by an "owl" car (a generic term referring to an all-night streetcar) at Madison Avenue and Superior Street. There are conflicting newspaper accounts as to how the accident occurred, but his injuries were severe and caused his death.



Patrolman George Zapf

## 1920

From the 1920 Annual Report: "On account of the large number of burglaries and other crimes in which fingerprints are left at the scene of the crime, it is imperative that this bureau be furnished with a fingerprint camera. The present price of such a camera, manufactured by Eastman Kodak Co. for this purpose, is about \$50." - Patrolman Charles Roth, Bureau of Identification.

June 19

Patrolman Elias Zurob, with three days experience as a policeman, was assigned to the "skid row" district, from Jackson Street to Walnut Street, and from the Maumee River to Champlain Street. He befriended many unfortunates and he was looked upon as a firm arm of the law. He patiently watched over the infirmed, the helpless and the alcoholics, and he often lectured them on their folly. In the spring of 1968, the buildings in that area were demolished and all the saloons moved to Monroe Street and Jefferson Avenue, and a new name was given the district by Safety Director Clifford Quinn: the Jefferson Avenue Circus.

November 16

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

December 13

Inspector Leutz prepared to install a one-way screen at the central station so detectives could watch suspects who were brought into the station without the suspects being able to identify the detectives. Police in other cities, like Los Angeles, were using black masks, but that allowed prisoners to size up the detectives clothing and general appearance. The screen was made of a peculiar mesh that made it possible to see only from one side, and it was cost effective at about \$100.

## 1921

January 24

Safety Director George Greenhaigh displayed a photo of the police division's fleet to an astonished city council. The vehicles, consisting of seven Fords and four motorcycles, were in such poor condition that \$30,000 was immediately authorized for six high-powered autos and fifteen motorcycles, three with side cars. The existing fleet had not cost any money as it was completely outfitted by discarded cars, or those that were picked up by the police division and never claimed. An article in the January 25, 1921, Toledo News Bee referred to the vehicles as the "tin cans used in the chase of bandits."

February 17

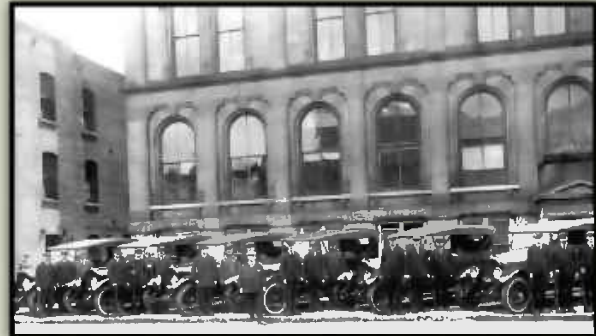
Joe Urbaytis and his gang of men robbed a mail truck of an estimated \$1.6 million at the main post office on Jefferson Avenue. At a time when a newspaper cost two cents and a cup of coffee a nickel, this was a huge deal across America. The sensational story would include men with aliases like "Split Lip" and "Rat Face," a Toledo priest who succumbed to temptation, several prison breaks leading to a lockup on Alcatraz Island, and a grand



Joseph Urbaytis. His name is spelled wrong on this card. Urbaytis had many aliases.

## The "Flying Squadron"

*The Toledo Police Division did something very progressive and innovative by purchasing six 1921 Marmon Model 34b Speedsters. The vehicle was very advanced, made of light-weight aluminum instead of the heavy wood and steel of the day, and featured an overhead valve V-8 motor about thirty years before the major car companies developed similar technologies. The Marmon was capable of traveling at 82mph in a time when the common Ford Model T struggled to reach 45mph. The "speed cars," as they became known, were purchased to combat new violent organized crime gangs. The cars were manned by a uniformed driver and three plain clothes officers, armed with rifles and shotguns, and later with machine-guns. The speed cars were dispatched from the stations and all six could converge on any hotspot in reportedly two minutes time. This degree of response out-gunned and intimidated would-be law breakers. The speed car concept continued in use until around 1937. One-way receiving police radios were added in 1930. The Marmons wore out and were replaced with Cadillac and Willys Knight touring cars as the decade progressed. In an era when police departments were struggling to afford the purchase of motor vehicles, Toledo was spending thousands of dollars to protect its citizens.*



*The 1921 Speed Car Squadron in front of the Superior Street Police Station.*



*The Marmon "speed-cars" were each manned by a uniform driver and three plain clothes officers armed with rifles and shotguns. They were later equipped with machine guns to match the fire power of the gangsters of the day.*

finale of Urbaytis being murdered with a gun reported stolen from the great TPD Detective Captain George Timiney. Hollywood could only dream of a story with more twists and turns than this true tale. The post office was later used as the Toledo Public School's Jefferson Center for Vocational Rehabilitation (or Jefferson Center for short) until its closure in June of 2000. The grand building still stands.

February 26

Patrolmen rigged up a pistol target range in the basement of the Lagrange Street Police Station.

May 16

Katharine Geddes and Mary Fair were the first two women hired as policewomen with police funds. Mary Shaw, who was hired six months prior, was not officially a police employee at her point of hire. They were immediately



*Policewoman  
Katharine Geddes*





*Policewoman  
Mary Fair*

assigned to the newly organized Women's Bureau by Chief Harry Jennings. Policewomen enforced the street trade ordinance, dance hall ordinance, and the fortune telling ordinance. All cases where a child or woman was involved were also turned over to the policewomen for investigation before being taken to court.

June 9

Patrolman Harry Dowell was shot and killed by the tenant at 611 Walnut Street. The tenant had been acting crazy and his landlord had called the police. Dowell was standing outside when the man shot him from the attic of the building. Patrolman Harold Mosbrugger was fatally shot a little while later after he lowered himself into the attic attempting to apprehend the sniper. In late November, Chief Herbert went to Chicago to watch Chicago Police experiments with the "new tear gas bomb," invented by Dr. W.



*Patrolman Harold  
Mosbrugger*



*Patrolman  
Harry Dowell,  
photographed by the  
News Bee moments  
before he was shot  
and killed.*

Lee Lewis, professor of chemistry at Northwestern University. The chief believed if his department would have had something like this, it could have possibly saved the life of Officer Mosbrugger.



*Patrolman  
John Hodges*



*Patrolman  
William Kress*

August 1

Patrolmen William Kress and John Hodges were standing at Canton and Jackson Streets when they were notified by a motorist that a man on State Street was threatening people with a shotgun. As the patrolmen approached three men to investigate, one of the men, Arthur Harding, whirled and fired at them. Kress was struck and fell instantly. Hodges returned fire and gave chase, apprehending Harding after a fierce struggle. Kress was whisked to St. Vincent's Hospital by a taxi driver who had witnessed the shooting and needed an immediate blood transfusion. Several patrolmen donated their blood but Kress succumbed to his injuries hours later. Harding was convicted of killing

Patrolman Kress and was executed in the electric chair on February 24, 1922.

*Patrolman Moss wearing  
a bulletproof vest. The  
marks on the vest are from  
a charge of buckshot and  
bullets from a .45 fired at  
close range during a test.  
The bullets flattened and  
mushroomed when they  
hit the vest and made no  
impression in the plates.*



November 7

Safety Director Greenhaigh purchased a bulletproof vest for testing by members of the department. The vest weighed between 12 and 15 pounds and looked like a grocer's apron. It was constructed of a silk and cotton canvas and contained overlapping plates of Norwegian steel. The vest cost \$50 each, which translates to roughly \$610 in 2017. The cost proved to be too high and the vests were not purchased.



*Chief Long Wolf,  
Ben Berma*

November 21

Fifty police officers had been unsuccessfully hunting for a murder suspect in the 3400 block of Summit Street for some time when they were approached by American Indian Ben Berma, also known as Chief Long Wolf. Berma offered to track the man with the method he learned from his ancestors. Berma quickly took the lead, and within a short time found a hole in the side of a house which looked hardly large enough for a human body to pass through. "I believe you will find your man under this house." Not a question of bravery, but of size, no policeman present could enter because none were small enough to fit in the hole, so Berma offered to crawl inside and get the man. Sergeant Ansel gave the Indian a .32 caliber pistol and within moments, Berma was shoving the fugitive out of the hole into the arms of the waiting policemen.

December 22

Patrolman Charles "Petie" McGuire had just bid his mom goodnight and drove his motorcycle around the corner to the fire station where he phoned the Central Police Station to report on-duty. A man entered the station and informed McGuire that two men who had burglarized his home were standing outside. McGuire rushed outside to investigate, and encountering the suspects, he attempted to search them. The suspect's grabbed McGuire's arm and one of the men fired a single shot. McGuire emptied his revolver at the two fleeing suspects and then fell dead.



*Patrolman Charles  
"Petie" McGuire*

December 28

One of the most dangerous neighborhoods in Toledo at the time was the area around the 1800 block of Canton Avenue. That section of the city was nicknamed "Death Valley" because of the many fatal stabbings



and shootings that had occurred there. Patrolmen William Reed and Lynn Matthews were working vice in the area when they spotted Detective Arthur Langendorf chasing a man, later identified as Arthur Binkley. Binkley fired two shots at Langendorf, missing him. The three officers joined up and ran side by side in pursuit as the gunfight continued. Reed was struck by one of Binkley's bullets and later died at Toledo Hospital. Binkley surrendered to police after barricading himself under a house. Reed was the father of six small children.

*Patrolman William Reed*

In 1922, these offenses were on the books: Practicing a Trick, Neglecting Pregnant Women, Violating Blue Sky Law, Violating Crabbe Act, Operating a Soft Drink Parlor without a License, Operating a Dance Hall on Sunday.

1922

January 4

Chief Henry Herbert was removed as Chief of Police, citing a lack of harmony between him and Inspector William Leutz, commander of the Detective Bureau. The department was an immediate "hotbed of political gossip, rumor and conjecture." Harry Jennings was appointed Acting Chief of Police. Jennings and Herbert had been close friends for years and the men had made many enemies. It was said that "Herbert knew as much about Jennings as Jennings knew about Herbert." Foes believed conditions would not improve with the naming of Jennings as chief. They pushed for a probe, expecting Herbert would do all in his power to get even with his former confidant, Jennings, who had provided the mayor with information sufficient enough to make Herbert seek his pension without any fight to retain his office. A probe never occurred, and instead politics were played as Herbert took a 30-day leave of absence, allowing him to retire with a pension, and Jennings took official office on March 1, 1922. Many positive changes and modernizations were made during Jennings' term as chief, and many honest cops pursued criminals with fervor. However, Harry Jennings, as the city's youngest chief at 33 years old, ushered in a politically protected culture of corruption and dishonesty that gave the blessing to a breakdown of law and order.



*Chief Harry Jennings*

January 26

Four thousand dollars had been raised to help the families of Patrolmen William Kress, Charles McGuire and William Reed. Contributions from the DeVilbiss Manufacturing Company and many other firms were added to monies raised by Toledo Police patrolmen who sold tickets for \$1 for a couple to attend one of three dances held on February 20th at the Coliseum, the Women's Building and the Cassidy Dancing Academy.

March 1

Motorcop Emanuel Cavender didn't have to use his police powers to get through crowds as he rushed down the street. He was flashing a 7' timber snake in danger of waking out of a dazed condition. He had found the snake near frozen on the curb at Division and Vance Streets. He ran it to Lieutenant Meade's motorcycle, which was parked nearby, and coiled it in his sidecar. The snake had escaped from Tom Greyhound, an Indian medicine doctor who lived at 1315 Avondale Avenue.

April 1

The Police Sign Shop was established. The making and painting of all signs and semaphores and the striping of streets were done by this shop.

April 23

The Traffic Division was formed.

June 10

City Council adopted a new badge designed by Inspector Joseph W. Delehaunty in May. The badges were oval shaped and first worn by command officers. The sergeants' badge was solid sterling silver with a gold-plated "Great Seal of the State of Ohio" and royal blue enamel lettering. Command officers above the rank of sergeant wore a badge which was gold-plated with royal blue enamel lettering. It wasn't until three years later, on March 23, 1926, that patrolmen began wearing the badge. The patrolmen's badge was nickel-plated with bronze numerals. The badges were made in Toledo by the Roulet Company.



# The Toledo Police Department

## 1867

August 13

Patrolman Fred "Fritz" Bacon was directing traffic at Front and Main Streets when he was struck by a drunk driver in an Allen car. (The Allen was built in Fostoria, Ohio, between 1913 and 1921. The company was acquired by Willys when it went bankrupt.) Bacon had been giving directions to a motorist, who was also struck. The motorist survived his injuries, but Bacon had a fractured skull and died three days later.

August 19

Chief Jennings was bitten by a four-foot northern bull snake that had slithered into the police station.

September 6

Detectives William Martin and George Bach were shot after the two had gone to a garage at Fulton and Prescott Streets on report of a suspicious looking touring car, bearing Indiana plates, left by three suspicious men. The detectives had no way of knowing that the men they were waiting for were part of a dangerous gang who had killed two Kansas City, Kansas policemen five days earlier and were wanted in connection with numerous robberies and at least one other homicide. Martin and Bach laid in wait for nearly 2 hours before the suspects returned. The men immediately refused to comply with the detectives' orders and a gun battle ensued. In the end, Martin received a fatal wound to his chest, Bach was shot in the right thigh, one of the suspects lay dead, and his two accomplices had fled. The fleeing suspects were soon captured in Napoleon, Ohio, a half mile south of Wauseon, by an attorney, a doctor, a Studebaker salesman and a passerby who held them at gunpoint until a deputy sheriff from Archbold arrived to take them into custody. Martin was the victim of a new breed of notorious fugitive, soon to be labeled as "Public Enemies" by J. Edgar Hoover.



Patrolman  
Fred "Fritz" Bacon



Detective  
William Martin in 1908

## 1923

In 1923, these were some of the offenses on the books: Taking City Water, Using Profane Language, Violating a Cow Ordinance.

Patrolman Charles Roth, with eight policemen as the nucleus, organized the Toledo Civic Symphony Orchestra. Roth's musical education began at age 8 with instruction on piano. He also learned the violin, trumpet, percussion, clarinet and trombone. His orchestra was not paid and he was known to financially assist members when they needed a few dollars to get by. On February 11, 1937, Roth was told to step down as conductor as it was "unbecoming" for a police officer to hold the position of conductor. The Toledo Civic Symphony Orchestra would become the Toledo Symphony Orchestra. Roth would eventually rise to the rank of Major and retire after 45 years of outstanding service.

January

Police Chief Harry Jennings made a successful speech before the Toledo Lumbermen's Club, outlining the department's need for three garages to be used as police motorcycle substations.



Patrolman Charles Roth conducting the Toledo Civic Symphony on April 21, 1926.



Station 15 at Riverside Park.



Station 17 at Dorr Street near  
Detroit Avenue.



Station 19 at Navarre Park.

Summer

The Fire and Police Field Meet and Congress of Dare Devils competitions are initiated. Policemen and firemen competed against each other in games such as tug of war and other organized sports. The proceeds derived from the annual meets were used for relief of orphans and widows of deceased members of the two departments.

1924



*The inside of the range house in 1939.*

The Toledo Police Division pistol range at Bay View (now Detwiler Park) was dedicated. The range was built by members of the police division and was reported to be one of the best in the country, if not the world. It was estimated at that time to have been worth \$100,000, but the total construction cost was only \$5.60. Most of the materials were donated or salvaged and the labor was performed by the officers themselves. Inspector Joseph Delehaunty conceived the idea of the range and oversaw its construction.

January 29

Detective William Julert was accidentally shot and killed by a bullet from his partner, Art Langendorf; the revolver discharged when he slipped on the icy sidewalk at Elm Street and Manhattan Boulevard. The bullet entered Julert's back. Detectives Julert and Langendorf were described as one of the most efficient detective teams on the department. Detective Julert died 15 hours after the incident, Langendorf never leaving his side.



*Detective William Julert*



*Courtesy of the Blade  
Shooting range at Bay View Park.*



*Patrolman Walter Mullin*

May 12

Patrolman Walter Mullin was accidentally shot and killed by his partner, Fred Reaser, when he mistook Mullin for a B&E suspect. Mullin's brother was George Mullin, former pitcher for the Detroit Tigers, and Walter had been recognized as one of the best semi-pro baseball officials in Ohio.

1925

The East Side station at Second and Oswald Streets was opened. The two-story brick structure with basement provided 16,842 square feet of floor space and housed all East Side operations, holding cells and a gymnasium. It was sold to the Boys Club of Toledo for \$75,000 on March 31, 1960.

1926



*The 1922-23 Toledo Police basketball cage team. Unfortunately, no names were provided on this cage team photo.*

March 2

In the 1920s, basketball teams played inside a metal screen cage at least 11 feet in height. The cage sped up play because the ball was "live" off the cage and could almost never go out of bounds. Players could also use the cage to enhance their leaping, and the cage served to protect the players and referees from rowdy fans. This is where the term "cagers" to describe basketball players comes from.

From the Toledo News Bee: "The Toledo Police cage team [basketball], which will play the Buckeyes at Woodville on Saturday, would like a game for any night this week. Class A teams preferred. Scott Shops, Fairplays and others take notice. On Tuesday, March 9, the Policemen will meet the Cameron Oils of Haskins, at Waterville. For games with the Coppers, write Bill Fox, Police Sign Shop."



March 23

Members of the department began wearing new badges. Patrolman Henry Swank accepted badge No. 13, casting all superstitions aside, and W.L. Harmon, the newest member of the department, received the highest number badge on the department, No. 311.

May 1

The first scout crews appeared on the city streets. There were no radios at this time, so crews on scout cars had to call the dispatcher from the street call boxes every 15 minutes and they would get all accumulated complaints by phone.

May 12

Five bicycle officers made their debut this afternoon. One stationed in Willys Park, two in Ottawa Park and two in Walbridge Park. The bicycles replaced the horses during the summer. The new system was an effort to cut down on expenses. There were six mounted policemen on the force at the time.

May 15

A few police division telephones were cut over to the new telephone exchange in the Safety Building.



*The Safety Building nearing completion.*

## What do we mean by 204, 212, 232, 257, 266 and 281?

*The numbers come from the old telephone exchanges used to reach the following locations:*

*204 - Municipal Gas Station at Spielbusch and Southard*

*212 - The Detective Bureau*

*232 - The Sergeant's Desk*

*266 - Vice*

*257 - The Juvenile Division*

*281 - Records*

*297 - Communications "Box" Operator*

May 16

The new Safety Building at 525 N. Erie Street, which had taken over two years to build, was open for business. All prisoners held in the 80-year-old Central Police Station on Superior Street were transferred to the new building. The day prior, thousands of law-abiding citizens toured the Safety Building, expressing their approval of the new quarters. To save the public inconvenience, the offices most visited were situated on the first floor. These included the complaint and lieutenant offices, the license bureau, traffic bureau, prosecutor's office, courtroom, clerk's office, and property room (the roll call room was also on the first floor). The second floor held the chief's office, the detective department and the Bureau of Identification and Records. The third floor housed the police switchboards and the automatic telephone office. The fourth floor housed a kitchen, the women's jail and women's bureau offices. The fifth floor housed the men's jail. A special elevator (the current prisoner elevator) was manned by Patrolman Fred Young and was used for prisoners only. Prisoners were taken from the top floor to the sub-basement, where they were taken through a long "bridge of sighs," a tunnel with doors only at either end. The tunnel led to an enclosed stairway, which in turn led to a "bull pen" located outside the courtroom. The basement housed a practice pistol range.

## 1927

The Army Officer's style uniform was adopted into use. "It is the most simple, useful and convenient uniform yet adopted by the Police and lends dignity that is unmistakable."

One hundred and forty-two intersections were controlled by traffic lights.

The division updated equipment for its members to include Thompson machine guns, gas bombs, hand grenades and bullet-proof vests. The speed cars were equipped with machine guns, but to safeguard them from damage or theft they were placed in boxes under lock and key, defeating the very purpose of their existence. It was recommended that in the future, the manufacturer be requested to submit plans providing for the proper securing electric lock that could be opened without a key when the motor of the car was running. It was also requested that it would greatly aid speed cars responding to emergency calls to have two powerful search lights installed, one on each side of the vehicle.

Late in the year, the original mounted patrol was disbanded as patrol cars were slowly replacing them. A throwback to this day exists in that the Safety Building garage is still referred to as the "barn."



*Chief Louis Haas  
in 1922.*



*Police Badge presented  
to Harry Jennings upon  
his retirement.*

January 1

Chief Jennings was ousted on January 1, 1928 by the newly elected Mayor Jackson, who promised the voters of Toledo that he would remove Jennings, and Jackson was a man of his word. In an act of shameless deception and irony, upon his "retirement," Harry Jennings was presented with a very special badge. It was made of three colors of gold, roman, green, and white, and in the star-shaped center was a diamond said to weigh  $2\frac{3}{4}$  carats. On the back was inscribed "Presented to Chief of Police Harry Jennings by his Toledo friends in recognition of his practice of great virtue-THE SQUARE DEAL." Louis J. Haas was appointed Chief of Police. Thanks to the generosity of the Haas family, the Toledo Police Museum has in its possession Chief Haas' revolver, two notebooks from when he was a patrolman on the street, and his scrapbooks.

1928

April 1

Policewoman Margaret Slater, who had been appointed to the division on April 16, 1922, became sergeant of the Women's Bureau, which she would head for the

next 29 years. During her career, she feigned employment in dives, was slugged and strangled and stuffed in a wastebasket, and posed as a patient seeking an abortion. She was mobbed by teenagers while attempting to send them home from a beer hall, was used as a decoy for rapists and sex degenerates, allowed a kidnapper to lead her along until she captured him (an action for which she was criticized for recklessness by her superiors), and talked to a suspected murderer for six blocks, walking him into police headquarters before he knew she was a policewoman.

Margaret was photographed and written about in nearly every woman's magazine in the nation. In 1952, she was the Toledo Times "Woman of the Year." She worked over 35,000 cases. Her greatest pride was that 90 percent of the girls with whom she dealt never were violators again.

Margaret, an expert marksman who slept with a pearl handled .32 pistol under her pillow, was described as similar to Jack Dempsey or Babe Ruth: "She can display charm, anger, pity, or humor, as if she were regulating a water spigot." She attributed her longevity on the police force to a remark made to her by her superior eight minutes after she had reported for duty on her first day. He told her she was not wanted and would not last out the week.



*Policewoman  
Margaret Slater*

October 27

The monument for fallen comrades at Bay View Park was formerly dedicated. It was said to be the only memorial in the country conceived and built by police officers, with an estimated value at that time of \$20,000. It was demolished sometime in the late 1960s to make way for the Detwiler Golf Course. The blue plaques that were affixed to the monument holding the names of TPD fallen officers, in the custody of the Toledo Police Museum, are all that remain of the once grand memorial.

December 5

Traffic court was established separate from the criminal branch of the municipal court.



*The Fallen Officer Monument at Bay View Park.*



## The Murder of Patrolman George Zientara and the St. Valentine's Day Massacre



Patrolman  
George Zientara, Sr.

On April 16, 1928, Patrolman George Zientara had no idea he was about to become yet another victim of the Chicago organized enterprise of Al Capone. It was 11 a.m. on a beautiful spring morning. Patrolmen George Zientara and John Biskupski carefully approached 2304 Upton Avenue in search of the five bandits who had robbed an American Express Company truck at Broadway and Knapp Streets, kidnapping the driver and guards. Their suspicions had been aroused by two high-powered cars that had arrived at the double garage behind the house. As they neared the dwelling, the bandits cut loose with machine gun fire. Zientara was struck and killed by a shooter perched in a second floor bedroom window. Biskupski dropped to the ground and believing him to be dead, the bandits made their getaway in the Patrolmen's Police Whippet, abandoning their vehicles in the garage along with an arsenal of guns and ammunition. Photos

of known Chicago underworld characters and receipts and letters connecting the group to Chicago were also left behind in their quick getaway. Nitrogen found in the basement of the home revealed the robbers had intended to blow the safes at their leisure in the basement of the house. The following investigation lead to the men being responsible for Zientara's murder as Fred Burke, Raymond (Crane Neck) Nugent, Robert Newberry, and Gus Winkler, all Chicago mobsters. The identity of the fifth man was not known at the time.



Crime scene photo showing the house at 2304 Upton Avenue where Zientara and Biscupski encountered Nugent and the gang. The upstairs window where the shots were fired is still open.

On February 14, 1929 Fred Burke was one of Al Capone's gunmen who posed as Chicago policemen to lure seven of Bugs Moran's gangsters into a North Clark Street garage. After lining them up against a wall, they were mowed down with machine gun fire in what has become known as the St. Valentine's Day Massacre.

On December 14, 1929 Burke, who had been posing as retired businessman Fred Dane, fled from St. Joseph, Michigan after killing Policeman Charles Skelly during an argument over a minor traffic accident. Major Calvin Goddard of New York, one of the greatest ballistics experts in the country at the time, compared the slugs from the machine guns found in Burke's St. Joseph, Michigan bungalow with those removed from the bodies of the seven members of the Bugs Moran gang shot down on Valentine's Day. After his analysis connected the two shootings, the shell casings from the St. Valentine's Day Massacre were lost for many years. It turned out they were never held by the FBI. Instead, this evidence was removed from Goddard's private collection years later.



The reward bulletin for "Joseph C. Baker," one of the many alias names for Raymond Nugent.

On June 7, 1956, upon the request of Detective Captain Edward E. Meeker, Municipal Judge George Kiroff disposed of the charges against Newberry, Burke and Winkler. Captain Meeker said that Newberry committed suicide in New York City on July 31, 1932; Winkler was killed by rival mobsters in Chicago on Oct. 10, 1933, and Burke died in a Northern Michigan prison of a heart attack on July 10, 1940. A charge against a fourth man in the case, Raymond (Crane Neck) Nugent, was allowed to stand. Captain Meeker said he believed Nugent to be dead, but since he had no evidence, he had

*to be presumed alive. All the other principals in the slaying were also dead, including Patrolman Biskupski and Detective Lieutenant John Hovey, who had been the head of the homicide squad. Fred Goetz, aka Fred "Shotgun" Zeigler, who was never on the radar as a suspect was later believed to be the one who shot at Biskupski. He was also the man who actually planned the St. Valentine's Day Massacre for Al Capone.*

*The guns used in the St. Valentine's Day Massacre and to kill Policeman Charles Skelly are in St Joseph, Berrien County, Michigan, and are still able to be fired. In 2012, Retired Captain Mark Mason brought this information to the attention of the Toledo Police Museum. With the help of Detective Scott Smith, Mason endeavored to find any evidence that could be used to make a comparison. At this time, no known evidence exists to do further testing to determine if they were the same guns used to kill Patrolman George Zientara.*

*George Zientara's son, George Zientara, Jr., was appointed to the Toledo Police Department exactly 25 years after his father was slain on April 16, 1953.*



*Patrolman George Zientara, Jr. served on the Toledo Police Department until July 2, 1982.*

*This photo of Ava Zientara holding baby George, with young Eugene and Richard standing in front of her, was published in the Toledo News Bee on April 27, 1928. The deed to the Zientara home at 1042 Tecumseh Street had been paid off by citizens of Toledo through a fund the Toledo Blade started with a \$500 donation. The baby George would be appointed to the Toledo Police Department on April 16, 1953, exactly 25 years after his father's death. Chief Ray Allen pinned his father's badge on him during the ceremony.*



June 26

Patrolman Theodore Day was engaged in a battle with angry buzzing tenants at 915 Noble and went away with many large, swollen welts for his efforts. Day was the department's apiarist, or beekeeper. In his 35 years of service to the department, he answered more than 1,000 bee complaints and captured many thousands of bees in swarms all over the city. He was 62 years old when he passed away on November 20, 1943, and claimed the second longest tenure on the force at the time of his retirement.

1929

October 29

The "Roaring Twenties," with all its wealth and excess, came to an abrupt end when the stock market crashed. There were 409 officers on the force at the time.

December 10

Patrolmen Emery Rudes and Frank Hyatt responded to a dispatch from a terrified woman screaming "Help! Police! He's running around the house. He's mad. Oh, he'll get one of us for sure!" When they entered the house in the 2100 block of Putnam, the woman pointed into the living room and indicated "He's in there somewhere. I believe he is hiding!" After a careful search, the patrolman found nothing. The woman sighed in relief. "I'm glad he is gone! He ran over my feet while I was reading and I am so afraid of mice." Exit policemen.



1930

The first year the division followed the recommendations of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Committee of the International Chiefs Association.

January 24

"Mysterious Clifford," an aspiring Houdini of the times, had himself handcuffed in his bathing suit in locked jail cell #19 at the Safety Building, in front of Police Chief Haas and a score of others. His proposed trick was to break himself free from the handcuffs and the cell and then retrieve his clothes, which were locked in cell #23. In 90 seconds, the crowd witnessed Mysterious run across the passageway. In four and one-half minutes he appeared before the group, fully clothed. "Two fellows in the next cell slowed me up by asking how I did it - they wanted to learn," is what he had to say.



*Mysterious Clifford at his "jail break."*

November 8

Stories in the Toledo News Bee pointing out the results obtained by other cities using radio-equipped police cars prompted the department to investigate purchasing a modern radio system. It was discovered that a system could be purchased for about \$4,000. City council approved the purchase of 10 receiving units to be installed in police scout cars (to be increased as the need was shown) and installation of a low-powered radio broadcast system in the new Police and Fire Alarm Building. Police communications began broadcasting on station WRDQ. "There was installed in this division a most modern and efficient weapon employed against crime and the criminal in the science of policing, namely, the Radio. The science has passed the experimental stage and is accepted as exact. The possibilities of this agency, properly applied, is unlimited." - Inspector Joseph Delehaauty

End of the year

All members of the police division pledged 1% of their monthly salaries toward the creation and maintenance of a poor relief association. "The present depression in business has left many pitiful cases in its wake. My office is being used as headquarters for this association. I have come in daily contact with its workings and I wish to state that I have never witnessed within the division a more energetic application to a cause than that displayed by the men chosen to head the association. When a body of men can distribute charitable aid without embarrassment to the recipients, they have accomplished a service that will ever be remembered." -Inspector Joseph Delehaauty

1931

May 19

Patrolman Edward Obriest died three days after he was shot six times by 18-year-old Theodore Henderson. Obriest was unarmed and working vice undercover when he attempted to stop a man carrying a jug of whiskey in the 300 block of Illinois Street, which is now Moorish Avenue. Obriest and the man, John Harlan, got into an altercation which was witnessed by Henderson, who was Harlan's stepson. Henderson shot Obriest, stating later in court that he was unaware Obriest was a policeman and believed he was protecting his stepfather. Henderson was acquitted of the first degree murder charge on October 28, 1931. Eleven years later, on December 10, 1942, Henderson was fatally stabbed in the stomach by a 17-year-old youth during an argument.



*Patrolman Edward Obriest*

1932

January 1

Fourteen patrolmen and one policewoman, hired on December 24, 1931, by Mayor William Jackson were laid off by the newly elected Mayor Addison Q. Thacher. On that very night, Peter Licavoli, a mobster with ties to Detroit and St. Louis, was arrested in a downtown Toledo night club by Detective George Timiney for suspected involvement in the infamous murder of Detroit radio announcer Gerald Buckley. Licavoli was later freed on a \$25,000 bond and ultimately charges were dropped for insufficient evidence. With Prohibition's days numbered, Licavoli began branching out from his lucrative Detroit rum running operations and guiding his gang into cities like Toledo to take control of gambling, narcotics and extortion of both legitimate and illegal businesses. Though Peter would never make Toledo a home-base for his criminal activity, his brother Thomas "Yonnie," would soon start making headlines as Toledo started to feel the squeeze of organized crime.



*Peter Licavoli.*



Thomas "Yonnie" Licavoli

February 2

Chief Haas was demoted by Mayor Thacher because he failed to satisfactorily handle the Toledo invasion of violent out-of-town gangsters. Thacher brought William "Big Bill" Delehanty back from retirement and appointed him Chief of Police. Delehanty and Thacher had met many years earlier when Delehanty accidentally shot Thacher while battling a robber. Thacher had noticed an officer struggling with a man, so he quickly jumped from his vehicle to assist. Delehanty, trying to subdue the suspect, conked him on the head with his revolver, causing his weapon to discharge. The bullet struck Thacher near the ear. The dramatic meeting resulted in a life-long friendship between the two men. Delehanty had a distinguished career, participating in many spectacular gun battles and earning a reputation as a "good copper." Though considered a policeman of the "old school," he assisted in bringing many modern developments to the department, including photo IDs of criminals, fingerprinting, education for patrolmen, and updated weaponry, to name a few.



Chief William Delehanty

March 10

Delehanty did not get the opportunity to make the changes the department desperately needed as he died suddenly a little more than one month into his position. Former Chief Louis Haas was appointed as Acting Chief of Police.

August 11

Patrolman Edward Keim died after being shot in the neck after he interrupted a robbery in progress at the White Star gas station at Indiana Avenue and Heston Street. The attendant had been followed home by bandits David Lee and Elijah Thompson, who kidnapped him, forcing him to drive back to the station to retrieve money from the safe. Two young girls witnessed the kidnapping and alerted Keim, who hitched a ride on the running board of a passing car. Motor patrolmen Ray Miller and Joe Rosenthal noticed Keim on the running board and followed him to the gas station. Keim confronted Lee and was immediately shot in the chin. Rosenthal shot and killed Lee as he fled the station, and Thompson was taken into custody. Keim, a prizewinning boxer prior to becoming a policeman, was one of the 50 officers who had been hired and immediately laid off at the beginning of the year. He had only been on the street a month and was still wearing a borrowed uniform. Keim lived in the 700 block of Belmont and was a hero to the young boys who lived in the neighborhood.



Patrolman Edward Keim

During the year, a classroom was set up in the gymnasium of the Safety Building, teaching penmanship and spelling under Professor Jaeger of Waite High School. Chief Delehanty provided supplemental written instruction and arranged for prominent attorneys to speak on the gathering, safeguarding and presentation of evidence. Delehanty also provided each man with a book called "The Law of Arrest." Though he thought this was a step in the right direction, Delehanty dreamed of a police academy and worked hard to get the Toledo University involved. "The benefits of such training are as follows; it would compel the young man seeking police service as their life's work to study diligently for the coveted position . . . and it would eliminate the playboy who seeks a position on the division for pleasure."



Policemen and other city employees were paid in depression scrip as a substitute for government issued currency. Banks would close temporarily for lack of physical currency, so the scrip was used as currency to keep the economy going and to allow for trade to continue.

1933

*The City of Toledo, like cities across America, was forced to use Depression Scrip during the depression era of the 1930's as a substitute for government issued currency. This scrip was paid to Sergeant Vincent Kwapich.*

January 2

Acting Chief Haas was removed from his position for the second time and Daniel T. Wolfe was appointed Chief of Police. The road ahead of Chief Wolfe was anything but easy. He faced one of the most difficult situations ever dumped into the lap of a police executive. Gangs were running wild in the city, racketeering was flourishing, people were being shot down in the street and petty crime was on an increase. Traffic laws and regulations meant little, as did the collection of evidence. Wolfe needed to rid the department of the "sacred





*Chief Daniel Wolfe as a patrolman.*

“cows” that had burdened the moral and discipline of the honest rank and file, and return ethics and stability to the department. Wolfe was the man for the job. Quiet and unassuming, he was a strong disciplinarian who held the confidence and respect of the men he commanded. He was known as a “square shooter” who gave every man a chance, but expected absolute compliance with orders.

January 24

Policewoman Margaret Brogan was hurled from a moving automobile near Water and Monroe Streets while attempting to arrest John Maran. He had been charged with hiding a 16-year-old female witness in a Mann Act case for which he had been indicted. Policewomen Brogan and Mary Young had trailed the man for three hours, believing he would eventually lead them to the girl. The girl eventually appeared and got into the suspect's car, at which time Policewoman Brogan jumped on the running board of his car, ordering him to halt. Instead, Maran increased his speed and attempted to brush the policewoman off

against the automobiles parked on the curb. When this failed, he reached back and opened the rear door of the car, knocking her to the street. Dazed and suffering from bruises, Policewoman Brogan fired four shots at the car, but the driver escaped. Maran was finally apprehended on February 6, 1933, in Detroit.



*Policewoman Margaret Brogan*

April 1

Patrolmen Bill Lucas and George Kerwin were assigned to the first police squad car to be used exclusively in the prevention and investigation of traffic accidents.



*The Accident Prevention car (a later version shown here in approximately 1939) was painted white with red crosses and gold lettering on each door. The vehicle toured the entire city and the officers were on call 24 hours a day. Equipment included in the vehicle were first aid items, cameras, flares, tape measures and tripods.*

1934

May 12

Mayor Solon Klotz laid off 202 city employees, including 50 police officers. The layoff could not have come at a worse time, as workers from the Electric Auto-Lite Company had been striking since April 12th and things were heating up.

May 23

Twelve deputies hired by Auto-Lite to keep the peace during the strike arrested several picket leaders, prompting a bloody five-day battle. Nine hundred National Guardsmen dispatched to evacuate the strikebreakers killed two protesters, but failed to break the strike. Four hundred additional National Guardsmen were dispatched to the scene. Toledo police lines were stretched dangerously thin. On one occasion, every foot patrolman was at the Auto-Lite. In a May 23rd editorial in the Toledo News-Bee, the paper stated “We don't want the state militia in here. Toledo police are competent to preserve order. They handled themselves with firmness and discretion and were highly effective after they got on the ground . . .”

May 29

Members of city council, alarmed by the violence of the Auto-Lite strike, adopted legislation to restore the 50 patrolmen who had been laid off to full duty.



*The Auto-Lite Plant closed in 1962 and was eventually deeded to the city. The abandoned plant became an eyesore and it was razed on August 30, 1999. This memorial commemorating the 1934 strike was built on the site and dedicated on May 12, 2001.*



January 1  
Patrolman Roland Baird was assigned to downtown parking duty. He was the first officer to be assigned to a parking detail.

1935

*Patrolman Roland Baird*

February 3

Chief Wolfe died suddenly in office at the age of 54. "Few men more faithful to his oath have worn the shield. He leaves an indelible record of integrity and faithful service, and a force and friends who sincerely mourn his passing." No report has been discovered as to who was acting chief during the period between Wolfe's untimely death and the appointment of Chief Ray Allen.

1936

March 2

Ray Allen was named Chief of Police in the newly formed city manager form of government. The city was feeling the Great Depression with strikes, factory closings, gangland crimes, and rampant gambling. Allen had joined the force on March 1, 1914, and at that time he was the only high school graduate on the entire force. Officials were worried that he might be over-educated. His father had given him a new .38 Police Special and a box of ammunition, and he provided his own uniform. The city gave him a winter coat two sizes too large, a hat, and a badge. He was a policeman. He walked with a veteran officer on Lagrange Street for three days, learning how to pull police boxes and shake doors.



*Chief Ray Allen and Sergeant Sam Vogel in September of 1945.*

He worked eight-hour days, seven-day weeks, and overtime as required for \$60 a month. Allen had worked his way through the ranks and as Chief, he tirelessly continued the work of stabilizing and professionalizing the department that Chief Wolfe had started.



*Patrolman Harvey O'Neill*

November 8

Patrolman Harvey O'Neill was killed in a motorcycle accident at Monroe and Bancroft Streets while pursuing a speeding taxi cab. Harvey's father Eugene was a policeman and his mother Marie was a Police Matron.

The Crime Laboratory was established.

1937

October 1

Patrolman Albert "Don" Carper was tasked as the first Missing Persons Detective. He was a pistol expert and won many trophies for the police division in pistol contests.



*Patrolman Albert "Don" Carper, taken in 1939.*



1938

May 23

City Council passed an ordinance which adopted a hat piece and badge designed by Inspector Charles W. Roth. These badges and hat pieces were never worn by Toledo Police officers because City Council never authorized their purchase, stating the city's "financial straits" would scarcely justify the appropriation of the \$2000 dollars estimated for such badges. Roth's badge would not become a reality until 1959 at more than triple the cost.

July 1

The first Toledo Police Academy was appointed. Chief Allen had dreamed of establishing a police academy, and he had just the man for the job. Inspector Charles W. Roth was an uncompromising but fair disciplinarian and compulsive teacher. He had firm ideas of what a policeman should know. He was given the rank of inspector and turned loose with a permanent staff of Patrolman Donald Carper and Lieutenant Merle Gladieux. He was also given 33 other civilians and policemen as instructors and lecturers. The lasting message from Inspector Roth to his students concerned what he referred to as the three B's that could ruin a policeman - booze, broads and bribes. Of the 20 members of that class, 19 remained on the force until they were eligible for retirement or beyond.



The 1st Toledo Police Academy

1940

Contact was made with boat owners along the Maumee River, from Point Place to Walbridge Park, for use of private boats to drag the river in the cases of a drowning to eliminate the necessity of keeping a police boat.

The range at Bay View Park was reconstructed to accommodate shooting from a moving automobile. The course was known as the motorized rodeo and required about one year to build, involving 5,000 truckloads of earth. The completed combat course occupied approximately four acres.



The 2nd Toledo Police Academy

March 18

The charter was approved for the Toledo Police Federal Credit Union, founded by seven Toledo Police officers.

April 19

2nd Toledo Police Academy

July 19

Fifteen Toledo Police officers, all veterans of the armed forces who had served during a time of war, formed the American Legion Police Post #512. The post is still active. Any police officer who is currently on active duty serving the United States anywhere in the world, or has served honorably during any war era, is invited to become a member of the American Legion.

1941

September 8

3rd Toledo Police Academy



The 3rd Toledo Police Academy

The department was feeling the effects of World War II:

The academy was suspended as men were needed quickly to fill positions vacated by men at war. Fourteen men were appointed to the department and received a preliminary two-week course of instruction. Later they were to be required to return to the academy for regular training.

1942

The department hired four separate police surgeons to take care of police officers. Each time a new surgeon was hired, he would be commissioned in the armed services and another surgeon had to be hired to take his place.

All members of the police department were given a ten-week course in civil defense instruction and a three-week first aid course. Auxiliary police were used to enroll 12,588 people into the twelve branches of the United States Citizens Defense Corps. Volunteers were trained to perform essential tasks to protect civilians in a war-related emergency.

Tours of the Safety Building, Police and Fire Alarm Building, Courthouse and County Jail were discontinued for the duration of the war. The government ordered persons without official status to be barred from entering certain buildings.

Police provided special firearms instruction to plant guards in defense plants in the city. City bridge tenders and operators were instructed in the use of revolvers so they could be armed as a precaution against sabotage.



May 6

Patrolman Fred Disel died from injuries he suffered five days prior in a motorcycle accident near the Safety Building. Disel was pursuing a vehicle involved in a minor hit skip accident when he struck two soldiers who were crossing at Adams and Erie Streets. One of the soldiers, Sergeant James Stephan, also died as a result of the accident. Disel had been shot and seriously wounded in the face and hip in October of 1938 by a man who had held up the Little Brown Jug Restaurant on West Bancroft Street.

1944

*Patrolman  
Fred Disel*



February 9

Patrolman Jake Chandler was killed in Italy during World War II while trying to save one of his comrades. He received the Silver Star and Purple Heart posthumously. He is the only known active Toledo Police officer to be killed in action. He was appointed to the division on September 8, 1941, and was granted a military leave on November 26, 1942, to join the 370th Infantry Regiment, 92nd Infantry Division of the Army. Of the 12,846 Buffalo Soldiers who saw action, 2,848 were killed, captured or wounded. (The nickname Buffalo Soldiers was originally given by the Native American tribes to the US Army 10th Cavalry Regiment "Negro Cavalry," formed on September 21, 1866, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The term eventually became synonymous with African American regiments).

1945

*Patrolman  
Jake Chandler*



*The 4th Toledo Police Academy*

January 14  
4th Toledo Police Academy

1946

May 16  
Dorothy Gatliff (Brown) and Nina Hunt were the first African-American women appointed as temporary probationary policewomen. On October 1, 1946, they entered the 5th Toledo Police Academy. When the two joined the force, they were members of the Women's Bureau under Sergeant Margaret Slater. Under Chief Bosch, the Women's Bureau was absorbed by the newly reorganized Crime Prevention Bureau. The two were assigned to walking districts and worked on vice squads, rape cases and child abuse cases. They retired together on June 1, 1974.



*Policewoman  
Dorothy Gatliff  
(Brown)*



*Policewoman  
Nina Hunt (Taylor,  
Tinsley)*



*The 5th Toledo Police Academy*

October 1  
5th Toledo Police Academy



1947

January 7

Detectives John McCarthy, John Connors and Floyd Cartlidge were escorting two men, Edward Monnett and John Quirk, along with their female companion, LaRue Burd, to the Safety Building to question them regarding a \$99 bad check. The detectives were all seated in the front seat when they heard Monnett shout "Stop the car or I'll kill you all!" McCarthy twirled and caught the muzzle of Monnett's revolver and the battle was on. When it was all over, Monnett and McCarthy would fatally wound each other, Connors would kill Quirk and be shot in the thigh, and Cartlidge and Ms. Burd would be unharmed. Ms. Burd would later be charged with using a Commodore Perry Hotel room for immoral purposes. McCarthy was a well-liked, tough, aggressive, and colorful character who was reported to have a phenomenal memory for names and faces.



Detective John McCarthy



The 6th Toledo Police Academy

January 27  
6th Toledo Police Academy

February 1

The newly created Accident Investigation, cruiser 97 hit the street. On February 13, 1964 WTOL-TV did a special on unit "97 In Service." The patrolmen working the unit were commended for their dedication and competency. 153



A scene from WTOL-TV's "97 In Service," which aired at 7:30 p.m. on February 13, 1964.

1948

July 3

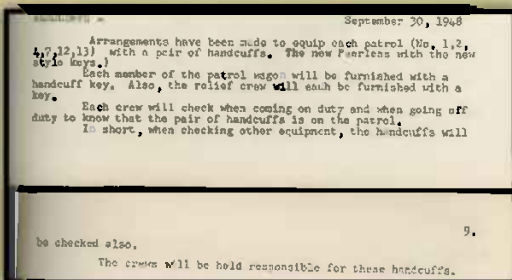
Patrolman Harold Stevens was killed in a traffic accident at Monroe and 17th Streets during an ambulance run to Mercy Hospital. In January of 1930, Harold's two children, Eileen and Bobby, adopted "Curly," a black and white puppy Officer Stevens had found abandoned by the "Bandit Queen," Irene Schroeder. Schroeder and her boyfriend (with their five-year-old son) were being hunted for a string of crimes throughout the country, including two robberies in Toledo and the murder of Pennsylvania State Police Corporal Brady Paul, who they shot and killed at a road block east of New Castle, Pennsylvania. The bandits were finally captured in Phoenix, Arizona, by Pima Indian Chief Leo Sandust who "picked up their trail and followed it relentlessly."



Patrolman Harold Stevens



"Curly," the puppy adopted by Patrolman Steven's children after she was left behind by the "Bandit Queen."



From Standing Orders 28-55

September 30  
Handcuffs were put in patrol cars.

November 18

Patrolman Albert Fadell died as a result of a motorcycle accident at Canton Avenue and Beacon Street two nights prior. Former Mud Hens baseball player and St. Louis Browns pitcher James Bilbrey failed to stop at the intersection. Bilbrey admitted to not making the stop, but said an illegally parked car at the corner prevented him from seeing the stop sign.



Patrolman Albert Fadell

December 16  
7th Toledo Police Academy



The 7th Toledo Police Academy

Radar was adopted for use by the Traffic Section

October 1  
8th Toledo Police Academy

1949



*Courtesy of the Blade*  
A good sample of a radar car, though from several years later!



*The 8th Toledo Police Academy*



*The 9th Toledo Police Academy*

October 2  
9th Toledo Police Academy

1950

October 9

The City of Toledo, following national and state pushes for a civil defense program, established its own. The comprehensive proposed civil defense program recommended for Toledo called not only for as many as 10,000 air raid wardens and 5,000 auxiliary police and firemen, but training of every resident in first aid and rescue techniques. The plan was so far-reaching and covered such a wide variety of contingencies that practically every man, woman and child in the city would come in contact with some phase of it.



*The 10th Toledo Police Academy*

January 1  
10th Toledo Police Academy

1952

July 26

The Blade's Green Banner Safety Campaign began in 1947. Schools that logged 10,000 pupil days without an accident could fly the green banner on their flag pole. The first year found a 38 percent reduction of pedestrian traffic accidents involving school children. It wasn't long however, before the number of accidents started creeping up, so a sweet-faced elephant mascot named Elmer "the ever-smiling friend" was added to the campaign. Elmer reminded children of the six important traffic safety rules. But kids were disappointed when Elmer turned out to be a wooden cutout (like the one now on

display at the Toledo Police Museum) and not a real elephant. Enter Amber, the 2-year old, 800 pound pachyderm purchased by The Blade. Amber lived at the Toledo Zoo and made appearances at schools throughout the city. Toledo soon won a first place ranking by the National Safety Council for child traffic safety.

For 16 years it was the duty of Sergeant Lester Sandusky (promoted to Lieutenant in August of 1953) and Sergeant Charles DuShane to run the Green Banner School Safety Program. On December 24, 1971, Sergeant DuShane retired after 34 years on the department. Amber was 20 years old and spent her days at the Zoo, too old to make trips to the schools. The 25-year-old program was close to running its course, but Patrolmen Robert Hogle and Joel Kaminski, who had been involved in the program for years, and Sergeant Tom Sass continued to work with children through the Green Banner program. In June of 1972, Safety Town was born, to be followed in 1977 by Safe-T-City . . . all based on the safety tips from an elephant named Amber.

On April 21, 1981, Amber died at age 31. Wally, another female elephant at the zoo, became so despondent after Amber's death that she had to be sent to a trainer on an animal farm in Texas.

*Courtesy of the Blade*

*Amber's first day at the zoo as the mascot of the Green Banner. When she was acquired, her name was "Limer," but she got the appropriately feminine name of Amber after thousands of Toledo area elementary school children entered a contest to name the new mascot.*





1953

Toledo Police began to use the Drunkometer to test drivers suspected of driving while under the influence of alcohol. Prior to this, Toledo was falling far behind other major Ohio cities in the number of convictions for drunk driving because the only test used was a direct sampling of blood. Though accurate, it necessitated a physician's participation and fairly elaborate preparations. A suspected drunk driver blew into a balloon on the Drunkometer and the contents of the balloon were then tested. City Council approved spending \$450 for its purchase on November 4, 1952.



*Sergeant Luchwowski explaining how the Drunkometer works.*



*The 11th Toledo Police Academy*

March

The new Toledo Police Safety School Program Station Wagon was unveiled in an article in the Toledo City Journal. Sergeant Lester Sandusky would drive the red, white and blue vehicle every school day, beginning at 6:20 AM, to watch the performance of the student safety patrol as they guided children across intersections.



*Sergeant Lester Sandusky with members of Monroe School's student safety patrol.*

June 13

11th Toledo Police Academy

August 1

A Harbor Patrol Unit becomes operational with borrowed boats. (See 1937, October 1 Patrolman Albert "Don" Carper). Later, on August 1, 1953, Patrolman Albert "Don" Carper became the first patrolman to be assigned to the official River Patrol Boat duty (Harbor Patrol). The boat, a "Lyman Islander" was operated by Donald Brandle, a sewer treatment division employee. Carper, who had also been the first Missing Persons Detective in 1937, retired on June 1, 1958, after 26 years of service.

August 8

The "Hole Sergeant" and "Pink Slip" are born.'

...to again call attention to the various scout cars and patrols. From time to time, articles are missing and report covering same is made several days later. As shifts change, the Captain will assign a Sergeant check with the crews to know that all equipment is at hand as follows:

Stretcher, and rubber sheet	Hand Cuff and
Dog Catcher	Fire Extinguisher
First Aid	Blankets (21)
Shot Gun, and shells	Broom
Safety Belt	Spotlight
	Flares (6)

The daily vehicle reports should be made by the...

*This excerpt from Chief Ray Allen's "Standing Orders" explains the need for a daily vehicle report, which is referred to as the "pink slip" today, for the color of the paper they are printed on. The "Hole Sergeant" would check the officer's equipment before the crew hit the street. The "hole" was the name used to describe the recessed parking lot on Erie Street across from the Safety Building where the police cars were parked. The lot was demolished when the Government Center was built.*

August 29

A 46-year era ended when Safety Director William Kirk disbanded the motorcycle squad. Throughout the years, the cycle squad was plagued with frequent serious accidents. The cycles were so effective however, that up until this time recommendations the squad be disbanded were ignored. The accident rate finally caught up with the cycle squad on this day.

1954

June 1

12th Toledo Police Academy

Retired Lieutenant Lee Conger remembers that while he was attending the 12th Academy at the East Side Station, he saw the motorcycles from the disbanded Motorcycle Unit being stored there until they could be sold off.



*The 12th Toledo Police Academy*

1955

MOOCHING - November 15, 1937

I have received a number of complaints to this effect:

That some police officers engage in a mild form of graft by "mooching" cigars, cigarettes, meals, drinks, etc, in restaurants, poolrooms, drinking places and night spots, and as a result some of these police officers do not enforce the laws against gambling, slot machines, failure to close on time, parking autos, and similar laws as consistently and impartially as they should.

Such practice is contrary to good order, discipline and conduct on the part of a police officer, and officers who commit such offenses will be severely penalized.

Capt. ins, Lieutenants, and Sergeants must be alert in enforcing discipline and right conduct and the observance of all police regulations on the part of all members of the force.

The Captains especially should know that they are responsible for the performance of men on their detail and that they will be held accountable for failure to report inefficiency, misconduct or any other violation of rules.

*This order from November 15, 1937, in the Standing Orders Book issued by Chief Ray Allen in 1955, reminds officer's that it is contrary to the good order, discipline and conduct on the part of the officer to engage in the mild form of graft by "mooching."*

September 16  
13th Toledo Police Academy

*The 13th Toledo Police Academy*



The city was given a retired 1930s 26' Chris-Craft U.S. Coast Guard boat to enforce the water laws in the Toledo area.

March 10  
Chief Ray Allen created 10 copies of the Toledo Police "Standing Orders from January 1928 to March 1955." The orders provided a code of conduct and a specific guide on policy and procedure and were the precursor to the Daily Bulletin which followed, and the present day Notice and Bulletin. The end paragraph from the chief states: "All future orders will be issued on the Daily Bulletin, and it shall be the duty of the office in which this Standing Order Book is kept to enter a copy of such future orders in the book in the order they are published."

1956



*Chief Anthony Bosch. The story behind this photo is unknown.*

June 1  
Anthony A. Bosch was appointed Chief of Police. Ray Allen had been the chief for 20 years, the longest serving chief in the history of the Toledo Police Department. Through his guidance, stability had been restored to the Toledo Police Department. Bosch, who was one of the first instructors at the police academy and driver for Inspector Roth (Bosch is the guy with his foot on the running board of the car on the Safety Building second floor mural), was a strict disciplinarian and expected men to adhere to the rules, but he emphasized that he was not "coming in to tear things apart . . . any changes will be made gradually and after careful study." The highlight of his career was appearing before a US Senate committee testimony hearing regarding the riots in 1967. He received a standing ovation when he stated, "I issued an order that in every case where sufficient evidence could be acquired, an arrest should be made, and that illegal force should be met by legal force to affect the arrest."

October 1  
14th Toledo Police Academy

*The 14th Toledo Police Academy*





### 1957

May 16  
15th Toledo Police Academy

July 8

Twenty new specially constructed high-speed Fords were received by the Toledo Police Division to "battle hot-rodders." Sergeant Lynn Matthews stated that in tests, the cars hit more than 65 miles an hour in second gear. He hoped the cars would put an end to police being out-distanced by motorists.



*The 15th Toledo Police Academy*



*The 16th Toledo Police Academy*

October 1  
16th Toledo Police Academy

*Courtesy of the Blade*  
Sergeant Lynn Matthews points out the high-speed motor to Mrs. Mary Brown.



### 1958

The police work week was reduced from 48 to 44 hours per week.

The Harbor Patrol's 1930s Chris Craft was replaced by a custom built 26' steel patrol boat built by the Kolb Welding Co.

October 1  
17th Toledo Police Academy



*The 17th Toledo Police Academy*

### 1959

April 1  
18th Toledo Police Academy

March 18

The long-established police policy of naming widows of police officers to the position of matron in the women's jail was discontinued. City Manager Rink informed the Civil Service Commission that examinations for the position were required by City Charter. Ms. Lucille Sampsell, widow of patrolman Everett Sampsell, was denied the position. She was hired the next year after she passed her examination.



*Matron Lucille Sampsell*

August 3

City Council authorized the purchase of the present hat piece and badge, at a cost of \$7000. The 1938 Inspector Roth's Metropolitan Shield hat piece was used as the prototype. The center figure is that of General Anthony Wayne. On his left is the Indian Chief Little Turtle, and on his right is an early pioneer settler. The badge and hat piece were first worn on December 28, 1959. The statue that serves as the model for this badge is located in Maumee along the Anthony Wayne Trail. It was erected in 1929 (a 2 cent U.S. postage stamp was issued that year depicting the monument) and commemorates the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794.

November 2  
19th Toledo Police Academy

December 1  
The rank of Inspector is changed to Major.



*The 18th Toledo Police Academy*



*The 19th Toledo Police Academy*

For about 6 years during the 1960s, Officer Robert Hogle was the "traffic voice" of the radio station WCWA in the days of helicopter observation.

1960

April 1

The Toledo Police Division upgraded the uniform for patrol officers. In 1959, the division began issuing a gray long-sleeve shirt which had only a badge holder. In 1960, two shoulder patches were added. The patch was navy blue with an embroidered white eagle above an embroidered gold log block house and embroidered gold "Toledo Police", the design still in use today. Additionally, the navy blue eight point cap, which many described as the "bread truck driver" look was replaced by a white vinyl cap. Chief Bosch advised officers that the change was made to make officers more visible while directing traffic, to assist other officers in crowd situations, and to provide a crisp military look. On April 19, 1960 patrolmen voted 235 to 82 to retain the navy blue cap; the vote was rejected by Chief Bosch. The gray shirt was made compulsory on August 15th.



*Courtesy of the Blade*

*Patrolman James Gorsuch showing off the first Toledo Police shoulder patch to civilian traffic clerk Helen Case.*

July 1

20th Toledo Police Academy

*Courtesy of the Blade  
Officer Robert Hogle*

September 6

Wilbert "Skeeter" McClure won the Light-Middleweight Gold Medal in the 1960 Olympics in Rome. In 1956, Patrolman Ramon "Buddy" Carr had urged the young boxer to

come train at the Police Athletic League gym. Skeeter credited Buddy for his success in an article in the Blade in 1999. "Half of my gold medal is his. I've told him that a thousand times. You can only do what you're taught. No more. No less." Buddy, who had been an amateur boxer before becoming a police officer, ran the police gymnasium in the Safety Building and coached young boxers at the Soul City gym.



*Ramon "Buddy" Carr and Wilbert "Skeeter" McClure.*

October 29

Toledo Police units responded to the Toledo Express Airport, which was at that time operated by the City, on report of a plane crash. Driving a fog-shrouded Airport Highway, they arrived to find an Arctic-Pacific propeller plane had crashed, split in two, and was on fire. The plane had been carrying members of the California State Polytechnic College football team. They had just lost to BGSU by a score of 50-6, as they were from California and not used to cold weather. Overloaded and under-powered, the plane lost an engine and crashed when the pilot tried to take off in the blinding fog. The final toll was 22 dead and 22 injured. The officers on the scene assisted with the recovery of the dead, helped the injured and safeguarded the wreckage and property strewn along the runway. Members of the Detective Bureau also assisted in notifying next-of-kin and returning property to the rightful owners.



*Thanks to the efforts of Officer Daniel Hanus, Skeeter and Buddy were reunited on June 2, 2011, at the grand opening of the Toledo Police Museum.*



*The 20th Toledo Police Academy*



*The Arctic Pacific airplane that was carrying the California State Polytechnic College football team after it crashed at the Toledo Express Airport.*



1961

December 8

Patrolman Walter Boyle was shot by a suspect fleeing a warrant service. Patrolmen Boyle and John Helman were assigned to 2 Patrol when they went out of service at 615 Elmore Street to serve a warrant on Raymond Brothers.

Brothers jumped out the back door, with Patrolman Boyle in foot pursuit. Patrolman Boyle was later found shot in a yard at 551 Arden Place. He was transported to St. Vincent's Hospital where he was pronounced dead. Brothers was located in the attic of a garage at the rear of 963 Berry Street, dead of a self-inflicted gunshot wound. Due to the lack of information on the warrant about the suspect's violent past, General Order No.65 was issued on December 29, 1961, adding officer safety information to all arrest warrants. The Boyle brothers had a proud history of service to the department and to the country. Walter's oldest brother Michael was a B-29 gunner killed near Saipan in World War II. Walter served in Korea, and brothers William, Regis and Daniel all saw service in World War II before being appointed to the department. William would be shot six months later on June 12th and lose the sight in his right eye when Patrolman Donald Brown was killed by Oliver Nickerson. Regis resigned and became an FBI agent out of Portland, Oregon, and Daniel, the first hired and the last to retire, was a sergeant in the Crime Prevention Bureau. The year Walter was killed the "Boyle Brothers" had proudly lead the March 17th St. Patrick's Day parade and had vowed they would do it together for the rest of their lives.



*Patrolman Walter Boyle, killed in the line of duty on December 8, 1961.*



*Patrolman William Boyle was shot on June 12, 1962, when Patrolman Donald Brown was killed by Oliver Nickerson. Boyle lost sight in his right eye.*



*Patrolman Regis Boyle resigned in July of 1969 to join the Federal Bureau of Investigations.*



*Patrolman Daniel Boyle was the brother with the longest career on the department. He was the first to be hired and the last to leave, retiring as a Detective Sergeant in 1974.*

1962

April 1

The 21st Toledo Police Academy was sworn in, and after 496 hours of training, graduated 13 Toledo Patrolmen and 2 officers from the city of Oregon, Ohio. This was the first significant increase in training hours due to State of Ohio mandates.



*The 21st Toledo Police Academy*

June 12

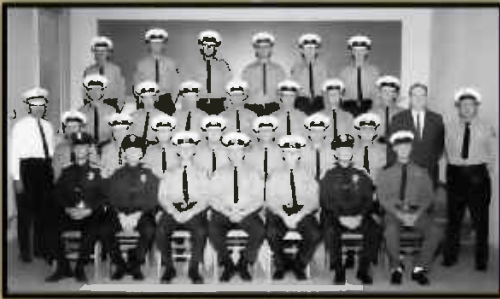
Patrolman Donald Brown succumbed to gunshot wounds he sustained on June 9th responding to a family disturbance 1912 North 14th Street. Oliver Nickerson had come



*Patrolman Donald Brown*

home intoxicated and began beating his 17 year-old son for stealing cherries from a tree near their home, eventually knocking him unconscious. When his family tried to intervene, Nickerson struck his daughter hard enough to send her to the hospital. He then retrieved a shotgun from his bedroom and threatened to kill his entire family. By the time police arrived, the family had managed to escape the apartment. Patrolmen Frank Hays and Boyle were the first on the scene. One of Nickerson's sons warned them that his dad was drunk and had a shotgun. Hays approached the house and called to Nickerson to drop the gun, to which Nickerson responded by firing on him. Hays was partially protected by a tree but was struck in the legs by the blast. When Patrolmen Brown and Bennet arrived, Brown fired into the house from behind a parked car. Nickerson returned fire, felling Patrolman Brown. Boyle was hit a moment later as he crouched behind a patrol car. When tear gas was shot through a window, Nickerson fled out the back door and took aim at Patrolman Roy Maier. Nickerson was shot by Patrolman Richard Dandino and the chaos was ended. Brown had been struck by 40 pellets from a shotgun, some of which entered his brain. Nickerson recovered and was sent to prison. In 1974 when Nickerson came up for parole, the parole board was inundated with letters protesting; his parole was denied.

1963



*The 22nd Toledo Police Academy*



*Captain Roy Shelton receiving gift or award in unknown year: Sergeant Thomas (Roy) Carey, Patrolman Al Abrass, Captain Roy Shelton, Patrolman Danny Perzynski, Lieutenant Ernest Shea, Sergeant Floyd Carlidge and Lieutenant D. Schaeffer.*

April 1  
22nd Toledo Police Academy

April 1  
Lieutenant Roy Shelton was promoted to captain, becoming the first black male to rise to that rank. Captain Shelton, who held numerous college degrees, was put in charge of the newly combined Robbery-Homicide Squad and later was in charge of all felony investigations. In 1970, Captain Shelton commanded the Human Relations Bureau where he remained until his retirement on December 31, 1971.

April 24  
The Toledo Police Command Officers' Association (TPCOA) received its certificate of incorporation from the State of Ohio. Social purposes, common interests, and other altruistic motives were some of the reasons for its creation. However, in the early 70s, when the Toledo Police Patrolman's Association was elected as the sole bargaining agent for the patrolmen in the police division, the Command Officers' Association became the exclusive bargaining agent for all command officers.

May 19  
Gas seeped from an unexploded tear gas shell at the Bay View Park police pistol range, injuring a four-year-old boy who had found it. The boy was treated for eye irritation but was otherwise fine. Twenty-one additional canisters were found and removed to the police armory. Captain Merle Gladieux warned the public to obey posted warning signs, stating the location where the shells were found was off-limits even to policemen.

## A Poiry Story: Walking the Beat before Radios

by Bob Poiry of the 22nd Academy

*When I started on the street, walking a beat for one and a half years, we didn't have a radio to call for help. The closest thing to help was a callbox somewhere on your beat. My first arrest was on Water Street encountering Ma Barker and her three drunken sons. Here I was, straight out of the Academy, and around the corner comes this bunch of Yay-Hoos yelling, drinking and throwing beer bottles as high as they could just to see them break on the cobblestone street. I thought, oh, this is great. What do I do now...? I know I'm a Police Officer, all alone, 3:00 a.m. on a dark street, one and a half blocks from a callbox. Well, you BS your way thru the situation. I identified myself and ordered them to desist what they were doing or I would have to arrest them. It was like Gunsmoke. Me being Festus and them being the rowdy cowhands. They stopped their lawless activities, paused, and then laughingly said, "Who's going to do that, YOU?"*

*Well, I had to act like I possessed super-powers or something, or I was going to get my butt kicked. So I changed strategy quickly. I told the rowdiest of the boys that he was going to jail for busting glass in the street. It worked. He said, "Maw, don't let him do this 'cause the judge already said he'd better not see me again for a long time." MAW...?? I knew I had them then.*

*He started begging me to let him go. I told him I had seen him break the bottle right in front of me, and he denied it several times. So I said, that's it, you're under arrest. He immediately said, "OK, I'll pick up the glass if you give me a break." I said alright, so he got on his hands and knees and started picking glass for quite a while. Finally he said "OK, I got it all." My response was "great, now you're under arrest" He says, "you said you'd let me go." I said back, "Well, you lied to me and I lied to you. We're even and now you're under arrest." You know what, I shoulda let him go. I didn't even know how to make out an arrest report. But the family accompanied me to Summit & Cherry to the callbox and I called for a wagon.*





The 23rd Toledo Police Academy

October 14  
23rd Toledo Police Academy

1964

May 15  
24th Toledo Police Academy

August 4

Toledo Police Chief Anthony A. Bosch ordered all 468 uniformed patrolmen and command officers to begin wearing issued nameplates. Chief Bosch advised that due to the large number of officers on the division, this would allow all to become familiar with each other's names, and the public had a right to know the officer's name.



The 24th Toledo Police Academy

## A Haunted Poiry Story by Bob Poiry

*I got involved with this house on Kelsey Street while in uniform back in the mid 60s. My partner and I had been called to this home several times due to strange occurrences. The young couple with two small children claimed something, or someone, was messing around inside their home in the middle of the night and no one could explain. The story is lengthy, but it ended the day this couple went to see an old Catholic priest out in Mominee Town about these activities. After explaining to the priest some of the happenings over many months of fear, he instructed them to get out of the house as quick as possible, as the next thing would be a fire.*

*In fear for their lives, they called the police to stand by as they removed essentials from their home. My partner, Walt Biegala, actually helped them remove clothing and such. Once they were satisfied that their most precious belongings were out of the house, Biegala and I decided to make one final check of the house. He took the front of the house and I took the rear. Now no one was smoking, it was a sunny summer day, and quiet. As I checked the rear bedroom, I heard what sounded like a rumble inside the small bedroom closet. As I opened the closet door, I was suddenly struck with what I could best be described as a 4x8 wall, but it was a huge flame. It rolled me over backwards a couple of times as I screamed "FIRE! FIRE!" Immediately the house was totally engulfed in blinding and choking smoke. I couldn't even see my hand in front of my face.*

*Biegala had gotten out the kitchen door and was yelling at me to follow his voice as I crawled on my hands and knees, feeling for the base moldings. The next thing I knew I was in the back yard, sitting up against a tree with a fireman giving me oxygen. My eyebrows weren't even singed. I wasn't burnt at all.*

*In the weeks and months to follow, TFD investigators hadn't come up with a cause, so the State Fire Marshal was called in to assist. The young couple never returned to their home. I had been questioned at one point or another, but went on with my life. Several years later, when I was assigned to 212, I volunteered to work with an Ace Investigator named Dick Smythe. One evening I mentioned the Kelsey house incident to him. He jumped in saying, "Were you the cop caught inside that day?" He said he had also been assigned to that investigation and told me things I wasn't aware of. There was a charred spot on the wall inside the closet. There was no electrical wiring in the closet, and no duct work. There was a bed sheet on the couple's bed (where the closet was), and when they pulled the sheet back, there were two scorched areas on the mattress where the two slept. He then told me that the case was written up as being suspected of Poltergeist involvement. Understand that the movie "POLTERGEIST" hadn't even been made back then, it was just a strange word to me.*

*I don't believe in all that stuff, but I ain't about to go back into that house. I just don't think even the smartest among us is so smart that they can explain everything. Some things just happen. I know this story might sound strange, but I was there and almost died as a result.*



*The 25th Toledo Police Academy*

April 2  
25th Toledo Police Academy

1965

April 11

During a wide outbreak of tornadoes on Palm Sunday, 256 people were killed in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. This was the deadliest outbreak in 33 years. The only large city with a touchdown was Toledo, when at approximately 2130 hours, a tornado cut a six-mile swath across the northern edge of the city. On I-75, a bus was lifted and smashed upside down killing five people, many homes were destroyed in the Suder Avenue and Alexis Road area, and another five persons were killed. Toledo Police units spent days guarding the area to prevent looting.

October 1  
26th Toledo Police Academy

November 1

Toledo Police Chief Anthony A. Bosch issued a bulletin to all officers that the City Administration had purchased an in-service training program known as the "Training Key" from the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The first 24 were issued between November of 1965 and March of 1966. From that point forward there would be two per month issued for on-going in-service training. The Chief advised that he would give periodic written examinations on the content of the keys and the results of the examinations would be taken into consideration when officers applied for preferred positions with the division. Additionally, he passed the content of the keys to the Civil Service Commission for inclusion in the promotional examinations. The "Training Keys" were four page pamphlets that covered varied police related subjects such as Felony-In-Progress calls and Rescue Breathing. The division issued 96 keys, ending the practice in 1968. No examinations were given and they were never included as reference material on promotional exams.



*The 26th Toledo Police Academy*

March 11

Governor James Rhodes commuted the life sentence of 72-year old Cutson Johnson for the slaying of Patrolman Louis Jazwiecki at Walnut and Erie Streets on March 31, 1918. Johnson had served 47 years of his life sentence.

1966

April 1  
27th Toledo Police Academy

April 26

The Toledo Police Division began to acquire portable radios. The first portables were large in size and at the time considered lightweight at five pounds. The leather case had a loop for the gun belt but they also needed a shoulder strap, especially for extended foot patrol. The radio was limited in its use. There was no lapel microphone. It had to be removed from the case and the antenna, reaching approximately 2 feet in length, had to be extended for the transmissions to be heard. The radios were acquired a few at a time. Some units did not receive a portable, as they were limited to the command units, inner-city cars and the foot officers.



*The 27th Toledo Police Academy*



*Patrolman Norman Grodi was told to go "down to the ramp and meet a Blade reporter" immediately after roll call. He was handed this portable radio and he had to ask what it was. The portable radio was making its debut to the press before the street officers knew anything about them.*

May 19

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association of Toledo, Inc. was formed by Officers Arthur Harvey, Jack Fryman and William Freer (the Articles of Incorporation being signed and sworn two days earlier). Jack Fryman was the first President and after he left, Art Harvey became interim president until Jim Caygill assumed leadership. After some particularly difficult times in the late 60s and early 70s, Jim

made a recommendation that the name be changed from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association to the Toledo Police Patrolman's Association because "we are not going to be benevolent anymore." The name was changed after a majority vote of the membership on March 18, 1971. On March 8, 1977 Kenneth Perry and Jack McLuckie signed the Certificate of Amendment making the TPPA the bargaining agent "for and on behalf of the member patrolmen of the police force of the City of Toledo."





Detective James Caygill holding an original Bob Poiry cartoon at his retirement in 1971.



In 1984, Bob Poiry and his sons Matt and Bob, Jr., attached the signage that still hangs on the Toledo Police Patrolman's Association hall at 1947 Franklin Avenue. Bob originally designed the logo in 1971.

June 13

The United States Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, ruled in *Arizona vs. Miranda* that any suspect who is in custody for a criminal offense must be read his Constitutional rights; the suspect must then assert that he understands his rights before any custodial interview can take place. The Toledo Police Division issued each officer a rights card to be carried on duty. The card was laminated and large enough to just fit inside the officer's uniform cap.

1967

January 13

28th Toledo Police Academy

No photo of this class is known to exist.

April 27

The Toledo Police Division celebrated 100 years as a paid police division.

July 17

Chief Anthony Bosch eliminated the ranks of Superintendent, Major and Assistant to the Chief, combining the titles into the rank of Deputy Chief.

July 23

Police in Detroit, Michigan raided a "blind pig" in their city, prompting a riot. The violence spread out from there, and on July 25, 1967 disturbances broke out in three areas of Toledo; Dorr Street between Smead Avenue and Hoag Street, Monroe and Bancroft Streets, and Bancroft Street and Vermont Avenue. All members of the Toledo Police Division were put on duty and ordered to move aggressively to break up crowds. Bars were ordered closed. Officers were assigned four to a car and moved in groups of two to three cars per group. Despite rock and bottle throwing crowds, shots being fired and numerous arson fires, no deaths were reported. While 500 Ohio National Guardsmen were deployed at the Toledo Express Airport, they would not be moved into the city during the three days that the disorder was at its peak. Toledo Police made 126 arrests during the rioting. In an interview given by Toledo Police Chief Anthony A. Bosch, he stated that the lack of deaths was due to his order to make arrests immediately instead of setting up perimeters to confine the disorders to one area as was done in Newark and Detroit. In the first three hours of the disorders, 22 arrests were made including nine for the possession of fire bombs. This was triple the arrests made in the first three hours of rioting in both Newark and Detroit. Unfortunately, this would not be the last "long hot summer."

August 18

Toledo Police Chief Anthony A. Bosch required all field officers to wear helmets with chin straps fastened and seat belts on during all fast runs. This was a controversial order among some citizen groups coming on the heels of the July 1967 riots.

August 24

Cameras and video recorders were installed for the first time in the men's jail on the fifth floor of the Safety Building, as well as in the "Drunkometer Room," to ensure compliance with rules and to preserve the rights of suspects.

September 1

29th Toledo Police Academy



The 29th Toledo Police Academy

February 11

The Toledo Police Division began to install its first computerized records system. Eventually it would interface with the State of Ohio system, LEADS (Law Enforcement Automated Data System) and the national system, NCIC (National Crime Information Center). The local system became operational in August.

1968

April 1

30th Toledo Police Academy

April 4

While in Memphis, Tennessee to protest for civil rights issues, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was shot while standing on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel. In response to the assassination, many blacks took to the streets in a massive wave of rioting. On April 5, 1968 a non-violent protest began near Scott High School. To ease tensions, the 2000 students were dismissed from school and began a march to honor the memory of Dr. King. The demonstration in the Old West End became violent as the students roamed the neighborhood. Cars were stoned and at least five people were injured.

Businesses had their windows broken and numerous small fires began to break out (and many false alarms were reported). As the disturbances began to escalate, all shifts were held over. A city-wide curfew for persons under the age of 22 was imposed from 8 PM to 6 AM, and all bars were ordered closed. The areas of disturbance followed the pattern of the 1967 riots. In these areas, shots were fired and crowds gathered, throwing rocks and bottles at responding officers. The riot ebbed and flowed over the next five days. As disorders began to subside, the curfew was amended on April 10, 1968 to 10 PM to 6 AM, and age reduced to 18 and under. By April 11, 1968 police shifts returned to normal. The final toll was 86 arrests (most of those juveniles), and most were for curfew violations. Numerous rifles, shotguns and pistols, as well as numerous firebombs and containers of gasoline were confiscated. Once again Chief Bosch credited aggressive enforcement by the division as the reason no deaths were reported.



*The 30th Toledo Police Academy: At 69 members, the 30th class was the largest class to date, making it necessary to move from the Academy to the Friendship Park Shelter House at 2930 131st Street.*

June 5

Chief Anthony Bosch issued a General Order making the light blue short-sleeved shirt without a tie the summer uniform. Additionally, he ordered all foot patrolmen to return to the white soft cap instead of the helmet.

October 3

Chief Anthony Bosch amended Rule 5 of the Rules and Regulations of the Division of Police by adding Sections eight and nine. Section 8: While officers were working outside of regular duties, known as "projecting," they were required to carry their ID card, box key, baton, chemical mace and handcuffs. Officers could not wear the white duty cap, but were required to purchase and wear a navy blue eight point cap with a black band. Section 9 mandated suspension or demotion for a violation of Section 8.



*Old logo on the black and white patrol car, which was soon to be phased out.*



*New logo, the Toledo Police patch still used on all marked vehicles, shown on the old black and white patrol cars (replaced by all-white vehicles.)*

February 17

Chief Bosch announced that all marked patrol cars would have a new decal applied to the doors of the cars. The previous decal was a simple black circle around a solid black blockhouse with the words "Police Division." The new decal would be the same as the uniform patch with the division motto "To Protect and to Serve" across the top. The new decals were produced and applied by the city sign shop.

1969

May 30

The police department acquired a new 31' Chris-Craft for Harbor Patrol. The boat was used until 1983 when it was turned over to the fire division for use by their scuba teams. Harbor Patrol personnel also changed to all-white uniforms.

July 1

31st Toledo Police Academy

July 4

During an outbreak of severe thunderstorms across Northwest Ohio, an especially heavy storm hit the Walbridge Park area just before the Fourth of July fireworks display. Blaring tornado sirens sent some of the thousands gathered into a panic. As they fled the park, many small children could not keep up and were left behind. These children were gathered up by officers assigned to the detail and took shelter in the bandstand near the park shelter house. While no tornadoes were



*The 31st Toledo Police Academy*



reported, there was enough wide-spread damage that officers were held over the entire night and spread out over the city to assist on-duty crews.

August 11

Policewoman Rose M. Reder was promoted to Sergeant, becoming the first female command officer since 1928. In a letter dated March 16, 1989 in which she was recommended for an award, Lieutenant Mark Mason stated: "Sergeant Reder is the complete veteran street sergeant. Her wealth of knowledge and common sense can't be purchased at any price. Such expertise can only be earned after years of hard-gained experience, and exposure to a vastly differing array of incidents and circumstances. Rose is a born leader. Notwithstanding the fact that she was one of the first female members of the Division, and is uniformly regarded by other female officers as their spokesperson. Sergeant Reder is highly regarded by male members of the Division, as well. I have never seen any officer balk at following commands issued by this sergeant, nor have I ever been concerned as to the proper handling of an incident supervised by her. Sergeant Reder must be regarded as a totally unique individual. Again, her many activities, a number of which have been publicized and which have involved interests outside the job, have brought credit and attention to the Division. I believe, as well, that the relatively smooth transition experienced in the hiring of a number of female police officers can be attributed to the influence exerted by Sergeant Reder."



Sergeant Rose Reder



Sergeant Dave Bonner, Lieutenant Dan "Butch" Schultz, Sergeant Paul Kerschbaum and Lieutenant Rick Reed prepare take-out orders at the 2006 Rose Reder Spaghetti dinner.

In January 1999, The Toledo Police Command Officers' Association initiated the Rose Reder Memorial Scholarship Fund. To promote her legacy, the TPCOA awards annual scholarships in her name to area high school seniors with an interest in a law enforcement related career. Since the program's inception, the TPCOA has awarded over a hundred and thirty thousand dollars in college scholarships to deserving applicants. The sole fundraiser for the Rose Reder Memorial Fund is the TPCOA's annual Spaghetti Dinner and Silent Auction held every fall.

September 22

The first class of 42 Police Aides was hired by the city using a \$200,000 grant from

the Equal Opportunity Planning Administration, a federal jobs program. The class graduated from training on October 13th but did not start working until October 27th due to lack of uniforms. Once at work, they were assigned to school crossings and then to parking enforcement. The aides also engaged in traffic direction and control, and were used to replace regular patrol units at traffic control points.



Policewoman Mary (Young) Gilley

December 28

Policewoman Mary Gilley, the only policewoman to be issued badge #1, retired from the Toledo Police Division. The end of the distinction between Policewoman and Police Officer would come in July of 1973.

## Another Bob Poiry Story: The First Police Sketch Artist

*I was working the Paddy Wagon (as punishment, believe it or not) in the mid-late 60s with Bill Holmes and Joe Mason. We worked 4 Patrol, basically Skid Row and the North End. Rough neighborhood, but I had good partners and I liked the excitement, was young and in good shape.*

*Now in the meantime, I was always drawing cartoons of cops for my own amusement. Face it, they do some funny stuff, always have and probably still do. Well, Joe Haines was in the National Guard with me at the time and he was also an Auto Squad Detective. Late one evening I got a phone call from him and was asked if I could come in to 212 and make a sketch of a really nasty fella who had just beat his girlfriend up, set her on fire and then ran over her with his car in the inner-city in front of lots of people. Deputy Chief Marion Davey wanted to know if I could draw a picture of the killer if I listened to several people who had been at the scene describe him. I said "Well, I don't know, but I can try."*

*I grabbed a lead pencil, a whole bunch of erasers and a sketch pad and headed for 212. At 212, I was introduced to seven witnesses, aged from a little 9 year old girl to adults. I acted like I knew what I was doing, but in reality I had never done this before and was scared to death. They had me sit in the Deputy Chief's office with the witnesses. An hour and a half later I had drawn this guy's face and all witnesses agreed it was him. Shortly thereafter, he was in custody. I was elated and walked on a cloud all the way home. I couldn't believe I had actually done that. Just listening to people off the street and being able to see a form appearing in my mind and then transfer it to a piece of paper with a pencil. But then actually have it do justice to society. WOW...! That's all I can say . . .*

*A month or so later I was assigned to the Detective Bureau and initially didn't like it because I didn't know any of them and felt like an outsider. One time I came back to 212 and it was locked up for lunch. They were all gone and I had to sit in the hallway with other people waiting to see a detective. And I was one!*

*I didn't even know why I was in the Detective Bureau for nearly two months. I was just bounced around from this office to another until one day Deputy Chief Davey called me into his office. He said I probably wondered why I was there. He was right. He then told me he wanted me handy due to my artistic ability. He said he wanted me to train in all areas and then I'd probably end up in Homicide.*

*In 1973 the Wall Street Journal ran an article claiming the Nation's Police Artists renderings were averaging 17% arrests. Mine at the same time was running around 82%. But I only drew the ones I was confident in.*

*When I decided to retire, I went to see Deputy Chief Ray Vetter, whom I had the greatest respect for. He was in charge of Investigations. I told him about my retirement plans. I then asked if he would consider a young street cop to take over my "unofficial" job as Police Artist. Terry Cousino was a good street cop and was also a very talented artist. He promised me they would look into it. The next thing I knew, Terry had been assigned to the Scientific Investigation Unit and would fulfill the role as the division's artist in that position. And that's how it happened . . . I swear . . .*

January 19

Toledo Police acquired the first Breathalyzer for testing suspected drunk drivers. The Breathalyzer replaced the Drunkometer or "balloon test" that had been in use since 1953. The Breathalyzer was considered more accurate, simpler to use and quicker to operate. The Drunkometer was obsolete and parts were not available when repairs were needed. Its results would not be legally acceptable after June 1, 1970. The new Breathalyzer cost the city \$967.



*Patrolman William Miscannon*

September 17

Toledo Safety Director Clifford Quinn ordered that anyone calling a police officer a "pig" or using verbal abuse such as "oink oink," would be arrested and charged with violation of Toledo Municipal Code "Abuse of a Police Officer," which was punishable with 30 days in jail and up to a \$50 fine. The ordinance had been in existence since September 30, 1864 and was eventually found to be unconstitutional.

September 18

Patrolman William Miscannon was shot point-blank as he sat in his patrol wagon. Officers Miscannon and Walter Shaw were assigned to Unit 12, sitting in their patrol wagon on Junction Avenue just south of Dorr Street, when a male suspect approached the passenger side of the wagon. Patrolman Shaw asked "what's going on?" To this the suspect replied, "This is what's going on" and thrust his hand through the open window, firing one shot. The bullet struck Miscannon in the head. The suspect then ran south on Junction Avenue with Shaw in foot pursuit. Racial tensions were high throughout the country and no less

in Toledo. The headquarters of the Black Panther Party in the 1300 block of Dorr was a short distance from the scene of the shooting. Police activity in the area brought shots from the headquarters building. The exchange of gunfire lasted for about one hour with two persons being wounded. The building was entered in force after sunrise. Weapons and explosives were recovered but no other suspects remained. Michael Cross, the self-described Deputy Minister of Defense for the Black Panther Party, was charged with possession of explosives and having a sawed-off shotgun. John McClellan was charged with the crime, but after deliberating for eight days, the jury reported that they were hopelessly deadlocked and a mistrial was declared on June 3, 1972. On October 17, 1972 a second jury was sworn, which deadlocked at 10 to 2 for conviction and a mistrial was again declared. In December of 1972, a judge ruled that there would not be a third trial.



*The Black Panther Headquarters, in the 1300 block of Dorr Street, was located in the former Sepia Theater. The building has since been razed.*

1970



1971

January

The first Issue of "The Shield-The Voice of the Patrolman" was published.

## Bob Poiry: How the Shield Newspaper Came About

*I was a young detective and Jim Caygill was the president of the Patrolman's Union at the time. It was shortly after Miscannon was executed and the street cops were taking a real lickin' both on the street and in the morale department. I was in the hallway of 212 on the second floor of the Safety Building, when Caygill (a buddy of mine at the time and also a detective) approached me and asked if I could come up with a Newspaper for the Patrolman. Hmmm, I thought and having worked moonlighting for an advertising agency as an artist, I thought alright, maybe I can. I told Jim I would look into it.*

*The first thing I had to look into was how to physically produce a newspaper, then how to pay for it. I found several volunteers to help and then went to a Union Printer in Toledo. It was Paryski Printing. My job was to start and run the paper as the founding Editor. I told Caygill I would run the paper for one year, then turn it over to someone else. The paper took off and was a real hit on the streets. I decided to throw a Big Entertainment Show at the Masonic Temple for the citizens of Toledo. It was a way to show our appreciation. We called on an old time Vaudeville entertainer named Cab Calloway and others. We filled the house and it went over great.*

*Well I have to tell ya, I was Cub Scout Pack Leader, playing in a band from time to time, and working a lot of hours in 212. I didn't last the whole year, it was way too draining on me and my young family.*

*Just a side note; I wanted to name the paper "The Shield," but Libbey Owens Ford had an inner-company employee paper at that time called "The Shield." It was just a small single fold monthly flyer. I had a meeting the president of LOF and he gave me permission to use the same name. I also used Miscannon's Badge for the cover page logo.*



*Carol and Bob Poiry, editors of The Shield.*



*Chief Robert Duck and his wife.*

January 1

Chief Anthony A. Bosch retired after reaching the mandatory retirement age of 66. Deputy Chief Robert J. Duck, a 30-year veteran, was appointed as the new Chief of Police. Duck had earned a law degree in 1956 and had maintained a part-time law practice, in addition to his police duties, which he gave up when he was named Chief. He had been a college student in 1940 when he was forced to drop out to support his mother and two younger brothers. He became a Toledo Police officer, but left the force early in 1942 to enter the Army Air Corps, where he served until the end of World War II. Twice during that time his plane was downed; once ditched in the Adriatic Sea in September of 1944, and then was shot down near Vienna, Austria a month later. He was injured and held as a prisoner of war by the Germans until he was released in 1945. He immediately returned to the police force and resumed his career.

1972

April 4

The Toledo Police Division began a 24 hour training course called "Criminal Investigation." This course was the first time that the division offered training to uniform patrolmen who were interested in the Detective Bureau. This course was mandatory for any patrolman considering a bid for assignment to the Detective Bureau.



*Safety Town children gather with patrolmen Jim Smith and Lawrence Martin.*

June 26

Safety Town opened at Good Shepherd School in June, 1972. It was sponsored by the Toledo Optimist Club and the Toledo Police Division. The Andersons donated large red tricycles that became "cars" for the kids. The program only lasted one year before losing funding.

October 16

32nd Toledo Police Academy. Barb Schneider (Palicki) and Ruth Anne Walsh were the last two females to be hired as "Policewomen." The job title Policewoman had been separate from the Patrolman: women could not work in patrol, even though they underwent the same training. Post-academy, they were limited in assignment to the Matron's Office and the Crime Prevention Bureau where they handled juveniles and female crime. Policewoman Ruth Walsh became the first female to be elected as the President of her Academy.



*The 32nd Toledo Police Academy*



*Police Officer Carol Tipton, standing with Chief McGrath and other officers depicted with her on a recruiting billboard, was the first female to join the department under the new qualifications of Police Officer.*

The Toledo Police Division began to implement one-man patrol cars for some district units. Prior to this the only one-man cars were Traffic Control units assigned to the Traffic Bureau. As those units were not sent to calls and only "did traffic," this was not seen as the same risk. No additional training was provided until objections from the patrolmen brought formalized training in 1974.

1973

January 1

The Toledo Police Division eliminated the time designations AM and PM and converted to the 24 hour or military time designation.

March 30

33rd Toledo Police Academy. Prior to this class, there were separate classifications for patrolman and policewoman. When the 33rd class took their oath on July 27, 1973, Carol Tipton (Buettner) joined the Toledo Police Division under the new qualifications.

April 2

Toledo Police Division converted the radio system to UHF operating band and began using five channel radios for much more efficient communications. Channels one and two were designated for Field Operations, channel three for Investigations, channel four for the Records Bureau and channel five for area wide. Technical problems switched the Record Bureau on channel five where it remains today.

April 19

The Special Services Unit was established to investigate complaints against officers.

June 9

The Planning and Research Unit was established to research, present findings and make recommendations on changes in procedures and equipment.



*The 33rd Toledo Police Academy*



June 28

Toledo Police Chief Robert J. Duck amended General Order No. 199 - Use of Deadly Force and Firearms by members of the Toledo Police Division. The order set forth circumstances in which deadly force could be used, and also when the use of the firearm was forbidden, as in warning shots and stopping fleeing misdemeanor suspects. The order established a specific procedure to be followed and a separate form. "Use of Firearms Report" to be filled out when the firearm was used, separate from the offense reports.

July 1

Toledo Police Division began training for the first complete revision of Ohio criminal law since 1815. While there had been numerous revisions to different laws over the years, most of the criminal code still had its roots back to 1815, and some laws dated to 1788. It removed obsolete and duplicative provisions and repealed other laws. Some examples were:

- Shooting with Intent to Kill or Wound and Cutting with Intent to Maim were combined into Felonious Assault
- Drunk and Disorderly became Disorderly Conduct Intoxication
- Malicious Destruction of Property became Criminal Damaging
- Sodomy and Seduction under Promise of Marriage were repealed

To accommodate required training, the Division had to schedule every officer for 24 hours of training. The training manual supplied by the Ohio Peace Officer Training Council was 985 pages. The new Ohio Revised Code took effect on January 1, 1974.

September 1

As the division was using the new 5 channel radios, it was decided that the boundary between North Channel 1 and South Channel 2 needed to shift. The city was divided into 22 basic patrol districts at the time. There were two permanent shifts, afternoons and midnights that manned overlapping wagon districts #23 to #28. Other than some minor changes in district boundaries, the most significant change for uniform officers was the radio designations were changed from "4 Patrol" or "11 Scout" to the use of the term "Unit."

1974

The detective badge was adopted in the mid 1970s and is still worn by detectives of Patrolman rank. The badge is silver-plated and of the same design as the Patrolmen's badge, however it has "DETECTIVE" printed in silver lettering with a royal blue background where the numerals would appear on the Patrolmen's badge. Command Officers assigned to the Detective Bureau and other plainclothes assignments continue to carry the badge appropriate for their rank.

January 23

The Toledo Police Division traded away nine Thompson .45 caliber submachine guns for 22 M-1 Carbines.

February 12

The Toledo Police Academy at the East Toledo Police Station closed its doors after 35 years of police training. The building was vacated and sold to the Boys Club. The Academy had opened on July 1, 1938 under the command of Major Charles Roth and had trained 1067 policemen. Roth turned the academy into a nationally recognized police training facility. The academy was temporarily relocated to the Police Firing Range at Bay View Park, then to the top two floors of 618 North Michigan Street, built in 1874 as the original St. Mary's parish house. When the city purchased it in 1958 the name was changed to the Welfare Building. It abutted the present city parking lot on three sides and was razed in 2001 to make room for the current Court of Appeals building.



*The old St. Mary Church was built in 1854 at the southwest corner of Cherry and Michigan Streets. Later, the church was moved further north to Page Street near Cherry in 1904. The old church was used for various functions until 1932 and finally razed in 1934; however, the parish house (the small building seen to the left of the church) remained and became the location for the Toledo Police Academy. The building was finally razed in 2001. The castle-like building to the left is the old National Guard Armory.*

March 1

Chief Robert J. Duck retired from the Toledo Police Division. According to his letter of resignation, he was under pressure from city politicians due to the rising crime rates. City Manager James Daken intended to name a permanent chief immediately but the city had received 93 applications for Chief Duck's job and the city's six-man screening team was overwhelmed. Deputy Chief Raymond Vetter, who had turned 48 years-old the day before, was made Acting Chief of Police. Vetter who had been appointed in January, 1952, had graduated at the head of his police academy class. He would hold the position of Acting Chief for a little over a month.



*Acting Chief  
Raymond Vetter*

March 27

The Bay View Park police range was closed to make way for the Detwiler Golf Course parking lot. The division, having no range for the first time in decades, split shooting between the Adams Conservation Club in Sylvania Township and the indoor range at the new Federal Building at 234 N. Summit Street. However, officers assigned to the range were beginning to experience elevated blood lead levels, which they believed was due to inadequate ventilation at the indoor range in the Federal Building.

April 15

From a list of 93 applicants (82 from outside the department), Corrin J. McGrath was appointed Chief of Police. He was reported as the first chief to be hired from outside of the division, but Major James Blair Steedman actually earned that distinction on May 4, 1882. McGrath was a native of Newark, New Jersey who began his police career in El Segundo, California. McGrath had stormy relations with both police unions during his career. At one point, the TPPA requested his removal for "lack of leadership and low morale," while the TPCOA backed McGrath in the rift. His career in Toledo was flush with strife, but by the time he retired, much of that had smoothed out. He took a job as general manager of an aircraft dealership in El Paso, Texas after leaving Toledo.



*Chief Corrin McGrath (standing to the right of the man shaking the president's hand) and President Gerald Ford on June 8, 1976.*

April 15

Toledo Police acquired their first traffic radar units that were capable of speed measurement while the patrol car was on the move.

Previously, the car using radar had to be stationary to make the speed measurements. This included using conventional radar and the VASCAR (Visual Average Speed Computer and Recorder) system. Many times this would require a second car, or chase car, to work the speed zones.

April 30

Toledo Police Division acquired 40 patrol cars with air conditioning to be used on a trial basis. There had been much debate and several studies which found that the interior temperatures in the cars could approach 120 degrees on some summer days.

June 1

The division instituted usage of the Ohio Standard Accident report.

August 12

The first Canine Corps officially began training. The unit developed from the desire of a dedicated police officer to apprehend a serial rapist in 1973. With the same volunteer spirit of "Bum" the first police dog, Officer Virgil Oliver donated his personal time and the talents of his own dog, Sarge, to the hunt for the elusive suspect. The unit was comprised of Virgil Oliver and "Sarge," Tony Bill and "King," Fred Freeman and "Baron," and Richard Mohr and "Cannon." They graduated on November 11, 1974. Added later were Dennis Romstadt and "Joe," William Shinavar and "Rommel" and Chester Wolf and "Deesha," the only female dog on the unit. Virgil Oliver was promoted to Sergeant in 1976 and became the unit commander. Each officer had a patrol car converted for canine patrol, and the unit converted an abandoned house on Hoffman Road near the new landfill as a kennel and training facility. The Corps officially hit the street on January 15, 1975.

September 30

Toledo Police Division began a series of 8-hour training sessions on "One-Man Patrol Techniques." This was the first formalized training for one-man patrol cars. It became necessary because the division was preparing to expand the number of one-man cars. The training was put on by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center (CJTEC) at the Holy Spirit Seminary at 5201 Airport Highway.

October



*Patrolmen Norman Grodi and Robert Pitzten, Sr. in their leather reefer jackets in 1967.*

The leather "reefer," the traditional winter coat, was replaced with a nylon jacket. It was very well received, as the jacket had a zip-out liner with a detachable collar.

December 7

The city was in the process of opening a new landfill on Hoffman Road and there was land that would not be needed for years. The police division started to construct a range on this land. Mounds were built to contain bullets, a hard parking area was constructed, and two buildings that had not been torn down or moved were converted to a range office and classroom.

December 15

The Toledo Police Division Manual was issued, eliminating the Rules and Regulations book. This manual replaced the Special Services Unit with Internal Affairs.



*The range house, the only structure remaining from the once nationally recognized Bay View Range, has fallen into disrepair and is in need of restoration.*



*Patrolman Richard Mohr with Cannon and Sergeant Virgil Oliver with Sarge, receiving an award at Southwyck Mall.*



1975

October 27

Toledo Police Division instituted a "walk-ride program" in an effort to bring back foot patrols to selected sections of the city. The program was limited to the day shift in three main areas; Cherry Street between Summit and Michigan Streets, Galena Street and Main Street. One officer would walk and the other would stay with the patrol car when time permitted.

November 17

Radio dispatch procedures were changed to assign codes to alert units as to the priority of response. Code 1 calls were designated as routine assignments to be answered in a prompt manner. Code 2 calls were urgent, to be answered immediately but not with lights and siren and obeying all traffic laws. Code 3 calls, commonly referred to as "lights and siren," represented a serious public hazard: to preserve life, for a crime of violence in progress, in a pursuit, or to assist another police unit calling for help.

November 24

The Chief ordered all units to respond to the dispatcher with their unit number and location. This would allow the dispatcher to pick the closest unit to respond to a call and would advise other units from where their back-up was responding.

1976

January 23

Chief McGrath updated the Toledo Police uniform to more comfortable and easier to maintain shirts, (blue for patrolmen and white for command officers). The shirts were better tailored with military creases, pleated pockets, reinforced badge tabs and they would require little or no ironing if the laundry instructions were followed.

February 20

The Hazardous Devices Group (HDG) was established to handle incidents involving explosive devices. An explosive ordnance trailer was obtained along with other equipment to handle explosives. A total of nine officers received three weeks of training in handling hazardous devices at the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama. Sergeant Dale Wagner was the group's coordinator, Sergeant Richard Zielinski, Patrolmen Daniel Brimmer, Matthew Chmiel, Alfred (A.J.) Lee, William Kendrick, Lawrence Mallory, Edwin Marok and John Michalak comprised the rest of the group.

May 5

Chief McGrath issued a Special Order to begin the use of the "Aural Brevity Codes," or the 10-codes for radio transmissions. Increased radio traffic necessitated the use of codes for common and recurring conditions or situations. Codes were to be implemented a few at a time, starting with the first 28 codes. Some of the first were 10-4(OK), 10-23 (on scene) and 10-42 (end of tour). More codes were instituted on May 20, 1977.

July 12

34th Toledo Police Academy

November 23

In response to an increase in "rowdiness" on Toledo Area Regional Transit Authority (TARTA) buses, all beat units were ordered to begin stopping buses, as time permitted, as they moved through their districts. Officers were advised to speak with the driver about problems and inspect the bus conditions. This was to be done at any time, but especially during the afternoon shift. A sign was placed prominently in each bus advising all riders: "This bus may be stopped at any time by the Toledo Police for security checks."

December

The job classification "Policewoman" was officially eliminated and folded into the title Patrol Officer. All Policewomen had been limited by City Charter and Civil Service Rules to work only as matrons in the woman's jail or in the Crime Prevention Bureau dealing with juveniles and female victims/suspects.



*The 34th Toledo Police Academy*



*Scott Park District Station when it was a city pool, built as a WPA project.*

The second Toledo Police yearbook was published.

1977

February 17

The Scott Park District Station was dedicated following the completion of a massive remodeling project. The building had been built in 1937 by the Works Progress Administration as a bath house for the Scott Park pool. A few months prior, in November of 1976, 140 officers were assigned to street patrol, investigations and traffic out of the unfinished building. This was the first sub-station opened by the division since the 1926 opening of the Safety Building. Captain Walter Scoble was named as District Commander.

June 6-10

Officers Denny Richardson, Gary O'Bryant, Gale Karam and Duane Frantz, and Sergeant Terry Schroeder attended Tactical Team Training conducted by the Cleveland Field Office of the FBI at Camp Perry. These men were the Toledo Police Division's first SWAT team. Gary was promoted to Sergeant in November and assigned to Communications. Officer Jerry Hughes was selected to fill his spot.



*Toledo Police Department's first SWAT team: Officers Duane Frantz and Jerry Hughes, Sergeant Terry Schroeder, and Officers Denny Richardson and Gale Karam. Officer James O'Bryant had been promoted to Sergeant and assigned to Communications.*

June 17

Fourteen women were booked into the new Lucas County Jail when the women's jail, located on the fourth floor of the Safety Building, ceased operation. This ended the familiar radio transmission, "One for four." The women's jail had a prisoner capacity of 30 women, two to a cell. There were three additional cells for intoxicated prisoners or for those who needed safekeeping. Nine matrons and one policewoman were assigned to the jail, usually working two to a shift. Male prisoners remained at the Safety Building jail a while longer until construction of the Lucas County Jail was complete. The men were housed on the fifth floor.

June 27

Four classes of 15 preschoolers each took to the streets of Safe-T-City, located at Scott Park. A task force consisting of Captains John Mason, Edward Sobczak, P.J. Moore, and Walter Scoble, Lieutenant Jim Ritchie, Sergeants Dave Pawlecki, Thomas Sass, Joel Kaminski, and Officers Ruth Walsh and Charles Beck had been created for the purpose of implementing a safety program for young children. Because Sergeant Thomas Sass (head of the traffic safety unit) started the 1972 child safety program "Safety Town," a street was named in his honor.



*The 35th Toledo Police Academy*

July 12

35th Toledo Police Academy



*Matron Mary Bennett and Lieutenant Victor Miller on the last day the Woman's Cell Block on the fourth floor of the Safety Building. Bennett and other matrons went on to become park rangers after the jail closed.*

January 26

The worst snow storm in Ohio history began with heavy rain, with winds blowing 60 to 75 mph. Temperatures dropped and the rain turned to ice and then to snow. Interstates became clogged and closed, abandoned autos were everywhere, and 25,000 customers were without electricity. Toledo Police units had great difficulty getting to their calls for service. The storm continued through the night, and by morning snow totals were approaching 15 inches, and many streets were closed by drifting snow. The next day, many officers could not get off their own streets and volunteer 4-wheelers brought the officers into the building. Those who could make it to work found their patrol cars buried under large drifts that had to be dug out by hand. The Toledo Jeep plant provided a number of new Grand Wagoneers for the Division's use until roads were cleared.

1978

Due to the large number of abandoned autos, many officers were assigned to civilian tow trucks to assist in clearing the streets for plows. Heavy equipment cleared out lots and abandoned autos were towed to those areas. The Ohio National Guard was brought in and using their equipment, began to dig out city streets. National Guard helicopters landed at the Sports Arena on Main Street to transport the sick and injured to medical facilities. A Military Police unit was activated and one officer was placed with each guardsman to



respond to calls for service using their Jeeps. Despite having the Jeeps, many calls could only be answered by parking on cleared roads and walking through waist deep snow.

February 1

Chief Corrin J. McGrath issued a Special Order to cease the practice of booking persons without criminal charges on a "Safekeeping" holder when the practice was found to be in violation of Ohio law. Instead, persons with no criminal charges who were believed to be mentally ill would be taken to the Receiving Unit of the Toledo Mental Health Center on South Detroit Avenue for medical evaluation.

February 13

Officers Philip Peer and Manny Soto were working a midnight crew on a slow winter Monday morning. Peer decided to head to the clerk's office to pick up a copy of an affidavit. As they were passing the Hi-Level store, Manny noticed a car backed in with the passenger door hanging open. He told his partner to go around the block. Soto and Peer rounded the block and pulled into the corner of the lot. As Soto was running the plate, a suspect emerged from the store with his right hand tucked in his pocket. The officers ordered him to stop and show his hands, but the suspect drew a gun instead and started firing, striking Soto in the chest and Peer in the neck, chin and hand. Soto and Peer returned fire and struck the suspect in the stomach and the neck. It was later learned that the suspect, Rudy Garza, had robbed the store clerk at gun point and forced the clerk into a bathroom. Both officers and the suspect survived their injuries. The officers returned to duty and Garza was sentenced to three consecutive terms of 7-25 years in prison.



Officer Philip Peer



Officer Manuel Soto



*Courtesy of the Blade*

*May 30, 1976: Captain Scoble Center, with his wife Anna Mae, grandchildren Kerry Sindyla and Brent Scoble, and his son, Officer Larry Scoble.*

March

Toledo Police started one of the most successful stings in the nation when they opened "Star Rehab" on 12th Street between Woodruff and Southard Streets. Within hours, people were bringing in stolen property to be re-sold. The officers were so successful at being criminals, neighboring businesses were reporting the location to the police. On September 11, 1978 a round-up netted 72 persons who had been indicted as a result of the operation. In total, 51 people were ultimately convicted and over one million dollars-worth of stolen property was recovered including cars, guns, appliances and drugs.

May 31

Captain Walter Scoble, Scott Park District Commander, was appointed Chief of Police when Chief McGrath retired. Mayor Doug DeGood said of Scoble, "What pleases me most is that he has the temperament and demeanor that will enable him to relate well to the rest of the officers and the community at large. He should bring an element of tranquility to the whole operation again." Councilman Andy Douglas called the

choice, "Excellent. One that I can support entirely. I look forward to a productive, harmonious police division." Scoble was a popular choice among the members of the department because he dealt with problems without passing the buck and brought a new sense of motivation and optimism. The Scoble family is another whose roots run deep in this department. His son, Detective Lawrence Scoble, was a highly decorated officer who served from March 30, 1973 until March 17, 2002, and his grandsons Lieutenant Brentis Scoble and Sergeant Christopher Scoble currently serve on the department.

June 18

Chief Walter Scoble issued a Special Order eliminating the use of the "10-codes" due to the excessive number of errors, creating more air traffic.

November 29

The General Assembly of the State of Ohio enacted the state's first Domestic Violence Law, without the signature of Governor James Rhodes. The law didn't become effective until March 27, 1979 but prior to that, it required police departments to present 15 hours of basic training and advanced in-service training concerning handling of domestic disputes. The law required that reports were to be filed on all domestic disputes and it allowed for a domestic violence arrest to be made upon the completion of the Statement of Domestic Violence by the victim. Additionally, it created the Temporary Protection Order to protect the victim.

December 1

The Toledo Police Memorial Fund Committee started an effort to raise money to commission a memorial in the Civic Center Sculpture Garden.

1979

March 30

36th Toledo Police Academy

There is no photo of the 36th police class. Following is a first-hand recollection from class member, Retired Detective Chad Culpert:

"We were known as the 'Strike Class.' We were rushed through graduation on Friday, June 29, 1979. Deputy Chief Kwiatkowski sat down in front of our class and ordered us to sign a piece of paper stating that we would not strike or we would lose our jobs. I had to give the graduation speech that night and the media grabbed me, wanting to know if the new class was going to honor a strike should it occur and I tried to brush them off. The shift captains called each person and told them to report for duty. Nobody knew what to do. We had left jobs behind and many had young families to support. So that we would be united and not break ranks, TPPA President Gary Dunn had each member of the class secretly gathered and physically locked-in at the Sheraton Hotel. He promised us that nobody was going back to work until the city granted us amnesty. It was tremendously unifying. When the strike started at midnight on Saturday, June 30/Sunday July 1, those working at midnight all gathered at "the hole," locked their cruisers with lights and sirens on, and walked away. It was the first day of the strike. About three nights into it there was a back-to-work order or the union would be fined. Officers were subpoenaed to come back to work. Sheriff Deputies had the unpleasant duty of delivering the subpoenas to the officers, some low-crawling up to porches." There were many unfortunate ramifications of the three day strike, including the murder of TARTA bus driver Robert Maidlow during a robbery at Oakwood and Smead. Because police, fire and other municipal strikes have the capability of igniting anarchy, in 1983 the Ohio Public Employees' Collective Bargaining Act was created to promote order and stability in public sector labor relations.

October 10

Building on the success of a previous sting, the Toledo Police Division commenced with "Bust the Biggies," a phony fencing operation located at 118 South St. Clair Street. It was operated by a Toledo Police officer and an FBI agent. The operation brought in 2.3 million dollars in recovered property including stolen cars, guns, drugs, tractor-trailers loaded with newsprint, office furniture and home appliances. Over 120 arrests were made in the United States and Canada.



*Courtesy of the Blade  
Toledo Police officers picketing in front of  
the Safety Building during the strike.*

1980

## The Story of the Tic-Tac Tec-Tac Tac-Tec -Toe!

*No matter what it was called, and when in the late 1970s or early 1980s it was introduced, the consensus was unanimous; the portable-radio-made-mobile-by-slipping-it-into-a-box-mounted-in-a-patrol-car was a very bad idea. Two radios were issued to a crew. Instead of a radio in the car, bases were installed in the new Plymouth Volares and the driver plugged his radio into the base to create a "mobile radio." Every time the driver got out of the car, he had to punch the eject button on the base to retrieve his portable radio. If the driver bailed in a hurry, he had no radio. After hundreds of ins and outs, the radio bases soon failed and would not charge or transmit. The portables would also frequently come loose from the dock on bumpy roads. A foot or night stick was often used to "adjust" the base. The Tic-Tac radio seemed the perfect companion for the despised Plymouth Volares. The reality of terrible battery life, the danger of being forgotten in the car, and the constant bumping out of its base finally ended what "sounded like a good idea" when crunching numbers on paper.*



*The Tic-Tac Radio  
(or whatever it was called).*



April 5

Sister Margaret Ann Pahl, a 71 year old Catholic nun, was found choked and fatally stabbed 31 times on the chapel floor of Mercy Hospital where she worked. Though Father Gerald Robinson, one of the hospital's chaplains at the time, was immediately suspected, it was not until December of 2003 that the Cold Case Unit would reopen the case. On April 24, 2006 Father Robinson went on trial for the murder. On May 11, 2006, after only six hours of deliberation, the jury found Father Robinson guilty and the 70-year old priest was sentenced to 15 years to life. He died in prison on July 4, 2014. The case made national news and became the subject of several books and television shows.



*Patrolman Richard Mohr with his canine partner, Cannon.*

May 8

Officer Richard Mohr walked in on an armed robbery in progress at Central Hotdog in the 600 block of Front Street. He fired at the suspect, striking him three times in the abdomen. Mohr, who was left handed, had also shot his right hand as he raised it in a defensive measure.



June 1

City council preceded the appointment of John W. Mason as Chief of Police with legislation allowing a police chief to return to his former rank if he left the office for reasons other than wrongdoing. Chief Mason was generally popular among members of the division, but he made it clear that he was taking a no-nonsense attitude toward police work. The chief said at his retirement that disciplining police officers was the most distasteful part of the job. "A chief must take very, very stern action against people who put self above the law or the rules of the division." Needing to retire early for his health, he was disappointed that he was only able to accomplish about "90 per cent" of what he wanted to achieve. However, history shows many improvements to the department during his seven years as chief.

*Chief John Mason*

June 2

All police patrol functions and most investigative services at the Scott Park District Station were shifted back to the Safety Building.

June 12

Police Aide Darrel Pat Todd was shot four times point blank in the face by a subject she had issued a parking ticket to. The man had argued with Ms. Todd in the 200 block of Melrose Avenue before going to his home in the 900 block of Avondale to retrieve a .38 caliber revolver. He then went hunting for Ms. Todd, finding her at Nebraska and Detroit Avenues. While responding officers were rendering aid to the gravely wounded Todd, she was able to point to her ticket book and repeat over and over "200 Melrose." Ms. Todd miraculously survived the ordeal. The suspect was later apprehended and subsequently imprisoned for attempted murder.



*Police Aide Darrel Pat Todd*

December 5

Officers Robert Maxwell and Brad Weis put themselves out on a traffic stop in the 800 block of Palmwood on a Cadillac occupied by three females. They were beginning to write a citation in their patrol car when six shotgun blasts sprayed the side of their car. Weis was able to communicate over the radio that they had been shot. Officers Eugene Brownfield and Elizabeth Hubscher were the first to arrive on scene and found Maxwell and Weis slumped over in their vehicle. Both men had been hit multiple times in the face and neck and their cruiser was riddled with shotgun pellets. The suspect who ambushed them, Toney Jackson, was tried twice and eventually convicted on May 24, 1982 on two attempted murder charges. Both Maxwell and Weis survived their injuries and returned to their careers.



*Investigations Detective, Sergeant Robert Maxwell, in 2004.*



*Sergeant Bradley Weis' promotion to lieutenant in March of 2003. He was presented his badge by Chief Michael Navarre as newly promoted Lieutenant Michael Daly applauds.*

1981

The Crime Stopper program was initiated. The benefits far surpassed the expectations of those involved with its inception and there was an immediate impact on the apprehension of offenders attributed to the program.

The Toledo Block Watch program began. The Exchange Club of Toledo agreed to support the venture and lent money to the group for printing pamphlets. By 1988, 35,000 homes participated in the neighborhood program.

May 13

The Toledo Police Memorial Garden on the Civic Center Mall was dedicated. The garden was the vision of the Toledo Police Memorial Fund Committee, spearheaded in 1978 by the TPPA and one of its former presidents, Harry Broadway. The bronze statue that sits in the garden is a product of that group's work. Named "The Guardian," it portrays a police officer surrounded by 4 school age children. The statue, based on an early 1900s photograph of Patrolman Oscar Bruhl, was cast at the Siorini Foundry in London. It had to clear customs three times before finally being placed in the fall of 1982 at a cost of over \$35,000. Funds were raised by the TPPA, with donations primarily from Toledo Police officers.



Patrolman  
Oscar Bruhl

June 8

City crews started removing most of the 605 call boxes that had stood as sentinels of safety on Toledo street corners. About five of the call boxes were auctioned off at a municipal auction to establish price and the rest were made available for sale to collectors at that price.



Officer  
Edward Petersen



Officer  
Ronald Manrow

November 19

Officers Edward Petersen and Ronald Manrow had been sent to investigate a report of someone shooting at dogs in the area of Monroe and 19th Streets. Another crew soon reported being fired on in the 1900 block of Monroe. Petersen and Manrow spotted a suspicious looking character, and as they got out of their cruiser to investigate, the man fired at Manrow, but Petersen had stepped into the line of fire and was hit in the right thigh. The suspect fled, firing at another officer before he hid under a nearby house. He was found later and arrested without incident. Petersen survived his injury and returned to full duty.

Approximately 50 bright red boxes with the word HELP on them were placed throughout the city. The boxes held phones that linked directly to a Toledo Police dispatcher. They were removed in May of 1992 after they proved to be more of a bother than a benefit. Man hours spent answering false alarms and placing phones back on hooks far outweighed legitimate calls for help.

1982

November 4

A fourteen month anti-fencing operation known as "CAP R I S" (Caught Again Police Resume Its Stings) concluded. It was the fifth sting operation in four years for the City of Toledo and involved five Toledo police officers. It was significant due to the number of people involved and the different types of drugs and property recovered. Targets of this operation were the street type criminals believed to be involved in robberies, burglaries, drugs and receiving stolen property. Over one thousand buys were recorded with the recovery of over \$625,000 worth of stolen property and drugs. A total of \$31,000 in buy money was used, less than \$.05 spent for every dollar recovered. Warrants were issued for more than 250 suspects.



The 37th Toledo Police Academy

July 30

37th Toledo Police Academy

The Toledo Police Division purchased the first of two Marinettes, a custom built 32' sports fisherman boat that was built to the police division's specifications.

1983

A large number of new Chevy Malibus were purchased. These new cars came with a new stylish modular lightbar. The lightbars were very advanced for the time and more aerodynamic than the twin "bubbles" they replaced. The cars were extremely popular due to their speed and handling.

Officers were issued the PR-24 side handle baton, which replaced the straight batons. "Nightsicks" were taken away in 1904 by Mayor Samuel Jones who believed that a "kind words" philosophy would work better. The sticks were returned to officers in 1914 after many



officers were injured while providing "kind words."

June 7

Toledo City Council moved out of the first floor of the Safety Building into the brand new Government Center across the street on the parking lot that was once called "the hole." "The old chamber, with its tiled floor, plastered walls, and wooden seats, is stark and cold compared with the new chamber, graced with green carpet, teak-paneled walls, and 154 cushy velour theater seats." The Safety Building, for the first time ever, housed only police operations.

September 1

Explorer Post #2028 was chartered. Officer Kurt Bergman was the Police Advisor, followed by Sergeant Art Marx and then Lieutenant Bob Mason. Detective Doug Allen became involved in 1994, becoming the Police Advisor in 1996, and has been in that position since. Officer Kristen Prahll is preparing to take over when Allen retires. Prahll was an Explorer herself until she aged out in December of 2012. She became a civilian advisor until she completed the Toledo Police Academy in 2016. She is currently an Associate Police Advisor for the Post.



*The 38th Toledo Police Academy. Graduating 120 members, this was the largest class in the history of the division. When the class graduated in 1984, it was the first time since 1978 that manpower was brought to authorized strength of 725. The training site was the Holy Spirit Seminary at 5201 Airport Highway. The Seminary had been under consideration as a new Academy site, with 32 acres and several buildings no longer in use by the Diocese of Toledo. The city did not acquire the site however, and the land was sold to a private developer who tore the buildings down and constructed the Airport Square Shopping Center several years later.*

September 9  
38th Toledo Police Academy

November 25  
Detective Robert Oberdorf was shot several times while off duty. Oberdorf and his wife were leaving the Sportsman's Café on the East Side when a man approached them and demanded money. Oberdorf was armed and fired four shots from his service revolver at the assailant. Oberdorf recovered from his injuries.



*Detective Robert Oberdorf*

December 14  
Officer James Sneed was shot in the neck when he and his partner, Ronald Davis, responded to a hold up alarm at the Arby's Restaurant on Secor Road near Dorr Street. An armed robber was holding a gun to the manager's head demanding he open the safe when the officers arrived. Realizing the police were there, the suspect fled out the door, firing one shot, hitting Sneed as he was approached the building. An off-duty University of Toledo Officer, Benjamin Donato, was nearby and responded to the sound of the gunshot. He fired at the fleeing suspect. Officer Sneed recovered from his injuries and returned to duty.



*Officer James Sneed*

## 1984

The Toledo Police Division purchased the second of the two Marinettes and added three more men to the Harbor Patrol Unit. The unit went to a two shift operation.

Foot patrol officers were assigned to the revitalized downtown area, particularly in the new downtown marketplace known as Portside.

Two officers went undercover in Toledo public and parochial high schools in a sting that netted 90 adult and 62 juvenile arrests for selling drugs to students in and around schools. Of the adults arrested, many received harsh prison sentences as the courts felt little sympathy for adults who sold drugs to area youths.



*Officer Bruce Helppie*



*Officer Keith Miller*

March 7

Officers Keith Miller and Bruce Helppie were seriously wounded responding to a domestic disturbance on Ewing Street. Miller was shot in the neck and chest and Helppie was wounded in the head, left arm and left leg. The suspect, James Burkes, received two bullet wounds to the legs. When backup crews arrived they heard shots inside the home. Burkes came to the front door with a gun and then turned back into the house where he collapsed and bled out from his wounds within minutes. The suspect's wife promised to sue the city because the only guns found at the scene were those of the officers. An FBI investigation later revealed that the officers never fired their weapons. Burkes had gotten control of Miller's gun during a struggle on the stairway. Burkes shot Miller, who immediately collapsed. While Miller was unable to move and screaming into his radio for help, he could see Burkes pistol whipping his wounded partner. Burkes, now in control of Helppie's weapon, shot him and returned to Miller to shoot him again. Burkes



accidentally shot himself twice in his own leg during the struggle. Officer Helppie said later about the ordeal and his partner, Keith Miller: "Short of being killed in the line of duty, we went through probably the worst imaginable experience in this line of work. It creates a lifelong bond. When you're in the worst situation that you can be in, you can walk into battle beside him."



*Courtesy of the Blade*

May 21

UAW workers from several plants and businesses in the Toledo area assembled at the AP Parts plant to support striking workers. Police officers were performing well under very difficult circumstances but the atmosphere was changing. When tear gas had to be propelled into the large, brooding crowd to disperse it, a violent reaction was set off among the

workers. Police cars were damaged and a paddy wagon was burned. After the tear gas had been depleted, a police captain fired three warning shots into the air. The Toledo police division's firearms review board made a ruling that the shooting was unjustified based on a police division mandate prohibiting the firing of warning shots. Chief John Mason reversed the decision, stating the demonstration of approximately 3,000 people had turned into a riot, and the captain had no alternative when the crowd advanced on the police after the tear gas was depleted. In the end, forty-one people were arrested but only three of the arrested were AP Parts workers.



*The 39th Toledo Police Academy*

September 9

39th Toledo Police Academy

The original "Color Guard" concept evolved into the formation of a permanent Toledo Police Honor Guard. The unit was issued distinctive uniforms and received regular drill and ceremonies training.

1985



*Officer  
Martin Schaber*

The Records Section was computerized with the implementation of the Consolidated Records System.

April

Sergeant Henry Hiris and Officers Frank Martin and Jack McLuckie formed the division's first Crime Analysis Unit. An early success was the clearance of the "Obit Burglars." The unit had determined that someone was committing burglaries working off obituaries published in the Blade. The burglary squad, under Sergeant Bob Maxwell, would get an early copy of the Blade and go out and view the residences of those listed, picking the one they felt to be a most likely target. The family was approached with these facts and gave permission for officers to be placed in their home. On February 28, 1986 one of these stake-outs lead to Officer Martin Schaber getting shot in the chest while apprehending two burglars at a home on Prouty Avenue. Officer Schaber recovered from his injuries.

June 22

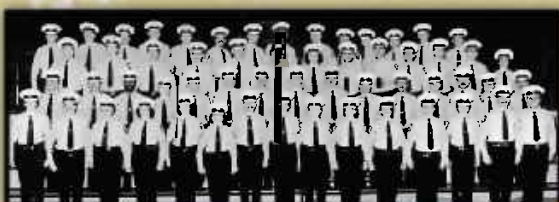
Officer Kevin Keel was shot during a vice-raid in the 2100 block of Lehman. Keel was first through the door and was shot in the shoulder. Officer William Gunkel, who was next through the door, engaged the suspect with gunfire. Officer Keel made a full recovery and returned to duty. Kevin Keel's photo is in the Retiree Member Section of this Legacy Album.



*Officer William Gunkel worked in the Property Management Unit prior to retirement. From left to right: Officers Robert D'Agostino, Thomas Hanus, Michael Greenwood (deceased), William Gunkel and Sergeant Edward Mack.*

September 11

The Toledo Police Historical Museum Association was formally incorporated with the State of Ohio under the direction of Chief John Mason. The museum was the life passion of Officer Ken Deck, who had amassed and preserved a large collection of police memorabilia. The museum, located on the first floor of the Safety Building, was closed in 1994 when then Chief Galvin repurposed the room. The artifacts were put into storage until the new museum was opened in June of 2011.



*The 35th Toledo Police Academy*

September 20

40th Toledo Police Academy

December 1

Redistricting of the patrol districts occurred. The 22 basic districts were replaced with a system consisting of seven primary sectors with numerous beats within each. The traditional unit numbers (such as 14, 2, 20) were replaced with a number-letter combination (such a 5-B-56, 7-C-30, 9-D-12)

similar to those from the television show Adam-12. This flexible system allowed the districts and the assigned units to be shifted daily to reflect the manpower level. This system would be replaced in February of 1989.



# The Toledo Police Department

## 1867

### 1986

March 3

Chief John Mason implemented the first Mounted Patrol Unit since the end of 1927. It was an instant success with the public. Two sergeants and nine patrol officers were selected to receive training at the Detroit Mounted Police Stables. The unit established its new stable in a building that formerly housed the Sealtest Dairy garage at 1820 N. 12th Street.



*The 41st Toledo Police Academy*

July

The Retired Toledo Police Officer's Association was established.

September 9

41st Toledo Police Academy

December 23

Ronald Jackson was promoted to Deputy Chief, making him the first African-American to be promoted to that rank. Ron currently serves on the Board of Trustees for the Toledo Police Museum.

*Deputy Chief Ronald Jackson (on the right) with Buddy Carr (middle). It is unknown what the occasion was in the photo.*



### 1987

June 1

Richard Kwiatkowski was made Acting Chief when Chief John Mason retired due to a back injury that caused him to be hospitalized four times in five years. Kwiatkowski did not want to be considered as a permanent chief since he planned to retire within a year, but his many years of experience assured stability during the process of selecting someone to permanently fill the position.

August 26

When Marti Felker was appointed Chief of Police, Safety Director Ray Norris hit the nail on the head. "I'm really looking forward to working with Marti. He's extremely honest and will consider all sides of an issue before he goes forward." Felker was approachable and open to suggestions and cared deeply for each member of the department. That his priority was his people is evident in the programs he championed, from working with the TPPA to institute the Employee Assistance Program, to creating the Chaplain program. He was fair when applying discipline sanctions and strongly trusted the employee assistance officers and the clergy. By design, they did not report their contacts to him. He wanted officers to have confidence that they could be candid in their request for help. Both of these programs operate under the same guidelines today. Felker not only cared about his officers, however. His compassion encompassed the broader community, especially the youth. He started a mentoring program, consisting of a network of volunteer Toledo Police officers of all ranks, to serve as role models for junior high school students.



*Chief Marti Felker*



*Retired Acting Chief Richard Kwiatkowski stopped by the Toledo Police Museum shortly after it opened and donated a sign he had salvaged from the old fifth floor men's jail.*

September 25

42nd Toledo Police Academy

November 20

Shirley Green was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. She was the first African American female to be promoted to the rank of lieutenant in Toledo.

December

The Forfeiture Unit was formed. The unit's primary responsibility was to institute civil forfeiture proceedings against individuals who received monetary gains during the course of criminal conduct.



*The 42nd Toledo Police Academy*

January 11

Uniform changes began as the white hat was replaced with a navy blue hat. The white hat was first issued in 1959 to replace a navy blue hat. Other uniform changes in 1988 included light weight jackets and sweaters.

1988

August 27

Vice/Metro undercover officers confiscated two fully automatic weapons in connection with drug arrests, but powerful semi-automatic guns were also becoming very popular finds in drug raids. The Tec-9, MAC 10, Colt AR-15 and the semi-automatic Uzi, though legally available, were not always legally obtained and became a popular commodity for local drug thugs. Like in the prohibition era, when gangsters acquired Thompson machine guns to protect themselves from losses, in the exploding cocaine market of the 1980s, no small revolver was going to give a cocaine dealer self-confidence.



*The 43rd Toledo Police Academy*

September 9

43rd Toledo Police Academy

February 1

The unit call-numbering system changed from the number-letter combination (15-B-56) to the three digit format that is currently used today. This was done to accommodate a new custom CAD (Computer Aided Dispatching) system.

1989

March 1

At one minute past midnight, anyone in Lucas County was able to dial 9-1-1 to summon police, fire or rescue squads. Two major concerns of the system were that 9-1-1 operators would not know the location of callers using telephones in their vehicles, and that cordless home telephones could automatically dial 9-1-1 when their batteries became weak.

October

The division began to transition from the Smith & Wesson Model 65 .357 revolver (purchased in 1976) to the Sig Sauer Model P226 9mm semi-automatic pistol. The new firearm allowed officers to carry a maximum of 46 bullets in the weapon and on their belt compared with a maximum of 18 bullets previously. The 9mm ammunition allowed for faster follow up shots, more shots before reloading, and much faster reloads. The transition was completed by February 1991.

The Toledo Blade released a series of articles known as the "Secret Files of Internal Affairs." This feature turned much negative attention on the division but also brought much support as several members of the community rallied to defend their police from the perceived attack.

1990



*An aerial view of the Toledo Police Range (the large white building to the rear of the station) at Scott Park.*

August

The steering wheel of a 1989 Plymouth Fury cruiser came off in the hands of an officer while the car was in motion in the Safety Building barn. A minor accident occurred and many an officer had quite a laugh. The 1988 and 1989 Plymouth Fury was considered to be the one of the worst performing cars throughout the eighties, similar to the pitiful performance of the Plymouth Volare.

September 26

The new state-of-the-art completely automated Scott Park Indoor Firing Range was opened. This ended years of shooting at the dump (the Hoffman Road Range was surrounded by the Toledo landfill).

December 3

Toledo police officers were no longer required to carry their guns 24 hours a day.

December 4

44th Toledo Police Academy

December 20

Club Bijou opened its doors, bringing in large numbers of young people. The return of nightclubs to the downtown area in 1990 began a whole era of disturbances in the early morning hours. As the alcohol flowed, the fights and the lawless behavior increased. Toledo Police officers would find themselves sorting out one mess after another nightly for several years.



*The 44th Toledo Police Academy*



1991

The Mounted Patrol was disbanded as a part of cost cutting measures. The equipment was sold off and many officers purchased their partners. Officer Marty Schaber donated "Bullwinkle" to Bittersweet Farms to work as a therapy horse for persons with autism.

The Division's remodeled Communications Center at 550 N. Erie Street (the Police and Fire Alarm Building) was opened in conjunction with a new 800 MHz radio system. KTS670 signed off for the last time, replaced with the new FCC designation of WNCE-682. The system was designed to interface with the new 9-1-1 computer aided dispatch (CAD) system.

The Public Information Officer was established, as was the Officer Recognition Program.

October 23

Officers were called to Peck and Mulberry Streets around 10:00 a.m. after a man became irate and started shooting up the neighborhood. He ultimately fired over 100 rounds and barricaded himself inside a house for 11 hours. Over 40 officers surrounded the house. Negotiators communicated with him over a bullhorn and large amounts of tear gas were shot inside without success. When the man finally decided to flee on foot, he was quickly apprehended, ending the standoff.



SWAT officers at the standoff on Peck Street.

1992

Investigators uncovered a major "chop shop" operation working within the city. The investigation resulted in the arrest and indictment of twelve individuals, and the recovery of trucks and truck parts valued at \$3,000,000.

The Metro Task Force completed a multi-jurisdictional drug conspiracy investigation involving a major drug organization operating in the city. Several arrests were made of individuals known to be associated with the "Marielito" Cuban organized crime network.

January 27

Melissa Herstrum, a college student at the University of Toledo, was found shot to death behind a building on the campus. It was soon discovered that University of Toledo Police Officer Jeffrey Hodge was the prime suspect. Much evidence was collected from Hodge's police equipment and statements he made generated a motive. It was an overwhelming example of excellent police work that forced Hodge to plead guilty to murder. He was given a life sentence in exchange for dropping the death penalty specification. This case marked the first time in the state's history that microscopic DNA evidence was used to convict a suspect.

March 12

Toledo Public Schools enlisted the help of Toledo Police officers in a program of random weapons searches before school to combat an increasing flow of weapons into the schools. A wide variety of weapons, from penknives and razor blades to nail studded ball bats, large-caliber guns and even explosives had been discovered on school property. On random dates, entry doors at a predetermined school were equipped with walk-through and hand held metal detectors and students' book bags and purses were searched.

March 20

Officer Stephen Skeels developed a skit to introduce the McGruff Crime Prevention Program to the media. The National Crime Prevention Council and the Ad Council had introduced America to McGruff the Crime Dog in 1979, with his familiar slogan, "Take a bite out of crime." McGruff the Crime Dog had been helping the Toledo Police Division teach people the "safe" way to reduce crime in their neighborhood for years. The oldest TPD McGruff paperwork found at the time of this publishing dated to 1985 when "Sergeant McGruff" was thanked for his presentation to preschoolers at the Portside Marketplace (currently Imagination Station) downtown.



McGruff the Crime Dog with Officer Stephen Skeels



October 23  
45th Toledo Police Academy

The 45th Toledo Police Academy

1993



First mountain bike officers, Officers Stevan Ortega and Victor Guardiola.

The Bicycle Patrol Unit was established with two officers and worked initially in conjunction with Community Policing personnel.

The Community Affairs Section introduced the TELEFACT phone line. It provided the public with numerous safety tips, crime prevention information, and crime statistics. It was the first of its kind in the nation.

March 5

The following is a first-hand account of what transpired at 5:45 pm in the 5000 block of Adella: As a result of a string of Toledo area bank robberies, Directed Patrol Officers William Boardman and Harry "Slug" Marquis were doing static surveillance on a bank located at the northeast corner of Laskey and Adella. The robbery suspect, known only by description, would normally hit right before 1800 hours on a Friday, and always wore the same clothing with a black bag and ski mask. What doesn't happen often during surveillance happened on this day . . . the suspect showed up. It was never determined why he declined to rob the bank that day, but he saw something he didn't like for sure. He was looking at the bank and the timing was right, but he turned around and headed back north on Adella, walking down to the Wernert School driveway where he had parked a borrowed car with stolen plates. Boardman was

able to pull around the suspect, later identified as Ronnie Haines. Boardman exited his truck, which caused Haines to turn and walk back towards Marquis, who was pulling in the drive. Its probable Haines would have fled if not for eight inches of snow on the ground. Haines ignored orders to drop the bag, opting instead to keep one hand on a gun he had concealed there. Both officers knew full-well Haines' potential for violence, as he had shot at a witness during one of the robberies. Marquis and Boardman were quickly in a life and death struggle with Haines as they attempted to bend his twisting and turning body over the trunk of Marquis' vehicle. Marquis got a glimpse of what he believed to be a pistol in the bag and made an unsuccessful attempt to knock Haines out. Haines shot Marquis in the left chest wall cavity less than a second later, shooting Boardman immediately after. Marquis and Boardman returned fire, striking Haines four times and paralyzing him. Boardman was struck in the chest, and despite the trauma to his body, remembered to de-cock his pistol before handing it off to his partner. Officer Sandy Lubinski was dispatching at the time and "earned her money" when she heard the crew calling for help, as she did not have a clue where her fellow officers were. "She made up her mind to stay calm on the mic for the duration of the situation." Ultimately Haines was sent to prison in Columbus where he served 22 years in their medical center before succumbing to his spinal wounds on June 10, 2015. He admitted to five robberies as part of his deal. Marquis recovered and was able to return to full duty but Boardman's injuries ended his career. If not for heavy traffic, Officer James "JD" Brown, assigned surveillance with Marquis and Boardman, could have been another casualty of the day's violent encounter.



Officer Harry "Slug" Marquis



Officer William Boardman



The 46th Toledo Police Academy

March 26

The Field Training Program, developed in 1992, was initiated with the 45th Police class graduation. Specially trained veteran FTO officers were paired with Probationary officers to guide the development of the PO's skills through a structured, on the job, training program. The program has gone through several modifications but is still in practice.

December 10

46th Toledo Police Academy

**INTERNATIONAL COPS FOR CHRIST (TOLEDO CHAPTER) MONTHLY MEETING**

Date: 2nd Saturday of every month.  
Time: 11:00 AM  
Loc: T P P A Hall  
1947 Franklin Ave.  
(471-0146)

**Honors Abad**

All police officers and their families are invited.

The purpose of our meetings are to bring police officers together to share our belief in Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior. During the meetings we will discuss the biblical principles that can solve our personal problems and job related issues. We are non-discriminatory and are open to all officers and family members. Please feel to come and fellowship with other officers in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood. Bless the children.

Yours in Christ,  
President: Gene Kutz

Board Members: Gene Kutz, Chris Baker, Al Segura, Dan Gardner

Flyers hung throughout the building for years announcing the monthly meetings of Cops for Christ.

The third Toledo Police yearbook was published.

The process of civilianizing the police positions in the Records Section began.

TPD started a local chapter of International Cops for Christ. Officers Gene Kutz, Chris Baker, Al Segura and Dan Gardner were board members. The group held a monthly bible study at the TPPA Hall and funded the printing of a quarterly newsletter through projects they did together. The group disbanded around 2001 when Officer Baker retired and all of the board positions could not be filled, a requirement of the international charter bylaws.

The Driving Under the Influence/Suspended Operator's License (DUI/SOL) Unit was established.

1994



# The Toledo Police Department

## 1867

January 3

Chief Marti Felker retired, citing irreconcilable differences with Mayor Carty Finkbeiner. Deputy Chief James Wiegand became the acting Chief of Police. The city manager form of government which had existed since 1934 was changed back to a strong mayor form of government. The Mayor was back at the top of the executive branch of the city and the Chief would now report to the mayor instead of a professional manager. Deputy Chief Wiegand was not seeking a permanent position as the chief as he planned to work an additional eight years and he was not sure he "could last that long" as Chief.



*Acting Chief  
James Wiegand*

February 2

Officer Christopher Johnson was attacked by a prisoner he was transporting to jail while driving on I-475 near Upton Avenue. The prisoner managed to slip a handcuff off and used it to repeatedly strike Johnson in the head as he was driving at nearly 60mph. The suspect dove between the seats and grabbed Johnson's gun in the holster. Johnson managed to struggle for control of the gun and the car without passing out from head injuries. More incredible was that Johnson managed to eject the magazine from the weapon and force the gun away from himself as the prisoner fired the one remaining bullet. The suspect escaped from the car with the now unarmed Johnson chasing him. Every available officer responded to the area and the suspect was quickly caught. The gun was also recovered. As a result, protective shields were installed in patrol cars starting that September. Chris Johnson's photo is in the Member Section of this Legacy Album.

March 14

The Toledo Police Division was renamed the Department of Police Operations and the Chief of Police title was changed to Director of Police Operations.

Spring

Acting Chief Wiegand implemented foot patrols in neighborhood areas where community development corporations sought community policing strategies.



*Chief  
Gerald Galvin*

July 25

Gerald T. Galvin was made Director of Police Operations. Chief Galvin was selected after a nationwide search, and in less than four years, transformed Toledo's Police Department, expanding community policing to a department-wide philosophy. It was not a warm welcome for Galvin, as he was initially resented as an outsider who won out over well-liked and qualified people from within the department. Galvin, however, did the job well and when he left he was quoted in the Blade; "The job [in Toledo] has been the most difficult job, the most challenging job, and the most frustrating job. But it's also the best job I've ever had."



*The 47th Toledo Police Academy*

October 14

47th Toledo Police Academy

## 1995

The Safety Building underwent major transformations, including moving the Records Section from the second floor to the first floor to provide better service to the public.

Fifty three 1995 Ford Crown Victorias were purchased. The fleet would be completely replaced in the next two years, as 64 Crown Victorias were added in 1996 and another 24 (a cancelled order from the Pennsylvania State Police) were added in 1997. The cars had new lightbars, the siren was no longer overhead to protect officers ears, push bars were installed, and protective shields and shotgun racks were mounted inside the cars. An equipment box was placed in the trunk, and most important to the rank and file, there were now cup holders.

The Traffic Section, the DARE program, the Bicycle Patrol, and the Foot patrols were greatly expanded and officers were assigned to LMHA housing.

January 1

As part of Chief Galvin's community policing philosophy, decentralization began. The Scott Park District Station was reopened as a 24-hour precinct station. It formerly housed the Community Affairs Section. A search for a location for the Northwest Station was still going on. Officers assigned in late 1994 to the new Gang Task Force also hit the streets to address a growing youth gang problem.

January 4

Fifteen junior and senior high schools in Toledo and Washington Local districts were assigned School Resource Officers. The program had started in November of 1994 with Woodward and Scott High Schools each receiving an officer.



*The 48th Toledo Police Academy*

February

The Mounted Patrol Unit was re-established.

March 17

48th Toledo Police Academy

October

Detective John Greenwood and his narcotics detecting canine "Boch" joined the Metro Drug Task Force. This was the first police dog and Canine Unit since the police canine patrols in the 1970s.

November 6

Eight neighborhood offices were opened and a Neighborhood Crime Prevention Sergeant was assigned to each of the seven sectors.

November 10

49th Toledo Police Academy



*The 49th Toledo Police Academy*

The "Walk and Ride" program began, providing time for officers to be out of service to walk the streets of their district neighborhoods.

1996

The Toledo Police Department developed its own web page.

The Toledo Police Athletic League (PAL) was recreated to provide youth opportunity to learn and practice positive values through an atmosphere of mutual trust and respect.

February 1

The Police Probation Team was initiated in collaboration with the Lucas County Juvenile Court. First time status and misdemeanor offenders who successfully complete the intervention program avoid having official charges placed against them.

May 1

Chief Galvin changed command officers from white shirts back to blue shirts, stating "we are all equal-police officers first and foremost." Command officers had been wearing white shirts since McGrath had changed the uniform in 1976.

September 3

The Academy conducted the first ever Toledo Citizen Police Academy, a ten-week course meeting one night a week for three hours, designed to familiarize citizens of Toledo with basic police procedures.

September 9

The Domestic Violence Unit began with one liaison officer.

The department began hiring civilians to replace police officers who were dispatchers in the Communications Section. Thirty three civilians were initially hired.

1997

Officer Floella Wormely initiated S.T.R.I.V.E (Success Through Review Incentive Vision Effort) after she was unable to find educational programming for her own children. The program helps prepare students for the Ohio Graduation Test. Floella Wormely's photo is in the Retiree Member Section of this Legacy Album.

The Hazardous Devices Group, later known as the Northwest Ohio Bomb Squad, enhanced its capabilities by adding a state-of-the-art bomb trailer that allowed for safe removal of explosive devices and a remote control robot equipped with cameras.

Training began for Stop Sticks and Stingers, new tools to help end vehicle pursuits.

January 24

50th Toledo Police Academy



*The 50th Toledo Police Academy*



March 1

The City of Toledo enacted a false alarm ordinance enabling the department to hold businesses and residences accountable for false burglary and robbery alarms.

March 15

The Northwest District Station, at 2330 W. Sylvania Avenue, was opened. There were now three distinct districts in Toledo and the decentralization of the department reached a peak.

July

The Ottawa Park Substation, at 2145 North Cove Boulevard was opened in partnership with the Toledo Hospital. Another neighborhood office was opened at the new Fire Station #24 in Point Place. The total number of neighborhood offices in service was now ten.



*On July 1, 2015, after the death of Mayor D. Michael Collins, the Northwest District Station was renamed after him as a memorial. Mayor Collins' family is standing behind the new sign bearing his name.*



*The Ottawa Park Substation's grand opening ribbon cutting ceremony with Mayor Carleton Finkbeiner and Chief Gerald Galvin.*

July

The Motorcycle Unit was re-established with six Harley Davidson motorcycles, each leased for \$1 a year. Traffic enforcement was a high priority for Chief Galvin. The first time Lieutenant Louis Borucki (then commander of the Traffic Unit) met him, Galvin asked Borucki, "How many motors do you have?" Borucki's response was something like "Motorcycles? We have none, sir. We live in Toledo; we have snow." Galvin, who was a California native and accustomed to having a motorcycle unit, ordered Borucki to look into it, so that is what he did. The department had not had a 2-wheel motorcycle unit since it was disbanded in 1953 for being too dangerous. Three-wheel Harley-Davidson Servi-Cars were used in the 1960s for parade duty, parking meter enforcement and special assignments until they were phased out in the 1970s. One such cycle is in the collection of the Toledo Police Museum.

## 1998

The Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was implemented.

February 13

Joseph Chappell went on a rampage, stabbing a female co-worker and cutting her two children before fleeing to his home to grab a 12-gauge shotgun. He drove to a Kmart where he carjacked a van at gunpoint and took off like a madman back towards the scene of the crime, forcing cars off the road. When he spotted two ambulances assisting his victims, Chappell jumped out of the van and took aim at the firefighter/paramedics. Firefighter Bilius dove under the dashboard as a shot went through his windshield and Lieutenant Cook, realizing Chappell was shooting at his partner, jumped out to help him and was struck in the side. Despite being seriously wounded, he got on his radio, "Oh my God. We have two victims," he screamed to the dispatcher. Cook was able to give responding officers a description of Chappell, his vehicle and license plate number. Chappell fled next to Barrows Street and attempted to car jack a red Dodge Ram from a 21-year old woman. She had just arrived home and attempted to make a run for her house. Chappell shot and killed her as she opened her front door. Patrol cars were racing through West Toledo searching for Chappell. He was finally spotted in front of Toledo Hospital, where officers believed he went to wait for the ambulances. When Chappell noticed a police cruiser, he took off, with Sergeant Robert Case close behind. Chappell fired two shots at him and one at another vehicle and Case was forced to ram the rear of the van, causing it to crash. Chappell jumped out of his van and raised his shotgun. Sergeant Case, Lieutenant Jack Smith and Officer Nick Estvanik fired immediately, ending the tragic series of events. Both firefighters survived their injuries. Nick Estvanik's photo is in the Member Section of this Legacy Album. Jack Smith's photo can be found at the date January 4, 2006.



*Sergeant Robert Case*

May 15

Michael J. Navarre was appointed Acting Chief of Police after Chief Galvin resigned to accept a chief's post in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Navarre was appointed to the position of Chief on September 22, 1998. He had developed excellent working relationships within city government and with the rank and file which earned him the backing of the mayor, city council, and both police unions. He possessed the ability to remain calm and professional in challenging situations. This "grace under fire" quality was at no time more apparent than when he faced the tragic shooting death of Detective Keith Dressel in 2007. His compassion for Keith's family and his dedication to the men and women he commanded was apparent to the entire community. Navarre would professionalize the department when he earned CALEA Accreditation in 2003 and his support and guidance paved the way for the creation of the Toledo Police Museum in 2011.



*Courtesy of the Blade  
Chief Michael Navarre*

July 7

One hundred Remington 11-87 shotguns were shipped to the department to replace the Remington Model 870 pump-action shotguns used by street crews. The 870 shotguns were picked up on a trade on August 20th. The selection process for the type and brand of weapon to transition to had started in 1995.

July 22

At 0315 hours, Officer Larry Shirey was seriously injured when he was struck by a pickup truck involved in a high-speed pursuit with another police crew on I-75. Shirey and his partner, Officer Timothy Rutkowski, were monitoring the pursuit and realized the truck was heading their way. They pulled onto the berm of northbound I-75 near the Expressway Drive entrance ramp and flagged down a tractor-trailer driver, requesting him to use his CB radio to warn other truckers of the pursuit. Moments later the truck appeared, but instead of continuing northbound on I-75, he veered right. The pickup struck the rear of the police cruiser which, in turn, slammed into Shirey who was standing next to his cruiser's passenger door. The impact sent

Shirey over his car, where he struck his head on the light bar before landing 50' away. Larry slowly recovered from his injuries and returned to full duty, continuing his service in operations. Larry Shirey's photo is in the Member Section of this Legacy Album.



*The 51st Toledo Police Academy*

May 21

51st Toledo Police Academy

August 10

Officers Jay Schramm and Richard Carl were transporting a man from Rescue Crisis to the Toledo Hospital on I-475 when the man jumped through the small opening in the protective shield and grabbed the steering wheel in an attempt to crash the car. As Schramm attempted to safely stop the car, Carl struggled with him as he tried to radio for help. During all of this, the man managed to pull Schramm's gun from his holster and the gun discharged,

ripping through the floor of the vehicle. Believing his partner had been shot, Carl fired twice, killing the man and ending the struggle. This incident, and others that revealed the dangers of dealing with mentally challenged persons, ultimately led to the creation of the Crisis Intervention Team in 2001. Richard Carl's photo is in the Retired Member Section of this Legacy Album.



*The 52nd Toledo Police Academy*

November 30

52nd Toledo Police Academy

December 31

Many officers were recalled to deal with the looming "Y2K" crisis. Much local and national media attention had been focused throughout the year on the possible crash of computers worldwide. As the year dawned, fear that computer

clocks, which were programmed with a two digit number reflecting the year, would cause astronomical problems when they changed from 99 to 00. The fears for the future never came to pass.



*Officer Jay Schramm*



*Officer James "Jimmy" Ogle*

The first video cameras were installed in patrol vehicles.

March 17

Officer Jimmy Ogle was honored with badge number one. Jimmy, who passed away on April 7, 2011, will probably be most fondly remembered for his special Christmas and New Year's Eve broadcasts. Crews working the street would pause and hush their voices to hear Jimmy report a Santa sighting and, a few nights later, to hear him usher in the New Year. The tradition continues to this day.

May 1

The position of Community Service Officer was created, providing neighborhoods with an individual officer who could identify and address concerns that negatively affect the well-being of their community.



# The Toledo Police Department

# 1867

June 27

The Toledo Police RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Patrol) began. The program is a joint effort with the Area Office on Aging to utilize senior citizen volunteers to perform house checks on shut-ins or disabled citizens.



*The 53rd Toledo Police Academy*

October 1

A full-time Video Unit was established.

November

The first red-light violation cameras were installed at a busy intersection in the city's South end.

December 18

53rd Toledo Police Academy

# 2001

July 19

The Communications Bureau moved to the new Lucas County Emergency Services Center at 2144 Monroe Street from its long-time home at the Police and Fire Alarm Building at 550 N. Erie Street.



*Officer Bruce Helppie and Captain Leo Eggert at helicopter pilot training in Chandler, Arizona on June 4, 2001.*

September 18

Through grant funding, the department acquired a Robinson R-44 helicopter and established an Aviation Unit consisting of Lieutenant Leo Eggert and Officers Bruce Helppie, Gary Bunting and Jeff Violanti.

September 30

Sergeant Michael McGee and Officers Jennifer Bechtel, Beth Cooley (Thieman), Abraham Diaz, Arrow Osborne, and Maureen Wade headed to New York in two marked patrol cars to assist in the aftermath of the September 11th terrorist attacks. Their names were pulled at random from a pool of about 100 officers who expressed an interest in going.

October 19

54th Toledo Police Academy



*Officers Beth Cooley (Thieman) and Maureen Wade gather with other outside agency officers getting breakfast and awaiting their assignments at the 9-11 Command Post at the New York Javits Center.*



*The 54th Toledo Police Academy*

# 2002

The Toledo Police Ambassador Program was established by Chief Michael Navarre, under the supervision of Mr. Bob Bevec. The program was modeled after similar successful programs throughout the country and participants are recruited from the Citizen's Police Academy and the RSVP Program. As representatives of the City of Toledo, and the Toledo Police Department, they provide information and distribute literature at Toledo Mud Hens baseball games, the U.S. Senior Open, firework displays, Dragon Boat races, and other events. They also take an active role in training the Toledo Police Department's Explorers.



September

Through the determination of retired Detective George Wagner, thirty granite headstones were placed in the Toledo Police Memorial Garden to honor the Toledo Police officers who have been killed in the line of duty.

*In 2008, it was discovered that Officer Charles Russell, who had mistakenly been honored as a Toledo Police officer, was actually a fallen Indianapolis Police officer. Retired Detective George Wagner, Officer Beth Cooley (Thieman), and Sergeant Edward Mack (not pictured) took Russell's granite stone to Indianapolis and presented it to Police Chief Michael Spears and members of Officer Charles Russell's family. Russell was killed on September 30, 1906.*



Members of the 2002 Mountain Bike Unit: Officer William Shaner, Officer Kevin Dumas, Lieutenant Randy Pepitone, Officer Wayne Phillips, Officer Alanna Smith (Whatmore), Officer Todd Babcock, Officer Thomas Morelli, Officer Israel Garrett, and Officer Peter Siwa.

October 1

The Mountain Bike Unit was established to be a proactive team that could be fluidly assigned to areas known to have problems with drug sales and gang activity. Due to the unit's ability to make a stealthy approach and target specific high-crime areas city wide, it was highly successful.

December 13

55th Toledo Police Academy



The 55th Toledo Police Academy



The 2003 Accreditation team and assessors. Those from TPD are: Chief Michael Navarre, Officers Keith Carr and Sandra Ceglarek (unknown assessors in the middle of the group), Lieutenant Gerald Matwiejczyk and Captain Diana Ruiz-Krause.

March 22

The department successfully obtained Accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA). Accreditation involves compliance with 443 standards established by CALEA.

May 8

The Harbor Patrol Unit took delivery of a new 27' Boston Whaler patrol boat. The boat was named the "Blue Star" by third graders at Ottawa River and Edgewater schools. They selected the name Blue Star to recognize officers killed or wounded in the line of duty.

December 30

56th Toledo Police Academy

The 56th Toledo Police Academy



2003

The department purchased 515 X26 Model Tasers, 335 Bulletproof vests and 869 Sig Sauer .40 Caliber handguns.

2004

The Crime Lab underwent a \$520,000 renovation under the direction of Lieutenant David Schmidt.

February 26

Officer Brenda Sarahman was on her way home from work when she spotted a vehicle that was used earlier in a robbery. She followed the vehicle and contacted the dispatcher to apprise them of her situation. Area crews responded and gave chase. Three suspects fled from the vehicle and were pursued on foot. The driver and one of the passengers were quickly apprehended. Officer Shelli Kilburn chased the third suspect. Catching up to him, she ordered him to take his hands out of his pockets and to get on the ground. As the suspect removed his hands, he pulled out a gun, pointing it at Officer Kilburn. Officer Kilburn grabbed the suspect's gun, but he pulled away and fired a shot. Officer Kilburn returned fire with her service weapon, striking him once in the chest. Officer Kilburn's gun jammed on the first shot and before she could clear it, the suspect fired three more times, seriously injuring Officer Kilburn. Officer Kilburn radioed for help, stating that she had been shot. By then, Officer Scott Sterling had arrived on scene. The suspect turned his weapon on Officer Sterling who fired on him, ending the ordeal. Officer Kilburn has recovered from her injuries and returned to full duty. Brenda Sarahman's photo is in the Retiree Member Section of this Legacy Album. Shelli Kilburn's photo is in the Member Section of this Legacy Album and Scott Sterling's photo is not shown.



Being a good sport, Lieutenant David Schmidt posed by the oversized load truck that was parked in front of the Safety Building as part of the Crime Lab renovation.



2005 The Motorcycle Unit was disbanded.

Fire dispatchers, police dispatchers and 9-1-1 operators merged into one unit under Toledo Police Communications. Dispatchers were cross-trained in both fire and police dispatching.

April 1

The Fifth Third Stadium Area Patrol was created as a temporary unit that organizes annually around the Toledo Mud Hens baseball schedule. The unit is still a visible presence in the area, assisting thousands of families as they enjoy a downtown ball game.



An aerial view of the Impound Lot when it was first acquired, before the permanent inside storage pole barn was built.

Bar, a long-standing tavern where President Jimmy Carter once stopped during his presidential campaign, was burned and a gas station's windows were smashed and the contents looted.



Toledo Police and Lucas County Mounted Units assist with crowd control at the December Neo-Nazi rally.

September 2

The long awaited 34-acre Toledo Police Impound Lot at 198 Dura Avenue was opened.

October 15

A Neo-Nazi group scheduled a sidewalk march to "challenge gangs and support the white populace" of the North-End neighborhood near Stickney and Central Avenues. Their presence excited and angered the crowd that gathered to protest, and when increasing hostility caused officers to abort the march, the crowd's anger was turned toward the police. The situation rapidly deteriorated as a mob mentality sent the crowd rampaging through the neighborhood, injuring officers and damaging vehicles and property. Jim and Lou's



Officers attempts to disperse the frustrated crowd only moved them around. Soon the scene was one of chaos.

December 10

The lessons learned on October 15th made for a better prepared police response when the Neo-Nazi group returned as promised. Met with a comprehensive tactical plan, the manpower and equipment to implement it, and bone-chilling temperatures, the event held few surprises.

December 20

On December 20, 2005, sixteen officers participated in a "Shop with a Hero" event held at the Meijer store at 1500 E. Alexis Road. This program matched officers with underprivileged children so that the officers could assist them with the selection of Christmas gifts. The children got to pick out gifts for themselves and members of their families. The tradition has continued and is currently organized and run by Officer Joe Okos as the "12 Kids of Christmas." Over 200 children were served in 2016.



Police officers and kids pose for a photo after they shop together in the first Shop With a Cop. Standing: Deputy Chief Linda Mason, Captain Diana Ruiz-Krause, Officers Sandra Salinas, Willa Norrils, Ron Frederick, Tamara McNeal, Rebecca Kincaid and Michelle Sterling, and Captain Mark Mason. Kneeling: Officers James Brown and Michelle Sterling.

Mountain Bike officers Greg Zattau and Jeffrey Dorner stop and talk with Sergeant Jeffrey Thieman and his young daughter, Kirsten, as they patrol around the Mud Hens Stadium during a summer game.





2006



Chief Jackie Lee Smith

January 4

Mayor Carleton "Carty" Finkbeiner removed Chief Michael Navarre and promoted Captain Jack Smith to replace him as Chief of Police. Navarre told the Blade "I accept and recognize Mr. Finkbeiner's desire to select members of his top administrative staff with whom he is most comfortable. Certainly I am disappointed; however, I am also grateful for the opportunity that Mayor Finkbeiner gave me in 1998." Smith was appointed to the department in March of 1973 and had a reputation for being proactive, approachable and fair. One of Smith's first changes was to have command officers revert from wearing white shirts to wearing the light-blue shirts of the rank and file. "We are one department. We will look like one department." The white shirt/blue shirt rank designation bounced around quite a bit through the years and through the ranks, sometimes without known documentation, ending in 2016 with everyone in navy shirts.

March

The department established a Computer Crimes Office to address computer related offenses.

March 31

57th Toledo Police Academy



The 57th Toledo Police Academy

June 27

Chief Smith found it impossible to work for Mayor Finkbeiner, who was known as much for his tantrums as his work ethic. After a heated confrontation between the two, Smith issued this Notice and Bulletin: Effective June 28, 2006 at 0800 hours, due to irreconcilable conflicts with Mayor Carleton Finkbeiner, I will revert to my rank as Captain in the Toledo Police Department pending the appointment of an Acting Chief of Police." Michael J. Navarre was appointed Chief of Police for the second time. Some seemed surprised that Navarre would re-align himself with the mayor, but Navarre's humble nature never allowed criticism or opinion to color the exercise of his duties.



Municipal Court Liaison Officers  
Shirley Guardiola, Alan Rankin,  
Andre Woodson, Michael Skotynski,  
and Gary Bunting.

January 1

The Municipal Court Call-in Program was implemented, applying to all misdemeanor criminal and traffic cases in Toledo Municipal Court. Four court officers were assigned to the unit to handle case loads and correspond between arresting officers and the prosecuting attorneys.

February 21, 0159 Hours

On a night when the fog was so dense that a street sign could not be read just feet away, a voice rang out over the police radio, "Officer down, officer down." The voice was that of Detective Keith Dressel. Detective Dressel had been shot at Bush and Ontario Streets by a 15 year-old juvenile suspected of drug and curfew violations. Despite the valiant efforts of his fellow officers, responding paramedics, and medical personnel at St. Vincent Mercy Medical Center, he died from a bullet that pierced the heart of a man who seemed bigger than life. Keith had a droll wit and a laid-back confidence that served him well as he worked vice cases. His tenacity won him the respect of his peers and even defense attorneys. When he was killed, well-known Toledo defense attorney Samuel Kaplan eloquently paid tribute to his frequent courtroom rival. "Professionalism, thoroughness and courtesy were his hallmarks. It doesn't take a religious point of view to know that last Wednesday morning, just before 2 a.m., in the near North End, it wasn't a dense fog that enveloped our city. It was the heavens coming down."



Detective Keith Dressel



Keith's tombstone in St. Anthony Cemetery, Temperance, Michigan, is a beautiful tribute.

Courtesy of the Blade  
Officers, family and friends surround the hearse carrying Keith's body to the church.





# The Toledo Police Department

## 1867

March 28

New CYBEX equipment, which replaced a worn out, hodge-podge collection of seized and donated workout equipment, was purchased for department members.

May 22

Deputy Chief Linda Mason retired after 30 years on the department. Linda was the first female to reach the rank of Deputy Chief.

*Deputy Chief Linda Mason says goodbye to TPD after 30 years of service, carrying the life-sized cardboard Elvis who guarded her office. "Thank you, thank you very much" Linda!*



## 2008

January 29

The new 800 MHz radio system was activated. The new digital trunked radio system allows all of the county's police and fire agencies to directly exchange information over a single radio system.

February 22

Six Communications Operators were promoted to supervisors, and another was promoted in May to further the Department's continued effort to civilianize the bureau.

December 10-24

The U.S. Marine Corps' "Toys for Tots" program coordinated with TPD for a "Trade a Ticket for a Toy" program. When officers made traffic stops anytime between these dates, they could opt to waive the issuance of a citation. Instead, the traffic offender received a flyer requesting a toy be dropped off at one of the district stations for a less fortunate child in the area. The program netted 269 toys that were delivered to the Marines.



*Civilian Communications Supervisors. (Back row) Tori Baertschi, Teri Ellis, Stacey Mitchell, and Jennifer First. (Front row) Mary Lou Castilleja and Jenna Korsog.*

## 2009

May 1

Seventy-five officers were laid off after efforts to address a budget shortfall (claimed to be at 27 million dollars) were decidedly ineffective. Officers were pulled from other assignments within the department to fill the patrol positions vacated by the layoffs.

May 1

Mounted Unit officers were reassigned to street duty due to police layoffs with hopes of returning to their unit when the crisis was over. Instead, in early 2010 the unit was officially disbanded and once again all horses and equipment were sold. Police Horse "Harley," whose actual name was "Free Winds, Fire and Ice," was the beloved horse of Sergeant Michael McGee. Sergeant McGee purchased Harley and provided him a wonderful home with the therapy horses at Vail Meadows Equestrian Center in Oregon, Ohio. Tragically March 22, 2013 Harley and nine other horses perished in a barn fire.

May 27

Operation Blue Blanket began to support laid-off officers and their families. Active and retired members of the department joined together for weekly, then bi-weekly dinners at the TPPA Union hall. Fundraisers in the form of raffles, T-shirt sales, food and household product collection drives were held along the way.

August 15

Nine trained and OPOTA qualified officers were placed on the street with patrol rifles.

September 1

An eight-sector redistricting plan was put into operation to replace the former seven-sector plan in response to an organizational change that occurred in July of 2008, when the dispatch talk groups went from three to two, prompting concerns for officer safety.

October 23

The final 15 officers who had been laid off went back to work. Twenty-nine had come back on July 1st through two separate grants the department obtained, and 31 officers had been recalled on August 5th with funding from a COPS grant.



*Harley with Sergeant Michael McGee and Jacob Bortel, son of Sergeant Brian Bortel.*

2010

February 26

After an unusually high number of officer-involved shootings in 2009, The Toledo Police Department arranged a training session to put the public in an officer's shoes through reality-based scenarios. Fourteen people from the media and various community groups accepted an invitation for the one-day training. Bridget Tharp, a Blade staff writer, wrote in her article in the Blade on Monday, March 1, 2010 "The training... forced me to consider the reality of law enforcement. I had a small taste of the streets, anxiety, and sense of responsibility that comes with handling a firearm in a threatening situation."

April 6

More than 60 Toledo police officers called-off sick in a desperate move to combat the Mayor Michael Bell Administration's imposition of "Exigent Circumstances." Labor law generally states that one side cannot change the terms of a binding contract in midstream, but the Toledo Police Patrolman's Association (TPPA) and the Toledo Police Command Officers Association (TPCOA) faced exactly that when City Council waded into uncharted waters imposing "exigent circumstances." The ensuing months brought bitter disagreements, threats and accusations of illegal strikes and forced cuts in pay.



*The 58th Toledo Police Academy*

An agreement to stop "exigent circumstances" between the City and the TPPA was reached on May 17, 2010. On May 18, 2011, Mayor Bell called-off exigent circumstances but the TPCOA would continue to wage a legal battle alone after the other unions gave up the fight. Finally, in September of 2014, the Ohio 6th District Court of Appeals, in a 33-page decision, sided with the union against the City of Toledo. A settlement was finally reached in January of 2015 when the TPCOA won \$1.27M in repayment for its members.

November 2  
58th Toledo Police Academy

2011



*The Toledo Police Museum at 2201 Kenwood Boulevard.*



*An inside look at the Toledo Police Museum.*

June 2  
The Toledo Police Museum was revived in the former Ottawa Park Nature Center next door to the Ottawa Park Substation under the direction of Chief Michael Navarre.

October 3  
59th Accelerated Toledo Police Academy (lateral transfers).

October 21

Derrick Diggs was appointed Chief of Police when Chief Navarre retired and assumed the position of Chief of the Oregon, Ohio Police Department. Chief Diggs was the first African American to hold this position on the Toledo Police Department. He was a true proponent of using modern technology to further the efforts of law enforcement. His initiatives resulted in double-digit decreases in violent and property crimes during the first half of 2013. When he retired in 2014 citing "irreconcilable differences in policing philosophy" between himself and Mayor-elect D. Michael Collins, he indicated that he planned to pursue other professional law enforcement opportunities. On June 28, 2016 he became Chief of Police in Fort Myers, Florida.



*Chief Derrick Diggs.*

November 16  
59th Toledo Police Academy



*The 59th Toledo Police Academy and Accelerated Class*



2012

April 11

The department acquired BAC machines and 40 officers were trained to use them in an effort to streamline the processing of alcohol-related cases. Prior to the department having these machines, officers with OVI arrests had to proceed to the Lucas County Corrections Center for testing.

April 17

Sergeant Anita Madison kicked off the Toledo Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (TCIRV) Program. TCIRV is a multi-agency and community collaborative effort designed to quickly and dramatically reduce gun violence. Anita Madison's photo is in the Retiree Member Section of this Legacy Album.

May 14

The motorcycle unit was resurrected with nine 2012 Harley-Davidson Ultra Classic Police bikes.

June

A Data-Driven Policing strategy was established. At its core, the strategy utilizes all possible available data to make informed decisions. The Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) was created to house the analysts responsible for the collection and evaluation of the raw data that is stored in multiple disparate databases. Video streamed wirelessly from across the city is continually monitored on several screens in the center. Bi-monthly CrimeStat meetings are used to disseminate information, develop and evaluate response plans, and ensure commanders remain accountable for their areas of operation. Finally, in-service training that outlined the concepts, strategies, and operational components of this strategy was provided to all officers.



Sergeant Tyson Coates, Officers Brad Tefft, Paul Marchyok, Scott Swartz, Matt Kovacs, Todd Babcock, Brian Calzone, Richard Fisher, and Tyson Phalen



Officer Robert Leiter, Jr. works on a crime map in the Real Time Crime Center. The wall of screens in the background monitors cameras placed throughout the city.

June 29

Northwest District Station was closed due to budget shortfalls.

September 5

60th Toledo Police Academy

November 2

Canines Wespe and Tanko were assigned to the Metro Drug Task Force to work with their partners, Detectives John Greenwood and Brian Gaylor. (Boch had been succeeded by Princess Bella von Bear in 2001, and Bella was succeeded by Tanko. In 2002, Danja joined the force and was partnered with Detective Brian Gaylor. Danja was succeeded by Wespe.)



The 60th Toledo Police Academy

December 15

Toledo officers made their prime-time debut on the FOX TV show COPS in an episode titled "Odd Arrests." The network had met with Police Chief Diggs and other city officials earlier in the year and rode along with street crews for several weeks in the late summer and fall.



Danja and Bella



Wespe and Tanko



2013

October

Selection for a Mobile Field Force (MFF) began with initial training slated for February of 2014. The MFF is a highly mobile unit established to provide a rapid, organized and disciplined response to civil disorders or other tactical situations.



October 15  
61st Toledo Police Academy

October 29  
Seven dual purpose canines specifically trained for street patrol duties hit the street with their handlers. The unit was organized under Lieutenant Brian Twining and Deputy Chief Don Kenney. (Photos of all the dogs are at the end of this section).

*On his first day of work, which was supposed to be spent training with his partner, Officer Joseph Taylor, Joker went to work and apprehended a suspect who had hidden inside a business at 3843 Seiss, quickly demonstrating his value.*



*The 61st Toledo Police Academy*

January 2

For the first time in TPD history, a lieutenant was named Chief of Police. Lieutenant William Moton, who had been the commander of the Persons Investigations Bureau, was appointed to the position of chief by Mayor D. Michael Collins. Moton's quiet mannerism and respectful demeanor commanded admiration. A military man, he was always "squared away" and more physically fit than many men half his age. He was a respected leader who served the citizens of Toledo in many capacities throughout his 31-year career.

2014

January 3

All Toledo Police Civilian personnel assigned to the Communications Bureau were transferred to the Toledo Fire and Rescue Communications Bureau.



*Lieutenant William Moton taking his oath to serve the city as Chief of Police.*

March 31

Northwest District Station was officially re-opened with a ribbon cutting ceremony.

Halloween

The SWAT team worked with ProMedica staff for approximately a month developing a plan that, to children's delight, sent a dozen officers dressed in superhero costumes rappelling down the side of the Toledo Hospital.



*Super Hero SWAT officers on the rooftop of Toledo Hospital.*



*Sergeant William Shaner repelled upside-down as Super Hero Spiderman, much to the kids delight.*

December 22

Detective Terry Cousino put the final brushstroke, his signature, on the second floor mural in the Safety Building. The well thought out mural was six years in the making and a masterpiece of true talent and heart. Cousino tells the story of the department through painfully accurate renderings he painted in a purposeful sequence. When he had no "down time" to dedicate to the mural during his normal workday, he would come in during his off-night hours and work quietly by himself. Cousino has the heart of a policeman who desired to preserve the proud history of the department he serves, and the heart of a father who wanted to leave a legacy for his son, Ben, to look upon with pride.

December 26

Chief William Moton retired and Deputy Chief George Kral was named Acting Chief of Police.



*Terry Cousino signs a true masterpiece.*



2015

January

The Property Recovery Unit was created for the primary purpose of interdicting the flow of stolen goods into the black market.

January 5

George Kral was appointed Chief of Police. A plaque has hung in his office from the time he was first promoted. "Rank does not confer privilege or give power . . . it imposes responsibility." This is the philosophy that drives him as a leader and role model for the men and women who serve the city under his command. His instruction for new command officers is simple: "Remember, leadership is a responsibility to do more, not an excuse to do less. You are always setting an example for someone. When you are wrong, admit it. When you are right, keep quiet. Trust and depend on those who report to you. Give them the tools they need to succeed and challenge them in their assignments, then stand back and let them shine. Be humble in all that you do. No single person in this department is so important that the operation will come to a grinding halt if they are gone. You are setting the stage for future generations of officers and police leaders. Don't let those who will follow us down."



Chief George Kral hangs every thank you note he gets on a corkboard in his office. They remind him how important it is to grow and maintain relationships in the community, and it is his way of expressing gratitude for the support he receives.

February 6

Mayor D. Michael Collins, who wore the Toledo Police uniform from March 30, 1973 until August 16, 1999, passed away unexpectedly. Mike never recovered from a massive heart attack he suffered five days earlier after attending a press conference during a blizzard. Collins was President of the Toledo Police Patrolman's Association from February of 1988 until he retired. He then became a City Councilman before his successful bid for mayor in 2014.



Courtesy of the Blade

Honor Guard member Michael Smith stands guard during the funeral service for Mayor D. Michael Collins.

February 9

62nd Toledo Police Academy



The 62nd Toledo Police Academy

May

An Arson Unit combining members of the Toledo Fire and Rescue Department's Arson Unit with the Toledo Police Department's

Investigations Bureau was established. The detectives assigned to the Arson Unit contribute their experience in criminal investigations toward the ultimate goal of successful prosecution of arsonists.



The Ottawa-Jermain Park Volunteer Trail Patrol. Back Row: Brock Williams, Frank Booth, Matt Rubin, Andrew Ruiz, Jay Catlow, Officer Kathleen Mohr (Coordinator). Front row: Leslie Cook, Drew White, Diane Shankland, Tracy Plumb-Ruiz, Lyndsay Stiles, Gary Liacopoulos

July 4

The Ottawa-Jermain Park Volunteer Trail Patrol was established. Members bike and walk in pairs to offer assistance to park visitors. The volunteers pick up litter, share information, administer first aid, and call 911 in cases of emergency. The group is a valuable resource for park visitors and a great preventative factor. The group's coordinator is Officer Kathleen Mohr, who is also liaison for the Police Ambassadors Program and administrator for the Retired Senior Volunteer Patrol.

August 12

Falko became the first Toledo Police canine to be killed in the line of duty when he was shot by a man wanted in Cleveland in connection with a fatal shooting. Hundreds of people attended a funeral service at the Huntington Center to honor his sacrifice. His partner, Officer



Falko training with his partner, Officer Samantha Snowberger.



Plaques in the Toledo Police Memorial Garden.

Samantha Snowberger, placed Falko's ashes in her police cruiser at the end of the service and the two drove away together for the last time. Two plaques were placed in the Toledo Police Memorial Garden in 2016; one in memory of Falko and the other honoring the service of all police dogs.

September 25

The body camera pilot program began. Body cameras were tested and worn first by Central Operations afternoon shift.



2016

*"We are all living history, and it's hard to say now what will be important in the future. One thing's certain, though: if we throw it away, it's gone." -Marilyn Johnson, Author*

January thru October

The Toledo Police uniform changed from a light blue to a dark navy shirt.

February 19

Narcan Nasal Spray kits were placed in the AED boxes throughout the Safety Building, Scott Park and Northwest District Stations. A heroin epidemic hit America hard, much like the one in 1912 when Oriental opium dens were popular. Toledo was no exception; police crews now carry Narcan in their vehicles and are frequently called to revive persons suspected of overdosing on opiates.

March 7

The first e-citation was issued by Officer Johnny Taylor.

July 30

Detectives Jeff Clark and William White travelled to Saguenay, Quebec, Canada to assist with the transfer of custody paperwork for Kyle Sheppard. Sheppard strangled and killed his wife Katie in November of 2012, and in the hours following the murder, fled to his native Canada where he turned himself in to police two days later. He had been in jail in Montreal ever since fighting extradition back to the states. Detective Clark, the investigator on the homicide case, was assisted by Detective White who was born and raised in Ontario, Canada and aided with the French language barrier. The detectives took custody of Sheppard's 2010 Jeep Patriot and towed the vehicle back to the Toledo Police Impound Lot. If convicted, Sheppard may not get credit for time served in Canada.



*Sheppard's vehicle was confiscated and towed back to Toledo by Detectives Clark and White.*



*Officers David Swantek, Clifford Warstler and Eric Mierzwiak monitor protesters at the first of two visits from presidential candidate Donald Trump.*

September 23

The Toledo Police Museum's exhibit "Tales from Old Sparky... Convictions that Led to the Electric Chair" opened to the public. The exhibit displayed the official replica of Old Sparky, the State of Ohio's original electric chair, on loan from the Mansfield Reformatory Preservation Society. The exhibit accounts the stories of the 17 individuals from Toledo whose convictions led them to the electric chair.



*This exact replica of Ohio's electric chair, Old Sparky, is currently on a one-year loan to the Toledo Police Museum from the Mansfield Reformatory Preservation Society.*

October 4

Donald Trump made his first of two visits to Toledo on his campaign trail. The 2016 presidential race between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump was at its best contentious and at its worst, downright bizarre. Both candidates visited Toledo, however, without incident.

October 25

Detectives broke up a lucrative grand theft ring and recovered approximately \$40,000 in stolen property, stored in multiple locations.

November 4

First day for the 63rd Toledo Police Academy. Their class photo is included in the members section. Photos taken for this Legacy Album were taken prior to their employment.



*Detectives Richard Fisher and Kimberly Violanti recovering property from a large theft ring.*



December 6

The U.S. Marshals Northern Ohio Violent Fugitive Task Force was recognized by the Ohio House and Senate for surpassing 40,000 arrests.

*Members of the U.S. Marshals Northern Ohio Violent Fugitive Task Force: TPD Deputy Chief Jim O'Bryant, Mike Dietz from ICE, TPD Sergeant Kevin Korsog, US Marshals Rodney Hartzell and Christopher Hodge, Director Bruce Birr-Lucas County Sheriff's Office, US Marshal Supervisor Alex Rutter, and Lucas County Sheriff John Tharp.*





Photo courtesy of the Blade: August 24, 1937

### The "Black Marias" August 24, 1937

The Black Maria, pronounced "mah-RYE-ah," was a slang term for a police van used to transport prisoners. The most credible origin of the term "Black Maria" goes back to New York City in 1826. There was a famous racehorse from Harlem named Black Maria whose exploits were widely celebrated in the newspapers of the day. Shortly thereafter, the term started to appear in New York newspapers, being applied to police carriages which were usually colored black and swiftly transported miscreants to jail. These five Ford V-8 patrol cars were specially designed by Police Chief Ray Allen to replace the old Black Marias. The cars were state of the art, equipped with bulletproof glass between the driver and rear section, shortwave radios, sawed-off shotguns, first aid kits, and stretchers.