

## Chapter X

# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items



### ENOS MOMENEE'S GENERAL STORE

During the latter part of the 1860's, Richard Eck operated a general store at the corner of Norden and Corduroy roads. Mr. Eck sold his stock to Enos Momenee who owned a frame building at the corner of Big Ditch and Corduroy roads. Here he opened a general store on November 1, 1871. In time this was replaced by a two story brick building which brings back memories of the early days.

### HIS CUSTOMERS

Mr. Momenee began his services as a store-keeper to an ever growing and extending community. His customers found their way to the corner store by following the old Indian trails. These early settlers lived in log and slab houses. Their needs were varied but Mr. Momenee was alert and catered to all of them. Even the bachelors who lived in camps in the vicinity of the sawmills found their needs could be satisfied at this general store. What a variety met the eye as one looked about the store: harness for horses, boots for men, little red topped, copper toed boots for boys, laces, calicoes, milk pails, hats, needles, thread, pins, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Big strong working men from the sawmills strolled in and purchased whisky at one dollar a gallon, molasses at ninety cents a gallon, flour fifty pounds for one dollar and ninety-five cents, pork was purchased in huge slabs and sold at nine cents a pound.

As business increased, more room was needed. The old frame building was replaced by the large two story brick building which is still standing like a sentinel. It's rather desolate looking now since it has been closed for the past six years.

### FAMILY SHOPPING

One recalls how families came on shopping trips. While father took the horses to the nearby blacksmith shop, mother and the children spent the time browsing about the store, finding articles that took care of their needs from shoes to hats. Then in the line of food, fruits and delicacies such as dates, nuts, and celery in addition to the more staple supplies of flour, beans and what not. True, one often had to put in a special order for some of the delicacies but Mr. Momenee's policy was, "Take care of customers' needs even if it requires extra time and energy."

Often customers traveled a long distance over poor roads and stayed over night with the family, but early the next morning they were on their way home.

John LaDuke, an Indian, living near Reno walked to the store frequently to do his shopping. He remained for the night, lodging at the saloon across the corner. The next morning Mrs. Momenee would insist that one of the boys hitch the horse to the buggy and take Mr. LaDuke home.

### MEETING PLACE FOR OLD SETTLERS

A visit to the store on a summer evening brought one in contact with men sitting on barrels of molasses, salt, oil, and boxes that were lined up along the wall on the side porch. Here the men were busy exchanging ideas, discussing politics or listening to some story being told by one of the old settlers.

During the winter months one met a similar group sitting around the old stove being entertained and enlightened by John Tierney, a witty Irishman. Everyone was attentive when they heard John say, "Do you remember that twenty years ago today we had such a severe snow storm everyone was snowbound?" or "It has been ten years ago today since we had a post office here." The group never

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ceased to marvel at John's wonderful memory. They did not realize that he had looked in his diary that morning to find an interesting topic with which he could entertain the group.

### CREDIT ACCOUNTS

In those days most people traded on what was known "On Tick". Each customer was given a small account book. Instead of taking money with him he took his book. After making his purchases, he handed his book to Mr. Momenee who wrote down each article purchased with price of same. A duplicate copy of this was made in Mr. Momenee's large account book. Frequently yet sometimes not so frequently, the customer having sold some farm produce, wood or livestock, had money to pay his bill or at least part of it. Then Mr. Momenee totaled the amount and marked it paid, or if the bill was not paid in full would carry the balance to a new page where the process was repeated.

Peter Navarre, the Scout, had such an account. The following is a copy of part of his record which appeared in 1872:

Balance brought forward from other book	\$2.00
January 2, 1872 ¼ lb. tobacco	.25
January 2, 1872 ¼ lb. tea	.32
January 2, 1872 1 gallon whiskey	1.00
February 21, 1872 Received cash	.50

### MUSKRAT HIDES

A number of Mr. Momenee's customers were trappers. They sold the hides to Mr. Momenee. He kept them in one of the rooms of his large store. When he had a large supply on hand, he shipped them to a dealer in Chicago.

### ENOS MOMENEE

Enos Momenee was born near Vienna, now Erie, Michigan on January 18, 1850. He came with his father to DeBolt's Corners, later changed to Momeneetown. In 1871, he began his business career in a frame building on the corner of Big Ditch and Corduroy roads.

He married Elizabeth McTague in 1872, and with her assistance they built a thriving business which emanated good will, cheer, and understanding. Mr. Momenee extended credit to people of the community and was willing to wait an indefinite time for payment.

Mrs. Momenee was noted for her generosity and

care of the sick and needy. If a family was in need, Mrs. Momenee saw that groceries and clothing were provided. If one dropped into the home for a visit or on business, one was served a glass of milk, a lovely smile and words of encouragement which could never be forgotten. Leaving such a home one was encouraged to press forward with the hope of reflecting some of this wonderful spirit of cheer.

As mother of a large family, she had more than her share of duties and responsibilities, yet she was never too busy to provide food and shelter for the many who dropped in for a business or social call.

In 1884, Mr. Momenee donated the land on which the St. Ignatius Church was built. He was one of the first trustees of this church and served in this capacity until his death.

With C. B. Close and others he founded the Commercial Bank which is now the Commercial Savings Bank and Trust Company. Previous to this he was a charter member of the Peoples State Saving Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Momenee had six sons, Frank J., Richard A., Edward J., Roma, Leo E. and Walter and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Navarre and Mrs. Elmer Dupont.

The sons, Edward and Roma, followed in the footsteps of their father and formed a partnership with him in 1918. The sons continued the business after Mr. Momenee's death. After the death of Roma, Edward continued in business until January 1953, when he retired.

Mrs. Momenee, after a long illness, passed on to her reward on January 24, 1919. Mr. Momenee continued to serve the community for a number of years. Looking forward to a reunion with his beloved wife he died in 1929.

### THE STORE NEXT DOOR TO MOMENEETOWN SCHOOL

Children of probably three or four generations, who attended the Debolt School later known as Momeneetown School, have happy memories of spending their pennies at Mrs. Flint's store. Such a display of boxes of candy, the soft wide strips of coconut in white and red colors, the delicious peanut bars, the banana shaped type, the different colored balls (five for a penny), those shaped

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like bright red strawberries with beautiful green leaves and the hard black licorice sticks that lasted longer than any of the others were among the favorite selections.

### EGGS IN EXCHANGE FOR CANDY

Some of the children learned that if they went into the hen coop or hunted about the owner's place and brought her an egg they would receive in return a choice bit of candy. Among those who enjoyed this method of trading was Edward Momenee. Although his father had a supply of candy in his own store, Edward preferred the candy of his father's competitor. So frequently he hunted in his father's hen house until he found an egg he could exchange for candy. On one such occasion, he placed the egg in his pocket so others would not learn about his transactions. But, to his dismay, he found this method of egg carrying unsafe. The results — a pocket filled with scrambled egg and a disappointed boy with no candy to satisfy his appetite for sweets.

### PRIZES WITH BAKING POWDER

The parents enjoyed purchasing baking powder which drew prizes of bright colored dishes such as toothpick holders, bowls, pitchers and glass tumblers. Some of these dishes may still be found in the homes of those whose parents or grandparents traded at this little store.

### CARD GAMES

A group living in the immediate vicinity often dropped in to play cards. This little English woman had time to engage in a game of euchre.

### MRS. M. A. FLINT

Mrs. Flint's parents came to Oregon Township in 1850, and purchased a tract of land situated north of the Corduroy and east of the property now owned by George Albertson. This plot of land contained 73.33 acres. Later the eastern portion of this property was given to Mrs. Flint.

She was married when her folks left England so she remained with her husband. After his death she came to Oregon Township bringing her son, Harry, with her. She inherited the property just west of the school site which her father had sold to the Oregon Board of Education.

### SCHOOL SITE

It may be of interest to know that two men who owned adjoining farms were eager to sell a school site to the Board of Education. They were William J. Hamlyn and Michael DeBolt. After a discussion it was decided to purchase the land from William J. Hamlyn and name the school after Michael DeBolt.

When Mrs. Flint opened her store in 1871, the Board of Education built a high board fence between the two sites.

However, the Board bought water for the school from Mrs. Flint which meant that pupils were assigned the task of carrying water from her well to the schoolhouse.

Her fondness for children gave her patience and understanding. She was kind and considerate and always had a welcome for every child.

### CARE OF F. L. BARTLEY

For a number of years she made a home for F. L. Bartley, the blind brother of R. A. Bartley. While he was able to get about and do many things for himself, yet he needed attention and consideration which she willingly gave. His brother paid Mrs. Flint for her services but was grateful to find a home where his blind brother was given due consideration.

Mrs. Flint signed her name M. A. Flint and to many in the community she was thought of as "Ma Flint".

### HER LATTER DAYS

She continued to keep store until it became very difficult for her to carry on the work. She sold her property and store, then moved into East Toledo living with the Fred Sanders family. Mr. Sanders was an Englishman who came into the community as a worker in the oil fields. He lived next door to Mrs. Flint for a number of years and the family became good friends.

Here she felt at home and lived with the family until her death.

### PLUMEY-METZGER GROCERY

Victor Plumey who was an uncle of L. A. Metzger established a store at 408 Front Street in 1849. Mr. Metzger worked as clerk in this store until 1857 when he went to California. This was another

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grocery store where special attention was given to the needs of the customers. In those days the customer went to the counter and had the undivided attention of the grocer who gathered up the articles as one ordered them. Cookies were sold by the dozen. Bread was not sliced or wrapped. All pastry was displayed in special glass cases. Many articles which the grocer bought in bulk such as sugar and crackers were sold by the pound and put in paper bags. Bananas were sold at ten cents a dozen, potatoes by the peck, spices by the ounce and jelly in small wooden pails.

Coffee beans were sold by the pound and often the customer preferred to grind his own coffee for many families were supplied with a small hand coffee grinder. However, the storekeeper had a much larger hand coffee grinder which he used when customers wanted coffee ground. The jell sold in small wooden pails delighted the children even though Mother made much better jell.

Frequently farmers took eggs to the grocer and exchanged them for groceries. If he did not have the ready cash, the grocer would trust him. This transaction was carried on by the grocer entering the customer's name in the books where he kept an accurate account of all items purchased. A small book was given to the customer. Here a duplicate of the purchases were written. Each time he came to purchase groceries he brought his book with him. Payments were made on the bill from time to time depending upon when he could sell grain or other produce.

Mr. Plumey died July 2, 1854, and his brother, Celestine, took charge of the store. After his death, Cyril Plumey carried on the work.

In 1867, Mr. Metzger returned from the west and formed a partnership under the name of Plumey and Metzger.

In 1874, the Plumey block at Front and Main Street was built and business was conducted at 520 Front Street. Upon the death of Cyril Plumey in 1885, Mr. Metzger became the sole owner. He remained in business until his death in 1916. His sons continued in the business and built a double store at 112 Main Street where they have continued in business to the present time.

### FERRY AT OAK STREET

When Mr. Plumey opened the store in 1849, Oak

Street was a continuation of the old plank road which was a toll road to Cleveland. It is now Woodville Road.

At the foot of Oak Street there was a ferry which crossed the river landing at the foot of Adams Street. Front Street which was then known as the River Road followed an old Indian trail from Presque Isle to Perrysburg.

Euclid Avenue was then known as Cherry Street. This road extended to Starr Avenue, thence to Dearborn and out to Jerusalem Road. It extended east to a settlement known as New Jerusalem at the corner of Lyons and Jerusalem. George W. Pearson, a Blade reporter, stated that at the time of the opening of this grocery store East Toledo was covered by the first growth timber and that Navarre Park was then a favorite place at certain seasons to spear pickerel and at other times to kill rattlesnakes.

Metzger's Corners

### AN OLD SENTINEL

On the corner of Navarre and Wheeling Street in Oregon stands a two storied square type building on top of which there is a lookout. This has been known as Metzger's Corners since 1873, when Victor Metzger began operating a country store that served the needs of the people of the community extending north to the bay and east to the lake.

### THE STORE

Mr. LeChat, a Frenchman, built the first store on this site in 1872. At this time the building consisted of the store and a root cellar.

In 1873, Mr. LeChat died and Mr. Metzger took over.

Victor Metzger came with his parents from Stark County in 1865. His father purchased a farm on Brown Road. In 1873, Victor married Mary Elliott, a school teacher, and brought her to his home at the western side of the store.

By careful planning, hard work and conscientious effort to serve his customers he succeeded in developing a thriving business. He was interested in the community and served as township treasurer for many years.

Time brought improvements in the way of living and in the needs of the farmers. They became interested in farm machinery, buggies, wind-

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mills, and other articles. Mr. Metzger added these to his stock.

### A LOOK BACKWARD

A picture of the community in 1873 will give one an idea of the difficulties, the problems and the needs of these people.

Most of the people were living in log cabins which were lighted with candles or kerosene lamps. Often the cabins were surrounded by forest with a trail leading out toward the city. Pushing eastward one followed the Indian trail to Shepherdsville now known as Bono.

August Tank, who lived at Shepherdsville, remembered making trips to Metzger's Corners for supplies. As they prepared for the trip, oxen were hitched to a wagon in which axes were placed. As they followed the trail, it was necessary to cut away any trees that had fallen across their pathway. The axes were put into use and the obstruction removed before they could move forward. Slowly they moved onward until they reached Mr. Metzger's store which required the entire day. They remained over night and early the next morning started the journey homeward carrying a load of supplies.

### VISIT THE STORE

As one stepped inside, one saw a long counter. Back of the counter on the wall were shelves stocked with groceries of all kinds. Shelves along the other walls were of different sizes depending upon the supplies, some contained dry goods of various kinds, others, boots and shoes; some were filled with household articles such as pans, dishes, lamps, etc. About the room were barrels of different sizes and shapes filled with crackers, sorghum, salt or flour. A large stove was in the center of the room and a few chairs nearby invited one to sit down for a chat with friends and neighbors.

Reading the ledger one learned milk sold for 7 cents a gallon, pork 6 cents a pound, coffee 15 cents a pound, and 5 pounds of soap for 20 to 25 cents.

### THE BLACKSMITH SHOP

Back of the store was a blacksmith shop to take care of the shoeing of horses, repairing of wagon tires, machinery and many other articles.

### THE WELL

A well had been drilled in front of the store by

the township trustees. Near the well a large water tank was filled with fresh water which invited the farmer to give his tired team a drink. The tall windmill kept the tank full of cool, refreshing water. What an easy way to satisfy the thirst of livestock. What farmer could resist dreaming of the time when he would invest in a windmill of his own?

### SALE OF CORDWOOD

On the site where the Paramount Theater is now located, Mr. Metzger owned a large tract of land covered with timber. Here he had men cutting the wood into three or four foot lengths which he sold to those in need of fuel.

### GOOD CITIZENS

Mr. and Mrs. Metzger were interested in promoting anything that would be of value to the community. They sent their eight children through high school. This required effort and sacrifice on their part, but they looked forward to the time when the members of their family would assume the responsibilities of good citizens of the community.

Two of the daughters followed in the footsteps of their mother. They taught at Franklin School for a number of years. Leger, the only member of the family living at present, is practicing law. He is known for his uprightness and honesty.

Mr. Metzger died April 14, 1914, but Mrs. Metzger and her daughter, Alice, continued the business until 1924, when the store was closed.

Though closed in 1924, it remained as a silent reminder of the busy strenuous days of earlier years when it served all who entered its doors.

All these years it has been undisturbed, still housing a large coffee grinder, the large case for storage of thread, the glass case for display of bread, cookies, and other pastries, the old counter and scales, and the shelves displaying various packages that had not been sold.

Now its doors are opened by the Ohio Citizens Trust Company to serve the community as a bank. They have on display a number of the old articles mentioned. The building has been painted, the shrubbery removed and a parking place provided at the rear. Thus, the old Sentinel with its new coat of paint brightens the corner and continues to lead the way for a bigger and more modern bank in the future.

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## OTHER STORES

For Bono and surrounding territory the stores of August Tank and Lyman Cousino became centers around which the community revolved. Descriptions such as that given about Enos Momenee and Victor Metzger's can be readily applied to these two large general stores. Many smaller stores became important centers to people residing in some particular community such as the one established by W. A. Newman on the corner of Bay Shore and Wynn roads, the Witty Store at Yondota and Jerusalem roads, the Tobias Store at the corner of Big Ditch and Cedar Point, and other that served a small group of people.

## THE HISTORIC ONE ROOM SCHOOLS

From the beginning of the settlement of a community, the little schoolhouse became an important center. In the early days it was the log schoolhouse, then the frame, and finally developed into the little red schoolhouse made of brick. Regardless of its structure it opened its doors during the day to the children and at night to adults. Often adults attended night classes to learn to read, write and figure. Political meetings were held and important discussions were carried on. In some places singing schools were established, spelling bees were held and debating societies were active. Frequently church and Sunday School services were held in the schoolhouse until a church was built. The social activities were not neglected. They included box socials, entertainments and spelling bee contest. The little schools became dear to the hearts of the people of the community. It is little wonder that they hesitated to accept the consolidated school to take its place.

## THE RURAL CHURCH

As the communities developed need of a church was felt. As stated above services frequently were held in the schoolhouse until a struggling congregation could build a small church. Recalling the history of our churches we note the first were log churches, followed by small frame structures and then more beautiful buildings of brick and stone.

In these crude little churches people were taught to have faith, to trust in God and to move forward with courage toward their heavenly home where churches of wood, brick or stone will no longer be needed.

Under the influence of our rural churches fine citizens were developed. A deep love for the church and its ideals directed their desire to make their community a better place in which to live. Such sentiments, no doubt, directed the thoughts of the poet as he wrote:

"No spot is so dear to my childhood  
As the little brown church in the vale."

## LOG CABINS

The log cabin is an old landmark of the territory. Supplied with trees of all kinds it was natural for the early settler to build his home of logs. It was usually built of logs fifteen feet long with a front and back door. Windows were built in the front and back of the house. The writer is fortunate in obtaining pictures and some facts about two of these log cabins which will be used as examples of this type of home.

## JOHN TIERNEY'S LOG CABIN

Owen Tierney came from England and purchased seventy acres on the corner of Big Ditch and Seaman roads. A short distance south of the corner Mr. Tierney built a log cabin where he lived with his five children. His son, John, who was born in England, came with his father and mother to America. Owen died at the age of forty and John inherited the log cabin where he lived until 1906, when he built a two story frame house on the corner. The old log house remained standing for a number of years after it was vacated. During this time it reminded people of days when modern conveniences were unknown.

## PETER NAVARRE'S CABIN

Enos Momenee gave a site and the logs to Peter Navarre. This cabin was built on Corduroy Road about one half mile east of Momenee's store in approximately 1871.

There are conflicting statements in regard to whether or not Peter Navarre lived in this cabin. Statements are made by some that it was Peter Navarre, Jr., who lived in the cabin. However, Edward Momenee quotes his father as telling about giving the logs and site to Peter the Scout. The account book gives a record of purchases made by Peter Navarre in 1872.

Considering that Peter Navarre the Scout was born in 1787 and that the cabin was built in ap-

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proximately 1871, Peter would have been 84 years old. At this age we would assume that he would have been unable to build the cabin. It is true it could have been built by others under his direction. However, his son, Peter, according to the census of 1850, was 19 years old. This would show that the son was born in 1831, and if the cabin was built in 1871, he would have been 40 years of age. Thus, Peter, Jr., could have built the cabin and his father, Peter the Scout could have lived with him.

Using the same census of 1850, Peter the Scout was born in 1789. If this date is correct, he was 82 when the cabin was built.

### GIFT TO TOLEDO

The cabin was given to Toledo by Mr. Momenee in 1922. It was moved to Navarre Park by the Peter Navarre Chapter of the N.S.W.S. Daughters of 1812. It was reconditioned and a fence built around it.

For some reason, it was not kept in good condition. In time interest was awakened and through the combined efforts of the Peter Navarre Memorial Association, the Anthony Wayne Parkway Board and the Toledo Zoological Society it was moved to the Zoo where it was rebuilt in 1957. Many people have visited it since then. School children visiting the zoo, show their interest by the many questions they ask the attendant.

### MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CABIN

Among the papers of the Peter Navarre Chapter Daughters of 1812 the following information was found and filed at the Toledo Public Library. This information is in regard to the restoration and erection of a fence and a marker erected by Peter Navarre Chapter in connection with W. S. Public Works Art Project.

### NAVARRE CABIN

A memorial to Peter Navarre, the daring scout who with intrepid resourcefulness served the U. S. in this territory during the War of 1812.

This cabin was built by his son, Peter Navarre, Jr., near Momeneetown and was brought to this site in Navarre Park September 9, 1922.

To conserve this typical building, The Peter Navarre Chapter U. S. Daughters of 1812, authoriz-

ed the Toledo craftsman, Jess Deviney, to design and erect in hand wrought iron this fence, gate and marker March 1, 1934.

The first draft of text for marker changed slightly in letter from Mr. McLean to officers of Peter Navarre Chapter to read "Cabin built by Peter Navarre, son of Peter Navarre, the daring and resourceful scout who served the United States forces in this territory during the War of 1812, and was later pensioned by special act of Congress for valuable service."

This cabin was moved from its original location near Momeneetown September 9, 1922.

The marker and fence was given by the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, through The Peter Navarre Chapter of Toledo, Ohio, February 1934."

### INTRODUCTION

German immigrants came to Ohio as early as 1840. Many of them had been engaged in the raising of grapes and the making of wine. Some settled around Sandusky Bay planting vineyards and making wine. They soon discovered that Lake Erie islands — North Bass, Middle Bass, South Bass and Kelly's Island — were ideal for raising of grapes. The islands soon became noted for their grapes and wine. Others settled in the northern part of Ohio near the lake and bay.

### FREDERICK JOEHLIN AND FAMILY

In 1847, Fredrick Joehlin came to Oregon Township. Jacob Joehlin, his son, followed in 1867 and bought eighty acres of land on the Corduroy Road for which he paid fifty-five dollars an acre. He cleared the land and planted a small vineyard. He built a house of hewn logs where he lived with his family until he built a brick house on the same farm a short distance east of the log house. His son, Fred, is living in the log house. It has been remodeled. Siding was placed over the logs so one looking at it does not realize it is made of logs.

Back of the log house in the yard Mr. Joehlin set up a crude wine press. Wooden roller turned by a crank, operated by the children, were used to crush the grapes. The rollers were set far enough apart so that as they were turned the seeds were not crushed. The juice ran into a vat where the



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process was completed. It was then placed into containers and made ready for the market.

Mr. Joehlin sold grapes and wine which he took to the city. By going from one house to another he soon had a thriving business.

At one time he had twenty acres of grapes. As his business increased much of the wine was shipped to Cincinnati. He continued to sell wine until 1919 when prohibition went into effect.

### EDWARD FOLLOWS FATHER'S TRADE

In 1934, the business was reopened and his youngest son, Edward, took over. In 1939, a large brick building was built in which a modern hydraulic press was installed.

Edward does not raise grapes but buys them from various places, such as Kelly's Island, Port Clinton, and Vermillion. It is becoming more difficult to get the grapes and continue in the business. The price is set by the government. Since the price to dealers reduces the profit to such an extent, Edward sells to individuals.

The amount of wine produced each year varies depending upon the crop and demand. The highest amount of wine in a year that Mr. Joehlin made was 10,000 gallons and the lowest 2,400.

### CONTROL BY GOVERNMENT

The U. S. Government has each winery inspected frequently. Prices per gallon are established and reports must be sent in each month giving the amount on hand, the amount sold and the balance.

A bond must be furnished the federal government large enough to cover the maximum amount of wine the owner has on hand. Mr. Joehlin stated this amounted to \$48 a year in his case.

The state government also requires the owner to furnish a bond which is a guarantee that the taxes will be paid.

### GEORGE JACOB JOEHLIN

George Jacob Joehlin came from Baden, Germany, in 1878. He purchased 80 acres of land on Cedar Point Road. His son, Chris, raised grapes and took care of the winery which he set up in his cellar. He used a hand press when he began the business. At one time he had eight acres of grapes under cultivation.

### HERMAN JOEHLIN

Herman, son of Chris Joehlin, has taken over the winery. He buys most of his grapes from Port Clinton and Vermillion. At one time he bought grapes from Driftmeyer and Vincent who lived in Oregon Township at the time.

He sells to individuals who come to his home. His problems and the regulations under which he operates are the same as that described above.

He has a hydraulic press and depends upon his family and one employee to do the work. In addition to this, he has a farm of one hundred twenty acres. He sells from 2,000 to 3,000 gallons a year.

### OHIO WINERIES

The study of wineries in Ohio show that they retained their family ownership basis down to the present time. The control has passed from father to son or son-in-law in each succeeding generation.

### COMPETITION WITH CALIFORNIA

Some large firms developed. Dorn, one of the oldest and best known in Ohio, was founded in 1869, in Sandusky. However, because of the difficulties in producing grapes and the competition with California wine Dorn closed.

In 1935, there were 172 wineries in Ohio, four years later it reached 176. According to a report of 1955, the number has decreased to 57. Therefore, it appears that the Ohio wineries are losing the struggle against competition from California. The reasons may be summed up as follows: the length of the growing season, the types of grapes grown, and the intensive methods of cultivation. The yield in tons of California grapes per acre is estimated at three or four times that of Ohio. This makes it possible to sell the grapes at a lower price than they pay for them in Ohio. During the past years the production exceeded all expectation which made it possible for the wineries to accumulate a large reserve stock. The reserve was shipped east and sold below cost in order to provide room for the new wine.

### OCTAGON HOUSE

In 1856, Oliver Stevens built an octagon shaped house on his 225 acre farm located at Woodville Street and city limits. This farm was owned by the Stevens family for a number of years.

Part of the land is now Navarre Park and the



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portion on which the house was located was purchased by the Sun Oil Company. The old house was used by this company for some time as an office building.

### CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSE

The house was built of concrete. The walls were rather crude but solid. In constructing the walls wooden forms sixteen inches in height were used. These were filled with broken stone, brick and cement. After allowing the cement to set, another course was laid. This process was continued until the right height was reached. These rough walls were then plastered inside and out. The roof was then placed in position and the sturdy structure withstood the storms of half a century.

The building was two stories high exclusive of the basement. The first story was several feet above the ground. Steps were built at every exit.

### STORIES ABOUT HOUSE

Various stories have been told why the house was built with eight sides. One answer is to give it strength. No doubt it was an experiment since using concrete to build a house was quite uncommon.

At that time another story, which was one of fancy or appears to be, was that since Mr. Stevens was a Spiritualist he was advised to construct the house in this manner.

### STORY IN BLADE

An article which appeared in the *Blade* August 1, 1903, stated the house was known as the eight cornered, but 80 would have been a more correct statement as it was made up of many corners and angles, the only curves being in the little winding stairway that led to the tower.

It was finally torn down and the Sun built a new building with modern offices.  
The Tabernilla

### THE INN

An unusual building was erected on the north side of Bay Shore Road near the water's edge in 1917.

Fred Wescott, an engineer, was sent to Central America to work on the Panama Canal. The type of food served in this country disagreed with him and he was given permission to live at The Taber-

nilla, an inn, where American food was served. He became interested in the inn. When his father died he inherited the homestead and some other property. After selling the other property he invested \$50,000 to build the Tabernilla which was a duplicate of the one in Central America. Later he built a \$14,000 addition.

Mrs. Gray had charge of the original Tabernilla in Central America. Mr. Wescott sent for her to help promote his new project.

They opened a high class inn and continued in business for a period of four years. During this time, they failed to attract sufficient patronage to make a success of the business and were compelled to sell.

### CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT

John Schmidutz purchased the place and made several changes. Liquor was served with the food. Gambling was added to attract customers. Mr. Schmidutz continued in business until 1937, when he died.

### ANOTHER CHANGE

After Mr. Schmidutz's death it fell into the hands of the Licovolli group. The bay was dredged so boats could land and liquor was smuggled in during the days of prohibition. During this time it had an undesirable reputation and was closed in 1938.

### CHANGED TO

#### BAY SHORE REST HOMES

During the years between 1938 and 1943, it was unoccupied and soon fell into a state of ruin.

Mrs. Remmert became interested in purchasing the building to establish a rest home. In time the owner agreed to sell at what she considered a reasonable price.

In 1947, Richard and Ruth Remmert remodeled and reconditioned the building and opened the rest home.

Brenda Roberts, who had worked at the Tabernilla as a waitress, was the first patient. At present there are 29 patients and 7 employees.

A trailer park was opened in 1944, and in 1960, a launderette was put in operation. Thus this unusual building is still serving the people of the community in quite a different manner than the builder planned.

# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

Little Cedar Point of Long Ago and Today

## LOCATION

In traveling Cedar Point Road between Cousino and DeCant, one can see a point of land extending into the water.

Just along the eastern border of what is now the Wolf Farm a narrow roadway extends northward. The gate is closed and locked which prevents anyone but the caretaker and members of an exclusive club from entering.

This narrow road which winds its way to the water's edge, a distance of 2.8 miles, leads to a peninsula bordered on the one side by Lake Erie and the other by Maumee Bay. This is what is known as Little Cedar Point. Looking out over the water a sand bar appears which has been shifted from the northeast to the northwest and reduced in size to about one-fourth of that of former days. The present caretaker recalls when this bar was at least one fourth mile wide and approximately one and one fourth miles long. Thus the strong current tossing it about at will keeps changing its position and size.

## THE NAME

W. A. Ketcham has written a pamphlet entitled, *Cedar Point in the Light of Olden Days*.

In his research he gleaned facts from the pages of Parkman's History. Parkman had obtained much of his information from the sixty volumes of *The Jesuit Relation*. Ketcham writes, "Among the first passing was Dollier de Casson, a Sulpitian priest, whose stately canoe went by in 1669, on his way to the site of Detroit. Whether he stopped at the beckoning cedars (for the cedars were veritable) for lunch or only saw the dim coast line, we may not know."

Here we have the secret of the name. Cedar Point north of Sandusky and our Little Cedar Point owe their names to these "beckoning cedars".

## VISITORS OR VIEWERS

The first and only voyage of the first vessel on the Lake, "*The Griffin*", carried Rene Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle and Henry de Tony to Detroit." It was reported that when they reached Detroit the bulwarks of the ship "were hung with game, ducks, turkeys and geese".

In 1680, Count de Frontenac, Governor General

of Canada, sent an expedition that went by Little Cedar Point and up the Maumee River where they built Fort Miami where Fort Wayne, Indiana, now stands.

The many priests who came left written material of each journey. These are recorded in the printed volumes of *Jesuit Relation*.

## OTHER EVIDENCES CITED

When the first settlers came in 1770, they found remnants of old French pear trees, Engraved crucifixes were found in Indian burial grounds. "One of them, found near where the Yacht Clubhouse stands, bore the initials R. C. Montreal."

## A RESIDENT

A cabin was erected near the site of the present Clubhouse. This was the home of Ol' Joe Chevalier whose wife was a squaw. Ol' Joe bought furs and sold whiskey. "He had numerous and presumably comely daughters."

"Ol' Joe" was a good hunter. He was amiable and attracted many to his cabin. They came in groups, sang songs, danced and at times became rowdy as they imbibed to freely.

Peter Navarre and his family landed at Little Cedar point on their way from Detroit. They continued on their journey to Presque Isle where they took up their abode. However, Peter and his brother Antoine often returned to enjoy the hospitality of "Ol' Joe."

## THE CLUB

A number of wealthy business men of Cleveland became interested in the peninsula with its surrounding marsh lands which would be a great place to hunt and fish. They purchased the land from this point eastward including what is now Reno, thus controlling five or more miles of lake front and approximately 3100 acres of marsh land.

The membership consisted of ten members interested in slipping away from business for the quiet and peace of Little Cedar Point.

## THE CLUBHOUSES

### THE BARGE

An old barge was fitted up to meet the needs of the mmebers during the early days of the club. Any records that might have been kept of these early days have not been located. A picture of it

# *Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items*

with that of the new clubhouse may be of interest to the reader.

## THE NEW CLUBHOUSE

The clubhouse now in use is a large, two storied building with a large kitchen, a spacious dining room and a large club room. The floors have no covering but show evidence of having been well scrubbed. Plenty of space is provided in which the boots and other wearing apparel of the hunters are kept. In an alcove there are racks on the wall for their guns.

The floors upstairs are painted and each room is supplied with a single bed, a wash bowl and pitcher, and a chair. There are two bath rooms with lavatories.

A back stairway leads to the bedrooms occupied by the cook and helpers. serving in this capacity. The reader should bear in mind that the person in charge also acts in the capacity of a guide and must be well-acquainted with the marsh to be able to meet all the difficulties that may be encountered from time to time.

## YEUPELL, JOHN

John Yeupell worked for the Little Cedar Point Club as a boy. He continued working for them the remainder of his life. He married Clara Delia LaCourse. They had six children: Nellie Yeupell married Cornelius Mominee, Joseph Yeupell died in infancy; Bessie Yeupell married Lawrence Steadman; John J. Yeupell married Helen LaBute; Florence Yeupell married Dorris Mominee; Arthur Yeupell married Celeste LaBute.

The writer appreciates the information and courtesy received from Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Mominee. Mr. Mominee has been serving as a guide and caretaker for the Little Cedar Point Club over a number of years. With his help and a visit to the clubhouse much interesting information was gathered concerning the club, its activities and the location.

## OTHERS WHO SERVED THE CLUB

The LaCourse family served faithfully over a long period of time. Definite information as to when and from where they came to this territory is not available. They were natural born fishers and trappers; thus they were at home and happy in this marsh land.

## HOUSE FOR CARETAKER

A comfortable house nearby has been furnished for the caretaker. It is located so that he can easily observe all the activities.

## BOAT HOUSE

A boat house near the landing place is planned for the storage of the boats. Each member has his own boat. The members draw numbers which indicate to what portion of the marsh each is assigned for hunting.

## FACILITIES

They have their own water system and electrical plant. Bottled water is brought in from Toledo for drinking and cooking purposes. A large furnace supplies the heat. To obtain telephone service the club built a private line from the road to the Clubhouse.

## COOKING

A few interesting things were learned about the cooking. A large kitchen stove with a spacious oven is provided. The oven is heated to 800 degrees using coal for fuel. Ducks, one for each member, are placed in the oven and allowed to cook from fourteen to sixteen minutes. It is then taken out and a duck's breast served to each member with wild rice.

After the breasts of the ducks are removed, the remainder of the duck is placed in a presser. Under pressure all the liquid is removed and served as a dressing for the rice.

## THE DREDGE

A large dredge sixty feet long and twenty feet wide is used to keep the canals open and build up the dikes which prevent the lake water from flooding the marsh.

## PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

President Eisenhower has been a guest at the Club twice since he has been president. He was a guest of Senator Humphrey who is one of the members of the Club.

The President's room was equipped just as are the other bedrooms with a single bed, one chair and a wash stand; but at his request the wash bowl and pitcher were removed.

# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

## CHANGE IN MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the club may change frequently for various reasons. A member may become too old to enjoy the club and sell his share, or poor health, loss of interest, change of residence and other reasons may cause a member to sell.

## EXTENT OF MARSH AT PRESENT

In 1902, Mr. Reno purchased 900 acres of the marsh from the club. This reduced their lake front to about three miles and their acreage to 2,200 acres.

## CARETAKERS

No written record was available, but for many years the position has been kept in the same family. The change in the family name is due to marriages. The following have been caretakers: Anthony LaCourse, Phillip LaCourse, August LaCourse, John Yeupell and Cornelius Mominee who is still serving in this capacity. The reader should bear in mind that the person in charge also acts in the capacity of a guide and must be well-acquainted with the marsh to be able to meet all the difficulties that may be encountered from time to time.

## Some Interesting Side Lights

### LENGTH OF SEASON

This depends upon the weather and the desires of the club members. The season opens September 15, and may continue to January 1. Mr. Mominee stated that the longest season he recalls was forty-five days.

### GROCERY BILL

The grocery bill varies from \$1,100 to \$1,300 for a season.

### FUEL NEEDED

About eight cords of wood are needed for the fireplace. It takes eight tons of coal for the furnace and two tons of soft coal for the range.

### SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

The irons for the fireplace are made of steel and were imported from England. A copper kettle representing a goose is another item that came from England.

## THE EAGLE'S NEST

An interesting sight was that of an eagle's nest built in one of the tallest trees in the Ford's wood off Bay Shore. Year after year this pair of eagles returned to rear its family in the old nest. The eagle's nest is called an eyrie. According to the information given in the World Book bald eagles mate for life and build their nest in the top of a tall tree near the water. The nest of this pair of eagles was not far from the water. They laid two or three eggs which took thirty-four to thirty-five days to hatch. During this time both parents sit on the eggs, guard the nest and bring food to the baby eaglets. It takes about ten weeks before they are able to fly.

## NEST DESTROYED

One year a severe storm blew the nest from the tree. The nest was enormous. It was built of large limbs lined with a variety of material. The size was about six feet wide on top and about seven feet high.

After the nest was blown out of the tree the eagles never rebuilt it and did not return to this area.

As Told by Peter Navarre

## SOURCE

An old manuscript, in the handwriting of John E. Gunckel, was found in his trunk by his son, Will H. Gunckel. The story written by Wilfred Herbert was published in *The Times* February 8, 1931.

## STORY AS HE TOLD IT

"I was born on the 22nd day of January, 1787, in the city of Detroit. It was there that my grandfather, Robert Navarre, settled, coming from France.

"My father was also born in Detroit. My mother, whose maiden name was Marie Louise Panat Campeau, was born in Vincennes, Indiana.

"I came to the Maumee River with my father, mother and the whole family, comprising six boys — Francois, Robert, Jacob or James, Peter, Antoine and Alexis, and three girls — Marie Louise, Geneveva and Archange.

"There was nothing remarkable in the events of our family until the time that General Hull betrayed his army in so cowardly a manner at Detroit. My brother and I had gone to Monroe

## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

to take up arms against the English but after Hull's surrender we were all paroled by some English officers coming from Detroit for that purpose. This was, if I recollect right, in August, 1812. We stayed in Monroe until the next year where my narrative proper commences."

The Navarres did not consider themselves prisoners of war and offered their services again. They were not regularly enlisted but were of great aid to the troops under General Harrison.

Peter continues his narrative telling about his experience in the war. From *Sunday Times* February 8, 1931 Wilfred Hubert quotes Peter Navarre as he found it in the old manuscript.

### OPEN WARFARE

"On the 18th day of January, 1813, my brothers, Robert and James and I took part in an engagement fought on the Raisin River. We were commanded by Colonel Lewis who defeated the enemy. In this engagement, we brothers took an Indian prisoner.

"On the 22nd day of January the English attacked our forces on the same place and defeated us, being vastly our superiors in numbers. They took General Winchester, Colonel Lewis, and the whole army prisoners. Two or three hundred that tried to save themselves in the woods were surrounded and unmercifully butchered by the Indians. When we saw that General Winchester and Colonel Lewis were surrendering, I escaped in the company of my brothers, James and Robert, being dressed as Indians. This, however, the Indians soon discovered and they sent a volley after us and also many followed us, but we were too far in advance and not relishing the idea of being scalped and tomahawked, and being moreover good runners, we succeeded in making our escape.

### CROSSED THE ICE

"We arrived at the lake shore near the mouth of the Raisin River and crossed on the ice in the direction of Cedar Point, whence, after having rested a few moments, we made for Presque Isle, where our parents lived, by a circuitous route through the woods.

"Next day we set out to bring tidings to General Harrison of the defeat of General Winchester and the catastrophe of the massacre. We met him

at Portage River near the foot of the Rapids and came back with him and his force to the place where Fort Meigs since stood and which fort was immediately begun. It was there we entered the army as volunteers and there I received my gun by order of General Harrison."

### THAMES BATTLE

"I took part in the Battle of the Thames which was fought in the month of October. This battle which lasted only three or four hours was fierce in the extreme. Here, as well known, Tecumseh was killed.

"Colonel Johnson, under whose command I fought, was wounded and had his horse killed under him. While he was down, Tecumseh sprang from behind a tree to tomahawk and scalp him.

"I saw an Indian pouncing on my colonel and fired this gun upon him. He fell and the war cry of Tecumseh was heard no more.

"As soon as the Indians knew Tecumseh was killed, they fled precipitately and were gone in an instant. On the next morning early General Harrison commanded Medard Lebadle and me to help him look for the remains of Tecumseh. He expressed the opinion that Tecumseh must be killed, as the Indians had fled so suddenly. We repaired to the place where Colonel Johnson had been wounded and found the Indian that had been killed by me. The Indian dead had been mutilated and disfigured, especially in the face, by our soldiers after the battle and it would have been almost impossible to recognize Tecumseh had it not been for his powerful frame and imposing stature.

### CONVINCING PROOF

"The convincing proof of the identity of the man, however, was a large scar, caused by a very severe burn on his right thigh.

"General Harrison who knew Tecumseh intimately, thought of this and having examined the corpse, we at once saw it was he. General Harrison ordered us to give the remains of Tecumseh a decent burial and having fulfilled his order he told us, 'You have buried a brave man.'"

There are others who claim to have killed Tecumseh but the above is the story Peter told John E. Gunckel.

# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

## PETER'S GUN

"After having obtained my honorable discharge I offered to leave my gun but General Harrison bade me keep it saying, 'Navarre, the gun which you used during the service is yours.'

"I took it along and have used it until a few years ago, when my eye-sight becoming too weak I could not make use of it any longer.

"With this identical gun I have killed panthers, bears, wolves, wildcats, and innumerable quantity of deer, coons, foxes, wild turkeys, geese, swans and ducks, prairie chickens and quails and all other kinds of small game.

"Although I had never occasion to use this gun to defend myself against the Indians, after the war of 1812 it has, however, often saved my life, for without it I would have starved.

"It was originally supplied with a flintlock, but as it wanted repair, I took it to Detroit, in the year 1837, and there it was changed into a precision lock. This gun has been in my possession during an uninterrupted period of 56 years and was new when I received it at Fort Meigs."

Note: The gun, in the Local History Department of Toledo Public Library is supposed to be the gun Peter had during the war.

Facts Recorded by Chapter, N.S.U.S.  
Daughters of 1813, March 29, 1955

## PETER NAVARRE

Peter Navarre was the fifth of twelve children of Francis Navarre (1759-1826) of Detroit, whose father, Robert Navarre (1709-1791) was born in Brittany and had been sent in 1739 to Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit) as Royal Notary and Magistrate when the British took possession in 1760, Robert was made their principal agent.

## ROBERT NAVARRE

Robert was a descendant in the 7th generation in direct line from Henry III (1553-1610) King of Spanish Navarre who also reigned as Henry IV of France from 1589 to his death in 1610.

## PETER NAVARRE THE SCOUT

Young Peter Navarre, son of Francis, with his second wife Catherine, his brother Jacques and his wife Catherine, also brothers Francis and Antoine,

in 1807 joined a small French colony at Presque Isle at the mouth of the Maumee River near a village of the Ottawa Indians. This Indian village with a population of 1500 in 1816 is said to have existed since the Great Pontiac Conspiracy against the British in 1753. Here lived the widow of Pontiac, his second wife with two of Pontiac's sons.

## MORE QUOTATIONS

Mrs. Robert Navarre, Jr., made the following statement about Peter Navarre the Scout.

"Popular as Peter was and numerous as was his progeny and acquaintances he died away from them all. After remaining with his nephew, Robert Navarre, Jr., for some time he asked to be taken to an inn kept by a woman named Rogers where he died.

"The Inn was located on Front Street between Euclid and Main Streets."

*News Bee* — August 10, 1922

## MORE INFORMATION

A study of the generations through the fourth is given as follows:

First Generation

Francis Navarre and Jane Plugelte

Second Generation

Robert Navarre and Mary Lootman dit Barris

Third Generation

Francis Navarre and Mary Louise Godet

Note: According to Peter his mother was Marie Louise Panay Campeau which does not correspond.

Fourth Generation

Peter Navarre and Catherine Bordeau

Note: Catherine Bordeau was Peter's second wife.

The following poem was written by M. P. Murphy and used when the cabin was dedicated in Navarre Park.

## PETER NAVARRE

Born 1785 Died 1874  
Some day when the Truth has reclaimed from the tomb

This tale, which a century has shrouded in gloom,  
The tongue of a master shall tell it, and then  
Men will listen and clamor to hear it again.  
And when it is told in the ages to come  
Men's eyes will be moist and men's lips will  
be dumb,

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And patriot pilgrim will come from afar  
To kneel at the grave of Peter Navarre.  
The frontier blazed and the borderland bled  
With the tomahawk's stroke, and the midnight  
was red  
With the fierce flames which followed the red  
raider's brand  
For the fiends of Tecumseh were abroad in the  
land.  
It was then, in the moment of danger and dread  
The Avenger strode forth, with a price on his head,  
And the legends still tell, how all through that war  
Death rode in the saddle with Peter Navarre.  
Where the Maumee's green banks broaden out  
fair and wide  
To the lake, stands Fort Meigs. On the opposite  
side  
And a mile farther down is Miami, the spot  
Where as glorious a battle as ever was fought  
Was waged against odds of a hundred to one,  
In that fight for our flag — and our flag might  
be lacking a star  
Were it not for that battle — and Peter Navarre.  
What boots it to tell of a struggle which gave  
To freedom a home and to Thraldom a grave?  
The annals of war in no age and no clime  
Have ever revealed so barbaric a crime  
As Proctor committed Frenchtown. Glencoe  
Was rivalled and shamed that black day at  
Monroe.  
The news travelled fast and the news travelled far  
And the herald that bore it was Peter Navarre.  
Who was it who swam the broad river and crept  
Through the brush to Fort Stephenson, nor waited  
nor slept,  
While, camped at Fort Meigs, Harrison parleyed  
with fate,  
And hoped for the help that might reach him too  
late.  
Who was it, entrapped, fought his way to the fort,  
And fought his way back with a cheering report  
That assistance was coming. The fates have no bar  
For men of such mettle as Peter Navarre.  
The valley is stricken with terror, and where  
Oh, where is Navarre? There is death in the air.  
For Proctor is marching from Malden the while  
Tecumseh is massing his braves at Presque Isle,  
The men in the forts ply the pick and the spade;  
The women and children within the stockade,  
Like the mariners who trust in their compass and  
star,  
Place their hopes in high Heaven and —  
Peter Navarre.  
The battle has waged these six hours. At last  
The enemy's gaining, the outposts are passed.  
God help them, they fight with a frenzied despair;  
They fight for their homes and their helpless ones  
there.

Surrender? No, never. There's too much to be lost.  
Were it only their lives, they'd have laughed  
at the cost,  
When, lo, as hopes flees in affright, from afar  
Comes the thrice-blessed war cry of Peter Navarre.  
With a fierce cry of vengeance and "Remember  
Monroe,"  
Six hundred Kentuckians flash death on the foe.  
Oh, sweet are the kisses which true love bestows,  
And dear are the blessings the home circle knows,  
But sweeter and dearer and better than all  
Is the joy which Revenge seeks and finds in the  
fall  
Of a traitor and tyrant. Death's gates stood ajar  
For the harvest that day reaped by Peter Navarre.  
Defrauded by Fate and neglected by Fame  
No stone tells the story, no slab bears the name  
Of the hero whose life was an epic sublime,  
But a people will know in the fullness of time,  
When the love of a Nation and the voice of a bard  
Shall give to a hero a hero's reward.  
Then stain shall not tarnish nor blemish shall mar  
The glory which halos the name of Navarre.  
M. P. Murphy

### THE DWARFS — TWINS

Ezra Sain and his sister, Mary, twin dwarfs, were born in Fairfield County, Ohio, on a farm November 30, 1834. Their father, Peter Sain, brought his family to Toledo. The twins had three sisters, Mrs. Samuel Ford of Licking, Mrs. Sarah L. Seiry of Springfield, and Mrs. Kate Huggins of Colfax, Washington. The twins never married. They lived at the corner of Victor and Starr Avenue. Ezra and his sister struggled with poverty and illness. Both were known for their courageous spirit and Christian fortitude. They were members of the Bethany Church in Oregon Township which they joined in 1883.

The people of East Toledo were interested in the twins and did much to help them. The Third Street Methodist Church built a home for them reducing everything to miniature size to fit their needs. They provided a barn for Ezra's goat and cart. The barn was attached to the house. Mr. W. H. Tucker gave them a life lease on the property.

Mrs. Rowland, who was Ella Jane Kirby, recalled her mother would send her to this little home to help Ezra's sister with the housework. The rooms were so small Mrs. Rowland had difficulty in getting around when she made the beds.

Mary was crippled with rheumatism and found it difficult to get about the house. During her last



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years she was confined to her bed most of the time. She was an immaculate housekeeper. She would hitch her chair about from one room to another while doing her housework. She swept, dusted, and cleaned as effectively as any able-bodied woman.

### **EZRA'S OCCUPATION**

He had a little store on Main Street. Here he acted as distributing agent for the newsboys of East Toledo. He sold pencils, candy, and other articles. Ezra owned a goat which he used to drive about the streets when selling his wares. He had a little express wagon in which he carried his tools as he went about whitewashing the trunks of trees. After the death of his goat, he traveled about in a hand-propelled chair.

### **OTHER FACTS ABOUT EZRA**

When two years of age he contracted scarlet fever. The attack was very severe and left him a cripple for the remainder of his life.

Through an error Ezra was drafted for service in the army. Taking his draft papers, he mounted his pony and rode to Circleville where he presented his papers and asked to be examined. The officers were quite amused as they explained their reason for rejecting his service.

Ezra was three feet six inches tall and weighed 64 pounds. He was unable to get about without his crutches which he carried with him in his cart.

Since he had a pleasing personality and with his goats and wagon attracted much attention, his services were in demand for advertising various products.

The district nurse gave both of the dwarfs particular care during their illness. The people of the immediate community made life more tolerable for them by lending a helping hand.

In spite of their frailties both lived many years. Ezra died at the age of seventy-six, and his sister Mary at the age of eighty-one.

Interesting History About the Dwight D. Eisenhower Site

### **SOME INTERESTING FACTS**

The site of the new junior high was purchased from Albert Anderson and Henry Dippman. This is a portion of the original section of land, 640 acres, which is bounded on the east by Cousino

Road, on the west by North Curtice, on the south by Jerusalem, and on the north by Seaman.

In 1839, Margaret Bailey purchased this section located in section 4; Town ten (10) South; Range 9 East; Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio from the government for \$800. The description further stated it was subject to legal highways which provided the roads mentioned above.

### **SEVERAL OWNERS**

Margaret Bailey purchased the land as an investment. She sold it to Wilson Shannon for \$2,000 thus making a profit of \$1,200. Later the section was sold in smaller amounts. It changed hands at various times and in each case the price for which it was sold increased.

The deed given to Wilson Shannon was signed by President John Tyler.

### **DISPUTED TERRITORY**

This section of land was located on the strip of land claimed by the State of Ohio and the territory of Michigan. In fact, the territory of Michigan claimed a large part of Lucas County which included Oregon, part of which later became Jerusalem Township, the City of Toledo, the township of Richfield, Sylvania, and Washington, and the northern portions of Adams, Spencer, and Springfield.

### **THE ABSTRACT**

When the Oregon Board of Education purchased this site, each owner was required to furnish an abstract which describes the property and the transaction that took place each time it was sold. This provides the purchaser with a clear title.

### **FACTS TAKEN FROM ABSTRACT FURNISHED BY ALBERT ANDERSON**

"Prior to June of 1836, said property was within the strip of land in dispute between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan.

"In February of 1838, the legislature of the State of Ohio passed an act declaring its rights to said disputed territory and attaching same to Wood County, Ohio.

"The legislature of Michigan forthwith declared its right to said disputed territory and assumed jurisdiction over same.

"In June 1835, the State of Ohio created Lucas County out of portions of Sandusky, Henry, and

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Wood counties in which was included the said disputed territory.

"The controversy was finally settled by Act of Congress of the United States passed in June 1836, which said act fixed the present boundary of Ohio; the same assented to by the Territory of Michigan in December of the same year, and in January 1837, the State of Michigan was admitted to the Union under its present boundaries.

"The Courts of Ohio have repeatedly decided that the State of Michigan exercised jurisdiction rightfully over said disputed territory until the passage of the Act of Congress of the United States of June 1836.

"Prior to March 9, 1893, said land was part of Oregon Township, Lucas County, Ohio; on that date the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed an act dividing said Oregon Township and Jerusalem Township and since said date the property described in Caption of this Abstract has been a part of Jerusalem Township.

"See Volume 90 Local Laws page 319."

## THE TOLEDO WAR

For further information in regard to this dispute see *History of the City of Toledo and Lucas County* by Waggoner.

## EXCERPTS FROM MINUTES

### — OREGON TOWNSHIP

"I. N. Gardner is to put up the necessary railing near Town Hall for the purpose of hitching horses and to repair fence by Town Hall." April 6, 1889

## LOCAL OPTION

The State of Ohio, Lucas County, Oregon Township

"The special election held on the 30th day of April A.D. 1888, within and for said township under the local option law, resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	
"for the sale	142
Whole number of votes	
"Against the sale"	333

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS

This lodge was organized in a number of places in Lucas County. It was a temperance organization and did much to establish a feeling of the need of abstaining from the use of alcoholic beverages.

## THE IOGT HALL

A hall was built on a lot located on the northwest corner of the George DeKay's farm. Regular lodge meetings were held in this hall and many social functions were planned including dances and suppers.

The hall was approximately 40 by 60 feet with a large balcony. One end of the balcony was equipped as a kitchen. During the winter, oyster suppers were given frequently. Money raised was used to promote the cause of temperance. Prominent speakers were brought to the community and much was accomplished which proved beneficial. As the population increased, new organizations and another church were established. The membership of the lodge decreased which resulted in its being discontinued.

Later the hall was struck by lightning which removed the last evidence of the existence of such an organization.

## INTERESTING EXCERPTS PETITION

On July 3, 1886, a large majority of the people residing in Oregon Township east of Big Ditch signed a petition which was presented to the trustees. This petition requested that owners of cattle, horses, and sheep be permitted to allow their stock to run at large.

The permission was granted with the understanding that hogs, rung or unring, were excluded.

## RENTAL OF ROOMS FOR VOTING

In some of the districts no voting booths were provided. To take care of the situation rooms in private homes were rented at five dollars a day. Records show that in 1896 rooms were rented for this purpose from Joseph Douglas, George DeKay, and Martin Witty.

## INTERESTING FACT

Margaret Bailey purchased land at as early a date as 1839. She had nearly 5,000 acres. Some of the people to whom she sold were John B. Arnold, Sylvester Brown, James Cahoo, Joseph Conrad, Hildebrand, Milton Huntley, Jacob Kaiser, Enoch Kent, Adolph Lentz, Andrew Metzger, Victor Plumey, Philo Scott, William Van Orden, Edward Woodruff and John Kohne. Some of the above people cleared the land and built homes while

# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

others sold at a profit to people desiring to establish homes.

Interesting Excerpts — Jerusalem Township

## NOTICE ABOUT STOCK JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

On May 13, 1893, a notice was posted stating that stock was not to run at large. This was to include swine, horses, geese, and ducks. Cows were permitted to run at large but if they did any damage the owner was held responsible.

## CLAIM FOR SHEEP KILLED

On June 5, 1926, Fred Buehler made the following claim for sheep killed by dogs:

Number	Kind	Grade	Quality
2	ewes	common	good
3	lambs	common	good
Value	Nature of Injury		Amount
\$30.00	Total loss		\$30.00
40.50	total loss		40.50
Total Injury Done			\$70.50
Deductions for carcasses or pelts			
used or sold			none
Net damage done			\$70.50

State of Ohio                    )  
Lucas County                    ) SS  
Jerusalem Township            )

Fred Buehler being duly sworn says that he is the owner of the animals killed as stated above; that the number and description thereof as above stated is true and correct; that said damage occurred on the 22nd day of May, 1926, that the damage claimed is just and reasonable; and further, that the injury was not caused in whole or in part by any dog or other animal owned or harbored by said owner or by an employee or tenant of said owner upon such owner's premises, and that he does not know whose dog or dogs committed the injury, or if known and such account, if reduced to judgment, could not be collected on execution.

Signed: Fred Buehler

Sworn to and subscribed before the Trustees of said Township, this 5th day of June 1926.

Signed: Charles Romstadt"

It is interesting to know that before the above case was completed three witnesses were brought before the trustees. Each was required to answer similar questions. The following are the questions and answers of the first witness called.

Questions for Witness No. 1

"Q. What is your name? A. Otto Laboschefski.

Q. Do you reside in the neighborhood of claimant? A. yes.

Q. Are you a freeholder? A. yes.

Q. Are you related to the claimant in any way? A. no.

Q. Have you any direct or indirect ownership of the animal or animals killed or injured? A. no.

Q. Did you view the animal or animals killed or injured, and if so, when and where. A. I viewed the animals killed on May 22, 1926, on Fred Buehler's Farm.

Q. Was the damage done in whole or in part by any dog or other animals kept or harbored by the claimant or by any employee or tenant upon the claimant's property? A. No, not in my estimation.

Q. Do you know whose dog or dogs committed the injury? A. no.

Q. Is the statement correct as to the number of animals killed or injured? A. yes.

Q. Is the statement correct, just and reasonable, as to the value of the animals killed and for the amount of damages to those injured? A. yes.

Q. Could any value be attached to the carcasses for the pelts of the animals killed, and if so, how much for each? A. no.

The answers to the above questions are correct as I verily believe.

Signed: Otto Laboschefski

Sworn and subscribed before the Trustees of said Township this 5th day of June 1926.

Signed: Charles Romstadt, Trustee"

## A SPECIAL HEALTH CASE

A boy named Wallace White was working in the onion fields in Jerusalem Township. He was a minor, but was trying to support himself with the help of an older brother. His mother had remarried and was living in Erie Township, Ottawa County.

The boy injured his knee with an ax. Dr. Bowman was called and the boy was under medical care for two weeks. The doctor reported to the trustees that the boy's leg would have to be amputated. The trustees authorized the clerk to call Dr. Ingraham for consultation with Dr. Bowman. Dr. Ingraham recommended that an incision be made so the bone could be scraped before amputating. This advice was followed and the boy recovered.

The cost of this amounted to \$50.00. Dr. Bowman received \$30.00 and each of the two assistants \$10.00 each.

## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

The trustees then authorized Dr. Bowman to continue services at \$2.50 a call.

The bill for attending Wallace White @ \$2.50 a call and board @ \$5.50 per week plus \$10 paid to Dr. Bowman by his brother amounted to \$37.50.

The problem was in regard to whom the bill should be sent, the trustees of Jerusalem Township, the mother of the boy or the county. It was decided that it should be sent to the County Infirmary.

### LINE FENCE

A number of cases were brought to the trustees when one of the property owners firmly believed that a line fence had been built on his property. This was a difficult problem for the trustees. They appealed to the County Prosecutor for advice. His reply was that this problem could not be settled by the trustees of the township, but must be determined by a surveyor who after making a survey of the property determined the exact location of the line separating the two properties.

Another problem, that brought difficulties, arose when one owner decided that a line fence should be built to separate his farm from that of his neighbor. The owner who decided that a fence was needed requested the neighbor to pay for part of the cost of erecting same. If the neighbor refused, the case was taken to the trustees.

They listened to both sides of the case, and they visited the premises to determine the need for such a fence. Their decision depended upon their opinion as to the need.

### WPA SEWING CIRCLE

These circles were organized by the women of the different communities to help those in need. The government provided material with the understanding that the women would make the garments.

In 1937, the government discontinued furnishing material. Then the trustees took over this responsibility.

On November 16, 1937, the Board of Trustees of Jerusalem Township passed a resolution to purchase thread and buttons not to exceed \$25 for the Sewing Circle of Jerusalem Township.

At other times the minutes indicate the trustees continued to sponsor this worthy cause.

### HAWK FUND

On April 7, 1917, one hundred dollars was

set aside from the General Fund to the Hawk Fund for killing hawks.

This is a fund similar to the Sparrow Fund mentioned when a settlement was made between Oregon and Jerusalem Township.

### PROBLEM ON WATER, LIGHT, AND SEWERS

As need for these improvements became imperative in Oregon Township, the County Commissioners provided for them by assessing the property receiving the benefits. The action of Commissioners was referred to Trustees for approval. Many people protested but upon investigation the Trustees found the assessments fair according to the law. On December 20, 1945, the Trustees approved the rates as determined by the Budget Commission.

### WELLS FAIL TO SUPPLY WATER

For a period of time between May 1941 and July 1946 the wells of many home owners failed to supply the needed water. The Trustees delivered water to those in need at two dollars a load. The water was drawn from the city line into the township water wagon. Each load amounted to 500 gallons of water. During this period the township delivered 998 loads of water.

### A NEWSPAPER CLIPPING OF 1880

Mrs. Sadie Helwig, whose mother was Belle Shelles Clements, found this interesting clipping among her mother's possessions. Here we learn what a school picnic and program meant to the pupils and parents eighty years ago. The following is a copy of the event and program as reported in the paper.

#### School Picnic

Closing Exercises of the Debolt School, Oregon Township

"The school known as the Debolt School taught by Miss Hattie B. Clark (being her seventh successive term, giving almost universal satisfaction), closed July 29, 1880 with a picnic. The students met at the schoolhouse at 9 A.M. and were arranged by the teacher, assisted by a committee of five young ladies each wearing a sash of blue containing five golden stars; there were sixty-five scholars, each being designated by a badge. As a pleasant surprise to the teacher, B. H. Salls, a Toledo artist, arrived on the ground, for the purpose of taking a photograph of the school and

## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

schoolhouse, to be presented to the teacher by the surrounding community.

"After the photograph was taken five teams were in readiness to convey them to Benedict's Grove. They formed into line, headed by the Marshal of the day, teacher and banner bearer, singing as they marched to their seats, where a large assembly were anxiously awaiting them. All were then refreshed by an ice-cool glass of lemonade, after which came the exercises of the school, as follows, accompanied by music by Miss Eva Clark: Salutory and Song of

Greeting ----- Fifty Voices  
 Not a Fool ----- Richard Livingston  
 Rules of School ----- Freddie Aubury  
 Ten Points for Boys ----- Willie Rogers  
 Not So Easy ----- Minnie Rinaldi  
 Wink ----- Addie Southwick  
 Keeping Store — dialogue —

Grace Shelles, Georgie Peach,  
 Frank Aubry

The Morning Call - Lena DeWitt and Gertie Gifford  
 The Little Dutchman ----- Michael Debolt  
 A Little Boy's Speech ----- Willie Debolt  
 The Fox in the Well ----- Johnny Foote  
 The Beggarman ----- Naomi Pelkey  
 Whining ----- Sally Blodgett  
 Trip Lightly ----- Philomene Navarre  
 Bird Song ----- Twenty-seven little ones  
 The Sewing Circle — dialogue —

Lula Peach  
 Lena DeWitt, Sarah Foote,  
 Julia Bartley, Marietta Navarre,  
 Naomi Pelkey, Adaline Jacquot

The First Speech ----- Sarah Navarre  
 The Reason Why ----- Eva Shelles  
 A Little Girl ----- Carrie DeWitt  
 Vacation ----- Eva Taylor  
 What Russell Found — dialogue —

Russell Benedict, Michael Debolt

Taking Aim ----- Stephen Aubry  
 Cats ----- Eddie Rinadli  
 The Fast Age ----- Truman Benedict  
 Vacation Song ----- The School  
 Old Poorhouse Nan ----- Julia Bartley  
 The Lips That Touch Liquor ----- Lena DeWitt  
 The Value of Education ----- Sarah Foote  
 Small But Gritty ----- Alice DeKay  
 The Dick Doll — dialogue —

Addie Southwick, Willie Rogers  
 All About Two Dolls — dialogue —

Carrie DeWitt, Eva Shelles

What a Little Boy Can Do ----- Frank Aubry  
 A Little Boy's Troubles ----- Russel Benedict  
 A Little Boy's Troubles ----- Georgie Peach  
 Cheer Up ----- Grace Shelles  
 Advice to Boys ----- Milly LaPlant  
 Boys ----- Noah Cousino

Now ----- Nathan Peach  
 The Idler ----- Joseph Bartley  
 Vacation Song ----- The School  
 Kitty's Bath — dialogue —

Sally Blodgett, Eva Taylor

Work or Play — dialogue —

Alice DeKay, Willie DeWitt

Work When You Work ----- Mary LaPlant

The Coming Woman — dialogue —

Grace Shelles, Eva Taylor

Alice DeKay, Minnie Rinaldi, Mary LaPlant,

Minnie LaPlant, Addie Southwick

A Little Piece ----- Nellie Grodi

Little Chriss' Letter to Jesus ----- Lula Peach

Guilty or Not Guilty ----- Adaline Jacquot

The First Speech ----- Mary Jacquot

I'll Put It Off ----- Katie Debolt

Suppose ----- Mary Aubry

A Merry Little Boy ----- Willie DeWitt

A Little Speech ----- Frankie Mominee

Song "The Picnic Party" ----- The Larger Scholars

"The occasion proved a grand success, all receiving applause — more especially the dialogues. As another surprise to the teacher, the following poetry (prepared for the occasion by L. W. Graves) was recited in concert by five of her scholars — Julia Bartley, Maryette Navarre, Lena DeWitt, Lula Peach, Naomi Pelkey.

"Teacher ever good and kind,

We, with our hearts combined

Long have wished we might express

Something for your gentleness —

Something for your love and care,

Something for your labor here;

Naught we thought would better prove

Our regard for one so kind and true

Than this token of our love."

"Then they presented the motto, 'In God We Trust' which was expensively framed. On receiving the motto Miss Clark made a few remarks, which were very suitable for the occasion.

"The pupils formed into line and marched, accompanied with about three or four hundred present, to the tables, which were laden with nearly everything heart could wish, there being a table committee of twelve, and also a lemonade committee of five, who were under the necessity of calling on the assistance of many others.

"The children though young performed their part of the entertainment with honor to themselves and their parents, having been trained for the occasion by Miss Clark, who is truly a young lady of special ability.

"After dinner the people resorted to various amusements, such as swinging, games, etc.

"About 4 P.M. they were again called to order and listened to a very interesting and instructive address on the subject of Education by Hon. G. W.

## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

Graves, of Palmyra, Michigan; also a few appropriate remarks to the children by Mr. J. Clay, showing the advantages of education of the present compared with the past. After passing a very pleasant day — in fact the whole a grand success — the people returned to their respective homes.”

### Some Interesting Cases

Hauter, Weidaw Laurel

Laurel Weidaw Hauter was born in Bloomville, Ohio, July 6, 1911. As a child she entered the Bloomville School where she completed the work of grades one, two and part of third.

The family moved to Toledo and in the middle of the year, Laurel entered the third grade at Roosevelt School where she remained until she finished her elementary education. She was graduated from Libbey High in 1929.

She entered Bowling Green where she completed the two year normal course. She began teaching at Richfield Center in 1933, and continued for a period of ten years. She completed her college work and received a degree of Bachelor of Science in Education. In 1945, she became a member of the faculty at Wynn School.

On May 11, 1959, while performing her regular duties she lost her eyesight. However, she calmly continued her teaching until time for dismissal. She then reported to the office.

Arrangements were made for her to be taken to the doctor. He sent her to Ann Arbor where an operation was performed. Her sight was restored for a time, but in July she was sent to Boston. Her sight was again restored by means of an operation. However, in August she had to return when the eye surgeon battled to save 5% of her vision. He was eager to restore at least 5% so she could use an optical aid which would have made it possible to continue her duties. However, he was able to save only 3% of her vision.

During the time she was in the hospital the Society for the Blind sent a representative to discuss the plan of rehabilitation. She chose to start with leather craft. She began learning to make purses of all sizes. When she returned to her home a representative from the Society for the Blind in Toledo came and the work continued. She continued making purses, billfolds and other articles which she sold.

She entered classes taking hand sewing and the

reading and writing of Braille. The course in Braille usually takes four years to complete but she completed it in less than a year.

She enjoyed reading several books and copies of the Readers Digest by means of records which the Society for the Blind in Toledo furnished her.

On November 24, 1960, Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Hauter complained of a severe headache. The family had planned to spend the day with relatives. As usual she put her own feelings in the background and visited with the children and older members of the family.

On the trip home she became quite ill. Shortly after arriving home she became unconscious and was taken to the hospital. In a few days she passed on to her reward.

In spite of this great handicap Mrs. Hauter was optimistic. She continued working with her Sunday School class. The boys and girls looked forward to meeting with her each Sunday and enjoyed the Bible stories she told. She was an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact and was a living example of how faith in God can help one to overcome handicaps.

### CASEWELL, RANDOLPH

Randy Casewell was the first son of Mr. and Mrs. Lenfield Casewell. He was born on November 17, 1944 in Toledo, Ohio. His father was in the service at the time of Randy's birth. From birth his body from the hips down was paralyzed by Spina Bifida. However, in spite of this affliction Randy is cheerful and makes adjustments readily. Until he was about seven years of age his parents carried him when they took him to various places. He attended Sunday School at St. Mark's Lutheran Church until he was too heavy for Mrs. Casewell to carry. At the age of about seven they purchased a wheelchair which he is able to handle very well. He was a member of the Cub Scout troop and until recently a member of the Scout troop of St. Mark's Church.

He had two years of instruction. The school sent a teacher to the home. During this time he learned to read and soon learned many things from watching the television programs. It was difficult to find teachers to go to the home. However, through the interest and help of Mrs. Humberstone, the nurse from the Lucas County Health Depart-

## *Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items*

ment, a teacher was obtained and he pursued his studies.

He has made considerable progress and enjoys geography, history, spelling and English. Arithmetic is somewhat difficult for him but he is moving forward in this subject also.

Randy's hobby is automobiles. He is familiar with all makes and enjoys telling about the different models. He has a small model which has given him much pleasure.

Recently death took his father. This was a great loss to him but he accepted it with courage and faith stating that now he must be the man of the family.

### **CREADY, HELEN**

Helen Cready was born in Toledo June 26, 1913. She attended St. Anne's School where she completed the eighth grade at the age of fourteen. Because of financial conditions she did not enter high school. She helped at home and worked helping to take care of children and such other tasks as she found she could do. At the age of 17 she was employed at the Dura where she worked for three years. Due to economic conditions she was laid off and depended on doing housework for others.

She had friends who had relatives in the country. Through these friends she met Joseph Dominique, a

farmer. At the age of 23 she married and lived on a farm on Pickle Road for a year when Joe took her to a farm in Monclova Township which they managed for a friend. The farm was sold and they returned to Pickle Road where they rented a farm from Mrs. Coy. At present the farm is owned by Lester Coy.

They have two children, Joe who is 19 is employed at Libbey Owens. The daughter is a junior at Clay High School.

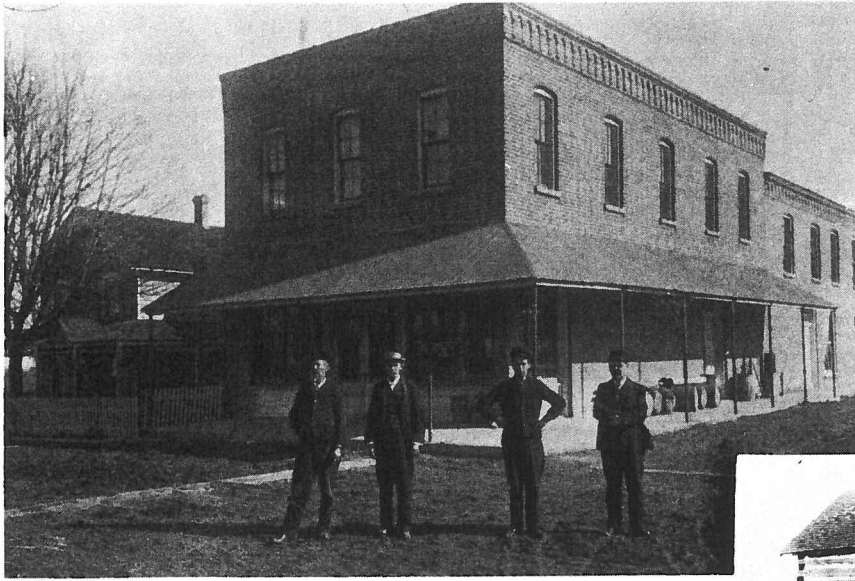
In 1953, Mrs. Dominique had an attack from which she never recovered. After being bedfast for some time she was taken to the hospital where she was treated and underwent some surgery. Since this time Mrs. Dominique has been in a wheelchair. I understand there are only ten cases of this particular type of ruptured disc in the United States.

She and the family struggled with the problem. They moved into the home with her husband's mother. The children were young and found it difficult to try to help take care of the mother and the responsibilities of a home. As soon as possible, they returned to the rented farm where they are now residing.

In spite of her affliction Mrs. Dominique is cheerful and continues to cook, bake and sew. She makes every effort to take her share of the responsibilities in the home.



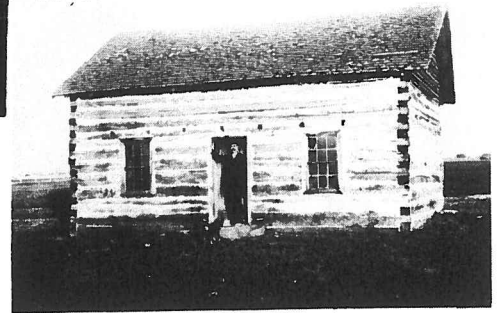
## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items



Enos Momee's Store. The center of the community. Beginning at left: Adam Shelles, Enos Momenee, Edward Momenee, John Tierney.

Picture donated by Mrs. Eva Springer.

John Tierney's log cabin. It was located on Big Ditch Road, just south of Seaman. Donated by Mrs. Eva Springer



Store of M. A. Flint

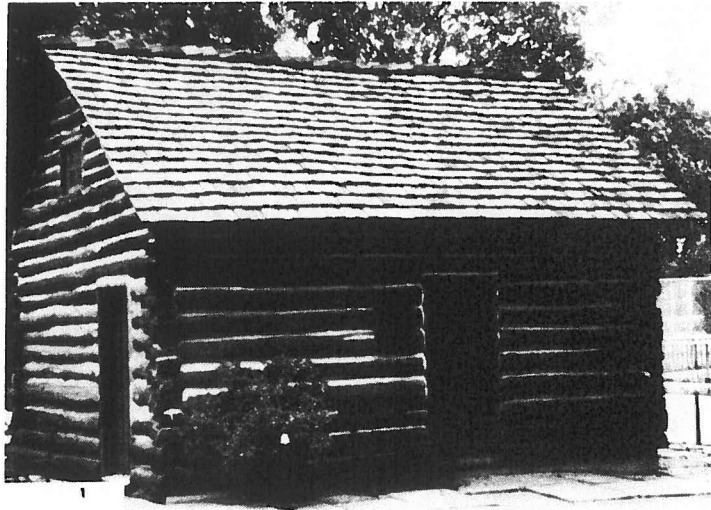


Children loved to buy bright colored candy at this little store, from our good friend M. A. Flint. Pictures donated by Addie Navarre

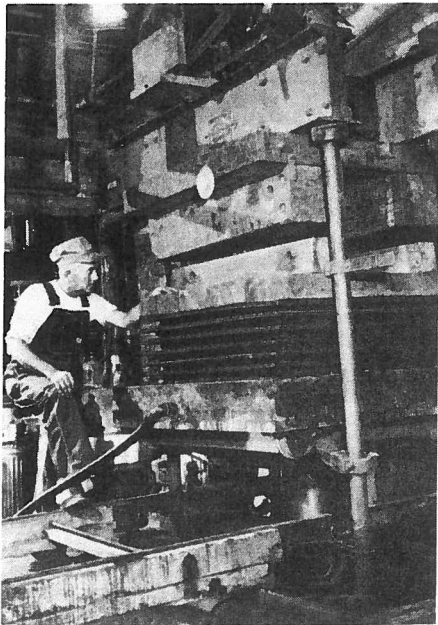


## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

Peter Navarre's cabin. It is now at  
Walbridge Park.  
Picture donated by Dale Miller

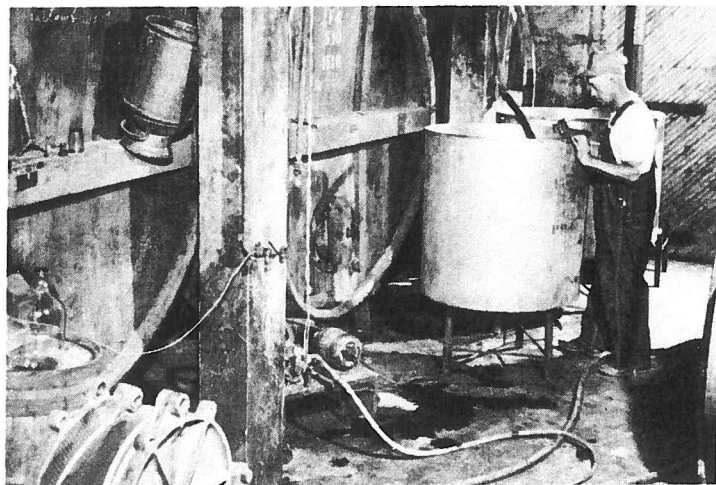


Metzger's Store — The old Sentinel  
still serves the community — new as  
a modern bank.

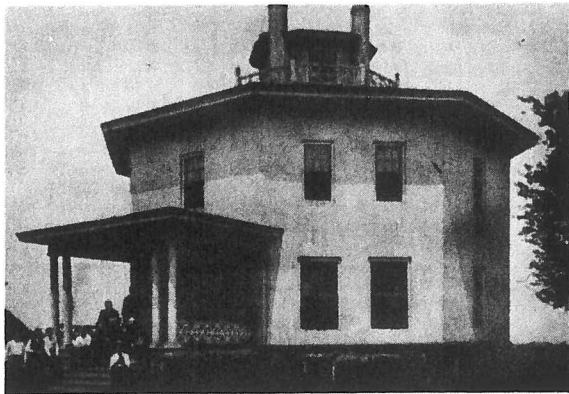


A modern winery operated by  
Edward Joehlin.  
Pictures donated by Edward Joehlin

Checking the wine vat.

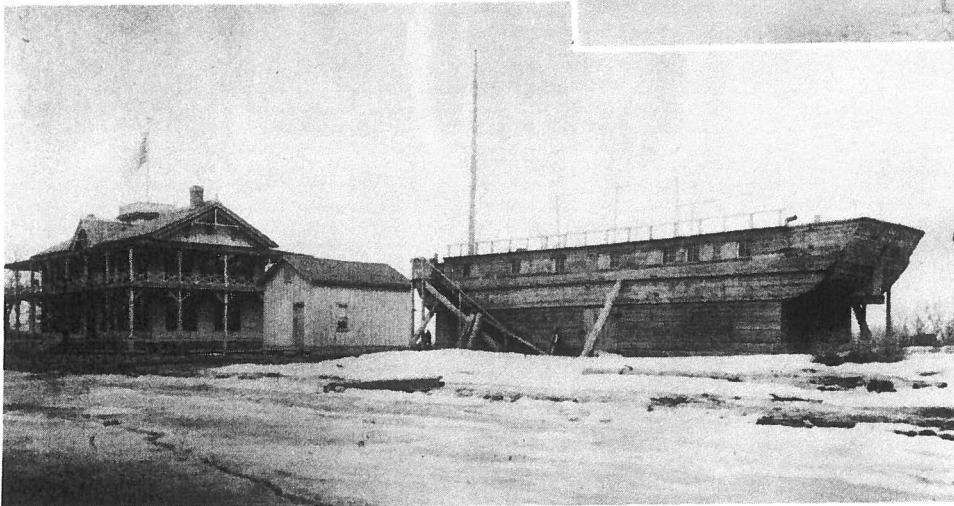
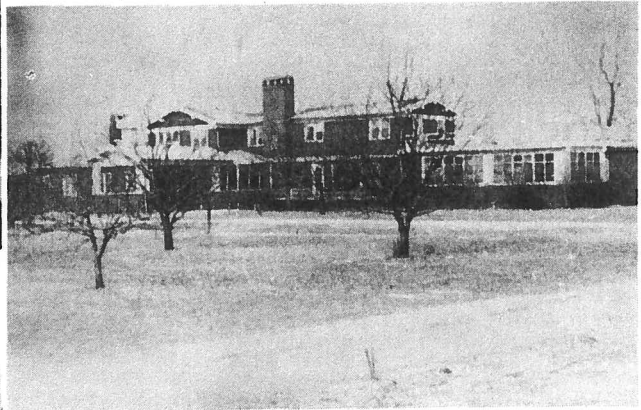


## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

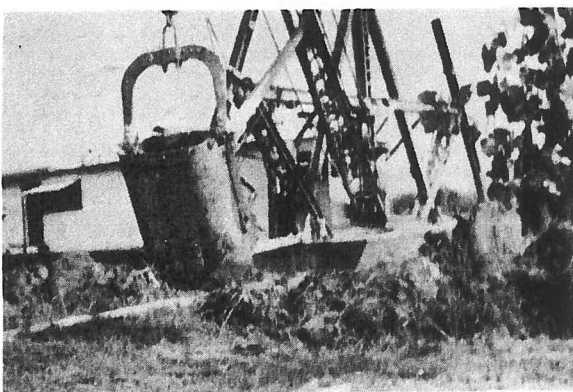


Home of Oliver Stevens. Built in 1856.  
Photo by Toledo Blade

The Tabernilla was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, a world famous architect.  
Permission: Oregon News



The Barge was used as the first club house. The present club house is to left of the barge.



The dredge is used to keep the canals open.  
Pictures loaned by Cornelius Mominee.



August LaCourse, the veteran guide, hunter and fisherman of Little Cedar Point.  
Pictures loaned by Cornelius Mominee, guide at Little Cedar Point.

# Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items

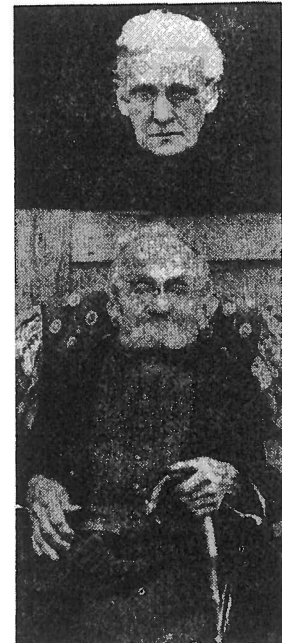
**NAVARRE CABIN**

A MEMORIAL TO PETER NAVARRE 1790-1874  
 PIONEER CITIZEN OF LUCAS COUNTY  
 DARING SCOUT WHO SERVED  
 THE UNITED STATES  
 IN THE WAR OF 1812

THIS CABIN, ORIGINALLY LOCATED NEAR MOMINEETOWN  
 EAST OF TOLEDO, WAS BUILT BY PETER NAVARRE, JR.  
 DURING HIS FATHER'S LATER DAYS IN 1822. IT WAS  
 MOVED TO NAVARRE PARK IN EAST TOLEDO BY  
 THE PETER NAVARRE CHAPTER, UNITED STATES  
 DAUGHTERS OF 1812. IN 1957, THE CABIN WAS  
 RE-ERECTED ON THIS SITE BY THE PETER  
 NAVARRE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION IN COOPE-  
 RATION WITH THE TOLEDO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
 AND THE ANTHONY WAYNE PARKWAY BOARD.

TABLET PRESENTED BY  
 THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO  
 1957

Photo by Toledo Blade



Ezra and Mary Zane.  
 the little man has been un-

The dwarfs were twins, Mary  
 and Ezra Sain.  
 Photo by Blade



One of the first houses in Shepherdsville. This house  
 is still occupied.

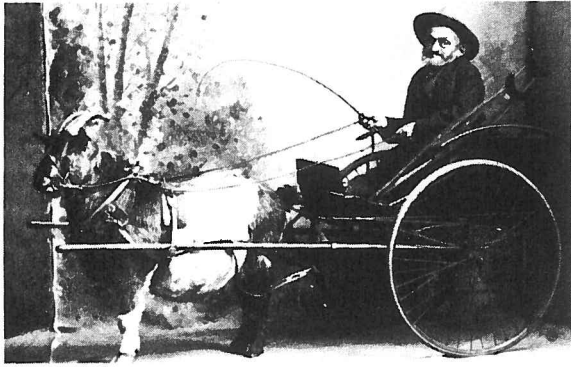


Ma and Pa Newman welcomed every-  
 one. The store became a meeting place  
 where ideas were exchanged.

C. D. Keller

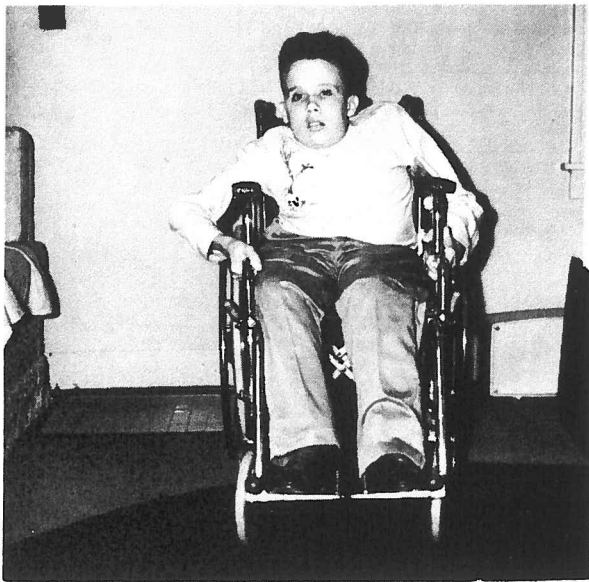


## Old Landmarks, Interesting People and Items



Ezra was a familiar figure driving his goat about the streets. Number of pictures sent in by people in response to request.

Randy Casewell enjoys television programs, his school work and is an expert on all makes of cars.



Courage, faith and determination enabled Mrs. Hauter to press onward. She was an inspiration to those about her.

Mr. Wiemeyer driving onto the old Jerusalem Road when it was unimproved.  
Photo by Toledo Blade

