



INTRODUCTION.

THE history of the Toledo Police Department is herewith presented to the public in a form and manner which we hope will meet with the approbation of all our friends and patrons. To those who have made the publication of this work possible by their liberality we would say that the entire proceeds of the work goes to the Police Pension Fund, and with such a meritorious object in view they should regard its shortcomings with the same charity that they have shown in contributing towards the work.

The presenting of the historic part of the department since its beginning has been done under many difficulties and disappointments. To gather the data and facts connecting the metropolitan department with time of the marshals has been impossible. There have never been any records kept but the records of crime and that would not interest the public. We have been forced to fall back on the memory of the older inhabitants to give us what little data has been gathered, and we have received a lot of very disconnected stories of the happenings connected with the old department. We have rejected all that was not reliable and have given a mere chronological table. The biographies of the present force will show the department as it is to-day. We can with pride claim that our force is second to none in cities of equal size in America, and the older citizens note the changes that have been gradually made and say we have the best department in the history of Toledo.

We wish this work to be considered a souvenir and to be preserved as such. The portrait of every member of the department is given, and when Toledo, in a few years, shall have reached the size of her more metropolitan sister cities of Ohio, the book will have a value little appreciated now. We thank those who have so liberally contributed to the success of this work.

CHAS. H. DURIAN.

NOVEMBER 1st, 1900.



CHARLES H. DURIAN, Secretary of Board.

Toledo Police Department.

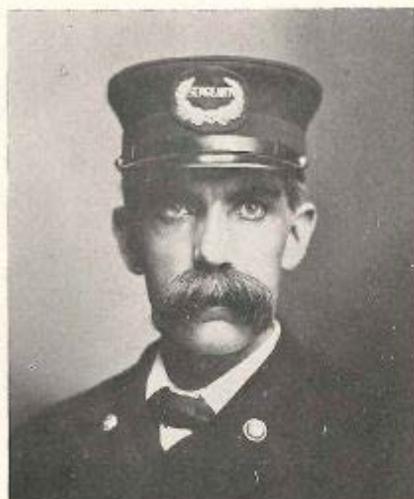


THE first police force in the city was a volunteer organization, formed in 1852, fourteen persons being enrolled. The first city marshal was Calvin Comstock, in 1837.

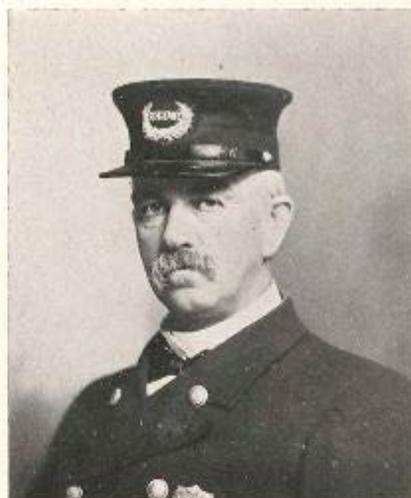
The present police department of Toledo is composed of eleven officers, three detectives, and one hundred patrolmen. This department detects 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ square miles of territory. Two police stations and two patrol wagons are in use. This police system dates back to 1866, when there were but thirteen patrolmen in the department, and offenders were hustled through the streets to the city prison instead of riding, as now.

The city of Toledo was incorporated by an act of the State legislature in session during 1836-37. The first mayor chosen was John Berdan. Prior to 1836 justices of the peace and their constables took care of lawbreakers. The mayor's court and the city marshal succeeded to the work that for a long time devolved upon the "squire" and his constable. The various city marshals did very well for a few years, until the town began to expand and the need of better protection became apparent. The city council tried to remedy the difficulty by creating a "volunteer" police force through an ordinance adopted May 13, 1852.

This ordinance provided that as soon as ten and not more than fifty residents of Toledo should volunteer their services for police duty, they were authorized to organize



SERGEANT P. J. CONMAY



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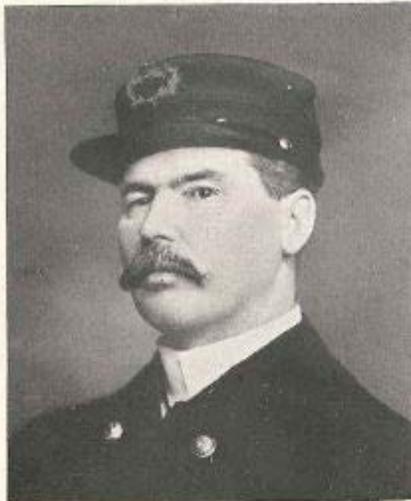
a company, and choose from their number a captain and a lieutenant, to serve one year. Each member of the command was vested with the same police powers, when in service, as then held by the city marshal; and the ordinance further provided that the company was to be in readiness, day and night, to respond to calls to protect the city and suppress riots and disorderly conduct.

Fourteen citizens joined the volunteer police force, but they never gave any more than moral support to the city marshal.

A sort of a police system was established by the legislature for the city in 1866-67, and the city marshal, his few watchmen and the volunteers were deposed. The governor of the State selected Messrs. C. A. King, Dennison Steele and William Kraus to serve as police commissioners. Henry Breed was made captain of police, and thirteen patrolmen were employed. Commissioners were elected, one from each ward. The system gave little satisfaction, and in 1880 the State legislature established a metropolitan police system for the city, and this system has been in vogue ever since.

The first metropolitan police board for Toledo was chosen by the governor. These commissioners were Abner L. Backus, Guido Marx, John Cummings and George Milmine. Commissioners to succeed these gentlemen were elected by the city at large, one every spring, to serve for a term of four years. The mayor of the city, elected every two years, serves as president and the fifth member of the board which governs the department.

Under the metropolitan police system William P. Scott was the first chief of police. The legal title provided by law is "captain and acting superintendent." There were nineteen patrolmen appointed on this initial force. Since then the department has gradually grown, until to-day it numbers one hundred patrolmen. Of this number six are



SERGEANT MICHAEL CASEY.



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sergeant in charge of each. The other three sergeants are assigned to inside, or "desk duty," at the station houses. The chief of police looks especially after the day service, and the lieutenant after the night service.

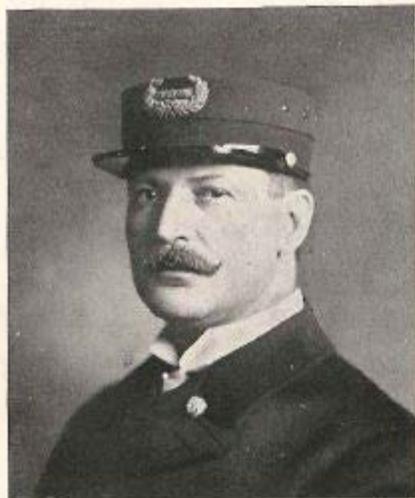
A total of thirty patrolmen are assigned to day duty, and fifty-three to night duty in all precincts, making the number of men patrolling posts eighty-three.

Some of the posts cover three-quarters of a square mile of territory, and some sections of the city are not patrolled at all. There is at present need for fifty additional patrolmen, a station house on the East side, and a third patrol wagon. It is expected that this need will be supplied very soon. When it comes to guarding over twenty-eight square miles of territory it will be seen that the fifty-three patrolmen and two detailed detectives assigned to night duty perform their work well, for Toledo is freer from crime than any city of its size in the country.

The central police station is a four-story building, and includes the city prison, police emergency hospital, police court room and clerk's office, offices of the health department, matron's prison for women and boys, a patrolmen's drill room, and a sleeping apartment for night patrolmen who have cases in court.

The police court is presided over by Judge Lyman W. Wachenheimer. Two clerks arrange the cases, and the total number since the court was created is 55,100.

A patrol barn, having one wagon, adjoins the central station, and the Lagrange street station houses another wagon. There is a prison at the Lagrange street station, but it is not in use. The police patrol alarm is operated by the American District Telegraph Company, and there are 130 public alarm boxes, located at various street intersections. Quite a number of private alarm boxes are in use, and two telephone systems prove a great



SERGEANT JAMES R. SMITH



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The police commissioners also constitute the health board of the city. Sanitary patrolmen to the number of six are employed. These men fumigate houses where some contagious disease existed, and also establish and enforce a system of quarantine laws. Houses where contagious disease exists are placarded, and the inmates are forced to remain in quarantine until all danger is past. There is a contagious disease hospital on the outskirts of the city, where the most serious cases, like smallpox, are treated.

A health officer—Dr. Lawrence Gosh—supervises the work of the patrolmen and also that of a meat and milk inspector, William H. Schurtz, and city chemist, G. A. Kirchmaier.

The position of police judge, at present held by Lyman Wachenheimer, is for a two-year term, carrying a salary of \$1,000 from the city and the same sum from the county. The police prosecutor is also elected by the people for a two-year term, and draws a salary of \$700 from the city and \$800 from the county. Patrick H. Henahan occupies the position at present. The clerk of police court is elected by the people for a term of three years, at a salary of \$1,200 from the city, and \$600 from the county.

As has been stated before in this souvenir, the present department consists of an even one hundred patrolmen, twelve of whom are detailed for duty on the patrol wagons; two are detailed as court officers, and five for special detective work. This allows but eighty-one patrolmen for both day and night duty on the streets. Much can be said in favor of these men. They are at all times ready for duty, willing workers, and of great assistance to the detective department. Not all of the so-called good catches are made by



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the detectives; many are made by the patrolmen. It would be unfair to the patrolmen not to give them the credit. Some think the patrolman's life an easy one. He is seen day by day patrolling his post; rain or shine he is expected to be at his post, attending strictly to his duty. It is an easy matter for us to say that the patrolman has a snap, when in reality he should be given credit for being a policeman, and his badge and uniform should be respected by all good citizens. And why? you may ask. For this reason: You and I retire for the night, knowing that one of our policemen is on the outside, patrolling the streets up and down in our immediate neighborhood, who can be trusted to watch over our property. Should anything happen at our homes the first impulse would be to open your window and cry out Police! Police! and it would be expected of the policeman who answered your cry to go alone and unaided to investigate the cause. It might have been a mouse or a burglar who disturbed your slumber; no matter which, you would not be satisfied until an investigation was made and it was found to be a false alarm. On the other hand, should it be a burglar it is the policeman's duty to enter the house and capture him if possible. Burglars are a desperate class of people, and in attempting to make the arrest the officer may lose his life. The burglar escapes. People say it's only a policeman. Kindly change your ideas of a policeman. He is liable to make a mistake. You and I make them every day. Treat him with respect, and in return he will say: I am respected by the citizens at large, and I must live and act to show them that I appreciate their respect, and in return for this the citizens have helped us to build up a police department. The duties and objects of a policeman's life are varied, and no better view can be taken than that given in an address made by our mayor at a recent police inspection. It is given in full on another page.



DETECTIVE DELL HALL.



DETECTIVE JOHN CAREW.

The Detective Department.

THIS department consists of three regular detectives, and five detailed patrolmen in citizens' clothing, who are classed as detective sergeants. This department is one of the best in the country. They are on duty day and night, detailed as follows: Six for day duty and two for night duty. Oftentimes the entire detective force is on duty day and night. Good catches too numerous to mention have been made by these few men, namely, safe-blowers, pickpockets, horse-thieves, murderers, hold-up or strong-arm men. Many conventions and gatherings have met in this city from year to year, and their welfare and safety have been looked after without the aid of officers from other cities. Now and then a watch is stolen, a safe blown, or a burglary is committed, but Toledo has the reputation of being one of the best protected cities in the United States, and the credit certainly must go to the men who are connected with the department. As a rule the detectives are in pairs. Many communications from other cities are received daily to locate a husband, father, wife, brother, sister, mother or son, and in connection with their other work these communications are referred to this department to look after and report their finding. Many times through this investigation the party is located. The writer will not puff any one of the detectives, but as a whole they are at all times ready for duty, willing and active workers for the best interest of the department.

From the 1900 Toledo Police Department Yearbook

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CHARLES H. DURIAN - NOVEMBER 1, 1900. (Secretary of the Police Board)

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In addition to the patrolmen there are three turnkeys for the police prison, one engineer, two janitors, two matrons and a police surgeon. All are under command of nine sergeants, a lieutenant and a chief. The present officers are :

Chief, Benjamin F . Raitz; lieutenant, Edward O'Dwyer; sergeants, P. J. Conmay, H. P. Blake, Wm. A. Williams, John Hadley, Michael Casey, Henry Rabe, J. R. Smith, P . N. Sheehy and Daniel Sullivan.

The respective chiefs of police since the department was established were: William P . Scott, 1868- 70; Joseph Parker, 1871; Josiah C. Purdy 1872- 79; William P. Scott, 1879-80; Edward O'Dwyer (acting) , 1881; E. E. Morse, 1882; General James B. Steedman, 1882-83; Josiah C. Purdy, 1883-84; Edward O 'Dwyer, 1885- 1892; Benjamin F . Raitz, 1892-1900.

The police system divides the city into two precincts, with Cherry Street as the dividing line. All territory north of that street and the East side is taken care of by three sergeants and thirty-three patrolmen, who are quartered at a station house on Lagrange Street, and have a patrol wagon at their disposal. Territory south of Cherry Street, which includes the best residence and business section, is guarded by six sergeants and fifty patrolmen, besides three regular and six detailed detectives. A patrol wagon is also at their disposal. The two main precincts are subdivided into six smaller precincts, with a sergeant in charge of each. The other three sergeants are assigned to inside, or "desk duty," at the station houses. The chief of police looks especially after the day service and the lieutenant after the night service.

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Some of the posts cover three-quarters of a square mile of territory, and some sections of the city are not patrolled at all. There is at present need for fifty additional patrolmen, a station house on the East side, and a third patrol wagon. It is expected that this need will be supplied very soon. When it comes to guarding over twenty-eight square miles of territory it will be seen that the fifty-three patrolmen and

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The police commissioners also constitute the health board of the city. Sanitary patrolmen to the number of six are employed. These men fumigate houses where some contagious disease existed, and also establish and enforce a system of quarantine laws. Houses where contagious disease exists are placarded, and the inmates are forced to remain in quarantine until all danger is past. There is a contagious disease hospital on the outskirts of the city, where the most serious cases, like smallpox, are treated.

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