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* WORLD'S
* CHAMPIONSHIPS

PRESERVING YESTERDAY FOR TOMORROW:
The Best of the Ward M. Canaday Center for Special Collections



An Exhibition
WARD M. CANADAY CENTER FOR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES • THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO
NOVEMBER 14, 2017 TO JULY 27, 2018



THE UNIVERSITY OF
TOLEDO
1872

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November 14, 2017 to July 27, 2018

Catalog by:

Barbara Floyd

Tamara Jones

Lauren White

Sara Mouch

Arjun Sabharwal

Richard Kruzel

Edited by Barbara Floyd

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Installation of an advertisement on the Promenade Park kiosk in downtown Toledo's riverfront area, 1979.

INTRODUCTION

The Ward M. Canaday Center for Special Collections last presented an exhibit featuring the “best of” its collections in 2003. At that time, the Center was approaching its 25th anniversary. During that first quarter-century, the Center had grown from a small, rare books repository into a modern, special collections department, preserving thousands of feet of material. The exhibit was an opportunity to celebrate its growth and show off some of its most important collections.

Now, 15 years later, the Center again is taking the opportunity to celebrate its growth and show off its most important collections. It does so as the Center prepares to celebrate its 40th anniversary in 2019.

During the past 15 years, the Center has continued to do the activities it has done since its founding. The Center still has a three-pronged mission of collecting, preserving and making available rare and unique research materials. It continues to preserve three distinct types of materials: rare books, manuscripts and The University of Toledo’s archives. That has not changed.

But at the same time, much has changed. The Center has honed its collecting focus while, at the same time, expanding its emphasis to encompass some new research areas. In the area of rare books, the Center has collected less literature and more books chronicling the history of northwest Ohio and women’s social history. The Center also added an amazing collection of rare medical books following the merger of UT’s library with the Raymon H. Mulford Library of the former Medical College of Ohio, and the transfer of that library’s rare book collection to the Center. Last year, the Center added more than 1,000 volumes of rare, published, government documents following a careful review of the Government Document Department’s collection. Examples of all of these collecting areas are included in this exhibit.

In University Archives, the collections have grown less in physical size as more and more information created by The University of Toledo is created and maintained in digital form. But that does not mean these electronic documents are not

being preserved. The Center has created an online, digital repository of University historical materials. Unfortunately, such digital documents cannot be “displayed” in an exhibit. But visitors are encouraged to access The University of Toledo Digital Repository to see the University’s history now available from your desktop (utdr.utoledo.edu). A large, physical collection was added to University Archives when the Canaday Center acquired the historical records of the former Medical College of Ohio in 2006. We are proud to preserve the institutional memory of MCO, and it is our hope that those who remember the college fondly will know that its history lives on.

But it is in the area of manuscript collecting that the Canaday Center has grown the most, both in terms of the size of its collections and also in terms of its reputation. In particular, the Center has developed three extraordinary collecting areas: the history of business and industry of Toledo, disability history and the history of Toledo’s city government.

In 2003, the Canaday Center preserved the records of an international glass company founded in Toledo: Libbey-Owens-Ford Inc. Since then, the Center has added the records of two other, such companies: Owens-Illinois, the largest manufacturer of bottles in the world; and Owens Corning, creator of products made of glass fibers. These collections have attracted researchers from around the world, and have been used by scholars to write numerous monographs and peer-reviewed articles. As an indication of the depth and breadth of these collections, just these three collections amount to more than 1,000 linear feet of material. The glass-related collections join others that document Toledo’s businesses and industries, both large and small, and help tell the story of the city’s changing economy.

The Center’s collecting focus on disability history has its roots in the creation of UT’s disability studies program in 2001, which inspired the Center to collect materials in this area to support the new academic program. At first, our efforts centered on the northwest Ohio region, but later expanded into a national collecting focus. When we started down this path, we had no idea that collecting disability history materials was unique and cutting-edge. Of all of our

new collecting endeavors, this is the one that has brought us the most attention. The Canaday Center has received local, state and national awards for our efforts to document the lives of people who have been largely invisible for much of our nation's history. For this, we are most proud.

The last area of expansion is documentation of the history of Toledo's city government. This collection, which has grown to several hundred linear feet, began with a phone call in 2015 from a Toledo police detective asking if we would like to come to the downtown Safety Building to take a look at some "old stuff" stashed in the attic. What we found there was astonishing — more than 1,000 linear feet of documents dating back to the establishment of the city in 1837. Included was the first volume of Toledo City Council minutes, files of the city manager, annual reports of city departments, and even the city's original charter. Working with Toledo officials over the past two years, the Canaday Center was able to transfer the most important of these files to the Center to be preserved and made available to researchers. Having these materials preserved here is appropriate, given that The University of Toledo was a city-owned university for 95 years of its existence.

In addition to what we have collected, the Center has continued its program of exhibitions. Each year, we produce a major, original exhibit highlighting some aspect of our collection that allows us to display and interpret materials preserved in closed stacks out of public view. These have included exhibits on many different aspects of Toledo history, including medicine, economic development and international relations. Exhibits also have focused on topics outside of local history, including how marriage and courtship evolved during the 19th and early 20th century as detailed in the literature of the time, and how the architecture of homes reflects the social history of the country. And many topics in between. With each exhibit, the Center has published a catalog which stands as a lasting record of these exhibits after they have completed their runs. In addition, thanks to digital technology, the Center's exhibits for the past eight years continue as virtual exhibitions accessible from our website.

This exhibit highlights specific, individual items from our collections that are judged to be among the

best of what we preserve. But researchers interested in the topics highlighted in this exhibit should understand that the items displayed are just a few examples of the collections from which they came.

My thanks to the many people who helped with this exhibition — most importantly, the faculty and staff of the Ward M. Canaday Center, who selected items and wrote descriptions for the catalog. Tamara Jones, Lauren White, Sara Mouch, Arjun Sabharwal and Richard Kruzel are wonderful colleagues, and the success of the Canaday Center is a reflection of their work. Also, thanks to Beau Case, dean of University Libraries, for his leadership. Lastly, thanks to Stephanie Delo from UT's Office of Marketing and Communications, for the design of this catalog.

"Preserving Yesterday for Tomorrow: The Best of the Ward M. Canaday Center for Special Collections" is a bittersweet exhibit for me. After 31 years in the Canaday Center — initially as university archivist, and for the past 20 years as university archivist and director of special collections — I am retiring from The University of Toledo. It has been a privilege to have helped shape the development of the Center and its collections. It is my hope that the work the Center has done to preserve so many important items and collections will continue to bear fruit in research and scholarship, and in enhancing the University's reputation. As an alum of UT, I thank the institution for not only providing me with a great education, but also for allowing me to have the best job I ever could have imagined.

Barbara Floyd
*University Archivist and Director, Ward M.
Canaday Center for Special Collections*
November 2017

History of the Cresset Fraternity.

1915-16
Early in the fall of the school year 1915 many new students entered Toledo University. No welcome was extended to them and the men, in particular, felt this lack. The urgency of an organization of some sort among the men was forcibly presented. It was with such an end in view that J. Howard Kramer, J. Cornell, Thad Corbett, H. C. Keller and Wm. Christensen banded themselves together. Soon after a constitution was drawn up, a copy of which was presented to Pres. Stowe. No definite action was taken upon this by him and nothing has been heard of it since, consequently this Fraternity is not under the supervision of Toledo University.

The first social event was a wrenners' roast held at the country home of Walter Schneider for the purpose of looking over prospective members. Soon after Wm. Christensen having ideas antagonistic to the other members of the organization, was asked to resign.

Thad Corbett, being of a literary turn of mind, resigned so as to have more time to devote to his books and work in the store.

The remaining members of the organization composed a ritual under which Wm. H. Fisher Jr. and Richard J. Fisher were admitted.

Early in the year 1916 the organization gave a sleigh ride. The trip was to Wyandota and lunch was obtained at a restaurant.

During the early spring, a hiking party was held. A car was taken to Waterville and the crowd hiked back to Maumee.

The next event of importance was a track ride held on Decoration Day. A crowd of eighteen enjoyed a forty mile ride, ending with a dance and supper at Ann Hook's home at Eagle Point.



*“Stone and mortar,
bricks and machinery
can be duplicated, but
the workers cannot.”*

– Charles Dana, the Dana Corporation



CHAPTER 1 *Business and Industry*

The Ward M. Canaday Center began collecting historical records from Toledo's corporations in the late 1980s as the city's economy began to dramatically change. The first of the acquisitions was the records of Libbey-Owens-Ford Inc. (today Pilkington North America). Subsequently, the Center collected the records of two other, large, glass corporations, Owens-Illinois and Owens Corning. Together, these three collections provide documentation of the most important glass corporations in the world and the most important corporations in Toledo's history. The Center branched out from glass companies to collect the historical records of other large companies that have shaped Toledo's economy, including the Dana Corporation, Toledo Edison, Toledo Scale and The Andersons. In addition to these large collections, the Center also has collected materials from smaller companies, such as Acklin Stamping; the Toledo, Angola and Western Railway; Rathbun-Jones Engineering Company; the Holden Rightmyer/American Swiss Company; the Toledo Furnace Company; and Inshield Die and Stamping Company.

Since the late 19th century, Toledo has gone from a manufacturing economy to a service economy, from a period of growth to one of steady decline, from union to non-union, and from local company ownership to outside investor control. The story is typical of similar industrial cities of the American Midwest like Buffalo, N.Y.; Cleveland, Detroit and Youngstown, Ohio. But Toledo's story also is unique. The business and industry leaders (and their workers) who made their lives and fortunes in Toledo shaped who we are as a city, and made us different from those other locales. If we look at our city today, we see important marks left by these individuals that continue to make for a good quality of life, in spite of these trends. A first-rate art museum free to all that is the legacy of the founder of the glass industry. The commitment of a number of

business-related organizations — many started more than 100 years ago — that continue to give back to the city. Beautiful buildings that bear the names of their wealthy benefactors. Vital social service agencies endowed by philanthropists decades ago that continue to serve the city's neediest. And a university — the dream of a businessman in 1872 — that provides top-quality education to many.

The records documenting the history of business



The Colburn process to make flat glass, ca. 1900.

and industry in Toledo that have been collected by the Canaday Center provide essential documentation for discovering this history. Highlighted here are but a few examples from more than 1,000 feet of resources available to researchers to study this area.

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD COMPANY RECORDS, MSS-066

Minute Book, Toledo Glass Company, 1895

The first minute book of the company created by Edward Drummond Libbey and Michael Owens to exploit the technological innovations of Owens, particularly the automated process for producing bottles. The Oct. 16, 1903 minutes document the transfer of all patents and licenses involving the bottle machine to the new Owens Bottle Machine Company.

Photographs, Colburn Experimental Glass Machine, 1876-1908

Irving Colburn began to experiment with a new way of creating flat glass in 1876 that pulled molten glass between a series of rollers to make glass of consistent size and even thickness. Colburn was unable to perfect the process in a way that was commercially viable, and in 1912, the patents for the process were purchased at a bankruptcy auction at Michael Owens's request by the Toledo Glass Company. The process was finally improved by Owens and Toledo Glass engineers, and was used to create a new company, the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company, in 1916.

Record Book, Edward Ford Plate Glass Company, 1899-1909

The founding documents for the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company founded in Rossford, Ohio, in 1899 by Edward Ford. In 1929, the Edward Ford Plate Glass Company merged with the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company to create Libbey-Owens-Ford.

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY RECORDS, MSS-200

Articles of Incorporation and Certificate of Subscription, Owens Bottle Machine Company, 1907

The Articles of Incorporation for the company founded by Edward Drummond Libbey and Michael Owens to produce the bottle machine invented by Owens. Also included is the notification of the public sale of stock in the company. Both documents bear the signature of Libbey and Owens, as well as other, early company officers.

OWENS CORNING RECORDS, MSS-222

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Souvenirs from the New York World's Fair, 1939

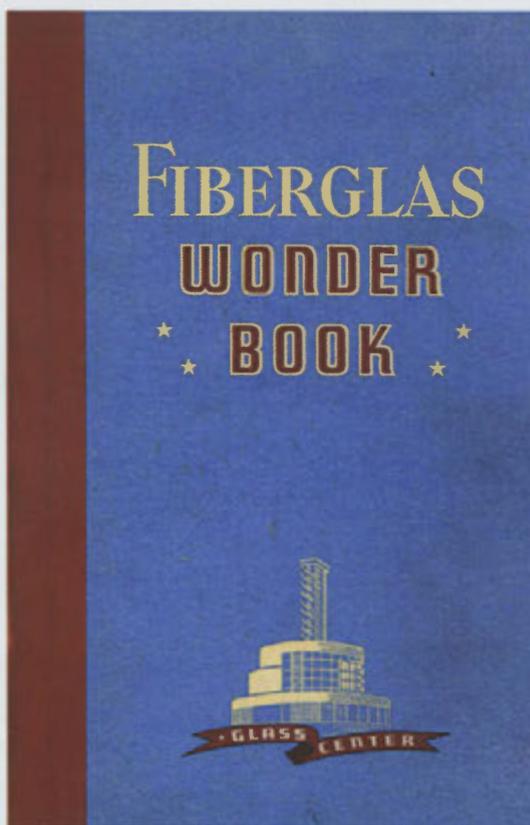
Owens-Corning Fiberglas was founded in 1938 to exploit the commercial development of products made with glass fibers. The method to produce glass fibers was discovered by accident by Owens-Illinois company engineers during the years when prohibition greatly depressed the market for bottles, and the company was trying to find a way to utilize excess production capacity. The wonders of cloth woven out of glass were showcased at the 1939 New York World's Fair Glass Center exhibit that included

demonstrations of the process of producing the fibers. This was the first promotion of the product on an international level.

TOLEDO SCALE COLLECTION, MSS-153

Photographs of Early Trade Shows, 1905

The Toledo Scale Company had its beginnings in 1900, when Henry Theobald purchased the DeVilbiss Computing Scale Company. Allen DeVilbiss, Jr. had invented a scale that used gravity instead of tension springs, resulting in more accurate weight readings. The Toledo Scale Company was founded in 1901, and its scales, bearing the slogan "No Springs, Honest Weight," became famous throughout the world.

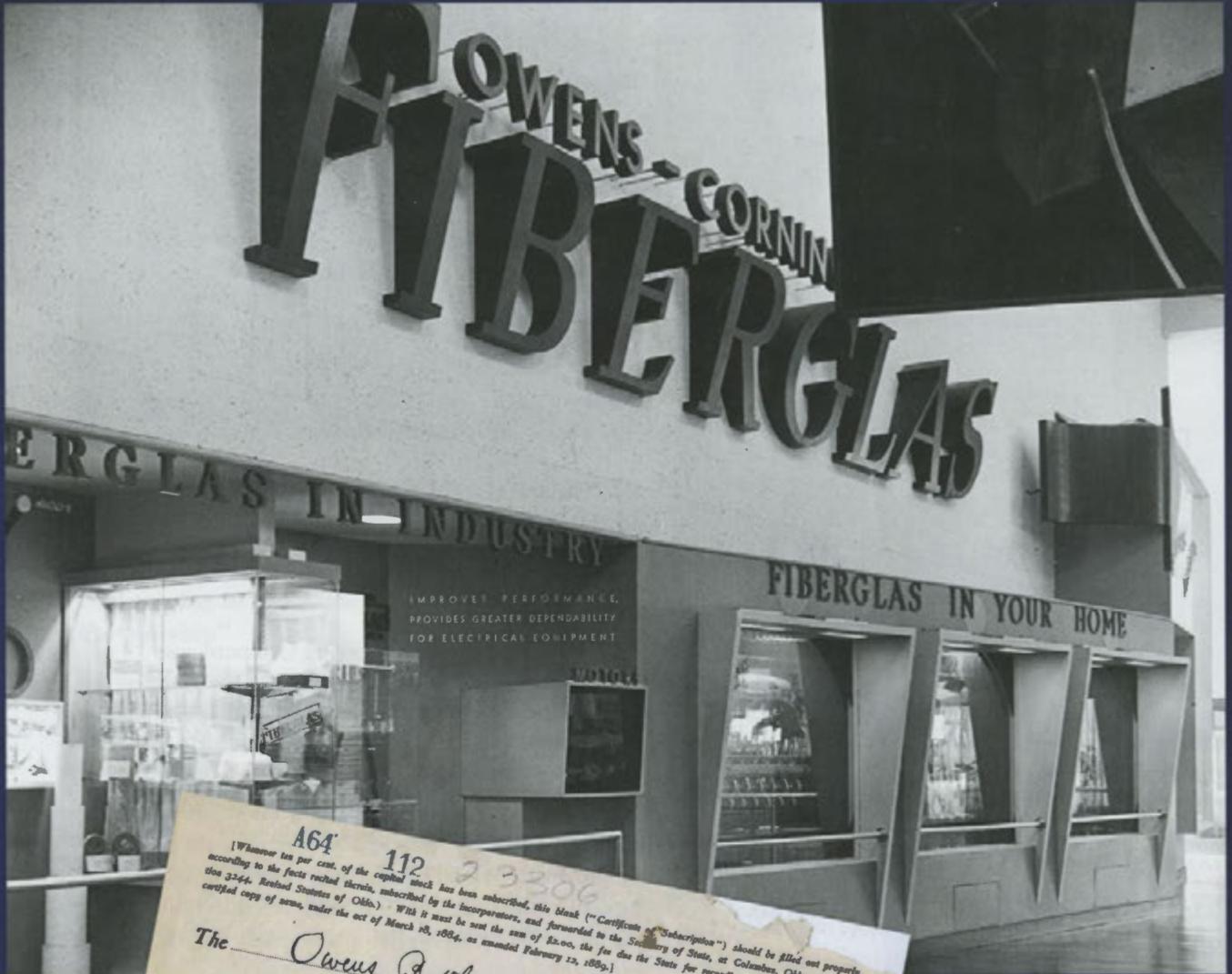


Owens-Corning Fiberglas souvenirs from the 1939 New York World's Fair.

Printed materials, n.d.

The Toledo Scale Company later merged with Mettler Instrumente AG, and the name changed to Mettler Toledo, Inc. before changing again to become Mettler Toledo International, Inc. Toledo Scale's diverse product line and global reach can be seen in these advertisements and parts catalog.

The Owens-Corning Fiberglas display at the 1939 New York World's Fair.



A64 112 23306

[Whenever ten per cent. of the capital stock has been subscribed, this blank ("Certificate of Subscription") should be filled out properly, according to the facts recited therein, subscribed by the incorporators, and forwarded to the Secretary of State, at Columbus, Ohio. (See Sections 3244, Revised Statutes of Ohio.) With it must be sent the sum of \$2.00, the fee due the State for recording, indexing and furnishing certified copy of same, under the act of March 28, 1884, as amended February 12, 1889.]

The Owens Bottle-Machine Company,
Toledo, Ohio, December 16, 1907

We, the undersigned incorporators of The Owens Bottle-Machine Company, do hereby certify that on the sixteenth day of December, 1907, all the incorporators of said Company did order, in writing, that books be opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, at the office of Owens Bottle-Machine Company, 730-734 State Building in Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, on the sixteenth day of December, 1907, at 2 o'clock P.M.; and, at the same time, did waive, in writing, the notice by publication of the time and place of such opening of books of subscription, required by law; and, further, said books having been opened at the time and place ordered, that ten per cent. of the capital stock of said Company has been subscribed.

Ed. Libbey
W. J. Owens
W. S. Worring
James Brown
Fredrick J. Leades

Certificate of subscription for stock in the Owens Bottle Machine Company, 1907.

Georges LaChance Paintings of Toledo Scale Workers, 1928-1929

Hubert D. Bennett commissioned a series of 14 paintings depicting Toledo Scale workers involved in various aspects of production. The paintings were intended to honor "... the craftsmanship of its builders, who with skilled hands and years of experience mould these features into the finest and most desirable weighing equipment...."



Workers at the Toledo factory of Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones, ca. 1909.

DANA CORPORATION RECORDS, MSS-242

Patent Illustration for Casing for Universal Joints, 1903

Clarence W. Spicer patented this unique design in 1903, demonstrating his innovation through a bowl-shaped housing around the joint of early automobile gears that retained lubricant and shielded against dirt and dust from unpaved roads. Spicer's invention helped fuel the rapid growth of the infant automobile industry.

Photograph, Spicer Employees at Toledo Bennett Road Location, 1936

In 1929, the Spicer Manufacturing Company moved from South Plainfield, N.J., to Toledo to be closer to Detroit, the center of car production. This photograph appeared in one of the Spicer publications, the *Drive Line*, and shows employees whose ideas were implemented by the company.

Advertisements, 1966, 1968

Many automobile manufacturers adopted Spicer parts, and the company grew substantially over the

decades to include many subsidiaries and affiliates, primarily thanks to Charles A. Dana, in whose honor the company changed its name in 1946.

Three-speed Bicycle Transmission, 1973

In 1973, Dana released a bicycle transmission that converted single-speed, coaster-brake bikes into 3-speed models, under their subsidiary, Dana Cycle Systems. The transmission claimed to take a one-speed bike up to three speeds, a 3-speed up to nine speeds, and a 5-speed up to 15 speeds. The Dana 3-speed transmission was offered as an add-on at Schwinn retailers. Unfortunately for the company, the invention never took off, and it was quickly shelved.

RATHBUN-JONES ENGINEERING COMPANY RECORDS, MSS-268

Photographs of workers and a Jones Engine, ca. 1909

The Rathbun-Jones Engineering Company was founded by Samuel "Golden Rule" Jones as the Acme Sucker Rod Company in 1892. In addition to producing the sucker rods used to extract oil, the company also produced the Acme gas engine, which was powered by natural gas. Shown here are some of the workers at the company, who were accorded employment benefits and wages beyond what was typical of the time due to Jones's belief in the dignity of labor. Also shown is an early engine of the company.

Product Catalog, n.d.

The engine side of the company was eventually spun off as the Rathbun-Jones Engineering Company, which later partnered with the Ingersoll-Rand Company to help sell its products. Shown here is an example of an Ingersoll-Rand catalog selling "Rathbun-type" engines.

THE ANDERSONS INC. RECORDS, MSS-194

Andersons Family Photograph, 1950

The Andersons Inc. of Maumee, Ohio, that was established in 1947 by Harold and Margaret Anderson and their six children began as a truck terminal and grain elevator. In the decades since, it has grown to be the largest industrial partnership in the U.S. with a diverse portfolio of products and services, including railway and truck shipping, corn milling, grain export and fertilizer production. This



The Andersons family, 1950.

early photograph shows all members of the Anderson family at the truck terminal on Illinois Avenue.

“Sightseeing at the Andersons: A Family Partnership”

Because The Andersons was founded as a family partnership, the history of the family and the company are closely tied. This 1958 publication describes the company through the lens of the principles of its family partnership. In the introduction, Harold Anderson writes, “First meet the active partners, a family of whom I am naturally proud. I think you will agree after seeing what has been done that it could not have been done alone.”

WARD M. CANADAY COLLECTION, MSS-072

Scrapbook of the Visit to Toledo by the King and Queen of Greece, 1953

In November 1953, King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece visited Toledo as a part of their tour of the U.S. to thank the country for its help during World War II. Ward M. Canaday (whose company, Willys-Overland, developed the Jeep that helped win the war) and his wife, Mariam (who donated money to restore ancient ruins in Greece), accompanied the monarchs as they visited local manufacturing plants and the art museum. These photographs show the king and queen looking into a glass furnace at the Libbey-Owens-Ford plant in Rossford.



Ward Canaday (center) meeting the King and Queen of Greece (left), 1953.

RARE BOOK COLLECTION

Report of the Board of Canal Commissioners to the General Assembly of Ohio with Accompanying Documents. Columbus, OH: P.H. Olmsted, 1824

Planning for Ohio's system of canals that would lead to commercial development began in 1824. While construction would wait for more than 10 years, the Miami and Erie Canal provided the impetus to found the city of Toledo in 1837.

Ventilation and Warming of Buildings Upon the Principles as Designed and Patented by Isaac D. Smead. Toledo, OH: Isaac D. Smead and Co., 1889

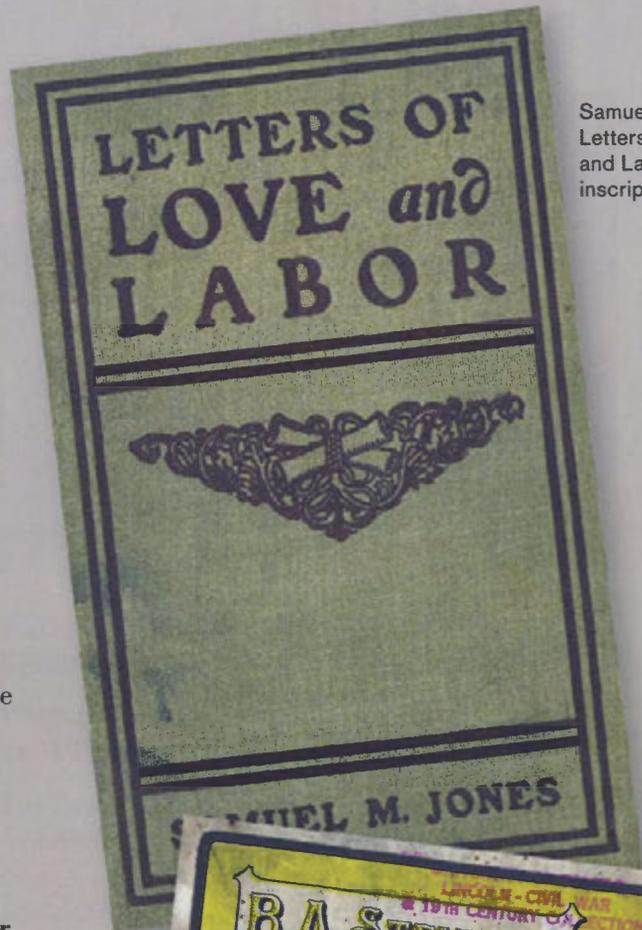
This catalog included products of the Toledo-based Smead Company that were designed not only to warm buildings, but to do so with adequate ventilation. Because of concerns in the 19th century about the relationship between fresh air and good health, Smead showed how to install furnaces that provided good ventilation. Some of the applications of the "Smead System" shown in the book are from Toledo, including South Street School.

Catalog of B.A. Stevens, Manufacturer and Dealer of Butchers' Supplies and Machinery. Toledo, OH, 1900

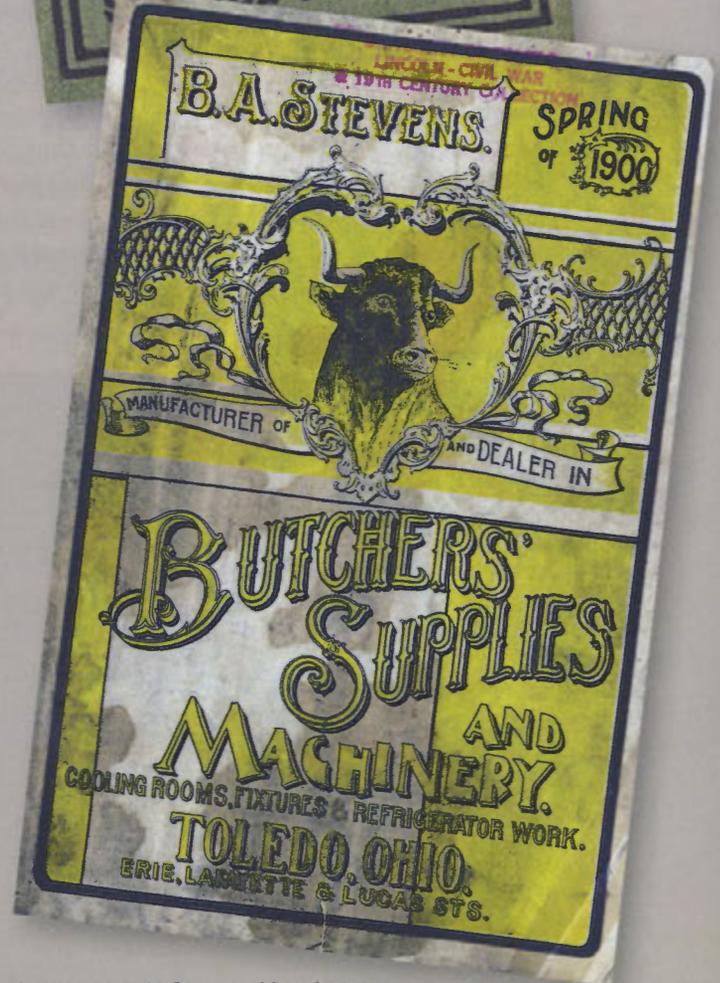
Typical of the small businesses that fueled Toledo's growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, B.A. Stevens, located at the corner of Erie, Lafayette and Lucas streets, advertised the latest needed to operate a butchery. Included is an early advertisement for a Toledo Scale.

Jones, Samuel M. Letters of Love and Labor: A Series of Weekly Letters Addressed and Delivered to the Working-Men of the Acme Sucker Rod Company, Toledo, Ohio, During the Summer and Fall of 1900. Toledo, OH: The Franklin Printing & Engraving Company

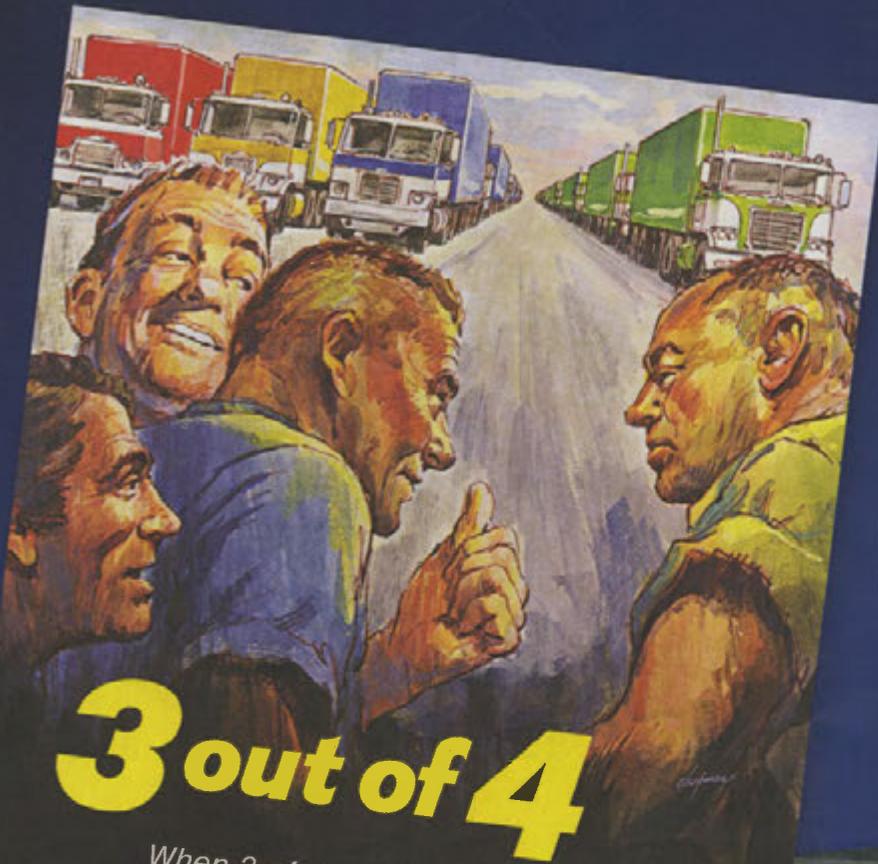
Jones was elected mayor of Toledo in 1897 largely based on the reputation he had developed as owner of the Acme Sucker Rod Company, where he had only one rule, the "Golden Rule." A leader of Progressive-era reforms, he established a park for his workers, bought musical instruments for a company band and sponsored lectures and cultural programs. Employees worked eight-hour shifts, and were provided paid vacations. This book reproduces some of the lectures he gave to his workers on topics such as equality, self-governance and education. This copy is signed by Jones.



Samuel Jones, Letters of Love and Labor, with inscription, 1900.



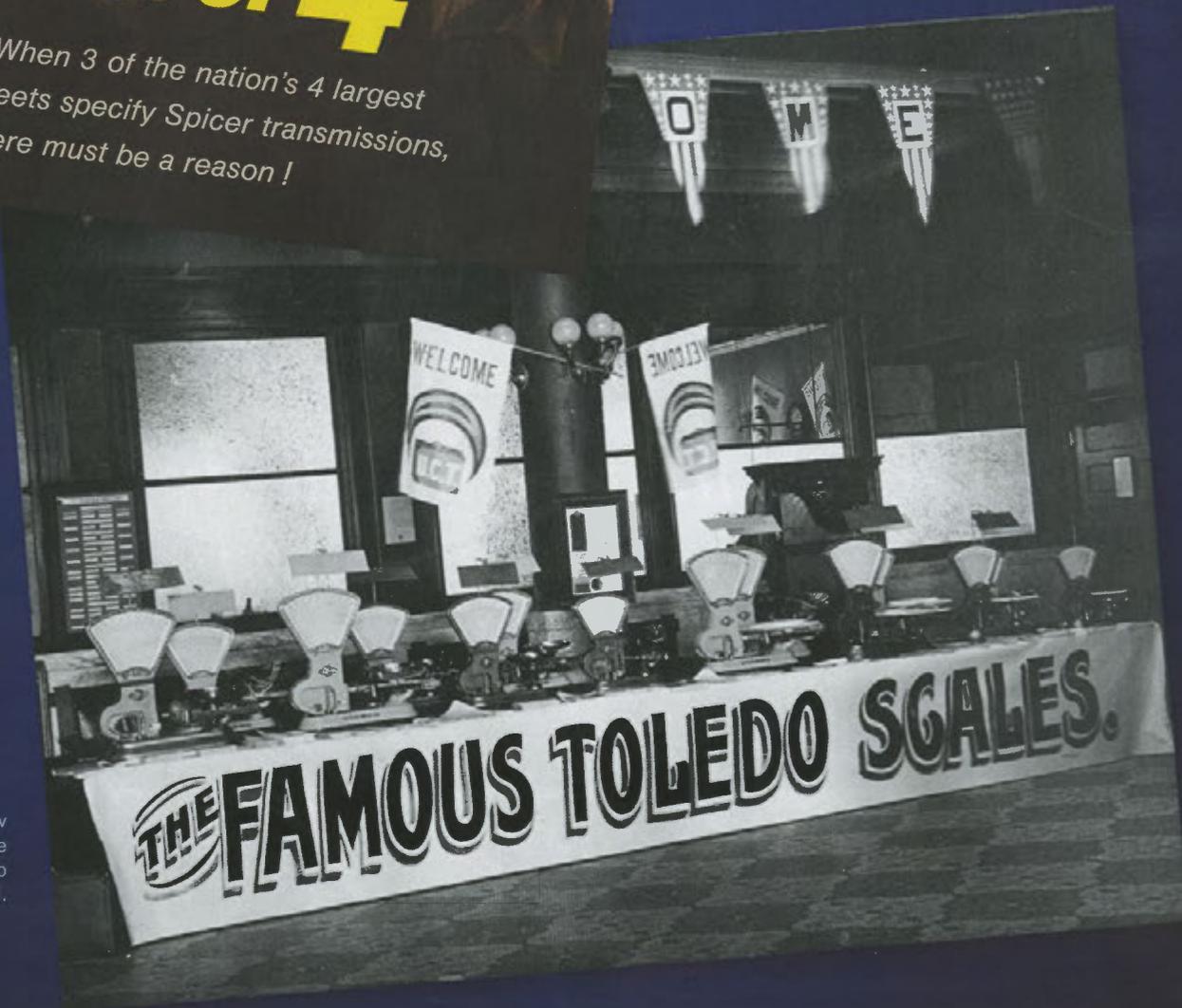
Catalog of B.A. Stevens, Manufacturer and Dealer of Butchers' Supplies and Machinery, 1900.



Dana Corporation, advertisement of the Spicer transmission, 1968.

3 out of 4

*When 3 of the nation's 4 largest
fleets specify Spicer transmissions,
there must be a reason!*



Early trade show
featuring the
products of Toledo
Scale, 1905.



“A...handicap affects every relationship, alters the attitudes of others, and challenges one’s self-esteem.

It requires meticulous minute-by-minute monitoring and control to an extent quite unperceived and unimaginable by the able-bodied.”

– Hugh Gregory Gallagher, FDR’s Splendid Deception



CHAPTER 2 *Disability History*

In 2001, the Ability Center of Greater Toledo donated \$1.9 million to The University of Toledo to create a disability studies program. The purpose of this academic program is to look at disability as a cultural category of analysis from a humanities-based perspective, rather than a medical-scientific one. As part of that initiative, the Ward M. Canaday Center, working with the disability studies program and the UT Department of History, sought to collect historical records as a research collection that could be used by students and faculty of the program. After establishing the effort, the Center discovered that only a handful of archival repositories in the nation have disability history as a focus of their collecting efforts.

The Center had great success in collecting records from local organizations that have served the disability community. Working with the Ability Center of Greater Toledo, the Center sponsored a conference in 2003, and invited these groups to talk about their histories. From this initial effort, the Center acquired records documenting the Toledo State Hospital, the Sight Center of Toledo, the Feilbach School for Crippled Children, Bittersweet Farms, Assistance Dogs of America, the Toledo Hearing and Speech Center, the Autism Society of Northwest Ohio, the Anne Grady Center, the Toledo chapter of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill and the Ability Center. In 2008, the Center brought aspects of these collections together in an exhibition titled “From Institutions to Independence: A History of People with Disabilities in Northwest Ohio.” The exhibit catalog was later expanded into an award-winning book of the same title and published by The University of Toledo Press. When researching these collections for the exhibit, we discovered that, in many respects, northwest Ohio led the nation in services provided to its citizens with disabilities.

After the success of the regional disability archive, the Canaday Center began to attract collections of national importance, and the focus shifted to documenting disability at-large. These collections have included the personal papers of one of the founders of the disability rights movement, the late Hugh Gregory Gallagher. Others of national

importance include the papers of Lee Lawrence and Shirley Sandage, the photographs of Tom Olin that document many pivotal moments of the disability rights movement and the records of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Inscription Committee.

The records archivists choose to shape our historical knowledge in significant ways. Prior to the 1960s, the archival profession collected records that reflected history as the story of the privileged few. Beginning with the new social history of the 1960s, archivists branched out to collect records of under-represented groups, such as labor, women and minorities. These collections yielded a much richer and more inclusive history. But the disabled were largely ignored in this new look at our nation’s history. Why is it important to document the lives of persons with disabilities? Because for centuries, these individuals lived literally locked behind closed doors — in either at-large institutions, or in their own homes, because families were embarrassed by them. By including them in history, we take a step toward greater understanding of our collective experience.

TOLEDO ROTARY CLUB RECORDS, MSS-145

Photographs of Alva Bunker, ca. 1917-1921

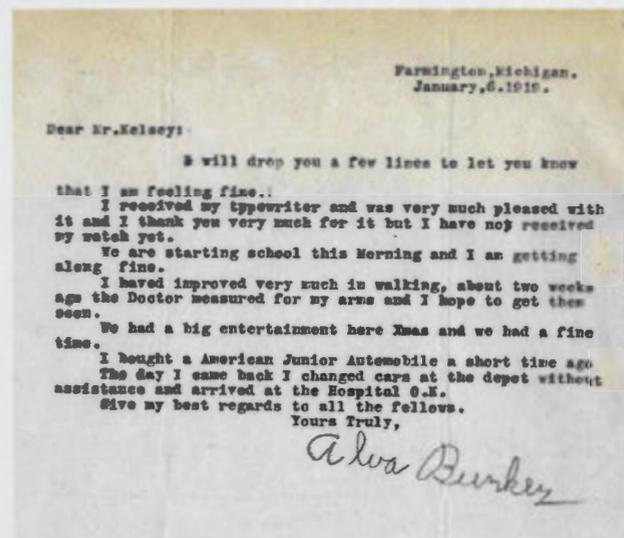
The Rotary Club of Toledo was founded in 1912 as the 44th club chartered by Rotary International. In 1916, the Rotary began providing financial assistance to children with disabilities, and in the first year helped 315 of them, including 35 with infantile paralysis.

In 1901, Alva Bunker was born without hands and feet in north Toledo. Given the prevailing attitudes of the time



Bunker

about people with disabilities, he was believed mentally deficient, and had not been taught to read or write. In 1917, the Toledo Rotary championed his cause, and sent him to Detroit to be fitted with artificial limbs. While there, he attended school and graduated from the eighth grade within just eight months. These photographs of Bunker, taken before and after his operation, show his improved mobility. Bunker's success showed the Rotary that children with disabilities could become self-sufficient, and inspired the Toledo Club to found what became known as the "Crippled Children's Movement."



Letter to the Toledo Rotary, 1917-1919

Correspondence with Alva Bunker, 1919-1924

Bunker remained in touch with his Toledo benefactors, sending them letters after he had learned to write. In this January 1919 letter, Bunker described his prosthetic arms and his progress in walking. Five years later, in a January 1924 letter, Rotarian Edward Kelsey invited Bunker to speak at a meeting of the International Society for Crippled Children (now known as the National Easter Seal Society). Kelsey described how Bunker's story inspired "scores of Rotary Clubs to work for crippled children."

Photograph of Helen Keller Visiting Feilbach School, 1925

Assisting children with disabilities became a passion of Toledo Rotary's President Charles Feilbach, and he helped found the Crippled Children's School in Toledo in 1918. The school would later be renamed

the Charles Feilbach School after his death in 1924. This photograph shows a visit by Helen Keller to the Feilbach School, part of a national tour to raise money for the American Foundation for the Blind. Today, the Toledo Rotary is the 11th-largest club in the world, and both the local club and Rotary International continue their philanthropic mission to assist children with disabilities.



Helen Keller visiting the Feilbach School for Crippled Children, 1925.

Photographs of Students at the Charles Feilbach School for Crippled Children, 1921-1945

These photographs document classes and activities in which the children at the Charles Feilbach School for Crippled Children engaged, including music and dental health classes, and Christmas celebrations.

FEILBACH SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN COLLECTION, MSS-307

Photographs, 1920s

The Feilbach School for Crippled Children operated as a Toledo Public special school for children with disabilities until 1975, when federal law required that all such children have equal access at any public school. These photos document the interior of the school when it was located in the old Central Catholic High School building in downtown Toledo.

TOLEDO HEARING AND SPEECH CENTER RECORDS, MSS-292

Minutes of the Toledo League for the Hard of Hearing, 1920-1935

The Toledo Hearing and Speech Center was incorporated in 1920 as the Toledo League for the Hard of Hearing. Until its closure in 2014, the

A dental hygiene class at the Feilbach School for Crippled Children, ca. 1925.



*To Hugh Gallagher
with thanks
Paul Tucker*

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONY OF
THE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

West Potomac Park
Washington, D.C.

May 2, 1997

Thank you very much. Senator Inouye, Senator Hatfield; Your Highness; my longtime friend, David Roosevelt, and the members of the Roosevelt family; Mr. Vice President; and the those who have worked to make this day a reality.

Let me begin by saying to Senator Inouye and Senator Hatfield, the United States proudly accepts the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial. Fittingly, this is the first occasion of its kind in more than 50 years. The last time the American people gathered near here was in 1943 when President Franklin Roosevelt dedicated the memorial to Thomas Jefferson.

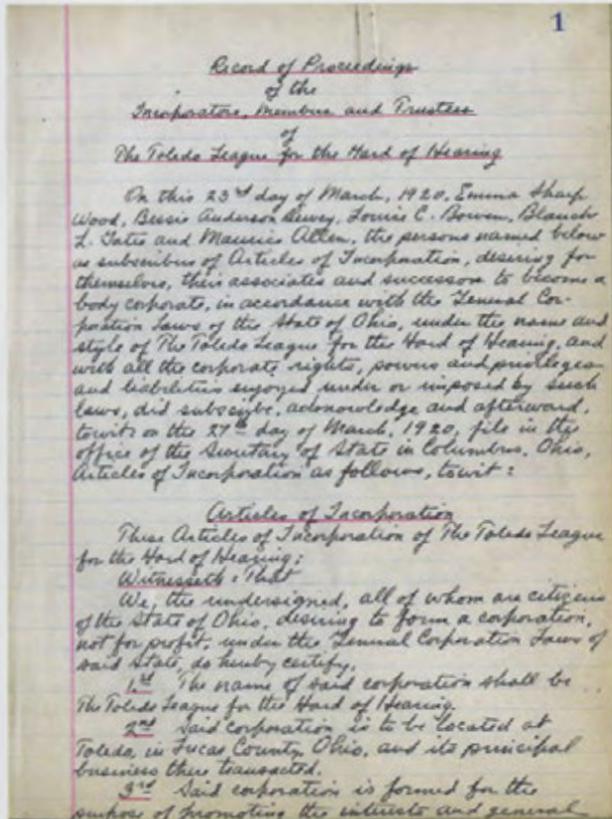
Today we honor the greatest President of this great American century. As has been said, FDR actually wanted no memorial. For years, none seemed necessary -- for two reasons: First, the America he built was a memorial all around us. From the Golden Gate Bridge to the Grand Coulee Dam; from Social Security to honest financial markets; from an America that has remained the world's indispensable nation to our shared conviction that all Americans must make our journey together, Roosevelt was all around us. Second, though many of us never lived under his leadership, many who did are still around, and we have all heard about him from our parents or grandparents -- some of us, as we pass WPA or CCC projects along country roads; some of us as we looked at the old radios that our parents and grandparents kept and heard stories about the Fireside Chats and how the people felt. Today he is still very real to millions upon millions of Americans, inspiring us, urging us on.

But the world turns and memories fade. And now, more than a half-century after he left us, it is right that we go a little beyond his stated wishes and dedicate this memorial as a tribute to Franklin Roosevelt, to Eleanor, and to the remarkable triumphs of their generation.

President Roosevelt said, "We have faith that future generations will know that here, in the middle of the 20th century, there came a time when men of goodwill found a way to unite and produce and fight to destroy the forces of ignorance and intolerance and slavery and war." This memorial

Remarks delivered by President Clinton at the dedication of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt memorial, 1997

organization provided various services, such as lip-reading classes, speech therapy, vocational training and a summer camp for hearing-impaired children. The first minute book of the League includes its Articles of Incorporation, which stated the mission of the group to promote “the interests and general welfare of the hard of hearing in Toledo and vicinity; including the promotion, support, and furtherance of the teaching and study of lip reading....”



Record of proceedings of the incorporation of the Toledo League for the Hard of Hearing, 1920.

Photographs, n.d.

These photographs depict some of the services provided by the Toledo Hearing and Speech Center, including hearing evaluations, speech therapy and sign language classes.

THE ABILITY CENTER OF GREATER TOLEDO RECORDS, MSS-190

Photographs, 1930s-1990s

The Ability Center of Greater Toledo began as the Toledo Society for Crippled Children in 1920. Members of the Toledo Rotary Club — Charles Feilbach, Charles Hartmann and Wilber Owen — established the organization to care for children with

physical disabilities. By 1944, 151 of 220 cases were related to polio, and those afflicted were offered rehabilitation services and the chance to attend school at the Society’s Opportunity Home. After the polio vaccine was introduced in the 1950s, the Society faced budget declines until its rebranding as the Toledo Society for the Handicapped in 1976, when it expanded services to adults, including recreational programming and transportation.

The organization’s name change to the Ability Center in 1990 reflected changing attitudes toward disability and the Center’s evolving mission. In the 1990s, the Ability Center transitioned to a National Center for Independent Living, offering advocacy, programming and independent living skills training. The photographs featured here cover 60 years of the Ability Center’s history, ranging from classrooms of children with polio in the 1930s and 1940s to civil rights protests in the 1990s.

BITTERSWEET FARMS, MSS-195

First Director’s Annual Report, 1984

Toledo educator Bettye Ruth Kay founded the Autistic Community of Northwest Ohio — now Bittersweet Farms — in 1977 as a nonprofit organization for the purpose of providing residential treatment for adults with autism. This first annual report written by Kay documents the organization’s early growth and achievements. Bittersweet offered gardening, animal husbandry, grounds management and other farm activities for its 12 original residents. Bettye Ruth Kay died in 1996, but the farm continues to offer a unique opportunity for autistic adults.

ANNE GRADY CENTER RECORDS, MSS-306

Newsletters, 1980s-1990s

The Anne Grady Center was founded in 1976 to create a healthy living environment for those with developmental disabilities. Completed in 1982, the Center’s services have expanded since that time, and now include vocational training, daily-living skill development, and recreational and therapeutic activities for residents and outpatient clients. Newsletters in this exhibit tell the story of the Center’s independent living programs, as well as the construction of a new group home in the early 1990s.



Hugh Gallagher with First Lady Hillary Clinton.

HUGH GALLAGHER PAPERS, MSS-185

Hugh Gregory Gallagher Diary, 1953

Disability rights activist Hugh Gregory Gallagher contracted polio in 1952 at the age of 19 and was paralyzed from the chest down. After extensive therapy, he completed his studies at Claremont McKenna College and Oxford University, then pursued a career in politics. One of his most significant achievements was his work to draft the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, landmark legislation that paved the way for the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

In this diary, recorded the year after Gallagher contracted polio, he expresses his thoughts both highly personal and universal. He speaks on the pain of losing his independence, and how people now look at him with pity. “I write this with a rubber band holding my finger [and] thumb in place. I hope that this writing will act as a sort of therapy,” he notes in the journal’s first entry, Jan. 13, 1953. In an entry from April 15, he writes, “In short the reason I dislike going out into public is not because of what other people will do or think. It is the depression it throws me into.”

Gallagher, Hugh Gregory. *FDR’s Splendid Deception: The Moving Story of Roosevelt’s Massive Disability and the Intense Efforts to Conceal It from the Public*. Arlington, Va.: Vandamere Press, 1999.

In this award-winning biography of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gallagher examines FDR’s

life through the lens of disability studies — a perspective that had not yet been considered when the book was originally published in 1985. Gallagher recognized the impact of polio on the president due to his own experience. This updated edition from 1999 was donated by Gallagher himself.

Remarks by President Bill Clinton at the Dedication of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, May 2, 1997

The idea for a statue honoring President Franklin D. Roosevelt was proposed in 1974, but Congress did not appropriate funding for the project until 20 years later. The Roosevelt Memorial was formally dedicated in May 1997, with remarks by then-President Bill Clinton. After giving his speech, President Clinton signed his copy and presented it to Hugh Gallagher, who successfully fought to have an additional statue that showed Roosevelt in a wheelchair added to the memorial.

TOM OLIN COLLECTION, MSS-294

“Capitol Crawl” Photograph, March 12, 1990

Photojournalist Tom Olin began documenting the



“Capitol Crawl” by Tom Olin, 1990.

disability rights movement in 1985. His work captured the activism of ADAPT, Not Dead Yet and the National Council on Independent Living, as well as pivotal moments in disability history. One of his most famous photographs is this image from a rally protesting

the delay in passing the Americans with Disabilities Act. Known as the “Capitol Crawl,” it captured the moment when more than 60 activists with disabilities abandoned their wheelchairs and mobility devices to crawl the 83 stone steps to the U.S. Capitol. The ADA was signed into law July 26, 1990, a few months after this protest.

“Olmstead Rally” Photograph, May 12, 1999

This photograph depicts an ADAPT rally in Washington, D.C., as activists gathered for a landmark U.S. Supreme Court case, *Olmstead vs. LC*. The Supreme Court announced its decision a month later: people with disabilities have a right to receive support and services within their communities, rather than being institutionalized.

“FDR Memorial Statue” Photograph, January 2001

When the memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt on the National Mall in Washington, D.C. opened in 1997, the statue disguised all hints of the former president’s disability. Activists raised private funds to add a second statue to the memorial, one that depicted FDR in a wheelchair. The new statue was unveiled in a January 2001 ceremony photographed by Olin.

OFFICE OF STUDENT SERVICES AND HANDICAPPED AFFAIRS COALITION, THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO ARCHIVES, UR 90/01

Publications, 1970s-1980

In the 1970s, the Office of Handicapped Student Services at The University of Toledo was established to advocate for the needs of and provide services for students with disabilities. Featured here are publications of the office, including a handbook, the first issue of the newsletter *Campus Access*, and flyers for UT’s first celebration of Handicapped Awareness Week in 1980.

ASSISTANCE DOGS OF AMERICA, INC., MSS-175

Photographs, Newsletters, and Other Printed Material, 1988, 1993, 2001, 2007

Founded in 1984 as Guide Dogs for the Handicapped, Inc. by Joe and Pamela “Sam” Maxwell in Columbus, Ohio, the nonprofit organization has helped match disabled people all over the world with specially trained dogs to assist them in gaining more independent lives. These items document dogs in training, fundraising events and the impact of the program on those with limited mobility or multiple disabilities.

RARE BOOK COLLECTION

Barnard, Henry. *Tribute to Gallaudet: A Discourse in Commemoration of the Life, Character, and Services of the Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, LL.D.* Hartford, CT: Brockett & Hutchinson, 1852

This book, published upon the death of Thomas Gallaudet, an early advocate for the deaf, includes tributes to him by others, as well as reprints of sermons he delivered.

Annual Reports, Toledo Asylum for the Insane and Toledo State Hospital, 1884-1894

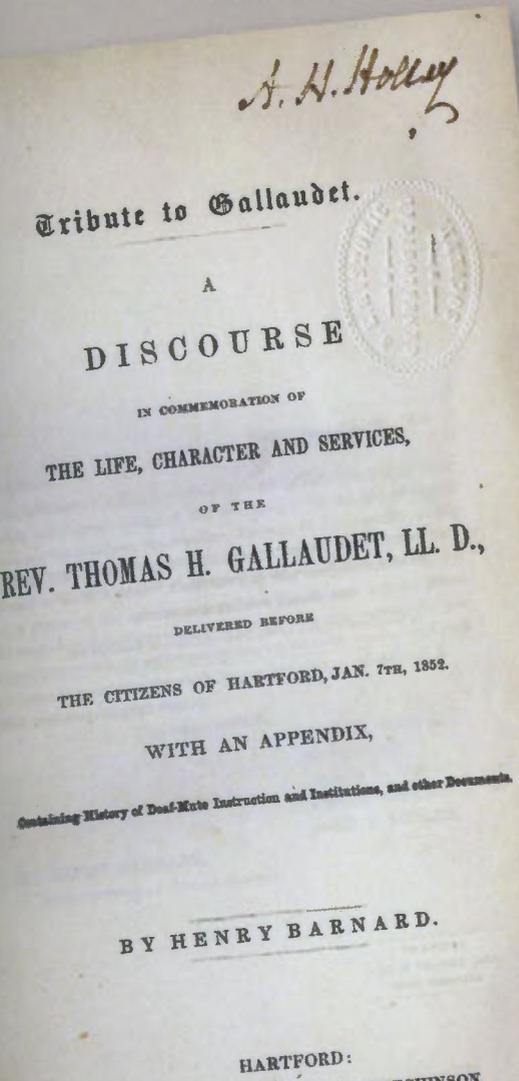
These are some of the earliest annual reports from the Toledo Asylum for the Insane and Toledo State Hospital. They document the beginning of construction of the state hospital, which was located at Detroit and Arlington avenues in south Toledo, where The University of Toledo Health Science Campus is now located. Later reports detail improvements, patient activities, incidents that occurred at the hospital, and statistical and financial information.

Nearing, Scott. *The Super Race: An American Problem.* New York: B.W. Huebsch, 1912

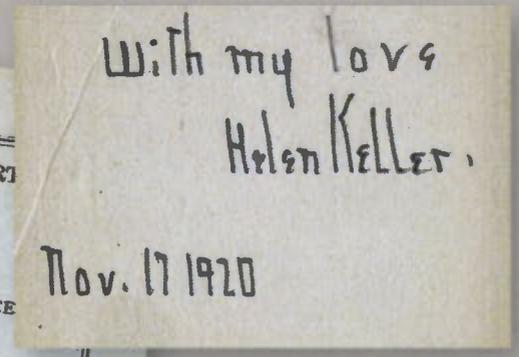
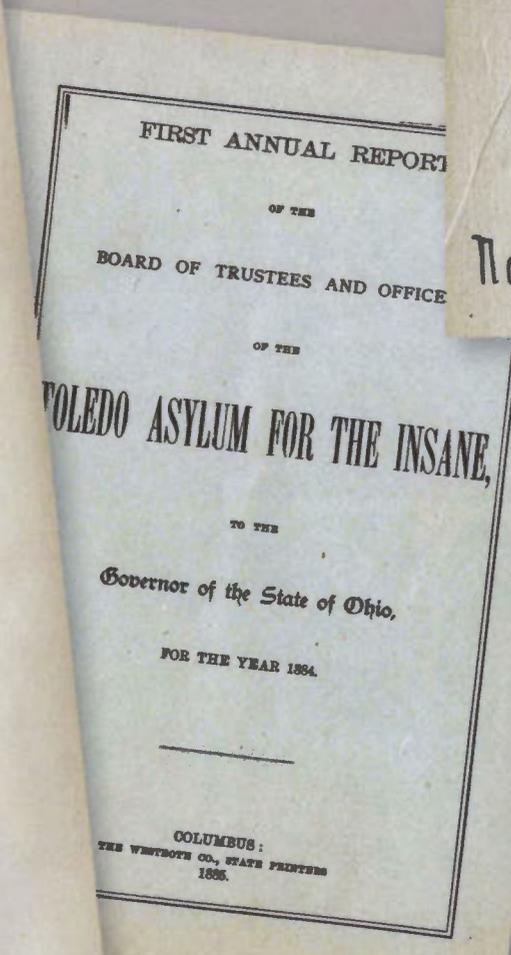
Scott Nearing was an economist, educator and political activist who served as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at The University of Toledo from 1915-1917, when he was fired due to his opposition to the U.S.'s military buildup during World War I. He also was a supporter of eugenics, a belief that humans could be improved by encouraging individuals with ideal genes to reproduce, while preventing those considered "defective" from doing so. People with disabilities were considered to be "undesirable," and Nearing's book claims that "the perpetuation of hereditary defect is infinitely worse than murder."

Keller, Helen. *The World I Live In.* New York: The Century Co., 1914

These essays by Keller, who was blind and deaf, were originally published in *Century Magazine*. The Canaday Center's copy includes an autograph by Keller written in her distinctive, block letters.



Tribute to Gallaudet, 1852.



Helen Keller's signature.

First annual report of the Toledo Asylum for the Insane, 1884.



“Toledo’s modern government is...the result of a tightening up process, the leadership of Toledoans in making their government better for the task at-hand.”

*– The Toledo Lake Erie Water Supply System:
A Municipal Accomplishment*

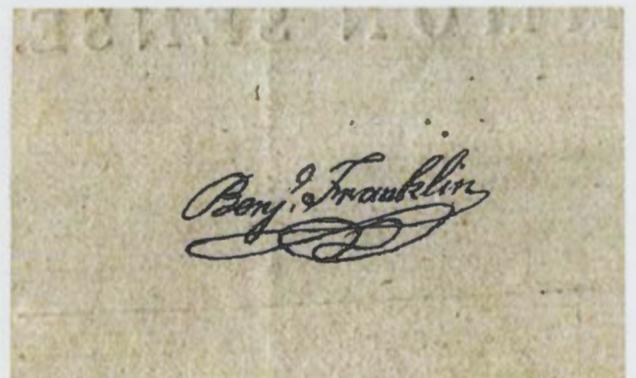
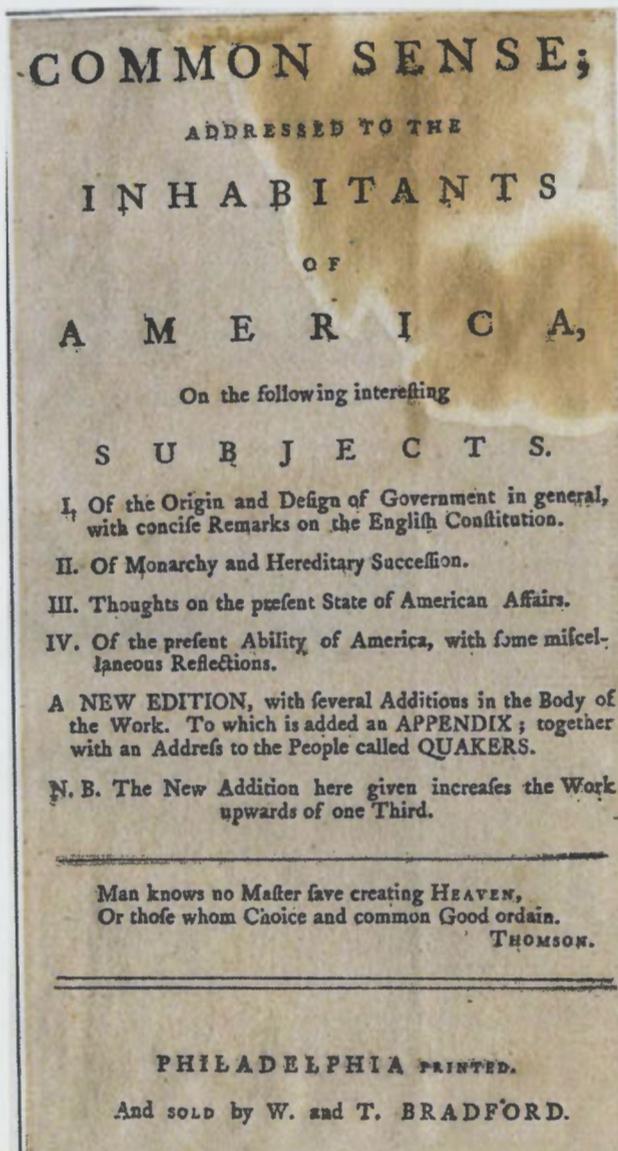


CHAPTER 3 *Government and the Law*

Early on, the Canaday Center collected some significant items documenting the history of the development of our government and laws. In 1976, even before the Center was established, Edward Lamb donated a rare, 1576 copy of the Magna Carta, one of the most important documents in establishing democratic rule. The Center also came to house some important rare books that had been in the library's general collection, including a copy of *Common Sense* printed in Philadelphia in 1776 that bears the signature of Benjamin Franklin. Once the Canaday Center was established, the UT

College of Law's library transferred one of its rarest volumes, *Laws of the Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio* — the first book published in Ohio — to the Center for safekeeping. More recently, a large collection of rare government documents was transferred to the Canaday Center for preservation.

But the most exciting addition to the collections in the area of government and the law is a recent collaboration with the city of Toledo that has led to the transfer to the Center of some of the most important documents since the city's founding. In 2015, the city transferred the earliest volumes of minutes of Toledo City Council dating to 1837 to the Center. Since this initial, exciting addition to records from the city, the Center has added a large collection of records of the Toledo city manager, annual reports of city departments dating back to the 19th century, and most recently, the original charter of Toledo. Together, these materials present researchers with an incredibly rich collection of resources that can shed light on the city's development.



Title page of *Common Sense*, and the signature of Benjamin Franklin opposite the title page, 1776.

RARE BOOK COLLECTION

Magna Charta. London: Tottell, 1576

The Magna C[h]arta resulted from the peace between King John of England and 60 of his rebelling barons in 1215. Thus began the long legal process of limiting the king's authority and granting explicit rights to the ruled. The Magna Charta became a symbol of freedom, and it influenced western democracy and concepts of liberty. Only two other copies of this edition are known to exist. It is heavily annotated by a late 16th or early 17th century, French legal scholar. It was donated to the Canaday Center by the late industrialist Edward Lamb in 1976.

Benjamin Franklin's signed copy of Thomas Paine's *Common Sense*. Philadelphia: W. and T. Bradford, 1776

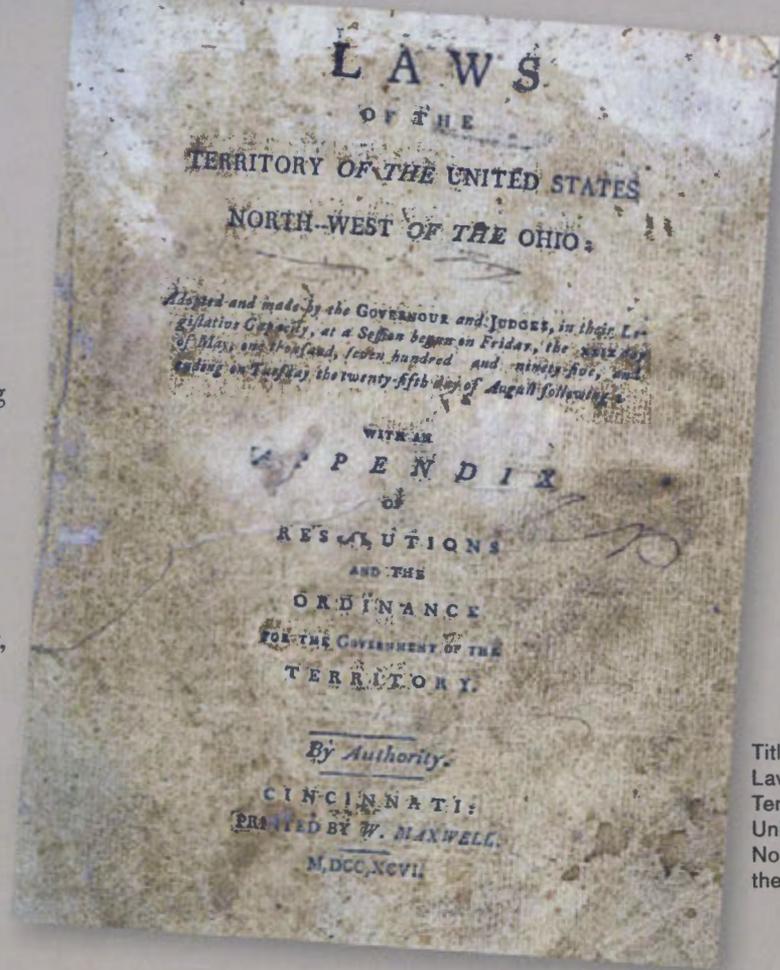
Thomas Paine was born in England, but later immigrated to the Thirteen Colonies. His famous pamphlet, *Common Sense*, advocated for American independence and was a best-seller (Paine donated the royalties from its sale to the Continental Army, preferring to help the colonists' cause, rather than make a profit.). This copy of *Common Sense* — published the year the American Revolution began — was signed by Benjamin Franklin, who helped Paine leave England.

***Laws of the Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio*. Cincinnati, OH: Maxwell, 1796**

William Maxwell of New York moved to Cincinnati, Ohio and became the first Ohio printer. Maxwell was contracted by the legislature to print 200 copies of the laws of the territory, one of which is preserved by the Canaday Center. The book originally belonged to Toledo lawyer Noah Swayne, who, among other accomplishments, brought baseball to Toledo.

Jefferson, Thomas. *A Manual of Parliamentary Practice for the Use of the Senate of the United States*. Washington, D.C.: William Cooper and Joseph Milligan, 1812

This second edition of the first American book on parliamentary procedure was written by Thomas Jefferson while he served as vice president of the



Title page of Laws of the Territory of the United States North-West of the Ohio, 1796.

United States. It is based on notes Jefferson took on parliamentary procedure while studying at the College of William and Mary. First published in 1801, he added material to this 1812 edition. The manual was arranged into 53 categories, from "The Importance of Rules" to "Impeachment."

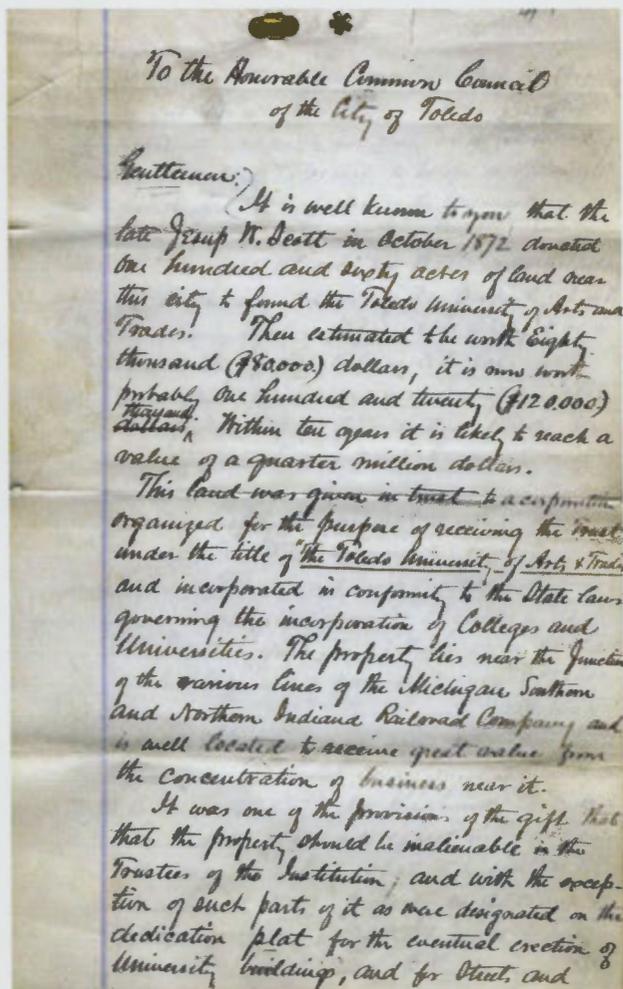
***Appeal by the Convention of Michigan to the People of the United States; With Other Documents, in Relation to the Boundary Question Between Michigan and Ohio*. Detroit, MI: Sheldon McKnight, 1835**

This document, written by the Constitutional Convention for the soon-to-be state of Michigan, was an appeal to the people of the U.S. to establish the southern border of the state to include Toledo. Michigan's southern border was the subject of a major dispute with Ohio that resulted in the Toledo War in 1835. The relatively bloodless dispute was settled in 1836 by giving Toledo to Ohio and the Upper Peninsula to Michigan as a compromise. The settlement allowed for Toledo to be founded in 1837.

structure of the government, which consisted of a mayor, aldermen (three from each ward who would be elected to the council), treasurer and marshal. The duties and responsibilities of these officials are outlined.

Memorial of the Trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, 1874

Jesup W. Scott founded the Toledo University of Arts and Trades in 1872. After his death two years later, trustees of the university reached out to the city to suggest that the assets of the struggling institution be turned over to the city. While the city agreed to accept the gift, it apparently was never executed, and in 1878, the university closed due to lack of funds. In 1884, what remained of the Scott trust was finally given to the city, establishing what would become The University of Toledo as a municipal institution. It would remain as such until 1967.



Memorial of the trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, 1874.

Clerk of City Council Minutes, 1913-1915, 1923-1935

This volume consists of meeting minutes of the Committee on Finance, Ways and Means, recorded by the Clerk of Council. Ordinances, legislation and bonds were the primary topics of the committee. This set of minutes opens with discussion of the proposed new site for Toledo University in 1929.

Toledo (Municipal) Code of 1919

This early volume of the Toledo Municipal Code was prepared by the Commission of Publicity and Efficiency, which was appointed by the agency responsible for codifying the general ordinances of Toledo in 1917, after a decade had passed since the previous compilation of ordinances. City council authorized the publication of 1,000 copies.

TOLEDO DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORTS, MSS-322

City of Toledo Annual Reports, 1875, 1890, 1955, 1957, 1967-1968

The Common Council of the City of Toledo published the Official Record of the City of Toledo each year. It included reports of the various boards and departments that governed the city, including the auditor, fire and police departments, board of health, city solicitor, city engineer, and the public library. Water purity, mortality rates and legal cases were a few of the topics addressed in the consolidated annual reports. Later, as the city evolved and grew, the annual reports were published separately by each department and division, such as these examples from the Plan Commission, Division of Recreation, and Division of Water.

City of Toledo Department Reports

As part of their daily activities, the various departments of the city of Toledo prepared reports to document projects or to set forth master plans. For example, the Traffic Safety Commission consulted with engineers in Michigan to conduct a survey of Toledo's traffic conditions and requirements. The other reports in this sample include urban redevelopment, and open-space initiatives in the Old West End.

THE TOLEDO
LAKE ERIE
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Publication marking the dedication
of Toledo's waterworks, 1941.

A MUNICIPAL ACCOMPLISHMENT

Memoir of James Ashley, ca. 1870s.

Introduction!

My Recollections of Our Anti-Slavery Revolution!

The following brief account of my recollections of our anti-slavery revolution, would have been written some years ago but for the fact, that all ~~my~~ ^{my} ~~private and public papers~~ ^{and private} collected by me, with that end in view, were together with my library destroyed by fire. Soon after their destruction, I undertook from memory ^(such letters and documents as I regarded the most valuable of my private papers) to restore ~~the~~ ^{my} private papers. After some months of laborious work, I abandoned the undertaking as unsatisfactory and burned up all that I had written. The attempt to reproduce from memory, the private letters which I had received, from a number of our representative men, and ^{the} ~~my~~ memoranda which I had personally made at the time ^{when I had been in the field for short of the} ~~my~~ ^{my} impressions which they had left on my ~~mind~~ ^{mind} that I determined not to use any of the material, which I had thus ~~reproduced~~ ^{reproduced} ~~in presenting my recollections~~ ^{in presenting my recollections} of the rise and fall of the "Slave Barons"; I have of necessity been compelled to say something of myself, but when I determined to write ^{my recollections} I resolved, not to inflict on the public an autobiography, except in so far as it might be necessary to make

DANIEL FRENCH COLLECTION, MSS-304

Memos and Letters, Toledo Chief of Police Harry Jennings, 1920s

This incoming and outgoing correspondence of Toledo Chief of Police Harry Jennings reveals the colorful world of crime and law enforcement in the 1920s. Memos and public complaints log the ongoing problems with gambling, prostitution and illegal alcohol the police faced during the decade. In 1927, Toledo Mayor Fred Mery commands Jennings to “rid Toledo of the criminals that are being harbored here,” and laments the city’s criminal reputation.

JAMES VAN ORDEN COLLECTION, MSS-290

The Toledo Citizens’ Waterworks Dedication Committee, *The Toledo Lake Erie Water Supply System: A Municipal Accomplishment*. Toledo, OH: The Toledo Citizens’ Waterworks Dedication Committee, 1941

To commemorate the completion of the Toledo Lake Erie Water Supply System in 1941, the Toledo Citizens’ Waterworks Dedication Committee published this booklet. Its intent was “to inform the people of Toledo on the new system...[and] to advertise to the nation the accomplishment of our city in this, the greatest single public improvement in the history of Toledo.”

JAMES ASHLEY PAPERS, MSS-002

Memoirs of James M. Ashley, ca. 1870s

James M. Ashley was a Radical Republican and railroad executive who represented Toledo in Congress from 1858-1868. In 1863, he introduced the first proposal to amend the U.S. Constitution to outlaw slavery. His language was largely adopted as the 13th Amendment. After his defeat in 1868, Ashley began work on his memoir, which he never completed. On display are pages that explain how he came to understand slavery as immoral.

CYRUS HUSSEY DIARIES, MSS-017

Civil War Diaries, 1862-1863

Cyrus Hussey was a member of the 48th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from July 11, 1862 to December 3, 1864. This regiment, stationed in Tennessee and Mississippi, saw action in the Siege of Vicksburg, which lasted from May 18-July 4, 1863. These pages from one of Hussey’s diaries describe the beginning of the siege.

BRAND WHITLOCK LETTERS, MSS-023

Letters from Belgian Schoolchildren, 1915

Brand Whitlock served four terms as mayor of Toledo from 1906-1914. After serving his final term, he was appointed ambassador to Belgium, where he helped organize the task of providing food and clothing to the citizens of Belgium when the country was invaded and occupied by Germany during World War I. As thanks for the desperately needed aid, thousands of schoolchildren from the city of Ghent sent letters of gratitude addressed to Whitlock to thank the American people. Preserved in the Canaday Center are two of the approximately 7,000 letters.

HERBERT M. WHITE PAPERS, MSS-096

World War I Diary, 1918

In 1917, Herbert White joined the Army to fight in World War I, where he was assigned to Company B Ammunition Train. In his role as an ammunition



John F. Kennedy in Toledo, 1959

truck driver, he saw action during the final years of the war. These diary pages described the battle of the Argonne Forest in France.

JOHN P. KELLY PAPERS, MSS-055

Photographs and Memorabilia of the Presidential Campaign of John F. Kennedy, 1959-1961

John P. Kelly held various elected and appointed government positions in Toledo, including Lucas County Commissioner and member of Toledo City Council. From 1945-1966, he was chair of the Lucas County Democratic Party, and helped organize the 1960 John F. Kennedy campaign in Toledo. These photographs show Kennedy in Toledo during the campaign, and include one with Kelly and Kennedy's brother, Ted. Because of the role Kelly played in the campaign, the collection also includes an invitation to the inauguration in 1961, and tickets to be part of the platform party on the east front of the U.S. Capitol.

ELLA P. STEWART PAPERS, MSS-052

Shirt of John F. Kennedy, 1958

Ella P. Stewart was active in many social causes. In 1958, she acquired this shirt that once belonged to Kennedy, which she later donated to the Canaday Center.

FOY D. KOHLER PAPERS, MSS-036

Photograph, John F. Kennedy and Foy D. Kohler, 1963

This photograph depicts President John F. Kennedy and Foy D. Kohler, American ambassador to the U.S.S.R. from 1962-1966, during a discussion at the White House in September 1963, possibly regarding U.S.-U.S.S.R. space cooperation.

Guest Book for the Kennedy Memorial at the American Embassy in Moscow, 1963

On display is the guest book from the memorial service held in the American embassy in Moscow after the assassination of President Kennedy, which features signatures from the Soviet Union's top officials who attended the service. Of particular significance are the signatures of Premier Nikita Khrushchev and his wife, Nina Khrushcheva.

JUSTICE JUDITH LANZINGER PAPERS, MSS-316

Certificate of Licensure for the Supreme Court of the United States, 1985

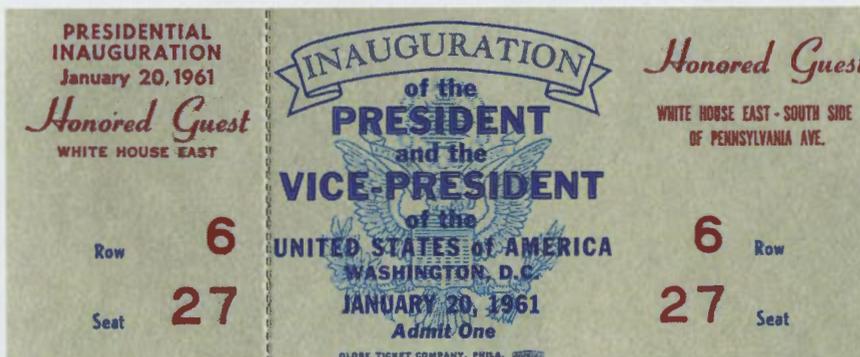
Judith Lanzinger of Toledo is the only person to serve on all four levels of Ohio's courts: the Toledo Municipal Court, the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, the 6th District Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of Ohio. She earned her law degree from The University of Toledo in 1977, graduating as valedictorian. Her papers contain photographs, awards and a rich collection of her notes from trials. On display is Lanzinger's certificate of licensure for the Supreme Court of the United States. It is an honor to be licensed to practice law before the nation's highest court, and one Lanzinger achieved early in her legal career.

HISTORICAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

U.S. Department of the Interior. U.S. Bureau of Education. *Art and Industry: Education in the Industrial and Fine Arts in the United States. Part II: Industrial and Manual Training Schools in Public Schools, 1892*

In 2016, approximately 1,000 federal and state government documents of historical value were transferred from the library's Government Documents Department to the Ward M. Canaday Center. The publications provide rich detail of many aspects of American life.

In this report, author Isaac Edwards Clarke discusses manual training schools and an education reform idea of the turn of the century that emphasized

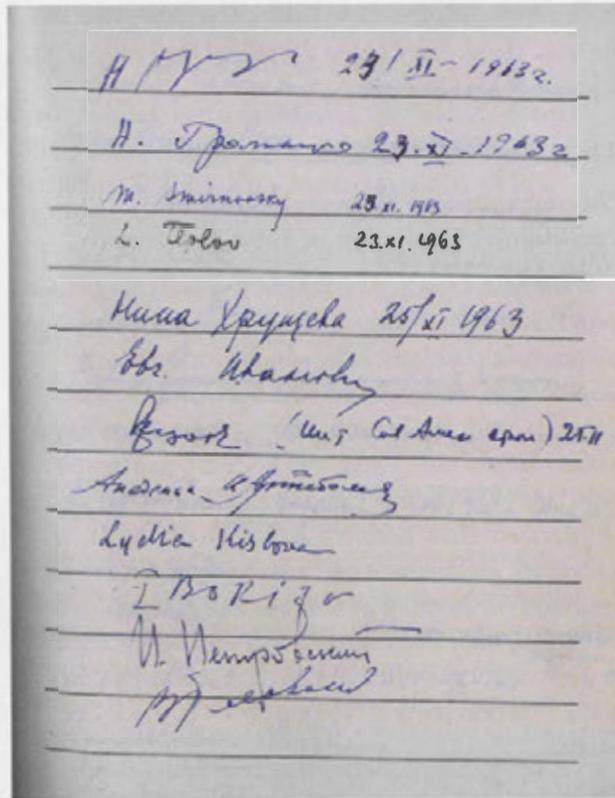


John Kelly's ticket to Kennedy's inauguration, 1961.

that students should receive both academic and vocational education to create well-rounded citizens. Included in this volume is extensive documentation of the Toledo Manual Training School, predecessor to The University of Toledo.

First United States Army, Report of Operations, 20 October 1943 to 1 August 1944

This report, which was classified when it was initially published (and remained so until the war ended), includes detailed reports and photographs of the D-Day landing in Normandy, France. These photos show troops rushing across Omaha Beach, and a landing craft full of Toledo-made Jeeps ready to disembark.



Guest book from the memorial at the American embassy in Moscow on the day after Kennedy's assassination, showing the signatures of all of the leadership of the Soviet Union.

Justice Lanzinger while serving on the Lucas County Common Pleas Court, 1990s.



1957 annual report prepared by the city of Toledo Plan Commission.



Class of '46 student Selma Faudman pins a poster advertising UT's College of Law's 18th annual banquet, ca. 1945.



*Toledo "U" our proudest toast,
We'll never let thy banner fall,
The "Gold and Blue"
shall be our boast,
We'll tell thy aims to one and all.*

*– "Golden and the Blue," Augustus W. Trettien, *The Blockhouse**



CHAPTER 4 *University of Toledo History*

University Archives has been a part of the Ward M. Canaday Center since its founding in 1979. The archives serve as the institutional memory of the University. The records are used by offices researching the development of policies and seeking documentation of decision-making, by students doing class assignments, by members of student organizations who want to know more about the groups they belong to, by alumni remembering their times at the University, and by community members interested in aspects of one of the most important institutions in the region.

The University of Toledo was founded in 1872 by Jesup W. Scott as the Toledo University of Arts and Trades. Scott believed Toledo was destined to become the Future Great City of the World, and it needed a university to educate the young people who inhabited that city. Unfortunately for Scott, his institution failed, and his city did not live up to his billing. But after closing in 1878, the university reopened in 1884, when Scott's sons gave the remaining assets to the city of Toledo. From then until 1967, The University of Toledo was a municipal university supported by the taxpayers of Toledo. That year, it joined Ohio's system of publicly supported universities. In 2006, another major change occurred when the Medical University of Ohio and UT merged.

All of these events and many more, both large and small, are documented in University Archives. Today, the Canaday Center houses more than 6,000 linear feet of UT's historical records.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO ARCHIVES COLLECTIONS

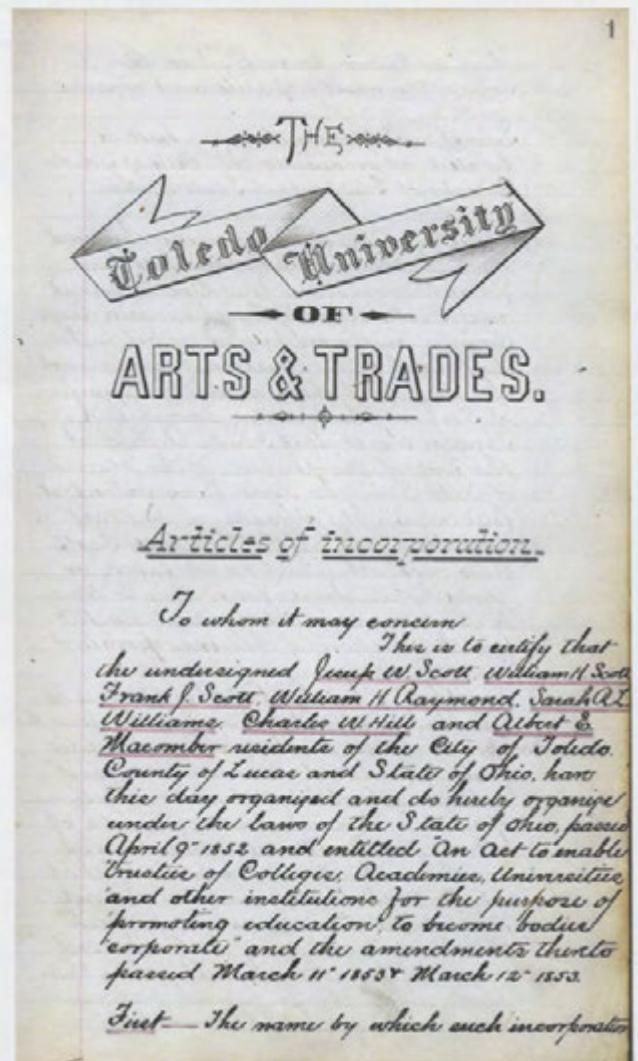
Articles of Incorporation, The Toledo University of Arts and Trades, Oct. 12, 1872

This document stated five principles upon which the new university was established, using resources from the trust of Jesup W. Scott. Article four stated: "The object of the trust is to establish an institution for the promotion of knowledge in the arts and trades and their related sciences, by means of lectures and schools...and whatever else will serve to furnish artists and artizans [sic] with the best facilities for a

high culture in their professions...." The document was signed by the seven trustees: Jesup W. Scott, Frank J. Scott, William H. Raymond, A.E. Macomber, Charles W. Hill, William H. Scott and Sarah R.L. Williams.

G.B. Stebbins, "Scientific and Industrial Education, Its Importance to Our Country: Lecture on Behalf of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, Dec. 10, 1872"

This lecture, presented three months after the founding of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades,



Articles of Incorporation of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, 1872.

Number Vol. 84 #16
Friday, Nov 24, 20

This sealed box which is placed in the cornerstone of University Hall, of the University of the City of Toledo, this twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and by the founding of the University the fifty eighth, contains the following documents.

1. The last edition of the Blockhouse, the Senior Annual of the University of the City of Toledo.
2. The last issue of the Collegian, the official student publication of the University.
3. The last issue of the Toledo City Journal.
4. The last issue of the Toledo Sunday Times.
5. The last edition of the Toledo Daily Times.
6. The last edition of the Toledo Blade.
7. The last issue of the Toledo News-Record.
8. The last issue of the Toledo News-Record.
9. A map of the City of Toledo.
10. A list of the students in the university in the fall semester of 1928 and alumni showing their assignments in the Good Leave Campaign for the year 1928-1929.

The list of the contents of the cornerstone of University Hall, and the ceremony placing the stone, 1930.

We are passing on to some future generation a history of our university

This sealed box committee to posterity in the heart of this cornerstone contains what we hope is a fairly complete history of the University from the date of its founding by Jessup W. Scott in 1872 and its inauguration as a municipal university by ordinance of the City Council March 18, 1884.

The documents contained herein are as follows: are passing on to posterity in this sealed box contents intended to portray the history of this city from the date of its founding down to present hours.



detailed the progress being made in Europe to provide technical training to young people. Stebbins hoped it would inspire Toledoans to embrace their new university — and, more importantly, for wealthy businessmen to commit financial support. “These testimonies from across the ocean come to us full of instruction and timely warning. They prove it is impossible without scientific, artistic and practical education, for any nation to hold honorable and permanent places in the progress of our modern civilization; they fully verify the wise beneficence of those among you who have helped to found your University of Arts and Trades; and their lesson to each and all others is, ‘Go thou and do likewise.’”

First Annual Report, Toledo Manual Training School, 1885

After Scott’s trust failed to produce sufficient funds to support the university, it closed in 1878. In 1884, Scott’s sons gave the remaining assets to the city of Toledo if it agreed to reopen the institution as a manual training school. Manual training was an educational reform idea where students spent half their days in academic classes, and half in vocational workshops. The goal was to produce a well-rounded student. This early report outlined the school’s curriculum.

Toledo Universi-Teaser, March 5, 1919

In 1919, students Leo Steinem (father of future feminist Gloria Steinem) and Samuel Steinbeck started a student newspaper. The name has changed several times throughout its history, but since 2000, it has been called the Independent Collegian, and it is still published by UT students.

Photographs Depicting Early Campus Development, 1929-1953

In 1928, a \$2.8 million bond allowed UT to finally build a permanent home on Bancroft Street farmland. University Hall and the Physical Education Building (later named the Field House) were the first two buildings to be erected, both completed in 1931. Other early construction included Scott, Libbey and Tucker halls, the first residential buildings on campus (1935); the Glass Bowl (1937); and the first library building, later named Gillham Hall in honor of longtime university librarian, Mary Gillham (1953).

List of the Contents of the University Hall Cornerstone, 1930

The cornerstone laying ceremony for University Hall, the first building on the Bancroft Street campus, took place June 12, 1930. Classes were dismissed to allow students to attend. According to this list, written in President Henry Doermann’s hand, the copper box contained a history of the University and descriptions of the University bond issue campaign that funded the construction of both University Hall and the Field House. In addition, there were copies of university catalogs, *The Blockhouse*, *Campus College*, *Toledo City Journal* and other items. Doermann wrote, “We thus pass on to posterity in this sealed box the... documents intended to portray the history of this university from the date of its founding down to the present hour.”

First and Last Editions of *The Blockhouse*, 1922 and 1985

The university yearbook was begun by the staff of the student newspaper. It was named *The Blockhouse* after the symbol of the city of Toledo. The first edition was printed in 1922, and the last in 1985, with only a few published in the 1970s and early 1980s. According to the first staff, “[t]he serious and frivolous have been put side by side that this might be a true record of the most momentous year in the annals of the University.”

Montage of Video Images of UT Historical Events, 1929 to ca. 2001

This montage of video clips of significant events in UT’s history includes documentation of the construction of the Bancroft Street campus from 1929-1931. Also included are excerpts of videos of numerous, more recent events recorded by the late Don Reiber, director of UT’s Broadcast Services at the time of his passing. These include scenes of UT traditions, such as Songfest and Homecoming, and also footage of campus visits by celebrities, including Presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, Vice President Al Gore and social activist Jesse Jackson.

University of Toledo-Medical University of Ohio Merger Documents, 2006

After 42 years of existence as separate institutions, with the passage of House Bill 478, UT and the former Medical College/Medical University of Ohio merged, creating Ohio’s third-largest university. The

bill was signed into law by Governor Bob Taft on March 31, 2006. UT's campus became the Main Campus, and MUO's campus became the Health Science Campus. Included here is a resolution signed by Toledo City Council in support of the merger.



Photograph of the signing of legislation making The University of Toledo a state university, 1967.

PI KAPPA ALPHA RECORDS, UM 74

PANHELLENIC COUNCIL RECORDS, UR 86/25

INTER-FRATERNITY COUNCIL RECORDS, UR 84/20

Early Fraternity and Sorority Documents, 1915-1951

The Cresset Society, founded in 1915, was the first fraternity on campus. Shown here is the original minute book of the organization, which is known today as Pi Kappa Alpha. The Inter-Sorority Council was created in 1927 to provide coordination between sororities, and its name was changed to the Panhellenic Council in 1944. That year, Dean of Women Katherine Easley told the group that "nothing is to be allowed during rough initiation or hell-week that will reflect upon the good character of Toledo University women as a whole." Also included here is the constitution of the Inter-Fraternity Council, and the program from the 1947 Annual Fraternity Men's Songfest. One of UT's signature events, Songfest began in 1937, and continues today as UT's second longest-running tradition. The competition began in 1937 with a group of six fraternities singing college songs on the lawn behind University Hall. In 1940,

women formed their own singing competition. The men's and women's competitions continued annually until 1965, when the events were merged.

HENRY DOERMANN PAPERS, UM 18

Diary Documenting University Hall Construction, 1930

During the 1930-1931 construction of the first two buildings erected on the Bancroft Street campus, an unidentified employee of Speiker Construction recorded daily progress. He noted the weather conditions, as well discussions with architects, university administrators and contractors. UT President Henry Doermann visited nearly every day, and months before University Hall was completed, he set up a temporary office on the third floor. This diary entry from Dec. 19, 1930, refers to the installation of the gargoyles on the tower, which went smoothly, and the author thought looked good.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM S. CARLSON PAPERS, UR PA 55

Documents Regarding Transition to State Status, 1966-1967

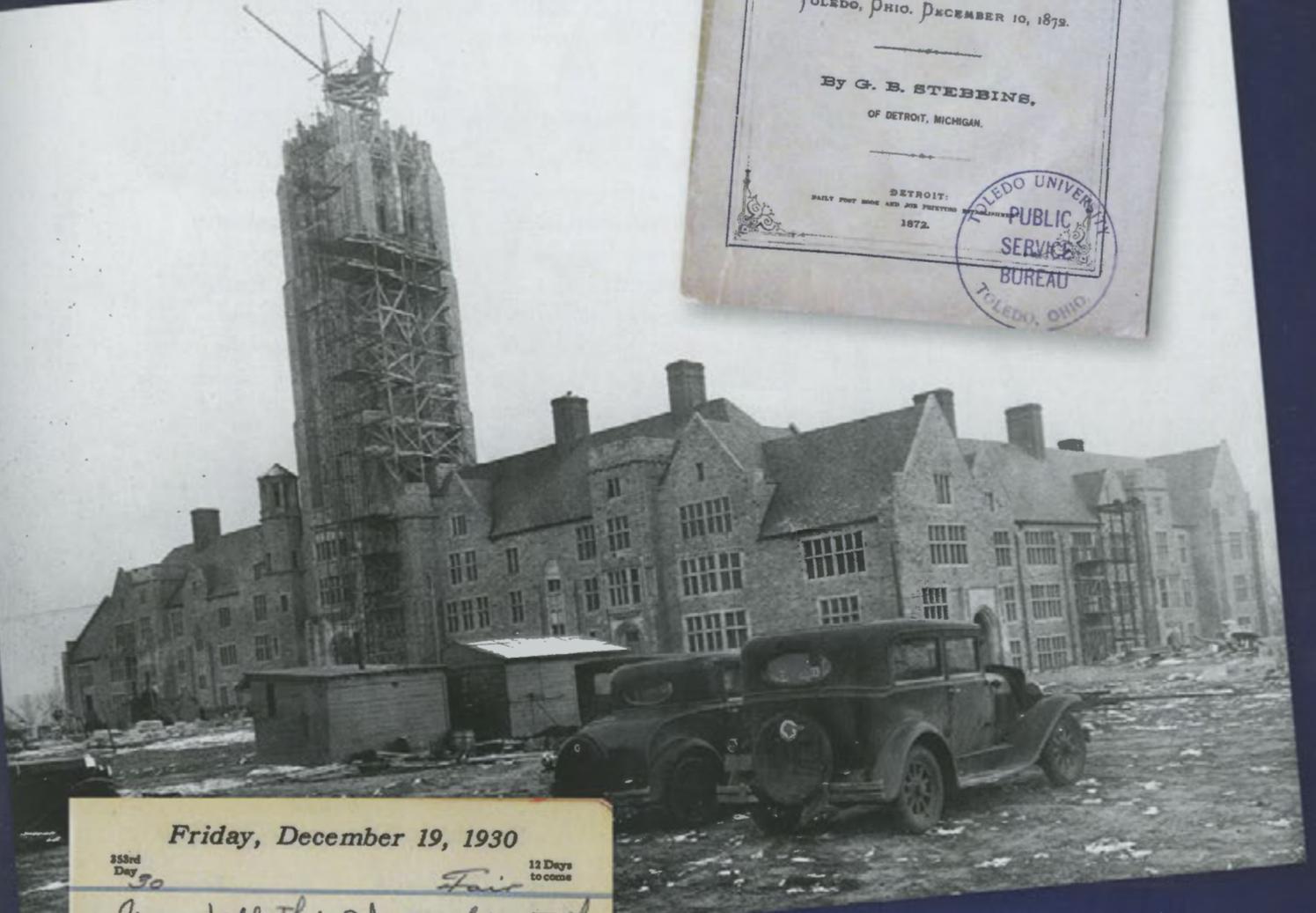
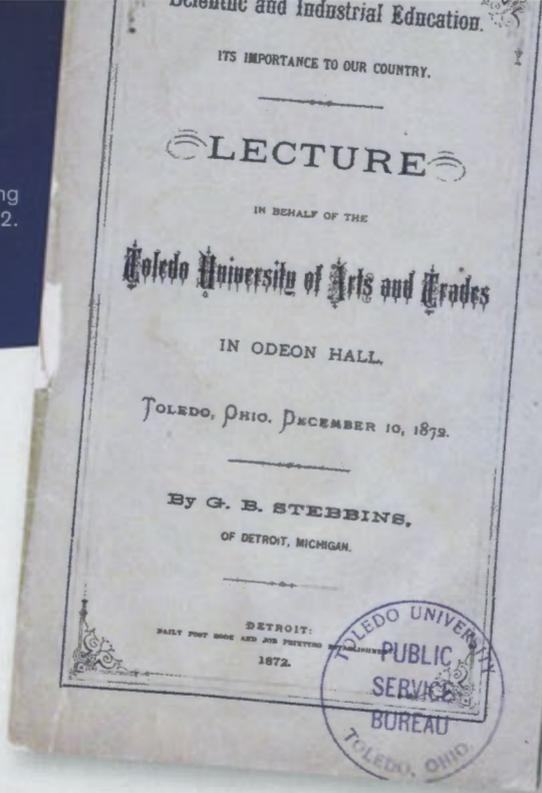
After 95 years as a municipally supported university, Governor James Rhodes signed a bill on Aug. 12, 1965, that established UT as part of the state system of higher education. That action, which was official July 1, 1967, provided an influx of money that helped fuel rapid expansion of the institution. Included here is the first copy of the transcript of the conversion proceedings, the agreement that was reached to convert the institution, as well as photographs of the event.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO ARCHIVES

Articles of Incorporation of Toledo Area Medical College and Education Foundation, 1961

The Toledo Area Medical College and Education Foundation was created to promote medical education and a medical school in Toledo. Some of the more prominent signers of this document include UT President William S. Carlson; Toledo Mayor Michael Damas; and chairman of the Willys-Overland Corporation, Ward M. Canaday.

Lecture delivered promoting
the University, 1872.



Construction of University Hall, 1930.

Friday, December 19, 1930

353rd

Day

30

Fair

12 Days
to come

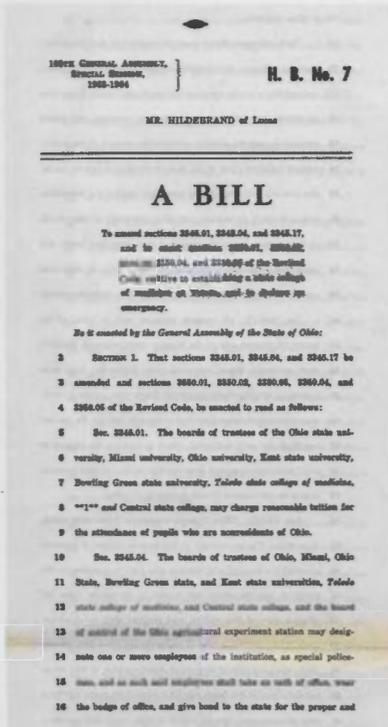
Great fall this a.m. early, out to the
point in the tower area was badly
hurt about the face & head.
Mr. Mills & Noyhoff went over
both building this P.M. Former decided
that the entire front area of the
center in Board street should be
removed. Also that metal case should
be used. Questions humidity in room
raised & placed the NE-NW+SE.
corner tower gargoyles this P.M. No
difficulty, effort looked good.

Pierce, of U.S. Supreme Co. Spicker's estimate
or a Ewing went over the credits &
extra reqd. of Pierce in laying the
partitions & it was decided by Spicker
to with draw his extra charge of \$27+

J. Hargrove, Eco Methods Co. made
final bid, showing quantities, etc
and his figure was accepted by Dr.
Doromachus. Letters then were both

Diary recording progress on the
construction of University Hall.

House Bill No. 7 to Establish a State College of Medicine at Toledo, 1964



After several years of delay, what would become the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo was established with the unanimous passage of this bill in both the Ohio House and Senate. Governor James Rhodes signed the bill Dec. 18, 1964, which became the official birthday of the former Medical College of Ohio.

1965. Officers were elected, with Paul Block, Jr., serving as the board's first chairman. The photograph depicts Paul Block, Jr., at the head of the conference table with the other trustees, including Dr. Byron Grant Shaffer, John A. Skipton, Sister Mary Lawrence, Dr. Frank F.A. Rawling, J. Preston Levis, James Slater Gibson, William W. Knight, Jr., and Bernard R. Baker II. The minutes record the first actions of the board.

The Medical College of Ohio Mace, 1972

As commencement for the first graduating class of the Medical College of Ohio neared in 1972, Dr. Robert Page contacted internationally acclaimed glass artist Dominick Labino to design and create the mace that would be used in academic ceremonies. Ronald Watterson, MCO librarian, served as marshal, and carried the mace during the commencement of the charter class. This is the original mace; a replica was used in commencements.



Photograph of glass artist Dominick Labino making the college's mace, 1972.

House Bill no. 7 creating the State College of Medicine at Toledo, 1964.

Site Review for Toledo State College of Medicine, 1965

This report by architect Dan A. Carmichael evaluated two possible sites for the new Toledo State College of Medicine (later renamed the Medical College of Ohio): the campus of The University of Toledo, and property at Detroit and Arlington avenues in south Toledo that had been the location of Toledo State Hospital.

Minutes and Photograph of the Medical College of Ohio's First Board of Trustees, 1965

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Toledo State College of Medicine was held Jan. 7,

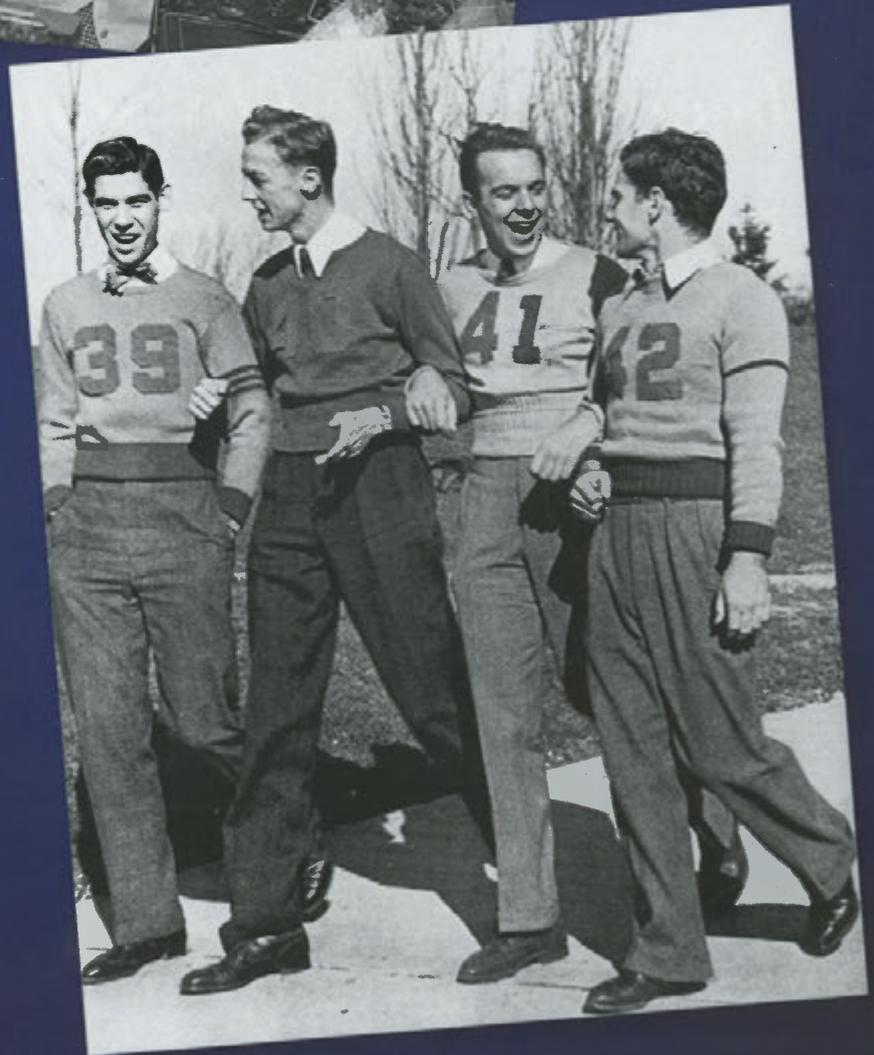


Photograph of the first Board of Trustees of the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo, 1965.



Students socialize in the Student Union in Libbey Hall, ca. 1950.

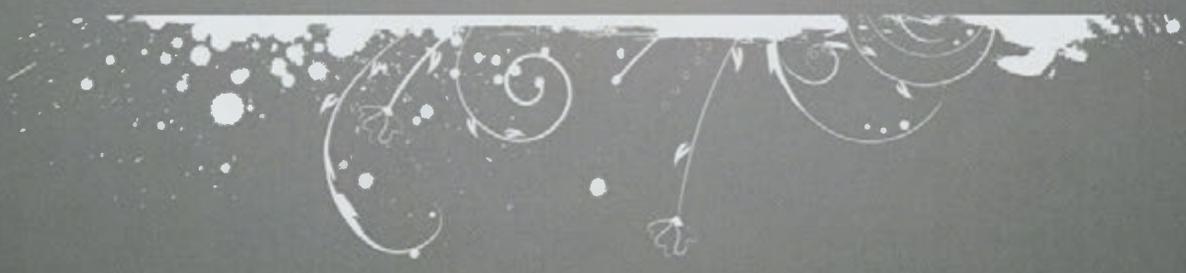
Varsity student-athletes, 1939.





“The reparative process which Nature has instituted and which we call disease, has been hindered by some want of knowledge or attention, . . . and pain, suffering, or interruption of the whole process sets in.”

– Florence Nightingale, *Notes on Nursing: What it is, and What it is Not*



CHAPTER 5 *History of Medicine*

The medical history of a city is a mirror of its social, political, economic and cultural history. Medical history can reveal much about how communities deal with issues such as poverty, race relations, industrialization, urbanization, education, morality and politics. Medical history focuses on what we do and do not do to promote the most basic of civic responsibilities — the chance to live a long and healthy life.

The Canaday Center had a small, medical rare-book collection for years, with many of the titles pertaining to women's medicine as part of the effort to collect materials that document women's social history. The books were showcased in a 1994 exhibit titled "From Quackery to Bacteriology: The Emergence of Modern Medicine in 19th Century America." The Center also preserved the records of Toledo Medical College, an institution founded in 1882 that provided medical training in the city until 1918, when it closed.

But the Center's collection of medical-related materials greatly expanded with the merger of The University of Toledo and the Medical University of Ohio in 2006. At that time, the extensive and rich rare-book collection of the Mulford Library was transferred to the Canaday Center, as were the archives of MUO. A large exhibit that was a collaboration with regional hospitals was developed in 2012 to showcase many of these items. "Medicine on the Maumee: A History of Health Care in Northwest Ohio" was not only a popular exhibit with the public, but its catalog received an award from the Association of College and Research Libraries for its content and design.

RARE MEDICAL-BOOK COLLECTION

Heister, Laurence. *A General System of Surgery in Three Parts*. London: W. Innys, 1743

Heister is considered the founder of modern scientific surgery. This book, heavily illustrated, includes depictions

of some ghastly surgical operations, including these amputations of arms and legs. Such operations would have been carried out without anesthesia, hence the need for three people to hold the person down while the operation took place.

Rush, Benjamin. *Sixteen Introductory Lectures*. Philadelphia, PA: Bradford and Innskeep, 1811

Rush was one of the most influential physicians of his time. He was a proponent of the Enlightenment's concept of "natural law." In this view, the body was a machine, and all disease was one disease — an overstimulation of nerves and blood. To cure, physicians prescribed "heroic" treatments such as bleeding, blistering and purging to restore the body's balance. This book includes some of Rush's lectures delivered at the University of Pennsylvania.

William Beaumont, *Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion*. Plattsburgh, NY: F.P. Allen, 1833

The first edition of a classic medical text, this book contains Beaumont's study of the digestive tract that he was able to observe in a most unusual way. As an Army doctor at Fort Mackinac, he encountered a patient with a severe stomach wound that would not heal. Beaumont used this opening in the unfortunate victim as a window into the gastrointestinal tract.

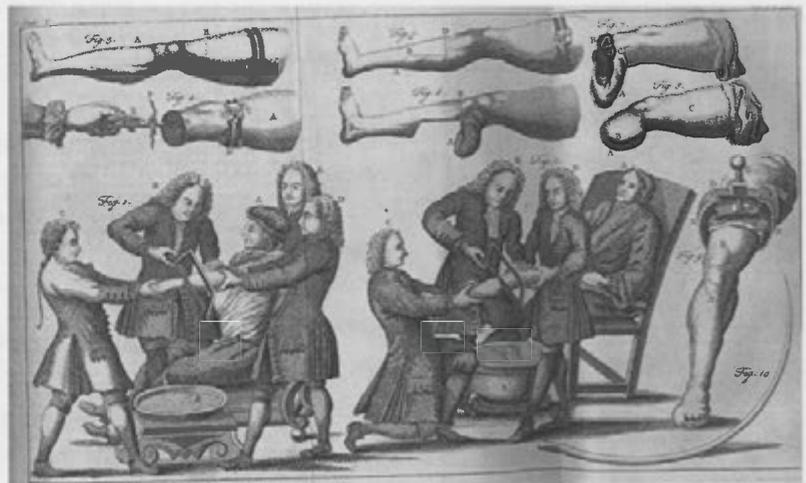


Illustration from Heister's *A General System of Surgery*, 1743.

From this study, he was able to explain the chemical process of digestion.

Drake, Daniel. *A Systematic Treatise, Historical, Etiological, and Practical, on the Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America.* Cincinnati, OH: Winthrop B. Smith & Co., 1850

Drake was one of the first physicians to settle in Ohio. In this two-volume, exhaustive survey, he cataloged the geography and diseases prevalent on the then-frontier. He described the area of Toledo as such: "Between the Maumee and Sandusky Rivers, south of the western extremity of Lake Erie, lies the great forest, which has received the ominous name of the Black Swamp..." He recounts two major epidemics of "autumnal fever" that swept the area in 1838 and 1839. The swampy conditions and accompanying epidemics earned Toledo the name "Graveyard of the Midwest."

Drake, Daniel. *Discourses Delivered by Appointment, Before the Cincinnati Medical Library Association, January 9th and 10th.* Cincinnati, OH: Moore & Anderson, 1852

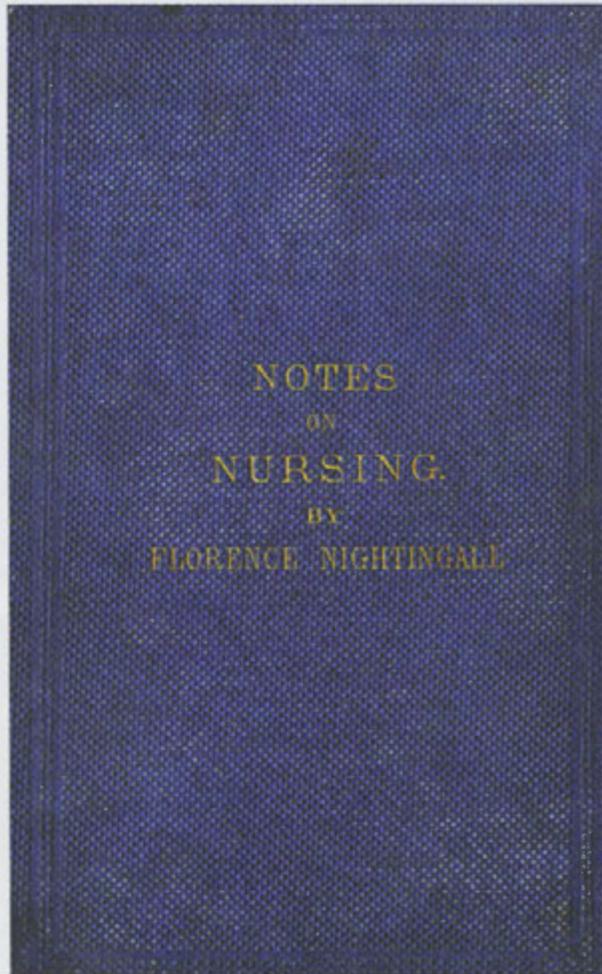
Drake also founded one of the first medical colleges west of the Appalachian Mountains, the Medical College of Ohio in Cincinnati, in 1819. This volume provides a history of the early days of medical practice in Cincinnati. The volume was presented as a gift to Toledo's Medical College of Ohio at the dedication of the Raymon H. Mulford Library by the Medical Center Libraries of the University of Cincinnati May 15, 1975.

Quain, Jones and W.J.E. Wilson. *A Series of Anatomical Plates: With References and Physiological Comments, Illustrating the Structure of Different Parts of the Human Body.* Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 1845

Quain was born in Ireland in 1796, and became an instructor of anatomy at University College in London. This book, originally published in London, was widely used, as indicated by this third edition printed in Philadelphia. It contains detailed illustrations of all aspects of the human body.

Virchow, Rudolf. *Die Cellularpathologie.* Berlin: Verlag von August Hirschwald, 1858

This is a first edition of the classic text by Virchow that established him as the father of modern pathology.



Florence Nightingale, *Notes on Nursing*, 1860.

Nightingale, Florence. *Notes on Nursing: What It Is, What It Is Not.* New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1860. First American Edition

Nightingale was responsible for the professionalization of nursing. After serving as a nurse during the Crimean War, she returned to London and recorded her thoughts on how to improve patient care in this influential book. She also established a school of nursing along the principles outlined in her book. This book was influential in the U.S., as it was published on the eve of the Civil War, and impacted nursing care for the war's sick and wounded.

The Toledo Medical Association, *The Toledo Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. 1. Toledo, OH: Medical Press Association, 1877

The Toledo Medical Association (now known as the Academy of Medicine of Toledo and Lucas County) was founded in 1851. Members met regularly and heard presentations from colleagues about cases they

Minutes of the directors of the Toledo Medical College, 1882.

By Laws of The Toledo Medical College.

The Corporators, Trustees and Faculty of the Toledo Medical College, shall confirm this association

2 The annual election of Trustees shall be held on the second Tuesday in August of each year

3 The Trustees shall be twelve in number, to be elected at the annual election, as follows, three for one year, three for two years, three for three years, and three for four years, and at each succeeding annual election, three members of the board of trustees shall be elected, to serve for four years, from the date of their election, and the officers of the board of trustees shall be elected by said board at the first meeting after their election, and hold their office until the next annual election or until their successors are elected.

4 The officers consist of a President and at least an Executive member, and matters are committed to them until they are elected

5 It shall at all times be the duty of the officers

These By Laws have been amended in 1882

DIE CELLULARPATHOLOGIE

in ihrer Begründung auf physiologische und pathologische Gewebelehre.

Zwanzig Vorlesungen, gehalten während der Monate Februar, März und April 1858 im pathologischen Institute zu Berlin

von RUDOLF VIRCHOW,

o. ö. Prof. der pathologischen Anatomie, der allgemeinen Pathologie u. Therapie an der Universität, Direktor des patholog. Instituts u. dirigirendes Arzte a. d. Charité.

TOLEDO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL

JONATHAN PRIEST, M. D., Editor.

Vol. I.

JANUARY, 1877.

No. 1.

Communications.

THE CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF REPEATED ABORTION.

Report of the Obstetric Section of the Toledo Medical Association. BY THOMAS WADDEL, M. D.

In considering the cause and prevention of abortion, it is necessary to have in remembrance the following anatomical facts: That during the ripening of an ovum and previous to the rupture of the graafian vesicle, a rapid growth takes place in the, so-called, mucous membrane, lining the cavity of the body of the uterus. Should the ripening and discharge of the ovum be not followed by fecundation, a fatty degeneration obtains in the tissue of this decidua, with its ramifying bloodvessels. The consequence of this degeneration, with the engorgement attendant upon ovulation, being a hemorrhage which carries away the debris of the decidua.* But should the maturing ovum become fecundated, this lining membrane of the uterus, instead of degenerating, takes on a higher form of growth and development, forming a nest for the reception and rooting of the segmenting ovum which is making its way down the fallopian

* KUNDRAT - Medical Times and Gazette, July 26th, 1873. Dr. JOHN WILLIAMS - Obstetrical Journal, G. B. & L., Feb'y and March, 1873. Prof. CARL SCHROEDER - The Female Sexual Organs.

First issue of The Toledo Medical and Surgical Journal, 1877.

Holzschritten.

BERLIN, 1858.

August Hirschwald.

Linden (Ecke der Schadowstr.)

Title page from Virchow's Die Cellularpathologie, 1858.

had treated. Through this exchange of information, the doctors learned from one another at a time when medical knowledge was still primitive. In 1877, the organization began publishing this journal. The first article concerned the causes and prevention of repeated miscarriages, by Dr. Thomas Waddle.

Meylert, Asa P. *Notes on the Opium Habit*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1884

The late 19th century saw a surge in the use of opium. Derived from a special poppy flower, opium was considered a miracle drug, and was prescribed to help many ailments. This book discussed cases that began with a physician prescribing the drug for particular issues, but the medicinal use quickly evolved into addiction. The author called for humane methods for treating such addictions.

La Roche, R., *Yellow Fever Considered in its Historical, Pathological, Etiological, and Therapeutical Relations*. Philadelphia, PA: Blanchard and Lea, 1855

Rene La Roche was born in Philadelphia, a city hit with frequent, deadly outbreaks of yellow fever. He studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and his two-volume work on the disease became a classic medical text.

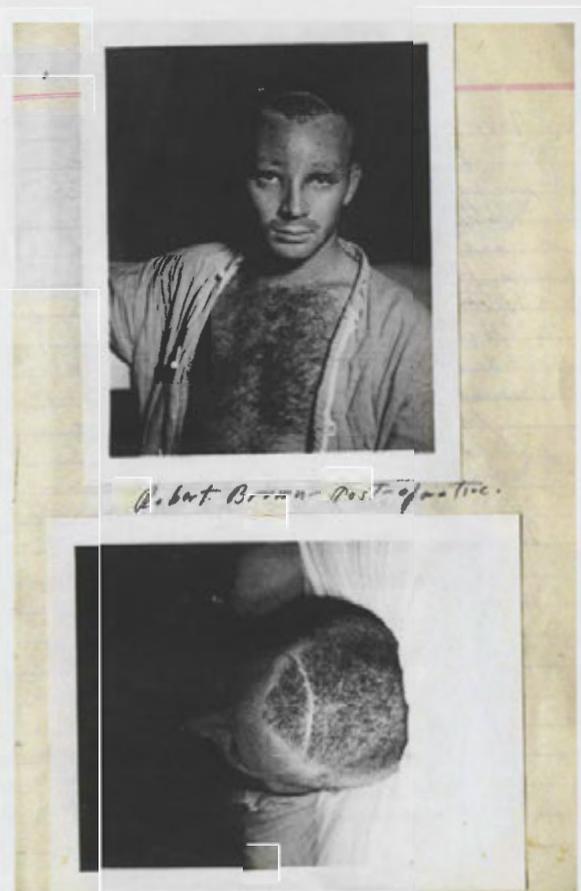
Howard, John M., editor. *Battle Casualties in Korea: Studies of the Surgical Team, in Four Volumes*. Washington, D.C.: Army Medical Service Graduate School, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 1955-1956

Howard directed a research team that prepared this important work on medical advances made during the Korean War. Howard was sent to Korea just one year out of residency. During the next 18 months, the team he directed made major discoveries in treating battlefield trauma. The four-volume work the team published when they returned was instrumental in improving survival rates for those serving in later wars. Howard later joined the faculty of the Medical College of Ohio, where he helped establish the emergency medical system for Lucas County. He retired in 1993, and died in 2011 at the age of 91. He donated these volumes to Mulford Library in 2000.

TOLEDO MEDICAL COLLEGE COLLECTION, UM 64

Minutes of the Directors of the Toledo Medical College, 1882-1918

This volume documents the creation and demise of the Toledo Medical College. Founded in 1882, the college and classes were offered at a building at the corner of Cherry and Page streets in downtown Toledo. The college struggled with financial difficulties and questions about the quality of its graduates. In 1904, with new requirements for licensing physicians, the struggling college merged with Toledo University in the hopes of survival. The school hung on until Abraham Flexner's 1910 report on medical education in the U.S. gave it the lowest rating. The following year, a fire swept through the college building, and in 1913, the American Medical Association issued its own critical report. The school closed in 1918, and Toledo would not have another medical college until 1964.



Post-operative photographs of soldier Robert Brown, 1945.

MAX SCHNITKER PAPERS, MSS-142

Diary of Max Schnitker, 1945-1946

Dr. Max Schnitker, a Toledo neurosurgeon, enlisted in the Army in 1942 and served at Bushnell Hospital in Utah until early 1945, when he was transferred to the China-Burma-India theater. He spent much of that time in Calcutta, India, serving as chief of surgical service at the 142nd general hospital. One of his more interesting cases was that of soldier Robert Brown, who was struck in the forehead by a propeller blade that cut through his frontal lobe. Pictured here are post-op photos of Brown's successful surgery.

TOLEDO STATE HOSPITAL, LUCAS COUNTY INFIRMARY, AND MAUMEE VALLEY HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURAL AND SURVEY DRAWINGS, MSS-221

Architectural Renderings of the Maumee Valley Hospital, 1929

The Maumee Valley Hospital opened in 1931 at Detroit and Arlington avenues as the Lucas County Hospital, and was located adjacent to Toledo State Hospital. It replaced the Lucas County General Hospital, built in 1898, which had replaced the Lucas County Infirmary, established in 1869. All were public facilities built primarily to serve the county's poor and indigent. In 1944, Lucas County Hospital was renamed Maumee Valley Hospital. In 1969, Lucas County signed an agreement with the new Medical College of Ohio to designate Maumee

Valley as the college's primary teaching hospital. These drawings date back to 1929 and show front, back and side elevations.

MAUMEE VALLEY AND WILLIAM ROCHE MEMORIAL HOSPITALS RECORDS, MSS-249; AND HSC 14/05, MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO ARCHIVES HISTORY FILES, HSC 14/04

Scrapbooks, Maumee Valley Hospital, 1940s-1960s

These scrapbooks document the now-defunct Maumee Valley Hospital. The first records many aspects of hospital operations. The second documents activities of the Maumee Valley Hospital Physicians Alumni Association.

LOUISE MIZER KARCHNER COLLECTION, HSC 15/03

Cape, Maumee Valley Hospital School of Nursing

This cape belonged to Louise Mizer Karchner, a nursing student who graduated in 1948 from the Maumee Valley Hospital School of Nursing (which existed from 1905-1972). Each diploma nursing school in the area had its own, unique insignia on its uniforms, caps and pins.



*“Cultural exchange opens up
a world of opportunities for
education, understanding,
and economic growth.*

*Because the more we know
about different people and
cultures, the more we see
how easily we can work and
play together.”*

– Toledo Sister Cities International



CHAPTER 6 *~ Multicultural*

The Canaday Center preserves many rare and unique resources that provide opportunities for research in the diverse cultures of the world.

The Center has collected rare books by African-American writers since its founding in 1979. These include writers of the 19th century, and the Center preserves some scarce volumes from those who published before the Civil War. Also included are writers of the late 19th century, including Paul Lawrence Dunbar, who lived in Toledo for a brief period.

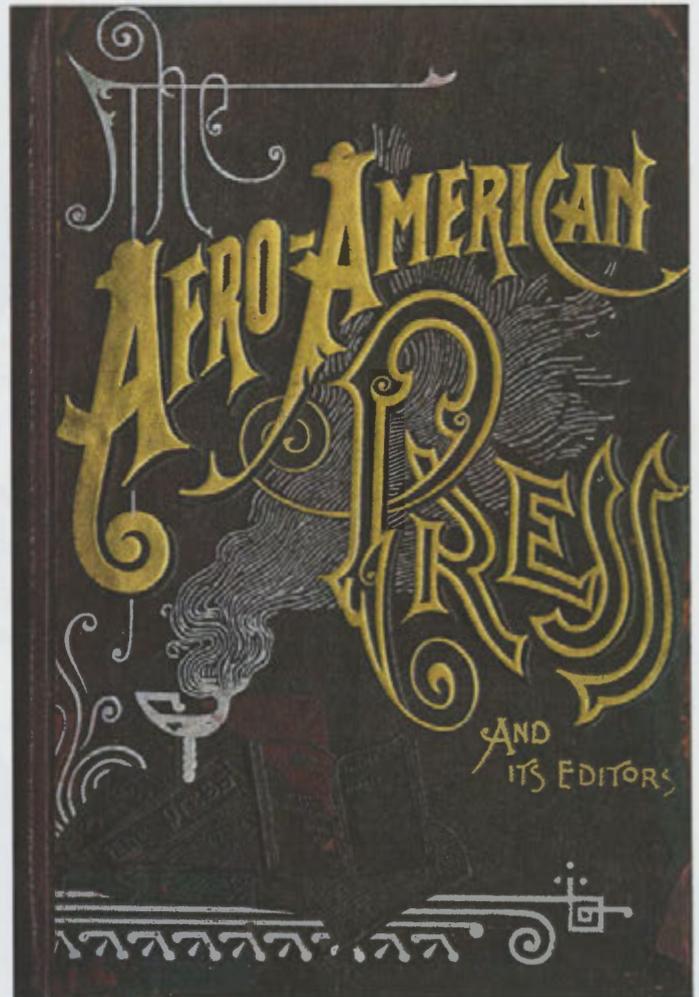
The Center's African-American collection is richest, however, in the period beginning with the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and extending through the Black Arts movement of the 1960s. The Center holds a significant collection of first editions of African-American writers of these periods, and is particularly strong in its collection of works by women authors. In addition to published works, the Center holds the papers of two important African-American poets — Etheridge Knight, who began writing poetry while serving time in prison; and Herbert Woodward Martin, a graduate of The University of Toledo.

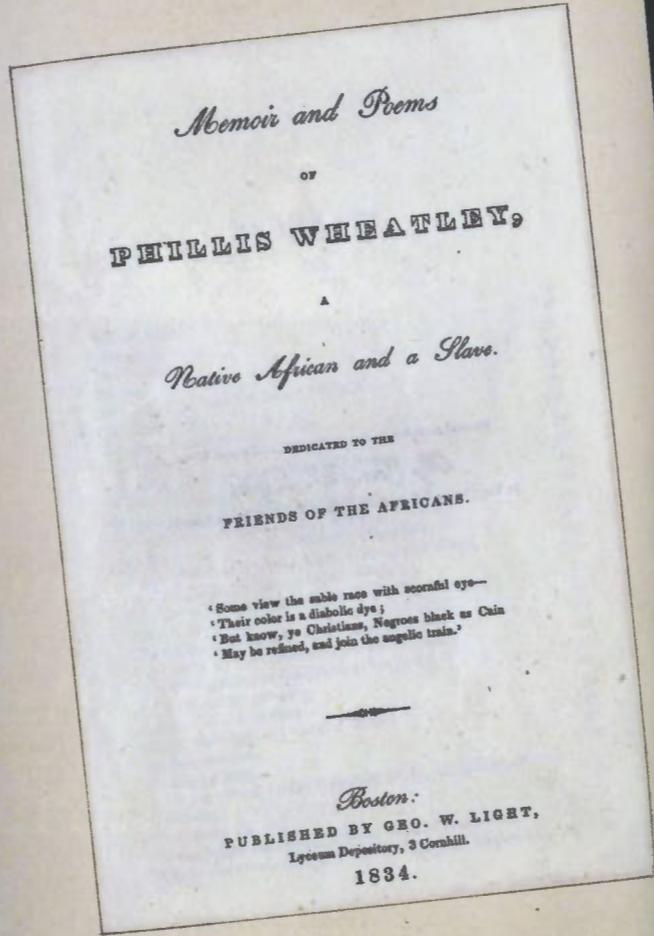
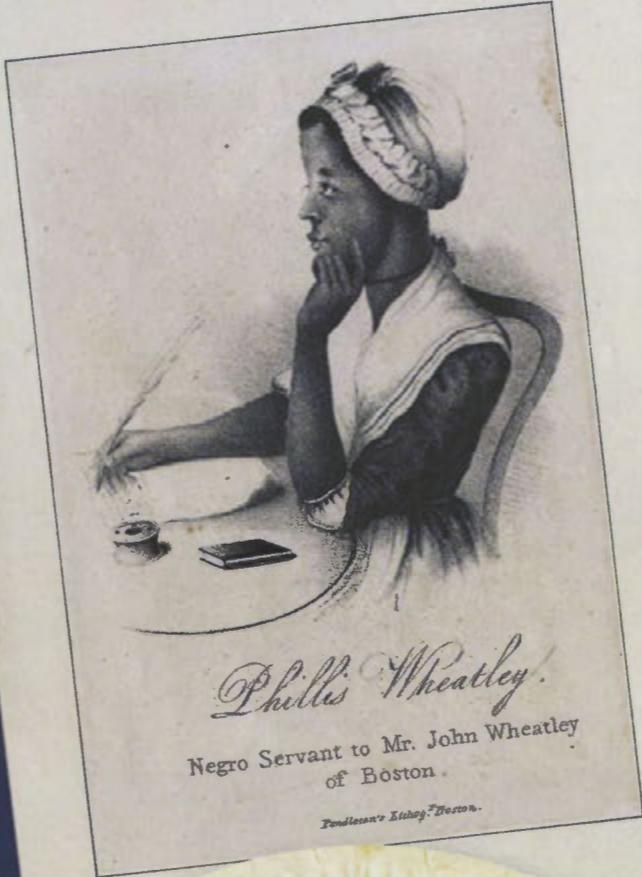
The Center also has made an effort to collect records and printed works of organizations in Toledo that have sought to preserve the cultural history of the city's immigrant populations, including the Polish, Hungarian and German communities. In addition, the Center holds the records of organizations that promote cultural exchange. Most important of these is the Association of Two Toledos, the oldest sister-city organization in the world. One of the association's founders was University of Toledo

President Dr. Henry Doermann, and his involvement is evidenced by the University's motto, which is written in old Spanish rather than the more common Latin, and its seal, which is modeled after the coat of arms of Spain's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.

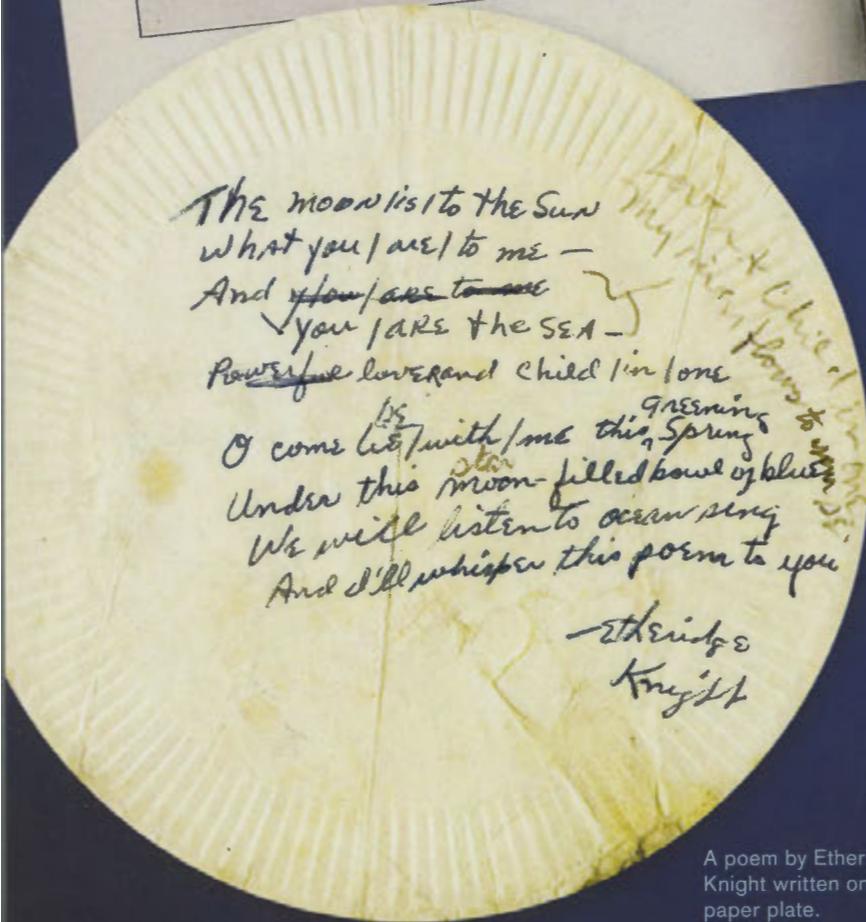
Lastly, some of the Center's manuscript collections document interesting aspects of international history. These include the papers of Toledo lawyer Gustavus Ohlinger, who traveled to South Africa at the end of the Boer War, and captured that time in photographs and a daily journal. They also include an extensive collection of papers of Indian demographer Dr. Sripati Chandrasekhar, who was a leader in efforts by India to bring its population growth under control in the 1960s. His papers document this controversial program.

Cover of *The Afro-American Press and Its Editors*, 1891.

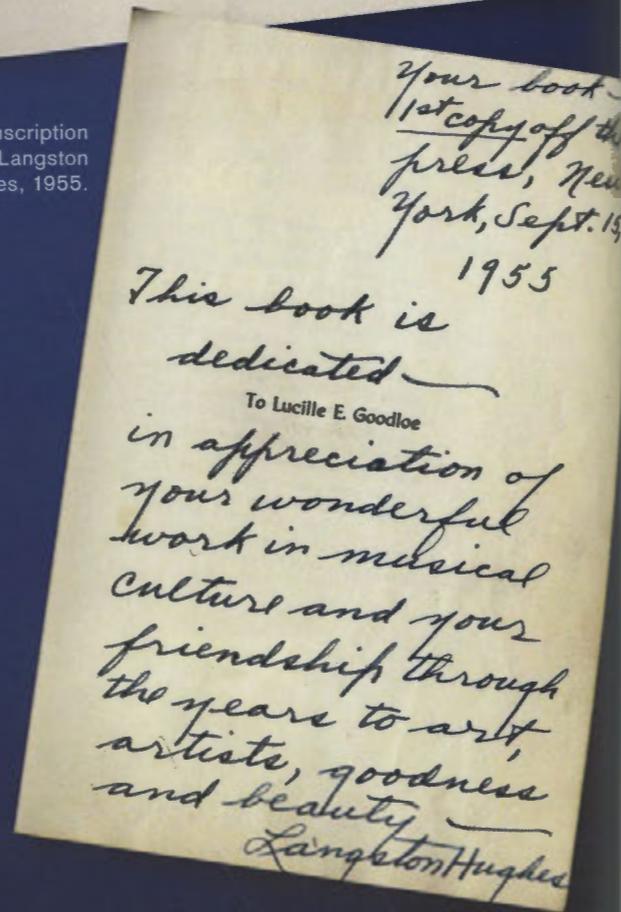




Inscription
from Langston
Hughes, 1955.



A poem by Etheridge
Knight written on a
paper plate.



RARE BOOK COLLECTION

Wheatley, Phyllis. *Memoirs and Poems of Phyllis Wheatley, a Native African and a Slave.* Boston, MA: Geo. W. Light, 1834

The Canaday Center houses some of the earliest published works by African-American women writers, such as Phyllis Wheatley, Harriet Wilson and Frances E.W. Harper. These works are considered the foundation for the literary traditions of African-American women writers. Wheatley was one of the first African-American writers to earn an international reputation. The fact that an African-born slave woman was writing poetry in English was a surprise to the whites of the time. Her first published works appeared in London in 1773. This particular volume is a collection of prose and poetry about events that happened during her lifetime.

Brown, William Wells. *Sketches of Places and People Abroad.* Boston: Jewett, 1855

One of the earliest works of African-American authors owned by the Canaday Center is this book by William Wells Brown, a self-educated, fugitive slave active in the Underground Railroad and other abolitionist activities. After the Civil War, he became a physician. Brown was the first black American to publish a novel, a play and a travel book. *Sketches* is considered a key work in the history of African-American literature.

Penn, I. Garland. *The Afro-American Press and Its Editors.* Springfield, MA: Willey & Co., Publishers, 1891

This significant and rare work is on the history of African-American journalism and those who dedicated their lives to champion the social, political and educational rights of black Americans through the press. Extensive in scope and well researched, the book begins with the first black U.S. newspaper, *Freedom's Journal*, and includes chapters on eminent African-American men and women journalists.

Dunbar, Paul Laurence. *Oak and Ivy.* Dayton, OH: Press of United Brethren Publishing House, 1893

Considered the first major African-American poet, Dunbar was born in Dayton, Ohio, and worked as a messenger and elevator operator while writing poetry in his spare time. *Oak and Ivy* is his first book of poems, which, soon after its publication, caught the

attention of two Toledoans, attorney Charles Thatcher and physician W.C. Chapman, who promoted Dunbar's work. This copy includes an inscription to Thatcher by Dunbar.

Dunbar, Paul Lawrence. *Majors and Minors.* Toledo: Hadley and Hadley, 1895

After the publication of *Oak and Ivy*, Charles Thatcher and W.C. Chapman sponsored readings by Dunbar in Toledo, and they helped get his second book, *Majors and Minors*, published.

Cunard, Nancy (ed.) *Negro Anthology, 1931-1933.* London: Wishart & Co., 1934

This work is an important encyclopedic compilation of African and African-American history and culture. Cunard divided the work into sections that cover topics such as black history, religion, literature and music. While 1,000 copies were printed, a considerable number was destroyed in a warehouse fire, and few have survived. It includes extensive illustrations.

Terrell, Mary Church. *A Colored Woman in a White World.* Washington, D.C.: Ransfell Inc., 1940

This landmark autobiography describes the life of a privileged black woman trying to deal with the realities of discrimination, and details her life, struggles and achievements. Terrell also wrote fiction and poetry, and was active in the struggle for civil rights and women's rights. This book is autographed by the author to Toledoan Ella P. Stewart.

Brooks, Gwendolyn. *A Street in Bronzeville.* New York: Harper, 1945

Gwendolyn Brooks published her first poem at age 13, and three years later had compiled a portfolio of 75 published poems ranging in style from sonnets to free verse. At the age of 17, she began submitting her poems to the African-American newspaper *Chicago Defender*. *A Street in Bronzeville* was her first published book of poetry, and was critically acclaimed. This first-edition copy was signed by Brooks for The University of Toledo.

Hughes, Langston. *Famous Negro Music Makers.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1955

Often associated with the Harlem Renaissance, Langston Hughes wrote poetry, novels, short stories,

plays and children's books. Along with several of his contemporaries, Hughes's works depicted the lives of black people at the lower end of the economic spectrum. His book *Famous Negro Music Makers* was part of the *Famous Biographies for Young People* series. This copy was signed by Hughes and dedicated to Lucille E. Goodloe.

Knight, Etheridge. *Poems From Prison*. Detroit, MI: Broadside Press, 1968

Etheridge Knight began writing poetry while serving time at the Indiana State Prison. A major theme throughout his work is that of prisons — those that are imposed on us and those we impose on ourselves. Gwendolyn Brooks visited him while he was in prison, and encouraged his writing. This was his first book, followed by *Black Voices from Prison* (1970), *Belly Song and Other Poems* (1973), *Born of a Woman* (1980) and *The Essential Etheridge Knight* (1986).

Knight, Etheridge. *Belly Songs and Other Poems*. Detroit, MI: Broadside Press, 1973

Knight's book *Belly Songs and Other Poems* (1973) was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, and this copy is a first edition signed by Knight.

The Canaday Center also preserves the personal papers of Etheridge Knight (MSS-016.) Included in the collection is this poem written on a paper plate ca. 1975; and correspondence with Sonia Sanchez, Gwendolyn Brooks and Herbert Woodward Martin.

Morrison, Toni. *The Bluest Eye*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970

This first published novel written by Nobel Prize in Literature winner Toni Morrison tells the tragic story of a young African-American girl growing up in Ohio after the Great Depression. The novel deals with issues of incest, prostitution, domestic violence, child molestation and racism. This is a signed first edition.

Martin, Herbert W. *New York the Nine Million and Other Poems*. Grand Rapids, MI: The Abra Cadabra Press, 1969

Herbert Woodward Martin is a UT graduate and nationally known poet, as well as professor emeritus of English at the University of Dayton, where he spent more than 30 years as poet-in-residence. His extensive research and portrayals of Paul Laurence Dunbar have inspired many to rediscover Dunbar's writings. Martin's works include poetry, drama, opera

libretti and literary criticism. He has received many awards for his poetry, and in 1990 was selected as a Fulbright Scholar. This work includes the introduction of Martin's *Antigone* poems, along with poems previously published elsewhere, and is his first published book. It is signed by the author.

The Canaday Center also preserves the personal papers of Herbert Martin (MSS-015, MSS-095), including letters from Dudley Randall, Nikki Giovanni and Alice Walker, which are displayed here.

Publications of the Paryski Publishing Company, 1909

The Paryski Publishing Company was founded in 1889 by Antoni A. Paryski (1865-1935), who was born in Bocheń, a village in central Poland, and emigrated to the U.S. in 1883 to avoid political persecution. He lived and worked in Detroit, Chicago and Winona, Minn., before settling in Toledo, where he expanded his publishing business. By the time of his death in 1935, he had published more than 2,000 publications, including 40 magazines in Polish for Polish communities. *Ewangelie Jezusa Chrystusa* (*The Gospels of Jesus of Christ*) and *Historya o Milosci Kamaralzamana* (*The Kamaralzamana Love Story*, 1909) represent just two of the works published by the Paryski Press. As with any ethnic literature in America, it aimed to preserve culture, language and identity in the growing Polish diaspora. The Canaday Center preserves many of the publications of this important, Toledo ethnic press.

GUSTAVUS OHLINGER PAPERS, MSS-013

Journal and Photographs of Visit to South Africa, 1902

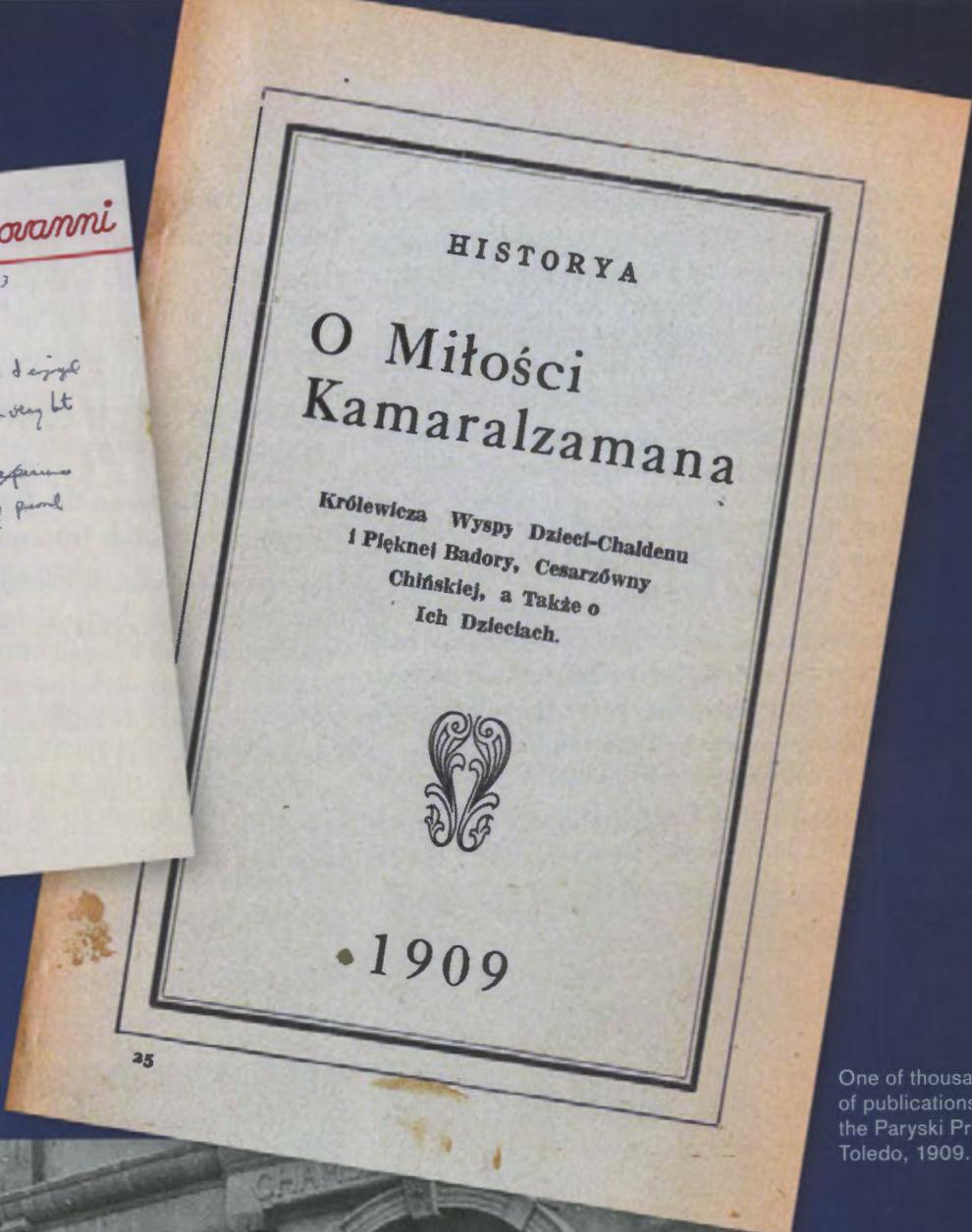
Gustavus Ohlinger was born in Chefoo, China, where his parents were missionaries. After graduating from the University of Michigan's college of law, he returned to China, where he represented the Russian government in the negotiations that ended the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. In late 1902, Ohlinger traveled to South Africa, where he took these photographs that documented the country at the end of the Boer War. The photos depict a visit to Johannesburg by Joseph Chamberlain, British colonial secretary and mastermind of the war. Ohlinger also discussed his encounter with Chamberlain in his journal. In addition to Chamberlain's visit, the photographs and journal also

Nikki Giovanni
 20 Jan 73

Dear Herb,
 Thank you for the pen I enjoyed
 the very much for him to go so I can stay let
 to tell you that.
 All that you again for a wonderful experience
 in history. It sure we all can very proud
 of you that day

Nikki
 N.G.

Letter from Nikki Giovanni to
 Herbert Woodward Martin.



One of thousands
 of publications by
 the Paryski Press of
 Toledo, 1909.



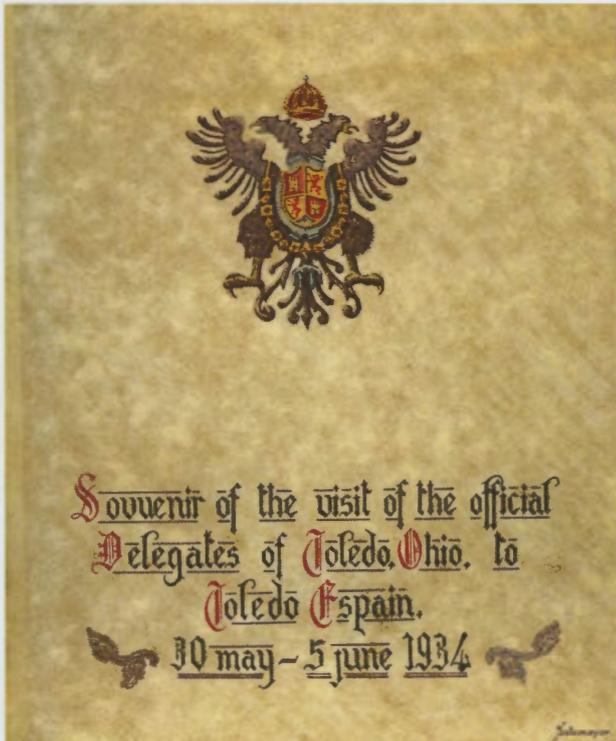
British Colonial
 Secretary Joseph
 Chamberlain in
 Johannesburg at
 the end of the Boer
 War, 1902.

recount Ohlinger's visit to a refugee camp with Boer General Christian de Wet, and his encounter with the family of Boer General Koos de la Rey. Ohlinger established a successful law practice in Toledo in 1906, and was active in many organizations in the city.

ASSOCIATION OF TWO TOLEDOS COLLECTION, MSS-071

Scrapbook Documenting Visit of Toledo, Ohio, Delegation to Spain, 1934; and Publicity Materials, 1962 and 1981

The Committee on Relations with Toledo, Spain, was established in 1931 through the efforts of University of Toledo President Henry Doermann, Russell G.C. Brown (a Spanish teacher at Waite and DeVilbiss high schools), and various individuals from Toledo, Spain. The first official delegation from Toledo, Ohio, visited its Spanish counterpart in 1934. The



Scrapbook from Toledo's delegation to Toledo, Spain, 1934.

organization was inactive after this initial visit due to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, but was revived in 1958. In 1962, a delegation from Toledo, Spain, was finally able to visit Ohio. In 1981, a Spanish delegation came to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the relationship between the cities. On display are items from 1934, 1962 and 1981.

Dagger, Miniature Sword and Plate from Toledo, Spain, n.d.

These brass items are examples of artifacts that have been collected in Spain by the Association. The dagger and plate are decorated in 24-karat gold.

TOLEDO SISTER CITIES INTERNATIONAL RECORDS, MSS-203

Agreement Between the City of Toledo and Toledo Sister Cities International, 1995

This agreement formally recognized Toledo's membership in the Sister Cities International organization, which began in 1956 as one of President Eisenhower's visions for an interconnected world. The sister city relationship between the Toledos of Spain and Ohio is believed to be the oldest such relationship in the world, dating back to 1931, with earlier symbolic and diplomatic exchanges beginning in 1876.

BETTY MAUK PAPERS, MSS-135

Betty Mauk was a tireless advocate for Toledo's riverfront and for French culture, having traveled to France over 50 times beginning in 1954. In 1964, Mauk began what would be her first of many efforts to bring France to Toledo by founding L'Alliance Francaise, which accentuated the teaching and appreciation of French language and culture. In 1972, she left a permanent mark on Toledo's landscape by helping to found Promenade Park. These items exemplify Mauk's dedication to bringing about a beautiful and revitalized downtown Toledo and waterfront, and the celebration of her achievements in doing so. In March of 1972, the director of the Federation of Alliances Francaises presented Mauk with an engraved medal for making the best contribution by an American to the promotion of French culture.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE OF TOLEDO RECORDS, MSS-143

Photographs and Artifacts, 1972

Betty Mauk was a tireless advocate for Toledo's riverfront and for French culture, having traveled to France more than 50 times beginning in 1954. In 1964, Mauk began what would be her first of many efforts to bring France to Toledo by founding L'Alliance Francaise, which accentuated the teaching and appreciation of French language and

culture. In 1972, she left a permanent mark on Toledo's landscape by helping found Promenade Park. These actions exemplify Mauk's dedication to bringing about a beautiful and revitalized downtown Toledo and waterfront, and the celebration of her achievements in doing so. In March 1972, the director of the Federation of Alliances Francaises presented Mauk with an engraved medal for making the best contribution by an American to the promotion of French culture.

STEVEN PECSENYE PAPERS, MSS-084

Sketches of Hungarian Dancers, ca. 1960s-1970s

Steven Pecsénye was a second-generation Hungarian immigrant born in Toledo. He attended Macomber High School and studied at the Toledo Museum of Art before enlisting in the Army during World War II. He sent often-humorous cartoons depicting his life as a soldier back to his family, and after the war, he continued to draw. For more than 60 years, Pecsénye captured Hungarian life as related to him by his parents. He also illustrated a coloring book to preserve and pass on Hungarian traditions.



ELLA P. STEWART PAPERS, MSS-052

Scrapbook, "Around the World with Ella P. Stewart," 1951-1986

Ella P. Stewart was a pharmacist and community leader in Toledo. From 1948-1952, she was president of the National Association of Colored Women, which lobbied for civil rights. In 1952, she served as a delegate to the International Conference of Women of the World, promoting peace and understanding with women of Asia. Later in her life, the United Nations recognized her as a commissioner for the U.N. Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and she traveled the world, speaking out for peace and against discrimination. This unique scrapbook documents some of her world travels.

SRIPATI CHANDRASEKHAR PAPERS, MSS-189

Letters to Chandrasekhar from Indira Gandhi, 1968-1969

Dr. Sripati Chandrasekhar was an internationally known demographer and leader in the field of population control in his native India. As Indian minister of health and family planning from 1967-1970, he led an effort to reduce the rate of population growth in the country, promoting birth control, abortion and voluntary sterilization. Later in his life, he taught demography at various universities in the U.S. These three letters from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi point to the sensitivity of Chandrasekhar's efforts, as Gandhi scolded him for some of his blunt talk and actions.

Ella P. Stewart at the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asian Women's Association, 1955.



“Women are taxed without representation; governed without their consent; treated as perpetual minors and their most sacred rights ignored.”

– The Ballot Box, Vol. 1, No. 10



CHAPTER 7 *Gender and Sexuality*

The Canaday Center began collecting published and manuscript materials documenting the social history of American women in the early 1980s. The published works in this collection focus mainly on the period of 1840-1920, and concern the nature of domestic life and the struggle of women for equality. During this era, women were seen as the repository of American ideals and virtue, and worshipped as the creators and protectors of future generations.

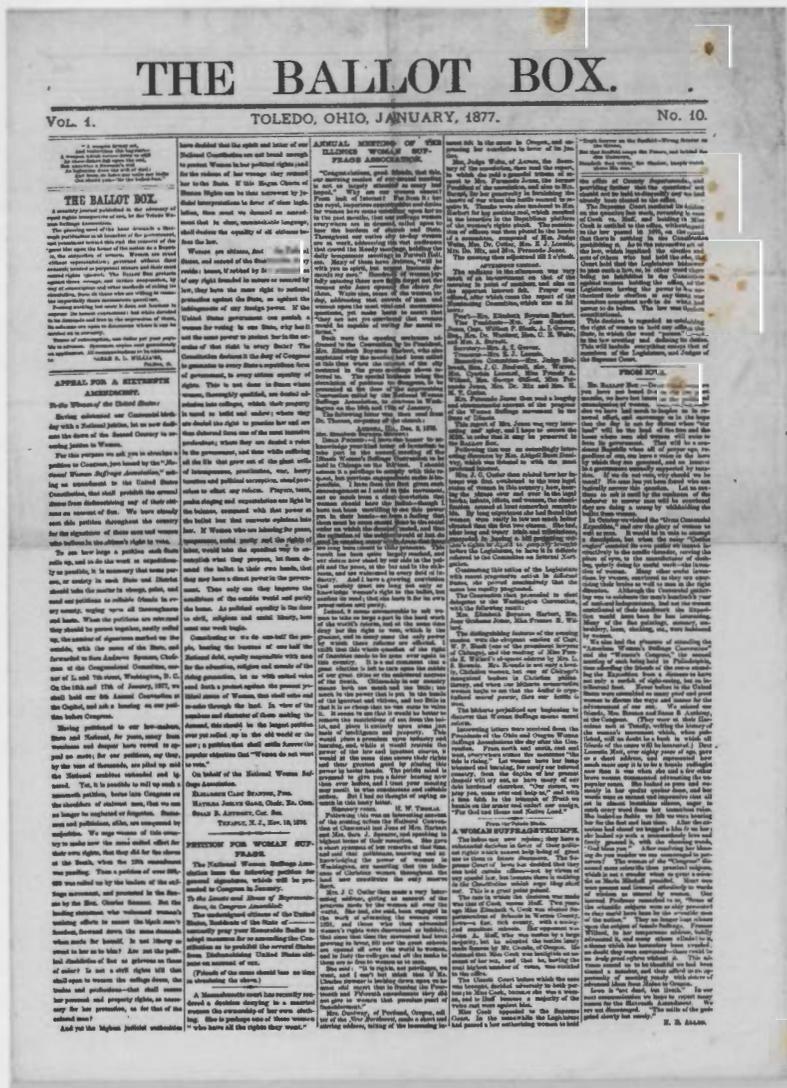
To support and guide women in this endeavor, popular books and magazines of the period covered all aspects of domesticity, such as etiquette, beauty, marriage and health. The Canaday Center's collection includes hundreds of titles, which today provide a glimpse into the lives of women of the period and the cultural values of Victorian America.

Despite this overriding belief in domesticity, society allowed women to be involved in a few pursuits outside the home. Such activities included social reform movements that strove to improve the lives of the poor, sick and undereducated. Eventually, these movements led to the movement advocating for women to have the right to vote. The Center's collections document this, as well, and include the records of the Toledo Woman's Suffrage Association, and rare issues of a Toledo suffragette newspaper, *The Ballot Box*. The latter was edited by Sarah R.L. Williams, a member of the Board of Directors of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades.

More recently, the Center has branched out from documenting the lives of women to also documenting the lives of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities in Toledo. Collections in this area include the papers of former University of Toledo professor Jan

Waggoner Suter, an early gay activist whose collection includes documentation of LGBT groups in the 1960s and 1970s, when most were still underground. Recently, the Center collected materials from Caesar's Showbar, an iconic entertainment spot for drag queen performers in downtown Toledo that closed in 2010 after three decades.

Together, the Canaday Center's collections provide rich documentation of many aspects of gender and sexuality in our history.



The Ballot Box, a nationally distributed newspaper of the Toledo Woman's Suffrage Association, 1877.

Residents of the Toledo Home for Friendless Women.

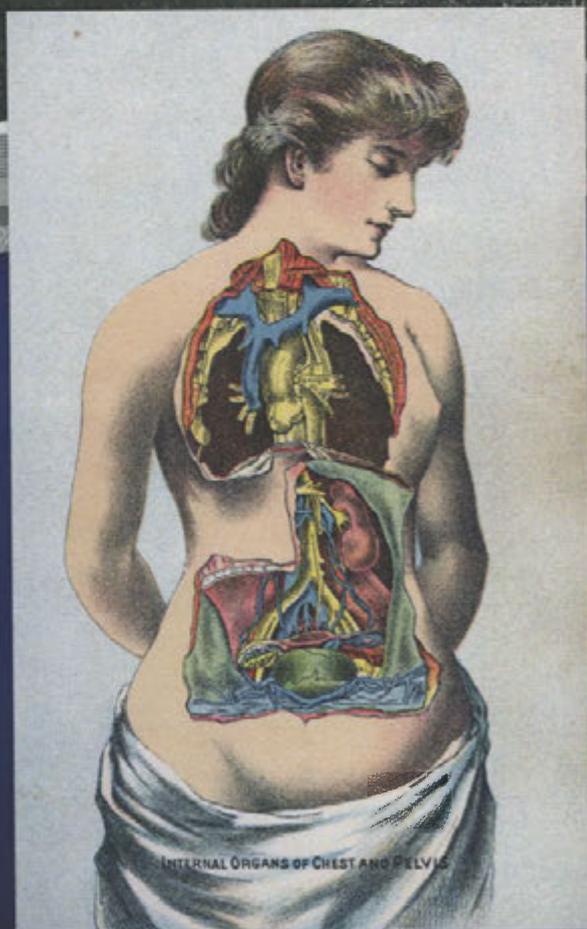


Illustration from Pancoast's Ladies' New Medical Guide, 1880.

RARE BOOK COLLECTION

Child, Lydia Marie. *The American Frugal Housewife.* Boston: Carter, Hendee & Co., 1833

Mrs. Child published her first novel when she was 19. In 1828, she married a charming but irresponsible dreamer named David Child, and he quickly squandered all royalties she had made writing. Mrs. Child, while supporting her family through her writing, lived most of her life in debt. She knew firsthand how to be frugal.

Beecher, Catherine E. *A Treatise on Domestic Economy.* New York: Harper, 1845

Beecher was the sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who wrote one of the most influential books of the 19th century. Most of Catherine Beecher's life was dedicated to women's education, although she was opposed to women's suffrage. This book is one of the earliest of thousands of such books published in the Victorian era that provided women guidance on how to become better wives and mothers. This book sought to remedy the "poor health, poor domestics, and a defective domestic education" of women of the time.

Curtis, George William, *Equal Rights for Women: A Speech.* Boston: C.K. Whipple, 1870

This speech was published as Woman's Suffrage Tract No. 2, a pamphlet printed as one of a series dealing with issues of women's rights between 1850 and 1914. Curtis, a writer, public speaker and leader of the Republican Party, delivered the speech at the Constitutional Convention of New York July 19, 1867.

Jacobi, Mary Putnam, M.D., *The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation: The Boylston Prize Essay of Harvard University for 1876.* New York: Putnam, ca. 1877

Victorian-era medical texts warned that too much activity would harm a woman's reproductive organs and result in birth defects in children. It also was believed that women's anatomy made them susceptible to hysteria, insanity and criminal impulses. Women, therefore, often turned to medical guidebooks written by female physicians, rather than male physicians. This area of medicine was considered the domain of female doctors simply because they were not thought capable of handling

more serious medical problems. Dr. Jacobi argued against the traditional recommendation that women be confined during menstruation, and advised that they continue to go about their daily lives.

The Ballot Box. Toledo, OH: Vol. 1, No. 10, January 1877

Sarah R.L. Williams was a member of the Toledo Woman's Suffrage Association, and also was on the Toledo University of Arts and Trades' Board of Directors. She edited this nationally distributed paper that sought to bring attention to the fact that "women are taxed without representation; governed without their consent; treated as perpetual minors and their most sacred rights ignored."

Pancoast, S. (Seth), M.D. *The Ladies' New Medical Guide: An Instructor, Counsellor and Friend in all the Delicate and Wonderful Matters Peculiar to Women, Fully Explaining the Nature and Mystery of the Reproductive Organs in Both Sexes — Love, Courtship, Marriage, Pregnancy, Labor and Childbirth.* Philadelphia: J.E. Potter & Co., 1880

One of the early guides for women that dealt with all aspects of marriage and sex. Dr. Pancoast stressed the importance of good health and physical exercise for women so they would be able to fulfill their roles as wives and mothers. The book included a frank discussion of medical concerns affecting women. It also included detailed anatomical drawings printed in color.

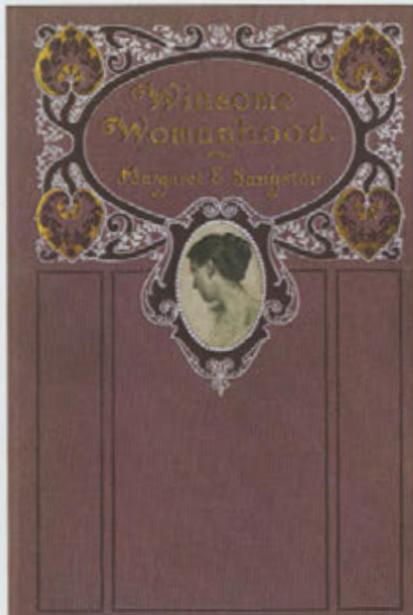
Adams, W.H. Davenport, *Woman's Work and Worth in Girlhood, Maidenhood and Wifehood.* Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1884

The cult of true womanhood that defined the ideal American woman in the 19th century was built on four characteristics: piety, purity, submissiveness and domesticity. This new concept of womanhood arose with a new middle class built on an industrial economy. While men ventured out to earn money, women stayed at home in the private sphere, where they took charge of running the home and raising the children. Davenport's work perpetuated these ideas by encouraging women to be dutiful wives and mothers, and it included stories of women such as Florence Nightingale as exemplars of self-sacrificing ideals.

Gilman, Charlotte Perkins. "The Yellow Wallpaper." *New England Magazine*, January 1892

In this late-19th century story, based on her own experiences with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "rest cure," Charlotte Perkins Gilman wrote about a new mother suffering from depression. Instructed to abandon her intellectual life and avoid stimulating company, she sinks into a still-deeper depression invisible to her husband. Alone in the wallpapered nursery of a rented house, she descends into madness. This original periodical appearance is extremely rare.

Sangster, Margaret E. *Winsome Womanhood: Familiar Talks on Life and Conduct*. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1900



Cover of *Winsome Womanhood*, 1900.

Margaret Sangster was a poet, editor, journalist and novelist. She served as a war correspondent and columnist for the *Christian Herald* magazine. From 1889-1899, she also was editor of *Harper's Bazaar*.

Despite her active life, she opposed the women's rights movement and firmly believed in the cult of true womanhood until her death in 1912. *Winsome Womanhood* provides guidance for women of all age groups and, like most women's manuals of the time period, extolled the virtues of "the ideal Christian woman" who is "serene, tender, and full of charm."

***Equal Rights: Official Weekly of the National Woman's Party*. Vol. 1, No. 23, July 21, 1923**

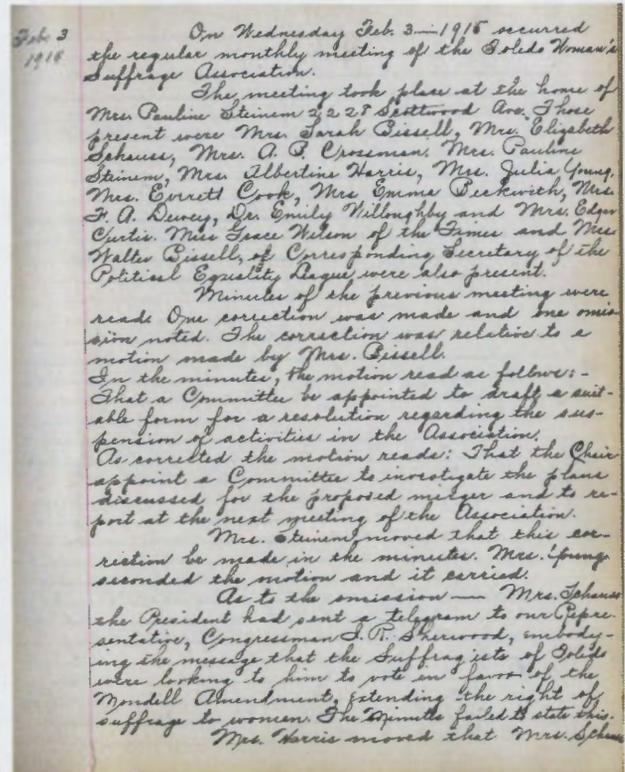
After women received the right to vote, the National Woman's Party continued its advocacy in many areas, but especially supported the passage of an equal rights amendment to the U.S. Constitution. This issue of the organization's newspaper summarized

legislative successes of the previous two years. The Canaday Center preserves a nearly complete run of *Equal Rights*, from 1923-1954.

SUNSET HOUSE RECORDS, MSS-125

First Annual Report, 1873

A home for elderly and retired women in Toledo, Sunset House began as the Home for Friendless Women in 1872. Its founding mission was to improve



Minutes from the last meeting of the Toledo Woman's Suffrage Association held at the home of Pauline Steinem, 1915.

"the moral, spiritual, mental, social, and physical welfare of the homeless or friendless women in our midst," defined in its first annual report in 1873 as widowed women, "deserted wives," and the "sick and broken down." Sunset House became a retirement home in 1889.

TOLEDO WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION RECORDS, MSS-091

Minute Book, 1903-1927

The Toledo Woman's Suffrage Association was founded in 1869, and was one of the earliest chapters of the national organization. Sarah Bissell, one of its founders, was an associate of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The organization

was active until 1915, when it merged with the Political Equality League. The last meeting of the group occurred in the home of Pauline Steinem, grandmother of noted feminist Gloria Steinem.

CUMMINGS-ZUCKER CENTER RECORDS, MSS-130

Minutes of the Trustees of the Luella Cummings Home for Girls, 1914-1922

Originally founded as the Girls Protection Agency in 1913, the organization changed its name in 1914 to the Luella Cummings Home for Girls following the death of Luella Cummings, one of its chief advocates. The home provided academic schooling, vocational training and socialization instruction to troubled girls between the ages of 14 and 18. Girls were referred to the home either by the juvenile court or other social-service agencies. The emphasis was to provide the security and skills needed for the girls to become self-sufficient and successful. In 1981, the organization merged with the Ralph L. Zucker Center, a comprehensive service for children with emotional and behavioral problems. This first minute book outlines the mission of the Cummings home.

SMALL MANUSCRIPTS COLLECTION, MSS-235

Commercialized Prostitution Survey, 1934

In 1934, the Toledo Sanitation Commission and the mayor's office hired an anonymous man to investigate the problem of prostitution in Toledo. The survey describes 81 encounters with prostitutes, pimps and madams in bars, burlesques and "social" clubs. Significantly, it provides rare documentation of this subject. Because the survey was conducted during the Great Depression, it also exposed the difficulties some women faced in their efforts to support themselves during a period of economic hardship.

CATHARINE S. EBERLY CENTER FOR WOMEN, ADMINISTRATIVE FILES, UR 87/70

Publications, 1970s-1990s

The Eberly Center began in 1977 as the Women's Advisory Committee, which had concerns about the status and treatment of women in the UT and Toledo communities. It was renamed in 1980 as the Catharine S. Eberly Center for Women after one of its first advisory board members and member of the UT Board of Trustees was tragically killed

in a car accident. The center offers services and programs, including counseling, refresher courses and scholarships, as demonstrated in these examples from the collection.

BETTY MORAIS PAPERS, MSS-183

Brochures and Awards, Planned Parenthood of Northwest Ohio, 1989-1993

Passionate about women's and family health, Betty Morais became executive director of Planned Parenthood of Northwest Ohio in 1976. During her tenure, the agency began offering clinical care to outlying areas and expanded services to include diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, HIV-AIDS testing and counseling, and prenatal and postpartum care. Morais retired in 1993 but continued working as an activist. She won numerous awards for her service, including recognitions from the ACLU and YWCA.

JAN WAGGONER SUTER PAPERS, MSS-059

Publications of Toledo LGBT Organizations, 1975-1986

Jan Waggoner Suter taught mathematics at UT's Community and Technical College for 17 years. From 1975 until his death in 1986, Suter was active in the Toledo gay community, and collected information pertaining to gay organizations in the city and surrounding areas. Much of it was from the major gay organization in Toledo at the time, the Personal Rights Organization. Other Toledo-focused LGBT material included in the Suter Papers relates to Dignity Toledo, a Catholic organization; Toledo Gay Community Center; Ohio Gay Rights Coalition; and the UT Gay Student Association, in which Suter played an instrumental role. Some examples, in the form of brochures and newsletters, are included here.

KURT ERICHSEN PAPERS, MSS-293

***Murphy's Manor* Cartoon Strip, 1982-1992**

Originally from Coos Bay, Ore., Kurt Erichsen moved to Toledo in 1979. Although employed as an engineer, he also is a freelance cartoonist, writer and artist of multiple comic strips and other art. Most of Erichsen's professional cartooning has been for the gay press, including stories and illustrations for *Gay Comix*, *Meatmen*, *Instinct Magazine* and *Fairy Flicks*. His most memorable and lengthy work is the *Murphy's Manor* series, for which he developed

MURPHY'S MANOR

by Kurt Erichsen



MURPHY'S MANOR

by Kurt Erichsen



Murphy's Manor cartoon strip by Kurt Erichsen.

numerous characters from the city of Black Swamp, Ohio. The stories about Murphy date back to 1982, and are noted for their gay themes and protagonists.

DAVID'S HOUSE COMPASSION RECORDS, MSS-188

Signed Photograph of Jeanne and Ryan White

Ryan White became the face of HIV/AIDS discrimination in the mid-1980s due to his expulsion from middle school following his diagnosis and a lengthy legal battle that ensued. He became a national spokesperson for AIDS research and education, and shortly after his death in 1990, Congress passed the Ryan White Care Act, a federally funded program for individuals living with HIV/AIDS. David's House Compassion, founded in 1989, was the only residential treatment facility for persons living with HIV/AIDS in northwest Ohio. It also provided education and counseling services until its closure in 2004.

TOLEDO-LUCAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT COLLECTION, MSS-323

World AIDS Day and HIV Informational Posters, 1997, n.d.

Examples of materials produced at the local and state levels that promoted HIV/AIDS awareness.

CAESAR'S SHOWBAR COLLECTION, MSS-317

Photographs of Entertainers, ca. 1980s-2010

Caesar's Showbar – famous for its drag shows popular with a wide audience – was owned and operated by Toledoan Joe Wicks for over three decades. The bar's charity drag shows also supported local organizations such as David's House Compassion. Caesar's Showbar was an iconic bar in Toledo's LGBTQ community until its closing in 2010.

Caesar's Showbar



Where the "Legends" live forever!

Show times: 9:45 p.m., 11:00 p.m., 1:00 a.m.
Friday & Saturday evenings.

With your show Director, Desiree & Show Hostess, Sylvia Austin

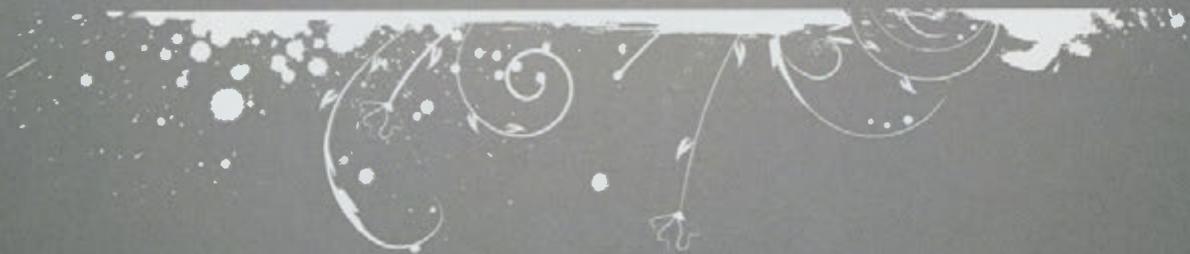
"For the finest in female impersonations"
Call 419.241.5140 for reservations
725 Jefferson Avenue

Drag entertainers who performed at Caesar's Show Bar in the 1980s.



“Without an active and supportive community, the arts cannot exist, much less flourish. We are their lifeblood, and vice versa.”

*– Program for the Toledo Ballet *Nutcracker**



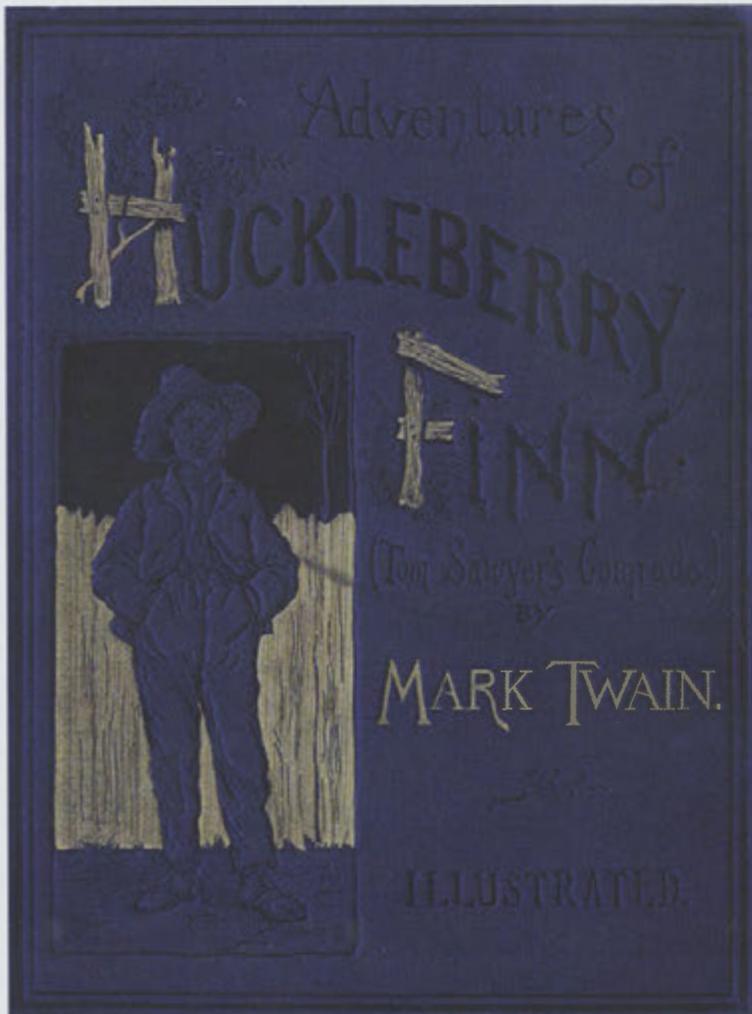
CHAPTER 8 *~ Creative Expression*

Canada Center collections documenting creative expression are as varied as creative expression itself. Included are some of the rarest and most valuable of the Center's book collection. These include first editions — some signed by the authors — of classic works of American literature, such as *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain, and Henry David Thoreau's first book, *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*. Some of the literary collections reflect the research interests of the UT's Department of English's faculty. For example, the Center preserves a rich collection of works by Eudora Welty, donated to the Center by the late Dr. William U. McDonald, an early Welty scholar.

The Center also preserves a significant collection of modern poetry, particularly the works of Ezra Pound and the movement he started, Imagist poetry. These materials were collected to support the research of the late UT Professor Noel Stock, one of the first scholars to study Pound. In 1912, Pound and two of his friends, Richard Aldington and H.D. (Hilda Doolittle), started the Imagist movement that found its inspiration in Chinese and Japanese poetry. Their intent was to write poetry that embodied feeling in precise and limited words that exactly conveyed the intended meaning, and their work would influence much of the modern poetry of the 1960s. The Canada Center's collection includes a first edition of an anthology of the group, *Des Imagistes*, published in 1914.

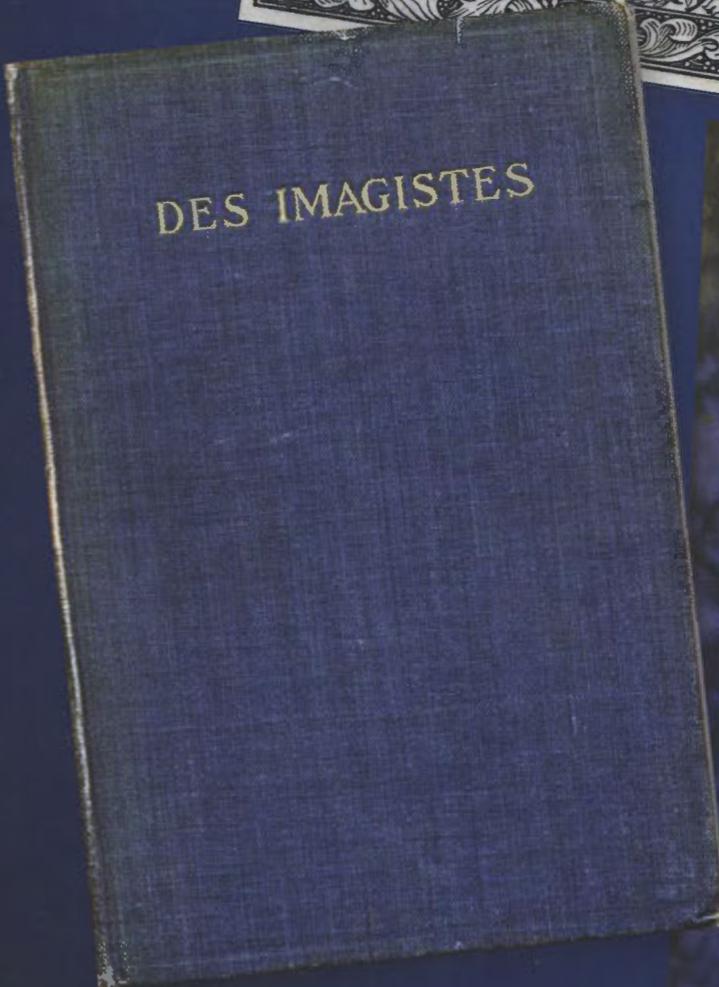
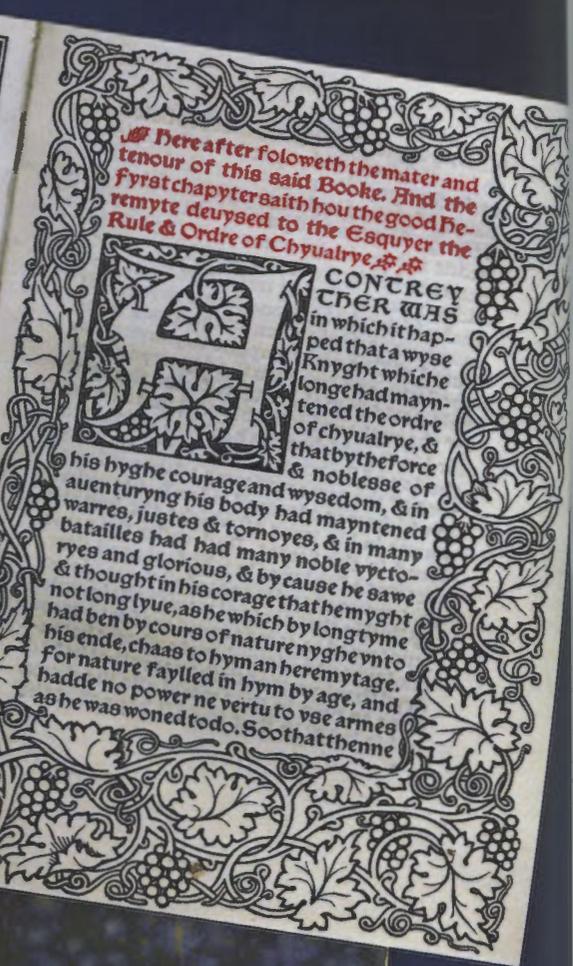
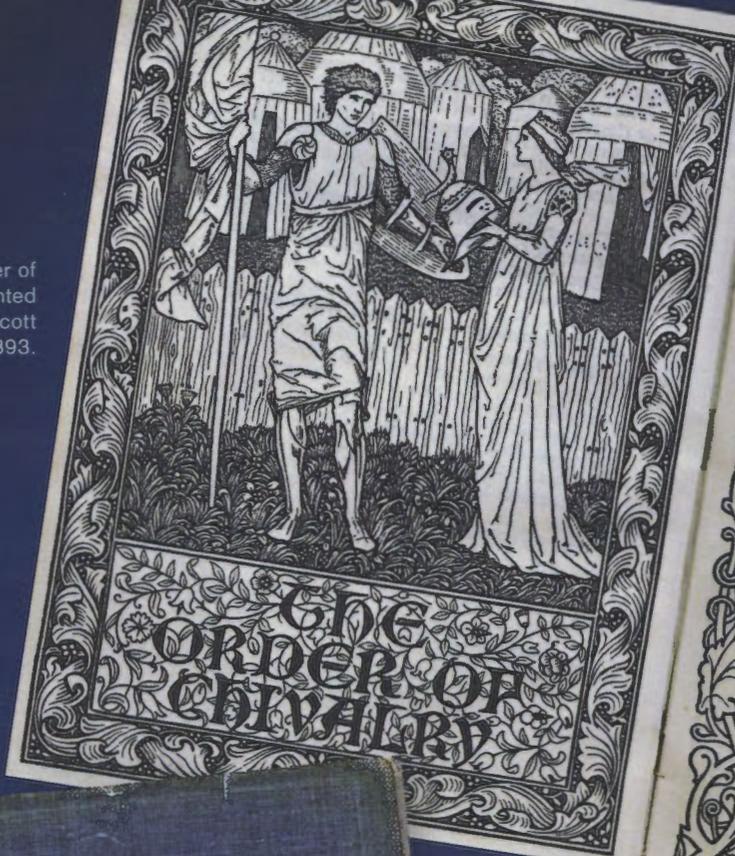
Creative expression also includes books valued as much for the beauty of their printing as for the words within their covers. Examples in the Center's holdings include early printed works dating back to the 15th century, as well as modern works of fine printing, such as books produced by William Morris's Kelmscott Press and Virginia Woolf's Hogarth Press.

The Canada Center's manuscript collections document many aspects of creative expression, from cartoon art to dance to visual art. The Center preserves the life work of University of Toledo alum Pete Hoffman, whose *Jeff Cobb* comic strip was syndicated and published in newspapers around the world for more than 30 years. And while the Center does not generally preserve artwork, included in its collections are some remarkable, original watercolor paintings produced just after World War II by artist James M. Sessions that show the role Toledo's Jeep played in winning that war.

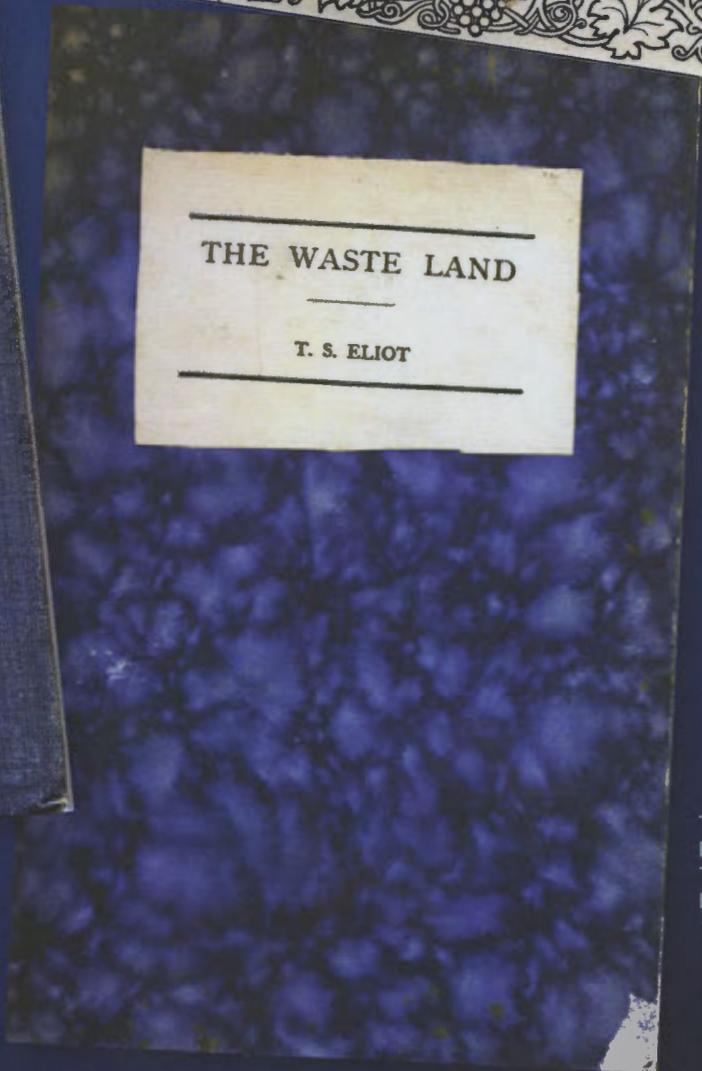


Cover of the first edition of *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, 1885.

The Order of Chivalry, printed by the Kelmscott Press, 1893.



Des Imagistes anthology, 1914.



The Hogarth Press printing of The Waste Land by T.S. Eliot, 1928.

RARE BOOK COLLECTION

Quintilian. *Institutiones Oratoriae*. Venice: Jenson, 1471

This incunable was produced by Nicolaus Jenson, the French-born Venetian printer. Jenson used his graceful Roman type, modeled on classical letter forms, for the first time in 1470, only a year before this appeared. An incunable is a book printed before 1501.



First page of *Institutiones Oratoriae*, 1471.

Thoreau, Henry David. *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1862

This copy is the second issue of the first edition and first printing of this important Thoreau work. The rare volume was made from unbound copies of the 1849 edition purchased from Thoreau by Ticknor and Fields. The publishers supplied a new title page with their imprint dated 1862. The volume is part of a collection of Thoreau works donated to the Canaday Center in 1995 by the family of Samuel T. Wellman II.

Twain, Mark. *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. New York: Charles L. Webster and Co., 1885

This is the first American edition of Twain's most important work that includes 174 illustrations by E.W. Kemble. Copies of this edition are scarce and valued by collectors.

Lull, Ramon. *The Order of Chivalry*. Translated from the French by William Caxton. Hammersmith: The Kelmscott Press, 1893

William Morris was the father of the arts and crafts movement. At a time when cheap machine production dominated, Morris wanted to show people the beauty of handcrafted items. In 1891, he began a revival of fine printing at his Kelmscott Press. Kelmscott books were often bound in vellum, and illustrated with woodcuts. They also reflected a medieval look.

***Des Imagistes. An Anthology*. London: The Poetry Bookshop; New York: Albert and Charles Boni, 1914**

Ezra Pound created the Imagist poetry movement, which would have a profound impact on modern poetry. He edited this anthology of his fellow Imagist poets, including H.D., William Carlos Williams, James Joyce, Amy Lowell and others. This is a first edition of this important work in the history of modern poetry. The Canaday Center preserves an impressive collection of works by Imagists.

Eliot, T.S. *The Waste Land*. Richmond, Surrey, England: Hogarth Press, 1923

Perhaps Eliot's most famous work, *The Waste Land*, established him as the voice of a disillusioned generation. Complex, the poem is known for its radical departure from traditional poetic forms. This is the first English edition of the poem hand-printed by Virginia Woolf and her husband at their Hogarth Press in Richmond, Surrey.

Faulkner, William. *The Marble Faun*. Boston: The Four Seasons, 1924

The Marble Faun is a collection of imitations of English pastoral verse. Less than 70 copies of this edition are thought to exist because most were destroyed in a fire. The Canaday Center's extensive Faulkner collection was assembled by Ward L. Miner of Youngstown, Ohio, and purchased by UT Libraries in 1976.

Welty, Eudora. *A Curtain of Green*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Doran, and Company, 1941

An anthology of short stories, this is the first book published by Welty. It was rejected by four other publishers. This edition was set from Welty's own typescript, and subsequent editions changed significant portions of the text. The Canaday Center's extensive Welty collection was donated by the late William U. McDonald, UT professor of English and one of the foremost scholars of Welty. This particular volume is signed by Welty.

FLORA WARD HINELINE PAPERS, MSS-007

Signed photographs of H.G. Wells, Orson Welles and Katherine Hepburn, ca. 1940s

Flora Ward Hineline started her career as a teacher before becoming a society page writer at the *Toledo Blade*. With an interest in elevating the cultural life of Toledo, in 1930 she started the Town Hall Series, a lecture and performance series that brought national and internationally known intellectuals and entertainers to the city. Events were held first at the Paramount Theatre in downtown Toledo, and later at the Town Hall Theatre constructed specifically for Ms. Hineline's series. The series brought many important individuals to the city, including Winston Churchill, Gertrude Stein, Eleanor Roosevelt and the three whose autographed photos are displayed here: H.G. Wells, Orson Welles and Katherine Hepburn.

WARD M. CANADAY COLLECTION, MSS-072

James M. Sessions, "Jeep at War" Advertising Campaign Watercolor, ca. 1945

This original watercolor painting is one of a series of works done by James M. Sessions for a post-World War II advertising campaign featuring the Jeep automobile. The dramatic paintings emphasized the role of the Jeep in liberating Europe and the Far East. The company used images of how the Jeep helped win the war to market the vehicle to the post-war civilian consumer.

PETER "PETE" HOFFMAN COLLECTION, MSS-291

Jeff Cobb Cartoon Strip, 1954, 1964, 1971, 1991

While a student at The University of Toledo, Pete Hoffman often lent his talents to the *Campus Collegian*, illustrating campus life and world politics with daily cartoons. After graduation in 1941, he went on to contribute to syndicated newspaper strip cartoons like *Steve Roper* before securing his own strip. *Jeff Cobb* appeared in newspapers in 1954, and entertained audiences until 1978 with the adventures of an intrepid investigative journalist. These items exemplify Hoffman's talent and include not only his work on *Jeff Cobb*, but on an educational feature, *Why We Say*, which explains the origins of words and phrases, and a series of cartoons he prepared for his 50th class reunion at UT in 1991.



Jeff Cobb cartoon strip by Pete Hoffman.

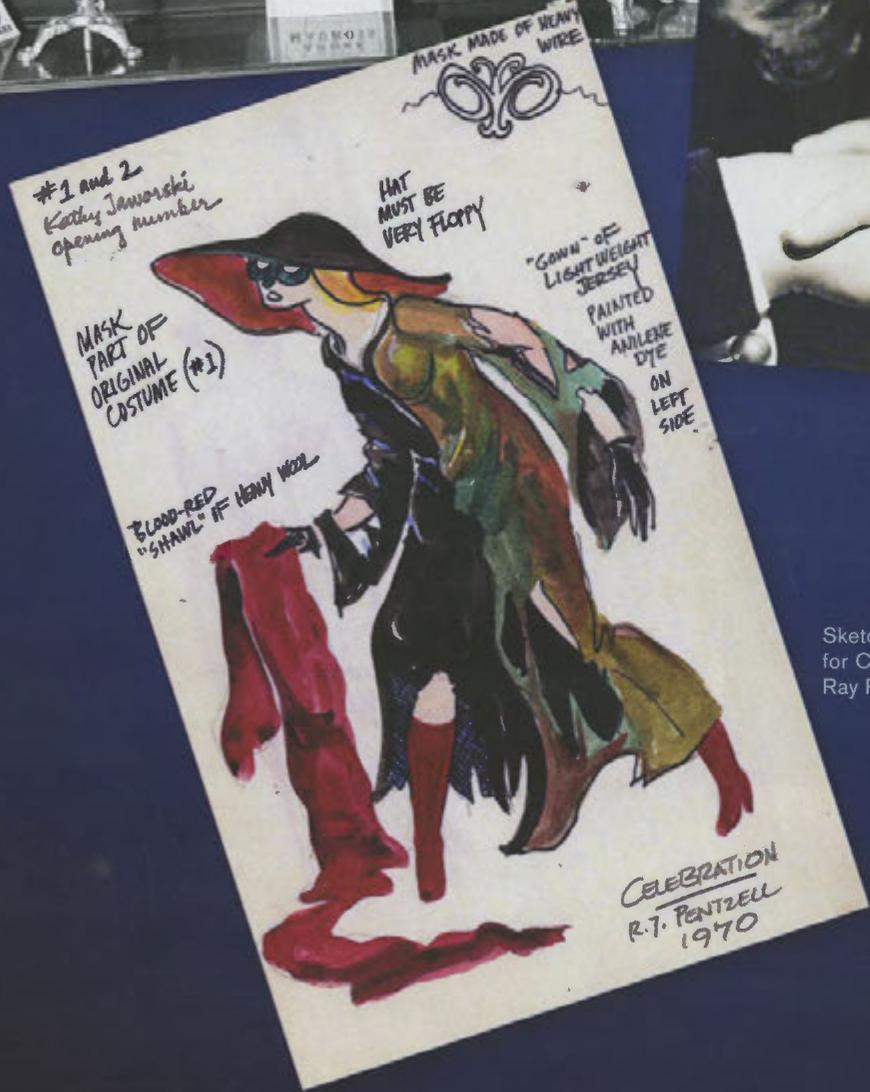
DEPARTMENT OF THEATRE AND FILM, PLAY FILES, UR 86/79

Production Art, UT Department of Theatre and Film, 1970s

The University of Toledo's Department of Theatre and Film stages several productions each year using students both onstage and behind the scenes. These posters used to publicize productions were designed and hand painted by Ray Pentzell, professor of theatre. Pentzell also produced set and costume designs during his tenure at UT, including for *The Scheming Lieutenant* in fall 1978 and *Celebration* in winter 1970.



Flora Ward Hiline at the offices of the Town Hall, and signed photograph of one of the guests, Katherine Hepburn.



Sketch of costume design for Celebration, drawn by Ray Pentzell, 1970.

ADAM GRANT PAPERS, MSS-106

Artwork of Adam Grant, 1977-2005

After surviving Auschwitz, Polish-born artist Adam Grant moved to the U.S. He got a job working for the Craft Master Corporation, a Toledo-based, paint-by-numbers company, and created its most popular kit, a version of Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper*. Grant continued to create his own art, as well, and exhibited his works internationally until his death in 1992. Featured here are flyers for exhibits of Grant's art, as well as his 1977 painting, *Greatest Show*.

MARIE BOLLINGER VOGT PAPERS, MSS-149

Choreography, Photographs and Programs, Marie Vogt and the Toledo Ballet, ca. 1960s-1990s

Dancer and choreographer Marie Vogt founded the Toledo Ballet School in 1963. She served as artistic director of the school for 55 years and brought ballets such as *Swan Lake* and *Romeo and Juliet*



Marie Vogt, ca. 1940s.

to Toledo audiences. Her love of dance began in childhood, and Vogt produced, choreographed and starred in the first performance of *The Nutcracker* in Toledo when she was a freshman in high school in 1939. The Toledo Ballet has become famous for its annual *Nutcracker* performances, and has featured international dance stars such as John Kriza as guest performers. Although Madame Vogt stepped down as director in 1995, she established a tradition of dance instruction and performance in Toledo. Featured in this exhibit are a handwritten page of choreography, photographs of Vogt and programs from performances of *The Nutcracker*.

JAMIE FARR SCRIPTS, MSS-024

Scripts for "M*A*S*H," Oct. 25, 1978; Aug. 8, 1980

Toledo native Jamie Farr won international fame with his recurring role as Corporal Max Klinger on the hit television show, *M*A*S*H*. Farr depicted the cross-dressing enlisted man who tried to convince his superiors he was mentally ill so he could receive a discharge from the Army. In the show, Farr often made mention of his beloved hometown, Toledo. In the 1978 script, he speaks fondly of his favorite hotdogs from Tony Packo's. In the 1980 script, he wears a Toledo Mud Hens shirt. In 1983, Farr donated his *M*A*S*H* scripts to the Canaday Center.

June 17-August 7, 2005

Adam Grant

unseen treasures

20 NORTH
— SAINT CLAIR —
GALLERY

2005 postcard promoting an Adam Grant exhibit held at the downtown Toledo 20 North Gallery.

THE TOLEDO BALLET ASSOCIATION, INC.
PRESENTS

THE TOLEDO BALLET
IN
A SPECIAL HOLIDAY CONCERT

NUTCRACKER BALLET

MARIE BOLLINGER VOGT
DIRECTOR-CHOREOGRAPHER

GUEST ARTIST, JOHN KRIZA
SOLOIST WITH
AMERICAN BALLET THEATER

THE RIVOLI THEATER
SATURDAY, DEC 8, 1962 10 A.M.

1962 program of
The Nutcracker performed
by the Toledo Ballet.



*“Any agency which promotes
the bodily well-being of a people
automatically stimulates the rise
of art and knowledge.”*

– Official Souvenir Book of the Lake Erie District Turnfest

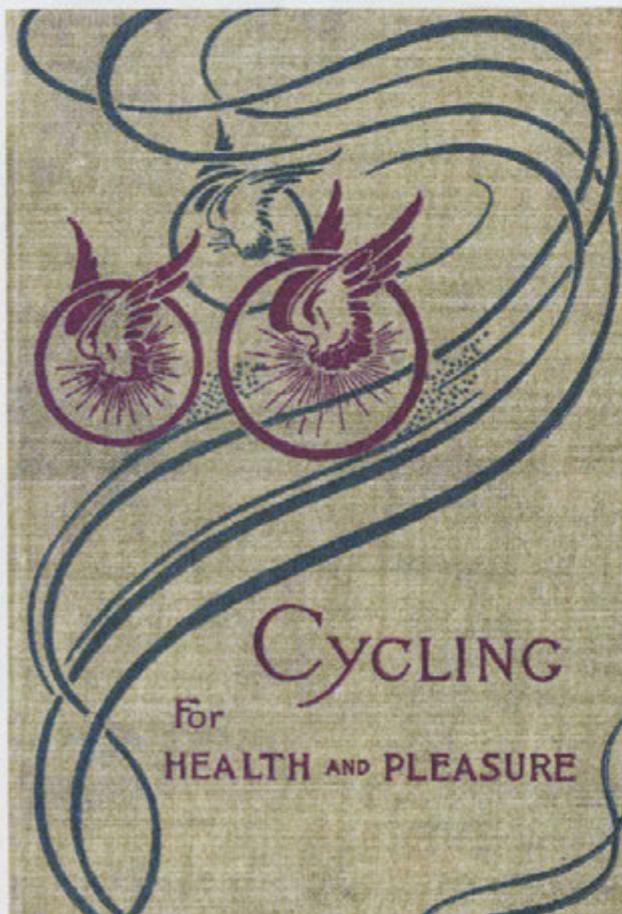


CHAPTER 9 *Sports and Recreation*

While not a major focus of collecting, the Canaday Center does preserve some important materials that document sports and recreation in American culture. This includes significant documentation of the athletic history of The University of Toledo. Included is not only written and published documentation, but also some artifacts and memorabilia of interest to the community, such as one of the first costumes of UT's mascot, Rocky the Rocket, and a football signed in 1928 by legendary player and commentator Red Grange.

One of the most interesting collections documents sports locally and internationally — the papers of Joseph Scalzo. In addition to being a lawyer and a member of Toledo City Council, Scalzo started to coach wrestling at The University of Toledo in 1949 and soon became involved in wrestling

internationally. He served as a referee, judge or coach at several Olympic games, including Helsinki (1952), Melbourne (1956), Rome (1960), Tokyo (1964) and Mexico City (1968). His service led to membership on the Olympic Board of Directors Executive Committee in 1973. In addition to his involvement in the Olympics, Scalzo's collection includes documentation of his effort to bring the Amateur World Wrestling Championships to Toledo in 1962. Held in UT's Field House, the games featured wrestlers from 28 countries, including the Soviet Union and Soviet Bloc countries during the height of the Cold War. The event drew international attention to Toledo, and Scalzo brought the championships back to the city in 1966 and 1973.



Cover of *Cycling for Health and Pleasure*, 1896.



Cover of the 1966-1967 UT basketball dope book, with one of the first depictions of Rocky the Rocket.



The University of Toledo's women's basketball team, 1922.

100 BASKET BALL FOR WOMEN TECHNIQUE AND USE OF THE OFFENSIVE PLAYS

The technique and use of the offensive individual plays follow:

Starting

Basket ball is a game requiring quick starts and sudden stops. The player must be alert at all times and ready for movement. Too frequently the girl is caught flat footed. The best position to assume when not in action is one ready for action. The feet should be separated in a stride position with the weight upon the balls of the feet or the toes, which enables one to start forward, backward or to either side with the least possible waste of time. The rear foot should be in contact with the floor so the foot does not slip, and a push-off can be made.

Stopping

It is as necessary to be able to stop suddenly as to start quickly. Instruction is warranted so the individual learns to stop with as little jar



XX. THE REAR PIVOT—
FIRST POSITION.



XXI. THE REAR PIVOT—
SECOND POSITION. PIVOT IS MADE ON LEFT FOOT, RIGHT HAIRD AND MOVING BACKWARD.



XXII. THE REAR PIVOT—
POSITION. QUARTER HAS BEEN COMP GUARD SHOULD, TIME, BE SHIF TION.

PUNTS



Scott -vs- Libbey
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1925

Page from Basket Ball for Women, 1928.

Football program from the Scott High School vs. Libbey High School game, 1925.

RARE BOOK COLLECTION

Beecher, Catharine E. *Physiology and Calisthenics for Schools and Families*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1856

Catharine Beecher promoted physical fitness for women. She campaigned for a school curriculum that included calisthenics, and this volume included drawings of appropriate exercises for men and women.

Porter, Luther H. *Cycling for Health and Pleasure: An Indispensable Guide to the Successful Use of the Wheel*. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1896

Bicycling became a craze in the U.S. in the late 19th century. This book taught the basics, including suggesting “cycling costumes” of bloomers for women to provide for safe pedaling.

Frymir, Alice W. *Basket Ball for Women: How to Coach and Play the Game*. New York: A.S. Barnes & Company, 1928

Basketball was invented by James Naismith in 1892. That year, it was played under modified rules by the women at Smith College. This book, one in a series written to instruct women on how to play particular sports, includes the fundamentals of the game and photographs showing young women on the court. This volume is signed by the author.

HAROLD ANDERSON COLLECTION, UM 9

National Invitational Tournament Scrapbook, 1941-1942

Harold “Andy” Anderson was appointed part-time basketball coach at The University of Toledo in 1934. During his amazing career, he developed many exceptional players, including Bill Jones, Charles “Chuck” Chuckovits, Al Alvarez and Bob Gerber. In eight seasons, his win/loss record was 142-41. In December 1941, the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association invited UT to play in the National Invitational Tournament in Madison Square Garden. UT beat Rhode Island in the quarter-finals, but lost in the semi-finals and the consolation game. Still, the tournament brought the University’s team national attention, including a photo spread in *Life* magazine. Unfortunately, even after the tournament, UT would not give Anderson a full-time contract, so he left to coach at Bowling Green State University. He was so successful and popular there that BGSU named its basketball arena Anderson Arena. This scrapbook

documents the exciting few days when the national spotlight was on the Rockets playing in the NIT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO ARCHIVES

The University of Toledo Athletics Memorabilia, 1923, 1950, 1952, 1967, 1993, 1995

The University of Toledo has had an intercollegiate athletics program since the students petitioned for one in 1915. The first football team was formed in 1917, with the basketball team close behind. The program progressed quickly; today, the Rockets, so named in 1923 by a writer for a local newspaper who thought the name reflected the team’s style on the playing field, comprise 15 sports competing



The University of Toledo’s football team, 1922.

at the NCAA Division 1 level and even more club sports. The University of Toledo Archives documents its athletic history through photographs, programs, media guides and artifacts, as demonstrated by these items, which include photographs of early football games and men’s and women’s basketball, as well as football and basketball programs and media guides from the 1960s and 1990s.

Football signed by “Red” Grange, Oct. 5, 1928

Grange was appearing at the Rivoli Theatre in downtown Toledo while injured and unable to play for the Chicago Bears during the 1928 season when he signed this football.

ROCKY THE ROCKET COSTUME, UR 14/10, CA. 1970s

A personified depiction of a real Rocket, Rocky emerged as The University of Toledo’s mascot during

the 1966-1967 season, making his first physical appearance in the fall of 1968. The costume has seen many changes since this wastepaper basket with a pointed rocket top made of papier-mâché. This costume is actually pieces of multiple Rocky renditions. The helmet is older than the spats and shields.

RON SPILIS COLLECTION, ARF-208

UT Football Uniform, 1948

This football helmet and cleats were donated along with several other pieces of football gear by the family of Ronald Spilis, University of Toledo class of 1953. Spilis played back and fullback during his time as a Rocket. The leather helmet was phased out in the late 1940s and early 1950s to make way for the safety helmets used today.

JAMES VAN ORDEN COLLECTION, MSS-290

Toledo High School Football Programs, 1925, 1947

One of the most popular traditions in the U.S., high school football enjoys as much success and support in Toledo as anywhere else. These programs display iconic images of competition among Toledo's local high schools.

Mud Hens Memorabilia, 1979, 2004, n.d.

The Toledo Mud Hens baseball team was founded in 1896. The team left Toledo in 1955, but in 1965 a new team was formed with the same name. By the 1970s, the Mud Hens had gained national attention, thanks mainly to Toledo native and actor Jamie Farr, who was a Mud Hens fan and mentioned the team often on the popular television show *M*A*S*H*. Today, the Mud Hens are a farm team for the Detroit Tigers, play their home games at downtown Toledo's Fifth Third Field, and are a major attraction for Toledo natives and visitors alike. These artifacts represent decades of Toledo Mud Hens spirit.

TOLEDO TURNERS RECORDS, MSS-103

Turnfest Program, 1937

The Toledo Turners, a local chapter of the national German culture organization, encouraged fitness through club programming focused on sports, especially gymnastics. A prominent event sponsored by the Toledo Turners was the Turnfest. Sometimes

referred to as a "Physical Culture Revue," the Turnfest was a gymnastics festival that demonstrated how the Turners valued physical fitness.

DANA CORPORATION INC. RECORDS, MSS-242

Photographs, Hayes-Dana Sports Teams, 1930s

These photographs depict employee baseball and hockey teams at Hayes-Dana plants in Ontario, Canada. Hayes Wheel manufactured wheels for horse-drawn carriages from 1908 to 1929, when Charles Dana rescued Hayes from financial trouble and the company started making Spicer U-joints.

JOSEPH SCALZO PAPERS, MSS-083

Correspondence, Program and Photographs, 1962 Amateur Wrestling World Championships, 1961-1962

In 1962, Toledo wrestling coach Joseph Scalzo brought the world to Toledo with the Amateur World Wrestling Championships, which were held in the Field House at The University of Toledo. Wrestlers from 28 countries — including the Soviet Union and Soviet Bloc countries — participated in the championship, one of the first sports tournaments in the Cold War-era to include these athletes. The tournament included both freestyle and Greco-Roman style wrestling. In a letter to Scalzo, Dr. Albert de Ferrari expressed his excitement about the event. A telegram dated just a few days before the event indicated that East German wrestlers would not be allowed out of their country to participate.

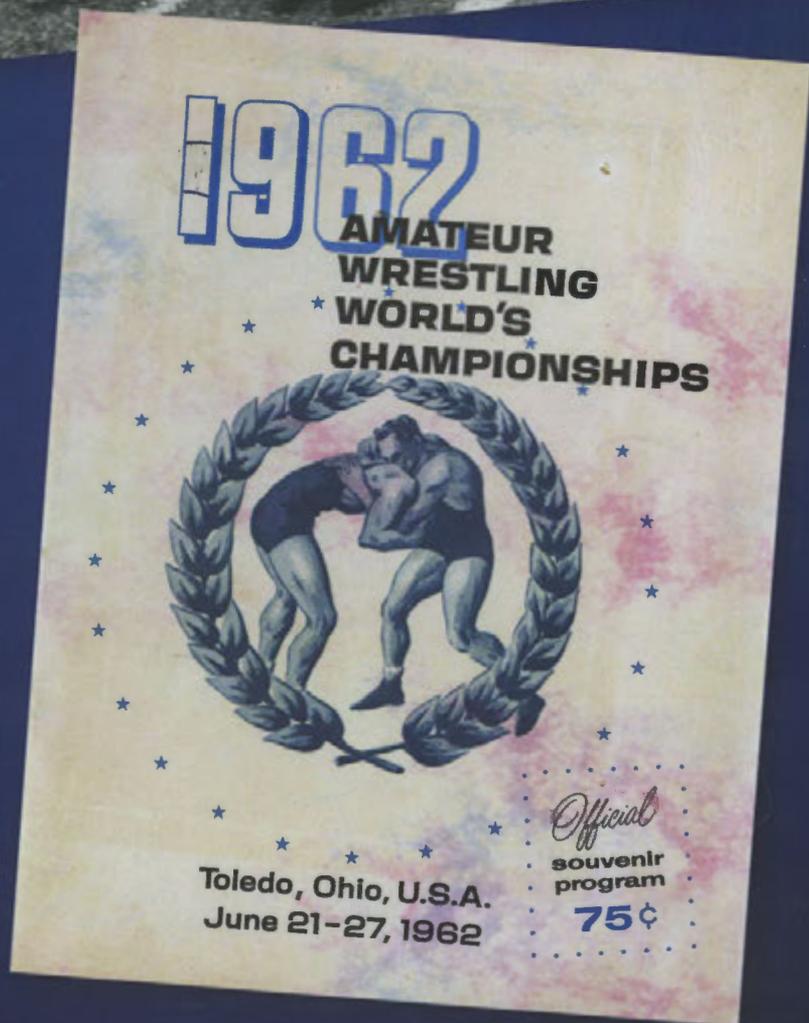
ABILITY CENTER OF GREATER TOLEDO, MSS-190

"Recreation — Something for Everyone" Article, 1999

This newsletter article from 1999 proudly proclaims that recreation is "something for everyone," regardless of ability. The Ability Center, with its focus on teaching independent living skills to persons with disabilities, offers programs in adaptive, recreational activities for persons with physical disabilities.



Photograph of Toledo Turnfest, ca. 1938.



Program of the 1962 Amateur Wrestling World Championship.



THE UNIVERSITY OF
TOLEDO
1872