

***THE HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT
OF
OREGON AND JERUSALEM OHIO***

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES UNITS

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Donor Henry Wood

THE HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT OF
OREGON AND JERUSALEM, OHIO

Junior High School Social Studies Units

Authorized by
The Oregon Board of Education
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DEDICATION SONNET

To those who crossed the mountains in the east
And marked a path that others followed by;
To those who fought the savage man and beast;
To those who made that solemn vow to try
To drain the dark, forbidden swamp called "Black"
Until the marsh become productive soil,
Those hardy souls who drove the frontier back --
Then tilled the land with honest, robust toil;
To railroad men who love the shining rail,
And men who process oil to be refined;
To those who from our port the wide lakes sail
To patient, thrifty mothers, wise and kind;
To those who love the past yet forward look,
To all of these we dedicate this book.



Seated around the table are Miss Josephine Fassett, former executive head of the Oregon Public Schools; Mr. Donald Bennett, co-editor; the Honorable Carlton Haas, mayor of the City of Oregon; Chief Roy Carey, Oregon City Police Division; and Victor C. Wood, superintendent of the Oregon City Public Schools -- a few of the many people who combined their efforts to complete this brief unit of study on the history and government of the Oregon Jerusalem area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This course of study of the history and government of the Oregon Jerusalem area represents the combined efforts of a large number of people who are deeply interested in the Oregon Jerusalem area. Recognizing the amount of time and effort that was necessary to complete the study, the Board of Education and the administration of the Oregon City Public School District wish to acknowledge and to commend the outstanding contributions of the following:

Miss Josephine Fassett, former executive head of the Oregon Public Schools, for her guidance and for her generosity in allowing the editors almost unqualified use of her text History of Oregon and Jerusalem.

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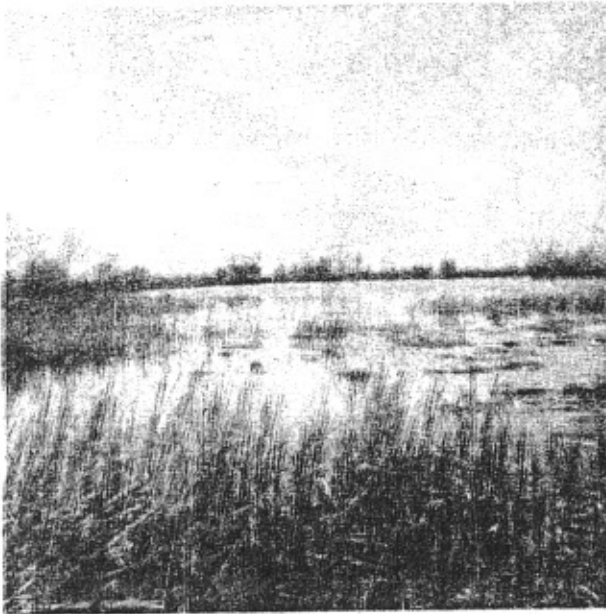
The Oregon Jerusalem Historical Society for their outstanding support during the tenure of this project.

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The Social Studies Curriculum Committee of the junior high schools in promoting this study.

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The school principals, the business machines classes, and the secretaries for their invaluable assistance in making this study a reality.



Cedar Point Marsh, Last Local Remnant of the Black Swamp

FOREWARD

Dear Junior High School Student:

You are about to study a course in history. This course is different from others that you have studied. This course will teach you more about your home in the city of Oregon or in Jerusalem Township.

The authors of this course are people you know -- your teachers, your school administrators, your neighbors, and friends. The places about which you will be studying have familiar names -- names like "Cedar Point" or "Woodville Road" or "Pearson Park" or the "Sun Oil Refinery." These are places that you can visit on almost any given day.

A great many people were willing to give generously of their time and their talents to make this course of study available to you. The only

reward they ask is that you learn more about the history and the government of your home in Oregon or Jerusalem Township. They feel, you see, that you will become a better citizen in your community if you know more about the sacrifices that were made many years ago so that your home can be the safe place that you enjoy today.

Many years ago all of Oregon and Jerusalem were covered by a vast marsh known as the Black Swamp. The last remnant of the Black Swamp is located at Cedar Point. The two pictures on the preceding page show you the kind of marsh that once covered the Oregon-Jerusalem area.

Life in the great swamp was almost impossible so the first historical records of our community are about Little Cedar Point, one of the "high" places in the great swamp. Read the following account of Cedar Point that was written by W. A. Ketcham, a man deeply interested in the history of our area. This interesting discussion of the early history of Cedar Point will be a springboard to launch you into the study of the history of Oregon and Jerusalem.

Cedar Point in the Light of Other Days

There is little mention of Cedar Point on Maumee Bay in the written page of history. It has rested quietly by the margin of the Lake on one side and the Bay on the other as the centuries rung their changes about it. War and strife have bubbled and seethed near by, greed and unrest have been rampant, but serenely and tranquilly it has held itself aloof, in its trailing robes of marshland, in its wild and primitive beauty.

The seasons' miracles unfold there as they did in the dim past. Surrounded by a world of restless change, [Cedar Point] is changeless and the prayer of its [friends] is that it may stay so.

Bountifully during the years it has provided for its children, especially its dearly beloved -- the children of the air. Each year

the banquet has been spread anew in boundless profusion and faithfully and unerringly, twice each year, through the pathless air have they returned to its great warm sheltering bosom -- even from the end of the world and that is Love.

To its human [friends], it has been beautiful, loyal and kind and what more may [one] ask?

As it rested quietly during the years, within sight of its shores the warp and woof of destiny was woven -- back and forth. The River and Lake were a mighty highway. Brave true hearts and sordid vicious ones went by in restless procession. Those fearless "knight errants" of trade, the "coureurs de bois", traders, priests, explorers, soldiers of fortune (and misfortune) made up the pageant of the years.

A few, a very few, have left some record and it is, perhaps, pardonable to snatch from a faded yellow page a name or two from the dim light of old days to the glare of new. Probably the very first visitor was some unknown voyageur. . . Among the first, 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.

In 1679, two brave gentlemen adventurers passed or stopped here (let us hope they stopped) on a most momentous occasion. The first and only voyage of the first vessel on Lake Erie. The vessel was the Griffin of 40 tons and the gentlemen were Rene' Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle and Henry de Tonty -- brave hearts both "without fear and without reproach." When they arrived at Detroit, the bulwarks were hung with game, ducks, turkeys and geese. [The Griffin] went to Green Bay, Wis. and was lost on her return trip on Lake Huron. With her perished some dreams of the great LaSalle that might have come true.

As the great game went on, of which a continent was the stake, more and still more were the pilgrims of this road of destiny. In 1680 the Count de Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, sent an expedition that went by Cedar Point and up the Maumee River where they built Fort Miami, where Fort Wayne, Indiana, now stands.

There came priests, with a burning and fiery zeal, who bore the cross literally through fire. . .

That [the priests] were at Cedar Point goes without saying. Across the Bay are remnants of French pear trees and the originals were old trees when the first settlers came in 1770. Engraved cruci-

fixes have been found in Indian burial grounds. One of them, found near where the Yacht Club house stands, bore the initials R. C. Montreal -- and who was R. C. ?

The most picturesque figure of these old days was the voyageur and they were many and varied. Gay and debonair, joyous and care-free, vicious and desperate. They sailed under a roving commission, leaving such trifles as the law and morality behind at Montreal. In the veins of many of them danced the best blood of France, from which country they were oftentimes banished for cause. In their dress of buckskin with a gaily colored kerchief about the brow and the inevitable red sash, the white teeth gleaming in the black beards: they were simply irresistible...

That [Cedar Point] opened its arms to the Indian, there is ample testimony. There was good hunting and good camping on the Point after the long and weary work at the paddle. The marsh was a nourishing mother to him and for untold years his canoes grated on the sands of Cedar Point and his camp fires gleamed from its hospitable shores over the Lake or Bay. At Elm Point nearby "he took his burden for a pillow and laid down to pleasant dreams" -- there is a large burial mound there. May his ashes rest in peace. He had little rest or peace after the white man came and he gave the white man very little.

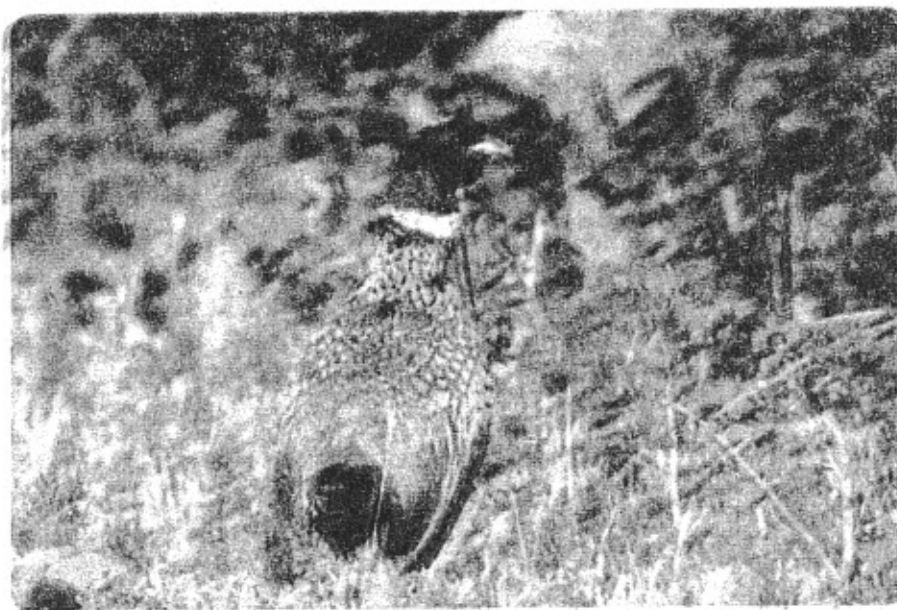
[The Indian] was a problem, and it was solved, as this same white man solved many, by simply rubbing it off the slate.

One of the most memorable and imposing of the many expeditions of the past to pass or stop at Cedar Point was that of Celeron de Bienville. There were about 250 men, French regulars, Canadian militia, Indians, a priest and 23 canoes. It was in October. For days they had travelled on the noble River, lined to its margin with the stately and primitive forest, decked in the regal magnificence of the Autumn colors. It was jeweled with islands and rich with the nodding plumes of the wild rice. How welcome must have been the sheltering crescent of the Point to them, weary and toil worn. Vast flocks of ducks arose as they turned for the shore, as if to welcome them. Soon, camp fires gleamed among the trees and soon began the throb of the Indian drums and the wild, weird melody of the Indian songs. Then the clear tenor of a French voyageur, singing the refrain to an old canoe song:

"Fritaine, friton, friton poelon
Ha! Ha! Ha! frite a'l'huile
Frite au beurre a'l'oignon"

Celeron de Bienville, gentleman of France (with his full title) Chevalier de l'Order Royal et Militaire de St. Louis, was a

distinguished guest at Cedar Point 171 years ago and it is pleasant to think of him on that October evening, when the gentle night closed in and the hunter's moon shimmered on the vast fields of waving rice, enjoying a broiled teal with native mushrooms, washed down with his own genial Burgundy.



A relatively "new" game bird, the ring-necked pheasant has replaced the wild turkey, once prominent in the Oregon-Jerusalem area.

In the spring of 1757 a party of Caughnewaga and Ottawa Indians in a large chestnut canoe landed at Cedar Point, after a long and stormy trip from Sandusky Bay. These details could not be supplied were it not that among them was a young white man named James Smith, who was captured just before Braddock's defeat in 1755 and adopted by the Indians. He left a narrative of his captivity and put Cedar Point on the page of History for the first time. As he has it, 'We put in at the mouth of the Miami of Lake Erie at Cedar Point.' They left here in a few days for Detroit with their furs and remained in the Wyandot and Ottawa



Just as they have done since the beginning of time, thousands of wild ducks and geese rise from the marshes of Cedar Point on their southward migration in 1968

villages, opposite Fort Detroit, until November when 'a number of families prepared for their winter hunt and agreed to cross the Lake together. We encamped at the mouth of the river (Detroit), the first night, and a council was held: whether we should cross by the three islands (East Sister, Middle Sister, and West Sister) or coast around the Lake. These islands lie in a line across the Lake and are just in sight of each other. We concluded to coast it around the Lake and in two days we came to the mouth of the Miami of the Lake. Here we held a council and concluded we would take a driving hunt in concert and in partnership. The River in this place is about a mile broad and it and the Lake form a kind of neck, which terminates in a point. All the hunters (which were fifty-three) went up the River and we scattered ourselves from the River to the Lake. When first we began to move we were not in sight of each other but as we all raised the yell, we could move regularly by the noise. At length we came in sight of each other and appeared to be marching in good order. Before we came to the point both the squaws and boys in canoes were scattered up the River and along the Lake to prevent the deer from making their escape by water. As we advanced near the point the guns began to crack slowly and after some time the firing was like a little engagement.

The squaws and boys were busy tomahawking the deer in the water and we shooting them down on land. We killed in all about thirty deer, although a great many made their escape by water.

We had now great feasting and rejoicing as we had plenty of hominy, venison and wild fowl. The geese at this time appeared to be preparing to move southward.

Here our company separated. The chief part of them went up the Miami River that empties into Lake Erie at Cedar Point whilst we proceeded on our journey. And so James Smith fades into the past.

On the tenth of February, 1763, French dominion ceased forever at Cedar Point and new faces were on the highway, the startling red of the British uniform was not uncommon.

During the early summer of 1794 many Indian war parties stopped at the Point, gaily decked and confident in full war paint. Colonel McKee, Superintendent of Indians, under his majesty also went by in state, but in the late summer they came trailing back weary and war worn. They had met [Anthony] Wayne at Fallen Timbers.

On the evening of January 23rd, 1813, there arrived at Cedar Point a group of fear-stricken fugitives. The men with tense set faces, pulling heavy sleds; the women, some with

babies, red-eyed with weeping, pinched with cold, almost dropping with fatigue but still glancing back to the North West at the dull red blur in the sky, with awful dread, the children whimpering with the cold. The group was Joseph Mominee and the families Beaugrand escaping from the massacre of the Raisin, over the ice, and back there the fiends of hell were still at work. The sheltering arms [of Cedar Point] opened. There was a lee from the bitter wind, fire, food, sanctuary; and warmed back to life, they too go into the night to safety.

When the blue-winged teal had come back in September of 1813, to be exact on the tenth of that delectable month, there was a strange and beautiful sight from the Point. The sun shone on the sails of a fleet of war vessels and it flew the proud banner of St. George. It never came back. [The British] were looking for Perry and they found him, and they were his.

A faint echo came to the Point of the sound of guns on [that] lazy September noon, sometimes distinct enough to start the ducks out of the pond holes; and as the last echo died away, Cedar Point came under the Stars and Stripes, surely and permanently. A few days after, ghastly reminders were tossed up on the beach, white drawn faces, which the rushes mercifully hid... for them the feverish journey was over and the highway knew them no more.

A picturesque character on the Point in early days was Ol' Joe Chevalier. His cabin stood very near the site of the Club House. His wife was a squaw. He bought fur and sold whiskey, was a good hunter and hence must have possessed amiable qualities...

There was mirth, merriment and song, beauty and chivalry, and joy certainly was unrefined. They were not all French, the growing town was near and "Joe's" was a drawing card. The rafters must have rung to the old songs of "Rosin the Beau" and "Buffalo Gals" as well as "En Rouland ma Boule!"

Pierre Navarre and his brothers, Antoine La Cource, and many others were willing guests and old Antoine would tell you with tender regret: "Dat was de good h'ol time."

As the years roll on and the blur in the western sky grows larger, the highway becomes more and more crowded and noisy with the restless pant of Commerce. The great ships come and go, but, so far, they have left Cedar Point to its beautiful isolation.

Musing alone before the old fireplace in the [Cedar Point] Club House, whose lusty youth has passed, one may not feel alone, kindly phantoms are in the quiet room. One and all troop back as children to a mother's knee. It is their Golden

Milestone and all roads end there. They are bound together by a mutual comradeship of love for their beautiful [Cedar Point].

When the message comes to those who gather there now, and they step softly into the shadow, may they not return and join this goodly company and do homage to our dear lady [Cedar Point].

--W. A. Ketcham, Historical
Society of Northwestern Ohio
Quarterly, Bulletin, January 1937

Thus the history of our community began -- to a large degree, at least -- at Little Cedar Point. During the earliest recorded history of our area, those parts of our community that are now heavily populated -- Eastmoreland, Mound View, Harbor View, Reno, etc. -- were covered by a marsh so vast and treacherous that early survey parties had to spend their nights on platforms which they constructed in trees growing in the marsh.

Please read on and learn more about your community. We think you will enjoy this course of study.

Yours very truly,

The Editors

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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EARLY HISTORY



EARLY YEARS
PROGRAM

E A R L Y H I S T O R Y

INTRODUCTION PART I

Like the stories of many important communities in the Great Lakes Region, the Oregon story must begin with the great glacial periods.

These glacial periods have been theorized as existing and covering this Great Lakes area from 1,000,000 to 950,000 years ago. Within this period of time (1,000,000 - 950,000), the Great Lakes region was shaped and covered by glacial ice caps. These ice caps existed during four major glacial periods, and they were called the Nebraskan, the Kansan, the Illinoian, and finally the Wisconsin glacial period.

To the geologist the Great Lakes are relatively "new," but obviously to us the period represents an extremely long period of time. It was during this long period of time that the glaciers gouged out the Great Lakes Basin. After their epoch was completed, they melted and receded filling in their handiwork with glacial water. Great Lakes geologists estimated that the retreat of glacial ice in this region ended about 6,500 years ago.

During the time of the glacial age in the Great Lakes region, the land was compressed under the great weight of glacial ice until the land became lower than the surface of Lake Erie. Unable to change itself from the submerged state, the area took on an entirely new appearance. This new era of development unfortunately did not add beauty to the area. With the inundation of the land by glacial water and with the coming of hot summer seasons, the area's land form was altered. The area became a vast swampland. This

swampland was later referred to in Ohio history as the famous "Black Swamp."

The "Black Swamp," which was a scar on Northern Ohio's landscape, extended over the countryside for approximately one hundred and twenty miles southwest and northeast along the Maumee River bank. The swamp spread into the interior for about forty miles in an easterly direction. This great morass was to be both a problem and a blessing for early pioneering families.

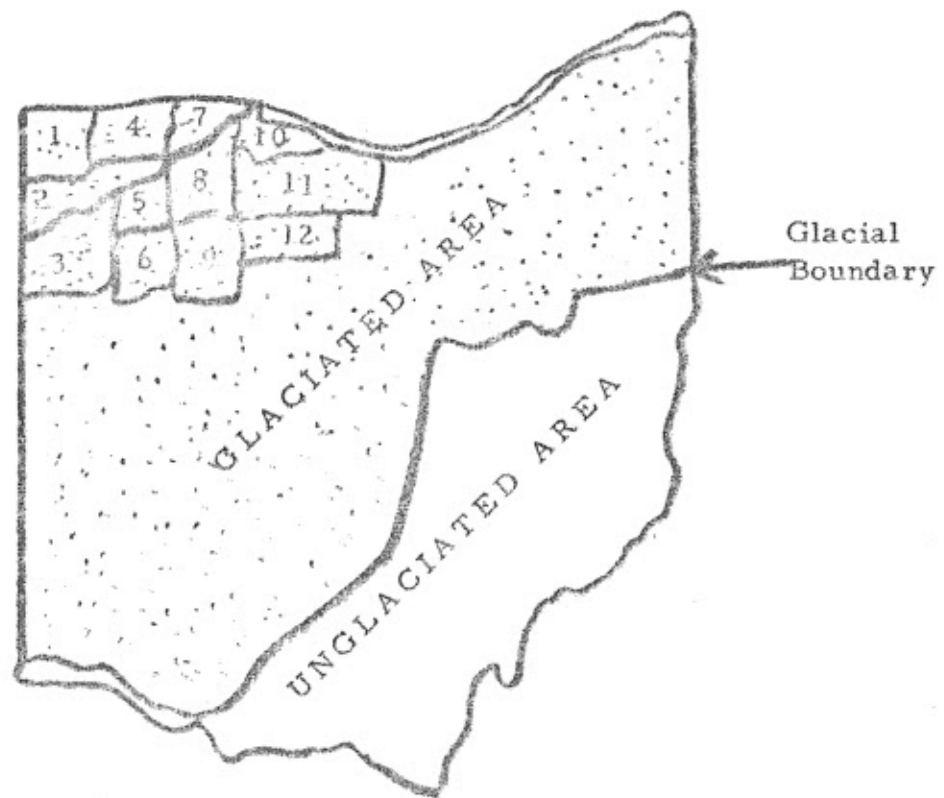
The Black Swamp, a teeming wasteland, was so treacherous that even many early Indian tribes were reluctant to penetrate very deeply into the swamp's great depths. Many a lone adventurer was swallowed up in the swamp's abundant sinkholes and quicksand. Poisonous snakes and other ferocious animals lived within the swamp awaiting an opportunity to deal a death blow to any intruder.

For many years the Black Swamp was also a barrier to transportation and to the settlement of this northern half of Ohio. The government had authorized the building of a military road through the swamp to connect the southern, most populated areas of Ohio with Detroit. Unfortunately the importance of the road went unrecognized and after a short duration the "road" returned to its original swampland state. The early settlement in this area was therefore retarded until a more hardy breed of independent settlers finally cleared and then drained the Black Swamp.

Further improvement of the swamp area, however, transformed this area to a beautiful garden spot in Ohio. Hardy early settlers used the abundant swampland forests -- beech, ash, elm, oak, cottonwood, and poplar trees -- to build their frontier homes in the Ohio Wilderness.

With the resurrection and improvement of the land came abundant

MAP SHOWING SOUTHERN BOUNDARY
OF GLACIATED AREA OF OHIO



NORTHERN GLACIATED COUNTIES

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. WILLIAMS | 5. HENRY | 9. HANCOCK |
| 2. DEFIANCE | 6. PUTNAM | 10. OTTAWA |
| 3. PAULDING | 7. LUCAS | 11. SANDUSKY |
| 4. FULTON | 8. WOOD | 12. SENECA |

Illustration adapted from:

Beverly W. Bond, Jr., History of the State of Ohio, Vol. I
published by the Ohio State Archeological and Historical Society
copyright 1941, page 9

THE LAST GLACIAL STAGE -- WISCONSIN GLACIAL STAGE

The ice melted back, water collected in the basins to form the lakes 18,000 to 3,500 years ago.



Illustration adapted from Russell McKee, Great Lakes Country
 Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1966, pages 14, 15

herds of deer and clean, cool rivers teeming with a great variety of fish. Next to be restored was the productivity of the soil itself. The soil, obviously of glacial origin, was deposited during the Ice Age period. When this soil was drained, the topmost portion was approximately one foot thick; it was black and highly productive. The underlying layers of soil were yellow and black clay which were to be significant for the early industrial development of the northwestern Ohio area at a later date.

Being flat in topography, having abundant fresh water, containing forests filled with wildlife, and blessed with excellent soil, the area was soon to be one of the most attractive land settlement areas in the Northwest Territory. Many of the early settlers of this community were lured here from various corners of the world to find a permanent home for themselves and for their future generations.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART I

1. The geographic history of Oregon corresponds with what other larger geographic region?
2. What item was most important in reclaiming the land in the Oregon area?
3. List the names of some of the trees that were abundant in this area in the early 1800's.
4. What three types of soil would one find in this area?
5. What was the specific name given to this area after it was flooded by melting glacial ice?

Vocabulary List

glacial
inundation
morass
transformation
topography
gouged
geologist

Names to Remember

Great Lakes Region
"Black Swamp"
Glacial Ice Cap
Great Lakes Basin

THE BLACK SWAMP

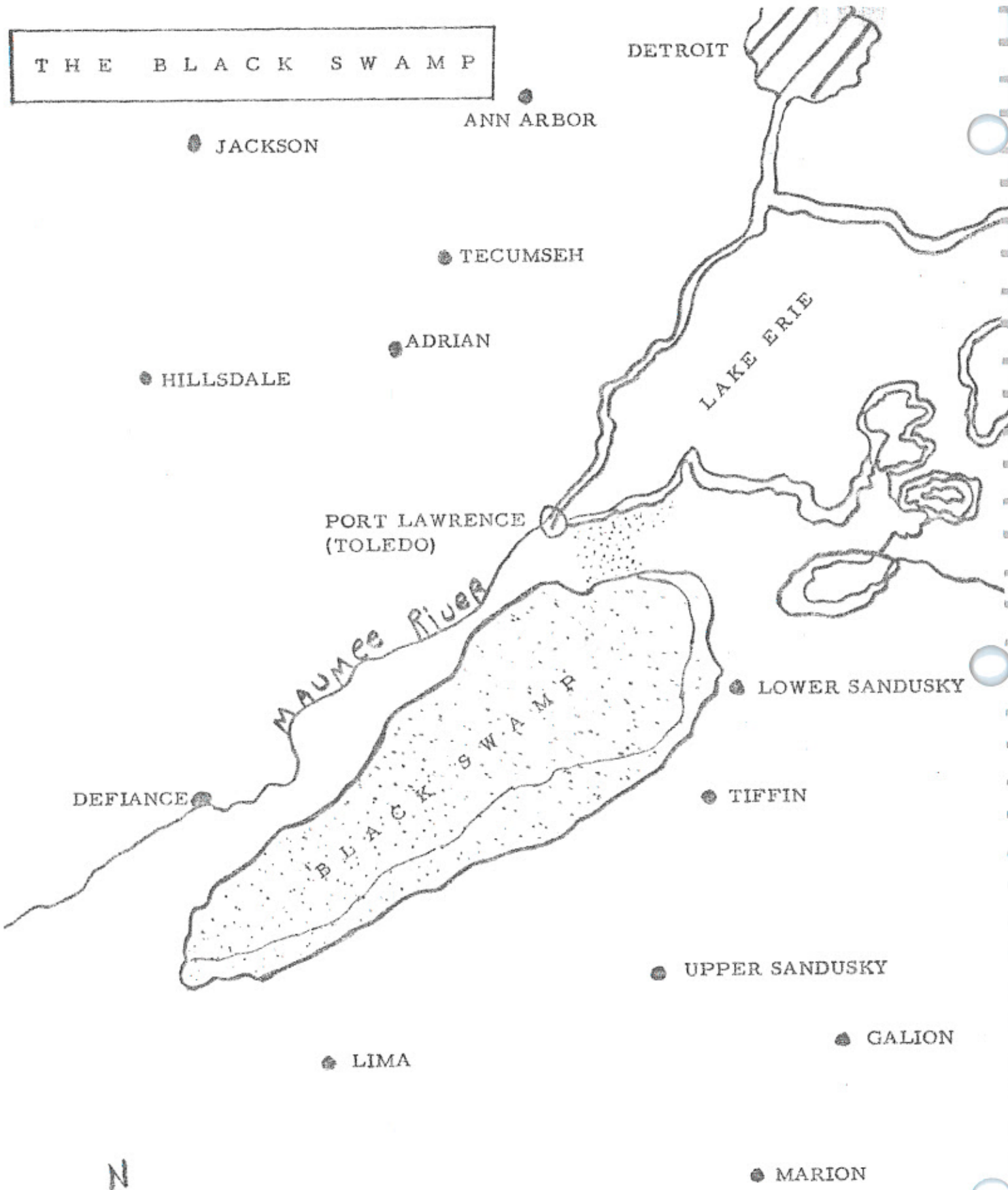


Illustration adapted from
Randolph Downes, Canal Days, Volume II
Lucas County Historical Society, 1949, Toledo
page 23

INDIANS IN THE OREGON AND JERUSALEM AREA PART II

Just as in most communities throughout the United States, the earliest inhabitants in the Oregon - Jerusalem area were tribes of Indians who roamed the forests in search of food and shelter. Archeologists have stated that items found in various mounds and Indian burial sites seem to indicate that the first Indians to live actively in this area were the Erie Indians.

Lake, Erie, which lies to the north of the communities of Oregon and Jerusalem, was named after this Indian tribe. Their name, from an Indian word meaning "long-tailed," refers to the panther. Often the Eries have been called the "Nation of the Cat." In 1655 - 1656 a war broke out between the Eries and their Iroquois kinsmen. The Erie Indians were annihilated.

During the first part of the 17th century the French controlled this area and used it mainly for fur trapping and trading. The Miami Indians, although in constant fear of the warlike Iroquois, moved in and out of this territory while trading with the French at Fort Detroit, now known as the city of Detroit, Michigan.

By the year 1740, the British had begun to move into and to control the Maumee Valley which was inhabited mainly by Miamis and Ottawas. A constant conflict over trading rights and control of trading posts in the Maumee Valley was a major cause of the French and Indian War.

The Miami Indians are of interest to the Oregon area for a number of reasons. They were responsible for the naming of the Maumee River. At

first this river was called the Miami of the Lake, but later the pronunciation Mee-ah-me by the French and the Indians resulted in the spelling Maumee.

Little Turtle was the Miamis' most famous chief. His tribe was skilled at hunting and fishing as well as in the building of light canoes for travel over Lake Erie and the Maumee River. At first most of the tribes had no permanent residence, building only crude wigwams and tents for homes.

The Indian's greatest enemy was his thirst for intoxicating liquor or "fire water" as the Indians called it. This was first brought to him by the white traders and trappers in the area. Various appeals were made by Chief Little Turtle and Chief Mononcue to the white men urging them not to trade whiskey to the Indians.

Peter Navarre, one of Oregon's outstanding early pioneers, was taught woodcraft as well as the methods by which the Indians lived and protected themselves by the Miamis. Navarre and Chief Little Turtle met through the fur trading business and the two developed a friendship.

The history of the Oregon community would not be complete unless it included the Ottawa Indians and their great leader, Chief Pontiac. When the British began to take complete control of this area following the French defeat in the French and Indian War, the Ottawas felt the English policy of governing was unfair. This policy included the refusal of the English to pay for the loss of villages, crops, and supplies that had been taken from the Indians during the war. As a result of this policy, Chief Pontiac united the Indians in this area and attacked the British fort at Detroit. After 153 days of battle the Indians were defeated.

Pontiac, who made his home in our Maumee Valley, had a keen intellect and he was a brave warrior and a statesman. He felt a definite need to

The Indians



Peter Navarre the Scout
Toledo Library Local History Department



Chief Little Turtle was interested in bargaining with the Americans.
Permission: The Ohio Historical Society, Ohio State Museum.



Under Chief Pontiac, Indians besieged Detroit for 153 days.
Permission: The Ohio Historical Society, Ohio State Museum.



Chief Autokees lived on Presque Isle. Took his bride to the home of his white friend, Victor Jenison.
Permission: The Ohio Historical Society, Ohio State Museum.

History of Oregon and Jerusalem
Courtesy of Miss Josephine Fassett

unite the Indians in order to protect their rights. In 1789 Pontiac's life was ended when a Kaskaskia Indian bribed by a British trader killed the great Ottawa chief.

In 1807 the first white settlement was established in our community where the Maumee River flows into Maumee Bay. At that time the Ottawa Indians maintained a village near the home of the widow of Chief Pontiac, Kantuckeegum. Pontiac's widow was still held in high esteem and was consulted for advice by the leaders. This village contained about sixty log cabins built in two rows and marked the site of Pontiac's camp on the Maumee.

Another large group of Ottawa Indians established a settlement east of the present day village of Bono during this time. The United States government felt that this group of Ottawas should be moved to a reservation on Walpole Island. A member of this tribe, Frank Bunno, refused to leave the area. He remained there for the rest of his life working in the onion fields and becoming a good citizen of the community. Because he was honest in all his dealings, he became known as "Square Bunno."

A number of years later when it became necessary to change the name of this village, then called Shepherdsville, the residents decided to honor Frank Bunno and name the community Bono. The spelling was slightly changed.

Another early member of our community was Chief Frank Buckshot Standing Horse who was born in a wigwam on the shore of Lake Erie just east of Bono in 1892. The Chief was named in the traditional tribal custom which stated that a child should be named after the first objects the mother saw after the child was born. His mother first saw his father's buckshot and

The Indians



Chief Tecumseh fought to control Indian lands. He was killed at Battle of Thames.
Permission: The Ohio Historical Society, Ohio State Museum.



Frank Bunno, the Indian who refused to leave Bono.
Permission: Mrs. Mary Snyder

Chief Frank Buckshot Standing Horse -- An interesting account of how Indians are named.
Photo by Toledo Blade.



The Battle of Lake Erie. Perry's flagship was disabled, but the Commander was rowed to another ship from which he directed the battle.
Permission: Division of Travel and Recreation, State of Ohio.

then their horse, Frank, standing near the wigwam. Hence the name, Frank Buckshot Standing Horse.

In 1833 the United States government in the Treaty of Maumee granted some 320 acres of land to Chief Autokee who was a chief of the Ottawa tribe and the son of Tushquegan. Located in the northern part of our community along Lake Erie, a large tract of land became known as the Autokee Tract. Today this area includes the C. & O. Docks, the Lake Front Docks, and the Harbor View area. A street in this community of Harbor View still bears the chief's name. Others who received land as a part of this treaty included Chief Cheno, an Indian woman named Petau, and the Rangard and Navarre families.

The Indians in this area used "wampum" as their money or medium of exchange. It was made in the form of a belt or on strings. Wampum proved also to be important in affairs such as councils, treaties, and for declaring war or peace.

Many of the Indian women made baskets which were woven from strips of white ash bark. These baskets were then sold throughout the Oregon and Jerusalem communities by the Indians.

The Indians who lived in our community were considered to be honest and religious. One of Oregon's early pioneers, a Mr. Woodruff, states that he had considerable dealings with the Indians and always found them to be honest. By natural instinct the Indian seemed to be religious. They worshiped things in nature such as trees, rivers, the sun, moon, etc. They also expressed their idea of God as the Great Spirit who possessed great powers.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART II

1. What tribe of Indians was the first to live in this area? Explain the meaning behind their name.
2. What could be considered the greatest enemy of the Indian?
3. Name a major cause for the French and Indian War mentioned in this part.
4. Explain the English policy of governing which was, the Ottawas felt, unfair.
5. When and where was the first white settlement established in Oregon?
6. How did the Maumee Valley gets its name? What was it originally called?
7. Explain the Indian method of naming children.
8. Tell what areas the Autokee Tract would include today.

Vocabulary List

archeologists

pronunciation

esteem

traditional

tract

wampum

annihilated

Names to Remember

Chief Pontiac

Nation of the Cat

Chief Little Turtle

Kantuckeegum

Frank Bunno

Chief Standing Horse

Shepherdsville

Chief Autokee



E A R L Y P I O N E E R S P A R T I I I

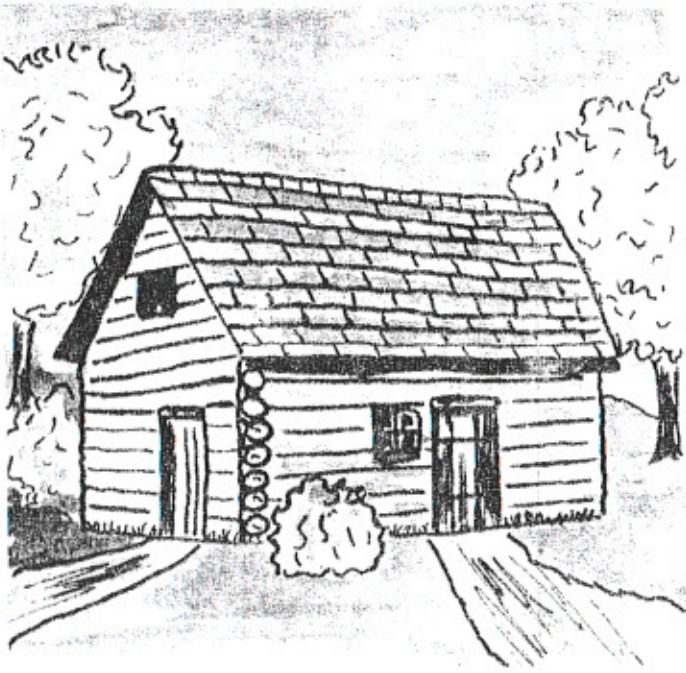
History is made by people; it is a record of the achievements of the most outstanding people and their most important accomplishments in relation to the society in which they live.

This chapter will describe a few of the many people who have lived in the areas of Oregon and Jerusalem. For various reasons these people have had a very important influence on the development of our community.

PIERRE IRVING NAMES OREGON

In 1830 Isaac Street, a Quaker, bought a plot of land on the Maumee River. Here he sold lots and built a hotel and tavern. The town or village was located on the river between the present Fassett and Hathaway streets. The name "Oregon" was given to Street's village by Pierre Irving, who was representing the John Jacob Astor fur buying interests east of the river. Pierre was a nephew of Washington Irving, the author of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and a popular book Astoria which deals with Astor's fur trading in the present Oregon area. Isaac Street's Oregon failed to prosper, and the property reverted back to use as farm land.

In the year 1837 Isaac Street again took the initiative when he and others presented a petition to the County Commissioners requesting that a new township consisting of all the area of Lucas County east and south of the Maumee River be established under the name of Oregon Township. The



PETER NAVARRE'S CABIN

drawn by Kathy Wagner
9th grade, Fassett Junior High School

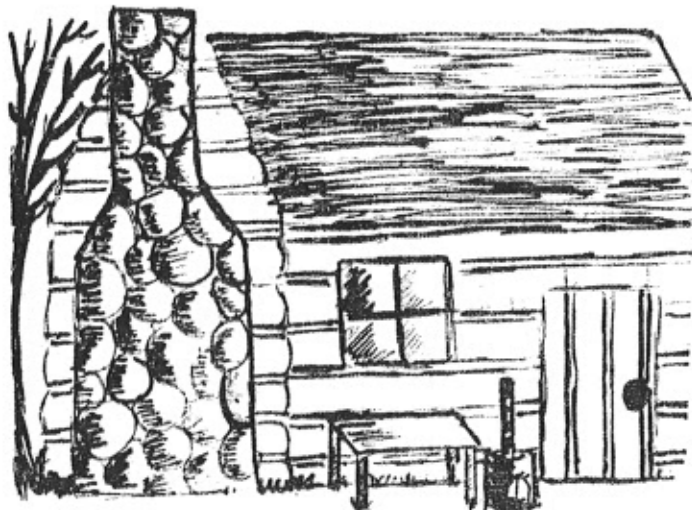
E. B. WARD NAMES JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

E. B. Ward, a prosperous Detroit businessman, bought several thousand acres of land in the eastern part of Lucas County in 1867. He built a sawmill and a shipyard.

Mr. Ward, a world traveler, looked upon this vast tract of land and was reminded of Jerusalem. He applied the name "New Jerusalem" to his little community, built near his sawmill on the corner of the present Lyons and Jerusalem roads. Part of the name of Mr. Ward's village is still used for Jerusalem Road. In 1893 when the eastern part of Oregon Township was organized as a separate township, the name Jerusalem was chosen as being the most appropriate.

A PIONEER HOME

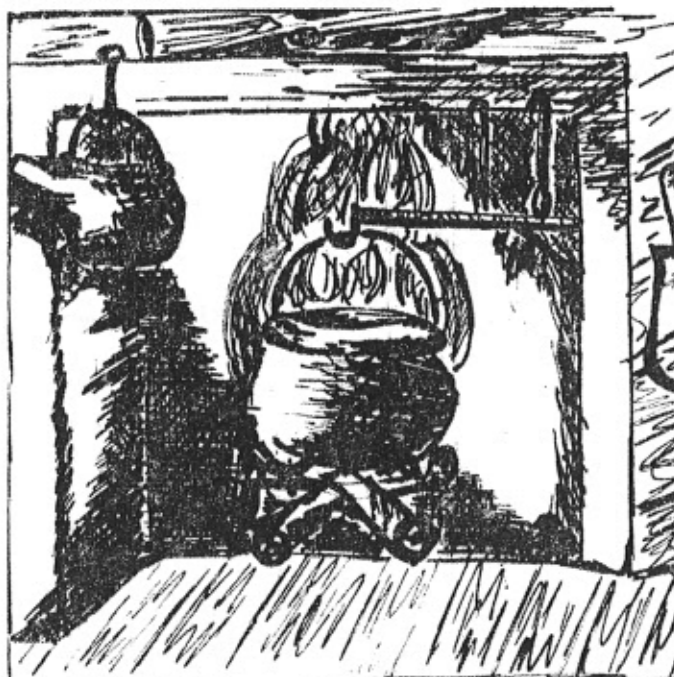
of the type made by early settlers
in the Oregon Jerusalem area



drawn by Karen Faulkner
Eisenhower Junior High School

A PIONEER FIREPLACE

used for both heating and cooking



drawn by Karen Cedoz
Eisenhower Junior High School

SCHOOLS ARE NAMED FOR PIONEERS

Clay High and Clay Elementary schools were named for Jeremiah Clay on whose farm the buildings are located. He came to Oregon in 1851 from Stark County, Ohio. Jeremiah was active in school affairs, and he served as director of his school district. Jeremiah helped to build the first log school in his district.

Coy Elementary School is located on land which Daniel Coy bought from the government of the United States. The Board of Education bought the land for Coy School from Perry Coy, Daniel's son.

Wynn Elementary School is named for Thomas Wynn. He was an early pioneer in this area coming from Pennsylvania in 1851.

Fassett Junior High's namesake cannot be classified as an early pioneer to this area, but it would be remiss if an acknowledgement of the tremendously important role played by Josephine Fassett in the development

of education in Oregon and Jerusalem were omitted from this study.

Josephine is the daughter of A. R. Fassett, Jr. Mr. Fassett came to Oregon from Wyoming County, New York, in 1851. He joined the Union Army at the age of 17. A. R. was very well informed in school affairs and served as clerk of the Board of Education; later he served as a member of the Board. Josephine Fassett was born on St. Patrick's Day in 1884, sixth in a family of seven children. Miss Fassett passed the teacher's examination early in her teens and took her first job as a teacher in a two room school in Danbury County. This marked the start of a career in education that was to last until her retirement at age 70.

In 1914 Miss Fassett was appointed Assistant County Superintendent of Schools. Soon after this she was appointed supervisor of Oregon Schools. During her forty-six years of administration, she played a very important role in the development of an educational system which has for many years rated among the best in the State of Ohio.

To Miss Fassett we owe a debt of sincere gratitude. For more than half a century she has given freely and unselfishly of her time in the wholesome development of young peoples' minds.

Miss Fassett's History of Oregon and Jerusalem 1837 to 1961 has proven invaluable as a source of information for the local history now being used. In her work she has recorded facts and information which would have otherwise been lost.

PETER NAVARRE AND HIS FAMILY

One of the outstanding men of this area was Peter Navarre, widely

known as "Peter the Scout," born in what is now Detroit, Michigan on January 22, 1785. Peter was the grandson of Robert Navarre, a French army officer, and son of Francis Navarre.

Peter Navarre was a 9th generation, direct line descendant of Henry III (1553-1610), King of Spanish Navarre, who also reigned as Henry IV of France from 1589 to his death in 1610. Peter was fifth in a family of twelve brothers and sisters. It was customary at this time to have large families for two main reasons. First, many children never reached adulthood due to disease and deprivation. Second, children had very useful places to fill in the countless jobs that had to be done; they were very important members of the family.

Peter Navarre -- along with his second wife Catherine and brothers Jacques, Francis, and Antoine -- in 1807 joined a small French Colony at the mouth of the Maumee River at a tract known as Presque Isle, presently the location of great coal-loading machinery.

The French Colony at Presque Isle was near a village of Ottawa Indians. These Indians, with whom Peter became very friendly, taught him woodcraft and Indian methods of living and protecting themselves. Peter's royal ancestry was always apparent in his gentlemanly bearing in spite of his rough mode of life. The Indian training bore Peter in good stead. When the British commander General Proctor offered \$200 for Peter's scalp, the Indians showed their confidence in their student by telling General Proctor that it would be impossible to capture Peter because they had taught him all that they knew about woodcraft. It was through his close and friendly associations with the Indians that Peter gained the title of "The Scout." He came to play a very

important and influential role in the lives of the early white settlers and Indians in the Oregon and Jerusalem areas. A. R. Fassett tells how, when he was a boy of ten or twelve, he was fascinated by the great respect shown by the Indians for Peter Navarre and of seeing and hearing Peter mount a stump and address the Indians in their own language.

While employed by a Detroit firm as a fur buyer, Peter's business took him to the Miami Indian Tribe near Fort Wayne. While there he developed a fine friendship with Chief Little Turtle. Chief Little Turtle tried to influence the other tribes to bargain with the Americans, but he was not successful.

Peter's fur trading was interrupted by the War of 1812. Peter and brothers -- Robert, Alex, and Jacques -- offered their services to British General Hull, but the British surrendered before the brothers went into active service. Peter then took an active part in the service of the United States as a scout for General William Henry Harrison. It is interesting to note that all six of the Navarre Brothers served in the War of 1812.

Let us consider briefly the brothers of Peter Navarre. James died at Presque Isle in 1844. Robert died at Little Cedar Point in 1846. Alexis fought in the war of 1812 and the Civil War, and he seems to have been most closely associated with Peter. Francois became a property owner in Oregon Township in 1875. Antoine served in the Civil War.

The government of the United States, as a gesture of appreciation for their services in the War of 1812 and the Civil War, granted Peter Navarre and his brothers 800 acres known as the Navarre Tract. This land is the present location of the Standard and Pure Oil refineries.

There are records of seven sons of Peter Navarre. The eldest,

Oliver, was a child of Peter's first wife. He enlisted in the Civil War in August 23, 1861, was disabled and discharged in 1862. Later he re-enlisted in the regular army 7th U. S. Cavalry and spent most of his service time fighting against the Indians in the Dakotas. He remained in the service until 1895.

Peter Jr. was born in 1831 and lived in the family log cabin east of Momeneetown. Peter the Scout lived with him.

James was born in 1833. He enlisted in Battalion One of the 2nd U. S. Heavy Artillery. Later James lived in Oregon Township and served as director of the Eckville School.

Daniel was born in 1835, and he served in the Civil War in Company A, Regular U. S. Heavy Artillery. After leaving the service he worked for Tom Wolfe, who lived at the mouth of Ward's Canal.

Eli was born in 1837; he served in the Civil War, Company A, 25th Qu. 1. Benjamin was born in 1840. Lambert was born in 1843, enlisted in Battalion L, Ohio Heavy Artillery. Lambert married Angeline Navarre and settled on a farm in Jerusalem Township.

It is interesting to note that of Peter's immediate male relatives almost without exception all spent some time in the services of their country.

The name Navarre is commemorated in our community by Navarre Avenue, by Navarre Park, by Peter Navarre's cabin now located at the Toledo Zoo, but -- most important of all -- by the fine people who proudly bear the name in our community today.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART III

1. What does history record?
2. Were all of the people of importance to our area listed in the chapter?
3. How did Peter Navarre earn the title "The Scout"?
4. For whom was Clay High named?
5. What very famous person was an early ancestor of Peter Navarre?
6. Why were families large during the early period of our country?
7. How did Peter win the confidence of the Indians?
8. What was Peter Navarre's duty during the War of 1812?
9. How many of Peter Navarre's brothers served in the War of 1812?
10. How has Josephine Fassett played a very important role in our local history?
11. At what age did she start teaching?
12. What jobs did she hold in the Oregon schools?
13. How long did she serve in the Oregon schools?
14. How important is Miss Fassett's History of Oregon and Jerusalem?
15. Name the man who was responsible for naming Oregon and who did he represent in this area?
16. Tell briefly how Jerusalem received its name and tell who named it.

Vocabulary List

petition
township
descendant
influential
re-enlisted
administration

Names to Remember

Isaac Street
Pierre Irving
E. B. Ward
Peter Navarre
Henry IV of France
General William Henry Harrison
Jeremiah Clay
Daniel Coy
Thomas Wynn
Josephine Fassett

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAILS, ROADS, AND HIGHWAYS PART IV

The original settlers in this area were the Indians. As they traveled from place to place, they would follow the most direct routes to the points that they wished to visit. This led, after a time, to established trails. A tribe of Indians living east of Bono established a trail to the Maumee River. Later this trail was used by white settlers who lived in the eastern part of Lucas County as they came to Victor Metzger's general store, located at the corner of Jerusalem and Wheeling. This then is the early history of the present Jerusalem Road or Route 2.

An Indian trail from Presque Isle eastward following the shore line of the bay and lake had been established. As white people settled along the bay, they made use of this trail cutting the timbers to make it wider; thus Bayshore Road came into being. The actual road was built during the years 1851 to 1857.

A settlement grew up around what is now Momeneetown, at the corner of Stadium and Corduroy. A narrow mud road connected this settlement with Toledo. To improve this road so that trips could be made to Toledo throughout the year, the settlers built a road of logs. Large trees were felled and split in the middle, then these were laid lengthwise about eight feet apart. Other trees were split and laid crosswise on the "runners" forming a floor or road bed. From the very rough surface came the name, Corduroy Road. This road was built during the years 1851 to 1853. The surface was very rough but it was a great improvement over the mud.

A number of farmers had located in Lucas County by 1854. They were interested in improving roads to enable them to market their products. The farmers became interested in the idea of plank roads, since the material for construction was readily available. The General Assembly of the State of Ohio gave cities authority to appropriate money for this type of road. The Toledo Plank Road Company was organized in 1848, and the work of constructing plank roads began.

The first plank road started at Presque Isle, followed along the river, passed through present East Toledo, and continued to Perrysburg.

In 1849 the Woodville Plank Road was built. This road followed Oak Street to Woodville, then went east to Cleveland. A toll was charged for use of these roads from which the company expected to pay for construction and maintenance of the roads and realize a profit. The plank road experiment lasted only about ten years, but it was another step toward the fine roads we enjoy today.

Since early settlers purchased sections and half sections of land, the need for roads one mile and in some cases one-half miles apart was urgent. Thus, the roads running east and west were Bayshore, Cedar Point, York, Millard, Corduroy, Seaman, Starr, Jerusalem, Pickle, and Brown.

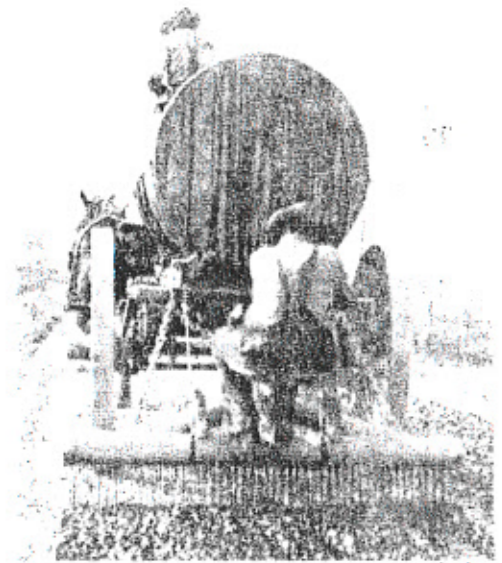
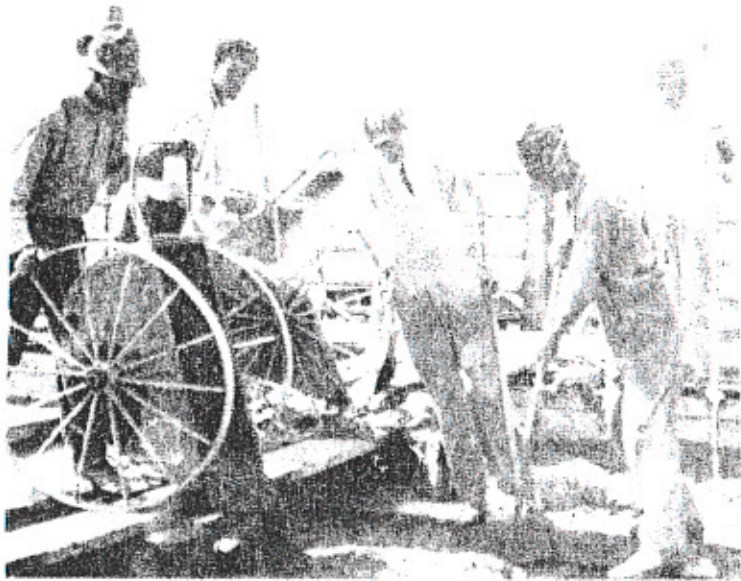
As more settlers arrived, crossroads became a necessity. At first to meet the need, trails running north and south were developed. In time, these trails were cleared and made wider. To improve the roads, each male citizen worked a given number of days on the roads or paid a road tax.

The roads resulting from north, south development became known as Wheeling, Otter Creek, Yarrow, Coy, Lallendorf, Wynn, Big Ditch, Bury,

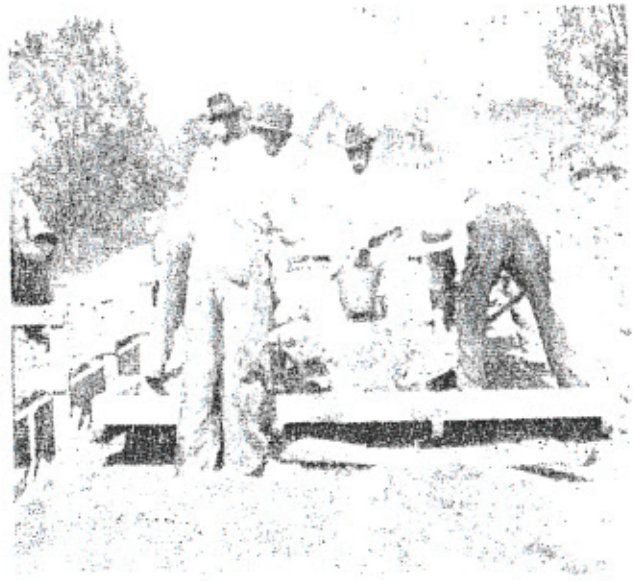
and Norden.

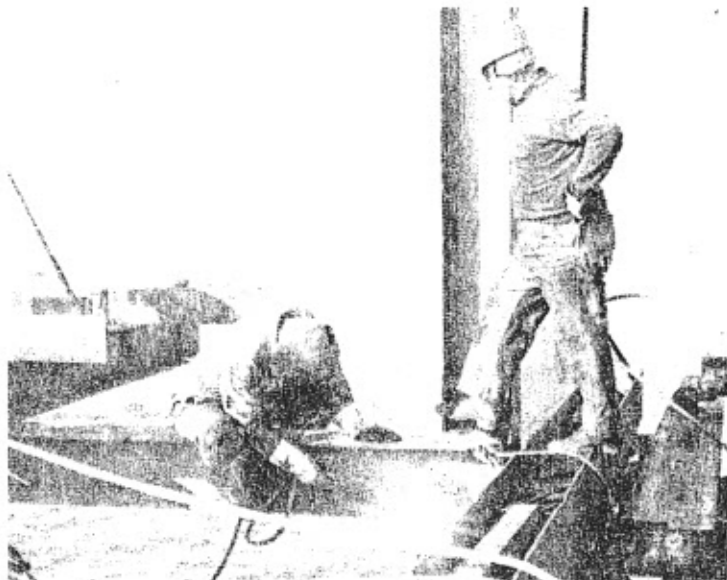
Travel with horses and wagons or buggies became more prevalent after the roads were widened and graded. Mud roads provided the answer for some time, but people felt the need of better roads, especially during spring and winter. As more and more people reached the point where they were willing to pay for the improvements, the early stone roads came into existence. Since the cost of the stone road was so great, often only one-half of a road would be improved. The first roads improved with stone were Jerusalem to Big Ditch in 1888, and Cedar Point to Big Ditch in 1889. During periods of dry weather the first stone roads produced clouds of dust with every passing vehicle. This led to further improvements until at present all roads are tarred or macadamed.

People enjoyed their improved roads. Progress, however, demands constant change. Increased traffic along with increased speed make constant improvements to meet current needs a continuing necessity. The roads of our community are still, and will continue to be, a vitally important part of our community life.

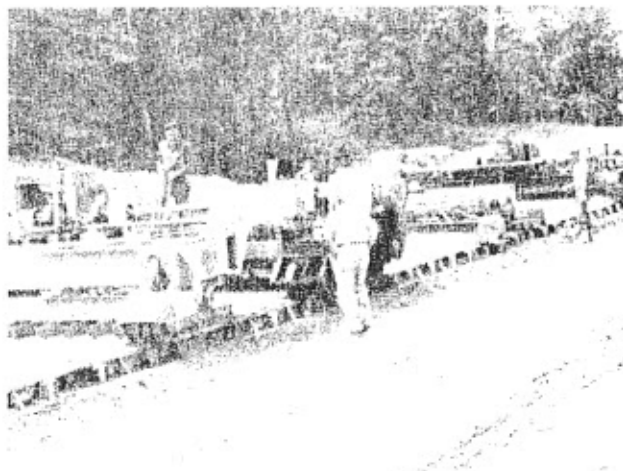
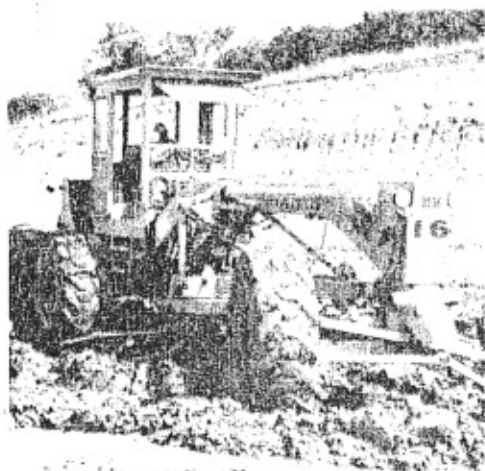
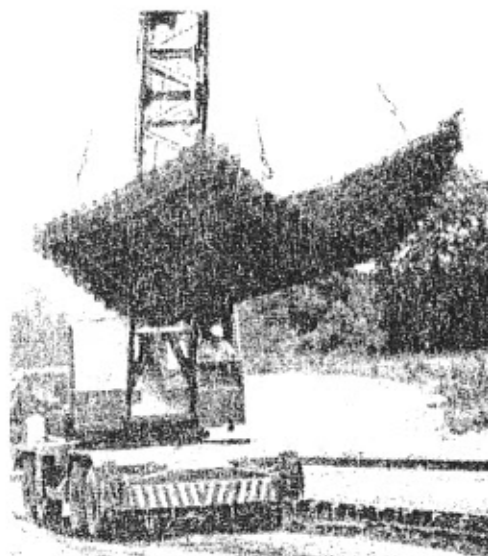
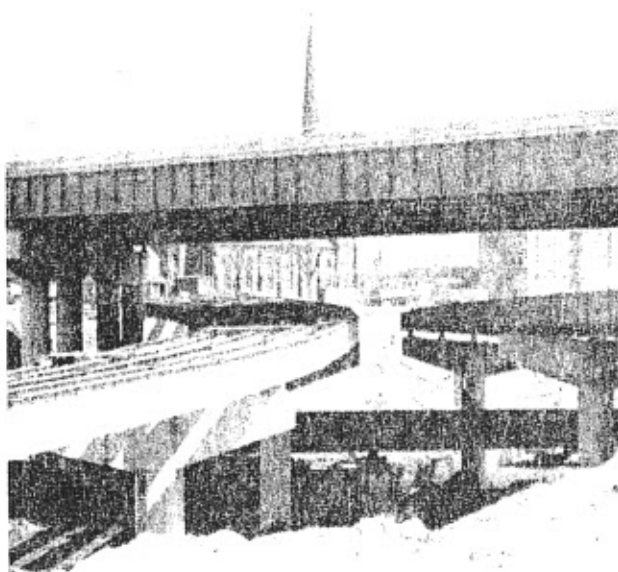


HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, 1912





HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, 1967



REVIEW QUESTIONS ON PART IV

1. Why were Indian trails important to white settlers?
2. Why did the white settlers improve the Indian trails?
3. Why didn't corduroy roads become very popular?
4. Why were logs used in early road improvements?
5. In what way were plank roads an improvement over corduroy?
6. Why were tolls charged for use of the plank roads?
7. Why were more roads necessary as more settlers moved into this area?
8. Who furnished the labor for building and repairing the early roads?
9. What material has proven most satisfactory for road improvement?
10. What two changes have made constant road improvement necessary?

Vocabulary List

corduroy

appropriate

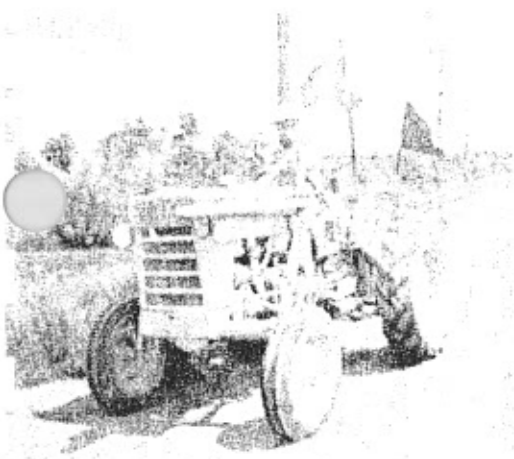
plank roads

toll

macadamized

graded road

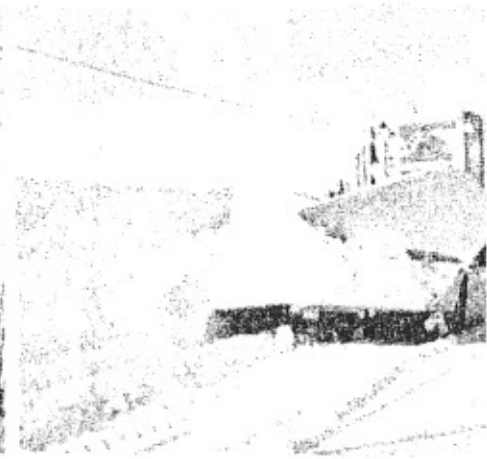
section of land



Weed Cutting



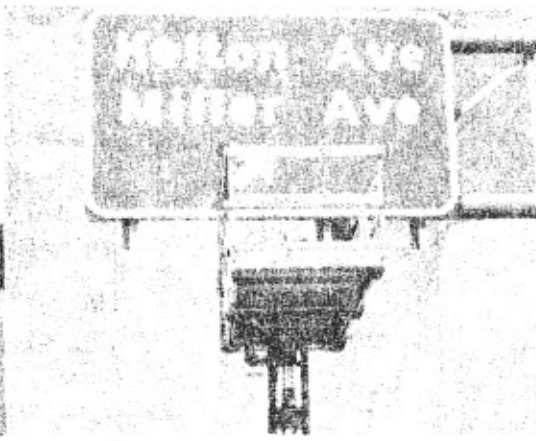
Tree Trimming



Snow Removal



Lining



Signing



General Maintenance

MODERN ROADS COST MONEY

Not too long ago the pick and the shovel were major items of road construction equipment. Dirt was hauled in wagons drawn by teams of mules or horses or yokes of oxen. Animal drawn wooden drags were used to smooth the surface of the roadway. Six mule teams pulling a grader were not uncommon sights and concrete paving was a "hand poured" operation.

Perhaps members of your family can remember when it was fashionable to drive "to the end of the road."

Today roads are extremely important to our modern way of living. Hundreds of thousands of dollars and thousands of man hours of work go into building and maintaining our system of roads.

In 1968 the city of Oregon spent \$323, 822 for the maintenance of roads. This figure includes salaries of road crews, materials for roads, and other costs. Sixteen men are employed in the road department in Oregon. 12.16% of the entire city budget went into the road program.

Photos courtesy Ohio Highway Department



I N D U S T R Y P A R T V

EARLY INDUSTRY

When the first settlers came to this area, the area was covered by a swamp and a forest which supported a wide variety of animal life. The streams, the rivers, and the lakes were teeming with fish. The settlers naturally depended upon the game and the fish for their food and for their clothing supply -- so the first "industry" in the Oregon-Jerusalem area was hunting and fishing.

The pioneers also depended upon the trees of the forest for their shelter and fuel. Naturally, the lumber industry gradually developed. As the settlers cut the trees for shelter and fuel, they cleared ground which could be used for gardening and farming. Farming soon became the most important business of the area.

Thus, we find that one type of activity and one way of life gradually evolves into another. There is no standing still with Man; he is either moving ahead or backward. The trend -- even in the early history of this area -- was toward a higher and a better life. The early white settlers, at first, were happy to learn from the Indians; but they quickly moved to a standard of living much above that of the Indians. This progressive movement led to a succession of "industries" in the Oregon-Jerusalem area. Hunting and fur trading gave way to farming. Fishing for food soon gave way to commercial fishing. Cutting timber for home sites and small farms soon evolved into

commercial lumbering. The farms which were once located near important land and water transportation routes eventually were purchased and oil refineries, coal and ore docks, and railroads were erected on their sites.

For many years farming has been very important to the economy of this area. As we previously learned, the area was once covered by Lake Erie. This inundation left behind a level, rich, soil which is ideal for agriculture. Much of the local farming is general farming and involves the growing of corn, wheat, and soybeans. Many farmers in our area produce tomatoes, pickles, and sugar beets.

One unusual type of farming practiced during the turn of the century was onion raising. Henry Reno rented land from the Howard Farming Company to be used for onion farming. Mr. Reno brought employees from Hardin County, Ohio, where farmers had much experience in onion raising. The muck land of the Howard Farms in eastern Jerusalem Township was ideal for onion raising. Many men, women, and children were employed in raising onions. There was very little specialized equipment, and the work was hard and the day long. The wage was one dollar for a ten hour day. In the harvest, the pay for pulling, topping, and crating was two cents per crate. A good worker could fill one hundred crates in a single day.

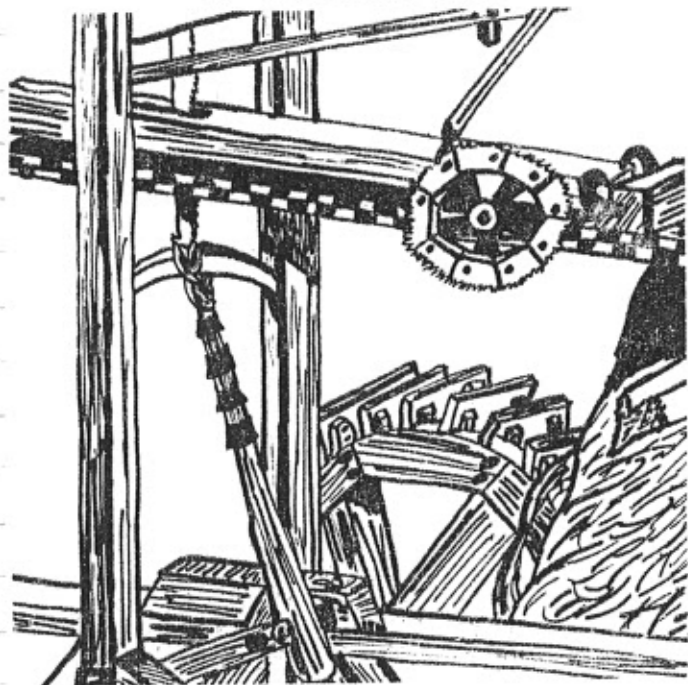
In the year 1890 Mr. Reno bought Ward's mill to be used for onion storage. Facilities in the mill made possible the storage of as many as eighty carloads of onions. The onions were sold in carload lots to "commission men" in Toledo.

As markets for lumber became available, enterprising men of the area developed facilities for providing wood products to meet the demands.

Lumbering became a very important industry, greatly influencing the early history of Jerusalem Township. The timber supply seemed almost without limit and the variety of trees was numerous. For a number of years the community life depended to a great degree on the mills, and around each mill there would usually be a settlement.

Ward's Mill was located at Cedar Creek near Bono, Ward dug a canal to Lake Erie as an outlet for his lumber and later he developed a shipyard just north of Bono. Dean's Mill was located on Brown Road, and the Ames-Feller Mill was found on Yondota Road north of Jerusalem Road near what is now North Curtice Road.

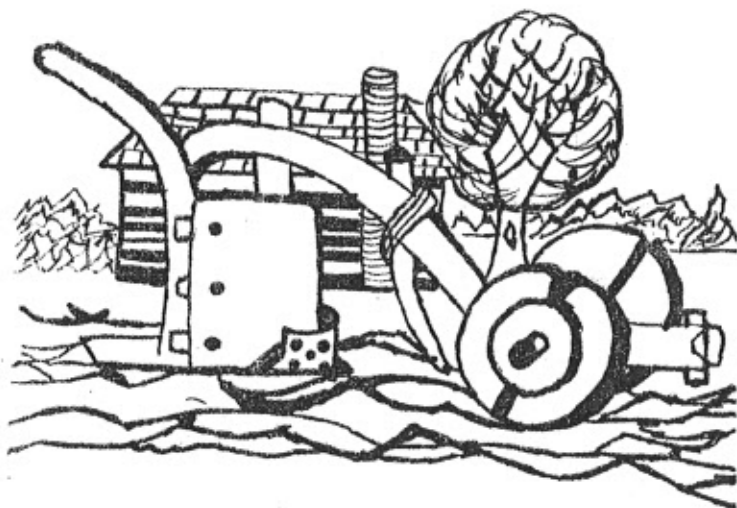
A WATER SAW



Notice the saw blade sawing the beam lengthwise; this saw, used frequently in early sawmills located on streams, was powered by the water wheel pictured in the lower center.

drawn by Roxie McCawley

AN EARLY PLOW

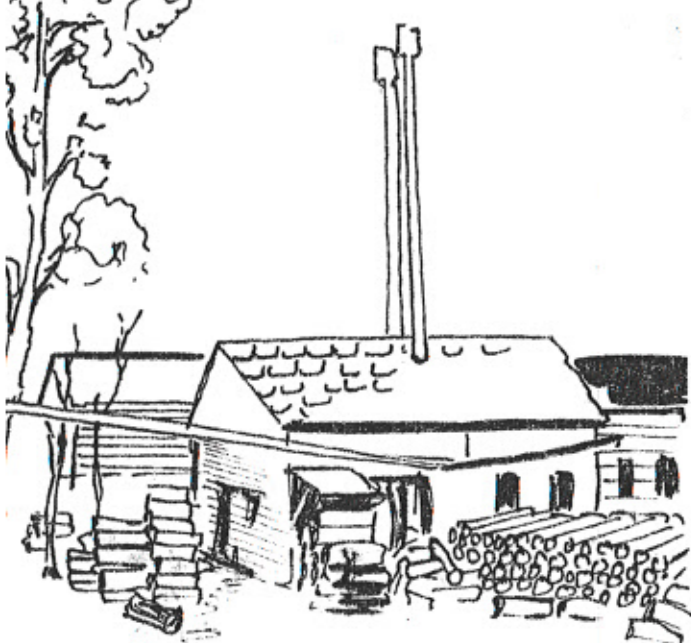


An early plow before the log cabin of the pioneer. The farming industry has always played a major role in the history of Oregon and Jerusalem.

drawn by Cheryl Mitchell
Eisenhower Junior High School

SONCRANT'S SAWMILL

Located at End of North Curtice Road,
drawn by Dan Garcia, Fassett Junior
High School



OLD KLONDIKE

Compare This With Picture in Chapter VII,
drawn by Paddi Horvath, Fassett Junior
High School



This study will not go into detail on commercial fishing as an industry beyond the account given by Robert Navarre, who for many years was keeper of the lighthouse at Ironville. He states, "In three hauls with an eighty rod seine I brought in fifty barrels of fish first haul, forty-two barrels second, and twenty-two barrels third (each barrel containing two hundred fifty pounds of fish), the total catch amounting to fourteen tons, which were sold for three cents per pound, total \$950.00."

Another early industry was a carriage and wagon factory owned by George Clark and his brother in 1875 at the corner of Woodville Street and Brown Road. There were blacksmith shops at most of the sawmills for the purpose of shoeing the work horses and repairing sawmill machinery. There was a tile mill on Seaman Road between North Curtice and Cousino roads. Tile was needed for all underground land drainage.

Two cider mills -- the Berger Brothers Mill (which was in operation for forty years) near Booth and the Coy Mill (which is still in operation by

Elmer Reihing) on Jerusalem Road -- played an important role in early history.

The discovery of oil in 1885 in the area started a period of fifteen years during which this new industry was very important. The oil drilling provided many new jobs and brought many new people to the community. One of the interesting incidents of this period was the bringing in of a "gusher" on the old Miller farm located on Millard Avenue. The well was called the "Old Klondike." There are still evidences of this period to be seen throughout the area: the rusty pipes sticking out of the ground, the old wooden tanks, and the pumping equipment.

The increasing need for improved transportation led to the development of the electric railway. The electric railway was the transportation link between the horse and the automobile. This area was served by three electric railway lines: "The Toledo, Fostoria, and Findlay Line"; "The Lake Shore Electric Line"; and "The Toledo and Eastern Line." Here again is the example of a phase of culture which was discarded because it could no longer meet the needs of modern society.

MODERN INDUSTRY

In considering the present industry of the area, we find that agriculture continues to hold a very important place. Two-thirds of the city of Oregon and almost all of Jerusalem Township is still open agricultural land, and agricultural products play a very important role in the economy of this area. Nevertheless, as the city moves outward and as more commercial industries are attracted to our area, the land being used for farming grows smaller and smaller.

The Oregon industries which employ the largest number of people are the refineries. Three refineries are operating within the city of Oregon. The Sun Oil Refinery is located on the Toledo - Oregon boundary line. The Sun is bounded by Navarre Avenue on the north, Woodville and Pickle roads on the south, and the Toledo Terminal Railroad on the east.

In 1894 the Diamond Oil Company purchased the Crystal Oil Company Refining Plant which was located on the site mentioned above. The next year the Diamond Oil Company became the Sun Oil Company which employed five men. The first products of the company were kerosene, gasoline, lubricating oil, and fuel oil.

From this modest beginning the Sun Oil Company has had a rapid and continuous growth. Today the huge, modern plant covers 639 acres and employs 851 permanent employees. In addition to the 639 acres previously mentioned, the company maintains a fine Recreation Center for Sun employees in Wood County. The company also maintains terminal storage areas in Michigan.

In 1967 the Sun Oil Company paid taxes to the city of Oregon in the amount of \$599,514. Of this amount over seventy per cent was used for the support of the Oregon City School System. This great modern refinery's current rated production capacity is 112,000 barrels per calendar day.

The Standard Oil Refinery is bounded on the south by Cedar Point Road, on the west by Otter Creek Road, on the east by Dupont Road, and on the north by the Pure Oil Refinery.

It is interesting to note that the modern refinery is very highly automated having a nerve control center with instruments mounted on a covered control panel which is 96 feet in length. Much of the plant operation is controlled from this "nerve center." Skilled technicians are in charge of this control room which operates 24 hours each day, seven days a week.

The refinery presently employs 525 permanent employees and contracts for the services of 100 others. Recently much of the refining operation carried on in Cleveland by the Standard Oil was transferred to Oregon.

Just what kind of financial contribution does a major industry like Standard Oil make to our community? You read that another major oil company paid well over one-half million dollars to the city of Oregon in 1967. Study this tax breakdown submitted by representatives of the Standard Oil Company:

Estimated income taxes paid by the Standard in 1968 will exceed \$100,000.

Standard employees will pay city income taxes of about \$85,000.

In 1967 the company paid \$92,642 to the city of Oregon.

The school system received over \$633,000 in personal property tax in 1967.

Personal property taxes paid to the county were in excess of \$127,000.

The Port Authority received over \$15,000 in 1967.

The state received personal property taxes in excess of \$6,000 in 1967.

It is easy to see why cities like Oregon are interested in attracting and holding major industries. The present production capacity of the Standard Oil Plant in Oregon is estimated at 126,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The present refinery site and adjacent land areas cover approximately 490 acres.

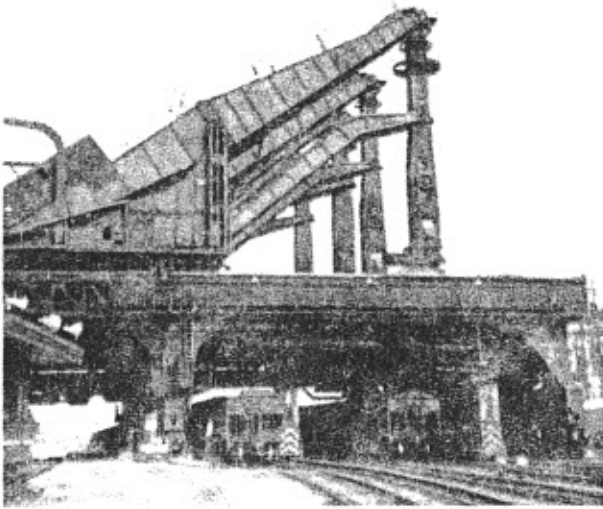
The Pure Oil Company Refinery is built on 150 acres of land on Otter Creek Road. The refinery was built in 1930 and originally had a daily capacity of 6,000 barrels. The original plant has been modernized and enlarged. The Pure Oil Refinery has a daily capacity of 30,000 barrels of crude oil.

The crude oil is transported through pipelines to the city of Oregon from company-owned oil wells in Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Illinois. Most of the products produced in the Oregon refinery are sold within 200 miles of the plant. The local refinery presently employs 318 workers.

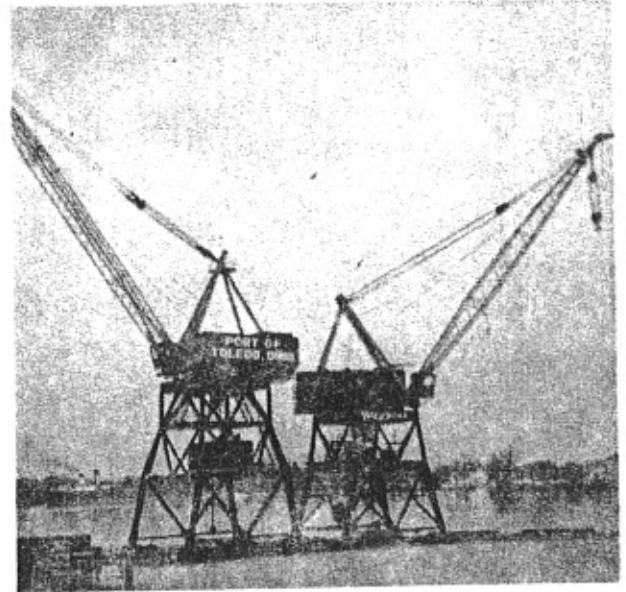
In 1967 the refinery operation paid \$183,209 in taxes to the local government. Of this total \$175,373 were in real estate and personal property taxes.

There has been a tremendous increase in the demand for electric power since 1900. In order to meet the need, the Toledo Edison Company has installed four huge generating units on 400 acres of land located on Bay Shore Road between Dupont and Wynn roads. The first of these units was started in 1953 and completed in 1955. This unit is capable of generating 135,000 kilowatts. The construction cost of the unit was \$29,000,000. Since this first unit was put into operation, three more units have been completed. At the present time the Bay Shore plant has the capacity of generating 623,000 kilowatts at any given time. Including Acme Station, located on Front Street on Toledo's east side, and small units at several locations,

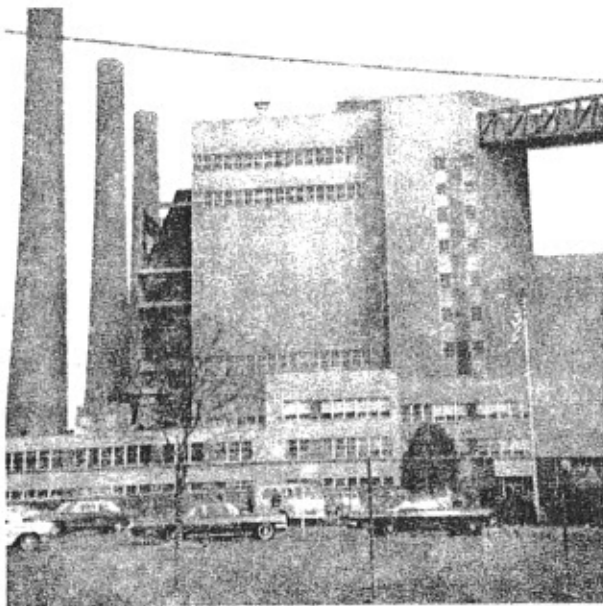
BIG BUSINESS, BACKBONE OF OREGON



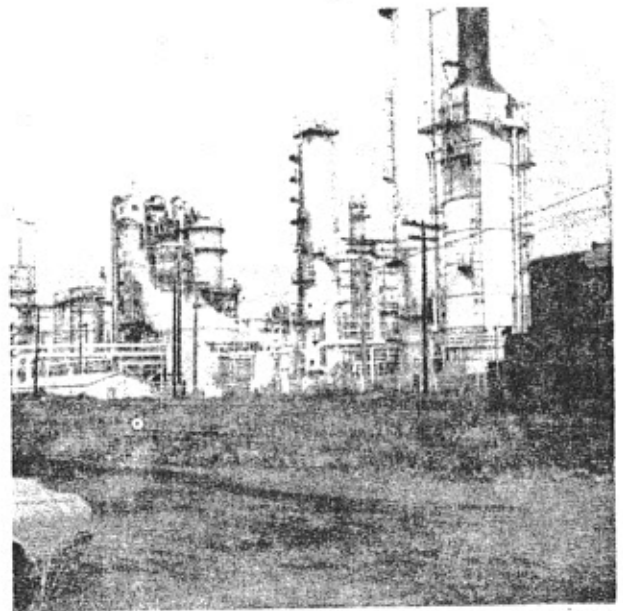
COAL LOADING DOCKS



BIG AND LITTLE LUCAS,
HUGE GANTRY CRANE



TOLEDO EDISON BAYSHORE PLANT



A REFINERY

The two pictures at the top of this page indicate the size and the importance of the operations carried on by the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority. Beginning in 1923 vessels from overseas started calling at Toledo and Oregon. Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway began in 1955 and in June of that year the Ohio Port Authority Act was adopted. In August, 1955, the Toledo-Lucas County Port Authority was organized, the first in the state of Ohio. The Port Authority has broad powers, including the right to tax, to issue bonds, to purchase, construct, lease, and operate docks and terminals and to promote the port and its facilities. Port watching is educational fun. Plan a trip around the Toledo-Oregon harbor and see international trade in action -- grain being loaded for Japan and Europe, raw rubber arriving from Singapore, automobiles from West Germany, Toledo glassware bound for South America, and Jeeps for West Africa. Remember, trade means an increase in sales, profits, jobs, and paychecks.

The lower pictures show the fine Toledo Edison Bayshore Plant and one of Oregon's refineries. You have already studied about these industrial giants.

Toledo Edison has a total system output capability of more than 1.1 million kilowatts.

Coal is continually transported by the trainload from the mines directly to the plant. This "unit-train" method of delivery helps keep the cost of fuel low. The electricity produced meets the needs of a 2,500-square-mile area of northwest Ohio.

Toledo Edison is Oregon's largest taxpayer and growing. In 1967 the company paid \$873,977.58 in property tax. Most of this total was used to support the city of Oregon school system. In 1969 Toledo Edison expects to pay approximately \$1.5 million in property tax. In 1968 the Bay Shore plant employed 115 persons. The total plant investment at Bay Shore in 1968 was \$110,000,000.

In 1871 a company was chartered to build a railroad from Toledo to Wheeling, West Virginia. In 1886, after many trials and tribulations, this railroad was purchased and operated by the Wheeling Company. The railroad served both as a carrier of freight and passengers. Passenger trains formerly stopped at Booth, Ohio (now a part of Oregon) which is located west of Stadium Road on Jerusalem Road (now Navarre Avenue). In the early days of the railroad, a sawmill community was located at Booth.

The Wheeling Railroad later became the Nickle Plate. The Nickle Plate presently is operated by the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, which operates a large switch yard northwest of Corduroy Road.

Two giant coal handling facilities are located on Presque Isle in the city of Oregon. These giant operations rank first in the world.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway owns one of the largest and fastest coal handling operations in the world. The Chesapeake and Ohio's "Pier 4" at Presque Isle Docks can load 6,000 tons of coal an hour from railroad cars into the holds of waiting ships. The \$7,000,000 pier went into operation in 1958 and is considered the most modern in the world.

There are 76 miles of railroad track in the Chesapeake and Ohio Dock area where 6,500 loaded and empty railroad cars can be stored. In 1968 the company employed 200 workers on the piers; another 140 men work in the yards.

The Chesapeake and Ohio brings the coal from the valleys of West Virginia and the hills of Kentucky. This coal is loaded into waiting ships at the Presque Isle Docks. The ships then sail to all locations on the Great Lakes.

The Lake Front Dock and Railroad Terminal Company is located on a 212 acre plot on Presque Isle. This company uses 65 miles of track with a capacity for housing 5,000 railroad cars.

The dock is owned by the Baltimore and Ohio and the Penn-Central Railroads. Approximately 225 workers are employed at the dock and railroad facilities. In 1967 machinery at the dock loaded over 12,000,000 tons of coal on boats whose capacity ranged from 1,000 tons to 19,000 tons. The coal was loaded at an average rate of 40 cars per hour or 2,400 tons per hour.

The Lake Front Docks load not only coal, but also ore. Huge Hullet ore unloading machinery can unload 2,200 tons per hour.

We have studied very briefly the history of business and industry in the Oregon community. We found that most business in the early years of the community was operated by one person or by a few people. As life becomes more complex, we find that businesses may be operated by hundreds of people and owned by thousands of people.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART V

1. What was the first work of the first white settlers to this area?
2. As the land was cleared of trees, what became the main occupation?
3. Why was a tile mill important to this area?
4. Why did farming become a very important vocation?
5. Why did sawmills become very important to this area?
6. Why has the George Clark Carriage Factory gone out of business?
7. Why are electric railways no longer in use?
8. How much of the land area of Oregon is still agricultural?
9. Which present industry in Oregon is the largest employer?
10. Approximately what per cent of local taxes paid by industry are used in education?
11. Where do the Presque Isle coal docks rate in coal loading in the world?
14. Why has Toledo Edison found it necessary to build four units at its Bay Shore Plant?
13. Will industry remain the same in this area? Why?

Vocabulary List

evolved
agriculture
culture
technicians
capacity
commission men

Names to Remember

Soncrant's Mill
George Clark
Diamond Oil Company
Sun Oil
Standard Oil
Pure Oil
Toledo Edison
Norfolk & Western
Railroad
Hullet

A HISTORY OF OREGON'S EARLY RECREATIONAL CENTERS PART VI

Man has always needed moments in his life when he could experience some pleasure and relaxation. As far back as the middle 1800's members of this community have seen fit to fulfill the need for public recreation. In this section we will briefly examine the history and background of four areas that either have been, or still are, places available for the recreation and relaxation of the members of the Oregon community.

PRESQUE ISLE

As mentioned previously, Presque Isle was given to Chief Autokee in 1833 as part of the Treaty of Maumee. On July 4, 1835, the Chief sold this isle to Robert Farsyth and George Knaggs. Years later these approximate 40 acres of land became the possession of F. N. Quale.

In 1895, Mr. Quale turned this land into a type of summer resort which included a dance hall, merry-go-round, various refreshment stands, and a restaurant. A river boat named the Pastime was the main source of transportation to the isle from the Toledo area. At times the Wilbur Opera Company would entertain the crowds. (Refer to pages 311 and 312 in the History of Oregon and Jerusalem book for pictures of this area.)

For various reasons the Presque Isle resort was closed in 1900 and the land was sold to the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. Today this land is owned by the C. & O. Railroad and the Lake Front Dock Company.

LITTLE CEDAR POINT

Extending out into Lake Erie and bordered on the one side by Maumee Bay and on the other side by the lake is a peninsula known as Little Cedar Point. This peninsula, located in the northwestern section of Jerusalem Township, received its name from the many stately cedar trees which lined its banks in early years.

Records show that in the 1670's and the 1680's expeditions were sent into this area from Canada by the French. Many of these journeys were recorded by the Jesuit priests who were a part of these travels. In later years remnants of old French pear trees and engraved crucifixes were found in Indian burial grounds. There is no doubt that Indians hunted on this peninsula, since it was abundant with all types of wildlife including ducks, turkeys, and geese.

One of the early white residents of Little Cedar Point was Ol' Joe Chevalier. Ol' Joe, whose wife was a squaw, erected a cabin on the peninsula and was engaged in buying furs and selling whiskey. He was considered an outstanding hunter and often Peter Navarre enjoyed the hospitality of Ol' Joe.

In the late 1800's a number of Cleveland businessmen purchased the peninsula and the surrounding marsh lands (approximately 3100 acres) in order to form a club where members could relax and take advantage of the excellent hunting and fishing. An old barge was first used as a clubhouse, then in later years a spacious new clubhouse was built. Over the years that the club was in use, the Yeupell, Mominee, and LaCourse families worked as caretakers of the Little Cedar Point area.

Highlights of the club's activities could include the visits of President

WILDLIFE STILL ABOUNDS AT CEDAR POINT

At the Cedar Point Marsh Wildlife Refuge you can still see many of the birds and the animals that were familiar sights to the earliest pioneers of our area. In the fall and again in the early spring you may witness the magnificent migration of tens of thousands of waterfowl on their annual trip to the south and back again to their summer homes in Canada. You can make arrangements with the wildlife refuge manager, Rural Route 3, Oak Harbor, Ohio 43449, to take your organization on an interesting trip through marsh where you may see the following:



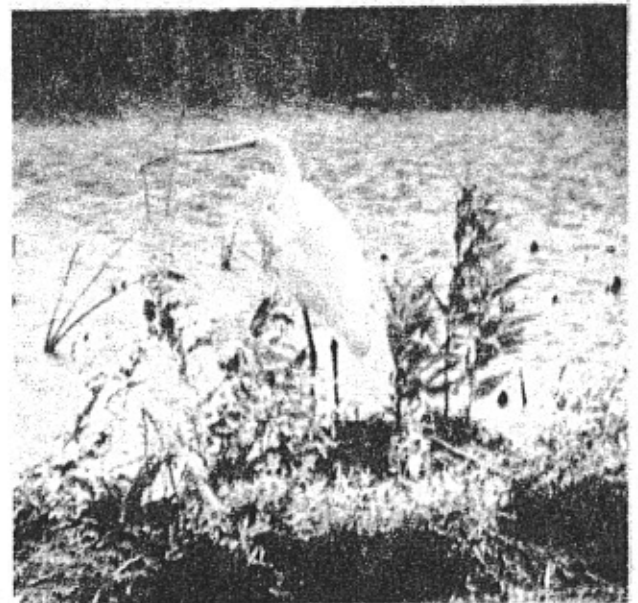
THE AMERICAN BALD EAGLE
A rare sight: two still nest at
Cedar Point



A HEN MALLARD
One of the thousands that nest
locally



THE WHISTLING SWANS
Seen primarily in March as
they return to the north



THE SNOWY EGRET
A regular summer resident
of the marsh

Photos courtesy Mr. Alfred Manke, marsh mgr., Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge

Dwight Eisenhower. The President visited the club as a guest of State Senator Humphrey who was a club member at the time. In 1964 this area was purchased by the North American Wildlife Foundation and made into a wildlife preserve.

Since 1967 the government has spent over a million dollars to preserve this valuable wildlife area. Fondessy Enterprises Inc., an Oregon contracting firm, has been contracted to build a dike across the front of the Little Cedar Point marsh to protect the marsh from erosion caused by the severe northeast storms. The dike -- over four miles in length, over ten feet high, fourteen feet wide at the top, and up to sixty feet wide at the base -- is protected on the lake side by hugh stones supplied by a nearby quarry. Thus a great wildlife area -- not unlike the Black Swamp of the early days -- is preserved for us and for our children.

RENO BEACH

In 1902 a man by the name of Henry Reno purchased 900 acres of the eastern part of the marsh from the Little Cedar Point Club as well as other sections of land in the area. This section of our community soon became known as the Reno Beach area. Some of this land was divided into lots and sold to people interested in living along the lake.

The Reno Amusement Company was also formed to develop recreational facilities along the lake. This included a well kept beach for swimming and boating.

In 1921 a 400 acre golf course was developed and lot owners were given membership for use of this course. The golf course was discontinued in 1945




OTTAWA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

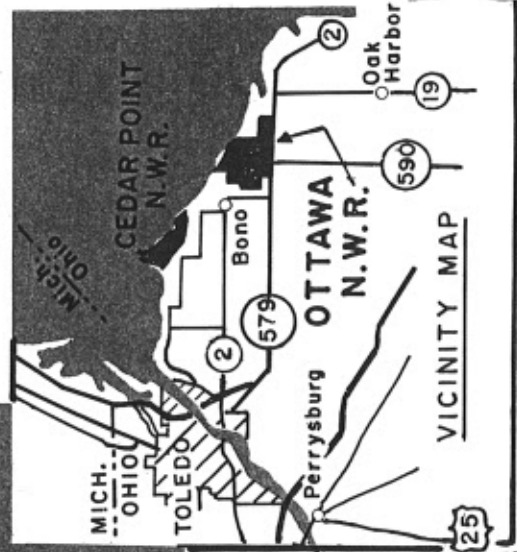
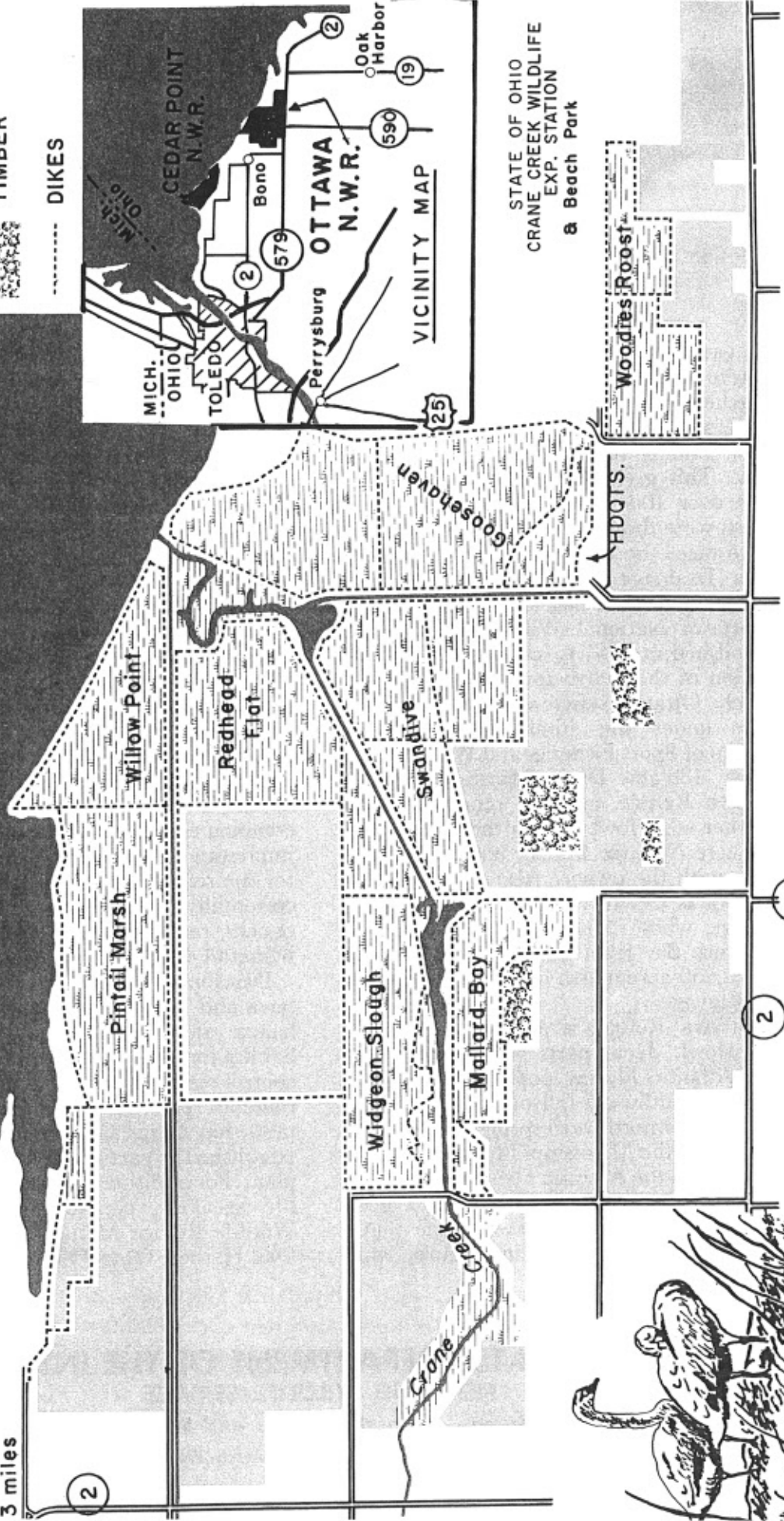
LAKE

ERIE

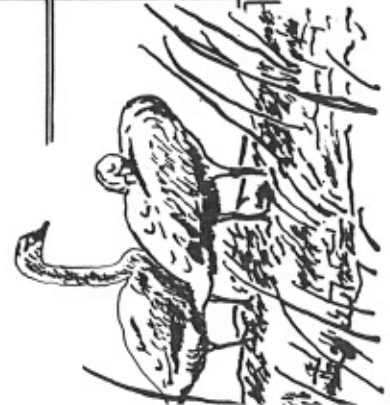


Toledo
3 miles

-  WATER
-  MARSH
-  AGRICULTURE
-  TIMBER
-  DIKES



STATE OF OHIO
CRANE CREEK WILDLIFE
EXP. STATION
& Beach Park





OTTAWA

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

OHIO

A vast 300,000-acre marsh once bordered western Lake Erie. This unbroken wetland stretched over 75 miles, but today only small and widely scattered segments remain, totaling about a tenth of the original area. This great change took place in a little over 100 years. Some parts of the marsh were drained, and others were filled in, to meet the needs and whims of mankind. Drainage and filling have not been stilled—they are being accelerated.

Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1961 to save and improve a portion of the marsh for waterfowl. Ultimately, Ottawa Refuge will comprise 4,807 acres under the administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The nearby 480-acre Darby Marsh is a part of Ottawa Refuge, and the refuge manages another waterfowl area in the vicinity, the 533-acre Navarre Marsh, under an agreement with the owner. Also operated from Ottawa is Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge, whose "historical point" demarks Maumee Bay from Lake Erie. This valuable 2,250-acre marsh lies only 6 miles west of Ottawa.

Ottawa Refuge is a pivotal point for waterfowl. Here parts of the Mississippi and Atlantic Flyway populations separate on their southward fall migrations and re-join in their northward spring flights. Mallards from the Mississippi Flyway and black ducks from the Atlantic Flyway gather here in equal numbers. Of the Canada geese that take respite at Ottawa, some join a Mississippi River flock in Illinois, while

others winter on TVA lakes in the Southeast. A few winter in the Carolinas along the Atlantic coast. Whistling swans coming north from Chesapeake Bay stop and regroup on the refuge, affording a unique spectacle before they resume their long trek to the Arctic.

Nature study and photography opportunities are increasing with the upward trend of waterfowl and other wildlife populations on the refuge. The most spectacular populations of birds are seen during migration periods. Some remain to nest, among them waterfowl, bald eagles, mourning doves, and gulls. Birdwatchers observe many kinds of hawks, shorebirds, and warblers in migration. During the summer their attention is focused on great blue herons, black-crowned night herons, and common egrets, which are among the most interesting of more than 250 species listed for the refuge. Resident mammals include cottontails, muskrats, squirrels, woodchucks, raccoons, foxes, and an occasional whitetail deer.

Development and management of Ottawa and Cedar Point are designed to enhance, rather than change, the marsh habitat for wildlife through dikes and water control systems. A visitor center and tour route are planned for public use. The Ottawa Job Corps Conservation Center was established as part of the development work plan. For additional information and wildlife speakers, contact Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge Manager, Rural Route 3, Oak Harbor, Ohio 43449.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

Refuge Leaflet 540 • March 1968

and the amusement park facilities were also discontinued after a severe storm flooded the area.

Many people enjoy boating, swimming, and fishing at Reno Beach, an important recreation area today just as it was years ago.

PEARSON PARK

Pearson Park, which is a part of the Toledo Metropolitan Park System, is the last remnant of the unbroken "big woods" of virgin timberland that once stretched from Toledo to Port Clinton. The park area is a historical ground, since the Chippewa Indians camped on it at one time and it was a familiar territory to the famous scout, Peter Navarre.

The recent history of Pearson Park goes back to the year 1920 when this 640 acre tract of land was known as the Wabash Tract, being owned originally by Wabash railroad officials. When the company used it for security for home mortgages, it finally fell into the hands of banks, thus acquiring the title "The Bank Lands."

For more than twenty years East Side citizens had sought to acquire this tract of land to preserve for future generations, but it was not until 1933 that 280 acres of the now 320 acre tract was purchased. The last forty acres were obtained through a plan known as "The Living Memorial," where members of the community and organizations donated money. Memorial tree plates indicated the gifts.

In 1934 the park was named in honor of George W. Pearson who worked for the Toledo Blade newspaper for more than thirty-eight years. Mr. Pearson was a dedicated community leader who worked faithfully on

many worthwhile community projects. The park was dedicated on August 30, 1934, when an historical pageant was presented by hundreds of members of the community.

In the years following the opening of the park, many improvements were made and facilities were added with the help of civic groups, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA).

Today Pearson Park provides several baseball and softball fields, a soccer field, tennis courts, a skating rink, hiking and bridle paths, an artificial lake, and picnic facilities. We all enjoy a pleasant visit to this park because of the foresight of others who protected this fine recreation area for the present generation.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART VI

1. Explain the type of recreation available on Presque Isle around 1895.
2. What two companies own Presque Isle today?
3. Tell the approximate location of Little Cedar Point and tell how it received its name.
4. What proof is there that French expeditions were sent into the area of Little Cedar Point?
5. Why was a sporting club formed in this area and by whom was it formed?
6. Name the families who acted as caretakers for this club.
7. What recreational facilities were available at one time in the Reno Beach area?
8. Why was the land where Pearson Park is today originally called "The Bank Land"?
9. For whom was this park named and in what year was it dedicated?

10. Explain what the "Living Memorial" was.

Vocabulary List

peninsula
remnants
hospitality
facilities
memorial

Names to Remember

Pastime
F. N. Quale
Ol' Joe Chevalier
President Eisenhower
Henry Reno
G. W. Pearson
C. C. C.
W. P. A.



EARLY LANDMARKS AND SITES OF INTEREST
PART VII

MOMENEE'S GENERAL STORE

One of the earliest shopping centers in our community was owned by Enos Momenee. It was opened in 1871 at the corner of Corduroy and Big Ditch (now called Stadium) roads. This general store, as it was called, had a variety of supplies that would meet the needs of nearly everyone in the community.

The store was more than a place to purchase family needs, it was also a meeting place where men could exchange ideas, discuss politics, or listen to stories that were told over and over again. In those early days most people traded on what was known as a "tick." Each customer was given a small account book and instead of taking money with him, he took his book. A record of purchases was made in this book as well as in a large account book kept by the owner. Every so often, money would be paid by the customer on his account. (This is similar to our modern charge accounts.)

A number of Mr. Momenee's customers were trappers. They sold the hides to the owner and these hides, most of which were muskrat, were kept in one of the large rooms in the store. When a large enough supply was on hand, the hides were shipped to a dealer in Chicago.

METZGER'S CORNERS

In the year 1872 a Frenchman by the name of LeChat. built a store on the southwest corner of Navarre and Wheeling. The next year Mr. LeChat died and a country store operated by Victor Metzger opened for business in this building. A thriving business developed and the Metzger store soon sold everything from buttons to farm machinery.

A blacksmith shop was located at the back of this store to take care of shoeing horses and repairing wagon tires and other machinery. A well operated by a windmill was drilled in front of the store by township trustees. From this well came fresh water to fill a large tank that was used to water the farmers' horses after their journey to the country store.

This corner became known as Metzger's Corners and the store operated for more than fifty years before it closed its doors in 1924. Then the Ohio Citizens Trust Company purchased the property and located a banking business within the building. The "Old Sentinel," which was the name given to this building, was demolished in the 1960's to make way for a new bank building which is located across from St. Charles Hospital.

OCTAGON HOUSE

In 1856 one of the most unusual buildings ever constructed in this area was built on Woodville Road at the western city limits line by Oliver Stevens. This eight-sided structure was built of concrete and soon became known to all as the "Octagon House."

An article which appeared in the Toledo Blade in 1903 stated that the house could be called eighty sided since it was made up of many corners and angles, the only curves being in the winding stairway that led to a tower.

Various stories have been told to explain why the eight-sided house was built in the first place. One stated that it was to give it strength since it was a type of experiment to see if a home could be built of concrete. Another story states that since Mr. Stevens was a Spiritualist, he was advised to build the house in this manner.

Regardless of the true reason for its being built in such an unusual manner, the fact is that the sturdy structure withstood the storms of half a century. This property was purchased in 1894 by the Sun Oil Company and the house was used as an office building. It was finally torn down and the oil company built a new modern office building on this site.

OLD KLONDIKE

One of the earliest industries of the area was oil and numerous oil wells were drilled. Geologists discovered an oil bearing rock formation called the Trenton Formation underlying the Miller farm just south of Millard Avenue. Mr. Miller and a number of investors decided to drill for oil on this property. A well was drilled to about 1200 feet and it was finally "shot" July 27, 1897. The well was shot by a "shooter" -- a man who lowered up to 200 quarts of nitroglycerine into the well and detonated it to reach the final oil bearing formation. The "Old Klondike," believe it or not, is still producing oil today. When the well was first shot it produced as high as 1200 barrels of oil a day. Today the well produces about one and one-half barrels daily and the oil is sold to Standard Oil for \$2.60 a barrel. "Old Klondike" is owned by Arnold Magsig of Woodville, Ohio, who works for the Sun Oil Company and operates "Old Klondike" as a hobby.

SITES OF INTEREST



THE CLUBHOUSE AT CEDAR POINT
President Eisenhower Visited Here



COY'S CIDER MILL
An Important Business a Number of
Years Ago

THE OLD KLONDIKE
Oregon's First Gusher



BAYSHORE REST HOME
Formerly the Tabernilla, an Important
Supper Club



Pictured above are four interesting sites in Oregon and Jerusalem. Several landmarks and places of interest have been mentioned in this and the preceding chapters. The Cedar Point Gun Club Clubhouse pictured above was for many years a popular place with members of the Cedar Point Gun Club. President Eisenhower stayed at the clubhouse twice during his visits to the marsh. The Coy Cider Mill is mentioned in Chapter V. A great deal of information about the "Old Klondike" is included in this chapter. The Bayshore Rest Home formerly known as the Tabernilla was at one time an important supper club where hundreds of people enjoyed recreation in the early 1900's. Plan a Sunday drive and visit some of the landmarks and sites of interest which you have been learning about in the past two chapters. If you visit these places, which have been important to the story of our community, think about the things you have learned in connection with each of the sites.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART VII

1. Tell the location of Momenee's General Store and tell when it first opened.
2. Explain the process used at that time in purchasing items from the store.
3. What is located today on the very same spot where Metzger's store was located?
4. Tell what would be found in the front and the back of this store.
5. Who built the Octagon House and of what material was it made?
6. Tell the two stories that relate the reasons for the building of this house.
7. What is the "Old Klondike"?

Vocabulary List

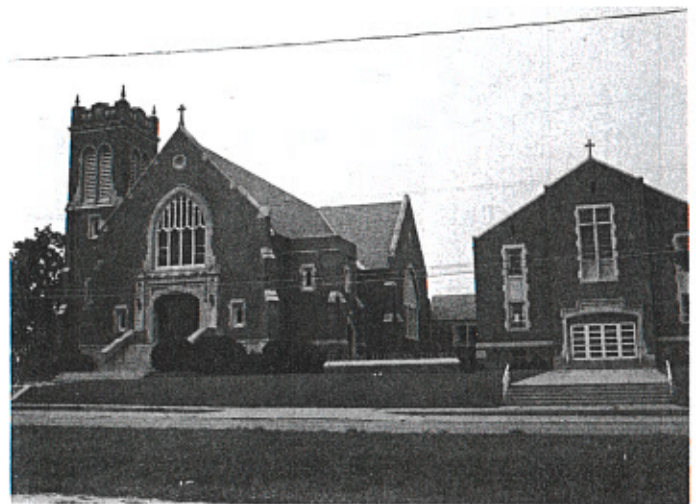
tick
octagon
thriving
spiritualists
century
detonated
nitroglycerine
windmill

Names to Remember

Enos Momenee
LeChat
Victor Metzger
Old Sentinel
Oliver Stevens
Ohio Citizens Trust
Sun Oil Company

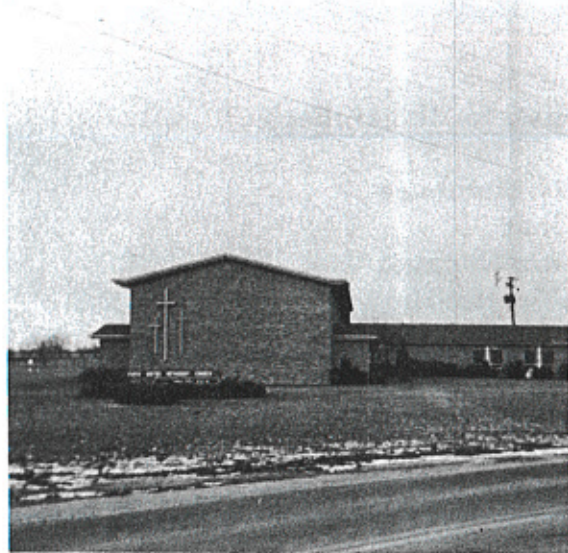


ST. IGNATIUS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
First church built in 1883



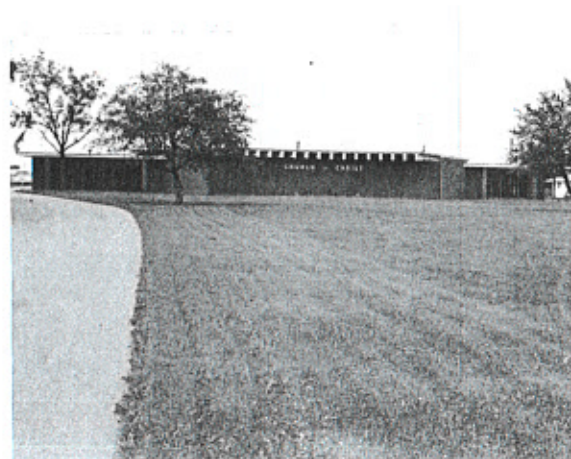
ST. JOHNS LUTHERAN CHURCH
Many Oregon people attend this
East Toledo church

Examples of modern design



FAITH UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

CHURCH OF CHRIST



The history of religion in the Oregon and Jerusalem area is as old as the history of man.

You have already read in the foreword (see page iii) how the first settlers in the Eighteenth Century discovered evidences that priests had visited Cedar Point at least 100 years before. In this chapter you will find that the First Congregational Church of Oregon was organized in 1849--even before the Civil War.

Undoubtedly, the religious devotion of the earliest settlers was a great comfort to them. The same devotion helped give them the courage to face the great tasks that lied before them.

Many new churches have been built in Oregon and Jerusalem recently. More are being planned. The "City of Opportunity" has welcomed these most valuable additions into the community.

THE CHURCHES ESTABLISHED BEFORE 1900
PART VIII

The need to worship is documented from the earliest records of mankind. The Indians of this area were no exception, and they met regularly to carry on their group religious ceremonies. During these meetings they had sacrificial services when only the best of their possessions were offered. Study reveals that the Indians were naturally religious. They believed that God was a Spirit of Great Power.

There is evidence that the Indians had deep respect and friendship for the Quakers who always practiced "The Golden Rule" in their relations with the Indians. It is said that if all whites had followed the same practice, much sorrow and bloodshed could have been avoided.

The early white settlers in this area had the same instinctive need to worship as the Indians and certainly did carry on religious worship in their family units and with neighbors. This section will be concerned with the need to worship and how it led to the establishment of denominational churches.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF OREGON

The need to establish an organized form of worship was manifested by a group of people in the area of Consaul Street and Otter Creek Road, when they built a log church on this site as a center of worship. The group met and organized their church October 28, 1849, and had their building completed in 1850. The first pastor was Reverend Ezra Howland. Reverend Howland

also served a congregation at DeBolts Corners, where a former school building had been purchased by Jeremiah Clay in 1872 and moved to his farm for the purpose of worship. The United Brethren denomination sent pastors to this little church until 1890 when the Methodist denomination sent Reverend David Calkins to serve this church. Jeremiah Clay donated an acre of ground on the corner of Big Ditch (now Stadium) and Seaman roads where in May, 1893, Clay Chapel Methodist was dedicated.

BAYSHORE UNION CHURCH

A group of people who resided in the Bayshore area met July 15, 1887, and incorporated for the purpose of building a Union Church.

Thomas Wynn deeded land on Bayshore Road as a church site. The deed specified that the land was to be held by the church organization as long as it was needed for church purposes. It has been used down to the present time by a number of denominations. The church building was dedicated June 24, 1888.

BONO BAPTIST CHURCH

The Bono Baptist Church was organized in 1897 and held services in a school building. In 1898, A. C. Koester and Henry Murphy raised money for a church building. Mr. Murphy donated a site on Main Street, Bono, where the new church was to be built. The Reverend A. C. Koester became the first pastor of this church.

ST. IGNATIUS

During the early 1870's the Catholic residents in the Momeneetown

area ministered to their people by conducting mass in the homes. Reverend John McMahon of Blackberry was sent as spiritual leader in their new mission.

Enos Momenee, who operated a general store, donated two and one-half acres for a church and cemetery on the present St. Ignatius church site. The first mass in the new church was celebrated Christmas Day, 1883, by Reverend John McMahon.

Until the membership warranted it, St. Ignatius was served by pastors from Blackberry; Reverend John McMahon was followed by Reverend Armand Hamelin.

In 1893, a rectory was built and a resident pastor was assigned to St. Ignatius.

On November 26, 1915, the church and hall were destroyed by fire. Mass was celebrated in the new building November 26, 1916, exactly one year after the first building burned. On the Saturday evening preceding Easter, 1926, the second building burned.

At present approximately three hundred eighty families are served by St. Ignatius.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN LUTHERAN

In the early 1850's Reverend John Doerfler, pastor of Salem Lutheran Church of Toledo, started a mission work among the scattered Lutheran families in Oregon Township. Services were held in a log cabin at the corner of Consaul and Otter Creek. Beginning with eight families the work soon outgrew the cabin and was moved to Fred Clausing's barn on Jerusalem Road.

The first church building was erected on the present St. John's

Lutheran Church site in 1861, the first pastor was Reverend Carl Beckel. The membership increased until it was necessary to build a second building which was completed in 1876. The Reverend Gideon Rausch served St. Johns from 1894-1900. The services at St. Johns were conducted in German until 1910.

FIRST ST. MARKS LUTHERAN

Located on Grasser Street near Pickle Road, St. Marks was organized by Reverend Mark Scheffel in 1863. The first group was known as Evangelical Lutheran St. Marcus Gemeinee. Three lots were donated for a church site by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brand in 1874. The parsonage and parish hall were built in 1888. The work was pastored by the following ministers until 1910: Reverend Mark Scheffel, 1863-1870; Reverend John Klag, 1870-1895; Reverend J. J. Schmidt, 1895-1897; and Reverend E. J. K. Schmidt, 1897-1910.

BETHANY M. E.

Bethany M. E. was organized in 1844 by Reverend A. Prentice. Worship services were first held in Gardner School, November, 1844. In 1852, a church building was built on Woodville Road across from the site of the present building. The original work was known as the Oregon Methodist Episcopal Church, Reverend Welsh was the first pastor of this church. The present name Bethany Methodist Church came into use in 1880. Reverend B. F. Gordan became the first full-time pastor of Bethany in 1892.

The churches listed above were organized prior to 1900. Since that time a number of additional churches have located in Oregon, and sites have been purchased for others.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART VIII

1. What is "The Golden Rule"?
2. What Lutheran pastor started mission work with the scattered Lutheran families?
3. Who donated land for the first area Catholic church?
4. In which language was the service conducted in some early Lutheran churches?
5. Who donated land for the Bayshore Union Church?

Vocabulary List

Quaker
site
denomination
spiritual

Names to Remember

Reverend Ezra Howland
Reverend A. C. Koester
Reverend John McMahon
Reverend Carl Beckel
Reverend Mark Scheffel
Reverend B. F. Gordan



THE FIRST CLAY CHAPEL CHURCH .

A building design typical of Oregon's
and Jerusalem's early churches

drawn by Janice Schumaker,
Eisenhower Junior High School



**THE EDUCATIONAL
PROGRAM**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT



T H E E D U C A T I O N A L P R O G R A M

DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY EDUCATION (1825 - 1854) P A R T I

In 1825 the Ohio Legislature passed a law providing for public schools, but unfortunately this school law was not successfully enforced in its early stages of school promotion. Most communities, being poor, used "pauper schools" to education their children. These pauper schools were schools that provided a free education for children whose parents could not afford to pay for education. Furthermore, many of these parents were too uneducated themselves to educate their own children at home. Most parents of moderate means, who possessed a basic education, educated their own children at home in their spare time.

The first schools established in the Oregon community were established and financed by people who agreed to pay a certain sum for each child sent to school. A family was sometimes asked to pay according to the number of children in the family who were of school age.

The first teachers were housed by families who took turns feeding and boarding the teachers for a certain interval of time. In some cases all the families would contribute to have one family care for the teacher of their particular school.

The first school buildings were constructed of logs, as were most permanent frontier buildings. Log structures of this type were primarily Swedish in origin, because the Swedish people were the first to construct log cabins on the American frontier. The construction site for the school

was in the center of the community. The actual construction was conducted in traditional frontier manner by having a "school raising bee."

A "school raising bee" was both a work and a social activity on the early frontier. The male members of each family would meet with tools ready for the construction, while the women prepared and provided the food for the willing workers. After the construction was completed, the folks would sing songs, dance, and entertain each other with funny stories and news of the day. It was in this manner that community projects were completed and it was truly a combination of work and play.

The first school structures were made from logs cut to size to make the walls. These logs were set in place, one on top of the other and pegged to keep them from separating. The roof was constructed of clapboards of straight grained oak. Other logs were split and smoothed on one side, the smooth side provided the floor of the cabin. The doors and windows of the crude but comfortable structures were a little more difficult to construct. The door was made of smaller logs, smoothed on one side and pegged together across the corners. The hinges were made of wood, often hand carved. Sometimes doors were simply hinged by using leather tongs pegged to the side of the door frame. The window spaces were filled with glass, if it could be obtained, but in most cases oiled paper or muslin was pasted across the openings.

The furnishings of the log cabin school house were made from saplings eight to ten inches in diameter. The saplings' surfaces were smoothed by a draw knife. Holes were augered or burned into the seat portion of chairs and stout pegs were driven in to serve as legs. These seats were made

at different heights so that each child, however small, could reach the floor with his feet. Boards were shaped and hung by the windows for desks, and each child took his turn standing and writing by these sunlighted window desks.

The classroom curriculum was obviously very general at the time of the organization of the early school system. The curriculum consisted of writing, spelling, reading, arithmetic, and geography.

Writing techniques were taught by simply imitating the teacher's writing. The writing equipment consisted of goose quills and crude paper, fifteen to seventeen inches long and twelve to thirteen inches wide. This was called foolscap paper. The paper was sewed together at one end and covered with brown wrapping paper, when it was available. Unfortunately, this technique of teaching children to write was slow. Frequently the teacher was replaced and the new teacher would have a different writing style.

Much time was spent on spelling and memorizing words to be used in class. Spelling contests (spelling bees) were held in each school district every Friday and much preparation was made for participating in these contests.

Geography was taught by using little songs and map drills. In arithmetic stress was placed on the solving of mental arithmetic problems. These mental drills in arithmetic were important because they helped to introduce youngsters to mathematics without using valuable paper and ink. The textbooks generally used for these courses were Webster's Speller, the McGuffey Reader, Ray's Practical Arithmetic, and others. These textbooks

constituted the early curriculum and were considered the finest textbooks of that day.

The administration of these early Oregon and Jerusalem schools was rather unique. The schools were established by districts. Each district was placed in the hands of three directors who acted as control agents for the early schools. These directors were responsible for hiring teachers, buying supplies, making repairs, and caring for any other business matters pertaining to the school district.

In 1837 a new budget for supporting the schools was estimated. This total budget for the four school districts came to a grand total of \$70.78. This low budget is easy to understand, because Julia Ann Whitmore, one of the earliest of Oregon school teachers, was paid two dollars a week for her services.

Much of the control of the early school system was vested in the township clerk. The clerk had the power to appoint the directors of each school district. According to the minutes of April 20, 1840, the clerk appointed as district heads Robert Denman, John Consaul, Jr., and Elizur J. Woodruff. Later Mr. Woodruff was elected township trustee and first postmaster of East Toledo.

In 1842 a report showed an enrollment of 38 males and 40 females, a total of 78. By the close of 1843 there were 83 pupils enrolled, this was an amazing growth in school enrollment at that time. Also in 1843 the financial figures showed that Oregon school system finished the school year with a profit or balance of \$66.61 left in the school treasury.

The length for the school term fluctuated considerably. From 1829



A FORMER OREGON BOARD OF EDUCATION
Mr. Wolf, Mr. Ackerman, Mrs. TenEyck,
Mr. Robinette, Mr. Lamb



SUPERINTENDENT

WHO "RUNS" THE SCHOOLS?

The people of the community control the school system. By voting frequently, they elect five citizens to serve on the Board of Education. The Board then selects a "superintendent" who serves as their executive officer. The superintendent recommends other administrators and specialists to the Board. Once each month the principals of the elementary schools and the principals of the secondary schools meet to discuss some of the challenges that face the schools. Each principal then meets with teachers in his individual school building.

AN ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS MEETING



A SECONDARY PRINCIPALS MEETING



to 1838 the law required three months of school. In 1838 this term was extended further by increasing tax support for an eight month period.

Time passed and the school system grew. Building expansion was made in 1882 when a new brick schoolhouse was constructed. This brick schoolhouse was the first of its kind in the Oregon school system. The building was to be 40 feet long by 24 feet wide at a construction cost of \$700. This first brick schoolhouse was called the Warden School. The school was located north of the old Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad tracks on what is now known as Bury Road. The contractor responsible for the design and construction was William Burge. The Warden School had an enrollment of forty-four pupils of grades one to eight inclusive.

The interior of the first brick schoolhouse was also designed to be an improvement on the early log constructed type. The early fireplace was replaced by an iron stove located in the center of the room. The fuel logs, often cut three feet long, were supplied by boys who were always willing to carry in a full supply into the cloakroom. In the back of the room a blackboard was hung between the windows and a platform was made so the children could reach the blackboard more easily. Smaller blackboards and map cases were placed in convenient places to be used by both the teacher and the children. In the front of the room, near the teacher's desk were two long recitation benches, on which willing pupils were called upon to recite their daily lessons.

The early schools of the Oregon community, like the modern school of today, served a two-fold purpose. The primary purpose was to educate the pupil along academic lines with the study of course-oriented materials.

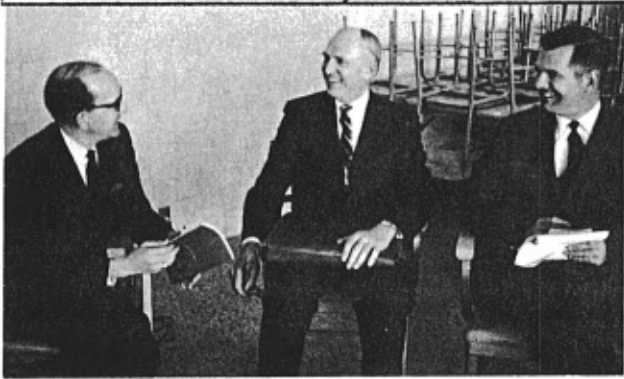


Dr. R. Hopkins of TU and Group

Right: Dr. Gibney, TU; Dr. Pigge, BGSU, with Mr. Dunson, Mr. Stout



Dr. Robert Gibson and Dr. M. Mitchell of Indiana University



Supt. Wood, Judge Wiley, Agent Kreppein



Left: A Specialist and Mr. Volkmer, State Department
Right: Dr. H. Sandburg, Dr. D. Greer, and School Officials



CONSULTANTS HELP OUT

Frequently your schools seek the advice of experts. The experts are called consultants. From top to bottom in the opposite column we see the following: first, a group of teachers receiving advice about testing from a psychologist from the University of Toledo; below are two evaluation experts from Indiana University who directed a comparison of Oregon elementary schools with similar schools in Great Britain; below the superintendent sits with a common pleas judge and a special federal agent; at the lower left are representatives of another school system and of the State Department of Education. In the right hand column are professors from Bowling Green State University and the University of Toledo -- men who assisted in bringing about changes in the course of study in certain subjects in Oregon.

The next, and a very important purpose for schools both early and current, was to provide wholesome activities for the students. The social activities of the children were, and still are, an important function of all the Oregon schools.

The activities of the early school really haven't changed a great deal. Plays, dialogues, recitations, and songs were presented for community recreation. Other social functions, like the box social, were used to finance the purchasing of new library books. These techniques and functions of the early school are really not so remote from our band concerts, school plays, and school sponsored dances of today.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART I

1. What were pauper schools?
2. How were the early Oregon schools financed?
3. Explain the function of a "school raising bee."
4. Describe the construction and furnishings of the early schools.
5. What subjects were taught in the schools at that time? How were these subjects taught? How many courses will you take in junior high school?
6. List the names of some of the early leaders in the Oregon education system.
7. What two purposes were served by early Oregon schools?
8. What were some of the activities of the schools?
9. Name some of the early textbooks that were used at that time.

Vocabulary List

frontier
muslin
curriculum
foolscap paper
recitations
socialized
sapling

Names to Remember

pauper schools
Julia Ann Whitmore
Elizur J. Woodruff
Warden School
Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad

GROWTH OF THE OREGON SCHOOL SYSTEM
(1854 - 1900)
PART II

During the years 1854 - 1900 the area around Toledo, which included the community of Oregon, became a marketing town for lumber. The government offered land at a low price to induce men to clear the land. Since Oregon was covered with fine timber of oak, hickory, and ash, a new field was opened up for enterprising business men. Sawmills began to spring up along the east bank of the river and then moved northeastward toward the lake front. These sawmills developed into fast growing communities, such as Jamestown, Eckville, Bailey, Amesville, New Jerusalem, and others.

The settlements, teeming with activity, inspired many additional families to move into the area. As the population began to grow, many of the parents realized the need for additional schools. The parental pressure was so great that the established Board of Education received as many as three petitions a year for the additional school buildings.

At that time the schools that had been established were maintained by levies placed on taxable property. To build additional schools, special tax levies had to be voted on by the people of the district. The added levies were to vary from one to five mills depending on the finances needed for new school buildings.

Along with the change of educational need, other changes in the area became apparent. With the rapid growth of the sawmill towns, the forest areas soon became farm land, large ditches were improved and used for

drainage, footpaths became mud or corduroy roads, and even a few improved stone roads began to appear.

During this period of rapid change in these small settlements, the district board of education was confronted with many problems. These problems were not only limited to finance, but included the problem of administering and dealing with all the settlements in the entire area. Most of the settlements, although demanding the building of one room school buildings, still had to make many sacrifices in order to provide for their children. Many of the citizens attended night school faithfully in order to pass on to their children the privileges that came from a sound education.

A great desire to learn became a greater desire to serve the community. This was the motive that inspired many young men and women into the vocation of teaching. The salaries at that time were certainly no incentive to enter the teaching profession. The average teacher's salary was approximately \$1.25 a week and the teacher would have to board with one family for a period of time and then with another. In many cases the teachers would sleep and eat with the children they were trying to teach. Although receiving a small salary, the impressions and learning advanced by the teachers were to be an important contribution to the growth of each community. The school teacher was actually one of the most important leaders and driving forces in these independent school communities.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART II

1. In 1854 - 1900 what new industrial developments affected the growth of the school system?
2. How were the schools maintained?
3. What apparent changes came about from 1854 - 1900?
4. What were some of the problems that confronted the early education system?
5. What was the status of the frontier teacher during these days of early school development?

Vocabulary List

marketing town
teeming
levy
incentive
enterprising

Names to Remember

Corduoy Road
Jamestown
Eckville
Bailey
Amesville
New Jerusalem



EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN OREGON AND JERUSALEM TOWNSHIPS
(1900 - 1930)
PART III

In 1914 a new school law became effective. This law provided that each county be molded into a unit for the purpose of providing better rural schools. Also under this new law of 1914 a county board of education was elected, whose purpose was to elect a county superintendent to divide the county into districts and to recommend the appointment of local boards of education in each district.

Mr. J. W. Zeller was employed as the first county superintendent of Lucas County. One of Mr. Zeller's districts included Oregon and Jerusalem townships. Mr. Zeller nominated Miss Josephine Fassett as a district supervisor for these two townships. The boards at that time were composed of a director from each district. Oregon having eleven districts had eleven members, while Jerusalem had eight districts with eight members. A meeting of these nineteen members decided that Miss Fassett would serve as district supervisor.

In cooperative effort the new district supervisor and the Oregon and Jerusalem boards of education worked at a unified course of study and established definite educational goals. Teachers' meetings were also held and problems of education were discussed. Teachers were also observed by other groups of invited teachers to learn new techniques and classroom procedures. Teachers felt free to bring forth their specific problems and exchange ideas on how to solve these problems. Teachers were also encouraged



SPEECH AND HEARING THERAPY



PSYCHOLOGIST

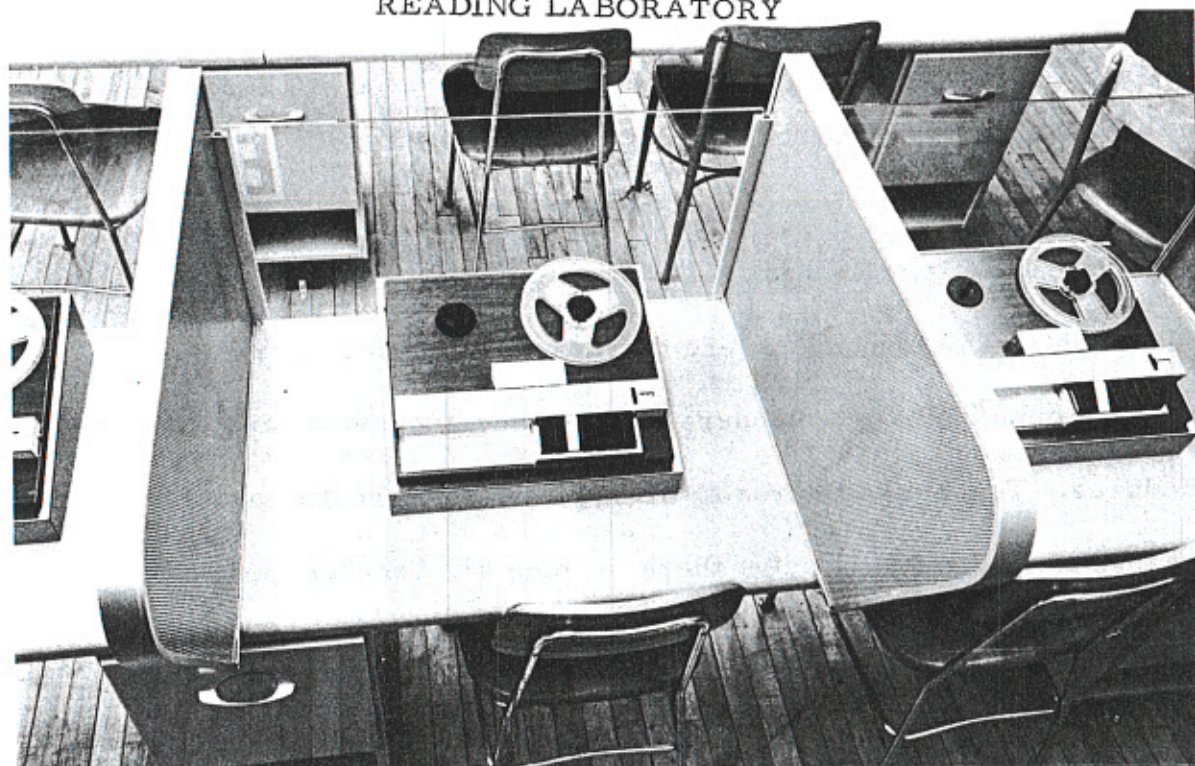


READING SPECIALISTS

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Special equipment, specially trained teachers, and special education are provided for many of the boys and girls of the Oregon School District. Speech and hearing therapy classes, special education classes, the learning adjustments class, the classes taught by reading specialists, and other activities may be classified as special education. We might classify every course in the junior and senior high school as "special." Why?

READING LABORATORY





OCCUPATIONAL WORK EXPERIENCE



FOOD SERVICE



DENTAL ASSISTING

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

At the beginning of the 1969-1970 school year, the Oregon City School System had included twelve vocational education programs in the course of study at Clay Senior High School. Vocational education classes include machine trades, automotive mechanics, dental assisting, drafting, occupational work experience, business office education, and home economics. Approximately sixty per cent of Clay High School's graduates do not go on to college. These young people need vocational training to help them learn a skill which they can use to find employment.

AN ADVISORY GROUP

Pictured at the right is an advisory group at work. The advisory group is made up of specialists or professionals who "advise" the schools as they prepare vocational education programs.



to discuss their needs and they were presented to the Board of Education through the district supervisor. In time this method led to the buying of better materials for the classroom, thus enabling the classroom teacher to do a better job.

The District Supervisor Miss Fassett, the classroom teacher, and the citizenry of each community led the way toward developing advanced educational development in Oregon and Jerusalem. Some of the families of these communities should be given credit for the assistance rendered to both the district supervisor and the community teachers.

At that time (1914-1926) a trip schedule for traveling from one school to another was established. This trip schedule was made difficult because transportation at the time was frequently by horse and buggy. The families along the route were always willing to lend a helping hand in providing for both the horse and the traveling teacher or supervisor. Time spent with these families was enlightening and helped develop better understanding of the needs and desires of the people of each community. These families, because they were along the route, provided a haven for the weary travellers. The Stoddard and Shilling families at Reno, the Hosleys at Cedar Point, the St. Johns at Cement Block, the Ames and the Marshes at Amesville, the Siglows at McNutt, the Cutchers at Yondota, the Kohns at Creek, the Wynns at Bayshore, the Rollie Ames family at Brandville, the Johlins at Reihle, and many others played an important role in the development of the school system.

The population and enrollment in the schools were increasing each year in many of the districts. In a study of enumeration, the average daily attendance and population showed a steady upward trend, which in time would

create additional school problems. With these enrollment increases the Board of Education was faced with the question of consolidation or centralization. At that time the Board favored centralization. The Board considered seriously a site in the center of the township and at a special meeting held May 17, 1916, the Board passed a resolution that a special election be called for June 5 to vote on a centralized school and a bond issue of \$80,000 to cover the cost of the site and the erection of a centralized school building.

During a long campaign to pass the levy, which began in 1916 and continued at various intervals until the bond issue was passed on November 4, 1924, many meetings were held to give the electors an opportunity to discuss and ask questions regarding the problem.

The slogan used by the education leaders in every school district in Ohio was, "A light in every school district in Ohio." In Oregon, interested parents and students prepared short programs which would attract more people of the communities to attend these educational meetings. The students volunteered to bring lanterns and in some cases lamps that would be fastened on the windows on each side of the meeting room. Mr. J. W. Whitmer, who at that time was county superintendent, gave the facts and answered the numerous questions pertaining to the need for the bond issue. This strenuous program supported by all concerned parties finally was successful in gaining popular support for the Oregon and Jerusalem schools. However, it was later decided because of population growth that the idea of one centralized school building was obsolete. It was then proposed and voted upon by the citizens that three building sites and three buildings be erected on specifically selected sites throughout the community.

The location of the sites, determined by the people and the Board, were arranged for and the purchase of each site consisting of ten acres. The three sites were: the Bayshore site, the Clay site, and the Coy site. The first two sites were purchased without difficulty for the total price of \$17,000, but the Coy site, considered by the owner to be worth \$16,000, was not offered. The members of the Board felt \$10,000 was a fair price. Condemnation proceedings were later held in court and the court awarded the owner of the site \$15,000.

After the sites were purchased the schools were named after the original owners of the land. The Clay School was named after Jeremiah Clay on whose farm the school is located. Mr. Clay came to Oregon in 1851 and built a home on the Corduroy Road near the corner of Stadium and Corduroy. He was active in school affairs, having served as a director of this school district. He was one of the men who helped built the first log schoolhouse in this vicinity. The Coy School was named after Daniel Coy who purchased the land from the government. His oldest son, Perry, owned the farm at the time of the purchase. Perry was born in Oregon Township in 1850. His playmates were Indian children living in wigwams on a nearby farm. The Wynn School was named after Thomas Wynn, one of the early pioneers of the district. He came here in 1851 from Pennsylvania. At the time Mr. Wynn came, the portion of Oregon in which his farm was located was known as Manhattan Township. In 1874, the portion of Manhattan Township east of the river was annexed to Oregon.

The building of the schools was finally completed. Wynn School was completed in the spring of 1926. The school consisted of eight

classrooms, an auditorium and a gymnasium combined, home economics, and industrial arts room, with a small room at the head of the northeast stairway which served as the office.

Clay School was completed in August of 1926. The school consisted of sixteen classrooms, an auditorium and gymnasium combined, a small science room, home economics and shops in the basement. This building was used for the grades as well as a high school.

Coy School was also completed in August of 1926. The school consisted of twelve classrooms, an auditorium and gymnasium combined, and home economics and the shop courses were also taught in the basement confines of the building.

The members of the first school board serving this complex of schools were as follows: C. A. Tracy, president; Harry Phillips, vice-president; George Peach; Henry Weidner, Frank Coy. Later Mr. Peach and Mr. Tracy served as president and vice-president respectively, and Glen Draper and Addie Navarre were also appointed as board members. Rudolph Lalendorff served as clerk during the time mentioned above. Mr. Lalendorff was elected clerk in 1916 and served in this position for eighteen years. Other men and women willing to serve their community in various educational capacities should be commended. These are Miss Josephine Fassett, Mildred TenEyck, and Henry Lalendorff.

Since there was no high school in the Oregon and Jerusalem territory only a few students were able to enter Waite High School for it was too difficult as well as costly to travel back and forth. The Oregon Board of Education paid tuition to Toledo's Board of Education for these students.

Transportation arrangements were made with Joseph Gates for those residing in or near his regular bus routes to the city.

The Board of Education planned to develop Clay High School by adding on one grade each year. Thus in 1926-27 the ninth grade students entered, the following years the tenth, and eleventh; and in the school year of 1929-30 the twelfth grade was to be included.

The high school offered three courses of study: the Academic Course which prepared students for college; the Commercial Course which prepared pupils for clerical positions; and the General Course which gave the students more choices of subjects and made it possible to prepare themselves for business or college by making curriculum changes in their junior and senior year.

The freshman class of 1926 was the first class to enter the new high school building in Oregon Township. To this group was given the opportunity and responsibility of establishing high ideals and standards for those who were to follow. The entire community is proud of their school which is a tribute to this first graduating class of 1930. If you are interested in the members of this first graduating class of 1930, you could read A Visit With Our Clay High Graduates of 1930. This booklet along with other sources of information are available in the school library.

Each school district, realizing the progress of four successful years since the creation of the Oregon Township School System, loyally supported its first graduating class. The arrangement for baccalaureate service was made and the class given recognition as a group. The parents and students enjoyed and appreciated this service very much. Twenty-one students had



A NEW TEACHERS MEETING



SCIENCE TEACHERS MEET



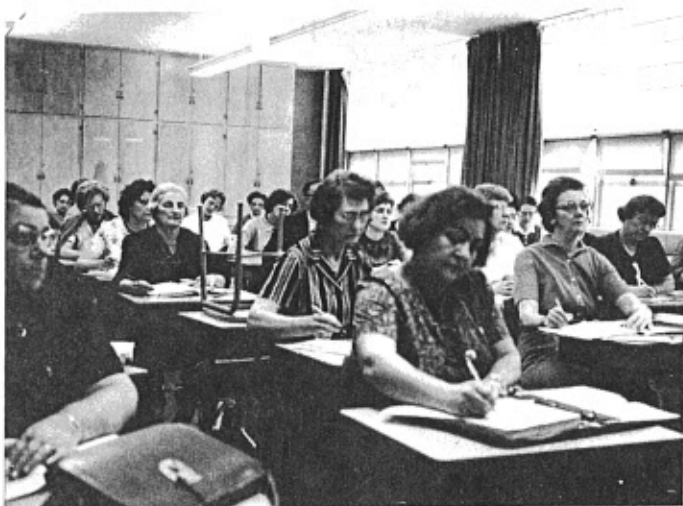
READING DISCUSSED HERE



ELEMENTARY TEACHERS IN CLASS

INSERVICE TRAINING

Your teachers go back to school too. A day is set aside every year in the calendar of the Oregon schools for the "inservice training" of teachers. Sometimes area universities send instructors to the school district to teach your teachers. Pictured at the left is a class of teachers learning more about how to teach reading. Teachers, like doctors, must keep learning new methods to study in order to be up-to-date.



met the requirements for graduation and they received their diplomas, tied with ribbons of their class colors. These first graduates of Clay High School are still upholding the ideals of their community by being worthy and outstanding citizens.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART III

1. Under the new education law of 1914, what was the function of the county board?
2. What new educational practices were brought about by the county superintendent and the Oregon district supervisor?
3. Who were some early families in Oregon and Jerusalem that aided the district supervisor in her travels?
4. In your estimation, what was the major school problem at this time?
5. Name the three new building sites as were mentioned in this section.
6. In order to finish high school many of the students had to be transported to what city high school? Why?
7. What was the first graduating class to graduate as a group from this district? How many members were there? Do you know any of them?

Vocabulary List

supervisor
academic
enlightening
consolidation
strenuous
condemnation
obsolete
capacities
baccalaureate
citizenry
enumeration

Names to Remember

Mr. J. W. Zeller
Miss Josephine Fassett
Mr. J. W. Whitmer
Daniel Coy
Thomas Wynn
Jeremiah Clay
Manhattan Township
Henry Lalendorff
Mildred TenEyck

FURTHER EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(1930 - 1962)
PART IV

The next three decades of the Oregon School System again were to be influenced by the growth of enrollment. The school population when first recorded was approximately eleven in 1853 and presently there are over five thousand students enrolled in the Oregon School System. The high school enrollment alone has increased from 59 students in 1926 to a present enrollment of well over one thousand students in the upper three grades. The first graduating class in 1930 consisted of 21 students, while the graduating class of 1962 has a total of 217 students.

After examining these enrollment figures one can easily determine that growth of enrollment was to necessitate additional educational progress.

The school history between 1930-1962 will therefore concern itself with new leaders in the community who were to dedicate themselves to the establishment of new school programs that were to keep the Oregon School System one of the finest in the State of Ohio.

These new programs advanced by Oregon's leaders of education were to take shape in the areas of new school construction, in more advanced curricula at both the elementary and the high school, in better facilities for the area's fine athletic teams, and in a more efficient organization of school administrators -- superintendent, school principals, deans, and school counselors. With these progressive ideas for school improvement, the Board of Education and other community leaders plunged into a new era; but

unfortunately the new era's educational development, like the new era facing the nation, was to be a difficult one.

This era of development was very much influenced by the world depression of 1929 which continued through the 1930's. Despite the difficult times of the depression years, however, the Oregon School System progressed. The schools during these depression years received aid from the state and federal government.

The Jerusalem Board of Education in 1935 consisted of Otto Turnow, Henry Diefenthaler, Orson Perry, C. L. Dreier, and Frank St. John. This board, after studying the problems of inadequate facilities, and the possibility of securing aid from the federal government by means of the P. W. A., passed a resolution July 20, 1935 securing permission for a bond issue to purchase a site to construct a school building with the state assuming 45% of the cost.

After passage of the resolution November 5, 1935, a ten acre plot was purchased in 1936 from Otto and Kenneth Haack for \$2400. This construction site was situated on Yondota Road between Seaman and Jerusalem roads. The architect of the new proposed school building was W. Howard Manor and the general contractor was Clarence L. Knowlton.

In 1938 the school building in Jerusalem was ready for student occupancy. The school Board of Education in 1937-1938 in Jerusalem consisted of: Otto Turnow, president; Carl Stoddard, vice-president; Frank Wolf, Henry Diefenthaler, and Orson Perry. Jerusalem Township was fortunate in having forward looking men and women as leaders of their community. These members met many problems and gave much of their time and energy to

provide the best schools possible under these depression circumstances, Jerusalem citizens owe much to all who served in these educational capacities and their loyal service helped to develop better schools for their children.

The new principal at Jerusalem Consolidated School was Mr. Glenn Mills. Mr. Mills remained in this position until 1943, when he resigned to go into industry. Mr. Ray Arnold followed Mr. Mills and one year later Mr. M. R. Stout took over the reins of administrator.

In 1947, because overcrowded conditions and the need for additional school facilities, improvements in the Oregon Township schools were made. In this same year a new stadium was constructed to take care of the need for athletic activities. These important athletic activities -- like football, track, and others -- have made many contributions to the physical and mental development of area students over the years.

In the academic area, the overcrowded conditions were met by the construction of a new high school. On the site near the original Clay School, an entirely new high school was constructed in 1954.

Clay Senior High School was to be an all new comprehensive high school and it included grades 10, 11, and 12. It was well-equipped with a sufficient number of classrooms, laboratories, and shops which served the purpose of providing an adequate general, academic, or business background to boys and girls seeking jobs or entrance into college. The curriculum was devised to give every interested student a chance to obtain the best education possible. Good citizenship, high moral character, good sportsmanship, and civic responsibility were to be stressed and developed through well-planned, well-coordinated school activities.

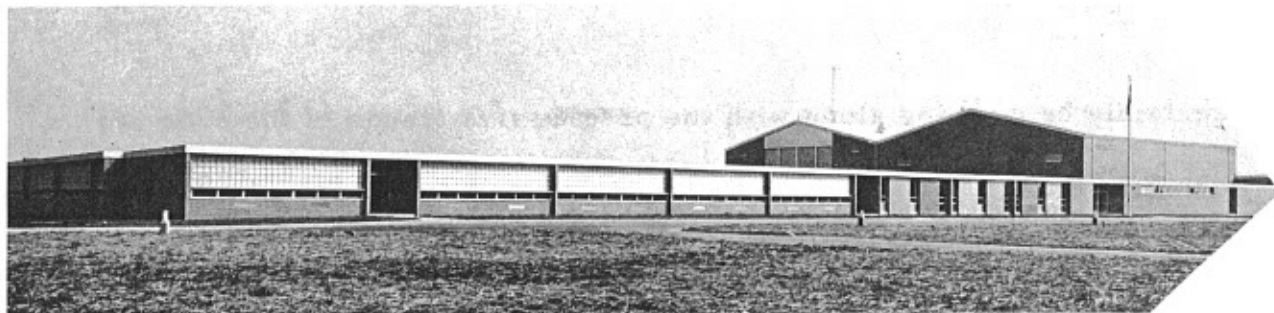
All students whose parents resided in Oregon City, Harbor View, and Jerusalem Township were to be eligible to attend this new senior high school.

In 1957-1958 additional changes were made in the organization of the educational facilities of the township. During this period, because of tremendous growth and uncertain financial conditions, the Jerusalem District was unable to provide for the needs of their education system. The Jerusalem Board therefore asked the County Board to transfer their school district into the Oregon District. The transfer of the Jerusalem District into Oregon was completed by the County Board of Education in 1957-1958.

At this time the combined districts consisted of Clay High School, Clay Junior High, Clay Elementary, Coy School, Wynn School, and Jerusalem Elementary. Later the combined districts expanded its building facilities by adding some new buildings. These new buildings were Starr Elementary School built in 1957 and two new junior high schools. The first new junior high, built in 1960, was called Josephine Fassett Junior High School in honor of Miss Josephine Fassett, Oregon's educational leader for many years. The second junior high school was completed in 1962 and was called Eisenhower Junior High in honor of our former President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

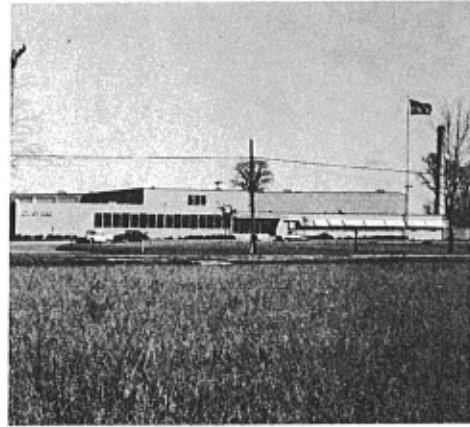
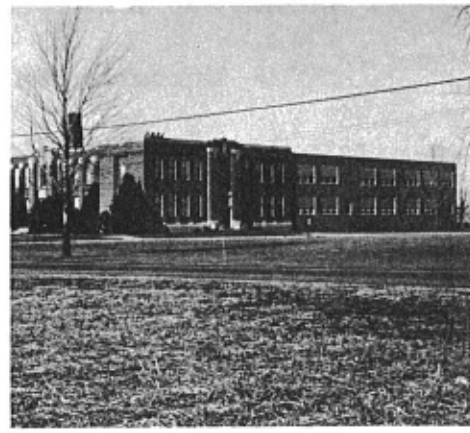
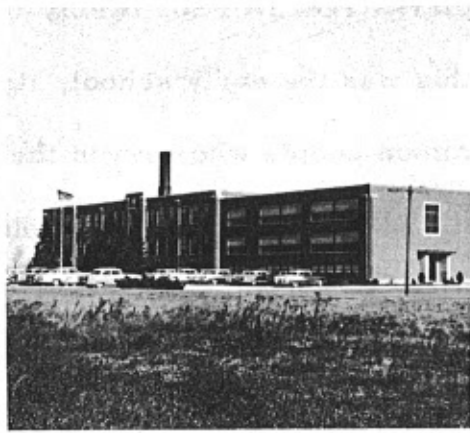
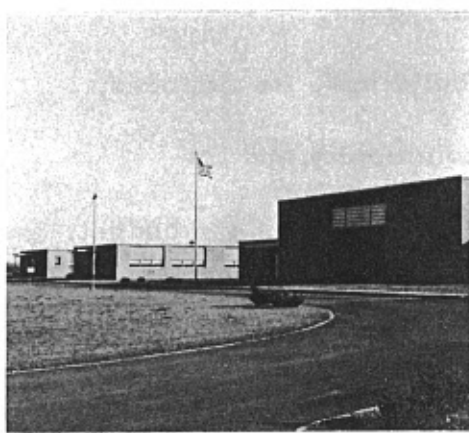
On September 6, 1961 a new Catholic high school named Cardinal Stritch was built on Pickle Road near Coy. The enrollment of this school in 1968 reached seven hundred with the capacity being around nine hundred. There are a total of thirty-eight faculty members to meet the educational needs of the students in grades nine through twelve at the high school.

These new buildings bring the Oregon community schools up-to-date; however, with additional expansion and growth of the city, the schools will



SCHOOLS IN THE OREGON SCHOOL SYSTEM

Can you identify these Oregon schools? Which did you attend as an elementary student? Perhaps it never occurred to you that you are very fortunate to attend school in a community which has provided excellent facilities for you. Sometime ask your grandparents about the school which they attended. Compare the pictures of the schools on this page with the picture of Brandville School on page 139. You might be interested in finding out how many schools Oregon will need by the year 2000. You can find this information from the Planning Commission. If you were planning a school of the future, what would you include? How have the schools today changed from the schools which your parents and grandparents attended?



certainly be growing along with the progressive trends of the over-all community.

Service to the Oregon educational community is something that is often overlooked. Without dedicated individuals the operation and advancement of the schools would be almost impossible. The following are members of the professional staff and classified personnel who have given over twenty-five years of service to the Oregon school system: Josephine Fassett, Alice Armstrong, Josephine Eoellner, Vera Rudolph, Bessie Bodle, Harold Potter, Ella Porter, James F. O'Brien, George Morse, Leta Wescotte, Selina Steiner, Dorothy Schmidt, Barbara Noviss, Fern Morse, Janet Arner, Vera Zillien, Mary Mullet, Rodney Pyle, Tenneson Huyck, Zalia Habegger, Mary Haas, Bruce Berkey, Elma Wiemeyer, Ernest Brower, and Erwood Shanks who served as clerk-treasurer for twenty-nine years.

In conclusion, this was the early school, its buildings, its finances, its leaders, and its common people who served the community and its schools to their utmost. Today our enrollment, our curriculum, our budget, our problems, are larger and more complex, but without the solid foundation laid down by the forefathers of the Oregon School System, the road to learning would be a much more difficult road to travel.



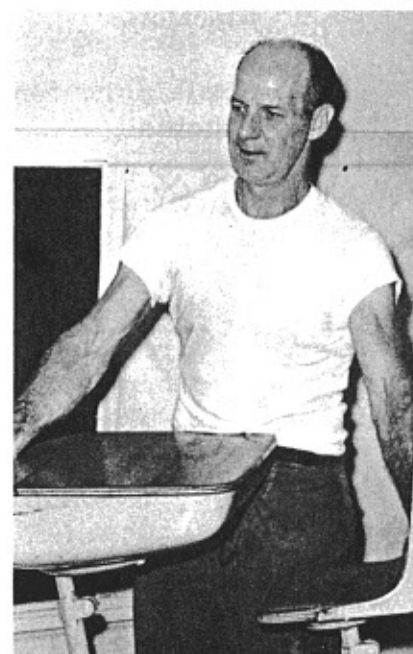
Ernest Brower, Wm. Penhorwood, Ray Fangman, Wayne Fork, George Morse



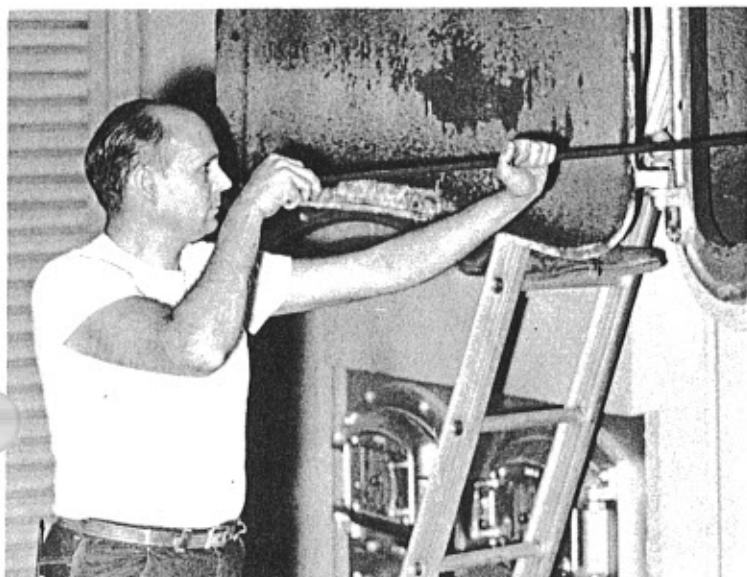
Lester Coon
Eugene Nelms



Ray LaBounty



H. J. Cunningham



THE CLASSIFIED STAFF

Many men and women provide a valuable service to the Oregon School System by maintaining the buildings, keeping the buildings neat and orderly, maintaining the bus fleet, driving the buses, preparing the meals in the cafeteria, and doing secretarial work in the offices. Some of the men pictured on this page gave many years of faithful service to the Oregon School System. Perhaps you will see some of your friends on this page.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART IV

1. What was the growth rate from 1854 to the present time? (Enrollment in Oregon Schools.)
2. What handicapped the development of education during the period of 1929 through the 1930's?
3. During this period, 1929 - 1930's, from where did most communities receive financial aid?
4. In 1947, why were additional school facilities needed in Oregon?
5. What major school facility was constructed in 1954? Explain its function.
6. Explain the reasons and benefits of the merger of Jerusalem and Oregon schools.
7. What were some of the new schools constructed since the merger of these districts?

Vocabulary List

enrollment
decade
world depression
architect
comprehensive
academic
forefathers
era
resolution

Names to Remember

P. W. A.
Yondota and Jerusalem roads
Fassett Junior High
Eisenhower Junior High
Clay Senior High
Cardinal Stritch
Clay Memorial Stadium
Starr School

GOVERNMENT



GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

G O V E R N M E N T

OREGON CITY GOVERNMENT PART I

The City of Oregon grew and developed into one of the most prosperous communities in Ohio, not by chance, but through the planning and hard work of many of its citizens. One of the biggest threats to the Oregon Township, and no doubt the threat that caused this community to become an incorporated city, was the gradual and constant annexation of part of Oregon's land by the City of Toledo. Between 1853 and 1942 four areas of land were annexed to Toledo. These annexations resulted in approximately 4,612 acres of Oregon Township being taken over by Toledo.

During these years two other incidents happened that reduced the size of the Oregon Township. First in 1893, because of the rapid development of both the extreme eastern and western portion of this large township, the state legislature established a new township in the eastern portion known as Jerusalem Township (which will be discussed later in this section). Thus, Oregon Township lost 34 square miles of land in the eastern part. Later in 1921, the people living on a small tract of land between Bayshore Road on the south and the Maumee Bay on the north incorporated in order to be able to accept land for a park site. Thus, the village of Harbor View was formed and a small part of Oregon Township was again chiseled away.

The first actual attempt to organize the Oregon Township into a city occurred in 1928, but this attempt failed being voted down by a very wide margin in a general election. Some thirty years passed before incorporation became

a reality. Again in the 1950's the Toledo City Council expressed its desire to annex part of the township. It is very clear to see why Toledo would want to take in part of Oregon, since in 1950 there were nearly 10,000 people living in this community and the tax duplicate was 36 million dollars.

As soon as Toledo's desire became known, certain steps were taken by members of the community. A study committee was formed and the committee discovered that the Oregon community must incorporate and become a city in order to stop annexation by Toledo. Three steps were taken immediately. First, the drawing up of legal documents was completed. Second, a map was drawn to set the boundaries. Finally, a petition to incorporate with at least 300 signatures was properly filed.

The date of August 6, 1957, was set for the people of the Oregon Township to vote on whether or not to become a city or remain as a township. The results of this election showed 2,925 voted for incorporation while 735 voted against it. Therefore, on August 6 the City of Oregon was created, but it was not until November 21, 1957, that the Secretary of the State of Ohio officially made Oregon a city.

CITY GOVERNMENT -- FIRST ELECTION AND CITY CHARTER

After incorporation it was necessary that a general election be held in November of 1957 to elect city officials. Twenty-three candidates filed petitions in order to qualify them to run for an office. To be filled in this election were the offices of mayor, clerk, treasurer, and six councilmen who would represent various areas within the community. There were over 5,000 registered voters qualified to take part in this first election. (Results of this

election are found on page 77, History of Oregon and Jerusalem)

The next step required was the preparation of a charter for the City of Oregon. The charter had to be approved in a vote by the people. On June 10, 1958, a charter was prepared and approved by the voters of Oregon. This new charter set the ground rules and was the basis on which the city would be operated.

CITY COUNCIL

The city charter originally called for the city to be divided into five "wards" (districts) and each of these wards would be represented by one member in the City Council. The City Council, which is the legislative part of the city government, is composed of seven members -- originally one was chosen from each ward and two were elected "at large" (anywhere in the city) for two-year terms. Today all members of the Council are elected at large. A non-partisan primary election was held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May in the odd numbered years to decide which candidates would run in the regular November election. The primary election is now held in September.

According to the charter adopted in 1958 the following are qualifications to be met in order for a candidate to be eligible for council:

1. Must be a resident and a qualified voter of the city for two years immediately before his election or appointment.
2. Must be a resident and qualified voter of the ward from which he is to be elected or appointed.
3. Must remain a resident of the city and particular ward (unless elected at large) throughout his term of office.

4. Must not hold any other employment with the city, or hold any other public office except that of notary public, member of State Militia or Army Reserve.

The salary of each member of Council was originally set at \$800 per year and may be changed if the Council desires. However, any salary change cannot go into effect until the next succeeding term of office.

The president of the Council is elected by his fellow councilmen and is to preside at all Council meetings. The Council is required to meet at least twice a month, but it may hold special meetings if called by the mayor or upon request of any three members of the Council. A majority of the members must be present before any business can be transacted.

All meetings of Council are held in the council chambers at City Hall and are open to the public. Check with your councilman to see on what days the council meetings are held at the present time. (It is suggested that you try to attend at least one council meeting to see your city government in action.)

POWER OF COUNCIL

The members of City Council have all of the legislative powers of the city that are granted to them by the Constitution and laws of the state of Ohio. Council has the power to create offices and departments of the city and the right to fix the duties, bonds, and salaries for all department officers and officials.

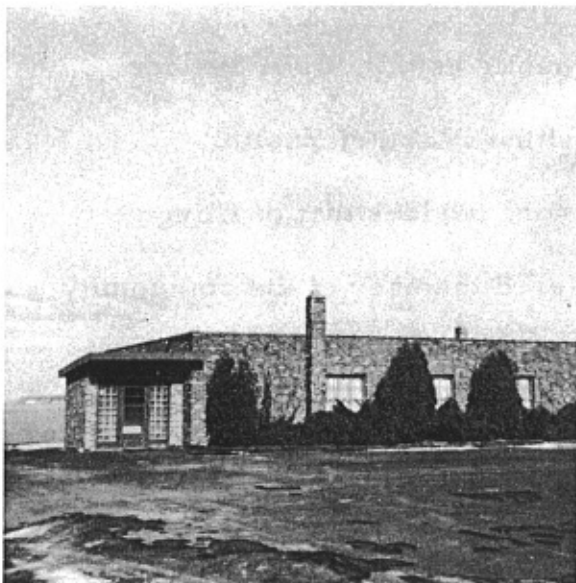
Other Council powers include the following:

1. To approve or reject all appointments made by the mayor to fill offices and departments.

2. To fix the number of employees in the various departments and to set their rate of pay.
3. To authorize all contracts for city projects and secure the money to pay for these projects.
4. To expel any member of Council for (a) gross misconduct, (b) disqualification from holding office, (c) persistent failure to abide by the rules of the Council, (d) absence without justifiable excuse from three consecutive



OREGON MUNICIPAL BUILDING
The Center of City Government in Oregon



JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP HALL
Where Official Business is Often Transacted in Jerusalem Township

regular meetings of Council.

5. To remove the mayor or clerk for gross misconduct, for disqualification from holding office, or for violation of his oath of office.

Whenever an office of a member of Council is vacant for any reason, the vacancy shall be filled by a majority vote of all the remaining members of the Council. However, if the position

is not filled by the Council within twenty days, the Mayor has the power to make an appointment. The person who fills this position can only hold office for the balance of the term.

THE OFFICE OF MAYOR

In our democratic form of government the people choose their leaders through public elections. Every two years the people in the City of Oregon have the opportunity to elect a person to be the chief executive officer of the city. This person, who becomes known as the mayor, must supervise the administration of the city's affairs, and he has control of all departments and divisions.

This means that the mayor, with the approval of a majority of the members of Council, has the power to appoint, promote, transfer, reduce, or remove any officer or employee of the city except for those who are elected. The city positions which are appointed by the Mayor include the city treasurer, solicitor, director of public service, director of public safety, Civil Service Commission, Municipal Planning Commission, and the Board of Health.

The main qualification in becoming the mayor, besides that of filing a petition to run, requires that one must be a registered member of the community for at least two years before taking office. The mayor may attend all meetings of City Council but he has no vote. He also may introduce and propose ordinances to be acted upon by Council, and he has the power to veto any ordinances passed by Council. However, Council may override the veto with the approval of five members of Council.

GOVERNMENT OF JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

The idea of dividing land into sections called "townships" goes back to 1785 when Congress adopted a plan of surveying new territories. This was partially done so that new settlers could locate land purchases from the government much easier. A township was to be a six-mile section that was divided into thirty-six one mile square sections. Each one of these one mile square sections would contain 640 acres.

As people began to settle in these townships, there was a need for a governmental unit smaller than a county to provide protection, to build roads, and to take care of problems that might arise. One of the important virtues of the township system is in its elasticity and in the fact that it was planned for an agricultural society with widely scattered settlements.

In the early 1890's the people living in the eastern portion of Oregon Township found it difficult and inconvenient to travel long distances to the western part of the township to transact business with the clerks and trustees. Therefore, in 1893 the people sent a petition to the Ohio legislature requesting that the eastern part of Oregon Township be organized as a new township. This petition was approved and Jerusalem Township was formed.

A township is defined by the Ohio Revised Code as "a body politic and corporate, for the purpose of enjoying and exercising the rights and privileges conferred upon it by state law." Township officials are basically elected to provide a local government for the people.

In the election of 1893, three trustees, a clerk, and a treasurer were elected. These are the principal administrative officers of the township.

Their duties included the supervision of district roads, the provision of education for the young, and the power of collecting taxes for use within the township. Township officials also determine the number of road supervisors and constables necessary for the township, although these are elected officials.

The first newly elected trustees of Jerusalem Township listed the following seven responsibilities that they faced when first taking office:

1. Upkeep and improvement of roads and the building of new roads;
2. Drainage of ditches;
3. Care of the poor;
4. Building a town hall;
5. Planning for a cemetery;
6. Health of the community;
7. Dividing parts of the township into subdivisions.

Today these responsibilities are much the same but the responsibilities have broadened to include the maintenance of a fire department, the regulating of speed and other safety measures for the benefit of the citizens, and the consideration of special needs such as the need for curbing, sidewalks, gutters, and lighting.

The activities of Jerusalem Township center around the Town Hall where township meetings are held and business is transacted. When the township was first formed in 1893, the trustees rented a room for twelve dollars a year in which they were to meet. In 1902 a new hall was completed on Jerusalem Road between DeCant and Yondota roads. This building stood until 1947 when it was replaced by a new building which is used today as a Town Hall and fire department.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART I

1. What constant threat caused this community to become a city?
2. Name two other incidents that cut down the size of the Oregon Township.
3. Give the date when the first attempt was made to organize the township into a city and then give the date the City of Oregon was finally incorporated.
4. What reason can you give for Toledo wanting to annex part of Oregon?
5. List the three steps taken before the community could vote for incorporation.
6. When was the first election of city officials held and what offices were to be filled?
7. How many members are there on the City Council and list some of the qualifications for holding this office.
8. What do you consider the most important powers of City Council?
9. Who is the chief executive officer of the city and for what length of a term is he elected?
10. Name the city positions which this officer fills by appointments.
11. Find out who holds these city offices today.
12. Why was Jerusalem Township formed and made separate from the Oregon Township?
13. Name the three principal administrative officers of the township.
14. List some of the responsibilities of township officials today.

Vocabulary

annexation	elasticity
transacted	ordinances
incorporation	township
authorize	
petition	
legislative	
charter	
nonpartisan	
preside	
vacancy	
veto	

Names to Remember

councilmen-at-large
tax duplicate
mayor
president of council
notary public
primary election
ward
city clerk
township trustees
Town Hall
body politic



CITY FINANCE PART II

When all of Lucas County east of the Maumee River was first known as Oregon Township, the cost of operating the government was very small. Governmental services provided to the people were limited. In the year 1837 a notice was circulated listing a schedule for taxation of all property owners and the purpose for which the money would be used. The schedule called for a property tax at the rate of 32 1/2 cents per \$100 valuation for the State of Ohio and canal maintenance; 50 cents per \$100 valuation for schools, 30 cents per \$100 valuation for roads, and 10 cents per \$100 valuation for township operation.

When Oregon Township was organized, provisions were made to care for the poor. The records show that on April 29, 1852, the trustees appropriated ten dollars for an unfortunate family. In May of the same year another ten dollars was given to a second family in need.

The purpose of government is to serve the people. As the demands for governmental service increase, the cost of governmental operations increase. Methods had to be found to meet increased costs. We have seen that in the first years of operation the Oregon Township trustees had few obligations to meet, and the basic method of raising revenue was through taxes on property.

An interesting comparison between the early tax situation and that of today is provided by Miss Fassett's History of Oregon and Jerusalem where she says, "A jar tucked away in a safe place became a bank where pennies, nickles, and dimes were saved to pay taxes. Such a jar was important to

Grandfather and Grandmother Eteau. Owing twenty acres, they had to meet taxes of one dollar and fifty cents a year. To meet this problem the fat from the fish they caught was rendered, and kept in pint jars which they sold for one penny a pint." Contrast this with the present situation where an individual may be assessed hundreds of dollars in taxes and never see one dollar because the employer deducts the money from the employee's pay.

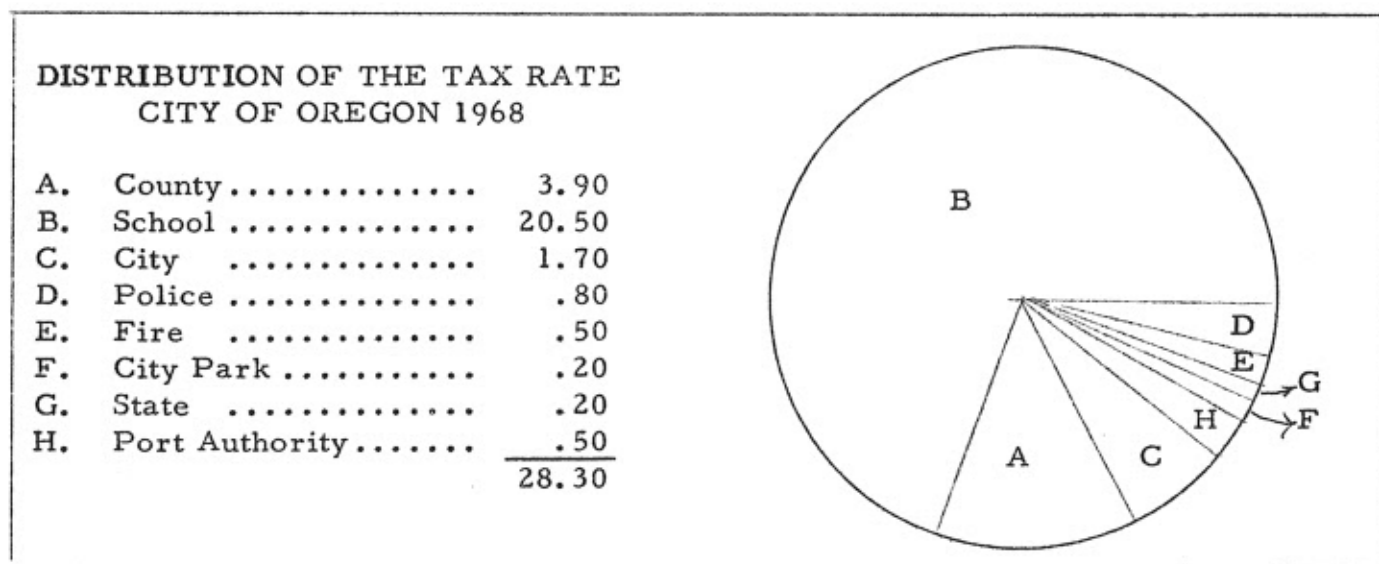
Through the years there have been tremendous changes in the manner by which the city is financed; today the way of life has become more complex. Many services are provided by the local government. To pay for these services a variety of methods are used, but the property tax is still the most important method of raising revenue. The other sources of income for city operations are listed in their order of importance: gasoline tax, auto license fees, sales tax, court fines, liquor permit fees, street lighting fees, building inspection charges, classified property taxes, and other miscellaneous fees. These sources and their importance are subject to change from time to time. It is interesting to note that in the long run all services provided to the people by their government are finally paid by the people.

In the area of new taxation, the voters of Oregon on May 6, 1959, passed a one per cent "payroll tax" to be effective July 1, 1959. The revenue from this tax was to be used exclusively to finance construction of a city water system. This tax was to continue to December 31, 1960 and it has been renewed. Later an additional 1/2% payroll tax was passed for the purpose of city operations.

Some of the services provided by the city government are police protection, street construction and maintenance, water system construction, water

line improvement, cemetery care, ditch improvement, and capital improvements. In the year 1960 these services cost the city of Oregon \$3,541,401. It is easy to understand why individual citizens could not possibly provide for these modern services. It is only by all people working together through elected representatives that our modern standards of living are possible.

In 1968 residents of Oregon were paying a total of 28.30 mills in property tax for local government purposes. Note the graph below which shows how the 28.30 mills were divided among the local governmental departments.



REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART II

1. Why were costs of government small when they started operating?
2. What service cost the most money in taxes during 1837?
3. What service cost the least in taxes in 1837?
4. Why were provisions made for care of the poor when Oregon Township was organized?
5. What is the purpose of government in a democracy?
6. What determines the cost of operating a government?
7. What is the most important method for raising money for government operation?

-
8. In the long run where does all money used by governments come from?
 9. What is the 1 per cent payroll tax?
 10. What was the money to be used for?

Vocabulary List

taxation

property valuation

appropriated

property tax

payroll tax

revenue

local government

THE COURTS PART III

Just as in an organized athletic contest there must be well qualified officials to interpret and enforce the rules, so in our society there must be public officials who are competent to judge the guilt or innocence of people charged with violations of the rules (laws) of the community. In the City of Oregon this official is the municipal court judge. In Jerusalem the responsibility is vested in the judge of the county court. These officials have the same jurisdiction. They have original jurisdiction in cases where the amount claimed by a party or the appraised personal property value does not exceed \$3,000.00. They hear cases concerned with violations of municipal ordinances and 'misdemeanors.' "Felonies" committed in the court's territory are brought to it for determination as to where they should be heard.

The judge is elected for a six-year term. In the Municipal Court of the City of Oregon, Joseph Wetli was elected as the first judge. Most of Judge Wetli's cases concern traffic violations, misdemeanors, and minor civil cases. Judge Wetli is also authorized to perform civil marriages. Most cases are heard without a jury, although the accused can request a jury if he desires.

In certain areas of the law the judges of the local courts do not have jurisdiction. In these cases the hearing would be assigned to the appropriate court.

The courts in Lucas County and their jurisdiction are as follows:

The Probate Court has jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, appoints administrators and guardians, commits to state institutions (mental hospital, etc.), and issues marriage licenses.

The Court of Common Pleas has jurisdiction over cases which exceed the \$3,000.00 limitation on municipal courts; the Court of Common Pleas hears the more serious criminal cases. Verdicts or decisions may be appealed from the municipal courts to the Court of Common Pleas.

The Domestic Relations Court is a division of the Court of Common Pleas. It has jurisdiction over cases resulting from serious family problems such as divorce, alimony, and juvenile offenses. The Lucas County Family Court Center has original authority over all cases of juvenile delinquency in the Oregon School District.



THE OREGON MUNICIPAL COURT



A CELL IN THE OREGON JAIL

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART III

1. Why must a community have courts?
2. Who is the person who presides over the court?
3. What is the duty of a judge?
4. What is the title of the judge in Oregon?
5. What is the name of the court in Jerusalem?
6. Do the powers of the county and municipal courts differ?
7. What is the money limit on cases heard in these courts?
8. For how long are these judges elected?
9. Which court issues marriage licenses?
10. Which court has authority to commit people to state institutions?
11. Which court would handle serious criminal cases?
12. Which court has jurisdiction over juvenile cases?
13. Is the Oregon Court permitted to hold a jury trial?

Vocabulary List

violations
jurisdiction
original jurisdiction
municipal
misdemeanor
felony
probate court
common pleas court
domestic relations court
juvenile
delinquency



PUBLIC SAFETY PART IV

The term "public safety" commonly includes police and fire protection. These vital services are performed by men in uniform and civilian clothes, organized on a somewhat semi-military basis. Both are concerned with safeguarding life, property, and the constitutional rights of citizens. It is therefore not unusual to combine these departments in any discussion of city affairs, even though the function of these departments are really separate.

Police departments of today are established to carry out certain primary duties in a community. They maintain law and order through education, by persuasion, and if necessary by force. A police department's basic purposes are to prevent crime, to suppress criminals, to apprehend criminals, to preserve the peace, to regulate conduct, and to protect life and property. Without proper function of an efficient police force the individual citizen of a community would be living in a "jungle" -- a situation far removed from any civilized living condition.

Much of the blame for some of the unsatisfactory conditions of law enforcement can be placed upon the constantly changing conditions of American life. Mass immigration, industrialization, urbanization, world wars, international responsibilities, and new inventions have added to a nation already suffering from a bad case of "jitters" in the area of controlled law and order.

In the community of Oregon the people have been spared one major problem of the "Big City," this being organized crime. Oregon, because of

its rural location, has been screened from some of the other evils that come with large urbanization. However, because of the rapid growth in population, in housing, and in the unparalleled growth in traffic congestion, the need for an organized police department became a necessity in Oregon.

Previous to the organization of a departmentalized police force the sheriff of Lucas County and his deputies served the needs of the community in Oregon. In addition to the sheriff and his staff, five constables were selected from the area to also serve as the community's law enforcement agency. In Jerusalem Township the authority of the Lucas County sheriff and his deputies still prevails.

There is considerable variation in the organization of American police forces. Sometimes the department is headed by a chief, who is appointed directly by the mayor or manager. In the larger cities, however, it is customary to place a civilian commissioner or board in charge, and as a rule the commissioner or the board then chooses the chief of police.

On December 30, 1957, Nelson L. Danford was appointed by the Oregon council as first chief of police and he began his duties on January 1, 1958. Mr. Danford was rigidly screened for this appointment and his sixteen years of experience in police service was just one of the contributing factors in his appointment.

On March 14, 1958 Chief Danford recommended the following to serve on his staff: Clarence Huss, Harold Veler, John Ousky, Henry Hess, Francis Durivage, Richard Christensen, and Paul Bedra. These men were sworn in by the clerk and began their duties on March 23, 1958. In time three new police

cars were purchased and the staff was well on its way to efficient work.

Since 1958 the Oregon police force has been expanded from the seven policeman staff to twenty-two plus the chief. Policemen have to be trained and sent through a police academy before they can be put on the active policy duty list. This academy for policemen requires 280 hours of classroom and field training, plus the possibility of forty additional hours of specialized training for policemen.

The Oregon staff of policemen have attended this academy at Penta County; it is called the Ross Enright Police Academy. Most of the subjects taught at Ross Enright are taught by experienced policemen. Some of the subjects learned are criminal photography, finger printing analysis, care for the criminally insane, and practice in traffic and street duty.

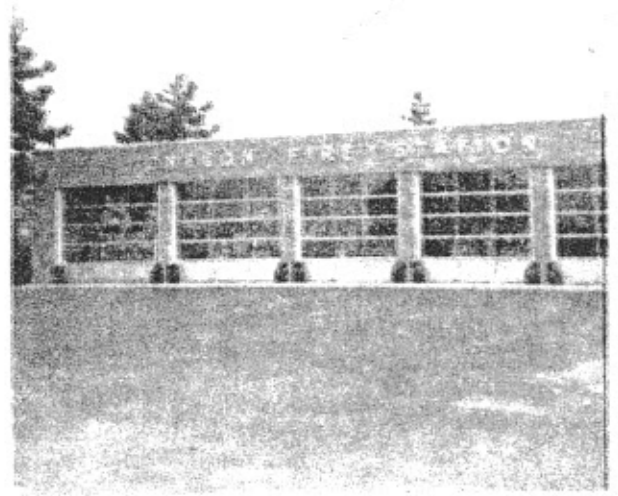
After completing the academic area of training, each man spends two full days on a shooting range and each man is instructed on the usage and the handling of all types of firearms. Once every month after completion of their schooling the policeman is required to practice shooting his service revolver. A refresher course in first aid is also required every year of his service. It is estimated that five years is necessary for the training of a man to reach the point of efficiency as a policeman.

The local patrolmen are constantly upgrading their profession by attending special schools throughout the state and country. By doing so, they further their education in areas such as law, juvenile work, and the various areas pertaining to police work. A library containing law books and procedures dealing with all phases of police work is kept up-to-date in the police department.

At the present time the Oregon police staff consists of: Roy T. Carey, police chief; Paul Bedra, assistant chief, and twenty-one officers and patrolmen, five of these are sergeants and one detective in charge of juveniles compose the total staff.

The Oregon police own four marked police cars and one unmarked car. Each staff member puts in service, an eight hour day and a forty-four hour week, working in three shifts.

The area covered by the Oregon police consists of twenty-eight square miles. In the early days of the police force the policeman could only cover the area up to the city limits. Now Oregon police can go out of the city, county, or the state if the need arises.



FIRE PROTECTION

OREGON

The most common kind of fire protection organization in American small towns and rural areas is the volunteer fire department. In some places, this is a skeleton force of paid firemen or drivers which provides full-time help for a larger force of volunteer firemen drawn from the ranks of the citizens.

There are more than 15,000 volunteer fire companies in the United States and Canada. Originally all local and municipal fire companies were volunteers and only toward the end of the 19th century did the paid, full-time fire company become common in the larger cities. Philadelphia is the original home of the first pioneer volunteer fire company which was established in 1735.

In the early pioneer communities of Oregon and Jerusalem, the most common unit for fire fighting was the family.

Each member of the family, regardless of age or size was instructed by the father of specific duties he was to perform in the case of a fire. To a rural farm family, the word "FIRE" was often considered the most feared on the frontier.

Oftentimes the "family fire department" would struggle to no avail trying to extinguish the fire by using the "old bucket brigade" which was a human chain passing buckets of water to the source of the fire. Families living in the same general area often banded together to try to extinguish any fire that would break out.

The use of the old fire bell for an alarm system was used readily in the case of a discovered blaze. This alarm system was effective only when the people were in earshot of the warning bell. Even when the alarm was sounded, the great distances separating the families often limited the effectiveness of this type of fire fighting unit.

The rapid growth in population and the development of larger settled areas presented a greater fire hazard to the entire community. With this growing threat of possible disaster, the people of Oregon realized the need for a better fire fighting and fire prevention organization.

People living in settled housing additions were eager to develop adequate fire protection. Many interested citizens came forth and publicly pleaded for the development of fire contracts with nearby fire departments and for the creation of a community fire organization of their own. Pioneers like Paul Blum and Floyd Yeomans believed in preparedness against fire. These men accepted the leadership for this important cause and township trustees were

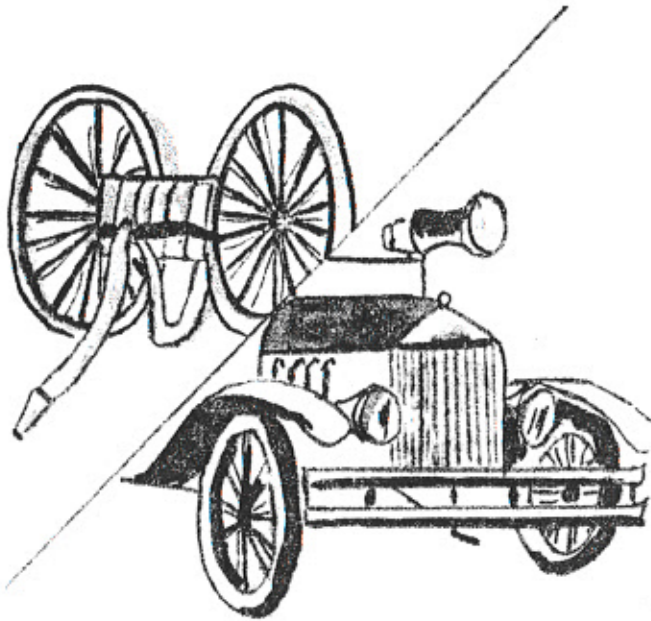
contacted. On September 15, 1936, a meeting was held in the old Town Hall at Wynn and Seaman for the final organization of a fire fighting unit. In addition to this fire organization, Oregon trustees in 1937 signed temporary fire protection contract with Wood County. In 1947 fire contracts were also made with Harbor View and Lake Township.

The Oregon Township Fire Department, although not organized officially by the trustees until 1938, was an unusual fire fighting unit. Oregon Township in 1938 had no fire fighting equipment and most of the men were trained by fire chiefs from Washington, Adams, Point Place, Trilby, Rossford, and Toledo who devoted much of their time in training Oregon Township firemen.

Oregon firemen were also required to travel from one township to another to participate in the fire practice field drills. This handicap, along with the fact that they had no equipment in their own township, led many men to withdraw their services, until only thirty-two men and three officers remained with the department.

In August of 1938, the Oregon Township trustees realizing a need for funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, proposed a resolution in the form of a levy and presented this proposal to the voters. After the second failure of this levy, the law which made it necessary to submit the purchasing of fire equipment to a vote of the people changed. The new law gave the Oregon Township trustees the authority to purchase such equipment without the vote of the people.

In 1941, the trustees purchased a Buffalo Triple Fire Engine at a cost of \$6,895. Later from 1944 to 1959, four rescue cars, two water wagons, and



EARLY FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT
This Drawing of Early Firefighting Apparatus Was Drawn by Vicky Shoup, Ninth Grade Student at Fassett Junior High School

another fire engine were purchased.

In addition to this new equipment, bids for two new fire stations were accepted by the trustees. The total bid of \$29,098 was entered by contractor John Nauman and was accepted by the group.

After 1948 the Oregon Township Fire Department had three fire fighting stations: Station #1 located at the corner of Seaman and Wynn; Station #2 located at Wheeling near

Pickle; and Station #3 at Bayshore and Momany. Since 1938 Oregon has added eighty new volunteer firemen to the staff, and two volunteer rescue squads work twenty-four hours a day. These rescue crews are fully equipped and manned by men who have completed Red Cross first aid courses and who are qualified to handle all types of rescue work.

JERUSALEM

With the spreading out of the population and the growth of new subdivisions in the eastern part of the area, Jerusalem Township citizens also began to realize the need for fire protection.

The problems of fire protection were discussed with the township trustees, who found that fire equipment could be obtained through the Office

of Civilian Defense. On September 2, 1944, the trustees found that to obtain needed equipment, they must secure the signature of the Chief of the Auxiliary Department and the Property Officer.

Since the Jerusalem Township had no fire chief, the Board of Trustees authorized themselves to sign for the equipment. On August 24, 1944, a trailer pumper was obtained from the Toledo District Defense Council on a loan-recall basis, and demonstrations of the new pumper were given by captains of the Toledo and the Oregon fire departments on September 10, 1944. After the demonstration, a second meeting was held on September 13 for the purpose of organizing a volunteer fire department in Jerusalem Township.

At this meeting the group elected Elmer Baker as the temporary fire chief of Jerusalem Township. Other members of the community volunteered their services and the fire department began to take shape. The department rented a garage at Bono. An old red schoolbus was purchased and converted into a water wagon by removing the body and mounting a tank on the bus chassis.

On July 24, 1945, the trustees by resolution requested the voters to vote for a bond issue of \$20,000 to erect a fire house and to purchase additional equipment.

The bond issue for the support of the fire department passed overwhelmingly. In 1946 a new fire truck was purchased, and in 1947 a new fire station was constructed for the approximate sum of \$15,000. The new fire station was located in the center of the township so any point could be reached within a short time.

Since the construction of the Jerusalem fire station, on Route 2 between

Decant and Yondota Road, contracts with Allen and Oregon townships have been made for mutual protection of property within all the three township areas.

The value of both of these public safety organizations -- the police and fire departments -- is an obvious one to the growing communities of Oregon and Jerusalem. In addition to the protection of life and property, the reduction of insurance costs to every taxpayer is obvious. Peace and security of the community rests with these fine organizations and much respect should be granted to the men that serve and often risk their very lives protecting all the people in this community.

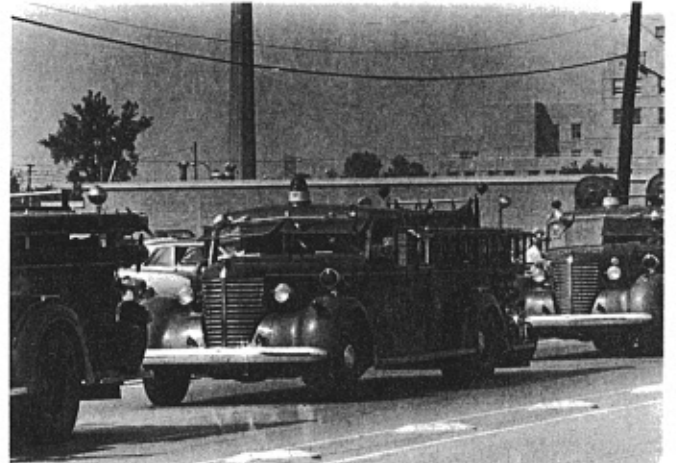
REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART IV

1. What are the primary duties of the Oregon Police Department?
2. What factors are to blame for some of the unsatisfactory conditions of law enforcement?
3. Why has Oregon been spared from major problems of crime?
4. What two methods are used in selecting a police chief?
5. List some of the courses of study policemen must take while in training.
6. Over what area does the authority of the Oregon police prevail?
7. What is the most common unit for fire protection in the United States?
8. When was the first volunteer fire department founded?
9. Why was fire considered a major disaster in the pioneer days?
10. Why were organized fire protection organizations necessary in Oregon?



VOLUNTEER FIREMEN FIGHT FIRE

Pictured above are the volunteer firemen of the Oregon and Jerusalem area. Here the men are shown in action trying to rescue property in our area.



Vocabulary List

public safety
apprehend
urbanization
congestion
departmentalized
efficiency
usage
citizenry
disaster
deemed
levy

Names to Remember

Nelson L. Danford
sheriff
constables
Ross Enright
Roy F. Carey
"Old Bucket Brigade"



WATER FOR THE "CITY OF OPPORTUNITY" PART V

Water is a basic element necessary for man's survival. Throughout recorded history water has been treasured, frequently more than gold. Wars have been fought for control of water supplies and cities have perished for lack of it.

Water was no problem in Oregon's early growth as an agricultural community. Surface water in the level land of the area was ample for bumper crops. Water pure enough for human "consumption" would be obtained from wells, although the early wells had to be deep and expensive because of the area's clay soil. In more recent years industry has become a major and growing factor creating water needs that cannot be met with wells or distribution of purchased water.

Modern water purification technology and the area's location next to abundant raw water has made it possible for Oregon to maintain itself as not only "the City of Opportunity" but also as a city of plentiful water.

Pure water was always important to the health of the community. Early communities were very interested in their water supply. In time an act was passed by the state legislature to give the township trustees authority to spend money to drill artesian wells for public usage. This act was passed by the Ohio State Legislature on April 5, 1866. This act marked the beginning of the public water system for Oregon. A total of five public wells were drilled at public expense in the late 1800's.

During the later years, when Oregon was a township, the western part of Oregon was served by extensions of water mains from the City of Toledo water system. The extension of water mains had been sponsored by the Lucas County commissioners. Tax assessments for the use of water were made against abutting properties. After Oregon incorporated as a village, difficulties were encountered in arriving at a satisfactory agreement with the City of Toledo regarding an adequate water supply. These difficulties led to a serious study in 1958 of the need for developing a water system within the City of Oregon. Four plans or proposals resulted from this study. The plan which was finally adopted called for a filtration plant to be located in the vicinity of Cedar Point and Norden road, and a water intake located in Lake Erie off Reno Beach. The cost of this plan was estimated at \$5,245,000.

On May 6, 1959, the voters of Oregon approved a one per cent payroll tax to finance construction of the city water system. This tax became effective on July 1, 1959, and was to continue through December 31, 1963.

The final choice by the electorate was decisive. A three and a half million dollar bond issue for the water system was approved on May 9, 1962, by a majority of over seventy per cent of the voters. In this vote the people of Oregon told their city officials that the question had been answered: Oregon wanted its own water system.

During the last week of October, 1963, Oregon receive a grant of \$1,791,000 from the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the federal government and construction began with the purchase of 40 acres on North Curtice Road on the eastern edge of Oregon for the new water treatment plant site.

The water intake, situated in 14 feet of water more than a mile off the Reno Beach shore, is really a funnel connected to a gravity siphon of 48 inch concrete pipe. The intake is designed to pull in water regardless of the lake level or winter ice.

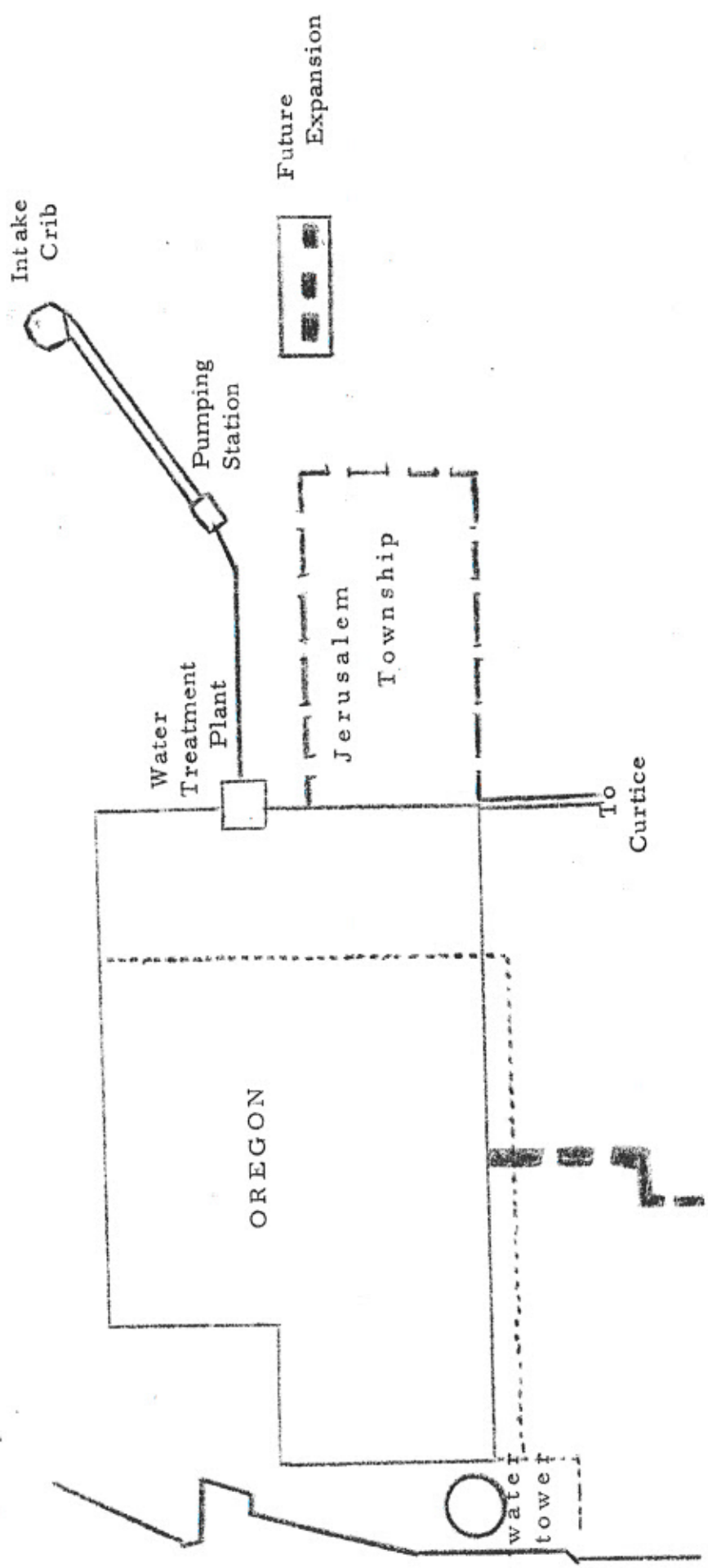
The low pressure pumping station on the shore receives the water from the intake and pushes it to the water treatment plant on North Curtice Road over four miles away. The water flows through screens that strain out any debris. Then activated charcoal is added to absorb any odor and objectionable taste in the water.

The treatment plant on North Curtice Road is the heart and muscle of the Oregon water system. Here Lake Erie water is cleaned, purified, tested, and pumped out through the city mains. Electronic and pneumatic instruments and controls enable one operator to handle demands for water throughout the city.

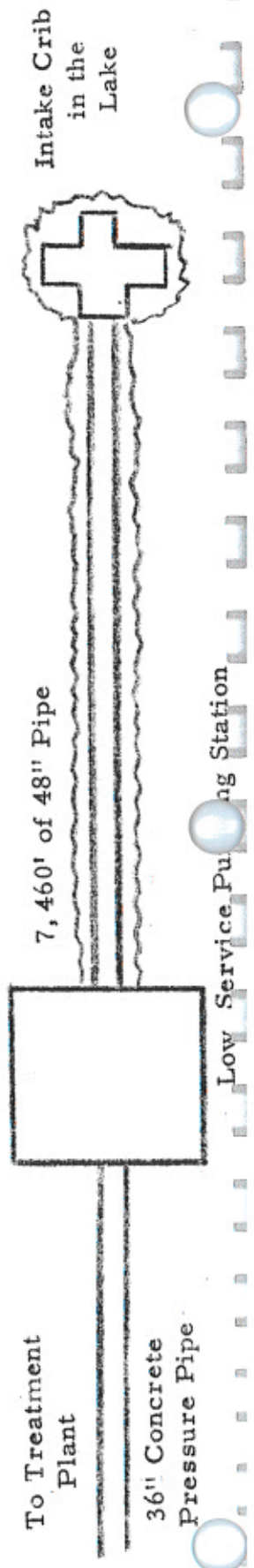
There are over seventeen miles of concrete pipe ranging in size from 16 inches to 48 inches in the main distribution loop which carries purified water to all parts of the city. Located by the southwest corner of the loop by the corner of Navarre and Coy, the 141 foot city water tower, with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, serves to equalize water pressure throughout the water system. During the day, the water tower takes care of excess demands. During the night the pumps refill the tank.

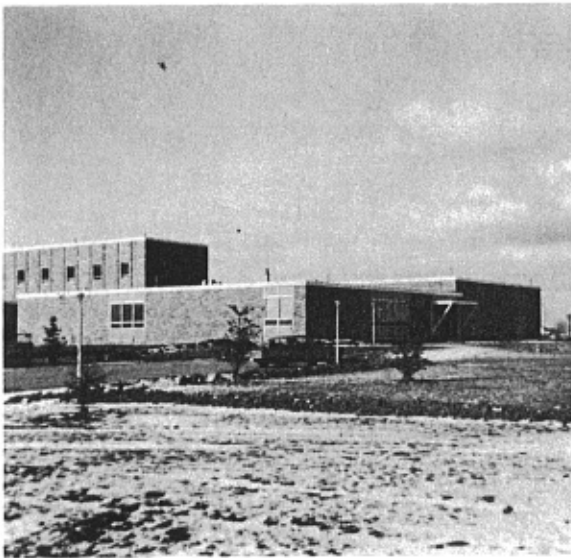
Every Oregon resident will benefit from the water system. Whatever his business or his job, water for Oregon goes beyond just filling the play pool. No matter how Oregon grows in industry, population, or area, there will always be enough water to keep Oregon the City of Opportunity.

**ADDITION
OREGON
WATER
SYSTEM**



City Limits





WATER TREATMENT PLANT
Located on North Curtice Road



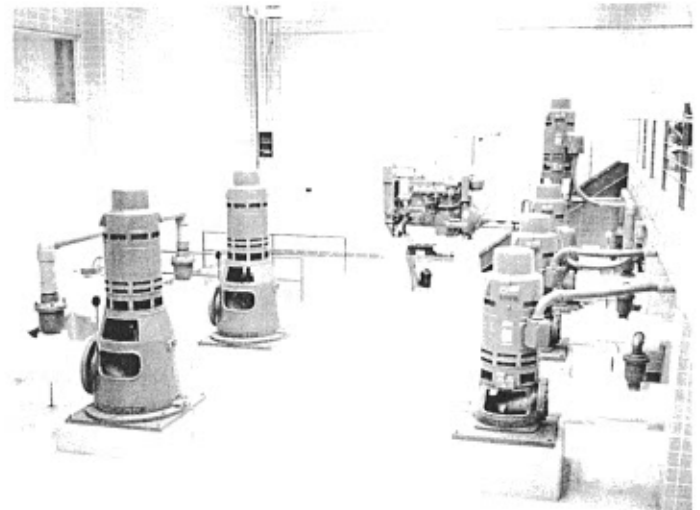
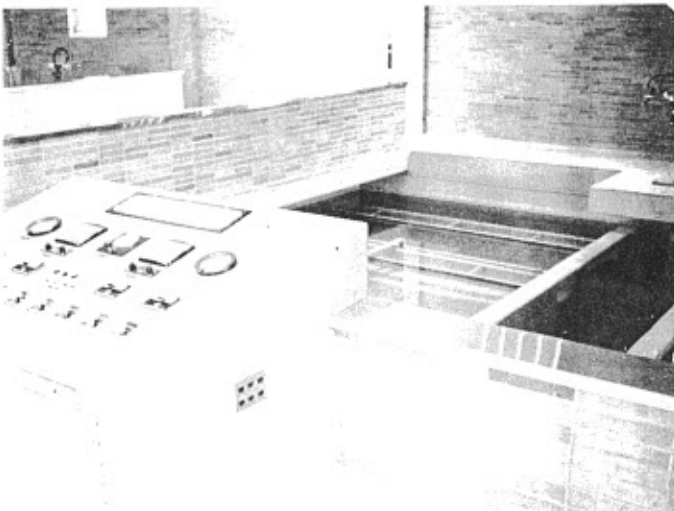
CENTRAL OFFICES
Which Include the Water Department

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART V

1. How important to the people is an adequate water supply?
2. Why was water no problem to the early residents of this area?
3. Why is the water supply not a great problem today?
4. How did the early settlers get their water?

EQUIPMENT IN THE WATER TREATMENT PLANT

The treatment plant receives water from the pumping station. The water is purified here and is pumped from here to users in the city of Oregon. Some water is stored in the water tower.



5. Why did the City of Oregon find it necessary to build a water system?
6. How is the water system being paid for?
7. How did the federal government aid in financing the system?
8. Where is the treatment plant located?
9. How many miles of pipe are there in the main distribution loop?
10. What is the purpose of the water tower?
11. Who will benefit from the water system?
12. How long will the water needs of Oregon be supplied?

Vocabulary List

consumption
purification
raw water
county commissioners
village
township
proposal
abutting
artesian wells
loop

R E C R E A T I O N P A R T VI

Among the most important yet relaxing activities of the present generation of American people are activities involving recreation. For many years fun-seeking Americans have been interested in finding or in inventing methods for relaxing the tensions and the pressures which develop from the problems of everyday life.

With the changes brought about by time, activities have changed, but the technique and the originality of people participating in recreation havenot been altered a great deal.

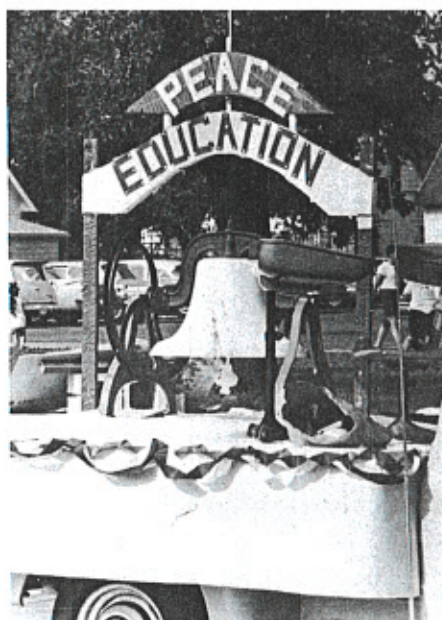
During the early days of the settlement of Jerusalem and Oregon, the recreational activities did not differ a great deal from recreation on the settled eastern seaboard of the United States. The games and the social activities of both the children and the adults in the Oregon area were similar to the general recreational activities found through frontier America.

Games, such as "pump, pump pull away," "long ball," "crack the whip," "blindman's buff," "anti-over," "hide and seek," and "duck on the rock" may have been called by different names by frontier children, but the amusement resulting from these activities was enjoyed just the same.

The pioneers, both young and old, were hungry for companionship. They took advantage of every opportunity for participating in games and other social activities. Both the young and old enjoyed housewarmings, barn dances, box socials, winter sleigh rides, surprise parties, "husking bees," and many other



AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BASKETBALL CONTEST
The Oregon and Jerusalem Recreation Departments have sponsored basketball for people of all ages for several years.



A VARIETY OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES
Football, basketball, baseball, golf lessons, guitar lessons, pet shows, bike rodeos, playground programs, dramatics -- all of these, and many more activities are sponsored by your Recreation Department.

forms of recreational activity.

The people of early frontier America, both young and old, used their imaginations and made their own forms of recreation. Silly little activities like building a raft and sailing it in the ditch, spearing carp, catching frogs and tadpoles, or wetting a line in the old fishing hole were inexpensive yet these activities were excellent for forgetting the problems that accompanied the rugged frontier life.

Today these activities would seem a little crude and boring to our fast moving, money spending, fun-loving society. In reality modern Americans are playing many of the same games as the earlier generations played. The only real difference between early and present day forms of amusement is that the earlier generation made fun themselves whereas today many recreational activities are planned and organized for us.

Recreation in our community today is similar to recreation in other modern communities. Today, because of a fast-growing, space consuming society, recreation is and must be a planned and organized process.

The people of Oregon and Jerusalem, because of population growth and with the realization that better forms of recreation for young and old were needed, have developed a good, workable program of activities through the Oregon and Jerusalem Recreation Departments. Many interested citizens from the area were concerned about improving recreation in the area. A recreation board was therefore established consisting of six interested citizens along with sixty parents and businessmen. These people worked closely with City Council to gain the needed facilities for recreation.

The Oregon Recreation Board, in order to gain needed recreational facilities, contracted with the Board of Education to use school gymnasiums, ball diamonds, and other playareas located on school grounds. The Recreation Board also required the use of the athletic facilities at Pearson Park.

On June 15, 1958, William Coontz was employed as recreation director. Mr. Coontz and the Recreation Board began an extensive revision and reorganization of all recreational facilities of the community consolidating them into one improved program.

At first the new recreation program included an organized baseball schedule for all age levels, a girls' day camp at Pearson Park, a high school basketball league separate from the actual school league, and a little Eagle or "Pee Wee" football league.

During the early days of the program, finance and transportation seemed to be the major problems. The transportation problem was lessened when a school bus was purchased by the Recreation Department for carrying girls to the day camp at Pearson Park. To help solve the problems of finance, an Athletic Commission has been busy in finding and guiding the recreation program over the rough spots.

Since the beginning of the new recreation program in 1958, a municipal field was constructed and made ready for use in 1963. In 1968 a new ball diamond was added to this complex.

In addition to the new playground areas, further activities were organized to improve and expand the program. These new activities include the Junior Olympics (a summer track and field program), bicycle rodeos, summer

bowling, baseball, softball, football, the teaching of golf and instrumental music, and a special program held in conjunction with the Police Athletic League.

The establishment of Oregon Day is another achievement of the Recreation Department. Oregon Day adds much to the area of entertainment by including bazaars, contests, and other recreational activities. All these new programs are open to children who are over ten years of age and to any interested adult. This annual event is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and takes place during the latter part of August. The Oregon Day parade is one of the many highlights of this gala event. Each year a "Miss Oregon" contest is held and a queen is chosen to reign over the Coronation Ball and the parade.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART VI

1. What is the major difference between early and present day recreational activities?
2. List some of the early recreational activities.
3. What activities are presently sponsored by the Oregon Recreation Department?
4. How was the present system of recreation developed in the community?

Vocabulary List

husking bees
society
techniques
realization
consolidated
olympics
annual
sponsored



OPERATION OF THE OREGON CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM TODAY PART VII

The Oregon Public School System began as a small, relatively uncomplicated system with a few one-room school houses scattered throughout the community. Today it has grown into a complex organization employing over four hundred people working in some twelve buildings. The basic principle is to provide the best education possible for the 5,000 school youth in the Oregon School District.

The operation of the school system centers in and around the Administration Building which houses the various offices of the administrative personnel. At least once a month the Oregon Board of Education holds its regular meeting. The school board is an elected group of five citizens who have the responsibility for the control and management of the schools in the City of Oregon and Jerusalem Township.

These men are elected at large by popular vote from a slate of non-partisan candidates who file petitions for candidacy according to law at least 90 days before the general election. The board members are elected for a period of four years in the odd numbered years, and they take office on the first Monday in January. Two members are elected the year preceding the presidential election and three members are elected the year following the presidential year.

The board of education is required by state law to perform certain duties and exercise certain powers in their governing of the schools as duly elected

representatives of the people. Drury's Ohio School Guide, a book about laws governing the operations of schools in Ohio, is used frequently by the board and is frequently studied. This book describes all of the mandatory and permissive powers of the school board according to the state laws.

The officers of the board of education are a president, a vice-president, and a clerk-treasurer. The president and the vice-president are elected for one year terms while the clerk-treasurer is under contract to the board for up to four years. To preside at all meetings, to appoint committees and to sign all checks and contracts are the duties of the president while the vice-president presides in the president's absence.

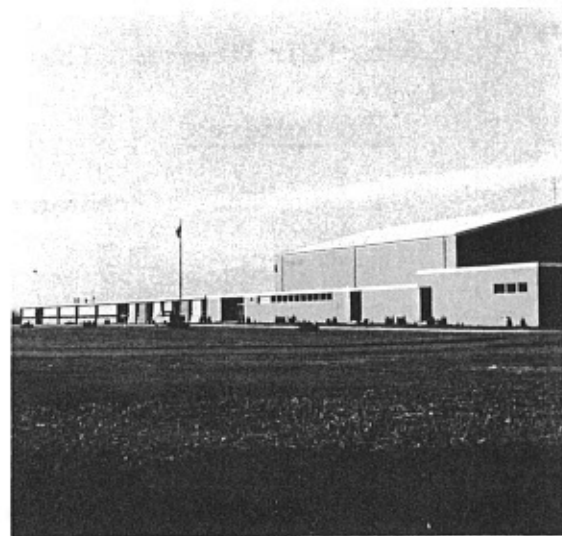
The specific duties of the clerk-treasurer are too numerous to mention individually. However, basically the clerk is the officer of the board who is charged with keeping a public record of all meetings, of all business transactions, and of all financial affairs of the board of education.

Money to pay for the buildings, for maintenance of the buildings, and for the operation of the schools is provided in two ways. Bond issues are generally used for the securing of money to building schools while tax levies are used for maintenance and operation of the schools. The amount of money paid by the community in taxes is determined by a vote of the people. This tax is expressed on the ballot in the terms of "mills." A "mill" is equal to one-tenth of one cent; therefore, ten mills would be equal to one cent. If the tax for the schools to be paid by the community were ten mills, then the persons being taxed would have to pay one cent tax for every evaluated dollar's worth of property.

The board of education, with the aid of the school "administration," is responsible for preparing a budget which would meet the needs of the school system. The amount of money needed is determined; and, at times, it is necessary to ask the people to vote to add mills to the tax assessment because of the schools' increasing expenses. Today the annual budget exceeds four million dollars so that the school children of Oregon can receive the best education possible.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

The board of education is responsible for appointing the superintendent of Schools. He is the chief executive officer for the board and the person mainly responsible for carrying out the policies of the board. The superintendent has many duties for which he is responsible; therefore, it is necessary that he



THE OLD AND THE NEW LOOK IN OREGON SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Compare the turn-of-the-century Brandville building pictured at the left with the new Fassett Junior High School building pictured at the right. The design of school buildings changes. Courses of study change too. Can you name several major changes that have occurred in school programs during the past three years? How would you estimate the difference in cost between the Brandville building and the Fassett building? What is taught at Fassett that was not taught at Brandville?

delegate some of the responsibility to other staff members.

Directly under the superintendent are the "central staff" officers who assume some of these responsibilities. These officers are the assistant superintendent of personnel and instruction, the assistant superintendent of business affairs, the director of attendance and transportation, the elementary supervisor, and the principals of the individual schools. (Refer to the school personnel chart.)

To mention each of the duties that these people have would be a book in itself. However, it should be mentioned that along with the teachers and the specialists in the Oregon School System, these people are dedicated to the task of providing the opportunities and materials which will lead to a well-rounded educational experience for the students.

It is fitting that we be aware of the philosophy that is adopted by the junior high schools in Oregon. The philosophy is as follows:

We Believe:

That education must emphasize teaching the democratic ideal of the importance of the individual in society. That the school provide experiences which will instill in all boys and girls a feeling of belonging, a sense of security, and a spirit of loyalty so that they may become good citizens, good workers, and worthy members of society.

That the school recognize the dignity and worth of each individual and the varying capacities of students to solve problems. Also to show the need for cooperation in the solution of common problems and the need for racial and religious tolerance.

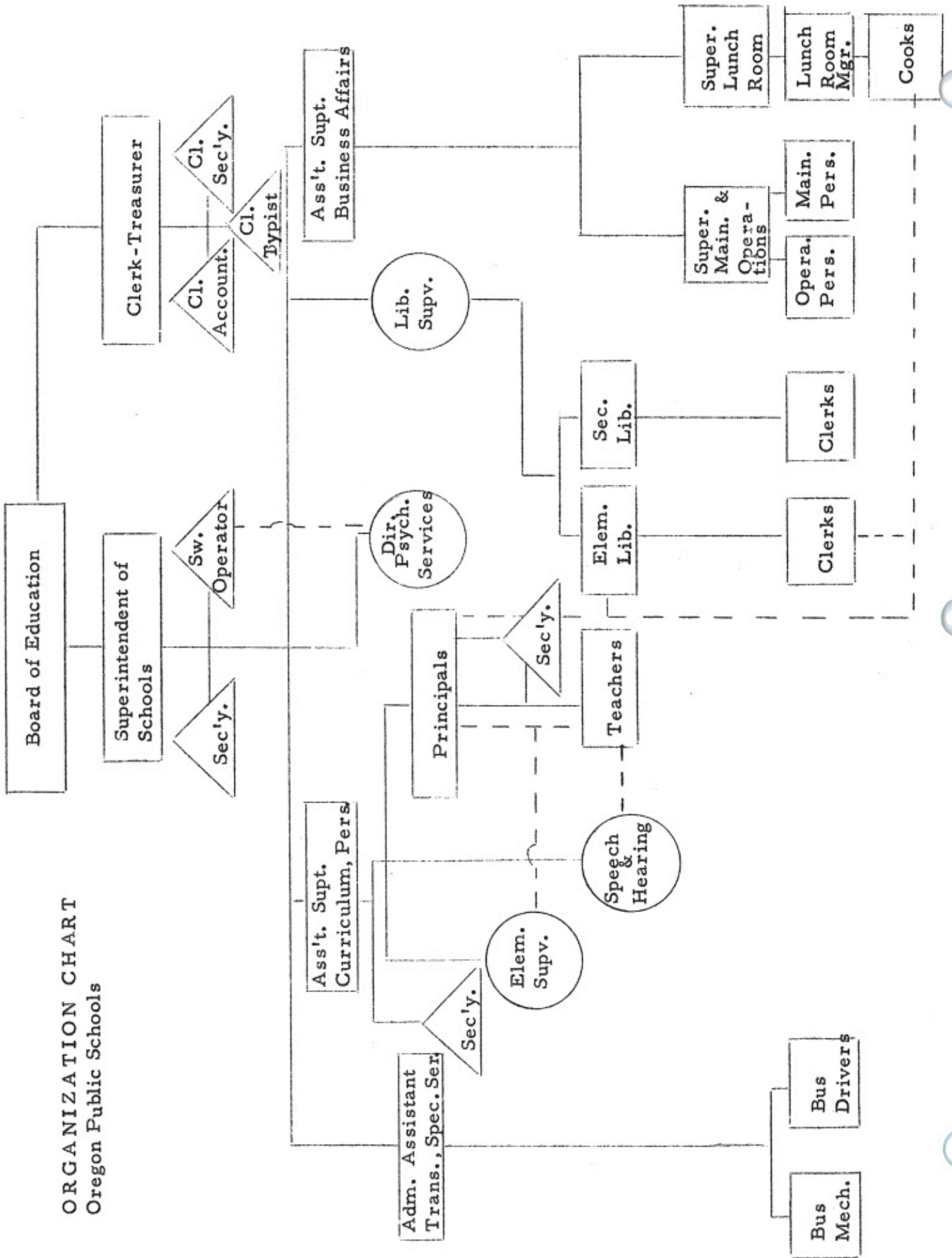
That the school help the students to:

- a. Learn to get along with people
- b. Further develop basic and fundamental skills
- c. Understand and develop wholesome health habits
- d. Appreciate the "finer" things in life
- e. Develop vocational and avocational skills
- f. Develop a wholesome attitude towards social obligations
- g. Cope with emotional problems
- h. Develop initiative and leadership
- i. Recognize, respect, and accept authority

The principals, the guidance counselors, and the teachers are the part of the basic structure of the school system which carries out the policies and performs the duties involved in the direct education of the students. In this section, the basic operation and structure of the schools in Oregon have been explained. However, without the willingness and desire to learn on the part of the student, the kind of education offered cannot be successfully achieved.

ORGANIZATION CHART

Oregon Public Schools



REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART VII

1. Tell how many men are on the local board of education and explain how they are chosen.
2. What does the board follow as a guide in exercising its power?
3. Name the three officers of the board.
4. How is money raised to support the school system?
5. What is a mill?
6. Who is the chief executive officer for the board of education.
7. Study the "School Personnel Chart" and be able to tell some of the administrative staff positions.
8. According to the junior high philosophy, what three things should school experiences instill in the students?

Vocabulary List

mandatory
tolerance
permissive
maintenance
levies
annual budget
executive
bond issue
mill (taxation)
assessment

Names to Remember

Drury's School Guide
Clerk-Treasurer
Administration Building
Superintendent

SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS PART VIII

The service organizations of a community promote, as the reason for their existence, the improvement of their community. These organizations should have a program of operation which results in a better city because of their efforts.

To give an example of one accomplishment of an early service club, we cite the Brandville School Service Club, one of Oregon's first service clubs, formed February, 1922, by a group of parents. This brief account tells of one of the results of their efforts. The Brandville group made a study of the cost of their school and compared this cost with that of consolidated schools.

In September, 1922, this organization assigned to itself the task of presenting the needs for consolidated schools to all the school districts of Oregon. Thus, they began a campaign for better schools for Oregon Township. This campaign continued and in time an interest developed throughout the township. Through the combined efforts of all districts, the dream came to pass after a long hard struggle. By the fall of 1926 the new consolidated buildings Clay, Coy, and Wynn were opened. The efforts of this dedicated, unselfish group paid off in improved school operation for the entire community. On March 26, 1938, the constitution of the Brandville Service Club was amended and the name of the group was changed to Coy P. T. A. Thus we have one of the first service groups in Oregon whose primary interest was school improvement.

In the past nearly every school, at one time or another, had a P. T. A. charter. These groups have performed many services for their respective

schools.

Very similar in purpose are the Mothers Clubs which are operating in conjunction with the various schools. The constitution of one of the Mothers Clubs reads as follows: "The purpose shall be to give service, to benefit children, and to cooperate with the P. T. A."

From this specific example we can identify other groups dedicated to improving the community in almost every realm of communal life. Service clubs must have as the basis for their operations an unselfish desire to benefit others. The only reward is a feeling of self-satisfaction for having helped their fellow man.

The Oregon Chamber of Commerce is an organization that plays an important part in Oregon today. This organization was formed in 1960 with the main purpose of assisting business and industry already in Oregon as well as attracting new business and industry to the city. It also promotes civic affairs, sponsors an annual Industrial Appreciation Dinner, and plays a vital role in the Oregon Day activities.

Another group which has added to the upgrading of the Oregon community since its beginning in 1959 is the Oregon Business and Professional Women's Club. This civic minded group exists basically to elevate the standards for women in business and the professions, and exists to bring about a spirit of cooperation among these women. The granting of scholarships to Oregon girls and the sponsoring of a girl to Buckeye State are included as some of their activities. The OBPW was also instrumental in bringing a public library to Oregon.

To maintain and improve the civic standard of the City of Oregon and to

cooperate with other civic organizations is the purpose for which the Oregonian Club was founded in the winter of 1945. To be a member of this organization, one must be a property owner living within the city of Oregon. The Oregonians have sponsored such things as the Clay High School banquets, 4-H Clubs, and helped to provide uniforms and trophies for local athletic events. This organization promotes the orderly growth of the City of Oregon. The Oregonians have helped to do this by bringing about such civic improvements as better street lighting, improved zoning, road improvements, and the erection of traffic lights and signs at dangerous intersections.

In order for our democratic system of government to be completely successful the people must take an active part in its development and operation. Throughout the past years various political organizations have been formed in our community in order to inform and guide the people.

One of the oldest of these organizations is the Men's Democratic Club which was formed in 1932. Some of the individuals who helped organize this club included Edward Mominee, Richard Marlow, Delbert Momenee, Charles Myer, and Frederick Ray. The main purpose for the group is to promote democratic ideals and to further the welfare of the Democratic Party and its social affairs.

In 1933 a group of men who belonged to the Oregon Civic Club began a republican organization with the primary purpose of selecting candidates for local offices. From 1933 to 1948 the leadership of the group was directed by the following: Erwood Shanks, Carl Krauss, Anton Munding, Paul Schmaltz, Paul Cannon, Dr. Paul Mathewson, Henry Villhauer, and Nelson Messer. The East Shore Republican Club incorporated with Oregon Republican Club in 1948.

The Oregon Area Young Republican Club came into existence in December of 1964 with the basic purpose of interesting young people in Republican politics. Persons who were responsible for the organization's early progress includes Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Bury, Mr. and Mrs. Clair Langmaid, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David Hufford, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Asmussen. The group has endorsed and promoted school levies as well as levies pertaining to civil government.

To those groups whose goals promote community-wide improvements both in Jerusalem and Oregon, we pay tribute. These groups have in the past and are in the present accomplishing much good for the community. Miss Josephine Fassett in her History of Oregon and Jerusalem has listed on pages 319-329 many of these clubs along with their objectives and accomplishments. There are at present many worthy groups functioning, and in the future as needs are recognized there will be organizations developed to serve the community.

REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PART VIII

1. What is the basic purpose of a service organization?
2. Name as many service organizations as you can within our community.
3. What was the purpose of the first service organization?
4. What is the specific purpose of the Oregon Chamber of Commerce?
5. Name two local political organizations and tell why they exist.

Vocabulary List

communal
consolidated schools
service
conjunction
political
civic affairs

Names to Remember

P. T. A.
Brandville Service Club
Mothers Club

EPILOGUE

Dear Junior High School Student:

You have studied a course in the history and government of your community. The course was different from others you have studied.

Always remember this--your community didn't "just grow." Your home exists today because of the great sacrifices that have been made over the years by many, many people. The early pioneers who sacrificed the most lived a hard life and had little to show for the sacrifices they made. Nevertheless, those sacrifices were made so that you can enjoy the fine community in which you live today.

The community is your home. Always be proud of it. Respect the property, the laws, and the traditions of your home. Cooperate with those who have the responsibility of directing its functions because they are carrying on for courageous men and women who began a tremendous task long, long ago when this area was a treacherous wilderness.

Above all, take an active interest in the affairs of your community, for democracy can only function effectively when the people are interested in and involved in the decision-making process.

Very truly yours,

The Editors





APPENDIX A

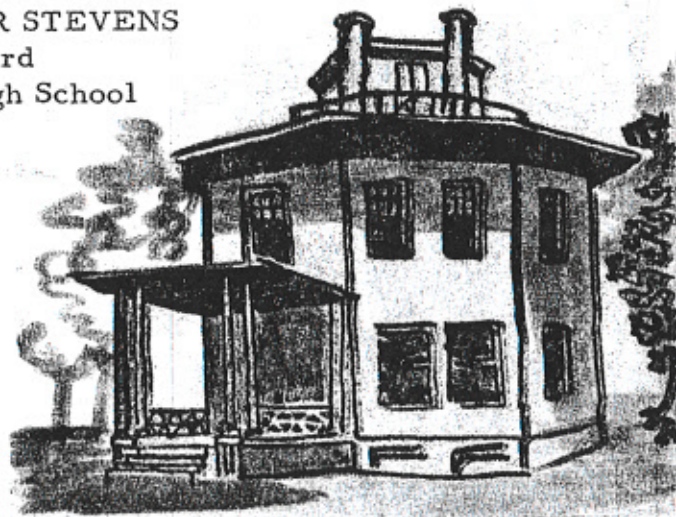
OREGON HISTORICAL SITES

1. Tompkins' Park - Just east of his home on the south side of Bay Shore Road across from Tabernilla.
2. Tabernilla - On north side of Bay Shore Road across from Tompkins' home, now a rest home.
3. Newman Store - Corner Wynn and Bay Shore, now owned by Ray LaBounty.
4. I. N. Keller's Home and Greenhouse - On north side of Bay Shore Road. Now site of Toledo Edison.
5. Presque Isle - Home of Ottawa Indian group. Chief Autokee controlled them. Peter Navarre the Scout built his cabin nearby. Now C & O docks located on this portion of Isle.
6. Home of Alexis Navarre - Off Otter Creek Road on Navarre Tract. First school in one room of his home. Built in 1830. Alexis was brother of Peter the Scout.
7. Old Klondike - On south side of Millard Avenue, just west of Otter Creek. Drilled in July of 1897.
8. Log Church - First Congregational organized in 1849. Log church at northeast corner of Otter Creek and Corduroy.
9. Mary Ann Flint's Store - On Corduroy, north side of road next to Momeneetown School. Store opened in 1871. School known as Debolt's. This building on this site known as Momeneetown School is now made into two apartments.
10. Momenee's Store - Corner Corduroy and Big Ditch (Stadium) Road. Opened in 1871.
11. Joseph Clement's Blacksmith Shop - On east side of Big Ditch Road near

Corduroy. Later moved to opposite side of Road. Bought from Dan Kelly in 1884.

12. John Tierney's Log Cabin - On Big Ditch Road a short distance from Seaman. Approximate date 1850.
13. Peter Navarre the Scout's Cabin - On Corduroy Road, north side, east of Momenee's Store built by Peter Navarre, Jr. in 1882.
14. Coy's Cider Mill - On south side of Navarre Avenue, just east of Toledo Trust building.
15. Metzger's Store - Southwest corner of Wheeling and Navarre. Was home of Oregon Branch of Ohio Citizens Trust Company. Opened in 1872.
16. Octagon House - Built by Oliver Steven in 1856 off Woodville Road on his farm of 225 acres. House used by Sun Oil Company as an office for some time.
17. Brandville School - On Grasser Street near Pickle Road. Built in 1882.
18. James C. Messer's Home - Pickle Road, north side of road near WOHO. This was his second house.
19. Group of Ottawa Indians - Lived in wigwams in Pearson Park.
20. Group of Ottawa Indians - Lived in wigwams on Gladioux place across from Coy School.

HOME OF OLIVER STEVENS
drawn by Gary Ward
Fassett Junior High School



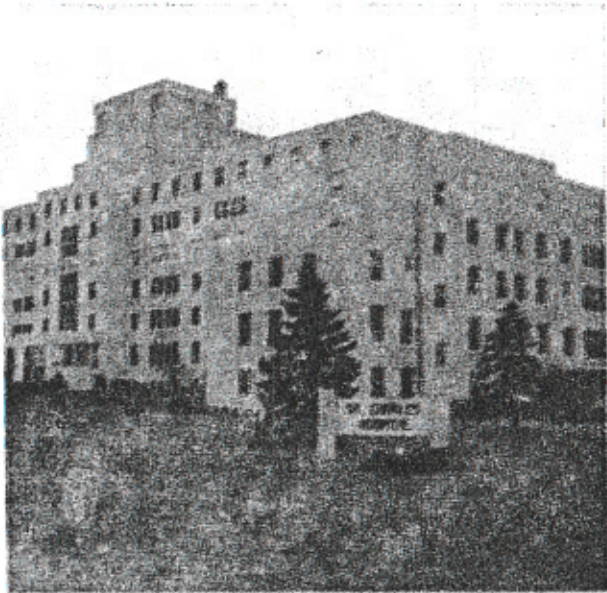
APPENDIX B

JERUSALEM HISTORICAL SITES

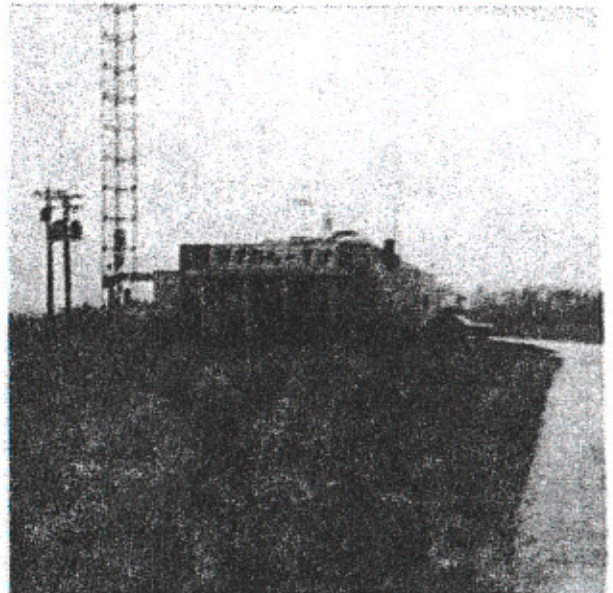
1. Shipbuilding Site - On north side of Jerusalem Road, north of Bono.
2. Ward's Canal
3. New Jerusalem - Corner Lyons and Jerusalem roads, sawmill and community.
4. Charcoal Ovens - Just west of St. Luke's Lutheran Church on Jerusalem Road. Owned by Albert Dreier.
5. Little Cedar Point - On Lake Erie north of a point of Cedar Point Road between DeCant and Cousino Road.
6. Soncrant's Mill - At end of North Curtice Road on Maumee Bay. Mill surrounded by a community.
7. Railroad of Wooden Rails - From sawmill and coke ovens on Seaman Road. Later location of Guile's Tile Mill. Railroad extended from mill in north-westerly direction to north side of Corduroy Road along this road past old Eckville School, then in northwesterly direction to DeKay farm, along south boundary of this farm west to Ironville.
8. Group of Ottawa Indians - Knoll east of Bono, Ottawa Indians lived in wigwams. This was home of Frank Bono. Government took group to Walpole Island.

APPENDIX C

In Part V of the history section of this text, you studied early industry and modern industry. Please remember that the smaller business establishments also play an extremely important role in the life of the community. Business is good in Oregon and Jerusalem. Shopping centers, radio and television stations, stores, restaurants, the local newspaper -- the Oregon News, and many varied kinds of small business establishments are flourishing. The coordinated efforts of major industries, small businesses, the city government, the school system, the churches, and -- above all -- the goodwill of the citizenry make our area an area of opportunity.



St. Charles Hospital



WTOL-TV Station



Ohio Citizens Bank



WSPD-TV Station

APPENDIX D

SUGGESTED TRIPS TO CORRESPOND WITH LOCAL HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Historical Museum

(Contact Oregon Historical Society)
(Located in the basement of Starr School)

Water Department Treatment Plant

(Located on North Curtice Road)
(Contact Superintendent of Water Department)

Presque Isle

- a. Old Klondike (see it in operation)
(Contact Arnold Magsig, Woodville, Ohio Phone: Elmore 862-4694)
- b. C & O Dock
- c. Toledo Overseas Terminal (Contact the Port of Toledo for tours)

Toledo Edison on Bay Shore Road

(Contact the Toledo Edison Company)

Oregon Municipal Building

- a. Visit the local court in session
- b. Police Department and jail
- c. Attend a regular Council meeting

Oil Refineries

(Contact the Standard, Sun or Pure Oil companies for tours)

Suggested guest speakers to correspond with local history and government (Contact these groups or individuals)

Oregon Historical Society

City councilmen

Police Department

Fire Department

Member of school administration or school board

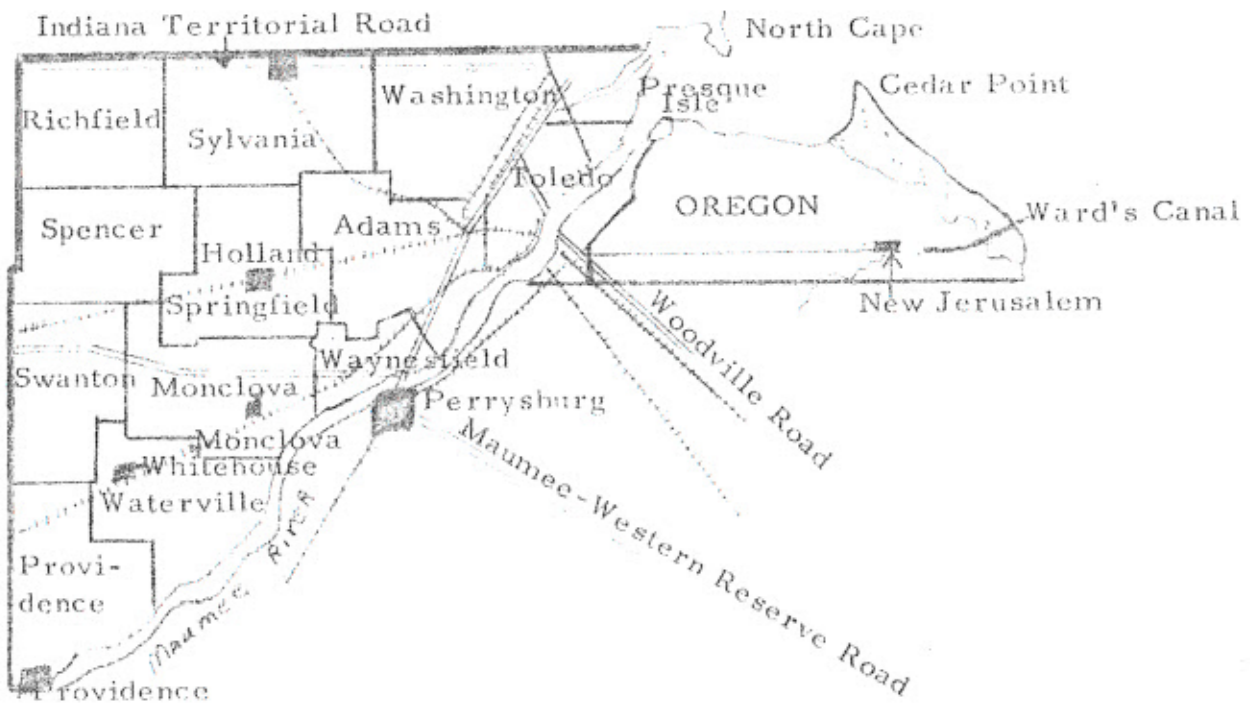
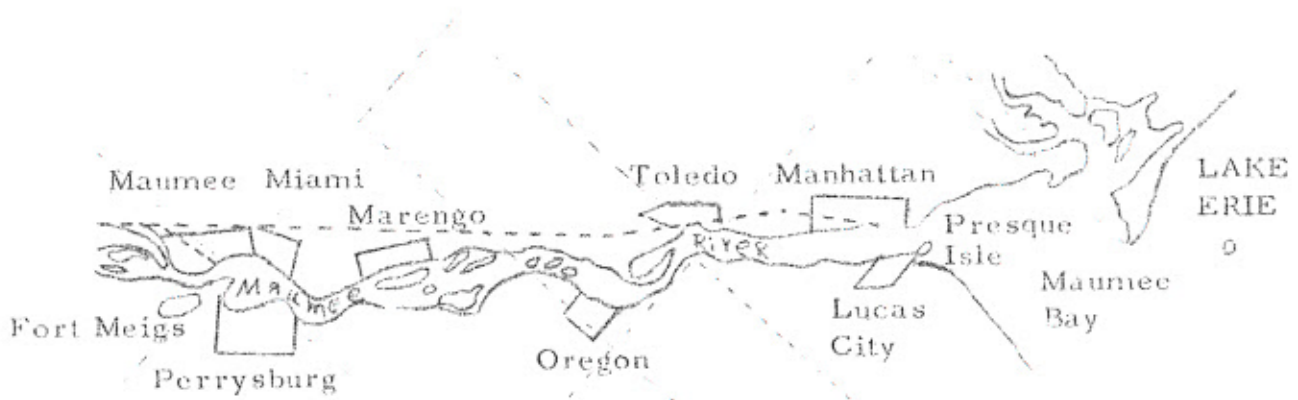
City Engineer John R. Alspach (speak on topography)

Oregon Recreation Director

American Legion Post or VFW Post

Various service organizations

TOWNS ON MAUMEE RIVER -- 1836



LUCAS COUNTY IN 1875

Illustrations taken from
 History of Oregon and Jerusalem, Josephine Fassett

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PAMPHLETS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Charter of the City of Oregon, Ohio | Charter Commission |
| This is Oregon, Ohio | Oregon Chamber of Commerce |
| Water for the City of Opportunity | Metropolitan Water System |
| Know your Ohio Government | League of Women Voters |

OTHERS

- | | |
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