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Flag & Seal

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Long May They Wave



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LONG MAY THEY WAVE

ROBERT M. CORL, a designer for the Libbey Company, assisted Mayor Brad Whitlock in the formation of the city's flag. It has three vertical bars of equal

OVER TOLEDO

width; each bar being one-third of the whole. The two outer bars are of navy blue and the center bar is of pure white. In the middle of the center bar is a conventionalized figure of the block-house of old Ford Industry in red surrounded by a circle of blue. Fort Industry is thought to be the first structure erected on the present site of Toledo.

It was located at the corner of Summit and Monroe Streets, where the Maumee River joined Swan Creek. Today the building on the northeast corner of this intersection is known as the Fort Industry Block and it is marked by a plate telling of the historical significance of the site.

Some historians say that General Mad Anthony Wayne had the fort constructed in 1794 at the time of the Battle of Fallen Timbers but careful research has failed to prove this fact. The earliest authentic historical record we have of Fort Industry is a treaty signed there on July 4, 1805. By

the terms of this treaty, the Indians ceded to our government The Western Reserve of Connecticut. Fort Industry was probably erected about 1800 and abandoned shortly after that date.

ON OUR city flag the blockhouse stands for security, industry, and the pioneer spirit of advancement. The circle denotes unity, completeness, and eternity and also represents the state of Ohio. The colors of the flag, red, white and blue stand for the nation; blue for constancy, white for purity, and red for labor, courage, and brotherhood. The flag was officially adopted by our City Council on January 11, 1909.

The city flag stands to the left and back of the City Manager's desk in the Safety Building and there is also one in the Council chamber.

The Council also adopted the blockhouse in the circle as the emblem of the city of Toledo for all seals and devices representing the sovereignty of the city, with the addition where possible, of the date on the city's organization, 1837.

The city's motto is to be used on all official seals and devices. Mayor Whitlock took it from Carlyle's essay on reward. It reads, "Labore est orare"—Labor is worship or to labor is to pray. This motto was used by the taskmasters of the Middle Ages who sought by the oft-repeated injunction to stimulate the efforts of those who worked under them. Except for historical or traditional significance, official city seals do not now have the importance that was once attached to them. The use of seals can be traced back as far as Babylonian times, when they were symbolic of great power.

THEY were used only by kings and other high personages who held the power of life and death. During early English times, when few people could read or write, seals were used by high government officials. This traditional or customary use of seals was inherited by the United States and is still preserved although the importance of seals has declined. Probably the most use of the official seal of Toledo today is in the issuance of bonds and the certification of certain writs, commissions and legal processes by the Mayor.

The blockhouse is used on the Mayor's stationery and the city's vehicles. You can readily see why the municipal university adopted the title of "The Blockhouse" for its yearbook.

(The foregoing history of Toledo's flag was presented by Joan Ammer, 16 year-old daughter of Mrs. Thomas Ammer, 2416 Fulton Street.)



Toledo's Flag

Ohio's flag is seen and known by so few of the state's citizens though it has been in official existence for 45 years.

OVER OHIO

The first state flag was flung to the breeze in 1901; but strangely not on Ohio soil. Visitors to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in that year saw it in the Ohio building there. It had no legal status at that time, however, and it was not until a year later, May, 1902, that the Seventy-fifth General Assembly enacted a law

authorizing and describing the flag in detail.

As authorized in 1902, the state flag is pennant-shaped, forming a sort of swallow-tail and has three red and two horizontal white stripes. The union forms a blue triangle, the base of which is the vertical edge of the flag and the apex, the center of the middle red stripe. Seventeen white five-pointed stars are distributed on the union, signifying Ohio's entrance into the union as the 17th state. The stars are grouped about a red disc, superimposed in a white circular "O," to represent the 13 original states and the 4

others to indicate those states which next became members of the Union—Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio.

You have seen the red disc on the white "O" on the sleeves of the members of the valiant Thirty-seventh Ohio Division who distinguished themselves in both World Wars I and II. The red disc represents the buckeye, the state tree.

The state constitution of 1802, provided for an official seal and in 1803, the Legislature specified that the seal should have a sheaf of wheat and a bundle of 17 arrows in the foreground with a mountain and rising sun in the background. The hills shown are generally regarded as the Logan ranges near Chillicothe.

In 1904, the scarlet carnation was chosen as the state flower because of the late President McKinley's fondness for that blossom.

In 1933, the state legislature designated the cardinal as the official state bird. He possesses a strong but melodious song.

The unofficial motto of Ohio is "Imperium in Imperio" (An Empire within an Empire.)

We have no official state song. Those most commonly sung are *Across the Field*, *Carmen Ohio* and *Beautiful Ohio*.

(Note: The foregoing was presented by David Wallick 16 year-old son of The Rev. Iva L. Wallick, 3452 Collingwood Boulevard.)



Ohio's Flag

The Presentation

WE began with the story of our own State of Ohio as an approach to the study of American history and government. Among other things,



Miss Irene O'Brien
Scott High School.

we learned to know Ohio's flag. From Ohio, we proceeded to study our local government and found that Toledo also has a flag. The history and significance of these two flags proved of such interest to us that we decided to tell all of the American government classes about them, and to present both flags to

committees were responsible for properties, programs, ushers and music.

Mr. Joe Murphy, who organized the Ice-House Quartette during World War I, graciously permitted us to have photostatic copies made of the original score of, "We're Strong For Toledo." He also sent us a recording of the song made when our city sent a Good Will Commission to Toledo, Spain, some years ago. The Quartette sang it at every place they stopped in Europe—even on the steps of Westminster Abbey.

MR. Jules Blair, a member of the Quartette appeared on our program and directed the singing of Toledo's "hymn."

A student, Annette Kestell, sang "Beautiful Ohio."

The student chairman, Dick Williams, made the formal presentation of the flags and the principal, Mr. R. J. Langstaff, accepted them.

The seal of Toledo and the seal of the State of Ohio; the cardinal (mounted), the state bird, and the scarlet carnation, the state flower, were displayed.

We thought that this was an occasion on which to have an expert present a vital subject in the field of government. Since Toledo has received so much favorable publicity because of our success in solving our local labor problems, we invited Vice-Mayor Michael V. DiSalle to speak on the Labor-Management-Citizen's Committee. His message was inspiring to us as future citizens.

In the closing scene, the Statue of Liberty (Esther Salzman) held her lighted torch high above the four flags (Stars and Stripes, Ohio,

Toledo, Scott) while the audience sang the National Anthem and pledged themselves like Athenian youths of old to leave this, our city, "not only not less, but greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

It was valuable for many reasons! From the standpoint of patriotism and citizenship, student committees learned to cooperate; it gave experience in meeting people of importance, provided training in research and experience in public speaking—yes, and it gave other training in the humanities—the training of the heart to give, to show appreciation (write notes to those who participated), to think of others (brought flowers to student who was ill).

I daresay that all of these students will always remember their City and State flags and will be proud of the ideals for which they stand.

(Note: Miss Irene O'Brien, 217 Twenty-Second Street, prepared the accompanying resume. She is a teacher of American history and government in Scott High School).



Ohio Official Seal

FROM the Social Science teacher's standpoint this project was a graphic, stimulating approach to the study of history and government.



Toledo's Seal

THE COVER

The cover picture in this week's Toledo City Journal is that of two Scott High School students who presented histories of the Ohio State Flag and of the Toledo City Flag at ceremonies at Scott High School on January 17. The girl is Miss Joan Ammer, a junior, and the boy is David Wallick, a senior. Both are 16 years old. The articles prepared on the two flags and the summary, prepared by Miss Irene O'Brien, are presented in this issue of the Toledo City Journal in compliance with instructions of the City Council, who directed the publication of the material on motion of Vice-Mayor Michael V. DiSalle.