

There's PLENTY TO DO (and See) Here!

Compiled by Geneva J. Chapman

A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

**TO**  
There's **PLENTY**  
**DO** (and See)  
Here!

**A Tour Of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia**

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Geneva J. Chapman

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## Why TOLEDO?

Toledo, my adopted hometown, is a vibrant and active community full of different ethnic communities, cultural activities and places to see, go and DO things. Many native Toledoans who've never lived anywhere but here often say there's nothing to do here.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Looking through Wikipedia, I found many of my favorite places in the city. However, I was surprised at what's not been included in the online encyclopedia yet.

There's no mention of Polish Village or the annual Polish, Greek, African-American, or Hispanic festivals. I expected to also find something about Historic Dorr Street, once the site of many African-American businesses and The African-American Legacy Project.

Toledo's main attractions, except for those mentioned above and few others that are glaringly absent are included in this volume. I omitted most restaurants (Tony Packos HAD to be included due to its worldwide fame), churches and schools.

However, if and when other items not included in this compilation are added, please send me an email ([gjcwriteon@yahoo.com](mailto:gjcwriteon@yahoo.com)) and I'll add those entries to my next edition.

## Downtown Toledo

**Downtown Toledo** ([Toledo, Ohio](#)) has seen a huge revival in the last few years with new retail, restaurants, entertainment venues, etc moving in to what had been, for many, considered a somewhat of a forgotten ghost town for years. <sup>[1]</sup> Both the Warehouse and the area surrounding the Lucas have been areas of recent growth. <sup>[1]</sup>



Downtown Toledo's skyline from across the [Maumee River](#)

### Hide Major attractions

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Fifth Third Field

- [Erie Street Market](#)
- [Fifth Third Field](#) (Mudhens, baseball)
- [Imagination Station](#) (Science center)
- [Huntington Center](#)
- [Promenade Park](#) (Riverfront park)
- [SeaGate Convention Centre](#)
- [Valentine Theatre](#)

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### Hide Tallest buildings

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- [One SeaGate](#) (Fifth Third Bank Headquarters): 32 floors, built 1982<sup>[2]</sup>
- [Fiberglass Tower](#) (currently being renovated): 30 floors, built 1970<sup>[2]</sup>
- [National City Bank Building](#): 27 floors, built 1932<sup>[2]</sup>

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### Hide Other notable architecture

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Anthony Wayne Suspension Bridge

- [Anthony Wayne Suspension Bridge \(High-level Bridge\)](#)
- [Lucas County Courthouse](#)
- [Martin Luther King Bridge \(Cherry Street Bridge\)](#)
- [St. Patrick's Catholic Church](#)
- [Toledo-Lucas County Public Library](#)
- [Veterans' Memorial Skyway](#)

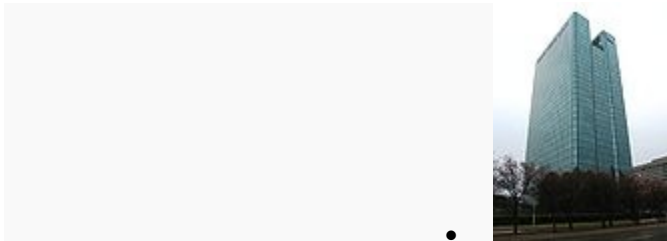
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## Hide Gallery

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Toledo Skyline in Morning



[One SeaGate](#)



[Imagination Station](#)

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Oliver House



Veterans' Glass City Skyway



MLK Memorial Bridge



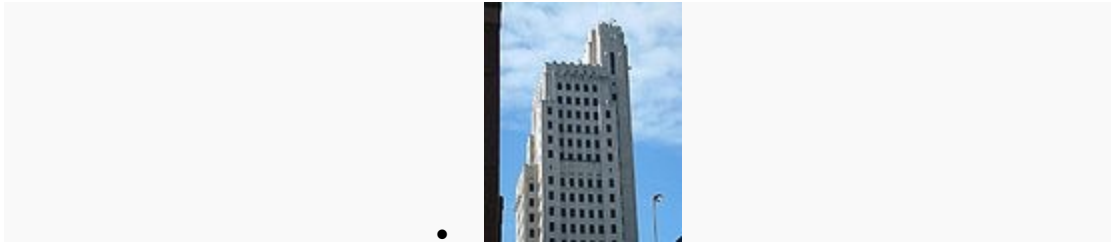
Fiberglass Tower



Anthony Wayne Bridge



Huntington Center



[National City Bank Building](#)



[Toledo-Lucas County Public Library](#)



[Lucas County Courthouse](#)



[Valentine Theatre](#)



[Owens Corning Company Headquarters](#)

## Maumee River

**Maumee River**



The Maumee River at [Grand Rapids, Ohio](#)

<b>Origin</b>	<a href="#">Fort Wayne</a> by the confluence of the <a href="#">St. Joseph</a> and <a href="#">St. Marys</a> .
<b>Mouth</b>	<a href="#">Lake Erie</a> at <a href="#">Toledo</a>
<b>Basin countries</b>	<a href="#">USA</a>
<b>Length</b>	137 miles (220 km)
<b>Source elevation</b>	750 ft (229 m)
<b>Mouth elevation</b>	571 ft (174 m)
<b>Avg. discharge</b>	5,297 ft <sup>3</sup> /s (150 m <sup>3</sup> /s)
<b>Basin area</b>	6,354 mi <sup>2</sup> (16,458 km <sup>2</sup> )

The **Maumee River** is a [river](#) in northwestern [Ohio](#) and northeastern [Indiana](#) in the [United States](#). It is formed at [Fort Wayne, Indiana](#) by the confluence of the [St. Joseph](#) and [St. Marys](#) rivers, and meanders northeastwardly for 137 miles (220 km)<sup>[1]</sup> through an [agricultural](#) region of [glacial moraines](#) before flowing into the [Maumee Bay](#) of [Lake Erie](#) at the city of [Toledo, Ohio](#). It was designated an Ohio State Scenic River on July 18, 1974.

## Hide History

Historically the river was also known as the "Miami" and in treaties with [Native Americans](#), and as early as 1671 the river was called **Miami of the Lake** (in contrast to the "Miami of the Ohio" or the [Great Miami River](#)) or in French, *Miami du Lac*. Maumee is an anglicized spelling of the [Ottawa](#) name for the Miami, *maamii*. The [Battle of Fallen Timbers](#), the final battle of the [Northwest Indian War](#), was fought 3/4 mile (1.2 km) north of the banks of the Maumee River.

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After this decisive victory for General [Anthony Wayne](#), a [twelve mile square](#) tract around [Perrysburg](#) and [Maumee](#) were ceded to the [United States](#) in 1795.<sup>[2]</sup> Lands north of the river and downstream of [Defiance](#) were ceded in 1807,<sup>[3]</sup> and the rest of the Maumee River valley was ceded in 1817.<sup>[4]</sup> Prior to the development of [canals](#), [portages](#) between the rivers were important trade routes and were safeguarded by [forts](#) such as [Fort Loramie](#), [Fort Recovery](#), and [Fort](#). In honor of General Wayne's victory on the banks of the Maumee, the primary bridge crossing the river near downtown Toledo is the Anthony Wayne Suspension Bridge.

A dispute over control of part of the Maumee River region led to the so-called [Toledo War](#) between Ohio and the [Michigan Territory](#).

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## Hide Natural history

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The watershed of the Maumee River was a large wetland known as the [Great Black Swamp](#) before it was mostly drained and converted into farmland. The wetland was the remains of [Glacial Lake Maumee](#), the [proglacial](#) ancestor of Lake Erie.

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## Hide Transportation

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The mouth of the river at Lake Erie is wide and supports considerable commercial traffic, including oil, [grain](#), and [coal](#). However, about 12 miles (19 km) upstream, in the town of [Maumee, Ohio](#), the river becomes much shallower and supports only recreational navigation above that point. The abandoned [Miami and Erie Canal](#) paralleled the Maumee between [Defiance, Ohio](#) and Toledo; portions of its [towpath](#) are currently maintained for recreational use. The Canal continued on from Defiance to Fort Wayne, crossing the "summit" to the [Wabash River](#) valley. Both were important pre-railway transportation methods in the 1840-60 period. The Miami and Erie was north of the river, until it crossed an aqueduct and turned south at Defiance, headed for Cincinnati. The Wabash canal was south of the Maumee until it reached Fort Wayne.



Map of the Maumee River [watershed](#).

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## Hide Watershed

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The Maumee has the largest [watershed](#) of any Great river <sup>[*citation needed*]</sup> with 6,354 square miles (16,460 km<sup>2</sup>) draining into the Maumee River. Its watershed includes a portion of southern Michigan. In addition to its source [tributaries](#) the St. Joseph and St. Marys rivers, the Maumee's principal tributaries are the [Auglaize River](#) and the Tiffin, which join it at Defiance from the south and north, respectively.

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## Hide Islands

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There are several small islands in the section of the Maumee River in northwest Ohio. The names <sup>[5] [6]</sup> of the islands are:

- Indian Island - near Farnsworth Park west of Toledo
- Missionary Island - actually several islands; near Farnsworth Park west of Toledo
- Granger Island - near [Waterville, Ohio](#)
- Butler Island - near Side Cut Metropark
- Bluegrass Island - part of Side Cut Metropark
- Audubon Island - the largest island in the Maumee River, formerly McKee's Island or Ewing Island, part of SideCut Park
- Marengo Island - near [Maumee, Ohio](#)
- Horseshoe Island - near Walbridge Park in Toledo
- Clark Island - near Walbridge Park in Toledo
- Corbutt Island - in Toledo
- Grassy Island - near Cullen Park in Toledo
- Preston Island - near Defiance, Ohio

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## Hide Walleye run

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According to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the annual [walleye](#) run up the Maumee River is one of the largest migrations of riverbound walleyes east of the Mississippi.

The [migration](#) of the walleye normally starts in early March and runs through the end of April. Although the first week of April is "historically" the peak of the migration, Mother Nature normally dictates when the actual peak takes place. When river flows rise due to snow melt-off and the river water temperature reaches 40 - 50 degrees [Fahrenheit](#), the resident population of walleyes welcome their relatives from the Western end of [Lake Erie](#)'s waters and also from the [Detroit River](#) and [Lake St. Clair](#) in Michigan. Although you will see boats on the river during the spring migration, by far the most popular method of fishing for these walleye is by wading out into the river and casting.

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## Hide Cities and towns along the river

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The [Veterans' Glass City Skyway](#) in [Toledo, Ohio](#).



[Toledo, Ohio](#)



The river in [Grand Rapids, Ohio](#).



[Fort Wayne, Indiana](#).

- [Antwerp, Ohio](#)
- [Defiance, Ohio](#)

- [Florida, Ohio](#)
- [Fort Wayne, Indiana](#)
- [Grand Rapids, Ohio](#)
- [Maumee, Ohio](#)
- [Napoleon, Ohio](#)
- [New Haven, Indiana](#)
- [Perrysburg, Ohio](#)
- [Rossford, Ohio](#)
- [Toledo, Ohio](#)
- [Waterville, Ohio](#)

## Willis B Boyer

The **S.S. Willis B. Boyer** is a [lake freighter](#) which served as a commercial vessel on the Lakes for much of the 20th Century, and is currently undergoing renovation as a [museum ship](#) in Toledo.

### Hide History

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On July 1st, 1911 just before noon, hundreds of onlookers stood along the shores, and aboard the vessels of an Ecorse, Michigan shipyard in the shadow of steel and supremacy. Whether attired in long, pastel-colored dresses, and broad brimmed flowery hats or the finest business suit of the day, women and men alike, had come to the Great Lakes Engineering Works to witness history. In the sultry heat of a summer afternoon, anticipation sat on the shoulders of the audience as did a ship, the COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER, on her ways.

With the drop of a bottle, breaking of glass, and mist of cold champagne against warm steel, Gretchen V. Schoonmaker christened the vessel that had been named to honor her distinguished father, Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, Civil War hero, and railroad industry innovator. Sliding sideways down the ways, the steel leviathan smashed into the water with a mammoth splash officially becoming the "world's largest bulk freighter" – the new "[Queen of the Lakes](#)".

Aside from her enormousness the SCHOONMAKER displayed unparalleled elegance. The showpiece of her owner, William P. Snyder, and flagship of her fleet, The Shenango Furnace Co., the SCHOONMAKER provided luxurious passenger accommodations which rivaled the "appointments of such magnificent transatlantic express steamships as the Lusitania and Olympic."

On her maiden trip, the SCHOONMAKER carried 12,650 net tons of coal from Toledo, Ohio to Sheboygan, Wisconsin. This momentous voyage would mark the first of many historic trips.

Maintaining her crown as "Queen of the Lakes" from July 1, 1911 to April 14, 1914, the SCHOONMAKER established multiple tonnage records for iron ore, coal, and rye cargoes.

Though the SCHOONMAKER's reign as "Queen" was merely an instant in the timeless history of the Great Lakes shipping industry, she would remain the widest vessel on the lakes until 1927 and the most regal for the remainder of her career. When the SCHOONMAKER was chartered to the Wilson Marine Transit Co. in 1965 it appeared as if her career with the Shenango Furnace Co. had come to an end. Yet, the COL JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER would return to the Shenango Fleet in 1966 and sailed under their flag until 1969, when Shenango liquidated all maritime assets.

In 1969 the SCHOONMAKER was purchased by the Interlake Steamship Company and was immediately chartered to the Republic Steel Corporation, where she was renamed WILLIS B. BOYER to honor the company's President and CEO. In 1972, the BOYER was sold once again, to one of the oldest and most respected of lakes fleets: The Cleveland Cliffs Steamship Co.

As the WILLIS B. BOYER set sail under the Cleveland Cliffs flag in 1972, she began the final chapter of her active sailing career. A ship which was once, "The World's Largest," was soon dwarfed by the technologically advanced, self-unloading, 1,000 foot freighters of the 1970's. Yet,

highly revered by sailors and marine enthusiasts alike, the BOYER continued to sail further into history with each trip, as she would always embody the "Golden Age" of Great Lakes Shipping. In 1980 the BOYER was laid up at Toledo's "Frog Pond" for the final time and faced an uncertain future.

In 1984, suffering a severe decline in tonnage commitments, the Cleveland Cliffs Steamship Co., over 100 years old, ceased operations. In 1986 the BOYER was "saved from the scrappers torches" when she was acquired by the City of Toledo for use as a museum ship. As if by destiny, this historic vessel is now moored at International Park, in the exact location where she loaded her first cargo in 1911! As the largest museum ship on the inland seas the BOYER attracts thousands of visitors yearly with her elegant enormousness and romantic appeal.

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## Hide Description

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The *Willis B Boyer* is 613 feet long overall. She has a beam of 64 feet and a depth of 34 feet. Her carrying capacity is 15,500 gross tons.

In the shadow of the Toledo skyline, moored alongside the rolling landscape of International Park, a splash of history and romance await you aboard the museum ship S.S. WILLIS B. BOYER.

Upon her launching in 1911, the S.S. WILLIS B. BOYER, then called the COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER was proclaimed to be "The World's Largest Bulk Freighter." Built at the Great Lakes Engineering Works of Ecorse, Michigan the SCHOONMAKER was unsurpassed in both size and elegance. Maintaining her crown as "Queen of the Lakes" from July 1, 1911 to April 14, 1914, the SCHOONMAKER established multiple cargo records for iron ore, coal, and rye cargoes.

Retiring in 1980, and opened as a museum in 1987, the S.S. WILLIS B. BOYER serves as a floating testament to Toledo's rich maritime heritage. Authentic restoration allows all who visit to witness the proud lifestyle experienced by centuries of Great Lakes sailors. All who visit can experience the "golden age" of Great Lakes shipping aboard the largest museum ship on the inland seas.

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## Hide Future

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On December 17th, 2009 the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority Board of Directors authorized a Memorandum of Understanding with the Great Lakes Historical Society of Vermilion, OH for the creation of the National Great Lakes Maritime Museum at the Toledo Maritime Center. It is presently anticipated that the S.S. Willis B. Boyer will travel to the Toledo Shipyard for dry-docking/restoration during the fall of 2010 for a return to International Park the following spring. While the vessel will require a subsequent move to the Toledo Maritime Center in 2012 she will be restored to her original condition namesake and Shenango Furnace regalia for her Centennial Celebration and re-christening to be held on July 1st, 2011.

## Harbor Light

Toledo Harbor Light



Toledo Harbor Lighthouse

<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a>
<b>Coordinates</b>	<a href="#">41°45′42″N 83°19′42″W</a>
<b>Year first constructed</b>	1901
<b>Year first lit</b>	1904
<b>Automated</b>	1965
<b>Deactivated</b>	N/A
<b>Foundation</b>	Stone/ <a href="#">Concrete Pier</a> on <a href="#">Crib</a>
<b>Construction</b>	buff <a href="#">Brick</a> and <a href="#">Steel</a> 3-story <a href="#">keeper's dwelling</a> with attached signal building. <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Markings / pattern</b>	natural, black roof, lantern & <a href="#">parapet</a>
<b>Height</b>	Tower — 69 feet (21 m)
<b>Focal height</b>	72 feet (22 m) <sup>[2]</sup>

<b>Original lens</b>	3½-order <a href="#">Fresnel lens</a> (1904)
<b>Range</b>	10 <a href="#">nm</a>
<b>Characteristic</b>	isophase W 6s <b>HORN:</b> 1 blast ev 30s (3s bl). Operates from Apr. 1 to Dec. 1. <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>ARLHS number</b>	USA-853 <sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[5]</sup>
<b>USCG number</b>	7-6030 <sup>[6]</sup>

**Toledo Harbor Light**

## U.S. National Register of Historic Places



<b>Location:</b>	Toledo Harbor, <a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a>
<b>Coordinates:</b>	<a href="#">41°43′4″N 83°25′17″W</a>
<b>Area:</b>	0.3 acres (0.12 ha)
<b>Built:</b>	1901
<b>Architectural style:</b>	Romanesque
<b>Governing body:</b>	COAST GUARD
<b>MPS:</b>	<a href="#">U.S. Coast Guard Lighthouses and Light Stations on the Great Lakes TR</a>
<b>NRHP Reference#:</b>	83002005 <sup>[7]</sup>
<b>Added to NRHP:</b>	August 04, 1983

The **Toledo Harbor Lighthouse** is a [lighthouse](#) intake near [Toledo, Ohio](#), in the [United States](#). It is an active [aid to navigation](#).



The lighthouse is built on a 20 foot (6 m) deep stone crib 8.4 miles (14 km) from the mouth of the Maumee, marking the entrance to the Toledo harbor. It is also approximately 7 miles (11 km) north of [Maumee Bay State Park](#). After the channel was widened and deepened in 1897, shipping traffic increased. Construction began in 1901 when the [United States Army Corps of Engineers](#) built the crib to serve as the base for a lighthouse situated miles from shore. The light replaced the 1837 lighthouse on [Turtle Island](#) at the mouth of the [Maumee River](#).

[Crib](#) construction was perfected on the Lakes on such earlier lights as [White Shoal Light](#), [Stannard Rock Light](#), and [Rock of Ages Light](#), which was developed by Engineer Col. [Orlando M. Poe](#).

The tip of the lantern vent is 85 feet (26 m) high above the lake, has a 3 story dwelling and is brick with a steel frame. Described as [Romanesque](#), its style is unique among [Great Lakes](#) lighthouses. The original cost was \$152,000, so that it comes close to rivaling [Spectacle Reef Light](#), the most expensive lighthouse on the Great Lakes. The Toledo light was first illuminated on May 23, 1904 by a 3½-order [Fresnel lens](#) that featured a 180-degree [bull's eye](#), two smaller 60-degree bulls eyes and a ruby red half cylinder glass made in [Paris](#) by Barbier and Bernard.

It is situated eight miles northeast of Toledo Harbor. It is a "distinctive lighthouse that some believe resembles a [gingerbread house](#)". While there is no witch living inside as there was in the tale of Hansel and Gretel, there is an eerie "phantom [keeper](#)" who for years beckoned to mariners from an upper-story window. It stands sentinel to [Maumee Bay](#).

Construction of Toledo Harbor Lighthouse began in 1901. Since there was no outcropping of rock to use as a foundation, the Army Corps of Engineers devised a creative way to build the light in the middle of Lake Erie. They sunk a large crib, filled it with stone, and then topped the portion above with water with a concrete base to create an artificial island.

The engineers next put steel frames in place, providing stability for a three-story brick lighthouse and an attached one story fog signal building. The dwelling was signed to accommodate one lighthouse and two assistants. It rises 69 feet. A cylindrical tower has a diameter of 13 feet, upward from the center of the dwelling roof. The lantern room measures eight 1/2 feet in diameter. Helical bars support the glass panes in the onion-domed topped lantern room. The lantern room originally housed an unusual 3 ½-order Fresnel lens manufactured by Barbier & Benard of Paris. The lens featured a 180-degree bull's-eye, two smaller 60-degree bull's-eyes and a ruby red half cylinder of glass, and when revolved produced two white flashes followed by a single red flash. A suspended weight was used to rotate the lens, which first sent forth its penetrating beams of light on the night of May 23, 1904.

By 1966, an electric motor was installed to rotate the lens, allowing the Toledo Harbor Lighthouse to operate with little human intervention. The last Coast Guard crew could then be removed, but not before measures were taken to prevent vandalism of the now keeperless lighthouse. The ingenious security system came in the form of a fully-uniformed mannequin, stationed in one of the upper windows of the dwelling. Originally appearing as a man with a penciled moustache, the mannequin later sported a long blonde wig. Ghost stories that tell of a phantom lighthouse keeper at Toledo Harbor can usually be traced back to this figure. Even though it sits motionless, some swear that it has beckoned to them from the window. The mannequin has become part of the Coast Guard's tradition, and new officers stationed at Toledo consider it a rite of passage to sign its shirt.

Toledo Harbor Lighthouse is still an active aid to navigation; The federal government maintains ownership of the site, which is closed to the public. In the late 1990s the original Fresnel lens was removed and eventually placed on display at the COSI museum in Toledo. In its place is a 300 mm lens, fed by solar cells. Twice a year, U. S. Coast Guardsmen visit the lighthouse to clean and service the lens, solar panel and backup batteries.<sup>[8]</sup>

In 1965, the light was automated by the [U.S. Coast Guard](#) and powered by [solar cells](#). To deter vandalism, a uniformed [mannequin](#) officer was placed in the window and the boat basin removed. As part of the commemoration of the light's centenary, the Toledo Harbor Lighthouse Society was formed in 2003 as a nonprofit organization to document the history of the lighthouse, preserve the lighthouse and to provide public access.<sup>[1]</sup> The Toledo Harbor Lighthouse Preservation Society was formed to work for restoration of the lighthouse. Restoration will cost approximately \$1.5 million. A grant was awarded in 2010 for windows, doors, shutters and tucking the brick. A 'My

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Lighthouse Window' capital campaign for the \$138,000 match is underway. The infrastructure will include solar, a marine wastewater system and a gray water treatment process. Potable water will be boated in. When the restoration is complete, four 'Keepers' will stay at the lighthouse to schedule visits to tour the lighthouse. (ref name = Bihn)

The light's unique form made it the subject of artwork, including paintings.

In 2008, the Fresnel lens was relocated to Quilter Lodge in [Maumee Bay State Park](#), which is within sight of the Toledo Harbor Lighthouse on clear days.<sup>[8]</sup>

It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Reference #83002005 Name of Listing: TOLEDO HARBOR LIGHT (U.S. COAST GUARD/GREAT LAKES TR). It is not on the state list.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Imagination Station

### Imagination Station



COSI entrance in 2007 (now Imagination Station),  
with [Fifth Third Center at One SeaGate](#) in the  
distance

<b>Established</b>	October 10, 2009
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a>
<b>Type</b>	<a href="#">Science museum</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://imaginationstationtoledo.org">imaginationstationtoledo.org</a>

**Imagination Station** (formerly the *Center of Science and Industry (COSI)*) is a [non-profit](#), hands-on [science museum](#) located on the riverfront in downtown [Toledo, Ohio](#). The facility has over 300 exhibits for "children of all ages."<sup>[1]</sup>

After [tax levies](#) failed in 2006<sup>[2]</sup> and 2007, COSI closed its doors to the public on the last day of 2007 due to lack of funding.<sup>[3]</sup> In 2008, voters approved an operating levy to reopen the facility using The Toledo Science Center as its interim name. The Imagination Station opened on 10 October 2009.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Hide History

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In 1984, the Portside Festival Marketplace [shopping mall](#) opened along the [Maumee River](#), on the site of the former [Tiedtke's](#) department store, with the hope of revitalizing downtown Toledo. In 1990, the marketplace closed, leaving a vacant 100,000-square-foot (9,300 m<sup>2</sup>) modern facility.<sup>[5]</sup> A committee, appointed by the mayor, was charged with finding the best use for the site. Researching options, committee members heard repeatedly the need for an educational family attraction. As a result, [COSI Columbus](#) was approached regarding the development of a similar institution in Toledo. Together, a structure was developed making COSI Toledo an independent, not-for-profit organization with a board of trustees from [Northwest Ohio](#), while taking advantage of the experience and resources of [COSI Columbus](#).



A [Rube Goldbergian](#)-style machine in the main lobby that creates music via user-dropped billiard. A major fundraising campaign raised \$9.5 million dollars, surpassing the original goal by \$4.5 million dollars. Additionally, the state supported the project with \$10 million dollars.<sup>[5]</sup> Another major step in establishing COSI Toledo was the transfer of the facility to COSI at a value of \$16 million dollars. On 1 March 1997, COSI opened its doors to the public.<sup>[6]</sup> The facility attracted an average of 250,000 visitors per year<sup>[7]</sup>, and over 2.5 million since opening.<sup>[5]</sup> In 2005, COSI won a *National Award for Museum and Library Service* from the [Institute of Museum and Library Services](#), the nation's highest honor for extraordinary public service by a museum or library.<sup>[8]</sup> The award was presented by Bush at a [White House](#) ceremony in January 2006.<sup>[9]</sup>

On July 28, 2006, COSI Toledo and [COSI Columbus](#) legally split so each could focus on their own financial troubles.<sup>[10]</sup> Later that year, [Berrien Springs](#) Public Schools awarded a 2006 *Teachers' Choice Awards* to COSI for its distance learning program.<sup>[11]</sup> After voters voted down a second levy in November 2007, COSI Toledo closed due to lack of funding on December 31, 2007.<sup>[3]</sup>

On November 4, 2008, [Lucas County](#) voters approved an operating levy for the science center enabling the facility to reopen in the Fall of 2009.



The [Toledo Harbor Lighthouse](#)'s original [Fresnel lens](#) on display.

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## Warehouse District (Toledo, Ohio)



St. Clair facing East



Oliver House

The **Warehouse District** in [downtown Toledo, Ohio](#) has seen a surprising upturn with new residential and entertainment developments alongside many in-use warehouses and warehouses that are in the process of being renovated.<sup>[1]</sup> The Warehouse District is immediately West of [Downtown](#) and is roughly bordered by The Anthony Wayne Trail, Monroe Street, Summit Street, and I-75.<sup>[1]</sup>

### Hide Attractions

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Fifth Third Field

- 20 N Gallery (Art gallery)
- Erie Street Market
- [Fifth Third Field \(Mudhens, baseball\)](#)
- Oliver House
- [St. Patrick's Catholic Church](#)
- Sur St. Clair (Art gallery)
- Toledo Art Walk
- Blarney Irish Pub



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- Pizza Papalis
- Frickers
- Packos at the Park
- Wesley's Bar and Grille
- Spaghetti Warehouse
- Jeds at the Yard

## Fifth Third Field (Toledo)

Fifth Third Field	
 	
<b>Location</b>	406 Washington St <a href="#">Toledo, OH 43604</a>
<b>Broke ground</b>	2000
<b>Opened</b>	2002
<b>Owner</b>	Lucas County
<b>Operator</b>	<a href="#">Toledo Mud Hens</a>
<b>Surface</b>	Natural Grass
<b>Construction cost</b>	\$39,200,000
<b>Architect</b>	<a href="#">HNTB</a>
<b><a href="#">Capacity</a></b>	10,300 people
<b>Field dimensions</b>	Left Field - 320 ft Center Field - 400 ft

	Right Field - 320 ft
<b>Tenants</b>	
<a href="#">Toledo Mud Hens</a> ( <a href="#">International League</a> ) (2002 — Present)	

**Fifth Third Field** is the name of a [minor league baseball](#) stadium in [Toledo, Ohio](#). The Ohio-based Fifth purchased the [naming rights](#) to the stadium. It is not to be confused with another stadium in Ohio with the same name, [Fifth Third Field](#) in [Dayton](#). Fifth Third Bank also owns the naming rights to [another stadium](#) in [Comstock Park, Michigan](#), near [Grand Rapids](#), and basketball on the campus of the [University of Cincinnati](#).

The facility is home to the [Toledo Mud Hens](#), an International team and the Triple-A affiliate of the [Detroit Tigers](#). It seats 10,300 and opened in 2002. Fifth Third Field hosted the 2006 [Triple-A All-Star Game](#) and [home run derby](#). The stadium was named one of the best minor league ballparks in America by [Newsweek](#).<sup>[1]</sup> In the summer of 2007, [ESPN.com](#) rated The Roost section of Fifth Third Field as the best seats to watch a game in minor league baseball.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide Location

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It is located in downtown Toledo, two blocks from the [Maumee River](#). The new stadium replaced [Ned Skeldon Stadium](#), located in suburban [Maumee](#), as the Mud Hens home — the older facility being best described as "quaint" or "rustic". The park was intended to boost development downtown, and indeed a small commercial area has sprung up around the park, centered on St. Clair Street, on the park's southeast side.

The street address is 406 Washington Street. The park is bounded by Washington Street (southwest, first base); North Huron Street (northwest, third base); Monroe Street/Henry Morse Way (northeast, left field); and Msgr. Jerome Schmidt Way/North St. Clair Street (southeast, right field).

The Fifth-Third Field is part of a complex that includes SeaGate Convention Centre and the Huntington Center (formerly known as the Lucas County Arena). The Lucas County Commissioners teamed with HNTB Architecture Inc., a national sports architecture firm located in Kansas City; and local architects and landscape architects The Collaborative Inc, of Toledo; to design the Mud Hens Stadium. The Commissioners used this same design team on the Huntington Center, located 1 block away from the Stadium.

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## Hide Scoreboards

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In 2009, the Mud Hens installed brand new [Daktronics](#) ribbon scoreboards along the first base and third base sides of the ballpark. They are in full color and can display a variety of graphics, stats, and the game score. Also, the Hens replaced their [Fair Play Scoreboards](#) scoreboard and Barco video board with a huge [Daktronics](#) video board display in left field which is in full color and is a complete matrix board that shows the line score of the game. It is also zoned on the top 70% where it shows the current batter, animations, games, replays, and more.

The new Daktronics video board also replaced the Fair Play message board below the old Fair Play scoreboard.

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## Mud Hens

<p><b>Toledo Mud Hens</b>  <b>Founded in 1897</b>  <b>Toledo, Ohio</b></p>	
 <p><b>Team Logo</b></p>	 <p><b>Cap Insignia</b></p>
<b>Class-level</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Triple-A (1946–1955, 1965–Present)</b></li> <li>• Double-A (1908–1913, 1916–1945)</li> <li>• Single-A (1902–1907)</li> </ul>	
<b>Minor league affiliations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>International League (1965–Present)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>West Division</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">American Association</a> (1902–1913, 1916–1955)</p>	
<b>Major league affiliations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><a href="#">Detroit Tigers</a> (1934–1935, 1949–1951, 1967–1973, 1987–Present)</b></li> <li>• <a href="#">Minnesota Twins</a> (1978–1986)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Cleveland Indians</a> (1932, 1976–1977)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Philadelphia Phillies</a> (1974–1975)</li> <li>• <a href="#">New York Yankees</a> (1965–1966)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Milwaukee Braves</a> (1953–1955)</li> <li>• <a href="#">St. Louis Browns</a> (1936–1948)</li> <li>• <a href="#">New York Giants</a> (1930)</li> </ul>	
<b>Name</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Toledo Mud Hens (1902–1913, 1919–1952, 1965–Present)</b></li> <li>• Toledo Iron Men (1916–1918)</li> <li>• Toledo Sox (1953–1955)</li> </ul>	
<b>Ballpark</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><a href="#">Fifth Third Field</a> (2002–Present)</b></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ned Skeldon Stadium</a> (1965–2001)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Swayne Field</a> (1909–1955)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Armory Park</a> (1897–1908)</li> <li>• Bay View Park (1896)</li> <li>• Whitestocking Park (1894–1895)</li> <li>• Olympic Park (1892)</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Speranza Park (1888-1890)</li> <li>League Park (1883-1885)</li> </ul>	
<b>Minor league titles</b>	
<b>League titles</b>	1968, 2005, 2006
<b>Division titles</b>	1967, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007
<b>Owner(s)/Operated by: Toledo Mud Hens Baseball Club, Inc.</b>	
<b>Manager:</b> <a href="#">Phil Nevin</a> <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>General Manager:</b> <a href="#">Joseph D. Napoli</a>	

The **Toledo Mud Hens** are a [minor league baseball](#) team located in [Toledo, Ohio](#). The Mud Hens play in the [International League](#), and are affiliated with the [major league baseball](#) team the Detroit, based approximately 50 miles to the north of Toledo. The current team is one of several professional clubs that have existed in Toledo since 1883. The name "Mud Hens" was first used in 1896, after the team was bought by Charles Strobel. One of the two parks where the team played that year, Bay View Park, was adjacent to marshland which was inhabited by [American Coots](#), also known as marsh hens or mud hens, from which the team adopted their name. They won back-to-back Cup championships in 2005 and 2006.

The Mud Hens currently play at [Fifth Third Field](#), at 406 Washington St. The new stadium replaced [Ned Skeldon Stadium](#), located in suburban [Maumee](#).

## Hide Team history

The Mud Hens have played in the International League since 1965, when the [New York Yankees'](#) AAA club, the [Richmond Virginians](#), transferred there. Although the Tigers have been the predominant MLB parent of the IL Mud Hens (1967–73 and since 1987), the team has also been affiliated with the [Philadelphia Phillies](#) (1974–75), [Cleveland Indians](#) (1976–77), [Minnesota Twins](#) (1978–86) and the Yankees (1965–66).

Toledo was without organized baseball for nine seasons (1956–64). That was the city's longest stretch without professional ball since the 1880s. Toledo is a special place to baseball historians due to its early (failed) attempt to break the color/race barrier in the game. The Stockings operated during 1883–1885, including an entry in 1884 with the then-major [American Association](#). In the 1880s, before the major leagues stabilized, it was not unusual for a minor league team to be "promoted" to major league level for awhile. The 1884 club was the only major league team with black players ([Moses Fleetwood Walker](#) and his brother, [Welday Walker](#)) prior to [Jackie Robinson](#)'s appearance with the [Brooklyn Dodgers](#) in 1947. The refusal of prominent baseball figure [Cap Anson](#) to play the Toledo team, in an exhibition game with his [Chicago White Stockings](#), accelerated the drawing of the color line.

Several minor league teams in Toledo lasted for short durations late in the 1880s and during the 1890s. The team also returned to the AA in 1890, as the [Toledo Maumees](#) (some sources say their nickname was the Black Pirates). That was one of several short-lived nicknames, including, the White Stockings. It was in 1896 that the team acquired the nicknames "Swamp Angels" and "Mud Hens" due to the ballpark's proximity to marshlands and waterfowl. "Mud Hens" gained popularity and has stuck with most of the Toledo teams ever since.

When the [American Association](#) revived as a minor league in 1902, the Mud Hens joined as a charter member. The team had been playing at [Armory Park](#) since 1897. With the success and stability of the Association, a better ballpark was built. Swayne opened in June 1909, and would be the Mud Hens primary home through the 1955 season. Swayne Field remains the longest-lasting venue of any of the Toledo teams.



The Mud Hens temporarily relocated to Cleveland during 1914 through 1915, to help the [Cleveland Indians](#) counter any territorial threat by the [Federal League](#) by ensuring that [League Park](#) would have a game every day. Another team was placed in Toledo in 1914 for the South-Michigan League. The "Soumichers" or "Little Mud Hens" drew poorly and took to the road for the second half of 1914. There was no team in 1915. The Fed disbanded after that year, and when the team returned from Cleveland to Toledo in 1916, they had acquired a new nickname, the "Iron Men". The name "Mud Hens" was restored in 1919.

This incarnation of the Mud Hens usually resided deep in the second division of the circuit, winning the AA pennant only once, in 1927 when the manager was [Casey Stengel](#). After the [farm system](#) era began in the 1930s, the Mud Hens were usually affiliated with the [St. Louis Browns](#), who by then were also a perpetual second division team in the [American League](#).

By the early 1950s, Toledo annually trailed the other seven Association clubs in attendance, reaching a desperation point in mid-season of 1952. On June 23, 1952, the team moved to Charleston, that state's capital city, and became the [Senators](#). However, the city gained another American Association franchise the next year, when the [Boston Braves](#) transferred to Milwaukee in March 1953, displacing their farm club, the [Milwaukee Brewers](#), which then shifted to Toledo as the "Sox". The relocated Brewers were loaded with talent, and the 1953 T-Sox won the second Association pennant in their history and drew over 343,000 fans, a 244% increase compared to 1951.

But the Braves stayed only three seasons (1953–55) before moving the team to [Wichita, Kansas](#), as the [Wichita Braves](#). Swayne Field was demolished soon afterward. By the 1960s there was revived interest in minor league baseball for Toledo, and public official Ned Skeldon led the effort to remodel the [Lucas County Fairgrounds stadium](#) into a suitable minor league ballpark. The Yankees' transfer of the Richmond club to Toledo in 1965 restored professional baseball to Toledo (or to be technical, Maumee - the Hens played their home games in the Toledo suburb until the 2002 opening of Toledo's downtown ballpark, Fifth Third Field).

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## Hide Mascot

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The Mud Hens playing at [Fifth Third Field](#) on June 8, 2007.

The mascot's name is Muddy, and the female mascot is named Muddonna. The logo for the Mud Hens has undergone several updates, "Mortimer" Mud Hen was used in the 1940s and 1950s. The logo was recreated by Gabriel Pinciotti in 1965 and since then has remained close to his design. The latest update took place for the 2006 season The logo and name continues to be among the most popular and best selling in Minor League Baseball history.

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## Hide Titles

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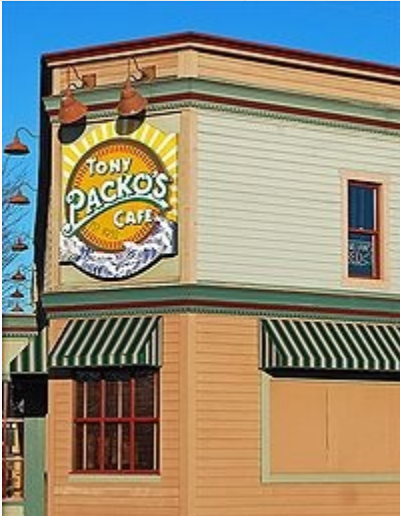
The Mud Hens have won the [Governors' Cup](#), the championship of the IL, 3 times, and played in the championship series 4 times.

- 1967 - Defeated [Columbus](#)

- 1980 - Lost to [Columbus](#)
- 2005 - Defeated [Indianapolis](#)
- 2006 - Defeated [Rochester](#)

## Tony Packo's Cafe

Tony Packo's Cafe	
<b>Type</b>	restaurant
<b>Founded</b>	1932
<b>Headquarters</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio, United States</a>
<b>Key people</b>	Tony Packo



Tony Packo's Cafe in Toledo

**Tony Packo's Cafe** is restaurant that started in the Hungarian [neighborhood](#) of Birmingham, on the east side of [Toledo, Ohio](#) at 1902 Front Street. The restaurant gained notoriety by its mention in several episodes and is famous for its signature sandwich and large collection of buns signed by celebrities.

In 2011 it listed five restaurants in the Toledo area.

### Hide History

During the [depression](#) in 1932, Tony Packo used a \$100 loan to open his shop, which originally sold only [sandwiches](#) and [ice cream](#). In 1935, the Packo family purchased the current wedge-shaped building on the corner of Front and Consaul streets next to the [Maumee River](#), which includes the former Consaul Tavern. Tony Packo's Cafe is still family run today, by Tony's and Rose's son Tony Jr. and their grandson Robin Horvath.

Tony's signature "[sausage-and-sauce](#) sandwich" on rye was first made when he decided to add a spicy chili to his sandwiches for more flavor. Eventually, his creation became known as the "[Hungarian hot dog](#)", even though no such thing had come from the [Old Country](#). The dish quickly became popular and the cafe is now billed as "the place where man bites dog".<sup>[1]</sup> The "hot dog" is



really a Hungarian sausage called Kolbász, not unlike the Polish [kielbasa](#), about twice the diameter of a conventional hot dog, and slicing the sausage in half yields about the same amount of meat.

In June 2011 [Fifth Third Bancorp](#) which foreclosed on \$4 million in loans while family members had been suing each other in court since 2002 said that the future of the restaurant is in doubt after it lost money in 2010 under operation by a court-appointed third party.<sup>[2]</sup>

## M\*A\*S\*H

Tony Packo's Cafe gained world-wide fame when character [Maxwell Klinger](#), who was played by Toledo native [Jamie Farr](#), made mention of the restaurant in six episodes. He first said in a 1976 episode, "If you're ever in Toledo, Ohio, on the Hungarian side of town, Tony Packo's got the greatest Hungarian hot dogs."<sup>[2]</sup><sup>[1]</sup> In one episode, the hospital unit ordered a batch of sausage casings from Packo's to use in a blood-filtering machine (a crude [artificial kidney](#)). Packo's was also mentioned in the famous two-and-a-half hour final episode. The restaurant displays several M\*A\*S\*H mementos on the premises.

## Bun signing



A souvenir hotdog bun from Tony Packo's Cafe signed by the photographer.

When actor [Burt Reynolds](#) visited Toledo in 1972, he made a stop at the restaurant on the suggestion of Tony's daughter, Nancy. Reynolds was the first big name to eat at Packo's, and he also began the tradition of "bun signing" when he brandished his signature on a Packo [hot dog bun](#). Ever since then, celebrities who visit the restaurant sign a "bun"—now a plastic, air-brushed look-alike—and have it placed on the walls of Packo's.

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## Huntington Center (Toledo)

**Huntington Center**



<b>Former names</b>	<a href="#">Lucas County Arena</a> (2009–2010)
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, OH</a>
<b>Broke ground</b>	October 1, 2007
<b>Opened</b>	<a href="#">Fall, 2009</a>
<b>Owner</b>	Lucas County
<b>Operator</b>	<a href="#">SMG</a>
<b>Surface</b>	multi-surface
<b>Construction cost</b>	\$105 million
<b>Architect</b>	<a href="#">HNTB</a>
<b>Capacity</b>	Concerts: 4,784 (half-house) 5,903 (3/4 house) 7,286 (End-stage) 9,341 (center-stage) Basketball: 8,000 Ice Hockey: 7,389
<b>Tenants</b>	
<a href="#">Toledo Walleye (ECHL)</a> (2009– <i>present</i> )	

The **Huntington Center** is an 8,000-seat multi-purpose [arena](#)<sup>[1]</sup> in [downtown Toledo, Ohio](#). It was completed in [2009](#)<sup>[2]</sup> and cost between \$80 and 105 million to build.<sup>[3]</sup> It replaced the demolished Toledo.<sup>[4]</sup> The new arena is home of the [Toledo Walleye ECHL ice hockey](#) team beginning in the [2009–10 season](#)<sup>[5]</sup>. Toledo Arena Sports, Inc., had been in discussions with the National to bring an [NBA Developmental League](#) team to the arena,<sup>[6]</sup> but plans have been shelved for the

## A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

moment due to scheduling conflicts with Walleye games.<sup>[7]</sup> Toledo Arena Sports has not totally abandoned the idea and an NBA-D team could be developed in the future.

After a successful partnership on the Mud Hens Stadium ([Fifth Third Field](#)), the Lucas County Commissioners again teamed with HNTB Architecture Inc., a national sports architecture firm located in [Kansas City](#); The Collaborative Inc, of Toledo; and Poggemeyer Design Group, of Toledo.<sup>[8]</sup>

The arena is also looking to become the first mewed sports arena in the United States. The arena's signature green design element is a 900-square-foot (84 m<sup>2</sup>) "green wall" outside of the building, which will feature the use of plant life on the exterior of the building to help cool the arena by shading the glass-enclosed main entrance of the arena. The arena's location to mass transit systems, use of a light-colored roof membrane that reflects sunlight and underground cisterns collecting rain water to re-use for landscaping purposes around the arena are also emphasized to acquire LEED points for the project.<sup>[1]</sup>

The arena is part of a complex that includes Seagate and [Fifth Third Field](#). The first person to perform at this venue was comedian [Jeff Dunham](#).

Other performances that have happened at the Huntington Center include: [Daughtry](#), [Rascal Flatts](#), [Carrie Underwood](#), Elton John, Brad Paisley, Kid Rock, Jason Aldean, and Bob Seger.



The Huntington Center was formerly known as the Lucas County Arena

[Huntington Bancshares Incorporated](#) bought the naming rights to Lucas County Arena in April 2010 and renamed the arena the Huntington Center. The six-year, \$2.1 million naming rights and sponsorship agreement includes three renewal options of six years each, and could mean total [Huntington](#) payments of \$11 million. The proceeds will go toward paying down the arena's \$90 million debt.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Toledo Walleye

Toledo Walleye	
 <i>2011–12 Toledo Walleye season</i>	
The mascot logo for the Toledo Walleye features a stylized yellow walleye wearing a blue baseball cap and holding a blue fishing rod. The word "TOLEDO" is written in blue above the word "Walleye" in a large, blue, stylized font.	
City	 Toledo, Ohio

<b>League</b>	<a href="#">ECHL</a>
<b>Conference</b>	Eastern Conference
<b>Division</b>	North Division
<b>Founded</b>	2007
<b>Home arena</b>	<a href="#">Huntington Center</a>
<b>Colors</b>	<a href="#">Powder blue</a> , <a href="#">navy blue</a> , gold, white 
<b>Owner(s)</b>	Toledo Arena Sports, Inc.
<b>General manager</b>	Joe Napoli
<b>Head coach</b>	<a href="#">Nick Vitucci</a>
<b>Media</b>	<a href="#">Toledo Blade</a> <a href="#">WCWA (1230 AM)</a>
<b>Affiliates</b>	<a href="#">Detroit Red Wings (NHL)</a> <a href="#">Chicago Blackhawks (NHL)</a> <a href="#">Grand Rapids Griffins (AHL)</a> <a href="#">Rockford IceHogs (AHL)</a>
<b>Franchise history</b>	
<b>1991–2007</b>	<a href="#">Toledo Storm</a>
<b>2009–present</b>	<b>Toledo Walleye</b>

The **Toledo Walleye** are a professional hockey team based in [Toledo, Ohio](#). The Walleye are members of the North Division of the Eastern Conference of the [ECHL](#). The Walleye play their home games in downtown Toledo at the [Huntington Center](#), which opened in 2009.

Since the beginning of the [2009-10 season](#) the team has been dually affiliated with the [Detroit Red Wings](#) and [Chicago Blackhawks](#) of the [National Hockey League](#), and the [Grand Rapids Griffins](#) and Rockford of the [American Hockey League](#).<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide Franchise history

### Toledo Storm

Main article: [Toledo Storm](#)

The Walleye were originally founded as the [Toledo Storm](#) in [1991](#), playing their home games at [Toledo Sports Arena](#) across the river from downtown Toledo. The Storm were the first hockey team to play in Toledo since the [International Hockey League's Toledo Goal diggers](#) ceased operations in 1986, eventually moving to [Kansas City](#) in 1990. In the Storm's inaugural season, the team won the West Division title and the Cup after posting the league's best record in the regular season. The following year the Storm would win their first [Jack Riley Cup](#), defeating the [Wheeling Thunderbirds](#) in six games. The Storm would come back the following season and win their second Riley Cup, defeating the [Raleigh Icecaps](#) in five games, becoming only the

second team in league history to win back-to-back league titles (the first being the [Hampton Roads Admirals](#) in 1991 and 1992.). The Storm were dominant in their first few years, winning four division titles in their first five seasons and posting a winning record in thirteen of the sixteen seasons the team played. The Storm would win their second Brabham Cup in 2003 and would make the American Conference finals during the 2005-06 season, ultimately losing to the Gwinnett in five games. The Storm's final game came on April 19, 2007 during the 2007 North Division semifinals losing to in-state rival, Cincinnati, 4–0 losing the series 3 games to 0. In their sixteen seasons in the ECHL, the Storm posted a 610-395-103 record, winning two Riley Cups, two Brabham Cups and six division titles.

## Sale to Toledo Arena Sports

In 2007, the Toledo Storm were bought by Toledo Arena Sports, Inc., a subsidiary of the [Toledo Mud Hens](#) minor league baseball club that was planning to build a new state-of-the-art arena in downtown Toledo to replace the aging Sports Arena. Shortly after the sale, Toledo Arena Sports announced that after the 2006-07 season, the Storm would not compete again until the arena was completed and the ECHL granted the Storm a two year voluntary suspension from competition.

In February 2008, General Manager Joe Napoli announced that former Storm goaltender, ECHL Hall of Famer and head coach from 2003-2007 [Nick Vitucci](#) would return to coach the team when it returned to the ice in 2009.<sup>[3]</sup> One week after announcing Vitucci as head coach, the club revealed that the team's new name would be the "[Walleye](#)," in reference to the popular game fish that is abundant in the area.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Inaugural season



Inaugural season logo promoting Opening Weekend, 2009

At the ECHL Mid-Season Board of Governors meeting, the league announced that the Walleye would be members of the American Conference's North Division along with the Cincinnati Cyclones, Elmira, [Johnstown Chiefs](#), [Wheeling Nailers](#)<sup>[5]</sup> and [Kalamazoo Wings](#).<sup>[6]</sup> During the NHL's award ceremonies in Las Vegas, Detroit Red Wings general manager [Ken Holland](#) stated that the Walleye would become Detroit's ECHL affiliate for the 2009-10 season and that the Wings would send one of their three goaltender prospects (either Jordan, [Thomas McCollum](#) or [Daniel Larsson](#)) to Toledo for the season.<sup>[7][8]</sup> On June 21, 2009, the Walleye announced the schedule for their inaugural season which opened on October 16 as the Walleye hosted the defending Brabham Cup champion [Florida Everblades](#) in the first of a three game series. The Walleye would play fifteen of their first twenty-one games at home.<sup>[9]</sup> On August 5, 2009, the Walleye announced a second affiliation agreement, becoming the ECHL affiliate of the [Chicago Blackhawks](#) and Chicago's AHL affiliate the [Rockford IceHogs](#).<sup>[2]</sup> On August 26, 2009, the Walleye signed their first player, centre Malcolm. The six year veteran joined the Walleye from the [Belfast Giants](#) of the [Elite Ice Hockey League](#) in the [United Kingdom](#) and had previous stints in the ECHL with the [Florence Pride](#), [Peoria Rivermen](#), [Cincinnati Cyclones](#) (all in 2003-04) and [Reading Royals](#) (2005–08).<sup>[10]</sup>



Alternate logo

Prior to the Walleye's home opener against Florida, head coach Nick Vitucci named defenseman Ryan Stokes as the team's captain and named centers Malcolm MacMillan and [Adam Hobson](#).<sup>[11]</sup> Despite a strong effort, the Walleye dropped their opener to Florida 2–1 in front of a sell-out crowd of 8,000, the largest crowd to ever watch a pro hockey game in Toledo.<sup>[12]</sup> The Walleye would return the next night and rookie goaltender Jordan Pearce would stop 35 of 37 shots faced as the Walleye scored three goals in the final period to get past the Everblades for the team's first win, 5–2.<sup>[13]</sup> The initial home series with Florida would end the next night in entertaining fashion as Toledo defenseman scored the game winning goal with 55 seconds left in overtime as the Walleye won two of three games of the weekend series, 4–3.<sup>[14]</sup> On October 20, Toledo defenseman [Jamie Milam](#) was named the Sher-wood Player of the Week for his five point performance over the three game series with Florida.<sup>[15]</sup>

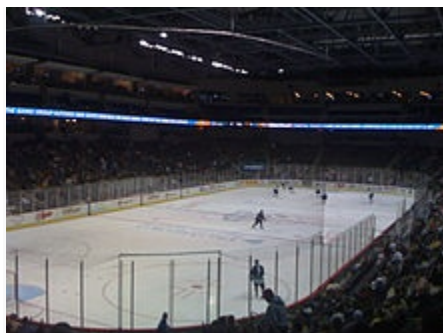
On December 31, defenseman J.C. Sawyer and forward [Maxime Tanguay](#) were selected to the American Conference All-Star team and played at the [All-Star Game](#) at the [Citizens Business Bank Arena](#) in [Ontario, California](#) on January 20.<sup>[16]</sup> On January 20, Sawyer was named the captain of the American Conference All-Stars.<sup>[17]</sup>

At the end of the regular season, defenseman J.C. Sawyer was named as a First Team selection to the All-ECHL team and won the Defenseman of the Year award,<sup>[18]</sup> while center Maxime Tanguay was named to the All-Rookie team.<sup>[19]</sup>

The Walleye clinched their first playoff appearance on March 31, following a shootout loss to the Johnstown, becoming the seventh of eight teams in the American Conference to clinch a berth in the Kelly Cup playoffs.<sup>[20]</sup> The Walleye would finish the regular season in eighth place in the American Conference, guaranteeing the team a matchup with the American Conference regular season champions, the [Charlotte Checkers](#), in the American Conference Quarterfinals. Toledo would host Charlotte in the first two games of the series, then the third game would be played at [Time Warner Cable Arena](#) in Charlotte, as well as games four and five if necessary.<sup>[21]</sup> Toledo, behind a hat trick from winger Adam Keefe, claimed a 7–2 victory over top-seeded Charlotte in Game One of the series. Centre [Tony Romano](#), defenseman J.C. Sawyer and wingers [Akim Aliu](#) and Nesbit would also contribute to the victory, the first for the organization since Game Two of the [2006 American Conference Finals](#) against the [Gwinnett Gladiators](#).<sup>[22]</sup>

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## Hide Season-by-season record



There's PLENTY TO DO (and See) Here!

Compiled by Geneva J. Chapman

A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

Opening night of the 2009–10 Toledo Walleye season

**Note:** GP = Games played, W = Wins, L = Losses, OTL = Overtime losses, SOL = shootout losses, Pts = Points, GF = Goals for, GA = Goals against, PIM = Penalties in minutes

Season	GP	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	PIM	Finish	Playoffs
2009–10	72	35	30	7	77	254	274	1452	3rd, North	Lost in Conference Quarterfinals, 1–3 (Charlotte)
2010–11	72	33	33	6	72	239	255	1198	4th, North	Did not qualify

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## Hide Players

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## Current roster

Updated August 4, 2011.<sup>[23]</sup>

#	Nat	Player	Pos	S/G	Age	Acquired	Birthplace	Contract
16		Scott Fletcher	D	R	23	2010	Detroit, Michigan	Walleye
–		Matt Krug	D	R	26	2011	Livonia, Michigan	Walleye
–		Brian Matte	F	L	23	2011	Prince George, British Columbia	Walleye
4		Kyle Page	D	L	24	2010	Wixom, Michigan	Walleye
–		Phil Rauch	D	L	24	2011	Temperance, Michigan	Walleye
17		Kyle Rogers	RW	R	26	2010	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Walleye
–		Dale Warkentin	D	L	21	2011	Fork River, Manitoba	Walleye

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## Hide Leaders

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## Team captains

- [J.C. Sawyer](#), 2009–10
- Ryan Stokes, 2009–10
- [Adam Keefe](#), 2010–11

## Head coaches

- [Nick Vitucci](#), 2009–present

[↑ Jump Back A Section](#)


## Hide Awards and honors

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<b>Defenseman of the Year</b>	<b><a href="#">ECHL All-Star Game selection</a></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">J.C. Sawyer</a>:2009–10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J.C. Sawyer:2010</li> <li>• Maxime Tanguay: 2010</li> <li>• Peter</li> </ul>
<b>All-ECHL First Team</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J.C. Sawyer:2009–10</li> </ul>	
<b>All-ECHL Second Team</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jason Lepine:2010–11</li> </ul>	
<b>All-ECHL Rookie Team</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Maxime Tanguay</a>:2009–10</li> <li>• Andy Bohmbach:2010–11</li> </ul>	



## Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza (Toledo)

Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza	
	
Station statistics	
Address	415 Emerald Ave. Toledo, OH 43602
Coordinates	<a href="#">41°38′16″N 83°32′30″W</a>

<b>Lines</b>	<div><div></div><div><i>Lake Shore Limited</i> <i>Capitol Limited</i></div></div>
<b>Connections</b>	<a href="#">Amtrak Thruway Motorcoach</a>
<b>Platforms</b>	5 (2 in use)
<b>Tracks</b>	9 (2 in use)
<b>Parking</b>	Yes; free
<b>Baggage check</b>	Yes
<b>Other information</b>	
<b>Opened</b>	1950
<b>Accessible</b>	<div><div></div><div></div></div>
<b>Code</b>	TOL
<b>Owned by</b>	Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority
<b>Traffic</b>	
<b>Passengers (2010)</b>	65,667 <sup>[1]</sup> <div><div></div><div>21%</div></div>
<b>Services</b>	
<div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div><div><div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div></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**Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza** is the main passenger rail station of [Toledo, Ohio](#). named for Dr. [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#)

In 1996, the Port Authority completed an \$8.5 million renovation of the historic **Central Union Terminal** facility and it now serves as a modern, intermodal train and bus terminal and office complex.

Toledo is served by four [Amtrak](#) trains daily, with service to [Chicago](#) and several destinations to the east including [Cleveland, Ohio](#), [Washington, D.C.](#), [Boston, Massachusetts](#), [Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania](#), and [New York City](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide History

The Historic Central Union Terminal, Toledo, Ohio, opened with great fanfare the week of September 17, 1950, the \$5,000,000 C.U.T. was the last of the [New York Central Railroad](#)'s great stations. The new terminal was the crown jewel of a large post-war investment by the New York

Central into Toledo, which involved constructing nine new buildings, as well as moving and expanding (in conjunction with the [B&O](#)) an \$18,500,000 coal loading facility from East Toledo to [Maumee Bay](#). C.U.T. was used by four major railroads during the 1950s and 1960s: the New York Central, [Baltimore and Ohio](#), [Chesapeake and Ohio](#), and the [Wabash Railroad](#). The first floor housed baggage services, while the second floor housed a YMCA for train crews. The passenger terminal and concourse were on the third floor, while the NYC Toledo division and dispatching offices were on the fourth.<sup>[3]</sup>

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## Hide The Amtrak era

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In the [Amtrak](#) era, Toledo was served by as many as 6 trains daily in the late 1990s, the four above, as well as the now discontinued eastbound and westbound *Pennsylvanian*. Prior to the discontinuation of mail services more recently, Amtrak stored a number of material handling cars (MHCs) at Union Station on several of the disused platform tracks. A small number of private cars are often stored on the platform tracks closest to the station. As of 2008, while the station appears in good shape, at least cosmetically, the concrete platforms are crumbling, particularly at the far ends. Freight trains still bypass the station platforms on bypass tracks on the north side of the station just as they did in the days of the New York Central. There was once a connecting Amtrak line from this station to one that existed in Fostoria at the other end going south. Toledo hosts the 'first' [National Train Day](#) every year, a week before the event is held in other cities nationwide.

The station is now owned by the [Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority](#).

Of the seven Ohio stations served by Amtrak, Toledo was the busiest in FY2010, boarding or detraining an average of approximately 180 passengers daily.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Valentine Theatre



The Valentine Theatre

The **Valentine Theatre** is located in Downtown Toledo at the corner of Superior and Adams. The facility is 108 years old and has 901 seats. It is operated by the Toledo Cultural Arts Center, Inc. A \$28 million renovation of the building, that took 21 years to complete, was unveiled on October 9, 1999.<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[2]</sup>

## Regularly Performing Groups

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- [Toledo Symphony Orchestra](#)
- [Toledo Opera](#)
- Toledo Ballet
- Toledo Jazz Society
- Masterworks Chorale

## Toledo Opera

The Toledo Opera is an American opera company based in [Toledo, Ohio](#). Founded in 1959, the company's first General Director was [Lester Freedman](#) with conductor [Joseph Hawthorne](#) of the Toledo serving as Music Director.<sup>[1]</sup> In 1960 Freedman founded the [Dayton Opera](#) and for many years he led the two organizations simultaneously - an arrangement which cut down on production costs for both companies.<sup>[2]</sup> In 1983 Freedman was forced out of his position by the Toledo Opera's board after several years of financial problems and in-fighting among the company's leadership. Several interim directors kept the company **Toledo Opera**

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Within a few weeks, the Opera's board of directors appointed a former development director, Suzanne Rorick, as Toledo Opera's new Executive Director. Under Rorick's leadership, the company has focused on fundraising to pay off existing debt, and has undergone an artistic re-organization that saw the return of several former Toledo Opera colleagues, including James Meena, who will conduct the opening opera of the 2011-2012 season, [Verdi's](#) *La traviata*.<sup>[13]</sup> going over the next three years, including David Bamberger<sup>[3]</sup> and Johan van der Merwe.<sup>[4]</sup> In 1986 conductor James Meena became the company's new permanent director.<sup>[4]</sup> In 1994 a major financial boon was given to the company by Toledo philanthropists Theodore and Lucille Gorski who gave a 1 million dollar challenge grant to the company which enabled them to establish an endowment for the organization.<sup>[5]</sup> That same year the company played a major role in supporting the renovation of the historic [Valentine Theatre](#) in Toledo, a decision which saved the theater from demolition.<sup>[6]</sup> The renovations of the theater took several years, and Toledo Opera could not move into its new permanent home until 1999. The company had the honor of opening the newly renovated theater for Toledo Opera's 40th Season gala night on October 22, 1999 with a production of [Giacomo Puccini's](#) *Tosca*, featuring [Diana Soviero](#) in the title role.<sup>[7]</sup>

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## Toledo-Lucas County Public Library



Main Library Michigan Ave. [Downtown Toledo](#)

**Toledo-Lucas County Public Library** is a [public library](#) located in [Toledo, Ohio](#). It has the fifth largest collection in the state<sup>[1]</sup> and has been ranked by the [Hennen American Public Library Rating](#) (HALPR) as one of the top libraries in the United.<sup>[2]</sup>

### Hide History

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Dating back to 1838, the library was Ohio's first public library founded using [tax](#) money. The main library on Michigan Avenue officially opened on September 5, 1940.<sup>[2]</sup> The current system was created when the Toledo Public, Lucas County, and Sylvania Public libraries merged.<sup>[3]</sup> In 2001, the library had a major expansion and restoration,<sup>[2]</sup> which added 100,000 square feet (9,300 m<sup>2</sup>) to an [Art Deco](#) facility.<sup>[4]</sup>

[↑ Jump Back A Section](#)

### Hide Collection

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Toledo-Lucas County Public Library is Ohio's fifth largest public library collection, because the main library holds 1.2 million reference materials, including books, [DVDs](#), [videos](#), and [CDs](#).<sup>[2]</sup> The library uses Authority Works cataloging<sup>[1]</sup> and uses Federated Search<sup>[5]</sup> to sort all of this material, which is mostly Ohio and [Michigan](#) related. However, it also contains photographs, genealogical resource materials, periodicals, family histories, obituaries, court records, and archives from the [Toledo Blade](#).<sup>[6]</sup> There is a single floor layout with 750 thousand books resting on 95% open stacks.<sup>[4]</sup>

Almost one million resources are checked out every year by over 500 thousand patrons, who can make use of the discussion groups, meeting rooms, and/or 400 free internet-ready computers.<sup>[2]</sup>

[↑ Jump Back A Section](#)

## Hide Branches

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The library has 18 branches:<sup>[7]</sup> Birmingham Branch, Heatherdowns Branch, [Holland](#) Branch, Kent Branch, Lagrange Branch, [Locke](#) Branch, Maumee Branch, Mott Branch, [Oregon](#) Branch, Point Place Branch, Reynolds Corners Branch, Sanger Branch, South Branch, [Sylvania](#) Branch, Toledo Heights Branch, [Washington](#) Branch, Waterville Branch, and West Toledo Branch.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## Hide Activities

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Currently, Toledo-Lucas County Public Library is working on setting a [world record](#) for the "largest shared learning experience that involves children and adults".<sup>[8]</sup> The system also occasionally gives tours of downtown Toledo.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Old West End



Mansion View Inn



Examples of Old West End Architecture on Robinwood



There's PLENTY TO DO (and See) Here!

Compiled by Geneva J. Chapman

A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia



Scott High School



Robinwood near Bancroft



Historic First Congregational Church



Greek revival facade of the Monroe Street entrance, Toledo Museum of Art



Rosary Cathedral: Toledo



Collingwood Arts Center

The **Old West End** is a historic neighborhood in Toledo and is considered to be "the largest neighborhood of late [Victorian](#), [Edwardian](#) , and Arts homes east of the [Mississippi](#)."<sup>[1]</sup>

The South end of the neighborhood is bound by the [Toledo Museum of Art](#), the eastern edge by churches of many denominations and the other directions provide architecture and homes from Edwardian to [Arts & Crafts](#) to [Victorian](#) and from 1200 to 10,000 square feet (930 m²).<sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide History

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In 1818, the first log home was built in the area now known as the Old West End; then in 1829, the first tavern and store were built.<sup>[3]</sup>

The Old West End was platted in 1866; "the wealthiest and most well-to-do of Toledo began moving away from their former downtown homes to live in this new development far from the city".<sup>[4]</sup> The Old West End "experienced most of its growth between 1875 and 1915."<sup>[4]</sup>

By the late 1870s, the area became a very trendy place to live; "...families began to build 'out in the woods' in the West end." In the heyday of the neighborhood, "Collingwood Avenue became known as the Avenue and eventually as the Avenue of Churches", because of all of the churches that lined and still line Collingwood Avenue.<sup>[3]</sup>

Unfortunately, in the 1920s and 1930s the area was no longer considered the trendy neighborhood, and in the 1960s the neighborhood was significantly impacted by the development of the interstate highways. "The construction of the [I-75](#) expressway resulted in the demolition of entire blocks..."<sup>[3]</sup> The decline of the neighborhood was apparent by the end of the 1960s.<sup>[4]</sup>

Like most established U.S. cities, Toledo's historic areas saw a time of decline prior to revitalization, but the residents of the Old West End have prevailed in keeping many of the historic landmarks from being demolished.<sup>[3]</sup> Their efforts paid off; in 1973, part of the Old West End was placed on the National as a [historic district](#); this district was expanded in 1984.<sup>[4]</sup>

From the 1970s through today the Old West End neighborhood is home to a broadly diverse population of established families, elderly residents, artists and those interested in the arts community which also includes singles, minorities, and immigrant residents all of which started a trend to restore homes in the neighborhood and help to define it as the diverse community it is today. Many Toledo-based artists and art aficionados of all types reside in the OWE neighborhood in part due to its close proximity to the Toledo Museum of Art.

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## Hide Festivals and Tours

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- Old West End Festival: "On the first weekend in June, residents of the Old West End hold their Spring Festival, which features food, entertainment, tours of historic homes, and spontaneous garage sales. Citizen involvement in the Old West End is high, and this is reflected by its many neighborhood organizations."<sup>[4]</sup>
- Old West End Garden Tours: In September, the Old West End Garden Tours festival features a tour of Old West End gardens, concerts, and food.<sup>[2]</sup>
- Tours de Noel: In December, Old West End residents open up their homes for tours while decorated for the holidays.<sup>[5]</sup>



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## Hide Neighborhood attractions

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- Countless historic homes and churches.
- Mansion View Inn [\[1\]](#)
- [Toledo Museum of Art](#)
- [Toledo Symphony Orchestra](#)(TMA Peristyle)
- [Rosary Cathedral](#)
- [Collingwood Arts Center](#) [\[2\]](#)

## Toledo Museum of Art

Toledo Museum of Art	
	
Established	1901
Location	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a> , USA
Type	<a href="#">Art museum</a>
Director	Brian P. Kennedy
Website	<a href="#">ToledoMuseum.org</a>

The **Toledo Museum of Art** is an internationally known [art museum](#) located in the End neighborhood of [Toledo, Ohio, United States](#). The museum was founded by Toledo glassmaker Edward in 1901, and moved to its present location, a [Greek revival](#) building designed by [Edward B. Green](#) and [Harry W. Wachter](#) in 1912. The building was expanded twice in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Hide Exhibits

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The [Rubens](#) painting, *The Crowning of Saint Catherine*, from the collection of the Toledo Museum of Art. It was bought in 1950, to Albert Koppel, apparently, the son of very wealthy science entrepreneur and science mecenas converted to the evalengical faith, German-Jewish banker [Leopold Koppel](#), ([Dresden](#), 1834 - 1933), after being used for the private pleasure of German Nazi and Hitler's commander of the Luftwaffe, [Hermann Goering](#), (1893 - suicide by poisoning with cyanide 15 October 1946), and being hidden afterwards in a salt mine. It is said it was tracked back and denounced to the American Occupation Troops in Germany after 1945.

The painting had been bought by Leopold Koppel to some English Dukes around 1911. The museum contains major collections of art of the 19th and 20th century [European](#) and American, as well as small but distinguished Renaissance, [Greek](#) and [Roman](#), and Japanese collections. Notable individual works include [Peter Paul Rubens's](#) *The Crowning of Saint Catherine*, significant minor works by [Rembrandt](#) and [El Greco](#), and modern works by [Willem de Kooning](#), [Henry Moore](#), and [Sol LeWitt](#), as well as Fragonard's *Blind man's bluff*.

A concert hall within the east wing, the Peristyle, is built in a classical style to match the museum's exterior. The hall is the principal concert space for the [Toledo Symphony Orchestra](#). A [sculpture garden](#), containing primarily [postwar](#) works (earlier sculptures are on display in the interior) was added in 2001, and runs in a narrow band along the museum's Monroe Street facade.

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## Hide Glass Pavilion

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Toledo Glass  
Pavilion



Interior of the Glass  
Pavilion.

A Center for the Visual Arts, designed by [Frank Gehry](#), was added in the 1990s. It includes the museum's library as well as studio, office, and classroom space for the art department of the University. In 2000, the architectural firm of [SANAA](#) was chosen to design a new building, to house the museum's glass collection; the commission was her first in the United States. Front Inc. <sup>[2]</sup> was appointed to assist the architects in developing technical concepts for the glass wall systems. The Glass Pavilion opened in August 2006 to considerable critical acclaim; in his review for *The New York Times*, [Nicolai Ouroussoff](#) said, "Composed with exquisite delicacy, the pavilion's elegant maze of curved glass walls represents the latest monument to evolve in a chain extending back to the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles." Ouroussoff commented on the Pavilion's relationship with the Museum's other buildings:

The Glass Pavilion is part of a loosely knit complex that includes the Beaux-Arts-style art museum here and the University of Toledo's Center for the Visual Arts, designed by Frank Gehry. With its grand staircase leading up to a row of Ionic columns, the original museum is both a temple to art and a monument to the belief in high culture's ability to uplift the life of the worker. The new structure's low, horizontal form fits in this context with remarkable delicacy, as if the architects hesitated to disturb the surroundings.

The building showcases the museum's original glass collection in addition to several new works, including one prominent glass sculpture by [Dale Chihuly](#). The Glass Pavilion is made possible through the largest public fundraising drive in Toledo's history.

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## Toledo Symphony Orchestra

Toledo Symphony Orchestra



### Background information

<b>Also known as</b>	TSO
<b>Origin</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio, United States</a>
<b>Genres</b>	Classical
<b>Occupations</b>	<a href="#">Symphony Orchestra</a>
<b>Years active</b>	<a href="#">1943–present</a> <sup>[1]</sup>

**Toledo Symphony Orchestra** is a symphony orchestra in [Toledo, Ohio](#). It's the biggest "musical resource for the region".<sup>[2]</sup> They perform in Ohio, Michigan, and [Indiana](#).<sup>[3]</sup> The orchestra regularly performs at the Toledo Club, the [Franciscan Center](#), [Stranahan Theater](#), the [Toledo Museum of Art](#).<sup>[4]</sup>

### Hide Conductors

- [Joseph Hawthorne](#) (1955–1963)
- [Serge Fournier](#) (1964–1979)
- [Joseph Silverstein](#) (interim director 1979-1980)
- [Yuval Zaliouk](#) (1980–1989)
- [Andrew Massey](#) (1991–2002)
- [Ole Schmidt](#) (2002–2003)
- [Stefan Sanderling](#) (2003–present)

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## Toledo Complex



[Overland](#) smokestacks at the Parkway Annex of the Toledo Complex, dating to 1910. The stacks flanking the center stack were demolished on June 18, 2007.

The **Toledo Complex** is an [automobile](#) factory in Toledo. Currently owned by [Chrysler](#), sections of the facility have operated as an automobile assembly plant since 1910, originally for Willys-Overland vehicles. The Toledo complex has assembled [Jeeps](#) since the 1940s, and comprises two factories: Toledo North and Toledo South, which itself includes the Stickney Plant and the Parkway Annex.

### Hide Toledo South

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The **Toledo South Assembly Plant** is the original Jeep assembly factory. It was rebuilt for manufacture of the [JK Wrangler](#) for Jeep, starting on August 28, 2006. The plant actually consists of two interconnected units, the **Stickney Plant** (4000 Stickney Ave) and the **Parkway Annex** (1000 Jeep Parkway). In recent years, basic assembly and painting of the Jeep Wrangler has been done in the Parkway facility. The antiquated arrangement at the old operation included operations spread through a disorganized array of buildings and required that vehicles and components be moved through multiple building levels. Final assembly of vehicles took place at Stickney, but facility constraints required that bodies first be painted at Parkway and then moved through tunnels and across bridges to reach the assembly line.

The Parkway site will no longer be used starting with the 2007 Wrangler. The Stickney site is the first North American operation to have three major assembly plant facilities (Body Shop, Paint Shop and Chassis Assembly) to be owned and operated by suppliers.

## Stickney

The Stickney Plant was opened in 1942 by [Autolite](#) and sold to [Kaiser-Jeep](#) in 1964. It was used as a machining and engine plant until 1981 when it was converted for vehicle production. It began producing the [Jeep Grand Wagoneer](#) that year through 1991 when final assembly of the Wrangler was moved there. It is now often referred to by the name **Toledo Supplier Park** after the body and paint functions were moved there from the Parkway site and the stamping operations moved to other Chrysler plants.

**See: Stickney Plant**, 4000 Stickney Ave: [41°41'40.06"N 83°31'31.14"W](#)

## Parkway

The Parkway Annex was opened in 1904 as a bicycle factory. Its use as an automobile assembly plant dates from 1910, when it was purchased by [Willys-Overland](#). The plant began producing the Jeep in the 1940s and was renamed the Toledo Assembly Plant when Chrysler purchased [American Motors](#) in 1987. Basic assembly and painting of the Wrangler body was done at the Parkway plant through 2006, when it was closed. At that time, it was the oldest operating automotive assembly plant in the United States.

The Parkway plant includes landmark smokestacks spelling out "Overland" in bricks. It was home to military Jeep production as well as the Jeep museum. One third of the plant was demolished in 2002, including the former museum, and the remainder is being demolished. Two of the three "Overland" smokestacks, a Toledo landmark since 1915, were demolished on June 18, 2007. The future of the remaining stack, left alone by Chrysler LLC, is subject to the development plans of a future owner; the site is currently not for sale.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Library Village (Toledo, Ohio)



Willys Parkway by Library.





Historic West Branch Sign.



Historic West Branch.

**Library Village** is one of many historic neighborhoods in [Toledo, Ohio](#); the neighborhood is named for the historic West Toledo Branch Library, located just off Sylvania Avenue at Willys Parkway. <sup>[1]</sup>

"West Toledo Branch opened in its present building in 1930. In 2001 the Branch remodeled and expanded. This library is such a beloved community center that the entire neighborhood is called Library Village." <sup>[2]</sup>

## Neighborhood Sites of Interest

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- Historic West Branch Library.
- 

## Ohio Theatre (Toledo, Ohio)

For other uses, see [Ohio Theatre \(disambiguation\)](#).

**Ohio Theatre**

[U.S. National Register of Historic Places](#)





<b>Location:</b>	3114 Lagrange St, <a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a>
<b>Coordinates:</b>	<a href="#">41°40'45"N 83°32'25"W</a>
<b>Built:</b>	1921
<b>Architect:</b>	Stophlet and Stophlet, Anthony Kocherowski, et al.
<b>Architectural style:</b>	Classical Revival
<b>Governing body:</b>	Private
<b>NRHP Reference#:</b>	06000198 <sup>[1]</sup>

**Added to NRHP:** March 29, 2006

The **Ohio Theatre** is located at 3114 Lagrange St in the Toledo's Polish International Village of Toledo. Built in 1921, it is Toledo's last operating neighborhood theatre. This three-story brick and stone masonry building comprises 8,000 square feet (740 m<sup>2</sup>) and features stadium seating, the original Mighty 90 carbon arc 35mm movie projectors, and the Marr and Colton pipe organ originally installed in the razed Rivoli Theatre in downtown Toledo.<sup>[2]</sup> The theatre has a spacious 40' by 60' thrust stage with a 10' by 20' orchestra platform. It was listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#) in 2006.<sup>[1]</sup>



Ohio Theatre's Opening

## Hide Location

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The Ohio Theatre is located in Toledo's Polish International Village on Lagrange Street, the center of Toledo's largest concentration of people of Polish ancestry for over 130 years. The Ohio Theatre is a tremendous neighborhood asset and historical treasure that contributes to the uniqueness of the Lagrange Street business district. For generations, the Ohio Theatre has been a source of entertainment for Toledo area residents — from vaudeville and silent films, to movies and weekly serials, and even performing arts.

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## Hide History

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The Ohio Theatre was built by the Lagrange Street Amusement Company, opening its doors on February 28, 1921, featuring the Douglas Fairbanks film, *The Mark of Zorro*. Admission, including the War Tax, was 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. It was the largest neighborhood theatre in the country at the time.

It is best remembered as a movie house and remains Toledo's only historic operating neighborhood theatre. In 1929 Toledo had 41 indoor movie houses. While the country was experiencing the [Great Depression](#), movie houses such as the Ohio Theatre offered quite an entertainment value. The Ohio Theatre still features the original deluxe red brick façade with Greek columns, a loading dock with overhead doors, the original wood seats with the original aisle lighting, the original side wall sconces and the original projection booth with a newsreel work bench. It has the same footprint as when it was built in 1921.

The Lagrange Street Amusement Company was dissolved by court order in 1923 and sold at public auction to Rosa Bialorucki, the only bidder and one of the five investors in the Lagrange Street Amusement Company. The Bialorucki family owned the theatre until 1974 when it was acquired by the Catholic Diocese of Toledo. It was sold to the Ohio Theatre, Inc., a non-profit management board in 2004, and sold again in 2009 to United North, formerly known as the Lagrange Development Corporation, a non-profit community development corporation.

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## Hide Notable events

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- 1928 the movie *Louise and the Haunted House* required crowd control with people standing in line from 1 to 9 pm on [New Year's Day](#).
- 1950 [Dale Evans](#), [Roy Rogers](#) and [Trigger](#) (Roy's horse) appeared at the Ohio Theatre.
- 1953 the twin billing of *The Long, Long Trailer* starring [Lucille Ball](#) and [Desi Arnaz](#) and *Cheaper by the Dozen* is the Ohio Theatre's all-time biggest movie draw.
- 1960 the [Democratic Party](#) rented the Ohio Theatre for [John F. Kennedy](#)'s presidential campaign.
- The Toledo Area Theatre Organ Society has had their headquarters at the Ohio Theatre since 1977, and since 1985 has featured the former Rivoli Theatre's Marr and Colton theatre pipe organ.
- In the 1990s, the Ohio Theatre hired professional children's theatre groups to develop programs to allow area children to perform in one-act plays.
- The Ohio Theatre has hosted the [Moscow Boys Choir](#), the Warsaw Wind Quartet, [Neil Simon](#)'s *The Odd Couple* starring [Jamie Farr](#) and [William Christopher](#), [Mickey Rooney](#) and his wife [Jan Chamberlin](#), and the infamous

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## Harvard Terrace



Harvard Terrace Sign



Examples of Harvard Terrace architecture.



Harvard Circle facing NW



Ad for Harvard Terrace 1903

**Harvard Terrace** is a historic neighborhood in Toledo; it is "bordered by Amherst Drive (which abuts the [Toledo Zoo](#)), Broadway, Glendale Avenue, and the Anthony Wayne Trail. It includes 435 residences, many of them designed by architects and built in the early 1900s."<sup>[1]</sup> While partnered with George E. Pomeroy of the George E Pomeroy Co., E. H. Close developed the Harvard Terrace Neighborhood of Toledo, Ohio; later, in 1909, Close founded the [E. H. Close Realty Company](#) and went on to develop many areas in and around [Toledo](#), including [Ottawa Hills](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

"Harvard Terrace is doubly blest--nature did her best and man has done the rest. Take the Broadway car and come out tomorrow. See the beautiful boulevard. See the superb river view. See Walbridge Park --next door of Harvard Terrace..." - Ad: The George E. Pomeroy Co.: *The Blade* (Toledo), 1903 (1)<sup>[3]</sup>

A historical review specialist for the Department of Neighborhoods conducted a survey of the neighborhood.<sup>[4]</sup> He found that it was platted in 1902.<sup>[4]</sup> One house was built in 1895; 100 houses were built by 1910; and most of the houses were built by 1925.<sup>[4]</sup> There were seven architectural styles identified including Crafts, Bungalow, [Prairie](#), and Colonial/ Georgian Revival.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Hide Neighborhood attractions



The Toledo Zoo

- [Maumee River](#)
- [Toledo Zoo](#)
- [Walbridge Park](#)

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## Hide Neighborhood clubs and organizations

- [Maumee River Yacht Club \(MRYC\)](#)
- [Toledo Sailing Club \(TSC\)](#)

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## Hide Public education

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Harvard Terrace is in the [Toledo Public School District](#) and the neighborhood students go to Harvard Elementary, Byrnedale Middle School, and Boshier. <sup>[5]</sup>

## Toledo Zoo

Toledo Zoo



<b>Date opened</b>	1900 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a> , USA
<b>Land area</b>	51 acres (210,000 m <sup>2</sup> ) on south side
<b>Coordinates</b>	<a href="#">41.6191°N 83.5807°W</a>
<b>Number of animals</b>	4,800 <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Number of species</b>	700 <sup>[2]</sup>

<b>Memberships</b>	<a href="#">Association of Zoos and Aquariums</a> , <sup>[3]</sup> <a href="#">Butterfly Conservation Initiative</a>
<b>Major exhibits</b>	Africa!, African Savanna, Aquarium, Arctic Encounter, Aviary, Bald Eagles, Cheetah Valley, Fisher-Price Children's Zoo, Frogtown, Kingdom of the Apes, Museum of Science, Primate Forest, Reptile House, Snow Leopards, Tiger Terrace, Ziems Conservatory
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://toledozoo.org">toledozoo.org</a>

**Toledo Zoo** is a [zoo](#) located in [Toledo, Ohio](#). The zoo began in 1900 as Toledo Zoological Gardens and operated by the City of Toledo's Parks Board. In 1982 ownership was transferred from the city to Toledo Zoological Society, a private non-profit organization, and professionalized the zoo's management. Many of the zoo's original buildings were built by the [Works Progress Administration](#), and are still in use today.

Toledo Zoo participates in over 30 [Species Survival Plans](#). It is also a member of the [Association of Zoos and Aquariums](#) and the [Butterfly Conservation Initiative](#). The zoo has also been home to many firsts in the world of zoos; such as the first [hippoquarium](#) (and subsequently the first video of a hippo birth), as well as being the one place in the world where the [Kihansi Spray Toad](#) is on display. It also is only the second zoo in the world to have saddle as a part of its collection.

## Hide History



Toledo Zoo's [bridge](#)

Toledo Zoo began in 1900, when a woodchuck was donated to the City of Toledo. In 1918, plans were made to move the Toledo Zoo from Walbridge Park to Ottawa Park, where it would "represent the finest and the third largest zoo in the United States." <sup>[4]</sup> These plans were never carried out.

Until 1982, the zoo was run by the city. Toledo Zoological Society got a hold of the zoo that year, and the facility took off. It has since then added many new exhibits. In June 1986 the [Hippoquarium](#), Phase 1 of the African Savanna, first opened; Phase 2 opened the following year, in June 1987.

Because of the great success of the Hippoquarium exhibit, the Toledo Zoo gained a very unique and rare opportunity to exhibit two [Giant Pandas](#) on loan from China for the summer of 1988. This was the first year that the zoo had over a million people attend the zoo in one year. The exhibit became controversial when the Foundation sued the Toledo Zoo over exhibiting pandas on a short term loan. The zoo was also charging people to see the pandas as a separate exhibit and because of the lawsuit the zoo was ordered to get rid of the fee because it was a part of the regular zoo. All in all the lawsuit was settled out of court and the pandas were exhibited like planned throughout the summer. But, because of all the nation-wide media attention the zoo



gained during the lawsuit it is assumed many more people came to the zoo from all over the country to see the pandas on exhibit.

In 1998 the zoo renovated its [Aviary](#) which was originally built around 1930.

Before the bridge was built, people could get into the zoo through an underground tunnel.

In 1999 Toledo Zoo received the [Association of Zoos and Aquariums'](#) Exhibit Award for Excellence. In recent years, the zoo built a pedestrian bridge over the Anthony Wayne Trail.<sup>[1]</sup>

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## Hide Exhibits

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### Africa!

[Africa!](#) opened on May 1, 2004 and is 12 acres (49,000 m<sup>2</sup>) large. The main exhibit, the African plains, is 5 acres (20,000 m<sup>2</sup>). It has artificial [termite mounds](#) for the free-roaming African animals, such as the [East African Crowned Cranes](#), [Grant's Zebra](#), [Greater Kudu](#), [Helmeted Guinea fowl](#), [impala](#), [Misaim giraffe](#), [Nile lechwe](#), [ostrich](#), and [wildebeest](#). There is also a 0.6-acre (2,400 m<sup>2</sup>) section for [African wild dog](#). This is all viewed by visitors on an [observation deck](#) or the Safari Railway, which circles Africa! Children can ride the only African Animal [Carousel](#) in existence. Africa! was built on the site of the original gravel parking lot that existed before the bridge was built. In March 2010, a male baby giraffe named Enzi was born whose father is another famous giraffe at the zoo, whose name was Mowgli.

### African Savanna

This location is "naturally landscaped" and is aimed to feel like an African [safari](#). This exhibit includes the [white lions](#) formally belonging to [Siegfried and Roy](#), [Cape clawless otters](#), [Kori Bustards](#), [Debrazza's monkeys](#), [African bush elephants](#), [meerkats](#), and [white rhinos](#). An elephant named Louie was born at the zoo on April 26, 2003, and there are plans underway to expand the elephant habitat to accommodate him. The Zoo's giraffes formerly lived at this exhibit before they were relocated to Africa!. In May 2010, the zoo took a new elephant named Twiggy, from a circus that was not taking good care of her. On June 3rd 2011, the Zoo welcomed another baby male elephant, Lucas, born to mother, Rene. This exhibit also includes several [hippopotamuses](#) in the Hippoquarium.

### Hippoquarium

Main article: [Toledo Zoo Hippoquarium](#)



Visitors can view hippos from underwater.

Toledo Zoo Hippoquarium is an underwater viewing exhibit for hippopotami, the first of this kind in the world.<sup>[1]</sup> It has made such a great impact on the zoo that they actually made a new logo that features the hippos. The Hippoquarium was rated by [USA Today](#) as one of the nation's ten best animal exhibits, and was featured in [National Geographic](#).<sup>[5]</sup>

## Aquarium

The Aquarium includes 253 different species of animals, with 2800 actual animals in the exhibit. It has one of the most diverse collections of any zoo-aquarium in the United States. Included in this exhibit are [African cichlids](#), [arapaima](#), discus, flashlight, [Japanese spider crabs](#), jellies, Giant, [piranhas](#), and [lake sturgeons](#). The Aquarium has a "Living Reef" exhibit, with many types of corals, and a rainforest exhibit, as well, which is 2,500 square feet (230 m<sup>2</sup>) large and features the [two-toed sloth](#).<sup>[6]</sup>

## Arctic Encounter

The Arctic Encounter includes [Wolves](#), seals, both gray and [harbor](#), [polar bears](#), both of which can be viewed both above and under water. Two waterfalls and 7 saltwater streams are featured in this exhibit.<sup>[7]</sup> There is also a [gray wolf](#) exhibit that is part of the Arctic Encounter.

The seals have a 4,000 square feet (370 m<sup>2</sup>) of land and 3,000 square feet (280 m<sup>2</sup>) of salt water. The polar bear exhibit includes 6,000 square feet (560 m<sup>2</sup>) of land and 1,600 square feet (150 m<sup>2</sup>) of water. There is a freshwater stream filled with fish during regular times. A "kids' cave" shows children and adults what it is like to be a polar bear.<sup>[7]</sup> Visitors watch through a [log cabin](#) in the wolf exhibit, which includes 4 gray wolf siblings born at the Wildlife Science Center in 2001.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Aviary

The aviary is one of the zoo's oldest buildings, built in 1937. After being renovated in 1998, it received the [Association of Zoos and Aquariums'](#) Exhibit Award for Excellence. The renovated aviary includes walk-through sections with hundreds of birds. The exhibit hatched [saddle-billed storks](#), making Toledo Zoo one of the five zoos in the world to hatch the animal, and one of three zoos to have them live over a month. Other birds featured are [burrowing owls](#), [Cuban Amazons](#), [Cuban Grass quits](#), [Green Broadbills](#), [Rhinoceros Hornbills](#), [Sunbitterns](#), and [Victoria Crowned Pigeons](#).<sup>[9]</sup>



Bald Eagles are making a comeback, thanks to zoos like Toledo Zoo.

## Bald Eagles

The [bald eagle](#) exhibit is right past the pedestrian bridge ramp.<sup>[10]</sup>

## Cheetah Valley

Cheetah Valley can be viewed from an [observation deck](#) or from the fence. One female from Namibia has had several litters of cubs.<sup>[11]</sup>

## Children's Zoo

The Fisher-Price Children's Zoo is a [petting zoo](#). The children's zoo reopened in 2006, with an "Animals A to Zoo" alphabet theme. There is a Barnyard of the Zoo section, where children can touch and learn about [alpacas](#), [chickens](#), a dog, goats, [guinea pigs](#), [owls](#), and [pigs](#).<sup>[12]</sup>

## Kingdom of the Apes

In 1993, The Kingdom of the Apes first opened. Now, it holds [chimpanzees](#), [orangutans](#), and western. The gorillas have a Gorilla Meadow, which has an area of 0.3 acres (1,200 m<sup>2</sup>). The chimpanzee and orangutan exhibits have pools in the outdoor space and climbing structures.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Museum of Science

The exhibit includes two sub-exhibits, The Crawlspace and Amazing Amphibians. The Crawlspace: A World of Bugs contains hundreds of bugs. There are over 20 species in the section, such as [beetles](#), [centipedes](#), [cockroaches](#), [orb-weaver spiders](#), [scorpions](#), [tarantulas](#), and [stick insects](#).<sup>[6]</sup>

The Amazing Amphibians exhibit features over two dozen species of [frogs](#), [salamanders](#) and caecilians, including the [Kihansi Spray Toad](#), the Wyoming and the [Japanese giant salamander](#). Completed in 2008, the exhibit features a nocturnal area at its entrance and biosecure rooms that enable breeding of certain species.

## Primate Forest

The Primate Forest was first built in 1998 and features [Allen's swamp monkeys](#), [Colobus monkeys](#), [Diana monkeys](#), [Francois' Langurs](#), and white. There is an indoor and an outdoor exhibit, depending on the weather.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Reptile House

The Reptile House, which holds many turtles, lizards, and [snakes](#), was built in 1934 and is one of seven "reptile houses" in the world. The exhibit works to conserve the [Aruba Island rattlesnake](#) and Virgin, which got Toledo Zoo the Conservation Award from the Associations twice: 1995 and 1998. For some time, Toledo Zoo in Ohio was the only place in the world where the Kihansi Spray Toad was on display to the public. But the [Bronx Zoo](#) in New York City also has several hundred Kihansi Spray Toads, and it opened a small exhibit in February 2010.

## Snow Leopards



Snow leopards are an endangered species.

Visitors can view the [snow leopards](#) through mesh netting. There are only 1000 snow leopards alive and 300 of those are in [captivity](#). Five of that 300 were produced at Toledo Zoo.<sup>[15]</sup>

## Tiger Terrace

The Tiger Terrace has [African penguins](#), [Amur tigers](#), [Asian sloth bears](#), and [White-naped Cranes](#). The zoo holds a female tiger, along with her two cubs.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Ziems Conservatory

Built in 1904, the [conservatory](#) has many tropical plants, such as the [banana](#), [bromeliad](#), [fern](#), and palm. There is a 200 flower [rose](#) garden with the climber, [floribunda](#), [hybrid tea](#), and [grand flora](#). This section also features a [butterfly garden](#).<sup>[17]</sup>

## Natures Neighborhood

The new, improved version of the Children's Zoo. It features cats, dogs, a greater number of guinea pigs than were in the old Children's Zoo, and a variety of birds. It has an outdoor playground and a goat encounter area. It was opened on June 19, 2009.

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## Hide Events

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## Lights Before Christmas

The Lights Before Christmas is an annual event held by The Toledo Zoo from November 16 to December 31. Most summer attractions and exhibits are closed, but all the buildings and trees are decorated with Christmas lights. It features over one million [Christmas lights](#), 200 animal images, ice carvings, food, carolers, model trains from the Swanton Area Railroad, and [Santa Claus](#). An 85-foot (26 m) [Norway Spruce](#) tree contains over 32,000 lights every year, which is more than the Rockefeller Christmas tree. The main show, Dancing Lights, is near Cheetah Valley. It is repeated several times every night. It uses LED wide-angle mini lights that flash along with Christmas.<sup>[18]</sup> All this is done using nearly 10 miles (16 km) of extension cords.<sup>[19]</sup>

## Frozentoesen

Frozentoesen is an annual winter-themed event lasting from January through February. It features professional ice carving demonstrations, "Cabin Fever Feeds", musical and theatrical performances in an indoor theater, and other special activities. Many of the outdoor animal exhibits are closed during these months, but all of the indoor exhibits remain open to the public. Zoo admission is also half-price during this event.<sup>[20]</sup>

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## Stranahan Theater

Stranahan Theater	
<b>Location</b>	4645 Heatherdowns Boulevard <a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a> 43614
<b>Coordinates</b>	<a href="#">41°35′33″N 83°39′6″W</a>
<b>Type</b>	Indoor <a href="#">theatre</a>
<b>Built</b>	<a href="#">1969</a>
<b>Former name(s)</b>	Masonic Hall
<b>Capacity</b>	2,424

**The Stranahan Theater** is a 2,424 seat concert hall located in [Toledo, Ohio](#), USA. It was built in 1969 and was formerly called Masonic Auditorium. The theater's foyer is 3,000 square feet (300

There's PLENTY TO DO (and See) Here!

Compiled by Geneva J. Chapman

A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

m<sup>2</sup>) and the adjacent Great Hall features 10,000 square feet (1,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of meeting space. There is parking for 1,200 cars at the theater.

Fulfilling its primary usage as a concert venue, the Stranahan Theater is used for approximately 170 theater events a year. Broadway shows sponsored by Theater League have included *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Chicago*, *The Lion King* and *Wicked*. *It is also the site of the Pops series of the Toledo Symphony Orchestra, The Nutcracker by the Toledo Ballet, and A Christmas Carol by the Toledo Rep. In addition, the Great Hall is used for about 140+ banquets, receptions, and trade shows each year.*

The Stranahan Theater is the largest [proscenium stage](#) in [Northwest Ohio](#). It operates primarily as a rental house and is owned and operated by a 501c3 non-profit trust. The Executive Director is Ward Whiting.

## Westmoreland (Toledo, Ohio)



Westmoreland Sign.



Examples of Westmoreland architecture.



Monastery of the Sisters of the Visitation



**Westmoreland** is a historic neighborhood in Toledo and is roughly bordered by Dorr Street, Parkside Boulevard, Bancroft Street, and Upton Avenue.<sup>[1]</sup>

"In March of 1986 Westmoreland, located about one half mile from the [University of Toledo](#), was designated a historical district by the United States Department of Interior."<sup>[2]</sup> "This national designation has helped the neighborhood preserve its unique character."<sup>[2]</sup>

"The vision of real estate developers William B. Welles and Badger C. Bowen, the neighborhood was named because of its rolling hills that reminded them of the east Virginia county

[where] [George Washington](#) was born."<sup>[2]</sup> "Appropriately, the streets were named after other Virginia namesakes, such as [Mount Vernon](#), Richmond, Potomac and [Shenandoah](#)."<sup>[2]</sup>

"It was the home of some of some of Toledo's most prominent Business men and Industrialist."<sup>[2]</sup> "Names like Folgers, Spieker, Pinkerton, McKesson, Moburg, Ohlinger, and Fruchtmann all called Westmoreland home."<sup>[2]</sup> "[The neighborhood] dates back to 1918 when construction began and now has 217 of the original 323 built upon, which allows many green park like areas in the neighborhoods."<sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide Neighborhood Sites of Interest

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- [Gesu School](#)
- Monastery of the Sisters of the Visitation

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## Old Orchard (Toledo, Ohio)



Street in Old Orchard.

**Old Orchard** is a neighborhood in Ohio that is roughly bordered by Bancroft Street, Secor Road, Central Avenue, and Douglas Road and is adjacent to the [University of Toledo](#) and the [Village of Ottawa Hills](#).<sup>[1]</sup>


"Old Orchard is another of Toledo's distinctive neighborhoods. It is the neighborhood that surrounds the University of Toledo, and is home to many university professors and attorneys. Old Orchard is within walking distance of lots of things, including two hometown grocery stores, Schorling's and Churchill's. One can also walk easily to the Westgate shopping center and the Sanger branch of the public library. It's a great neighborhood in which to raise a family. Some streets on it include Pemberton Drive, Hughs Drive, Middlesex Drive, Drummond Street, and Christy Street."<sup>[2]</sup>

## Neighborhood Sites of Interest

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- [University of Toledo](#)

## University of Toledo

The University of Toledo	
	
<b>Motto</b>	Coadyuvando El Presente, Formando El Porvenir (Spanish for "Guide to the Present, Moulder of the Future")
<b>Established</b>	1872
<b>Type</b>	<a href="#">Public</a>
<b>Endowment</b>	\$136.8 million <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>President</b>	Lloyd A. Jacobs
<b>Academic staff</b>	2,232
<b>Students</b>	23,336
<b>Undergraduates</b>	20,406
<b>Postgraduates</b>	2,930
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, OH, USA</a>
<b>Campus</b>	<a href="#">Urban</a>
<b>Athletics</b>	Varsity Football Div 1A, Men's and Women's Basketball Div 1, Men's Baseball Div 1, Women's Softball, Swimming, Diving, Field Hockey, Soccer, Track and Field,



	Crew Team
<b>Colors</b>	Midnight Blue and Gold
<b>Mascot</b>	Rocky the Rocket
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://utoledo.edu">utoledo.edu</a>

The **University of Toledo** is a [public university](#) in Toledo, United States. The [Carnegie Foundation](#) classified the university as "[Doctoral/Research](#) Extensive."

## Hide National recognition

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During its history, the University of Toledo has received several national accolades. The university's programs, faculty and facilities have been highlighted in the media, including *The Wall Street Journal*, *Consumer Reports*, *The New York Times*, *The Plain Dealer*, *Newsweek*, [CNN](#), [C-SPAN](#), [NPR](#) and *The Today Show*. *The Princeton Review* ranked the graduate school of engineering as the 18th best in the country. The Occupational Therapy program is ranked in the Top Ten Percent in the country. The University recently merged with The Medical University of Ohio (formerly The Medical College of Ohio) making it the third largest university in Ohio in terms of operating budget. This merger also makes the University one of only 17 public institutions in the country with a school of medicine, law, business, education, pharmacy, and engineering (at website). The medical school includes professors who are internationally recognized in their fields. The University of Toledo College of Medicine senior graduates "matched" at a higher rate than those of other seniors nationwide for the second year in a row; a record 97 percent secured first-year residency positions during the initial National Residency Matching Program (UT website). The University of Toledo College of Medicine also boasts the highest United States Medical Licensing Exam Step 1 score by a medical student in the country (270) in 2006 (toledoblade7/06). The University of Toledo Medical Center is one of 15 major teaching hospitals chosen by Solucient's annual "Top 100 Hospitals: Performance Improvement Leaders," compiled by *Modern Healthcare* magazine.

The [University of Toledo College of Law](#) is currently ranked as a Tier 3 law school by *U.S. News and World Report* in 2009. The college was ranked number 85 as recent as last year. The College of Law also has the highest first time passing rate for the Bar Exam in the state as well as being in the Top 10 in passing rate in the country, higher than Harvard and many of the other Ivy League law schools.

The University of Toledo students are among the winners of prestigious national fellowships, including the Fulbright, the Woodrow Wilson, the National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, and the National Consortium for the Physical Sciences, the Whitaker Foundation, the Goldwater, the Madison Foundation Fellowship, and the Phi Kappa Phi National Fellowship. A study by the "Miliken Institute", an independent economic think tank, showed that The University of Toledo was named as a top global player when it comes to taking biotechnology research from the laboratory to the world. For every \$14 million UT spent on research, UT created one biotechnology start-up, which places it 7th among educational institutions in North America, Europe, and Asia combined. The University was recognized by the American Society of Landscape Architects as one of the 22 most beautiful landscaped campuses in the country. USA Today touted the Student Recreation Center as one of the best in the country. The 149,000-square-foot (13,800 m<sup>2</sup>) facility features an indoor track, three pools, free weights, [exercise equipment](#), golf simulator, rock climbing wall, and basketball, racquetball and squash courts. It was also the first Student Recreation Center in the nation to have a water slide.

In recognition of its technological advancements, *Yahoo! Internet Life* magazine dubbed The University of Toledo as one of America's 100 Most Wired Colleges. *Newsweek* featured an article on Xunming Deng, a physics professor at the University of Toledo, on the state-of-the-art

research being conducted on solar technology at the University of Toledo and the surrounding Toledo area.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## Hide Points of Pride

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The University of Toledo is recognized as a major force in contributing to the discovery of new technology and knowledge. UT offers a vast array of resources for undergraduate, graduate and faculty-led research opportunities with 125 patents and \$60 million in research and grants; The UT Honors Program is one of the oldest programs of its kind at a major university. With an emphasis on undergraduate research opportunities, the Honors Program has sent a delegation to the National Conference on Undergraduate Research every year since 1992.

UT offers a health education curriculum that includes programs in virtually every health-care discipline, plus opportunities for educational linkages and interdisciplinary studies between the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Business, Law and the Department of Philosophy.

The UT Department of Art offers students a unique learning experience with an on-site relationship with the world-renowned Toledo Museum of Art.

The University of Toledo College Of Law is ranked in the top 100 in the nation by U.S. News and World Report, and is ranked first in Ohio for first-time bar exam passage rates.

The UT College of Engineering graduate programs were ranked 18th in the nation by the Princeton Review.

The University of Toledo Medical Center is one of 15 major teaching hospitals chosen by Solucient's annual "Top 100 Hospitals: Performance Improvement Leaders," compiled by Modern Healthcare magazine.

Our students are among the winners of prestigious national fellowships, including the Fulbright, the Woodrow Wilson, the National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, and the National Consortium for the Physical Sciences, the Whitaker Foundation, the Goldwater, the Madison Foundation Fellowship, and the Phi Kappa Phi National Fellowship.

The University of Toledo is home to five of seven northwest Ohio physicians listed as "America's Top Doctors". Fewer than one percent of physicians nationwide are recognized with this designation.

UT's graduate program in occupational therapy is ranked in the top 10 percent nationwide by U.S. News and World Report.

The University was recently listed in "100 Best Colleges for African-American Students."

Centennial Mall on the Main Campus is one of the "100 most beautifully landscaped places in the country," according to the American Society of Landscape Architects. Only 22 college campuses are on the list.

The University of Toledo College of Medicine senior graduates "matched" at a higher rate than those of other seniors nationwide for the second year in a row; a record 97 percent secured first-year residency positions during the initial National Residency Matching Program.

The \$33 million Wolfe Hall, which opened in 1998, offers one of the most advanced science facilities of its kind in the nation supporting the College of Pharmacy.

The University of Toledo has one of the largest distance-learning programs in the nation.

The Lake Erie Research and Education Center is a state-of-the-art environmental research and teaching facility located on the shore of Lake Erie in Oregon, Ohio.

The UT Student Recreation Center was touted as one of the best of its kind in the nation by USA Today.

The University of Toledo is one of the largest employers in northwest Ohio with an impact of over one billion dollars.

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## Show History

## Hide The Wright Center for PVIC

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For more than 20 years, the University of Toledo (UT) has been involved with advancing solar cell science and technology and is internationally recognized as an academic leader.

UT has assembled a team of world class faculty whose research involved establishing science and technology platforms employing second and third generation photovoltaics (PV) materials and devices tailored for applications in clean electricity generation. The three primary locations of the Wright Center for Photovoltaics Innovation and Commercialization (PVIC) include The University of Toledo, The Ohio State University, and Bowling Green State University.

The Center for PVIC is a State of Ohio Third Frontier supported Wright Center of Innovation was established through an Ohio Department of Development primary grant of \$18.6 million to UT, and its mission is to stimulate the Ohio PV industry, to establish a full value chain of PV in Ohio, to generate new high-tech jobs, and to increase industry revenue.

The Center's research is focused on improving large area materials and devices, increasing the efficiency of solar technologies, and lowering production costs - with the ultimate goal of increasing the number of solar-powered electrical generation systems in homes, businesses, and utilities, as well as supporting the nation's defense and aerospace needs for advanced solar energy systems.

The Wright Center for PVIC is an internationally recognized PV research and development center with an infrastructure attractive to companies that are already successfully marketing PV as well as to companies that are incubating the future generations of PV devices. These activities bring to Ohio established companies along with faculty researchers seeking to be at the forefront of developments in PV and to participate in the formation of startup companies.

Fields of study in photovoltaics include Physics, Chemistry, Materials Science and Engineering, Optical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architectural and Civil Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Biological Sciences, Atmospheric Sciences, Remote Sensing, Computer Science, and Mathematics.

Job opportunities in the photovoltaic industry range from entry level to management, in both the scientific and non-scientific fields such as research and development, engineering, manufacturing, design, construction, information technology, communication, education, marketing, finance, accounting, administration, and sales.

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## Hide Academics

The University of Toledo, as of 2006, offers over 250 academic programs; all are a part of the University's 10 colleges: Arts and Sciences, Business and Innovation, Education, Engineering, Health Science and Human Service, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, and [University of Toledo's University College](#).

In 2006, The Princeton Review named the University of Toledo College of Engineering Graduate School as the #18 engineering graduate school in the United States.

In the Spring Semester of 2007, President Lloyd Jacobs announced that the tuition for the 2007-2008 academic year would remain the same as it was in the 2006-2007 school year. This was the first time in 33 years that the University of Toledo did not raise tuition costs. This move was made to counter the statewide trend of steadily increasing four-year college tuition costs.

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## Hide Campus sustainability

In April 2009, Aramark Higher Education, the dining service of the University of Toledo, launched the "Green Stakes" campaign. The campaign will make dining more sustainable by using recycled products, using less water, offer more sustainable food options, and implement a re-use container program. The university is also in the process of converting the Scott Park Campus to create a campus devoted solely to sustainable research, including a solar panel field and a series of wind turbines.

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## Hide Athletics

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Main article: [Toledo Rockets](#)

The University of Toledo's athletic teams play as the Rockets, and uniforms sport the colors midnight blue and gold. The University's sports teams play in the Mid-American Conference. The Rockets football team holds nine Conference Championships, in 1969, 1970, 1971, 1981, 1984, 1990 (co-champs with Western Michigan), 1995, 2001, and 2004. The Toledo Crew team although a club team is widely known. Glenn Smith aka the x-factor, often noted as having the fastest erg times ever is known as the Toledo crew teams claim to fame.

Toledo's principal football rivals are the Falcons of Bowling. The two teams play for a trophy each year known as the [Peace Pipe](#), a prize that originated in basketball but progressed to football in 1980. BGSU currently holds a 39-33-4 advantage over the Rockets, with Toledo winning the most recent contest, 33-14.<sup>[6]</sup>

Toledo Men's Tennis Team has shown a big improvement in last few years under the supervision of Head Coach Al Wermer. In the season of 2009, the team finished 2nd in regular season with a 17-10 record, and reached the finals of the MAC tournament for the first time in 35 years.

The University of Toledo also has an official spirit crew known as Blue Crew. They attend numerous athletic events and are present throughout the community.

The University of Toledo Rocket Marching Band performs a pre-game show and halftime show at all home football games in the Glass Bowl. The band program at the University of Toledo is directed by [Dr. Jason Stumbo](#) and Mr. Rick Napier.

[Toledo Rockets football](#) will be playing in the Little Caesars Bowl December, 26, 2010 against Florida International.

Among other sports, Toledo consistently fields strong cross country and distance running teams; Briana Shook '04, who was also an assistant track coach at the school, held the American record for the [steeplechase](#). The women's cross country has won three MAC Championships (2001, 2002, and 2010) and three MAC Runner-up finishes (2003, 2005, and 2009). The women's cross country team finished 28th at the NCAA Championships in 2010.

The UT rockets have the second longest winning streak in division 1-A football history (1969–1971) 35-0.

The Toledo Rockets men's basketball team was the 2006-07 Mid-American Conference champion under Head Coach [Stan Joplin](#), a former star player for the Rockets during the late 1970s, and was an assistant coach from 1984-90. He was fired after slumping to an 11-19 record in 2007-08.

Men's Basketball Receives NCAA Award For High Academic Performance Toledo tied for third-best APR mark in nation and leads MAC for second straight year. The University of Toledo men's basketball program ranks at the top of the Mid-American Conference for a second straight year in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Academic Performance Rating (APR) release this week. Toledo's 994 rating is tied for third place among all NCAA Division I men's basketball programs and trails only Columbia and Davidson.

The University of Toledo is also nationally recognized for its club sports. These sports include bowling, fencing, ice hockey, men's lacrosse, men's soccer, crew, sailing, tennis, ultimate disc, wilderness expedition, women's basketball, women's lacrosse, women's soccer, wrestling, and women's volleyball.

A few recent accomplishments of the University of Toledo Sport Club accomplishments include: 3 individual wrestling national championships (2006–2008) by Adam Murray, ACHA Division II National Championship from the Ice Hockey Team (1992), and 3 Midwest-Collegiate Sailing Association Championships (1950, 2008,2009), and 2 Inter-Collegiate Sailing Association National Championship appearances (2008,2009) by the Sailing Team.

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## Hide Locations

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## University Hall

President Henry J. Doermann, the father of the Bell Tower and the university's structural design, wanted all of the buildings on Bancroft Campus to be of a Collegiate Gothic architectural design to reflect the best design elements of the universities of Europe. President Doermann felt such architecture would provide an atmosphere to inspire students. He also dreamed of a central tower that could be spotted from anywhere on campus.



University Hall - University Hall Bell Tower as seen from the student union.

President Doermann went against the objections of many Toledoans who felt the design was too extravagant and a waste of money. He knew how much this Tower would mean to the UT community; therefore, he set out and accomplished his lofty goal of building the beautiful high structure that resides at the north center part of Bancroft Campus. Residing on the top four corners of this architectural gem are four gargoyles which overlook and guard The University of Toledo. Completed in 1931, University Hall was the very first building built on Bancroft Campus. It took 400 men, eleven months to complete University Hall and the second building built on campus, the Field House.

The Collegiate Gothic structural design for University Hall set the standard for all other buildings to be constructed on The University of Toledo's Bancroft Campus. The 156-step, 206-foot (63 m) Bell Tower atop of University Hall serves as a constant reminder to all Rockets to accomplish their lofty goals and "reach for the sky," just as President Doermann did in his life. In order to honor President Doermann and his great dedication to the university, UT named the very theatre in University Hall in which he directed a theatrical production of Hamlet, Doermann theatre. In 1940, Grace A. Snyder donated funds to purchase chimes for the tower of University Hall in memory of her husband, Walter B. Snyder.

"...We believe you are going to respond to the challenge of a beautiful environment, that the traditions which have grown up about this noble architecture will stimulate you to greater efforts in learning, and to finer decorum, and to a deeper resolve to use your education to further truth, justice and beauty. This is our faith in you." -UT President Henry J. Doermann, 1931, on the University's move the new campus on Bancroft Street

Overtime, the structure of the tower became a concern and the chimes were later removed. They were replaced by an electronic system that gives the illusion of bells. At 5 o'clock every day, the system plays The University of Toledo fight song "U of Toledo". The tower has also been known to play other songs depending on the season.

## Centennial Mall

During the Blizzard of 1978, the land in mid-campus, which used to be a faculty parking lot and Army barracks, was completely covered by snow. Graduate students in the university's geography department conducted a study and, from the Bell Tower, photographed the paths on the snow made by students walking to class. The design of the sidewalks in Centennial Mall was then constructed using the layout of those paths.

At one point, there were 290 trees located in the 9.7 acres (39,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of Mall area. The trees planted around the center circle were planted for each Mid-American Conference championship that a UT sports team accomplished. This shrine of trees is known as the Circle of Champions. Unfortunately, due to recent attacks by the Emerald Ash Borer and several other diseases, many



of these trees have been taken down. New trees have been planted not only all around Centennial Mall, but all around Main Campus as well. Centennial Mall was completed in 1980 and provides the campus with an environmentally friendly look, which contributes to UT's ranking as one of the "100 most beautifully landscaped places in the country," according to the American Society of Landscape Architects. Only 22 college campuses are on the list.

## The Flatlands

Past Rockets knew the Flatlands as the floodplain because the grass was hardly ever cut and it would constantly be flooded. Rockets now use the Flatlands for many different purposes: playing volleyball, tossing a Frisbee or just laying out in the sun. Many special events and traditions are held in the Flatlands each year such as live bands, tailgate parties, Traditions Night, Parents and Family Day Cookout, Homecoming Bonfire and painting the Spirit Rock.

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## Hide Monuments

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### University Seal

On October 23, 1995, The University of Toledo's Seal was dedicated and placed in the middle of Centennial Mall by the Student Alumni Council, with the support of various campus and community organizations.

A tradition that was formally started by Omicron Delta Kappa, as part of their ritual, is that no Rockets past, present, or future who cross this path on their educational journey shall ever step on the seal. This is every Rocket's sign of respect and gratitude for our great university. It is a UT myth, and believed to be true, that if you step on the seal in Centennial Mall you will fail your next exam. The seal was later raised so that no rocket could ever fail an exam due to this reason. Recently there is a new myth that students should pass the seal on the right side, to symbolize that they are on the right path to a good education. All students are encouraged to walk to the right of the seal and touch it with your hand as you walk by. This is believed to give the student luck on their next exam. The motto, "Coadyuvando El Presente, Formando El Porvenir," is written on the Seal in Old Spanish. It translates as "Guide to the present, Moulder of the Future." This is an original motto, written by Felipe Molina Larios, a former professor of Spanish at UT. The four dates on the Seal represent significant dates in the history of The University of Toledo. The University of Toledo was founded in 1872, became a municipal institution in 1884, became a state university in 1967, and merged with MUO in 2006.

### The Spirit Rock

In 1968, Nicholson Concrete and Supply Co. donated an eight-ton rock to The University of Toledo as a symbol of spirit. The Spirit Rock was originally located on the grass between the William S. Carlson Library and the Student Union. The large rock marked the final resting place of the old Bancroft High image of The University of Toledo. This symbol of spirit used to stand on end, but members of the varsity football team knocked the pride rock into its more permanent position on its side. The current Spirit Rock on main campus was donated to the university in 1997 and placed in the Flatlands. The original Spirit Rock, which was moved by the university in order to make room for the Student Union expansion, now resides by the pond at Scott Park Campus. Over the years, the rock has been a site for many Rocket pep rallies. The Spirit Rocks have been tarred and feathered, burnt, and painted hundreds of times, including being turned into a pokeball, but it is tradition to only paint during twilight hours.

### Toledo Edison Memorial Fountain

Toledo Edison Memorial Fountain, a gift to The University of Toledo by the Toledo Edison Co. for the Centennial of Light (1879–1979), is located on the north side of the Student Union and was built when Centennial Mall was constructed in 1980. Edison Fountain, designed by Toledoan



Phyllis Nordin, adds a peaceful sound and look to the already very beautiful University of Toledo campus.

The fountain was turned into a flowerbed for four years because the rusted pipes of the fountain would have cost \$50,000 to repair. After a fundraising effort by Student Government President Kevin Hopkins, Toledo Edison, and many others, in 1997, the flowerbed was restored back into a fountain.

Soap in the fountain is a traditional prank played by a group of Rockets in the fall and spring semesters when the fountain begins running again. WXUT 88.3 FM, the University of Toledo's official campus radio station, holds a contest in which students who swim around in the fountain fully clothed win prizes such as CDs, t-shirts, or away Rocket football tickets.

"As Thomas A. Edison brought the light of electricity to mankind, This university brings the light of knowledge to its scholars." - John P. Williamson, Chairman of Toledo Edison

## The Rocket

In 1961, The University of Toledo procured a genuine rocket from the U.S. Army missile program, which was placed behind the crossbar of the north end goalpost, where the Larimer Athletic Complex resides today. The University of Toledo's prideful piece of artillery was donated partially because of the university's affiliation with the Ordnance Corps of the U.S. Department of Army. During the renovation in 1989-90, the rocket was moved to its present day position on the northeast corner of the Glass Bowl just outside of the wall. The one-ton rocket carries two sets of fins and a propellant boost capable of guiding the missile to supersonic velocity.

The trajectory of the rocket is pointed 25 miles (40 km) south towards Bowling Green State University. If the rocket were to be lit, it would blast-off and land directly on the 50-yard line of the Falcons' Doyt Perry football stadium.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

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## Hide Events

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### UT-BG Ball Run



UT-BG Ball Run 2011

On October 24, 1981, the residence hall staff of Carter Hall initiated a new tradition which accompanied the UT vs. BG football game. The UT/BG Ball Run began as a staff unity project, but is now used to promote a "good-spirit rivalry" between Toledo and Bowling Green. This tradition involves running a football 25 miles from the visiting team's campus to the home stadium of each year's battle. The game ball switches many hands as numerous student organizations and individuals each run a mile in this annual charity fundraiser. In the past, this marathon relay has been a competition against BG for the fastest time and most charity money raised by each team. On October 5, 1996, UT's Chi Omega sorority began leading the annual run and then on November 23, 2001 The University of Toledo Student Government began to conduct the UT/BG

Ball Run. After Bowling Green's lack of participation from 2008–2010, The University of Toledo runs the game ball each year.

## Homecoming

Homecoming is The University of Toledo's longest standing tradition and is cherished by Rockets of the past, present, and future.

The first University of Toledo Homecoming game was played on October 27, 1923 against Bowling Green Normal College. In a historical milestone, Toledo won 27-0. UT Alumni originally sponsored Homecoming as a means of stirring support and funds for their "good old Alma Mater." Homecoming is an annual event that encompasses a whole week of fun-filled events, which include such traditions as a pep rally, parade, bonfire, concerts, king and queen contest and the football game.

The purpose of Homecoming Week is to bring together the university community, Toledo community, and university alumni in an effort to promote The University of Toledo.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Song Fest

Songfest, The University of Toledo's second longest standing tradition, began in 1937 as an outdoor singing festival to promote unity among Toledo's fraternities. A group of six fraternities sang old college songs on the lawn behind University Hall at the first Songfest. This musical tradition has brought together both campus and community through a night of entertainment. Originally sponsored by the Inter-fraternity Council (then called the Panhellenic Council), Songfest began as a men's competition and was part of the annual May Day Celebration.

In 1940, a women's competition sponsored by Peppers women's honorary was created. The competition consisted of sororities and one independent group performing choral arrangements. Songs were assigned to the groups and the members of each choir wore identical robes. The men and women's Songfests existed as two separate competitions for many years.

In 1948, the competitors were moved to the Peristyle at the Toledo Museum of Art and remained there until the 1960s. The competitions were then held at various locations around campus including the Field House, the Student Union Auditorium, and Doermann Theatre. In 1980, Songfest found its home at John F. Savage Hall, which was named Centennial Hall at the time. The competitions were kept separate until 1965, when eight fraternities and five sororities participated together to form the tradition we now know as Songfest. During the 1970s, many important changes occurred with Songfest. The transition from the previous choral competition to the current production format occurred in 1972. In 1975, Blue Key National Honor Fraternity replaced the Inter-fraternity Council as the co-sponsor of the event. Coed student organizations first participated in this spring tradition in 1976 with such groups as residence hall, religious and professional organizations. Currently, Blue Key International Honor Fraternity co-sponsors Songfest with [Mortar Board](#) National Collegiate Senior Honor Society every spring semester. Various campus organizations participate in this event by performing song and dance routines that coincide with each year's particular theme. Oftentimes these groups endure intense practices in order to showcase their talents in singing and dancing. Performances are rated based on choreography, originality, harmony, creativity, and costumes.

Songfest is also a chance for the University to recognize hardworking, outstanding individuals and organizations with campus-wide awards. Blue Key and Mortar Board members have been tapped at Songfest every year since the 1940s. Songfest has continued to expand and flourish since its inception in 1937.

## Freshman Camp

The three-day retreat, known as Freshman Camp, started in 1950 and is another long-standing tradition of The University of Toledo. A social and informational orientation to college life, Freshman Camp helps incoming UT students make the transition from high school to college. Thirty to forty University of Toledo upperclassmen are specially trained to plan and implement Freshman Camp. Freshman Camp is sponsored by the University YMCA.

Two retreat weekends are planned for August, prior to the beginning of fall semester, and are available to all incoming freshman. This fun-filled event is a wonderful opportunity for incoming students to meet new people and build friendships that will impact the rest of their collegiate career.

## **Dance Marathon**

In 2002, Marlon Gibson with a team of dedicated students began Dance Marathon at The University of Toledo. This is a tradition that began in Penn State and has been implemented at universities throughout the nation. The first year dancer paid \$100 to dance for 12 hours at the Student Recreation Center. The night was filled with live entertainment, food and a line-dance that everyone learned throughout the night. Dance Marathon 2002 raised over \$18,000 for the Children's Miracle Network- Toledo Mercy Children's Hospital, the philanthropy of the organization. Dance Marathon 2003 raised the minimum amount that dancers had to raise to \$175. The students ended up raising \$32,000 for the charity. In 2004, the amount of hours of the event was raised to 16 hours and the tradition was changed to an overnight event. Dance Marathon ended up raising over \$50,000 for the children in 2010. A lot of hard work and dedication goes into this tradition, but it is all FOR THE KIDS!

## **Spring Week**

In 1968, Spring Weekend kicked off with former President William S. Carlson conducting a burial ceremony for the remains of Bancroft High School, a frequently used nickname for the University before becoming state affiliated. A coffin and a plate of Carter Hall cafeteria food were set into the ground as a symbol of the passing of Bancroft High. The original Spirit Rock occupied the approximate burial site between Carlson Library and the Student Union. The old spirit is supposed to have been chased to South America. Spring Weekend folded in 1971, but was revived in 1974 as Spring Week and included the SFE Raft Regatta on the Ottawa River, Spring Release held at Scott Park Campus, SAE Olympics, and many other events held in the Student Union, such as the attempt to break records from the Guinness Book of World Records. The members of Omicron Delta Kappa organization took charge of the Spring Week tradition in the spring of 1996. Spring Week was seen as a wonderful way to bring together the leaders and members of all campus organizations for a week of events, games, and fun. Today, Spring Week often includes such events as the Student Government elections, Presidential Election Festival, Greek philanthropy fundraisers, Songfest, and giant inflatable games sponsored by ODK.

## **Lil Sibs Weekend**

Lil' Sibs Weekend encourages sibling bonding in a full weekend of fun activities at The University of Toledo. Siblings are invited to different events throughout the weekend such as an ice cream social, casino night, karaoke night, Carnival in the Quad, REC night, and a Rockets football game. Lil' Sibs Weekend is a great chance for UT students' younger siblings to become Rockets for a weekend and enjoy the life of a university student in Rocket Country.

## **Parents and Family Day**

In an attempt to strengthen the family bond at the University, the Alumni Association established Parents Day in the 1984-85 academic year. After a month of being away from their children, parents and family are encouraged to come back to UT for a full day of exciting family oriented events. The University of Toledo wants to keep parents involved and aware of what is happening on campus and in their child's life. The Parents and Family Day committee organizes a full day which consists of a brunch, question and answer session with deans and faculty of each college present, prizes, pep rally/tailgate cookout, and a UT Rockets football game.

## Westfield Franklin Park

Westfield Franklin Park	
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio, USA</a>
<b>Opening date</b>	1971
<b>Developer</b>	<a href="#">The Rouse Company</a>
<b>Management</b>	<a href="#">The Westfield Group</a>
<b>Owner</b>	<a href="#">The Westfield Group</a>
<b>No. of anchor</b>	4
<b>Total retail floor area</b>	1.3 million ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>No. of floors</b>	two levels (retail 1st floor, Movie Theater & Parking Garage access level 2 / Management, Security, and Hour Backyard Center Level 2)
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://westfield.com/franklinpark">http://westfield.com/franklinpark</a>

**Westfield Franklin Park**, formerly but still popularly known as **Franklin Park Mall**, is a [shopping mall](#) in Toledo. Its [anchor stores](#) are Macy's, Dillard's, [JC Penney](#) and [Dick's Sporting Goods](#). It also includes [Rave Motion Pictures](#) multiplex theater.

### Hide History

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Originally opened in 1971 by The Rouse Company, Franklin Park Mall was anchored by Ohio's first Hudson's, [JCPenney](#) and local department store Lamson Brothers. In 1974 Lamson's went bankrupt and the store was replaced by [Jacobson's](#) of Jackson. This store was the fourteenth in the Jacobson's chain.<sup>[1]</sup>

In 1993, Rouse significantly remodeled the mall and added a new wing anchored by the [Lion Store](#). In 1997 the Hudson's store was renamed [Marshall Field's](#), while in 1998, Lion Store was acquired by and renamed Dillard's.

[The Westfield Group](#) acquired the shopping center in early 2002, and renamed it "Westfield Shoppingtown Franklin Park", dropping the "Shoppingtown" name in June 2005. Jacobson's went bankrupt and closed its location in early 2002, days before Westfield announced the takeover.

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The former Jacobson's was demolished in 2004 and in its place a new wing, the centerpiece of a massive \$100 million renovation, opened in 2005. It was at this time that a new Amusements multiplex theater and Dick's Sporting Goods were built, as well as a new Food Court and [Borders](#)books. The [Marshall Field](#)'s store was renamed Macy's in 2006.

In 2008 Westfield held a press conference at Franklin Park to announce were shoe retailer DSW Warehouse, clothing store Old Navy, and an Ulta cosmetic salon. The stores opened as part of the 49,000-square-foot (4,600 m<sup>2</sup>) addition.

## Metroparks of the Toledo Area



Toledo Metroparks logo

The **Metroparks of the Toledo Area** are a series of twelve parks in the [Toledo, Ohio](#) area:<sup>[1]</sup> [Bend View Metropark](#), the [Blue Creek Conservation Area](#), the [Fallen Timbers Battlefield](#), [Farnsworth Metropark](#), [Oak Openings Preserve Metropark](#), [Pearson's Metropark](#), [Providence Metropark](#), [Secor Metropark](#), the [Toledo Botanical Garden](#), [Side Cut Metropark](#), [Swan Creek Preserve Metropark](#), and [Wildwood](#).

According to information from the environmentalists for the park system<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>, the parks currently contain nearly a third of the rare plant species in Ohio. While the mission and programming relating to the care and education of nature, the parks also routinely offer programs relating to state history and area culture.

In addition to these parks, there are three bicycle trails-the [University/Parks Trail](#) and the North and South forks of the [Wabash Cannonball Trail](#).

### Hide Geography

The Metroparks consist of over 10,000 acres of land, which span a wide variety of land. They also include over 4,000 acres of the Oak Openings Region of Ohio, an area located along what used to be the western edge of [Lake Erie](#).

## Toledo Botanical Garden

Toledo Botanical Garden	
Type	<a href="#">Botanical garden</a>
Location	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a> , USA

**Toledo Botanical Garden** is a garden located in the city of [Toledo, Ohio](#) owned by th Metroparks. Originally consisting of 20 acres (81,000 m<sup>2</sup>) donated by George P. Crosby to the City of Toledo, Toledo Botanical Garden now encompasses more than 50 acres (200,000 m<sup>2</sup>). Notable events include the Crosby Festival of the Arts, held in late June; and [Heralding the](#)



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Holidays, a seasonal celebration showcasing the numerous resident artistic guilds. Notable gardens include:

- Susan H. LeCron Shade Garden (Including a noteworthy [Hosta](#) collection)
- Pioneer garden, [Herb garden](#), [Rose garden](#), Perennial garden, Green garden

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**TO**  
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**A Tour Of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia**

Compiled by

Geneva J. Chapman

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## Why TOLEDO?

Toledo, my adopted hometown, is a vibrant and active community full of different ethnic communities, cultural activities and places to see, go and DO things. Many native Toledoans who've never lived anywhere but here often say there's nothing to do here.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Looking through Wikipedia, I found many of my favorite places in the city. However, I was surprised at what's not been included in the online encyclopedia yet.

There's no mention of Polish Village or the annual Polish, Greek, African-American, or Hispanic festivals. I expected to also find something about Historic Dorr Street, once the site of many African-American businesses and The African-American Legacy Project.

Toledo's main attractions, except for those mentioned above and few others that are glaringly absent are included in this volume. I omitted most restaurants (Tony Packos HAD to be included due to its worldwide fame), churches and schools.

However, if and when other items not included in this compilation are added, please send me an email ([gjcwroteon@yahoo.com](mailto:gjcwroteon@yahoo.com)) and I'll add those entries to my next edition.

## Downtown Toledo

**Downtown Toledo** ([Toledo, Ohio](#)) has seen a huge revival in the last few years with new retail, restaurants, entertainment venues, etc moving in to what had been, for many, considered a somewhat of a forgotten ghost town for years. <sup>[1]</sup> Both the Warehouse and the area surrounding the Lucas have been areas of recent growth. <sup>[1]</sup>



Downtown Toledo's skyline from across the [Maumee River](#)

### Hide Major attractions

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Fifth Third Field

- [Erie Street Market](#)
- [Fifth Third Field](#) (Mudhens, baseball)
- [Imagination Station](#) (Science center)
- [Huntington Center](#)
- [Promenade Park](#) (Riverfront park)
- [SeaGate Convention Centre](#)
- [Valentine Theatre](#)

[↑ Jump Back A Section](#)

### Hide Tallest buildings

---

- [One SeaGate](#) (Fifth Third Bank Headquarters): 32 floors, built 1982<sup>[2]</sup>
- [Fiberglass Tower](#) (currently being renovated): 30 floors, built 1970<sup>[2]</sup>
- [National City Bank Building](#): 27 floors, built 1932<sup>[2]</sup>

[↑ Jump Back A Section](#)

### Hide Other notable architecture

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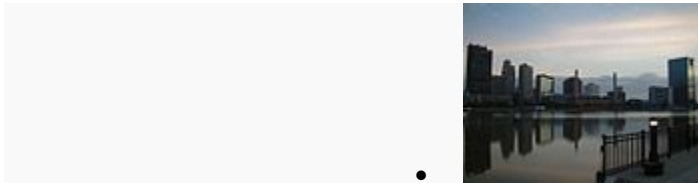
Anthony Wayne Suspension Bridge

- [Anthony Wayne Suspension Bridge \(High-level Bridge\)](#)
- [Lucas County Courthouse](#)
- [Martin Luther King Bridge \(Cherry Street Bridge\)](#)
- [St. Patrick's Catholic Church](#)
- [Toledo-Lucas County Public Library](#)
- [Veterans' Memorial Skyway](#)

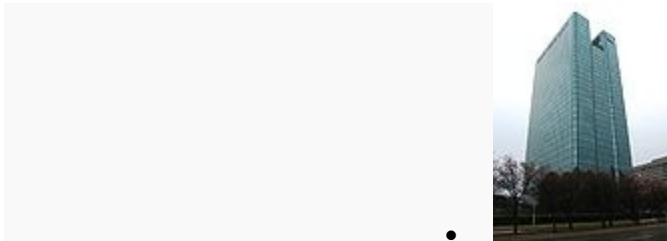
[↑ Jump Back A Section](#)

## Hide Gallery

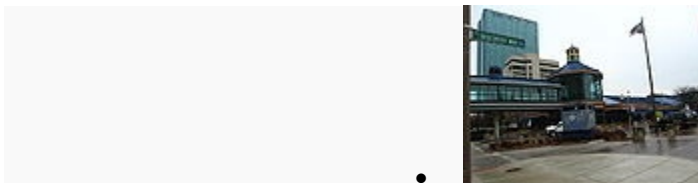
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Toledo Skyline in Morning



[One SeaGate](#)



[Imagination Station](#)



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Oliver House



Veterans' Glass City Skyway



MLK Memorial Bridge



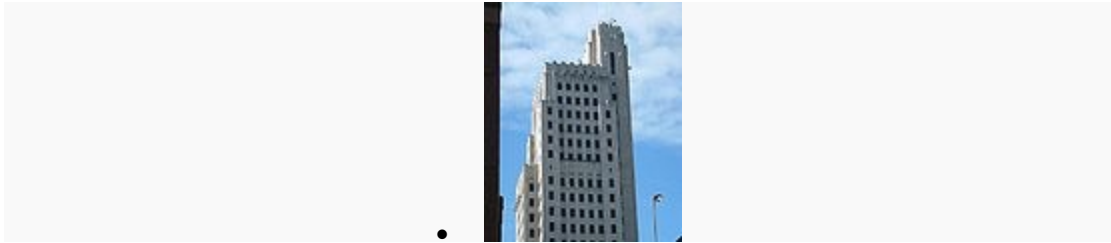
Fiberglass Tower



Anthony Wayne Bridge



Huntington Center



• [National City Bank Building](#)



• [Toledo-Lucas County Public Library](#)



• [Lucas County Courthouse](#)



• [Valentine Theatre](#)



• [Owens Corning Company Headquarters](#)

## Maumee River

**Maumee River**



The Maumee River at [Grand Rapids, Ohio](#)

<b>Origin</b>	<a href="#">Fort Wayne</a> by the confluence of the <a href="#">St. Joseph</a> and <a href="#">St. Marys</a> .
<b>Mouth</b>	<a href="#">Lake Erie</a> at <a href="#">Toledo</a>
<b>Basin countries</b>	<a href="#">USA</a>
<b>Length</b>	137 miles (220 km)
<b>Source elevation</b>	750 ft (229 m)
<b>Mouth elevation</b>	571 ft (174 m)
<b>Avg. discharge</b>	5,297 ft <sup>3</sup> /s (150 m <sup>3</sup> /s)
<b>Basin area</b>	6,354 mi <sup>2</sup> (16,458 km <sup>2</sup> )

The **Maumee River** is a [river](#) in northwestern [Ohio](#) and northeastern [Indiana](#) in the [United States](#). It is formed at [Fort Wayne, Indiana](#) by the confluence of the [St. Joseph](#) and [St. Marys](#) rivers, and meanders northeastwardly for 137 miles (220 km)<sup>[1]</sup> through an [agricultural](#) region of [glacial moraines](#) before flowing into the [Maumee Bay](#) of [Lake Erie](#) at the city of [Toledo, Ohio](#). It was designated an Ohio State Scenic River on July 18, 1974.

## Hide History

Historically the river was also known as the "Miami" and in treaties with [Native Americans](#), and as early as 1671 the river was called **Miami of the Lake** (in contrast to the "Miami of the Ohio" or the [Great Miami River](#)) or in French, *Miami du Lac*. Maumee is an anglicized spelling of the [Ottawa](#) name for the Miami, *maamii*. The [Battle of Fallen Timbers](#), the final battle of the [Northwest Indian War](#), was fought 3/4 mile (1.2 km) north of the banks of the Maumee River.

There's PLENTY TO DO (and See) Here!

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After this decisive victory for General [Anthony Wayne](#), a [twelve mile square](#) tract around [Perrysburg](#) and [Maumee](#) were ceded to the [United States](#) in 1795.<sup>[2]</sup> Lands north of the river and downstream of [Defiance](#) were ceded in 1807,<sup>[3]</sup> and the rest of the Maumee River valley was ceded in 1817.<sup>[4]</sup> Prior to the development of [canals](#), [portages](#) between the rivers were important trade routes and were safeguarded by [forts](#) such as [Fort Loramie](#), [Fort Recovery](#), and [Fort](#). In honor of General Wayne's victory on the banks of the Maumee, the primary bridge crossing the river near downtown Toledo is the Anthony Wayne Suspension Bridge.

A dispute over control of part of the Maumee River region led to the so-called [Toledo War](#) between Ohio and the [Michigan Territory](#).

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## Hide Natural history

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The watershed of the Maumee River was a large wetland known as the [Great Black Swamp](#) before it was mostly drained and converted into farmland. The wetland was the remains of [Glacial Lake Maumee](#), the [proglacial](#) ancestor of Lake Erie.

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## Hide Transportation

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The mouth of the river at Lake Erie is wide and supports considerable commercial traffic, including oil, [grain](#), and [coal](#). However, about 12 miles (19 km) upstream, in the town of [Maumee, Ohio](#), the river becomes much shallower and supports only recreational navigation above that point. The abandoned [Miami and Erie Canal](#) paralleled the Maumee between [Defiance, Ohio](#) and Toledo; portions of its [towpath](#) are currently maintained for recreational use. The Canal continued on from Defiance to Fort Wayne, crossing the "summit" to the [Wabash River](#) valley. Both were important pre-railway transportation methods in the 1840-60 period. The Miami and Erie was north of the river, until it crossed an aqueduct and turned south at Defiance, headed for Cincinnati. The Wabash canal was south of the Maumee until it reached Fort Wayne.



Map of the Maumee River [watershed](#).

[↑ Jump Back A Section](#)

## Hide Watershed

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The Maumee has the largest [watershed](#) of any Great river <sup>[*citation needed*]</sup> with 6,354 square miles (16,460 km<sup>2</sup>) draining into the Maumee River. Its watershed includes a portion of southern Michigan. In addition to its source [tributaries](#) the St. Joseph and St. Marys rivers, the Maumee's principal tributaries are the [Auglaize River](#) and the Tiffin, which join it at Defiance from the south and north, respectively.

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## Hide Islands

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There are several small islands in the section of the Maumee River in northwest Ohio. The names <sup>[5] [6]</sup> of the islands are:

- Indian Island - near Farnsworth Park west of Toledo
- Missionary Island - actually several islands; near Farnsworth Park west of Toledo
- Granger Island - near [Waterville, Ohio](#)
- Butler Island - near Side Cut Metropark
- Bluegrass Island - part of Side Cut Metropark
- Audubon Island - the largest island in the Maumee River, formerly McKee's Island or Ewing Island, part of SideCut Park
- Marengo Island - near [Maumee, Ohio](#)
- Horseshoe Island - near Walbridge Park in Toledo
- Clark Island - near Walbridge Park in Toledo
- Corbutt Island - in Toledo
- Grassy Island - near Cullen Park in Toledo
- Preston Island - near Defiance, Ohio

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## Hide Walleye run

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According to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the annual [walleye](#) run up the Maumee River is one of the largest migrations of riverbound walleyes east of the Mississippi.

The [migration](#) of the walleye normally starts in early March and runs through the end of April. Although the first week of April is "historically" the peak of the migration, Mother Nature normally dictates when the actual peak takes place. When river flows rise due to snow melt-off and the river water temperature reaches 40 - 50 degrees [Fahrenheit](#), the resident population of walleyes welcome their relatives from the Western end of [Lake Erie](#)'s waters and also from the [Detroit River](#) and [Lake St. Clair](#) in Michigan. Although you will see boats on the river during the spring migration, by far the most popular method of fishing for these walleye is by wading out into the river and casting.

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## Hide Cities and towns along the river

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The [Veterans' Glass City Skyway](#) in [Toledo, Ohio](#).



[Toledo, Ohio](#)



The river in [Grand Rapids, Ohio](#).



[Fort Wayne, Indiana](#).

- [Antwerp, Ohio](#)
- [Defiance, Ohio](#)



- [Florida, Ohio](#)
- [Fort Wayne, Indiana](#)
- [Grand Rapids, Ohio](#)
- [Maumee, Ohio](#)
- [Napoleon, Ohio](#)
- [New Haven, Indiana](#)
- [Perrysburg, Ohio](#)
- [Rossford, Ohio](#)
- [Toledo, Ohio](#)
- [Waterville, Ohio](#)

## Willis B Boyer

The **S.S. Willis B. Boyer** is a [lake freighter](#) which served as a commercial vessel on the Lakes for much of the 20th Century, and is currently undergoing renovation as a [museum ship](#) in Toledo.

### Hide History

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On July 1st, 1911 just before noon, hundreds of onlookers stood along the shores, and aboard the vessels of an Ecorse, Michigan shipyard in the shadow of steel and supremacy. Whether attired in long, pastel-colored dresses, and broad brimmed flowery hats or the finest business suit of the day, women and men alike, had come to the Great Lakes Engineering Works to witness history. In the sultry heat of a summer afternoon, anticipation sat on the shoulders of the audience as did a ship, the COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER, on her ways.

With the drop of a bottle, breaking of glass, and mist of cold champagne against warm steel, Gretchen V. Schoonmaker christened the vessel that had been named to honor her distinguished father, Colonel James M. Schoonmaker, Civil War hero, and railroad industry innovator. Sliding sideways down the ways, the steel leviathan smashed into the water with a mammoth splash officially becoming the "world's largest bulk freighter" – the new "[Queen of the Lakes](#)".

Aside from her enormousness the SCHOONMAKER displayed unparalleled elegance. The showpiece of her owner, William P. Snyder, and flagship of her fleet, The Shenango Furnace Co., the SCHOONMAKER provided luxurious passenger accommodations which rivaled the "appointments of such magnificent transatlantic express steamships as the Lusitania and Olympic."

On her maiden trip, the SCHOONMAKER carried 12,650 net tons of coal from Toledo, Ohio to Sheboygan, Wisconsin. This momentous voyage would mark the first of many historic trips.

Maintaining her crown as "Queen of the Lakes" from July 1, 1911 to April 14, 1914, the SCHOONMAKER established multiple tonnage records for iron ore, coal, and rye cargoes.

Though the SCHOONMAKER's reign as "Queen" was merely an instant in the timeless history of the Great Lakes shipping industry, she would remain the widest vessel on the lakes until 1927 and the most regal for the remainder of her career. When the SCHOONMAKER was chartered to the Wilson Marine Transit Co. in 1965 it appeared as if her career with the Shenango Furnace Co. had come to an end. Yet, the COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER would return to the Shenango Fleet in 1966 and sailed under their flag until 1969, when Shenango liquidated all maritime assets.

In 1969 the SCHOONMAKER was purchased by the Interlake Steamship Company and was immediately chartered to the Republic Steel Corporation, where she was renamed WILLIS B. BOYER to honor the company's President and CEO. In 1972, the BOYER was sold once again, to one of the oldest and most respected of lakes fleets: The Cleveland Cliffs Steamship Co.

As the WILLIS B. BOYER set sail under the Cleveland Cliffs flag in 1972, she began the final chapter of her active sailing career. A ship which was once, "The World's Largest," was soon dwarfed by the technologically advanced, self-unloading, 1,000 foot freighters of the 1970's. Yet,

highly revered by sailors and marine enthusiasts alike, the BOYER continued to sail further into history with each trip, as she would always embody the "Golden Age" of Great Lakes Shipping. In 1980 the BOYER was laid up at Toledo's "Frog Pond" for the final time and faced an uncertain future.

In 1984, suffering a severe decline in tonnage commitments, the Cleveland Cliffs Steamship Co., over 100 years old, ceased operations. In 1986 the BOYER was "saved from the scrappers torches" when she was acquired by the City of Toledo for use as a museum ship. As if by destiny, this historic vessel is now moored at International Park, in the exact location where she loaded her first cargo in 1911! As the largest museum ship on the inland seas the BOYER attracts thousands of visitors yearly with her elegant enormousness and romantic appeal.

[↑ Jump Back A Section](#)

## Hide Description

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The *Willis B Boyer* is 613 feet long overall. She has a beam of 64 feet and a depth of 34 feet. Her carrying capacity is 15,500 gross tons.

In the shadow of the Toledo skyline, moored alongside the rolling landscape of International Park, a splash of history and romance await you aboard the museum ship S.S. WILLIS B. BOYER.

Upon her launching in 1911, the S.S. WILLIS B. BOYER, then called the COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER was proclaimed to be "The World's Largest Bulk Freighter." Built at the Great Lakes Engineering Works of Ecorse, Michigan the SCHOONMAKER was unsurpassed in both size and elegance. Maintaining her crown as "Queen of the Lakes" from July 1, 1911 to April 14, 1914, the SCHOONMAKER established multiple cargo records for iron ore, coal, and rye cargoes.

Retiring in 1980, and opened as a museum in 1987, the S.S. WILLIS B. BOYER serves as a floating testament to Toledo's rich maritime heritage. Authentic restoration allows all who visit to witness the proud lifestyle experienced by centuries of Great Lakes sailors. All who visit can experience the "golden age" of Great Lakes shipping aboard the largest museum ship on the inland seas.

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## Hide Future

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On December 17th, 2009 the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority Board of Directors authorized a Memorandum of Understanding with the Great Lakes Historical Society of Vermilion, OH for the creation of the National Great Lakes Maritime Museum at the Toledo Maritime Center. It is presently anticipated that the S.S. Willis B. Boyer will travel to the Toledo Shipyard for dry-docking/restoration during the fall of 2010 for a return to International Park the following spring. While the vessel will require a subsequent move to the Toledo Maritime Center in 2012 she will be restored to her original condition namesake and Shenango Furnace regalia for her Centennial Celebration and re-christening to be held on July 1st, 2011.

## Harbor Light

Toledo Harbor Light



Toledo Harbor Lighthouse

<b>Location</b>	Toledo, Ohio
<b>Coordinates</b>	<span><span><span><span><span>41°45′42″N</span> <span>83°19′42″W</span></span></span><span><span>﻿</span> / <span>﻿</span></span><span><span></span></span></span></span>
<b>Year first constructed</b>	1901
<b>Year first lit</b>	1904
<b>Automated</b>	1965
<b>Deactivated</b>	N/A
<b>Foundation</b>	Stone/ <a href="#">Concrete Pier</a> on <a href="#">Crib</a>
<b>Construction</b>	buff <a href="#">Brick</a> and <a href="#">Steel</a> 3-story <a href="#">keeper's dwelling</a> with attached signal building. <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Markings / pattern</b>	natural, black roof, lantern & <a href="#">parapet</a>
<b>Height</b>	Tower — 69 feet (21 m)
<b>Focal height</b>	72 feet (22 m) <sup>[2]</sup>

<b>Original lens</b>	3½-order <a href="#">Fresnel lens</a> (1904)
<b>Range</b>	10 <a href="#">nm</a>
<b>Characteristic</b>	isophase W 6s <b>HORN:</b> 1 blast ev 30s (3s bl). Operates from Apr. 1 to Dec. 1. <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>ARLHS number</b>	USA-853 <sup>[4][5]</sup>
<b>USCG number</b>	7-6030 <sup>[6]</sup>

**Toledo Harbor Light**

## U.S. National Register of Historic Places



<b>Location:</b>	Toledo Harbor, <a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a>
<b>Coordinates:</b>	<a href="#">41°43′4″N 83°25′17″W</a>
<b>Area:</b>	0.3 acres (0.12 ha)
<b>Built:</b>	1901
<b>Architectural style:</b>	Romanesque
<b>Governing body:</b>	COAST GUARD
<b>MPS:</b>	<a href="#">U.S. Coast Guard Lighthouses and Light Stations on the Great Lakes TR</a>
<b>NRHP Reference#:</b>	83002005 <sup>[7]</sup>
<b>Added to NRHP:</b>	August 04, 1983

The **Toledo Harbor Lighthouse** is a [lighthouse](#) intake near [Toledo, Ohio](#), in the [United States](#). It is an active [aid to navigation](#).

The lighthouse is built on a 20 foot (6 m) deep stone crib 8.4 miles (14 km) from the mouth of the Maumee, marking the entrance to the Toledo harbor. It is also approximately 7 miles (11 km) north of [Maumee Bay State Park](#). After the channel was widened and deepened in 1897, shipping traffic increased. Construction began in 1901 when the [United States Army Corps of Engineers](#) built the crib to serve as the base for a lighthouse situated miles from shore. The light replaced the 1837 lighthouse on [Turtle Island](#) at the mouth of the [Maumee River](#).

[Crib](#) construction was perfected on the Lakes on such earlier lights as [White Shoal Light](#), [Stannard Rock Light](#), and [Rock of Ages Light](#), which was developed by Engineer Col. [Orlando M. Poe](#).

The tip of the lantern vent is 85 feet (26 m) high above the lake, has a 3 story dwelling and is brick with a steel frame. Described as [Romanesque](#), its style is unique among [Great Lakes](#) lighthouses. The original cost was \$152,000, so that it comes close to rivaling [Spectacle Reef Light](#), the most expensive lighthouse on the Great Lakes. The Toledo light was first illuminated on May 23, 1904 by a 3½-order [Fresnel lens](#) that featured a 180-degree [bull's eye](#), two smaller 60-degree bulls eyes and a ruby red half cylinder glass made in [Paris](#) by Barbier and Bernard.

It is situated eight miles northeast of Toledo Harbor. It is a "distinctive lighthouse that some believe resembles a [gingerbread house](#)". While there is no witch living inside as there was in the tale of Hansel and Gretel, there is an eerie "phantom [keeper](#)" who for years beckoned to mariners from an upper-story window. It stands sentinel to [Maumee Bay](#).

Construction of Toledo Harbor Lighthouse began in 1901. Since there was no outcropping of rock to use as a foundation, the Army Corps of Engineers devised a creative way to build the light in the middle of Lake Erie. They sunk a large crib, filled it with stone, and then topped the portion above with water with a concrete base to create an artificial island.

The engineers next put steel frames in place, providing stability for a three-story brick lighthouse and an attached one story fog signal building. The dwelling was signed to accommodate one lighthouse and two assistants. It rises 69 feet. A cylindrical tower has a diameter of 13 feet, upward from the center of the dwelling roof. The lantern room measures eight 1/2 feet in diameter. Helical bars support the glass panes in the onion-domed topped lantern room. The lantern room originally housed an unusual 3 ½-order Fresnel lens manufactured by Barbier & Benard of Paris. The lens featured a 180-degree bull's-eye, two smaller 60-degree bull's-eyes and a ruby red half cylinder of glass, and when revolved produced two white flashes followed by a single red flash. A suspended weight was used to rotate the lens, which first sent forth its penetrating beams of light on the night of May 23, 1904.

By 1966, an electric motor was installed to rotate the lens, allowing the Toledo Harbor Lighthouse to operate with little human intervention. The last Coast Guard crew could then be removed, but not before measures were taken to prevent vandalism of the now keeperless lighthouse. The ingenious security system came in the form of a fully-uniformed mannequin, stationed in one of the upper windows of the dwelling. Originally appearing as a man with a penciled moustache, the mannequin later sported a long blonde wig. Ghost stories that tell of a phantom lighthouse keeper at Toledo Harbor can usually be traced back to this figure. Even though it sits motionless, some swear that it has beckoned to them from the window. The mannequin has become part of the Coast Guard's tradition, and new officers stationed at Toledo consider it a rite of passage to sign its shirt.

Toledo Harbor Lighthouse is still an active aid to navigation; The federal government maintains ownership of the site, which is closed to the public. In the late 1990s the original Fresnel lens was removed and eventually placed on display at the COSI museum in Toledo. In its place is a 300 mm lens, fed by solar cells. Twice a year, U. S. Coast Guardsmen visit the lighthouse to clean and service the lens, solar panel and backup batteries.<sup>[8]</sup>

In 1965, the light was automated by the [U.S. Coast Guard](#) and powered by [solar cells](#). To deter vandalism, a uniformed [mannequin](#) officer was placed in the window and the boat basin removed. As part of the commemoration of the light's centenary, the Toledo Harbor Lighthouse Society was formed in 2003 as a nonprofit organization to document the history of the lighthouse, preserve the lighthouse and to provide public access.<sup>[1]</sup> The Toledo Harbor Lighthouse Preservation Society was formed to work for restoration of the lighthouse. Restoration will cost approximately \$1.5 million. A grant was awarded in 2010 for windows, doors, shutters and tucking the brick. A 'My

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A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

Lighthouse Window' capital campaign for the \$138,000 match is underway. The infrastructure will include solar, a marine wastewater system and a gray water treatment process. Potable water will be boated in. When the restoration is complete, four 'Keepers' will stay at the lighthouse to schedule visits to tour the lighthouse. (ref name = Bihn)

The light's unique form made it the subject of artwork, including paintings.

In 2008, the Fresnel lens was relocated to Quilter Lodge in [Maumee Bay State Park](#), which is within sight of the Toledo Harbor Lighthouse on clear days.<sup>[8]</sup>

It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Reference #83002005 Name of Listing: TOLEDO HARBOR LIGHT (U.S. COAST GUARD/GREAT LAKES TR). It is not on the state list.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Imagination Station

### Imagination Station



COSI entrance in 2007 (now Imagination Station),  
with [Fifth Third Center at One SeaGate](#) in the  
distance

<b>Established</b>	October 10, 2009
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a>
<b>Type</b>	<a href="#">Science museum</a>
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://imaginationstationtoledo.org">imaginationstationtoledo.org</a>

**Imagination Station** (formerly the *Center of Science and Industry (COSI)*) is a [non-profit](#), hands-on [science museum](#) located on the riverfront in downtown [Toledo, Ohio](#). The facility has over 300 exhibits for "children of all ages."<sup>[1]</sup>

After [tax levies](#) failed in 2006<sup>[2]</sup> and 2007, COSI closed its doors to the public on the last day of 2007 due to lack of funding.<sup>[3]</sup> In 2008, voters approved an operating levy to reopen the facility using The Toledo Science Center as its interim name. The Imagination Station opened on 10 October 2009.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Hide History

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## A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

In 1984, the Portside Festival Marketplace [shopping mall](#) opened along the [Maumee River](#), on the site of the former [Tiedtke's](#) department store, with the hope of revitalizing downtown Toledo. In 1990, the marketplace closed, leaving a vacant 100,000-square-foot (9,300 m<sup>2</sup>) modern facility.<sup>[5]</sup> A committee, appointed by the mayor, was charged with finding the best use for the site. Researching options, committee members heard repeatedly the need for an educational family attraction. As a result, [COSI Columbus](#) was approached regarding the development of a similar institution in Toledo. Together, a structure was developed making COSI Toledo an independent, not-for-profit organization with a board of trustees from [Northwest Ohio](#), while taking advantage of the experience and resources of [COSI Columbus](#).



A [Rube Goldbergian](#)-style machine in the main lobby that creates music via user-dropped billiard. A major fundraising campaign raised \$9.5 million dollars, surpassing the original goal by \$4.5 million dollars. Additionally, the state supported the project with \$10 million dollars.<sup>[5]</sup> Another major step in establishing COSI Toledo was the transfer of the facility to COSI at a value of \$16 million dollars. On 1 March 1997, COSI opened its doors to the public.<sup>[6]</sup> The facility attracted an average of 250,000 visitors per year<sup>[7]</sup>, and over 2.5 million since opening.<sup>[5]</sup> In 2005, COSI won a *National Award for Museum and Library Service* from the [Institute of Museum and Library Services](#), the nation's highest honor for extraordinary public service by a museum or library.<sup>[8]</sup> The award was presented by Bush at a [White House](#) ceremony in January 2006.<sup>[9]</sup>

On July 28, 2006, COSI Toledo and [COSI Columbus](#) legally split so each could focus on their own financial troubles.<sup>[10]</sup> Later that year, [Berrien Springs](#) Public Schools awarded a 2006 *Teachers' Choice Awards* to COSI for its distance learning program.<sup>[11]</sup> After voters voted down a second levy in November 2007, COSI Toledo closed due to lack of funding on December 31, 2007.<sup>[3]</sup>

On November 4, 2008, [Lucas County](#) voters approved an operating levy for the science center enabling the facility to reopen in the Fall of 2009.



The [Toledo Harbor Lighthouse](#)'s original [Fresnel lens](#) on display.

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## Warehouse District (Toledo, Ohio)



St. Clair facing East



Oliver House

The **Warehouse District** in [downtown Toledo, Ohio](#) has seen a surprising upturn with new residential and entertainment developments alongside many in-use warehouses and warehouses that are in the process of being renovated.<sup>[1]</sup> The Warehouse District is immediately West of [Downtown](#) and is roughly bordered by The Anthony Wayne Trail, Monroe Street, Summit Street, and I-75.<sup>[1]</sup>

### Hide Attractions

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Fifth Third Field

- 20 N Gallery (Art gallery)
- Erie Street Market
- [Fifth Third Field \(Mudhens, baseball\)](#)
- Oliver House
- [St. Patrick's Catholic Church](#)
- Sur St. Clair (Art gallery)
- Toledo Art Walk
- Blarney Irish Pub



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- Pizza Papalis
- Frickers
- Packos at the Park
- Wesley's Bar and Grille
- Spaghetti Warehouse
- Jeds at the Yard

## Fifth Third Field (Toledo)

Fifth Third Field	
 	
<b>Location</b>	406 Washington St <a href="#">Toledo, OH 43604</a>
<b>Broke ground</b>	2000
<b>Opened</b>	2002
<b>Owner</b>	Lucas County
<b>Operator</b>	<a href="#">Toledo Mud Hens</a>
<b>Surface</b>	Natural Grass
<b>Construction cost</b>	\$39,200,000
<b>Architect</b>	<a href="#">HNTB</a>
<b><a href="#">Capacity</a></b>	10,300 people
<b>Field dimensions</b>	Left Field - 320 ft Center Field - 400 ft

	Right Field - 320 ft
<b>Tenants</b>	
<a href="#">Toledo Mud Hens</a> ( <a href="#">International League</a> ) (2002 — Present)	

**Fifth Third Field** is the name of a [minor league baseball](#) stadium in [Toledo, Ohio](#). The Ohio-based Fifth purchased the [naming rights](#) to the stadium. It is not to be confused with another stadium in Ohio with the same name, [Fifth Third Field](#) in [Dayton](#). Fifth Third Bank also owns the naming rights to [another stadium](#) in [Comstock Park, Michigan](#), near [Grand Rapids](#), and basketball on the campus of the [University of Cincinnati](#).

The facility is home to the [Toledo Mud Hens](#), an International team and the Triple-A affiliate of the [Detroit Tigers](#). It seats 10,300 and opened in 2002. Fifth Third Field hosted the 2006 [Triple-A All-Star Game](#) and [home run derby](#). The stadium was named one of the best minor league ballparks in America by [Newsweek](#).<sup>[1]</sup> In the summer of 2007, [ESPN.com](#) rated The Roost section of Fifth Third Field as the best seats to watch a game in minor league baseball.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide Location

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It is located in downtown Toledo, two blocks from the [Maumee River](#). The new stadium replaced [Ned Skeldon Stadium](#), located in suburban [Maumee](#), as the Mud Hens home — the older facility being best described as "quaint" or "rustic". The park was intended to boost development downtown, and indeed a small commercial area has sprung up around the park, centered on St. Clair Street, on the park's southeast side.

The street address is 406 Washington Street. The park is bounded by Washington Street (southwest, first base); North Huron Street (northwest, third base); Monroe Street/Henry Morse Way (northeast, left field); and Msgr. Jerome Schmidt Way/North St. Clair Street (southeast, right field).

The Fifth-Third Field is part of a complex that includes SeaGate Convention Centre and the Huntington Center (formerly known as the Lucas County Arena). The Lucas County Commissioners teamed with HNTB Architecture Inc., a national sports architecture firm located in Kansas City; and local architects and landscape architects The Collaborative Inc, of Toledo; to design the Mud Hens Stadium. The Commissioners used this same design team on the Huntington Center, located 1 block away from the Stadium.

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## Hide Scoreboards

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In 2009, the Mud Hens installed brand new [Daktronics](#) ribbon scoreboards along the first base and third base sides of the ballpark. They are in full color and can display a variety of graphics, stats, and the game score. Also, the Hens replaced their [Fair Play Scoreboards](#) scoreboard and Barco video board with a huge [Daktronics](#) video board display in left field which is in full color and is a complete matrix board that shows the line score of the game. It is also zoned on the top 70% where it shows the current batter, animations, games, replays, and more.

The new Daktronics video board also replaced the Fair Play message board below the old Fair Play scoreboard.

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## Mud Hens

<p><b>Toledo Mud Hens</b>  <b>Founded in 1897</b>  <b>Toledo, Ohio</b></p>	
 <p><b>Team Logo</b></p>	 <p><b>Cap Insignia</b></p>
<b>Class-level</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Triple-A (1946–1955, 1965–Present)</b></li> <li>• Double-A (1908–1913, 1916–1945)</li> <li>• Single-A (1902–1907)</li> </ul>	
<b>Minor league affiliations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>International League (1965–Present)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>West Division</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><a href="#">American Association</a> (1902–1913, 1916–1955)</p>	
<b>Major league affiliations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><a href="#">Detroit Tigers</a> (1934–1935, 1949–1951, 1967–1973, 1987–Present)</b></li> <li>• <a href="#">Minnesota Twins</a> (1978–1986)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Cleveland Indians</a> (1932, 1976–1977)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Philadelphia Phillies</a> (1974–1975)</li> <li>• <a href="#">New York Yankees</a> (1965–1966)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Milwaukee Braves</a> (1953–1955)</li> <li>• <a href="#">St. Louis Browns</a> (1936–1948)</li> <li>• <a href="#">New York Giants</a> (1930)</li> </ul>	
<b>Name</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Toledo Mud Hens (1902–1913, 1919–1952, 1965–Present)</b></li> <li>• Toledo Iron Men (1916–1918)</li> <li>• Toledo Sox (1953–1955)</li> </ul>	
<b>Ballpark</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><a href="#">Fifth Third Field</a> (2002–Present)</b></li> <li>• <a href="#">Ned Skeldon Stadium</a> (1965–2001)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Swayne Field</a> (1909–1955)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Armory Park</a> (1897–1908)</li> <li>• Bay View Park (1896)</li> <li>• Whitestocking Park (1894–1895)</li> <li>• Olympic Park (1892)</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Speranza Park (1888-1890)</li> <li>League Park (1883-1885)</li> </ul>	
<b>Minor league titles</b>	
<b>League titles</b>	1968, 2005, 2006
<b>Division titles</b>	1967, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007
<b>Owner(s)/Operated by: Toledo Mud Hens Baseball Club, Inc.</b>	
<b>Manager:</b> <a href="#">Phil Nevin</a> <sup>[1]</sup>	
<b>General Manager:</b> <a href="#">Joseph D. Napoli</a>	

The **Toledo Mud Hens** are a [minor league baseball](#) team located in [Toledo, Ohio](#). The Mud Hens play in the [International League](#), and are affiliated with the [major league baseball](#) team the Detroit, based approximately 50 miles to the north of Toledo. The current team is one of several professional clubs that have existed in Toledo since 1883. The name "Mud Hens" was first used in 1896, after the team was bought by Charles Strobel. One of the two parks where the team played that year, Bay View Park, was adjacent to marshland which was inhabited by [American Coots](#), also known as marsh hens or mud hens, from which the team adopted their name. They won back-to-back Cup championships in 2005 and 2006.

The Mud Hens currently play at [Fifth Third Field](#), at 406 Washington St. The new stadium replaced [Ned Skeldon Stadium](#), located in suburban [Maumee](#).

## Hide Team history

The Mud Hens have played in the International League since 1965, when the [New York Yankees'](#) AAA club, the [Richmond Virginians](#), transferred there. Although the Tigers have been the predominant MLB parent of the IL Mud Hens (1967–73 and since 1987), the team has also been affiliated with the [Philadelphia Phillies](#) (1974–75), [Cleveland Indians](#) (1976–77), [Minnesota Twins](#) (1978–86) and the Yankees (1965–66).

Toledo was without organized baseball for nine seasons (1956–64). That was the city's longest stretch without professional ball since the 1880s. Toledo is a special place to baseball historians due to its early (failed) attempt to break the color/race barrier in the game. The Stockings operated during 1883–1885, including an entry in 1884 with the then-major [American Association](#). In the 1880s, before the major leagues stabilized, it was not unusual for a minor league team to be "promoted" to major league level for awhile. The 1884 club was the only major league team with black players ([Moses Fleetwood Walker](#) and his brother, [Welday Walker](#)) prior to [Jackie Robinson](#)'s appearance with the [Brooklyn Dodgers](#) in 1947. The refusal of prominent baseball figure [Cap Anson](#) to play the Toledo team, in an exhibition game with his [Chicago White Stockings](#), accelerated the drawing of the color line.

Several minor league teams in Toledo lasted for short durations late in the 1880s and during the 1890s. The team also returned to the AA in 1890, as the [Toledo Maumees](#) (some sources say their nickname was the Black Pirates). That was one of several short-lived nicknames, including, the White Stockings. It was in 1896 that the team acquired the nicknames "Swamp Angels" and "Mud Hens" due to the ballpark's proximity to marshlands and waterfowl. "Mud Hens" gained popularity and has stuck with most of the Toledo teams ever since.

When the [American Association](#) revived as a minor league in 1902, the Mud Hens joined as a charter member. The team had been playing at [Armory Park](#) since 1897. With the success and stability of the Association, a better ballpark was built. Swayne opened in June 1909, and would be the Mud Hens primary home through the 1955 season. Swayne Field remains the longest-lasting venue of any of the Toledo teams.



The Mud Hens temporarily relocated to Cleveland during 1914 through 1915, to help the [Cleveland Indians](#) counter any territorial threat by the [Federal League](#) by ensuring that [League Park](#) would have a game every day. Another team was placed in Toledo in 1914 for the South-Michigan League. The "Soumichers" or "Little Mud Hens" drew poorly and took to the road for the second half of 1914. There was no team in 1915. The Fed disbanded after that year, and when the team returned from Cleveland to Toledo in 1916, they had acquired a new nickname, the "Iron Men". The name "Mud Hens" was restored in 1919.

This incarnation of the Mud Hens usually resided deep in the second division of the circuit, winning the AA pennant only once, in 1927 when the manager was [Casey Stengel](#). After the [farm system](#) era began in the 1930s, the Mud Hens were usually affiliated with the [St. Louis Browns](#), who by then were also a perpetual second division team in the [American League](#).

By the early 1950s, Toledo annually trailed the other seven Association clubs in attendance, reaching a desperation point in mid-season of 1952. On June 23, 1952, the team moved to Charleston, that state's capital city, and became the [Senators](#). However, the city gained another American Association franchise the next year, when the [Boston Braves](#) transferred to Milwaukee in March 1953, displacing their farm club, the [Milwaukee Brewers](#), which then shifted to Toledo as the "Sox". The relocated Brewers were loaded with talent, and the 1953 T-Sox won the second Association pennant in their history and drew over 343,000 fans, a 244% increase compared to 1951.

But the Braves stayed only three seasons (1953–55) before moving the team to [Wichita, Kansas](#), as the [Wichita Braves](#). Swayne Field was demolished soon afterward. By the 1960s there was revived interest in minor league baseball for Toledo, and public official Ned Skeldon led the effort to remodel the [Lucas County Fairgrounds stadium](#) into a suitable minor league ballpark. The Yankees' transfer of the Richmond club to Toledo in 1965 restored professional baseball to Toledo (or to be technical, Maumee - the Hens played their home games in the Toledo suburb until the 2002 opening of Toledo's downtown ballpark, Fifth Third Field).

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## Hide Mascot

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The Mud Hens playing at [Fifth Third Field](#) on June 8, 2007.

The mascot's name is Muddy, and the female mascot is named Muddonna. The logo for the Mud Hens has undergone several updates, "Mortimer" Mud Hen was used in the 1940s and 1950s. The logo was recreated by Gabriel Pinciotti in 1965 and since then has remained close to his design. The latest update took place for the 2006 season. The logo and name continues to be among the most popular and best selling in Minor League Baseball history.

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## Hide Titles

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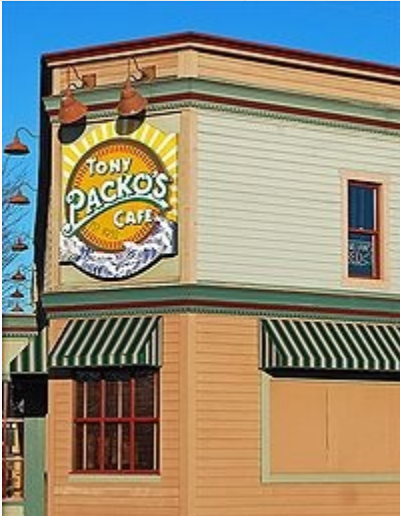
The Mud Hens have won the [Governors' Cup](#), the championship of the IL, 3 times, and played in the championship series 4 times.

- 1967 - Defeated [Columbus](#)

- 1980 - Lost to [Columbus](#)
- 2005 - Defeated [Indianapolis](#)
- 2006 - Defeated [Rochester](#)

## Tony Packo's Cafe

Tony Packo's Cafe	
<b>Type</b>	restaurant
<b>Founded</b>	1932
<b>Headquarters</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio, United States</a>
<b>Key people</b>	Tony Packo



Tony Packo's Cafe in Toledo

**Tony Packo's Cafe** is restaurant that started in the Hungarian [neighborhood](#) of Birmingham, on the east side of [Toledo, Ohio](#) at 1902 Front Street. The restaurant gained notoriety by its mention in several episodes and is famous for its signature sandwich and large collection of buns signed by celebrities.

In 2011 it listed five restaurants in the Toledo area.

### Hide History

During the [depression](#) in 1932, Tony Packo used a \$100 loan to open his shop, which originally sold only [sandwiches](#) and [ice cream](#). In 1935, the Packo family purchased the current wedge-shaped building on the corner of Front and Consaul streets next to the [Maumee River](#), which includes the former Consaul Tavern. Tony Packo's Cafe is still family run today, by Tony's and Rose's son Tony Jr. and their grandson Robin Horvath.

Tony's signature "[sausage-and-sauce](#) sandwich" on rye was first made when he decided to add a spicy chili to his sandwiches for more flavor. Eventually, his creation became known as the "[Hungarian hot dog](#)", even though no such thing had come from the [Old Country](#). The dish quickly became popular and the cafe is now billed as "the place where man bites dog".<sup>[1]</sup> The "hot dog" is

really a Hungarian sausage called Kolbász, not unlike the Polish [kielbasa](#), about twice the diameter of a conventional hot dog, and slicing the sausage in half yields about the same amount of meat.

In June 2011 [Fifth Third Bancorp](#) which foreclosed on \$4 million in loans while family members had been suing each other in court since 2002 said that the future of the restaurant is in doubt after it lost money in 2010 under operation by a court-appointed third party.<sup>[2]</sup>

## M\*A\*S\*H

Tony Packo's Cafe gained world-wide fame when character [Maxwell Klinger](#), who was played by Toledo native [Jamie Farr](#), made mention of the restaurant in six episodes. He first said in a 1976 episode, "If you're ever in Toledo, Ohio, on the Hungarian side of town, Tony Packo's got the greatest Hungarian hot dogs."<sup>[2]</sup><sup>[1]</sup> In one episode, the hospital unit ordered a batch of sausage casings from Packo's to use in a blood-filtering machine (a crude [artificial kidney](#)). Packo's was also mentioned in the famous two-and-a-half hour final episode. The restaurant displays several M\*A\*S\*H mementos on the premises.

## Bun signing



A souvenir hotdog bun from Tony Packo's Cafe signed by the photographer.

When actor [Burt Reynolds](#) visited Toledo in 1972, he made a stop at the restaurant on the suggestion of Tony's daughter, Nancy. Reynolds was the first big name to eat at Packo's, and he also began the tradition of "bun signing" when he brandished his signature on a Packo [hot dog bun](#). Ever since then, celebrities who visit the restaurant sign a "bun"—now a plastic, air-brushed look-alike—and have it placed on the walls of Packo's.

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## Huntington Center (Toledo)

**Huntington Center**



<b>Former names</b>	<a href="#">Lucas County Arena</a> (2009–2010)
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, OH</a>
<b>Broke ground</b>	October 1, 2007
<b>Opened</b>	<a href="#">Fall, 2009</a>
<b>Owner</b>	Lucas County
<b>Operator</b>	<a href="#">SMG</a>
<b>Surface</b>	multi-surface
<b>Construction cost</b>	\$105 million
<b>Architect</b>	<a href="#">HNTB</a>
<b>Capacity</b>	Concerts: 4,784 (half-house) 5,903 (3/4 house) 7,286 (End-stage) 9,341 (center-stage) Basketball: 8,000 Ice Hockey: 7,389
<b>Tenants</b>	
<a href="#">Toledo Walleye (ECHL)</a> (2009– <i>present</i> )	

The **Huntington Center** is an 8,000-seat multi-purpose [arena](#)<sup>[1]</sup> in [downtown Toledo, Ohio](#). It was completed in [2009](#)<sup>[2]</sup> and cost between \$80 and 105 million to build.<sup>[3]</sup> It replaced the demolished Toledo.<sup>[4]</sup> The new arena is home of the [Toledo Walleye ECHL ice hockey](#) team beginning in the [2009–10 season](#)<sup>[5]</sup>. Toledo Arena Sports, Inc., had been in discussions with the National to bring an [NBA Developmental League](#) team to the arena,<sup>[6]</sup> but plans have been shelved for the

## A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

moment due to scheduling conflicts with Walleye games.<sup>[7]</sup> Toledo Arena Sports has not totally abandoned the idea and an NBA-D team could be developed in the future.

After a successful partnership on the Mud Hens Stadium ([Fifth Third Field](#)), the Lucas County Commissioners again teamed with HNTB Architecture Inc., a national sports architecture firm located in [Kansas City](#); The Collaborative Inc, of Toledo; and Poggemeyer Design Group, of Toledo.<sup>[8]</sup>

The arena is also looking to become the first mewed sports arena in the United States. The arena's signature green design element is a 900-square-foot (84 m<sup>2</sup>) "green wall" outside of the building, which will feature the use of plant life on the exterior of the building to help cool the arena by shading the glass-enclosed main entrance of the arena. The arena's location to mass transit systems, use of a light-colored roof membrane that reflects sunlight and underground cisterns collecting rain water to re-use for landscaping purposes around the arena are also emphasized to acquire LEED points for the project.<sup>[1]</sup>

The arena is part of a complex that includes Seagate and [Fifth Third Field](#). The first person to perform at this venue was comedian [Jeff Dunham](#).

Other performances that have happened at the Huntington Center include: [Daughtry](#), [Rascal Flatts](#), [Carrie Underwood](#), Elton John, Brad Paisley, Kid Rock, Jason Aldean, and Bob Seger.



The Huntington Center was formerly known as the Lucas County Arena

[Huntington Bancshares Incorporated](#) bought the naming rights to Lucas County Arena in April 2010 and renamed the arena the Huntington Center. The six-year, \$2.1 million naming rights and sponsorship agreement includes three renewal options of six years each, and could mean total [Huntington](#) payments of \$11 million. The proceeds will go toward paying down the arena's \$90 million debt.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Toledo Walleye

Toledo Walleye	
 <i>2011–12 Toledo Walleye season</i>	
	
City	 Toledo, Ohio

<b>League</b>	<a href="#">ECHL</a>
<b>Conference</b>	Eastern Conference
<b>Division</b>	North Division
<b>Founded</b>	2007
<b>Home arena</b>	<a href="#">Huntington Center</a>
<b>Colors</b>	<a href="#">Powder blue</a> , <a href="#">navy blue</a> , gold, white 
<b>Owner(s)</b>	Toledo Arena Sports, Inc.
<b>General manager</b>	Joe Napoli
<b>Head coach</b>	<a href="#">Nick Vitucci</a>
<b>Media</b>	<a href="#">Toledo Blade</a> <a href="#">WCWA (1230 AM)</a>
<b>Affiliates</b>	<a href="#">Detroit Red Wings (NHL)</a> <a href="#">Chicago Blackhawks (NHL)</a> <a href="#">Grand Rapids Griffins (AHL)</a> <a href="#">Rockford IceHogs (AHL)</a>
<b>Franchise history</b>	
<b>1991–2007</b>	<a href="#">Toledo Storm</a>
<b>2009–present</b>	<b>Toledo Walleye</b>

The **Toledo Walleye** are a professional hockey team based in [Toledo, Ohio](#). The Walleye are members of the North Division of the Eastern Conference of the [ECHL](#). The Walleye play their home games in downtown Toledo at the [Huntington Center](#), which opened in 2009.

Since the beginning of the [2009-10 season](#) the team has been dually affiliated with the [Detroit Red Wings](#) and [Chicago Blackhawks](#) of the [National Hockey League](#), and the [Grand Rapids Griffins](#) and Rockford of the [American Hockey League](#).<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide Franchise history

### Toledo Storm

Main article: [Toledo Storm](#)

The Walleye were originally founded as the [Toledo Storm](#) in [1991](#), playing their home games at [Toledo Sports Arena](#) across the river from downtown Toledo. The Storm were the first hockey team to play in Toledo since the [International Hockey League's Toledo Goal diggers](#) ceased operations in 1986, eventually moving to [Kansas City](#) in 1990. In the Storm's inaugural season, the team won the West Division title and the Cup after posting the league's best record in the regular season. The following year the Storm would win their first [Jack Riley Cup](#), defeating the [Wheeling Thunderbirds](#) in six games. The Storm would come back the following season and win their second Riley Cup, defeating the [Raleigh Icecaps](#) in five games, becoming only the



second team in league history to win back-to-back league titles (the first being the [Hampton Roads Admirals](#) in 1991 and 1992.). The Storm were dominant in their first few years, winning four division titles in their first five seasons and posting a winning record in thirteen of the sixteen seasons the team played. The Storm would win their second Brabham Cup in 2003 and would make the American Conference finals during the 2005-06 season, ultimately losing to the Gwinnett in five games. The Storm's final game came on April 19, 2007 during the 2007 North Division semifinals losing to in-state rival, Cincinnati, 4–0 losing the series 3 games to 0. In their sixteen seasons in the ECHL, the Storm posted a 610-395-103 record, winning two Riley Cups, two Brabham Cups and six division titles.

## Sale to Toledo Arena Sports

In 2007, the Toledo Storm were bought by Toledo Arena Sports, Inc., a subsidiary of the [Toledo Mud Hens](#) minor league baseball club that was planning to build a [new state-of-the-art arena in downtown Toledo](#) to replace the aging Sports Arena. Shortly after the sale, Toledo Arena Sports announced that after the 2006-07 season, the Storm would not compete again until the arena was completed and the ECHL granted the Storm a two year voluntary suspension from competition.

In February 2008, General Manager Joe Napoli announced that former Storm goaltender, ECHL Hall of Famer and head coach from 2003-2007 [Nick Vitucci](#) would return to coach the team when it returned to the ice in 2009.<sup>[3]</sup> One week after announcing Vitucci as head coach, the club revealed that the team's new name would be the "[Walleye](#)," in reference to the popular game fish that is abundant in the area.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Inaugural season



Inaugural season logo promoting Opening Weekend, 2009

At the ECHL Mid-Season Board of Governors meeting, the league announced that the Walleye would be members of the American Conference's North Division along with the Cincinnati Cyclones, Elmira, [Johnstown Chiefs](#), [Wheeling Nailers](#)<sup>[5]</sup> and [Kalamazoo Wings](#).<sup>[6]</sup> During the NHL's award ceremonies in Las Vegas, Detroit Red Wings general manager [Ken Holland](#) stated that the Walleye would become Detroit's ECHL affiliate for the 2009-10 season and that the Wings would send one of their three goaltender prospects (either Jordan, [Thomas McCollum](#) or [Daniel Larsson](#)) to Toledo for the season.<sup>[7][8]</sup> On June 21, 2009, the Walleye announced the schedule for their inaugural season which opened on October 16 as the Walleye hosted the defending Brabham Cup champion [Florida Everblades](#) in the first of a three game series. The Walleye would play fifteen of their first twenty-one games at home.<sup>[9]</sup> On August 5, 2009, the Walleye announced a second affiliation agreement, becoming the ECHL affiliate of the [Chicago Blackhawks](#) and Chicago's AHL affiliate the [Rockford IceHogs](#).<sup>[2]</sup> On August 26, 2009, the Walleye signed their first player, centre Malcolm. The six year veteran joined the Walleye from the [Belfast Giants](#) of the [Elite Ice Hockey League](#) in the [United Kingdom](#) and had previous stints in the ECHL with the [Florence Pride](#), [Peoria Rivermen](#), [Cincinnati Cyclones](#) (all in 2003-04) and [Reading Royals](#) (2005–08).<sup>[10]</sup>



Alternate logo

Prior to the Walleye's home opener against Florida, head coach Nick Vitucci named defenseman Ryan Stokes as the team's captain and named centers Malcolm MacMillan and [Adam Hobson](#).<sup>[11]</sup> Despite a strong effort, the Walleye dropped their opener to Florida 2–1 in front of a sell-out crowd of 8,000, the largest crowd to ever watch a pro hockey game in Toledo.<sup>[12]</sup> The Walleye would return the next night and rookie goaltender Jordan Pearce would stop 35 of 37 shots faced as the Walleye scored three goals in the final period to get past the Everblades for the team's first win, 5–2.<sup>[13]</sup> The initial home series with Florida would end the next night in entertaining fashion as Toledo defenseman scored the game winning goal with 55 seconds left in overtime as the Walleye won two of three games of the weekend series, 4–3.<sup>[14]</sup> On October 20, Toledo defenseman [Jamie Milam](#) was named the Sher-wood Player of the Week for his five point performance over the three game series with Florida.<sup>[15]</sup>

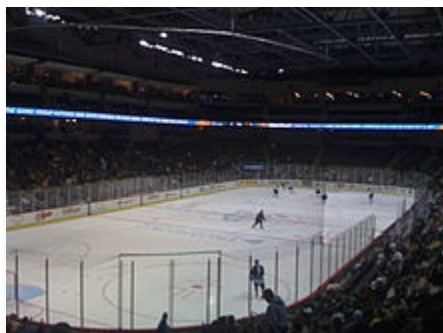
On December 31, defenseman J.C. Sawyer and forward [Maxime Tanguay](#) were selected to the American Conference All-Star team and played at the [All-Star Game](#) at the [Citizens Business Bank Arena](#) in [Ontario, California](#) on January 20.<sup>[16]</sup> On January 20, Sawyer was named the captain of the American Conference All-Stars.<sup>[17]</sup>

At the end of the regular season, defenseman J.C. Sawyer was named as a First Team selection to the All-ECHL team and won the Defenseman of the Year award,<sup>[18]</sup> while center Maxime Tanguay was named to the All-Rookie team.<sup>[19]</sup>

The Walleye clinched their first playoff appearance on March 31, following a shootout loss to the Johnstown, becoming the seventh of eight teams in the American Conference to clinch a berth in the Kelly Cup playoffs.<sup>[20]</sup> The Walleye would finish the regular season in eighth place in the American Conference, guaranteeing the team a matchup with the American Conference regular season champions, the [Charlotte Checkers](#), in the American Conference Quarterfinals. Toledo would host Charlotte in the first two games of the series, then the third game would be played at [Time Warner Cable Arena](#) in Charlotte, as well as games four and five if necessary.<sup>[21]</sup> Toledo, behind a hat trick from winger Adam Keefe, claimed a 7–2 victory over top-seeded Charlotte in Game One of the series. Centre [Tony Romano](#), defenseman J.C. Sawyer and wingers [Akim Aliu](#) and Nesbit would also contribute to the victory, the first for the organization since Game Two of the [2006 American Conference Finals](#) against the [Gwinnett Gladiators](#).<sup>[22]</sup>

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## Hide Season-by-season record



There's PLENTY TO DO (and See) Here!

Compiled by Geneva J. Chapman

A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

Opening night of the 2009–10 Toledo Walleye season

**Note:** GP = Games played, W = Wins, L = Losses, OTL = Overtime losses, SOL = shootout losses, Pts = Points, GF = Goals for, GA = Goals against, PIM = Penalties in minutes

Season	GP	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	PIM	Finish	Playoffs
2009–10	72	35	30	7	77	254	274	1452	3rd, North	Lost in Conference Quarterfinals, 1–3 (Charlotte)
2010–11	72	33	33	6	72	239	255	1198	4th, North	Did not qualify

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## Hide Players

## Current roster

Updated August 4, 2011.<sup>[23]</sup>

#	Nat	Player	Pos	S/G	Age	Acquired	Birthplace	Contract
16		Scott Fletcher	D	R	23	2010	Detroit, Michigan	Walleye
–		Matt Krug	D	R	26	2011	Livonia, Michigan	Walleye
–		Brian Matte	F	L	23	2011	Prince George, British Columbia	Walleye
4		Kyle Page	D	L	24	2010	Wixom, Michigan	Walleye
–		Phil Rauch	D	L	24	2011	Temperance, Michigan	Walleye
17		Kyle Rogers	RW	R	26	2010	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Walleye
–		Dale Warkentin	D	L	21	2011	Fork River, Manitoba	Walleye

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## Hide Leaders

## Team captains

- [J.C. Sawyer](#), 2009–10
- Ryan Stokes, 2009–10
- [Adam Keefe](#), 2010–11

## Head coaches

- [Nick Vitucci](#), 2009–present


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## Hide Awards and honors

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<b>Defenseman of the Year</b>	<b><a href="#">ECHL All-Star Game selection</a></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">J.C. Sawyer</a>:2009–10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J.C. Sawyer:2010</li> <li>• Maxime Tanguay: 2010</li> <li>• Peter</li> </ul>
<b>All-ECHL First Team</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• J.C. Sawyer:2009–10</li> </ul>	
<b>All-ECHL Second Team</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jason Lepine:2010–11</li> </ul>	
<b>All-ECHL Rookie Team</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Maxime Tanguay</a>:2009–10</li> <li>• Andy Bohmbach:2010–11</li> </ul>	

## Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza (Toledo)

Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza	
	
Station statistics	
Address	415 Emerald Ave. Toledo, OH 43602
Coordinates	<a href="#">41°38′16″N 83°32′30″W</a>

Lines	<div><div></div><div><i>Lake Shore Limited</i> <i>Capitol Limited</i></div></div>	
Connections	<a href="#">Amtrak Thruway Motorcoach</a>	
Platforms	5 (2 in use)	
Tracks	9 (2 in use)	
Parking	Yes; free	
Baggage check	Yes	
Other information		
Opened	1950	
Accessible	<div><div></div></div>	
Code	TOL	
Owned by	Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority	
Traffic		
Passengers (2010)	65,667 <sup>[1]</sup> <div><div></div><div>21%</div></div>	
Services		
<div><div>Preceding station</div><div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div>Amtrak</div><div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div>Following station</div><div><div></div></div></div>
<div><div>Waterloo</div><div><i>toward Chicago</i></div></div>	<div><div><i>Capitol Limited</i></div><div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div>Sandusky</div><div><i>toward Washington</i></div></div>
<div><div>Bryan</div><div><i>toward Chicago</i></div></div>	<div><div><i>Lake Shore Limited</i></div><div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div>Sandusky</div><div><i>toward York or Boston South Station</i></div></div>
Former services		
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad		
<div><div>Perrysburg</div><div><i>toward Cincinnati</i></div></div>	<div><div>Cincinnati – Toledo</div><div><div></div></div></div>	<div><div>Terminus</div><div><div></div></div></div>

**Martin Luther King, Jr. Plaza** is the main passenger rail station of [Toledo, Ohio](#). named for Dr. [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#)

In 1996, the Port Authority completed an \$8.5 million renovation of the historic **Central Union Terminal** facility and it now serves as a modern, intermodal train and bus terminal and office complex.

Toledo is served by four [Amtrak](#) trains daily, with service to [Chicago](#) and several destinations to the east including [Cleveland, Ohio](#), [Washington, D.C.](#), [Boston, Massachusetts](#), [Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania](#), and [New York City](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide History

The Historic Central Union Terminal, Toledo, Ohio, opened with great fanfare the week of September 17, 1950, the \$5,000,000 C.U.T. was the last of the [New York Central Railroad](#)'s great stations. The new terminal was the crown jewel of a large post-war investment by the New York



Central into Toledo, which involved constructing nine new buildings, as well as moving and expanding (in conjunction with the [B&O](#)) an \$18,500,000 coal loading facility from East Toledo to [Maumee Bay](#). C.U.T. was used by four major railroads during the 1950s and 1960s: the New York Central, [Baltimore and Ohio](#), [Chesapeake and Ohio](#), and the [Wabash Railroad](#). The first floor housed baggage services, while the second floor housed a YMCA for train crews. The passenger terminal and concourse were on the third floor, while the NYC Toledo division and dispatching offices were on the fourth.<sup>[3]</sup>

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## Hide The Amtrak era

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In the [Amtrak](#) era, Toledo was served by as many as 6 trains daily in the late 1990s, the four above, as well as the now discontinued eastbound and westbound *Pennsylvanian*. Prior to the discontinuation of mail services more recently, Amtrak stored a number of material handling cars (MHCs) at Union Station on several of the disused platform tracks. A small number of private cars are often stored on the platform tracks closest to the station. As of 2008, while the station appears in good shape, at least cosmetically, the concrete platforms are crumbling, particularly at the far ends. Freight trains still bypass the station platforms on bypass tracks on the north side of the station just as they did in the days of the New York Central. There was once a connecting Amtrak line from this station to one that existed in Fostoria at the other end going south. Toledo hosts the 'first' [National Train Day](#) every year, a week before the event is held in other cities nationwide.

The station is now owned by the [Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority](#).

Of the seven Ohio stations served by Amtrak, Toledo was the busiest in FY2010, boarding or detraining an average of approximately 180 passengers daily.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Valentine Theatre



The Valentine Theatre

The **Valentine Theatre** is located in Downtown Toledo at the corner of Superior and Adams. The facility is 108 years old and has 901 seats. It is operated by the Toledo Cultural Arts Center, Inc. A \$28 million renovation of the building, that took 21 years to complete, was unveiled on October 9, 1999.<sup>[1]</sup><sup>[2]</sup>

## Regularly Performing Groups

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- [Toledo Symphony Orchestra](#)
- [Toledo Opera](#)
- Toledo Ballet
- Toledo Jazz Society
- Masterworks Chorale

## Toledo Opera

The Toledo Opera is an American opera company based in Toledo, Ohio. Founded in 1959, the company's first General Director was Lester Freedman with conductor Joseph Hawthorne of the Toledo serving as Music Director.<sup>[1]</sup> In 1960 Freedman founded the Dayton Opera and for many years he led the two organizations simultaneously - an arrangement which cut down on production costs for both companies.<sup>[2]</sup> In 1983 Freedman was forced out of his position by the Toledo Opera's board after several years of financial problems and in-fighting among the company's leadership. Several interim directors kept the company **Toledo Opera**

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Within a few weeks, the Opera's board of directors appointed a former development director, Suzanne Rorick, as Toledo Opera's new Executive Director. Under Rorick's leadership, the company has focused on fundraising to pay off existing debt, and has undergone an artistic re-organization that saw the return of several former Toledo Opera colleagues, including James Meena, who will conduct the opening opera of the 2011-2012 season, Verdi's *La traviata*.<sup>[13]</sup> going over the next three years, including David Bamberger<sup>[3]</sup> and Johan van der Merwe.<sup>[4]</sup> In 1986 conductor James Meena became the company's new permanent director.<sup>[4]</sup> In 1994 a major financial boon was given to the company by Toledo philanthropists Theodore and Lucille Gorski who gave a 1 million dollar challenge grant to the company which enabled them to establish an endowment for the organization.<sup>[5]</sup> That same year the company played a major role in supporting the renovation of the historic Valentine Theatre in Toledo, a decision which saved the theater from demolition.<sup>[6]</sup> The renovations of the theater took several years, and Toledo Opera could not move into its new permanent home until 1999. The company had the honor of opening the newly renovated theater for Toledo Opera's 40th Season gala night on October 22, 1999 with a production of Giacomo Puccini's *Tosca*, featuring Diana Soviero in the title role.<sup>[7]</sup>

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## Toledo-Lucas County Public Library



Main Library Michigan Ave. [Downtown Toledo](#)

**Toledo-Lucas County Public Library** is a [public library](#) located in [Toledo, Ohio](#). It has the fifth largest collection in the state<sup>[1]</sup> and has been ranked by the [Hennen American Public Library Rating](#) (HALPR) as one of the top libraries in the United.<sup>[2]</sup>

### Hide History

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Dating back to 1838, the library was Ohio's first public library founded using [tax](#) money. The main library on Michigan Avenue officially opened on September 5, 1940.<sup>[2]</sup> The current system was created when the Toledo Public, Lucas County, and Sylvania Public libraries merged.<sup>[3]</sup> In 2001, the library had a major expansion and restoration,<sup>[2]</sup> which added 100,000 square feet (9,300 m<sup>2</sup>) to an [Art Deco](#) facility.<sup>[4]</sup>

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### Hide Collection

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Toledo-Lucas County Public Library is Ohio's fifth largest public library collection, because the main library holds 1.2 million reference materials, including books, [DVDs](#), [videos](#), and [CDs](#).<sup>[2]</sup> The library uses Authority Works cataloging<sup>[1]</sup> and uses Federated Search<sup>[5]</sup> to sort all of this material, which is mostly Ohio and [Michigan](#) related. However, it also contains photographs, genealogical resource materials, periodicals, family histories, obituaries, court records, and archives from the [Toledo Blade](#).<sup>[6]</sup> There is a single floor layout with 750 thousand books resting on 95% open stacks.<sup>[4]</sup>

Almost one million resources are checked out every year by over 500 thousand patrons, who can make use of the discussion groups, meeting rooms, and/or 400 free internet-ready computers.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## Hide Branches

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The library has 18 branches:<sup>[7]</sup> Birmingham Branch, Heatherdowns Branch, [Holland](#) Branch, Kent Branch, Lagrange Branch, [Locke](#) Branch, Maumee Branch, Mott Branch, [Oregon](#) Branch, Point Place Branch, Reynolds Corners Branch, Sanger Branch, South Branch, [Sylvania](#) Branch, Toledo Heights Branch, [Washington](#) Branch, Waterville Branch, and West Toledo Branch.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## Hide Activities

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Currently, Toledo-Lucas County Public Library is working on setting a [world record](#) for the "largest shared learning experience that involves children and adults".<sup>[8]</sup> The system also occasionally gives tours of downtown Toledo.<sup>[9]</sup>

## Old West End



Mansion View Inn



Examples of Old West End Architecture on Robinwood

There's PLENTY TO DO (and See) Here!

Compiled by Geneva J. Chapman

A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia



Scott High School



Robinwood near Bancroft



Historic First Congregational Church



Greek revival facade of the Monroe Street entrance, Toledo Museum of Art



Rosary Cathedral: Toledo





Collingwood Arts Center

The **Old West End** is a historic neighborhood in Toledo and is considered to be "the largest neighborhood of late [Victorian](#), [Edwardian](#) , and Arts homes east of the [Mississippi](#)."<sup>[1]</sup>

The South end of the neighborhood is bound by the [Toledo Museum of Art](#), the eastern edge by churches of many denominations and the other directions provide architecture and homes from Edwardian to [Arts & Crafts](#) to [Victorian](#) and from 1200 to 10,000 square feet (930 m<sup>2</sup>).<sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide History

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In 1818, the first log home was built in the area now known as the Old West End; then in 1829, the first tavern and store were built.<sup>[3]</sup>

The Old West End was platted in 1866; "the wealthiest and most well-to-do of Toledo began moving away from their former downtown homes to live in this new development far from the city".<sup>[4]</sup> The Old West End "experienced most of its growth between 1875 and 1915."<sup>[4]</sup>

By the late 1870s, the area became a very trendy place to live; "...families began to build 'out in the woods' in the West end." In the heyday of the neighborhood, "Collingwood Avenue became known as the Avenue and eventually as the Avenue of Churches", because of all of the churches that lined and still line Collingwood Avenue.<sup>[3]</sup>

Unfortunately, in the 1920s and 1930s the area was no longer considered the trendy neighborhood, and in the 1960s the neighborhood was significantly impacted by the development of the interstate highways. "The construction of the [I-75](#) expressway resulted in the demolition of entire blocks..."<sup>[3]</sup> The decline of the neighborhood was apparent by the end of the 1960s.<sup>[4]</sup>

Like most established U.S. cities, Toledo's historic areas saw a time of decline prior to revitalization, but the residents of the Old West End have prevailed in keeping many of the historic landmarks from being demolished.<sup>[3]</sup> Their efforts paid off; in 1973, part of the Old West End was placed on the National as a [historic district](#); this district was expanded in 1984.<sup>[4]</sup>

From the 1970s through today the Old West End neighborhood is home to a broadly diverse population of established families, elderly residents, artists and those interested in the arts community which also includes singles, minorities, and immigrant residents all of which started a trend to restore homes in the neighborhood and help to define it as the diverse community it is today. Many Toledo-based artists and art aficionados of all types reside in the OWE neighborhood in part due to its close proximity to the Toledo Museum of Art.

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## Hide Festivals and Tours

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- Old West End Festival: "On the first weekend in June, residents of the Old West End hold their Spring Festival, which features food, entertainment, tours of historic homes, and spontaneous garage sales. Citizen involvement in the Old West End is high, and this is reflected by its many neighborhood organizations."<sup>[4]</sup>
- Old West End Garden Tours: In September, the Old West End Garden Tours festival features a tour of Old West End gardens, concerts, and food.<sup>[2]</sup>
- Tours de Noel: In December, Old West End residents open up their homes for tours while decorated for the holidays.<sup>[5]</sup>



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## Hide Neighborhood attractions

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- Countless historic homes and churches.
- Mansion View Inn [\[1\]](#)
- [Toledo Museum of Art](#)
- [Toledo Symphony Orchestra](#)(TMA Peristyle)
- [Rosary Cathedral](#)
- [Collingwood Arts Center](#) [\[2\]](#)

## Toledo Museum of Art

Toledo Museum of Art	
	
Established	1901
Location	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a> , USA
Type	<a href="#">Art museum</a>
Director	Brian P. Kennedy
Website	<a href="http://ToledoMuseum.org">ToledoMuseum.org</a>

The **Toledo Museum of Art** is an internationally known [art museum](#) located in the End neighborhood of [Toledo, Ohio, United States](#). The museum was founded by Toledo glassmaker Edward in 1901, and moved to its present location, a [Greek revival](#) building designed by [Edward B. Green](#) and [Harry W. Wachter](#) in 1912. The building was expanded twice in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Hide Exhibits

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The [Rubens](#) painting, *The Crowning of Saint Catherine*, from the collection of the Toledo Museum of Art. It was bought in 1950, to Albert Koppel, apparently, the son of very wealthy science entrepreneur and science mecenas converted to the evalengical faith, German-Jewish banker [Leopold Koppel](#), ([Dresden](#), 1834 - 1933), after being used for the private pleasure of German Nazi and Hitler's commander of the Luftwaffe, [Hermann Goering](#), (1893 - suicide by poisoning with cyanide 15 October 1946), and being hidden afterwards in a salt mine. It is said it was tracked back and denounced to the American Occupation Troops in Germany after 1945.

The painting had been bought by Leopold Koppel to some English Dukes around 1911. The museum contains major collections of art of the 19th and 20th century [European](#) and American, as well as small but distinguished Renaissance, [Greek](#) and [Roman](#), and Japanese collections. Notable individual works include [Peter Paul Rubens's](#) *The Crowning of Saint Catherine*, significant minor works by [Rembrandt](#) and [El Greco](#), and modern works by [Willem de Kooning](#), [Henry Moore](#), and [Sol LeWitt](#), as well as Fragonard's *Blind man's bluff*.

A concert hall within the east wing, the Peristyle, is built in a classical style to match the museum's exterior. The hall is the principal concert space for the [Toledo Symphony Orchestra](#). A [sculpture garden](#), containing primarily [postwar](#) works (earlier sculptures are on display in the interior) was added in 2001, and runs in a narrow band along the museum's Monroe Street facade.

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## Hide Glass Pavilion

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Toledo Glass  
Pavilion



Interior of the Glass  
Pavilion.

A Center for the Visual Arts, designed by [Frank Gehry](#), was added in the 1990s. It includes the museum's library as well as studio, office, and classroom space for the art department of the University. In 2000, the architectural firm of [SANAA](#) was chosen to design a new building, to house the museum's glass collection; the commission was her first in the United States. [Front Inc.](#) <sup>[2]</sup> was appointed to assist the architects in developing technical concepts for the glass wall systems. The Glass Pavilion opened in August 2006 to considerable critical acclaim; in his review for *The New York Times*, [Nicolai Ouroussoff](#) said, "Composed with exquisite delicacy, the pavilion's elegant maze of curved glass walls represents the latest monument to evolve in a chain extending back to the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles." Ouroussoff commented on the Pavilion's relationship with the Museum's other buildings:

The Glass Pavilion is part of a loosely knit complex that includes the Beaux-Arts-style art museum here and the University of Toledo's Center for the Visual Arts, designed by Frank Gehry. With its grand staircase leading up to a row of Ionic columns, the original museum is both a temple to art and a monument to the belief in high culture's ability to uplift the life of the worker. The new structure's low, horizontal form fits in this context with remarkable delicacy, as if the architects hesitated to disturb the surroundings.

The building showcases the museum's original glass collection in addition to several new works, including one prominent glass sculpture by [Dale Chihuly](#). The Glass Pavilion is made possible through the largest public fundraising drive in Toledo's history.

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## Toledo Symphony Orchestra

Toledo Symphony Orchestra



### Background information

<b>Also known as</b>	TSO
<b>Origin</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio, United States</a>
<b>Genres</b>	Classical
<b>Occupations</b>	<a href="#">Symphony Orchestra</a>
<b>Years active</b>	1943– <i>present</i> <sup>[1]</sup>

**Toledo Symphony Orchestra** is a symphony orchestra in [Toledo, Ohio](#). It's the biggest "musical resource for the region".<sup>[2]</sup> They perform in Ohio, Michigan, and [Indiana](#).<sup>[3]</sup> The orchestra regularly performs at the Toledo Club, the [Franciscan Center](#), [Stranahan Theater](#), the [Toledo Museum of Art](#).<sup>[4]</sup>

### Hide Conductors

- [Joseph Hawthorne](#) (1955–1963)
- [Serge Fournier](#) (1964–1979)
- [Joseph Silverstein](#) (interim director 1979-1980)
- [Yuval Zaliouk](#) (1980–1989)
- [Andrew Massey](#) (1991–2002)
- [Ole Schmidt](#) (2002–2003)
- [Stefan Sanderling](#) (2003–present)

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## Toledo Complex



[Overland](#) smokestacks at the Parkway Annex of the Toledo Complex, dating to 1910. The stacks flanking the center stack were demolished on June 18, 2007.

The **Toledo Complex** is an [automobile](#) factory in Toledo. Currently owned by [Chrysler](#), sections of the facility have operated as an automobile assembly plant since 1910, originally for Willys-Overland vehicles. The Toledo complex has assembled [Jeeps](#) since the 1940s, and comprises two factories: Toledo North and Toledo South, which itself includes the Stickney Plant and the Parkway Annex.

### Hide Toledo South

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The **Toledo South Assembly Plant** is the original Jeep assembly factory. It was rebuilt for manufacture of the [JK Wrangler](#) for Jeep, starting on August 28, 2006. The plant actually consists of two interconnected units, the **Stickney Plant** (4000 Stickney Ave) and the **Parkway Annex** (1000 Jeep Parkway). In recent years, basic assembly and painting of the Jeep Wrangler has been done in the Parkway facility. The antiquated arrangement at the old operation included operations spread through a disorganized array of buildings and required that vehicles and components be moved through multiple building levels. Final assembly of vehicles took place at Stickney, but facility constraints required that bodies first be painted at Parkway and then moved through tunnels and across bridges to reach the assembly line.

The Parkway site will no longer be used starting with the 2007 Wrangler. The Stickney site is the first North American operation to have three major assembly plant facilities (Body Shop, Paint Shop and Chassis Assembly) to be owned and operated by suppliers.

## Stickney

The Stickney Plant was opened in 1942 by [Autolite](#) and sold to [Kaiser-Jeep](#) in 1964. It was used as a machining and engine plant until 1981 when it was converted for vehicle production. It began producing the [Jeep Grand Wagoneer](#) that year through 1991 when final assembly of the Wrangler was moved there. It is now often referred to by the name **Toledo Supplier Park** after the body and paint functions were moved there from the Parkway site and the stamping operations moved to other Chrysler plants.

**See: Stickney Plant**, 4000 Stickney Ave: [41°41'40.06"N 83°31'31.14"W](#)

## Parkway

The Parkway Annex was opened in 1904 as a bicycle factory. Its use as an automobile assembly plant dates from 1910, when it was purchased by [Willys-Overland](#). The plant began producing the Jeep in the 1940s and was renamed the Toledo Assembly Plant when Chrysler purchased [American Motors](#) in 1987. Basic assembly and painting of the Wrangler body was done at the Parkway plant through 2006, when it was closed. At that time, it was the oldest operating automotive assembly plant in the United States.

The Parkway plant includes landmark smokestacks spelling out "Overland" in bricks. It was home to military Jeep production as well as the Jeep museum. One third of the plant was demolished in 2002, including the former museum, and the remainder is being demolished. Two of the three "Overland" smokestacks, a Toledo landmark since 1915, were demolished on June 18, 2007. The future of the remaining stack, left alone by Chrysler LLC, is subject to the development plans of a future owner; the site is currently not for sale.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Library Village (Toledo, Ohio)



Willys Parkway by Library.





Historic West Branch Sign.



Historic West Branch.

**Library Village** is one of many historic neighborhoods in [Toledo, Ohio](#); the neighborhood is named for the historic West Toledo Branch Library, located just off Sylvania Avenue at Willys Parkway. <sup>[1]</sup>

"West Toledo Branch opened in its present building in 1930. In 2001 the Branch remodeled and expanded. This library is such a beloved community center that the entire neighborhood is called Library Village." <sup>[2]</sup>

## Neighborhood Sites of Interest

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- Historic West Branch Library.
- 

## Ohio Theatre (Toledo, Ohio)

For other uses, see [Ohio Theatre \(disambiguation\)](#).

**Ohio Theatre**

[U.S. National Register of Historic Places](#)



**Location:** 3114 Lagrange  
St, [Toledo, Ohio](#)

**Coordinates:** [41°40'45"N 83°32'25"W](#)

**Built:** 1921

**Architect:** Stophlet and Stophlet,  
Anthony Kocherowski,  
et al.

**Architectural style:** Classical Revival

**Governing body:** Private

**NRHP Reference#:** 06000198<sup>[1]</sup>

**Added to NRHP:** March 29, 2006

The **Ohio Theatre** is located at 3114 Lagrange St in the Toledo's Polish International Village of Toledo. Built in 1921, it is Toledo's last operating neighborhood theatre. This three-story brick and stone masonry building comprises 8,000 square feet (740 m<sup>2</sup>) and features stadium seating, the original Mighty 90 carbon arc 35mm movie projectors, and the Marr and Colton pipe organ originally installed in the razed Rivoli Theatre in downtown Toledo.<sup>[2]</sup> The theatre has a spacious 40' by 60' thrust stage with a 10' by 20' orchestra platform. It was listed on the [National Register of Historic Places](#) in 2006.<sup>[1]</sup>



Ohio Theatre's Opening

## Hide Location

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The Ohio Theatre is located in Toledo's Polish International Village on Lagrange Street, the center of Toledo's largest concentration of people of Polish ancestry for over 130 years. The Ohio Theatre is a tremendous neighborhood asset and historical treasure that contributes to the uniqueness of the Lagrange Street business district. For generations, the Ohio Theatre has been a source of entertainment for Toledo area residents — from vaudeville and silent films, to movies and weekly serials, and even performing arts.

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## Hide History

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The Ohio Theatre was built by the Lagrange Street Amusement Company, opening its doors on February 28, 1921, featuring the Douglas Fairbanks film, [The Mark of Zorro](#). Admission, including the War Tax, was 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. It was the largest neighborhood theatre in the country at the time.

It is best remembered as a movie house and remains Toledo's only historic operating neighborhood theatre. In 1929 Toledo had 41 indoor movie houses. While the country was experiencing the [Great Depression](#), movie houses such as the Ohio Theatre offered quite an entertainment value. The Ohio Theatre still features the original deluxe red brick façade with Greek columns, a loading dock with overhead doors, the original wood seats with the original aisle lighting, the original side wall sconces and the original projection booth with a newsreel work bench. It has the same footprint as when it was built in 1921.

The Lagrange Street Amusement Company was dissolved by court order in 1923 and sold at public auction to Rosa Bialorucki, the only bidder and one of the five investors in the Lagrange Street Amusement Company. The Bialorucki family owned the theatre until 1974 when it was acquired by the Catholic Diocese of Toledo. It was sold to the Ohio Theatre, Inc., a non-profit management board in 2004, and sold again in 2009 to United North, formerly known as the Lagrange Development Corporation, a non-profit community development corporation.

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## Hide Notable events

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- 1928 the movie *Louise and the Haunted House* required crowd control with people standing in line from 1 to 9 pm on [New Year's Day](#).
- 1950 [Dale Evans](#), [Roy Rogers](#) and [Trigger](#) (Roy's horse) appeared at the Ohio Theatre.
- 1953 the twin billing of *The Long, Long Trailer* starring [Lucille Ball](#) and [Desi Arnaz](#) and *Cheaper by the Dozen* is the Ohio Theatre's all-time biggest movie draw.
- 1960 the [Democratic Party](#) rented the Ohio Theatre for [John F. Kennedy](#)'s presidential campaign.
- The Toledo Area Theatre Organ Society has had their headquarters at the Ohio Theatre since 1977, and since 1985 has featured the former Rivoli Theatre's Marr and Colton theatre pipe organ.
- In the 1990s, the Ohio Theatre hired professional children's theatre groups to develop programs to allow area children to perform in one-act plays.
- The Ohio Theatre has hosted the [Moscow Boys Choir](#), the Warsaw Wind Quartet, [Neil Simon](#)'s *The Odd Couple* starring [Jamie Farr](#) and [William Christopher](#), [Mickey Rooney](#) and his wife [Jan Chamberlin](#), and the infamous

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## Harvard Terrace



Harvard Terrace Sign



Examples of Harvard Terrace architecture.



Harvard Circle facing NW



Ad for Harvard Terrace 1903

**Harvard Terrace** is a historic neighborhood in Toledo; it is "bordered by Amherst Drive (which abuts the [Toledo Zoo](#)), Broadway, Glendale Avenue, and the Anthony Wayne Trail. It includes 435 residences, many of them designed by architects and built in the early 1900s."<sup>[1]</sup> While partnered with George E. Pomeroy of the George E Pomeroy Co., E. H. Close developed the Harvard Terrace Neighborhood of Toledo, Ohio; later, in 1909, Close founded the [E. H. Close Realty Company](#) and went on to develop many areas in and around [Toledo](#), including [Ottawa Hills](#).<sup>[2]</sup>

"Harvard Terrace is doubly blest--nature did her best and man has done the rest. Take the Broadway car and come out tomorrow. See the beautiful boulevard. See the superb river view. See Walbridge Park --next door of Harvard Terrace..." - Ad: The George E. Pomeroy Co.: *The Blade* (Toledo), 1903 (1)<sup>[3]</sup>

A historical review specialist for the Department of Neighborhoods conducted a survey of the neighborhood.<sup>[4]</sup> He found that it was platted in 1902.<sup>[4]</sup> One house was built in 1895; 100 houses were built by 1910; and most of the houses were built by 1925.<sup>[4]</sup> There were seven architectural styles identified including Crafts, Bungalow, [Prairie](#), and Colonial/ Georgian Revival.<sup>[4]</sup>

## Hide Neighborhood attractions



The Toledo Zoo

- [Maumee River](#)
- [Toledo Zoo](#)
- [Walbridge Park](#)

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## Hide Neighborhood clubs and organizations

- [Maumee River Yacht Club \(MRYC\)](#)
- [Toledo Sailing Club \(TSC\)](#)



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## Hide Public education

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Harvard Terrace is in the [Toledo Public School District](#) and the neighborhood students go to Harvard Elementary, Byrnedale Middle School, and Boshier. <sup>[5]</sup>

## Toledo Zoo

Toledo Zoo



<b>Date opened</b>	1900 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a> , USA
<b>Land area</b>	51 acres (210,000 m <sup>2</sup> ) on south side
<b>Coordinates</b>	<a href="#">41.6191°N 83.5807°W</a>
<b>Number of animals</b>	4,800 <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Number of species</b>	700 <sup>[2]</sup>

<b>Memberships</b>	<a href="#">Association of Zoos and Aquariums</a> , <sup>[3]</sup> <a href="#">Butterfly Conservation Initiative</a>
<b>Major exhibits</b>	Africa!, African Savanna, Aquarium, Arctic Encounter, Aviary, Bald Eagles, Cheetah Valley, Fisher-Price Children's Zoo, Frogtown, Kingdom of the Apes, Museum of Science, Primate Forest, Reptile House, Snow Leopards, Tiger Terrace, Ziems Conservatory
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://toledozoo.org">toledozoo.org</a>

**Toledo Zoo** is a [zoo](#) located in [Toledo, Ohio](#). The zoo began in 1900 as Toledo Zoological Gardens and operated by the City of Toledo's Parks Board. In 1982 ownership was transferred from the city to Toledo Zoological Society, a private non-profit organization, and professionalized the zoo's management. Many of the zoo's original buildings were built by the [Works Progress Administration](#), and are still in use today.

Toledo Zoo participates in over 30 [Species Survival Plans](#). It is also a member of the [Association of Zoos and Aquariums](#) and the [Butterfly Conservation Initiative](#). The zoo has also been home to many firsts in the world of zoos; such as the first [hippoquarium](#) (and subsequently the first video of a hippo birth), as well as being the one place in the world where the [Kihansi Spray Toad](#) is on display. It also is only the second zoo in the world to have saddle as a part of its collection.

## Hide History



Toledo Zoo's [bridge](#)

Toledo Zoo began in 1900, when a woodchuck was donated to the City of Toledo. In 1918, plans were made to move the Toledo Zoo from Walbridge Park to Ottawa Park, where it would "represent the finest and the third largest zoo in the United States." <sup>[4]</sup> These plans were never carried out.

Until 1982, the zoo was run by the city. Toledo Zoological Society got a hold of the zoo that year, and the facility took off. It has since then added many new exhibits. In June 1986 the [Hippoquarium](#), Phase 1 of the African Savanna, first opened; Phase 2 opened the following year, in June 1987.

Because of the great success of the Hippoquarium exhibit, the Toledo Zoo gained a very unique and rare opportunity to exhibit two [Giant Pandas](#) on loan from China for the summer of 1988. This was the first year that the zoo had over a million people attend the zoo in one year. The exhibit became controversial when the Foundation sued the Toledo Zoo over exhibiting pandas on a short term loan. The zoo was also charging people to see the pandas as a separate exhibit and because of the lawsuit the zoo was ordered to get rid of the fee because it was a part of the regular zoo. All in all the lawsuit was settled out of court and the pandas were exhibited like planned throughout the summer. But, because of all the nation-wide media attention the zoo

gained during the lawsuit it is assumed many more people came to the zoo from all over the country to see the pandas on exhibit.

In 1998 the zoo renovated its [Aviary](#) which was originally built around 1930.

Before the bridge was built, people could get into the zoo through an underground tunnel.

In 1999 Toledo Zoo received the [Association of Zoos and Aquariums'](#) Exhibit Award for Excellence. In recent years, the zoo built a pedestrian bridge over the Anthony Wayne Trail.<sup>[1]</sup>

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## Hide Exhibits

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### Africa!

[Africa!](#) opened on May 1, 2004 and is 12 acres (49,000 m<sup>2</sup>) large. The main exhibit, the African plains, is 5 acres (20,000 m<sup>2</sup>). It has artificial [termite mounds](#) for the free-roaming African animals, such as the [East African Crowned Cranes](#), [Grant's Zebra](#), [Greater Kudu](#), [Helmeted Guinea fowl](#), [impala](#), [Misaim giraffe](#), [Nile lechwe](#), [ostrich](#), and [wildebeest](#). There is also a 0.6-acre (2,400 m<sup>2</sup>) section for [African wild dog](#). This is all viewed by visitors on an [observation deck](#) or the Safari Railway, which circles Africa! Children can ride the only African Animal [Carousel](#) in existence. Africa! was built on the site of the original gravel parking lot that existed before the bridge was built. In March 2010, a male baby giraffe named Enzi was born whose father is another famous giraffe at the zoo, whose name was Mowgli.

### African Savanna

This location is "naturally landscaped" and is aimed to feel like an African [safari](#). This exhibit includes the [white lions](#) formally belonging to [Siegfried and Roy](#), [Cape clawless otters](#), [Kori Bustards](#), [Debrazza's monkeys](#), [African bush elephants](#), [meerkats](#), and [white rhinos](#). An elephant named Louie was born at the zoo on April 26, 2003, and there are plans underway to expand the elephant habitat to accommodate him. The Zoo's giraffes formerly lived at this exhibit before they were relocated to Africa!. In May 2010, the zoo took a new elephant named Twiggy, from a circus that was not taking good care of her. On June 3rd 2011, the Zoo welcomed another baby male elephant, Lucas, born to mother, Rene. This exhibit also includes several [hippopotamuses](#) in the Hippoquarium.

### Hippoquarium

Main article: [Toledo Zoo Hippoquarium](#)



Visitors can view hippos from underwater.

Toledo Zoo Hippoquarium is an underwater viewing exhibit for hippopotami, the first of this kind in the world.<sup>[1]</sup> It has made such a great impact on the zoo that they actually made a new logo that features the hippos. The Hippoquarium was rated by [USA Today](#) as one of the nation's ten best animal exhibits, and was featured in [National Geographic](#).<sup>[5]</sup>

## Aquarium

The Aquarium includes 253 different species of animals, with 2800 actual animals in the exhibit. It has one of the most diverse collections of any zoo-aquarium in the United States. Included in this exhibit are [African cichlids](#), [arapaima](#), discus, flashlight, [Japanese spider crabs](#), jellies, Giant, [piranhas](#), and [lake sturgeons](#). The Aquarium has a "Living Reef" exhibit, with many types of corals, and a rainforest exhibit, as well, which is 2,500 square feet (230 m<sup>2</sup>) large and features the [two-toed sloth](#).<sup>[6]</sup>

## Arctic Encounter

The Arctic Encounter includes [Wolves](#), seals, both gray and [harbor](#), [polar bears](#), both of which can be viewed both above and under water. Two waterfalls and 7 saltwater streams are featured in this exhibit.<sup>[7]</sup> There is also a [gray wolf](#) exhibit that is part of the Arctic Encounter.

The seals have a 4,000 square feet (370 m<sup>2</sup>) of land and 3,000 square feet (280 m<sup>2</sup>) of salt water. The polar bear exhibit includes 6,000 square feet (560 m<sup>2</sup>) of land and 1,600 square feet (150 m<sup>2</sup>) of water. There is a freshwater stream filled with fish during regular times. A "kids' cave" shows children and adults what it is like to be a polar bear.<sup>[7]</sup> Visitors watch through a [log cabin](#) in the wolf exhibit, which includes 4 gray wolf siblings born at the Wildlife Science Center in 2001.<sup>[8]</sup>

## Aviary

The aviary is one of the zoo's oldest buildings, built in 1937. After being renovated in 1998, it received the [Association of Zoos and Aquariums'](#) Exhibit Award for Excellence. The renovated aviary includes walk-through sections with hundreds of birds. The exhibit hatched [saddle-billed storks](#), making Toledo Zoo one of the five zoos in the world to hatch the animal, and one of three zoos to have them live over a month. Other birds featured are [burrowing owls](#), [Cuban Amazons](#), [Cuban Grass quits](#), [Green Broadbills](#), [Rhinoceros Hornbills](#), [Sunbitterns](#), and [Victoria Crowned Pigeons](#).<sup>[9]</sup>



Bald Eagles are making a comeback, thanks to zoos like Toledo Zoo.

## Bald Eagles

The [bald eagle](#) exhibit is right past the pedestrian bridge ramp.<sup>[10]</sup>

## Cheetah Valley

Cheetah Valley can be viewed from an [observation deck](#) or from the fence. One female from Namibia has had several litters of cubs.<sup>[11]</sup>

## Children's Zoo

The Fisher-Price Children's Zoo is a [petting zoo](#). The children's zoo reopened in 2006, with an "Animals A to Zoo" alphabet theme. There is a Barnyard of the Zoo section, where children can touch and learn about [alpacas](#), [chickens](#), a dog, goats, [guinea pigs](#), [owls](#), and [pigs](#).<sup>[12]</sup>

## Kingdom of the Apes

In 1993, The Kingdom of the Apes first opened. Now, it holds [chimpanzees](#), [orangutans](#), and western. The gorillas have a Gorilla Meadow, which has an area of 0.3 acres (1,200 m<sup>2</sup>). The chimpanzee and orangutan exhibits have pools in the outdoor space and climbing structures.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Museum of Science

The exhibit includes two sub-exhibits, The Crawlspace and Amazing Amphibians. The Crawlspace: A World of Bugs contains hundreds of bugs. There are over 20 species in the section, such as [beetles](#), [centipedes](#), [cockroaches](#), [orb-weaver spiders](#), [scorpions](#), [tarantulas](#), and [stick insects](#).<sup>[6]</sup>

The Amazing Amphibians exhibit features over two dozen species of [frogs](#), [salamanders](#) and caecilians, including the [Kihansi Spray Toad](#), the Wyoming and the [Japanese giant salamander](#). Completed in 2008, the exhibit features a nocturnal area at its entrance and biosecure rooms that enable breeding of certain species.

## Primate Forest

The Primate Forest was first built in 1998 and features [Allen's swamp monkeys](#), [Colobus monkeys](#), [Diana monkeys](#), [Francois' Langurs](#), and white. There is an indoor and an outdoor exhibit, depending on the weather.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Reptile House

The Reptile House, which holds many turtles, lizards, and [snakes](#), was built in 1934 and is one of seven "reptile houses" in the world. The exhibit works to conserve the [Aruba Island rattlesnake](#) and Virgin, which got Toledo Zoo the Conservation Award from the Associations twice: 1995 and 1998. For some time, Toledo Zoo in Ohio was the only place in the world where the Kihansi Spray Toad was on display to the public. But the [Bronx Zoo](#) in New York City also has several hundred Kihansi Spray Toads, and it opened a small exhibit in February 2010.

## Snow Leopards



Snow leopards are an endangered species.

Visitors can view the [snow leopards](#) through mesh netting. There are only 1000 snow leopards alive and 300 of those are in [captivity](#). Five of that 300 were produced at Toledo Zoo.<sup>[15]</sup>

## Tiger Terrace

The Tiger Terrace has [African penguins](#), [Amur tigers](#), [Asian sloth bears](#), and [White-naped Cranes](#). The zoo holds a female tiger, along with her two cubs.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Ziems Conservatory

Built in 1904, the [conservatory](#) has many tropical plants, such as the [banana](#), [bromeliad](#), [fern](#), and palm. There is a 200 flower [rose](#) garden with the climber, [floribunda](#), [hybrid tea](#), and [grand flora](#). This section also features a [butterfly garden](#).<sup>[17]</sup>

## Natures Neighborhood

The new, improved version of the Children's Zoo. It features cats, dogs, a greater number of guinea pigs than were in the old Children's Zoo, and a variety of birds. It has an outdoor playground and a goat encounter area. It was opened on June 19, 2009.

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## Hide Events

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## Lights Before Christmas

The Lights Before Christmas is an annual event held by The Toledo Zoo from November 16 to December 31. Most summer attractions and exhibits are closed, but all the buildings and trees are decorated with Christmas lights. It features over one million [Christmas lights](#), 200 animal images, ice carvings, food, carolers, model trains from the Swanton Area Railroad, and [Santa Claus](#). An 85-foot (26 m) [Norway Spruce](#) tree contains over 32,000 lights every year, which is more than the Rockefeller Christmas tree. The main show, Dancing Lights, is near Cheetah Valley. It is repeated several times every night. It uses LED wide-angle mini lights that flash along with Christmas.<sup>[18]</sup> All this is done using nearly 10 miles (16 km) of extension cords.<sup>[19]</sup>

## Frozentoesen

Frozentoesen is an annual winter-themed event lasting from January through February. It features professional ice carving demonstrations, "Cabin Fever Feeds", musical and theatrical performances in an indoor theater, and other special activities. Many of the outdoor animal exhibits are closed during these months, but all of the indoor exhibits remain open to the public. Zoo admission is also half-price during this event.<sup>[20]</sup>

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## Stranahan Theater

Stranahan Theater	
<b>Location</b>	4645 Heatherdowns Boulevard <a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a> 43614
<b>Coordinates</b>	<a href="#">41°35′33″N 83°39′6″W</a>
<b>Type</b>	Indoor <a href="#">theatre</a>
<b>Built</b>	<a href="#">1969</a>
<b>Former name(s)</b>	Masonic Hall
<b>Capacity</b>	2,424

**The Stranahan Theater** is a 2,424 seat concert hall located in [Toledo, Ohio](#), USA. It was built in 1969 and was formerly called Masonic Auditorium. The theater's foyer is 3,000 square feet (300



There's PLENTY TO DO (and See) Here!

Compiled by Geneva J. Chapman

A Tour of Toledo Through Wikipedia, the Online Encyclopedia

m<sup>2</sup>) and the adjacent Great Hall features 10,000 square feet (1,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of meeting space. There is parking for 1,200 cars at the theater.

Fulfilling its primary usage as a concert venue, the Stranahan Theater is used for approximately 170 theater events a year. Broadway shows sponsored by Theater League have included *The Phantom of the Opera*, *Chicago*, *The Lion King* and *Wicked*. *It is also the site of the Pops series of the Toledo Symphony Orchestra, The Nutcracker by the Toledo Ballet, and A Christmas Carol by the Toledo Rep. In addition, the Great Hall is used for about 140+ banquets, receptions, and trade shows each year.*

The Stranahan Theater is the largest [proscenium stage](#) in [Northwest Ohio](#). It operates primarily as a rental house and is owned and operated by a 501c3 non-profit trust. The Executive Director is Ward Whiting.

## Westmoreland (Toledo, Ohio)



Westmoreland Sign.



Examples of Westmoreland architecture.



Monastery of the Sisters of the Visitation

**Westmoreland** is a historic neighborhood in Toledo and is roughly bordered by Dorr Street, Parkside Boulevard, Bancroft Street, and Upton Avenue.<sup>[1]</sup>

"In March of 1986 Westmoreland, located about one half mile from the [University of Toledo](#), was designated a historical district by the United States Department of Interior."<sup>[2]</sup> "This national designation has helped the neighborhood preserve its unique character."<sup>[2]</sup>

"The vision of real estate developers William B. Welles and Badger C. Bowen, the neighborhood was named because of its rolling hills that reminded them of the east Virginia county

[where] [George Washington](#) was born."<sup>[2]</sup> "Appropriately, the streets were named after other Virginia namesakes, such as [Mount Vernon](#), Richmond, Potomac and [Shenandoah](#)."<sup>[2]</sup>

"It was the home of some of some of Toledo's most prominent Business men and Industrialist."<sup>[2]</sup> "Names like Folgers, Spieker, Pinkerton, McKesson, Moburg, Ohlinger, and Fructhman all called Westmoreland home."<sup>[2]</sup> "[The neighborhood] dates back to 1918 when construction began and now has 217 of the original 323 built upon, which allows many green park like areas in the neighborhoods."<sup>[2]</sup>

## Hide Neighborhood Sites of Interest

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- [Gesu School](#)
- Monastery of the Sisters of the Visitation

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## Old Orchard (Toledo, Ohio)



Street in Old Orchard.

**Old Orchard** is a neighborhood in Ohio that is roughly bordered by Bancroft Street, Secor Road, Central Avenue, and Douglas Road and is adjacent to the [University of Toledo](#) and the [Village of Ottawa Hills](#).<sup>[1]</sup>


"Old Orchard is another of Toledo's distinctive neighborhoods. It is the neighborhood that surrounds the University of Toledo, and is home to many university professors and attorneys. Old Orchard is within walking distance of lots of things, including two hometown grocery stores, Schorling's and Churchill's. One can also walk easily to the Westgate shopping center and the Sanger branch of the public library. It's a great neighborhood in which to raise a family. Some streets on it include Pemberton Drive, Hughs Drive, Middlesex Drive, Drummond Street, and Christy Street."<sup>[2]</sup>

## Neighborhood Sites of Interest

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- [University of Toledo](#)

## University of Toledo

The University of Toledo	
	
<b>Motto</b>	Coadyuvando El Presente, Formando El Porvenir (Spanish for "Guide to the Present, Moulder of the Future")
<b>Established</b>	1872
<b>Type</b>	<a href="#">Public</a>
<b>Endowment</b>	\$136.8 million <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>President</b>	Lloyd A. Jacobs
<b>Academic staff</b>	2,232
<b>Students</b>	23,336
<b>Undergraduates</b>	20,406
<b>Postgraduates</b>	2,930
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, OH, USA</a>
<b>Campus</b>	<a href="#">Urban</a>
<b>Athletics</b>	Varsity Football Div 1A, Men's and Women's Basketball Div 1, Men's Baseball Div 1, Women's Softball, Swimming, Diving, Field Hockey, Soccer, Track and Field,

	Crew Team
<b>Colors</b>	Midnight Blue and Gold
<b>Mascot</b>	Rocky the Rocket
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://utoledo.edu">utoledo.edu</a>

The **University of Toledo** is a [public university](#) in Toledo, United States. The [Carnegie Foundation](#) classified the university as "[Doctoral/Research](#) Extensive."

## Hide National recognition

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During its history, the University of Toledo has received several national accolades. The university's programs, faculty and facilities have been highlighted in the media, including *The Wall Street Journal*, *Consumer Reports*, *The New York Times*, *The Plain Dealer*, *Newsweek*, [CNN](#), [C-SPAN](#), [NPR](#) and *The Today Show*. *The Princeton Review* ranked the graduate school of engineering as the 18th best in the country. The Occupational Therapy program is ranked in the Top Ten Percent in the country. The University recently merged with The Medical University of Ohio (formerly The Medical College of Ohio) making it the third largest university in Ohio in terms of operating budget. This merger also makes the University one of only 17 public institutions in the country with a school of medicine, law, business, education, pharmacy, and engineering (at website). The medical school includes professors who are internationally recognized in their fields. The University of Toledo College of Medicine senior graduates "matched" at a higher rate than those of other seniors nationwide for the second year in a row; a record 97 percent secured first-year residency positions during the initial National Residency Matching Program (UT website). The University of Toledo College of Medicine also boasts the highest United States Medical Licensing Exam Step 1 score by a medical student in the country (270) in 2006 (toledoblade7/06). The University of Toledo Medical Center is one of 15 major teaching hospitals chosen by Solucient's annual "Top 100 Hospitals: Performance Improvement Leaders," compiled by *Modern Healthcare* magazine.

The [University of Toledo College of Law](#) is currently ranked as a Tier 3 law school by *U.S. News and World Report* in 2009. The college was ranked number 85 as recent as last year. The College of Law also has the highest first time passing rate for the Bar Exam in the state as well as being in the Top 10 in passing rate in the country, higher than Harvard and many of the other Ivy League law schools.

The University of Toledo students are among the winners of prestigious national fellowships, including the Fulbright, the Woodrow Wilson, the National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, and the National Consortium for the Physical Sciences, the Whitaker Foundation, the Goldwater, the Madison Foundation Fellowship, and the Phi Kappa Phi National Fellowship. A study by the "Miliken Institute", an independent economic think tank, showed that The University of Toledo was named as a top global player when it comes to taking biotechnology research from the laboratory to the world. For every \$14 million UT spent on research, UT created one biotechnology start-up, which places it 7th among educational institutions in North America, Europe, and Asia combined. The University was recognized by the American Society of Landscape Architects as one of the 22 most beautiful landscaped campuses in the country. USA Today touted the Student Recreation Center as one of the best in the country. The 149,000-square-foot (13,800 m<sup>2</sup>) facility features an indoor track, three pools, free weights, [exercise equipment](#), golf simulator, rock climbing wall, and basketball, racquetball and squash courts. It was also the first Student Recreation Center in the nation to have a water slide.

In recognition of its technological advancements, *Yahoo! Internet Life* magazine dubbed The University of Toledo as one of America's 100 Most Wired Colleges. *Newsweek* featured an article on Xunming Deng, a physics professor at the University of Toledo, on the state-of-the-art

research being conducted on solar technology at the University of Toledo and the surrounding Toledo area.<sup>[2]</sup>

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## Hide Points of Pride

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The University of Toledo is recognized as a major force in contributing to the discovery of new technology and knowledge. UT offers a vast array of resources for undergraduate, graduate and faculty-led research opportunities with 125 patents and \$60 million in research and grants; The UT Honors Program is one of the oldest programs of its kind at a major university. With an emphasis on undergraduate research opportunities, the Honors Program has sent a delegation to the National Conference on Undergraduate Research every year since 1992.

UT offers a health education curriculum that includes programs in virtually every health-care discipline, plus opportunities for educational linkages and interdisciplinary studies between the Colleges of Medicine, Engineering, Business, Law and the Department of Philosophy.

The UT Department of Art offers students a unique learning experience with an on-site relationship with the world-renowned Toledo Museum of Art.

The University of Toledo College Of Law is ranked in the top 100 in the nation by U.S. News and World Report, and is ranked first in Ohio for first-time bar exam passage rates.

The UT College of Engineering graduate programs were ranked 18th in the nation by the Princeton Review.

The University of Toledo Medical Center is one of 15 major teaching hospitals chosen by Solucient's annual "Top 100 Hospitals: Performance Improvement Leaders," compiled by Modern Healthcare magazine.

Our students are among the winners of prestigious national fellowships, including the Fulbright, the Woodrow Wilson, the National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, and the National Consortium for the Physical Sciences, the Whitaker Foundation, the Goldwater, the Madison Foundation Fellowship, and the Phi Kappa Phi National Fellowship.

The University of Toledo is home to five of seven northwest Ohio physicians listed as "America's Top Doctors". Fewer than one percent of physicians nationwide are recognized with this designation.

UT's graduate program in occupational therapy is ranked in the top 10 percent nationwide by U.S. News and World Report.

The University was recently listed in "100 Best Colleges for African-American Students."

Centennial Mall on the Main Campus is one of the "100 most beautifully landscaped places in the country," according to the American Society of Landscape Architects. Only 22 college campuses are on the list.

The University of Toledo College of Medicine senior graduates "matched" at a higher rate than those of other seniors nationwide for the second year in a row; a record 97 percent secured first-year residency positions during the initial National Residency Matching Program.

The \$33 million Wolfe Hall, which opened in 1998, offers one of the most advanced science facilities of its kind in the nation supporting the College of Pharmacy.

The University of Toledo has one of the largest distance-learning programs in the nation.

The Lake Erie Research and Education Center is a state-of-the-art environmental research and teaching facility located on the shore of Lake Erie in Oregon, Ohio.

The UT Student Recreation Center was touted as one of the best of its kind in the nation by USA Today.

The University of Toledo is one of the largest employers in northwest Ohio with an impact of over one billion dollars.

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## Show History

## Hide The Wright Center for PVIC

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For more than 20 years, the University of Toledo (UT) has been involved with advancing solar cell science and technology and is internationally recognized as an academic leader.

UT has assembled a team of world class faculty whose research involved establishing science and technology platforms employing second and third generation photovoltaics (PV) materials and devices tailored for applications in clean electricity generation. The three primary locations of the Wright Center for Photovoltaics Innovation and Commercialization (PVIC) include The University of Toledo, The Ohio State University, and Bowling Green State University.

The Center for PVIC is a State of Ohio Third Frontier supported Wright Center of Innovation was established through an Ohio Department of Development primary grant of \$18.6 million to UT, and its mission is to stimulate the Ohio PV industry, to establish a full value chain of PV in Ohio, to generate new high-tech jobs, and to increase industry revenue.

The Center's research is focused on improving large area materials and devices, increasing the efficiency of solar technologies, and lowering production costs - with the ultimate goal of increasing the number of solar-powered electrical generation systems in homes, businesses, and utilities, as well as supporting the nation's defense and aerospace needs for advanced solar energy systems.

The Wright Center for PVIC is an internationally recognized PV research and development center with an infrastructure attractive to companies that are already successfully marketing PV as well as to companies that are incubating the future generations of PV devices. These activities bring to Ohio established companies along with faculty researchers seeking to be at the forefront of developments in PV and to participate in the formation of startup companies.

Fields of study in photovoltaics include Physics, Chemistry, Materials Science and Engineering, Optical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architectural and Civil Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Biological Sciences, Atmospheric Sciences, Remote Sensing, Computer Science, and Mathematics.

Job opportunities in the photovoltaic industry range from entry level to management, in both the scientific and non-scientific fields such as research and development, engineering, manufacturing, design, construction, information technology, communication, education, marketing, finance, accounting, administration, and sales.

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## Hide Academics

The University of Toledo, as of 2006, offers over 250 academic programs; all are a part of the University's 10 colleges: Arts and Sciences, Business and Innovation, Education, Engineering, Health Science and Human Service, Law, Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, and [University of Toledo's University College](#).

In 2006, The Princeton Review named the University of Toledo College of Engineering Graduate School as the #18 engineering graduate school in the United States.

In the Spring Semester of 2007, President Lloyd Jacobs announced that the tuition for the 2007-2008 academic year would remain the same as it was in the 2006-2007 school year. This was the first time in 33 years that the University of Toledo did not raise tuition costs. This move was made to counter the statewide trend of steadily increasing four-year college tuition costs.

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## Hide Campus sustainability

In April 2009, Aramark Higher Education, the dining service of the University of Toledo, launched the "Green Stakes" campaign. The campaign will make dining more sustainable by using recycled products, using less water, offer more sustainable food options, and implement a re-use container program. The university is also in the process of converting the Scott Park Campus to create a campus devoted solely to sustainable research, including a solar panel field and a series of wind turbines.

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## Hide Athletics

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Main article: [Toledo Rockets](#)

The University of Toledo's athletic teams play as the Rockets, and uniforms sport the colors midnight blue and gold. The University's sports teams play in the Mid-American Conference. The Rockets football team holds nine Conference Championships, in 1969, 1970, 1971, 1981, 1984, 1990 (co-champs with Western Michigan), 1995, 2001, and 2004. The Toledo Crew team although a club team is widely known. Glenn Smith aka the x-factor, often noted as having the fastest erg times ever is known as the Toledo crew teams claim to fame.

Toledo's principal football rivals are the Falcons of Bowling. The two teams play for a trophy each year known as the [Peace Pipe](#), a prize that originated in basketball but progressed to football in 1980. BGSU currently holds a 39-33-4 advantage over the Rockets, with Toledo winning the most recent contest, 33-14.<sup>[6]</sup>

Toledo Men's Tennis Team has shown a big improvement in last few years under the supervision of Head Coach Al Wermer. In the season of 2009, the team finished 2nd in regular season with a 17-10 record, and reached the finals of the MAC tournament for the first time in 35 years.

The University of Toledo also has an official spirit crew known as Blue Crew. They attend numerous athletic events and are present throughout the community.

The University of Toledo Rocket Marching Band performs a pre-game show and halftime show at all home football games in the Glass Bowl. The band program at the University of Toledo is directed by [Dr. Jason Stumbo](#) and Mr. Rick Napier.

[Toledo Rockets football](#) will be playing in the Little Caesars Bowl December, 26, 2010 against Florida International.

Among other sports, Toledo consistently fields strong cross country and distance running teams; Briana Shook '04, who was also an assistant track coach at the school, held the American record for the [steeplechase](#). The women's cross country has won three MAC Championships (2001, 2002, and 2010) and three MAC Runner-up finishes (2003, 2005, and 2009). The women's cross country team finished 28th at the NCAA Championships in 2010.

The UT rockets have the second longest winning streak in division 1-A football history (1969–1971) 35-0.

The Toledo Rockets men's basketball team was the 2006-07 Mid-American Conference champion under Head Coach [Stan Joplin](#), a former star player for the Rockets during the late 1970s, and was an assistant coach from 1984-90. He was fired after slumping to an 11-19 record in 2007-08.

Men's Basketball Receives NCAA Award For High Academic Performance Toledo tied for third-best APR mark in nation and leads MAC for second straight year. The University of Toledo men's basketball program ranks at the top of the Mid-American Conference for a second straight year in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Academic Performance Rating (APR) release this week. Toledo's 994 rating is tied for third place among all NCAA Division I men's basketball programs and trails only Columbia and Davidson.

The University of Toledo is also nationally recognized for its club sports. These sports include bowling, fencing, ice hockey, men's lacrosse, men's soccer, crew, sailing, tennis, ultimate disc, wilderness expedition, women's basketball, women's lacrosse, women's soccer, wrestling, and women's volleyball.

A few recent accomplishments of the University of Toledo Sport Club accomplishments include: 3 individual wrestling national championships (2006–2008) by Adam Murray, ACHA Division II National Championship from the Ice Hockey Team (1992), and 3 Midwest-Collegiate Sailing Association Championships (1950, 2008,2009), and 2 Inter-Collegiate Sailing Association National Championship appearances (2008,2009) by the Sailing Team.

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## Hide Locations

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## University Hall

President Henry J. Doermann, the father of the Bell Tower and the university's structural design, wanted all of the buildings on Bancroft Campus to be of a Collegiate Gothic architectural design to reflect the best design elements of the universities of Europe. President Doermann felt such architecture would provide an atmosphere to inspire students. He also dreamed of a central tower that could be spotted from anywhere on campus.



University Hall - University Hall Bell Tower as seen from the student union.

President Doermann went against the objections of many Toledoans who felt the design was too extravagant and a waste of money. He knew how much this Tower would mean to the UT community; therefore, he set out and accomplished his lofty goal of building the beautiful high structure that resides at the north center part of Bancroft Campus. Residing on the top four corners of this architectural gem are four gargoyles which overlook and guard The University of Toledo. Completed in 1931, University Hall was the very first building built on Bancroft Campus. It took 400 men, eleven months to complete University Hall and the second building built on campus, the Field House.

The Collegiate Gothic structural design for University Hall set the standard for all other buildings to be constructed on The University of Toledo's Bancroft Campus. The 156-step, 206-foot (63 m) Bell Tower atop of University Hall serves as a constant reminder to all Rockets to accomplish their lofty goals and "reach for the sky," just as President Doermann did in his life. In order to honor President Doermann and his great dedication to the university, UT named the very theatre in University Hall in which he directed a theatrical production of Hamlet, Doermann theatre. In 1940, Grace A. Snyder donated funds to purchase chimes for the tower of University Hall in memory of her husband, Walter B. Snyder.

"...We believe you are going to respond to the challenge of a beautiful environment, that the traditions which have grown up about this noble architecture will stimulate you to greater efforts in learning, and to finer decorum, and to a deeper resolve to use your education to further truth, justice and beauty. This is our faith in you." -UT President Henry J. Doermann, 1931, on the University's move the new campus on Bancroft Street

Overtime, the structure of the tower became a concern and the chimes were later removed. They were replaced by an electronic system that gives the illusion of bells. At 5 o'clock every day, the system plays The University of Toledo fight song "U of Toledo". The tower has also been known to play other songs depending on the season.

## Centennial Mall

During the Blizzard of 1978, the land in mid-campus, which used to be a faculty parking lot and Army barracks, was completely covered by snow. Graduate students in the university's geography department conducted a study and, from the Bell Tower, photographed the paths on the snow made by students walking to class. The design of the sidewalks in Centennial Mall was then constructed using the layout of those paths.

At one point, there were 290 trees located in the 9.7 acres (39,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of Mall area. The trees planted around the center circle were planted for each Mid-American Conference championship that a UT sports team accomplished. This shrine of trees is known as the Circle of Champions. Unfortunately, due to recent attacks by the Emerald Ash Borer and several other diseases, many

of these trees have been taken down. New trees have been planted not only all around Centennial Mall, but all around Main Campus as well. Centennial Mall was completed in 1980 and provides the campus with an environmentally friendly look, which contributes to UT's ranking as one of the "100 most beautifully landscaped places in the country," according to the American Society of Landscape Architects. Only 22 college campuses are on the list.

## The Flatlands

Past Rockets knew the Flatlands as the floodplain because the grass was hardly ever cut and it would constantly be flooded. Rockets now use the Flatlands for many different purposes: playing volleyball, tossing a Frisbee or just laying out in the sun. Many special events and traditions are held in the Flatlands each year such as live bands, tailgate parties, Traditions Night, Parents and Family Day Cookout, Homecoming Bonfire and painting the Spirit Rock.

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## Hide Monuments

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### University Seal

On October 23, 1995, The University of Toledo's Seal was dedicated and placed in the middle of Centennial Mall by the Student Alumni Council, with the support of various campus and community organizations.

A tradition that was formally started by Omicron Delta Kappa, as part of their ritual, is that no Rockets past, present, or future who cross this path on their educational journey shall ever step on the seal. This is every Rocket's sign of respect and gratitude for our great university. It is a UT myth, and believed to be true, that if you step on the seal in Centennial Mall you will fail your next exam. The seal was later raised so that no rocket could ever fail an exam due to this reason. Recently there is a new myth that students should pass the seal on the right side, to symbolize that they are on the right path to a good education. All students are encouraged to walk to the right of the seal and touch it with your hand as you walk by. This is believed to give the student luck on their next exam. The motto, "Coadyuvando El Presente, Formando El Porvenir," is written on the Seal in Old Spanish. It translates as "Guide to the present, Moulder of the Future." This is an original motto, written by Felipe Molina Larios, a former professor of Spanish at UT. The four dates on the Seal represent significant dates in the history of The University of Toledo. The University of Toledo was founded in 1872, became a municipal institution in 1884, became a state university in 1967, and merged with MUO in 2006.

### The Spirit Rock

In 1968, Nicholson Concrete and Supply Co. donated an eight-ton rock to The University of Toledo as a symbol of spirit. The Spirit Rock was originally located on the grass between the William S. Carlson Library and the Student Union. The large rock marked the final resting place of the old Bancroft High image of The University of Toledo. This symbol of spirit used to stand on end, but members of the varsity football team knocked the pride rock into its more permanent position on its side. The current Spirit Rock on main campus was donated to the university in 1997 and placed in the Flatlands. The original Spirit Rock, which was moved by the university in order to make room for the Student Union expansion, now resides by the pond at Scott Park Campus. Over the years, the rock has been a site for many Rocket pep rallies. The Spirit Rocks have been tarred and feathered, burnt, and painted hundreds of times, including being turned into a pokeball, but it is tradition to only paint during twilight hours.

### Toledo Edison Memorial Fountain

Toledo Edison Memorial Fountain, a gift to The University of Toledo by the Toledo Edison Co. for the Centennial of Light (1879–1979), is located on the north side of the Student Union and was built when Centennial Mall was constructed in 1980. Edison Fountain, designed by Toledoan

Phyllis Nordin, adds a peaceful sound and look to the already very beautiful University of Toledo campus.

The fountain was turned into a flowerbed for four years because the rusted pipes of the fountain would have cost \$50,000 to repair. After a fundraising effort by Student Government President Kevin Hopkins, Toledo Edison, and many others, in 1997, the flowerbed was restored back into a fountain.

Soap in the fountain is a traditional prank played by a group of Rockets in the fall and spring semesters when the fountain begins running again. WXUT 88.3 FM, the University of Toledo's official campus radio station, holds a contest in which students who swim around in the fountain fully clothed win prizes such as CDs, t-shirts, or away Rocket football tickets.

"As Thomas A. Edison brought the light of electricity to mankind, This university brings the light of knowledge to its scholars." - John P. Williamson, Chairman of Toledo Edison

## The Rocket

In 1961, The University of Toledo procured a genuine rocket from the U.S. Army missile program, which was placed behind the crossbar of the north end goalpost, where the Larimer Athletic Complex resides today. The University of Toledo's prideful piece of artillery was donated partially because of the university's affiliation with the Ordnance Corps of the U.S. Department of Army. During the renovation in 1989-90, the rocket was moved to its present day position on the northeast corner of the Glass Bowl just outside of the wall. The one-ton rocket carries two sets of fins and a propellant boost capable of guiding the missile to supersonic velocity.

The trajectory of the rocket is pointed 25 miles (40 km) south towards Bowling Green State University. If the rocket were to be lit, it would blast-off and land directly on the 50-yard line of the Falcons' Doyt Perry football stadium.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

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## Hide Events

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### UT-BG Ball Run



UT-BG Ball Run 2011

On October 24, 1981, the residence hall staff of Carter Hall initiated a new tradition which accompanied the UT vs. BG football game. The UT/BG Ball Run began as a staff unity project, but is now used to promote a "good-spirit rivalry" between Toledo and Bowling Green. This tradition involves running a football 25 miles from the visiting team's campus to the home stadium of each year's battle. The game ball switches many hands as numerous student organizations and individuals each run a mile in this annual charity fundraiser. In the past, this marathon relay has been a competition against BG for the fastest time and most charity money raised by each team. On October 5, 1996, UT's Chi Omega sorority began leading the annual run and then on November 23, 2001 The University of Toledo Student Government began to conduct the UT/BG

Ball Run. After Bowling Green's lack of participation from 2008–2010, The University of Toledo runs the game ball each year.

## Homecoming

Homecoming is The University of Toledo's longest standing tradition and is cherished by Rockets of the past, present, and future.

The first University of Toledo Homecoming game was played on October 27, 1923 against Bowling Green Normal College. In a historical milestone, Toledo won 27-0. UT Alumni originally sponsored Homecoming as a means of stirring support and funds for their "good old Alma Mater." Homecoming is an annual event that encompasses a whole week of fun-filled events, which include such traditions as a pep rally, parade, bonfire, concerts, king and queen contest and the football game.

The purpose of Homecoming Week is to bring together the university community, Toledo community, and university alumni in an effort to promote The University of Toledo.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Song Fest

Songfest, The University of Toledo's second longest standing tradition, began in 1937 as an outdoor singing festival to promote unity among Toledo's fraternities. A group of six fraternities sang old college songs on the lawn behind University Hall at the first Songfest. This musical tradition has brought together both campus and community through a night of entertainment. Originally sponsored by the Inter-fraternity Council (then called the Panhellenic Council), Songfest began as a men's competition and was part of the annual May Day Celebration.

In 1940, a women's competition sponsored by Peppers women's honorary was created. The competition consisted of sororities and one independent group performing choral arrangements. Songs were assigned to the groups and the members of each choir wore identical robes. The men and women's Songfests existed as two separate competitions for many years.

In 1948, the competitors were moved to the Peristyle at the Toledo Museum of Art and remained there until the 1960s. The competitions were then held at various locations around campus including the Field House, the Student Union Auditorium, and Doermann Theatre. In 1980, Songfest found its home at John F. Savage Hall, which was named Centennial Hall at the time. The competitions were kept separate until 1965, when eight fraternities and five sororities participated together to form the tradition we now know as Songfest. During the 1970s, many important changes occurred with Songfest. The transition from the previous choral competition to the current production format occurred in 1972. In 1975, Blue Key National Honor Fraternity replaced the Inter-fraternity Council as the co-sponsor of the event. Coed student organizations first participated in this spring tradition in 1976 with such groups as residence hall, religious and professional organizations. Currently, Blue Key International Honor Fraternity co-sponsors Songfest with [Mortar Board](#) National Collegiate Senior Honor Society every spring semester. Various campus organizations participate in this event by performing song and dance routines that coincide with each year's particular theme. Oftentimes these groups endure intense practices in order to showcase their talents in singing and dancing. Performances are rated based on choreography, originality, harmony, creativity, and costumes.

Songfest is also a chance for the University to recognize hardworking, outstanding individuals and organizations with campus-wide awards. Blue Key and Mortar Board members have been tapped at Songfest every year since the 1940s. Songfest has continued to expand and flourish since its inception in 1937.

## Freshman Camp

The three-day retreat, known as Freshman Camp, started in 1950 and is another long-standing tradition of The University of Toledo. A social and informational orientation to college life, Freshman Camp helps incoming UT students make the transition from high school to college. Thirty to forty University of Toledo upperclassmen are specially trained to plan and implement Freshman Camp. Freshman Camp is sponsored by the University YMCA.



Two retreat weekends are planned for August, prior to the beginning of fall semester, and are available to all incoming freshman. This fun-filled event is a wonderful opportunity for incoming students to meet new people and build friendships that will impact the rest of their collegiate career.

## **Dance Marathon**

In 2002, Marlon Gibson with a team of dedicated students began Dance Marathon at The University of Toledo. This is a tradition that began in Penn State and has been implemented at universities throughout the nation. The first year dancer paid \$100 to dance for 12 hours at the Student Recreation Center. The night was filled with live entertainment, food and a line-dance that everyone learned throughout the night. Dance Marathon 2002 raised over \$18,000 for the Children's Miracle Network- Toledo Mercy Children's Hospital, the philanthropy of the organization. Dance Marathon 2003 raised the minimum amount that dancers had to raise to \$175. The students ended up raising \$32,000 for the charity. In 2004, the amount of hours of the event was raised to 16 hours and the tradition was changed to an overnight event. Dance Marathon ended up raising over \$50,000 for the children in 2010. A lot of hard work and dedication goes into this tradition, but it is all FOR THE KIDS!

## **Spring Week**

In 1968, Spring Weekend kicked off with former President William S. Carlson conducting a burial ceremony for the remains of Bancroft High School, a frequently used nickname for the University before becoming state affiliated. A coffin and a plate of Carter Hall cafeteria food were set into the ground as a symbol of the passing of Bancroft High. The original Spirit Rock occupied the approximate burial site between Carlson Library and the Student Union. The old spirit is supposed to have been chased to South America. Spring Weekend folded in 1971, but was revived in 1974 as Spring Week and included the SFE Raft Regatta on the Ottawa River, Spring Release held at Scott Park Campus, SAE Olympics, and many other events held in the Student Union, such as the attempt to break records from the Guinness Book of World Records. The members of Omicron Delta Kappa organization took charge of the Spring Week tradition in the spring of 1996. Spring Week was seen as a wonderful way to bring together the leaders and members of all campus organizations for a week of events, games, and fun. Today, Spring Week often includes such events as the Student Government elections, Presidential Election Festival, Greek philanthropy fundraisers, Songfest, and giant inflatable games sponsored by ODK.

## **Lil Sibs Weekend**

Lil' Sibs Weekend encourages sibling bonding in a full weekend of fun activities at The University of Toledo. Siblings are invited to different events throughout the weekend such as an ice cream social, casino night, karaoke night, Carnival in the Quad, REC night, and a Rockets football game. Lil' Sibs Weekend is a great chance for UT students' younger siblings to become Rockets for a weekend and enjoy the life of a university student in Rocket Country.

## **Parents and Family Day**

In an attempt to strengthen the family bond at the University, the Alumni Association established Parents Day in the 1984-85 academic year. After a month of being away from their children, parents and family are encouraged to come back to UT for a full day of exciting family oriented events. The University of Toledo wants to keep parents involved and aware of what is happening on campus and in their child's life. The Parents and Family Day committee organizes a full day which consists of a brunch, question and answer session with deans and faculty of each college present, prizes, pep rally/tailgate cookout, and a UT Rockets football game.



## Westfield Franklin Park

Westfield Franklin Park	
<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio, USA</a>
<b>Opening date</b>	1971
<b>Developer</b>	<a href="#">The Rouse Company</a>
<b>Management</b>	<a href="#">The Westfield Group</a>
<b>Owner</b>	<a href="#">The Westfield Group</a>
<b>No. of anchor</b>	4
<b>Total retail floor area</b>	1.3 million ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>No. of floors</b>	two levels (retail 1st floor, Movie Theater & Parking Garage access level 2 / Management, Security, and Hour Backyard Center Level 2)
<b>Website</b>	<a href="http://westfield.com/franklinpark">http://westfield.com/franklinpark</a>

**Westfield Franklin Park**, formerly but still popularly known as **Franklin Park Mall**, is a [shopping mall](#) in Toledo. Its [anchor stores](#) are Macy's, Dillard's, [JC Penney](#) and [Dick's Sporting Goods](#). It also includes [Rave Motion Pictures](#) multiplex theater.

### Hide History

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Originally opened in 1971 by The Rouse Company, Franklin Park Mall was anchored by Ohio's first Hudson's, [JCPenney](#) and local department store Lamson Brothers. In 1974 Lamson's went bankrupt and the store was replaced by [Jacobson's](#) of Jackson. This store was the fourteenth in the Jacobson's chain.<sup>[1]</sup>

In 1993, Rouse significantly remodeled the mall and added a new wing anchored by the [Lion Store](#). In 1997 the Hudson's store was renamed [Marshall Field's](#), while in 1998, Lion Store was acquired by and renamed Dillard's.

[The Westfield Group](#) acquired the shopping center in early 2002, and renamed it "Westfield Shoppingtown Franklin Park", dropping the "Shoppingtown" name in June 2005. Jacobson's went bankrupt and closed its location in early 2002, days before Westfield announced the takeover.

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The former Jacobson's was demolished in 2004 and in its place a new wing, the centerpiece of a massive \$100 million renovation, opened in 2005. It was at this time that a new Amusements multiplex theater and Dick's Sporting Goods were built, as well as a new Food Court and [Borders](#)books. The [Marshall Field](#)'s store was renamed Macy's in 2006.

In 2008 Westfield held a press conference at Franklin Park to announce were shoe retailer DSW Warehouse, clothing store Old Navy, and an Ulta cosmetic salon. The stores opened as part of the 49,000-square-foot (4,600 m<sup>2</sup>) addition.

## Metroparks of the Toledo Area



Toledo Metroparks logo

The **Metroparks of the Toledo Area** are a series of twelve parks in the [Toledo, Ohio](#) area:<sup>[1]</sup> [Bend View Metropark](#), the [Blue Creek Conservation Area](#), the [Fallen Timbers Battlefield](#), [Farnsworth Metropark](#), [Oak Openings Preserve Metropark](#), [Pearson's Metropark](#), [Providence Metropark](#), [Secor Metropark](#), the [Toledo Botanical Garden](#), [Side Cut Metropark](#), [Swan Creek Preserve Metropark](#), and [Wildwood](#).

According to information from the environmentalists for the park system<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>, the parks currently contain nearly a third of the rare plant species in Ohio. While the mission and programming relating to the care and education of nature, the parks also routinely offer programs relating to state history and area culture.

In addition to these parks, there are three bicycle trails-the [University/Parks Trail](#) and the North and South forks of the [Wabash Cannonball Trail](#).

### Hide Geography

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The Metroparks consist of over 10,000 acres of land, which span a wide variety of land. They also include over 4,000 acres of the Oak Openings Region of Ohio, an area located along what used to be the western edge of [Lake Erie](#).

## Toledo Botanical Garden

Toledo Botanical Garden	
Type	<a href="#">Botanical garden</a>
Location	<a href="#">Toledo, Ohio</a> , <a href="#">USA</a>

**Toledo Botanical Garden** is a garden located in the city of [Toledo, Ohio](#) owned by th Metroparks. Originally consisting of 20 acres (81,000 m<sup>2</sup>) donated by George P. Crosby to the City of Toledo, Toledo Botanical Garden now encompasses more than 50 acres (200,000 m<sup>2</sup>). Notable events include the Crosby Festival of the Arts, held in late June; and [Heralding the](#)

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Holidays, a seasonal celebration showcasing the numerous resident artistic guilds. Notable gardens include:

- Susan H. LeCron Shade Garden (Including a noteworthy [Hosta](#) collection)
- Pioneer garden, [Herb garden](#), [Rose garden](#), Perennial garden, Green garden

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