

The **DEARBORN HISTORIAN**

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THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

WHAT A MAN GOES FOR HIMSELF DIES WITH HIM - WHAT HE DOES FOR HIS COMMUNITY LIVES FOREVER



ORVILLE L. HUBBARD, LL.B.
MAYOR SINCE JUN. 4, 1942

City of Dearborn, Michigan

HOME TOWN OF HENRY FORD

WOMEN UNITED STATES
CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Dearborn is richly and abundantly endowed with a history and heritage uniquely its own, dating as far back as 1795.

For the past several decades, the Dearborn Historical Commission has worked diligently, and often against public indifference, to preserve the records and artifacts of Dearborn's growth from earliest pioneer days.

Evidence of the Commission's dedication and perseverance is today reflected in the continued operation of two municipally-subsidized museums.

But, as in any successful public venture, the key to future achievement and civic support lies in establishing effective communication with the People. This quarterly "Historian" represents one attempt on the part of the Commission and Museum Staff to reach an ever larger audience and create a heightened awareness and sense of pride in Dearborn's past.

Orville L. Hubbard

"IF I TRIED TO READ MUCH LESS ANSWER ALL THE CRITICISM NOW OF ME AND ALL THE ATTACKS LEVELED AGAINST ME THIS OFFICE WOULD HAVE TO BE CLOSED FOR ALL OTHER BUSINESS. DO THE BEST I KNOW HOW, THE VERY BEST I CAN, AND I MEAN TO KEEP ON DOING THIS DOWN TO THE VERY END." — ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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DEARBORN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

915 Brady Street

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WINFIELD H. ARNESON, Editor

Issued Quarterly

COVER: Depicted on the cover is the official emblem of the Dearborn Community Health Council.

ART WORK: by Mary V. MacDonald, Curator of Exhibits

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THE HERITAGE OF THE PAST IS THE SEED THAT BRINGS FORTH THE HARVEST OF THE FUTURE
...The National Archives, Washington, D.C.



ORVILLE L. HUBBARD, LL.B.
MAYOR SINCE JAN. 6, 1942

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEARBORN COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL

Harold F. Myler
additions by
Mrs. H. L. Anderson

[EDITOR'S NOTE: *In the field of history, materials do not have to be "old" or associated with some nostalgic segment of time to merit publication. One such example is a fine account of the development of the Dearborn Community Health Council just 23 years ago. Since its inception it has served our community well, and many people who reside in Dearborn today are not familiar with the diverse services rendered.*

Mr. Harold F. Myler, Historian of the Dearborn Community Health Council from 1969-1971, and retired long-time principal of the Lindbergh School, wrote the following "A Brief History of the Dearborn Community Health Council." Mrs. H. L. (Coretta) Anderson, Historian from 1971-1972, has added additions which brings this history up-to-date. W.H.A.]

THE BEGINNING

In January, 1950, Norbert Reinstein, Consultant, Wayne County Tuberculosis and Health Society, contacted Mrs. Mary Finnson, Supervisor of Nurses, Dearborn City Health Department, regarding the possibility of getting community leaders to help with the Tuberculosis X-Ray Survey. As the result of the meeting of Mrs. Muriel Binder, C. Roscoe Simmons, Stanley McBride, D.D.S., and Father Saulino, with Mr. Reinstein and Mrs. Finnson, several meetings were held, also inviting Mrs. Dorothy Lynch, Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, Mrs. Lillian Bower, and Mrs. Anne Bufton. It was decided there were many health needs in Dearborn, and more leaders should be invited to participate. The group elected a temporary Chairman and Secretary, donated postage costs, and sent invitations.

On May 1, 1950, a small group of health-oriented, dedicated, and determined citizens met at Fordson High School, Dearborn, to discuss certain important community health problems and to consider a kind of organization and plan of action designed to remediate them. A list of the persons who attended that meeting follows:

Elizabeth Lewis, R.N., Temporary Chairman,	Dearborn PTA Council, Health Co-chairman
Dorothy Lynch, R.N., Temporary Secretary,	Dearborn Schools Supervising Nurse
M. Anderson, Consultant	Wayne County Tuberculosis and Health Society
William Bell, President	Merchants' Bank

Muriel Binder, Health Chairman	Dearborn PTA Council
Lillian Bower	Dearborn Federated Churches
Anne Bufton, Board Member	Wayne County Tuberculosis and Health Society
Harold K. Burch, D.D.S.	Dearborn Dental Society
Clement S. Constantine, Executive Director,	Dearborn United Community Services
*Fred K. Eshleman, Dean	Dearborn Junior College
Mary Finnson, R.N., Nursing Supervisor,	Dearborn City Health Dept.
Phyllis Goshorn, R.N., Nursing Supervisor,	Visiting Nurse Association, Dearborn Branch
Mott Heath, Public Relations,	Ford Motor Company
Edward Horschak, Sanitary Engineer,	Dearborn City Health Dept.
George Martin, L.L.B.	Dearborn Municipal Court Judge
Stanley McBride, D.D.S., President	Southwest District Dental Society
*Carl Ratigan, M.D., President	Dearborn Medical Society
Norbert Reinstein, Consultant	Wayne County Tuberculosis and Health Society
Father Hector Saulino	St. Bernadette Catholic Church
C. Roscoe Simmons, Health Coordinator,	Dearborn Public Schools
Ralph Taylor	Council of Social Agencies
E. H. Wiard, Executive Secretary	Michigan Health Council
*Deceased	

From the thinking and discussion which characterized this meeting, the concept of the Dearborn Health Council¹ began to take shape and form. A membership committee, composed of Dr. Stanley McBride, Chairman, Father Hector Saulino, Dr. Harold Burch, Mary Finnson, Lillian Bower, Muriel Binder, and Anne Bufton, was instructed to prepare a letter to be sent to all Dearborn Service Groups and Clubs, as well as other interested persons, inviting them to send representatives to a meeting at Fordson High School, May 22, 1950, at which time the purpose of the Dearborn Health Council would be explained.

At the second meeting, on May 22, 1950, additional committees were selected, a constitution was considered, and the following people were elected to lead the organization:

Joseph A. Davis	President
Stanley McBride, D.D.S.	First Vice-President
Anne Bufton	Second Vice-President
Phyllis Goshorn, R.N.	Third Vice-President
Jean Doughty	Secretary
Lillian Bower	Treasurer

The representatives present at this meeting were cordially invited to attend all future meetings of the Dearborn Health Council and to report its activities to their own groups.

The purpose of the Dearborn Health Council, as conceived by the founders

is:

1. To coordinate health programs, projects, and activities, and to stimulate community-wide planning in health matters.
2. To serve as a forum for discussion of health problems, to analyze health needs, and to make recommendations to the proper groups.
3. To assist in the development of public opinion through education, and aid in the dissemination of information relative to local health needs.
4. To be thoroughly representative of local health activities.
5. To include any organization, agency, or individual, having an interest in community health, to be eligible for membership.
6. To consist of one representative (delegate) from each organization, and such members at large as may desire to join.
7. Not to be an operating agency" --- but "a conditioning agency", it is the community's health conscience.

It was decided that regular meetings of the Dearborn Health Council should be held on the third Monday of each month, beginning in September, 1950. (This was changed in September, 1951, to fourth Monday.) In October, 1950, a publication called The Newsletter was developed and is still being sent to the membership. Any citizen interested in the general area of health could become a member of the Dearborn Health Council simply by attending meetings. There were no dues as a condition of membership. A board of directors was elected which was to meet on the second Monday of each month. Its deliberations and decisions were reported at the monthly meetings of the membership and also publicized in The Newsletter.

During the following year, 1951-52, the first President of the Dearborn Health Council, Joseph C. Davis, resigned. He had been a great help to the Dental Clinic Committee by making a brochure from the statistics and other pertinent facts that had been collected, to present to the Mayor and the City Council. C. Roscoe Simmons was elected to fill the vacancy. Under the latter's leadership the members of the Council, now numbering eighty persons, worked diligently on two major projects: chest x-rays for the residents of Dearborn and continued working on the organization of a Dearborn Dental Clinic, as part of the Dearborn City Health Department. From previous studies of the dental needs of both children and adults, there was much evidence that a city operated dental clinic was extremely necessary. Although considerable opposition was encountered, principally from the Dearborn City Council, the persistent and determined efforts of the Dearborn Health Council, together with the Dearborn Dental Society and other interested agencies, brought about the approval, on July 1st, 1951, of the Dearborn Dental Clinic. It was not until December, 1951, that the Dearborn City Council approved an appropriation of \$12,000 to provide a full time dentist, an assistant, and a social worker. Earl Kiem, D.D.S., was appointed shortly after, as Director.

The other major project of the second full year of the Dearborn Health Council, free chest x-rays for Dearborn citizens, also met with great success. Among over 14,000 people who received chest x-rays was one, Melissa Cook, 22147 Tenny, ninety-seven years young! At the first Dearborn Health Council Dinner

Meeting, May 26, 1952, at the Dearborn Community Center on Horger Street, the members of the Dearborn Municipal Employees' Association presented a twenty-five dollar United States Savings Bond to Melissa. On this same occasion Joseph Cardinal*, Chamber of Commerce Executive Secretary, was given a citation by the Wayne County Tuberculosis and Health Society dubbing him "Knight of the Crusade against Tuberculosis" for his very effective efforts in the chest x-ray program. Thus was established a precedent for the presentation of a health honor award to some deserving individual and/or group at future annual dinner meetings of the Dearborn Health Council. The climax of the first dinner meeting occurred when Robin C. Buerke, M.D., Executive Director of Henry Ford Hospital and President-elect of the National Health Council addressed the gathering on the topic, "Use of the Community Hospital."

It is worthy of note that from its inception the Dearborn Health Council worked harmoniously and effectively with the Dearborn Public Schools. In 1951, the application of sodium fluoride solution to the teeth of Dearborn Public Schools students was initiated. At this time, also, James E. Lewis, Superintendent of Schools, strongly encouraged all Dearborn Board of Education employees to have chest x-rays² during the Survey.

From its beginning the Dearborn Health Council enjoyed much success and favorable publicity. Individuals and groups from surrounding communities, attracted by the Dearborn Health Council programs and achievements, expressed the desire to attend Council meetings or to send representatives. The Dearborn Health Council board of directors decided that any interested person or group in communities surrounding Dearborn should be eligible for membership and should be encouraged to attend meetings and to participate. As a result of this action, the Dearborn Health Council was renamed the Dearborn Community Health Council. For purposes of brevity we shall hereafter refer to the organization as the DCHC.

On January 16, 1953, the DCHC received the Andrew S. Brunk³ award, a coveted honor presented by the Michigan Health Council for outstanding programs and achievements in the field of health. Roscoe Simmons, accompanied by a number of enthusiastic members, drove to Lansing, Michigan, to accept the award. The DCHC was to receive the Brunk award a second time during the presidency and excellent leadership of Mary Finnson, 1964-66. On October 5, 1965, Mrs. Finnson also received the Dearborn Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Citizen Award.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Other Outstanding Achievements of the Dearborn Community

Health Council

DIABETES DETECTION

On November 16, 1953, a Diabetes Detection Forum was sponsored by the
*Deceased December 13, 1971

DCHC and held at Clara Bryant Junior High School. Over 200 persons, including Mayor Orville Hubbard, attended the Forum. Many of the people brought urine samples to be tested for evidence of sugar. Five people had positive tests and were referred to their family doctors. This program won the favor of Dearborn's dynamic mayor who expressed himself as being "very much impressed" with the program, the work of the DCHC, and the good health benefits which were resulting from the organization's efforts.

REORGANIZATION OF THE DEARBORN CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The DCHC was helpful in bringing about a reorganization of the health department of the City of Dearborn. Sidney Chapin, M.D., acted as chairman of a committee of the DCHC. This committee studied the structure of the Dearborn Health Department and made recommendations, many of which were later adopted, regarding its improvement.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The need for the establishment of a child guidance clinic for the Dearborn Community area was first mentioned in DCHC program planning in 1954. In November of that year, at a very important meeting at Fordson High School, more than thirty representatives of Western Wayne County met at the request of Muriel Binder, DCHC program chairman, to explore the need of a child guidance clinic. The result of that meeting was an enthusiastic endorsement of such a clinic.

On November 22, 1954, over 200 leaders in community affairs attended the regular DCHC meeting in the Oakwood Hospital Cafeteria. Ralph Walton, Executive Field Secretary of the Michigan State Department of Mental Hygiene, discussed the purposes of child guidance centers as well as ways to organize them. A DCHC steering committee was organized which met with Mr. Walton to consider in greater detail many matters relative to the establishment of a child guidance clinic. This committee also met with officials from the Detroit Children's Center to obtain help with a number of questions, particularly whether the proposed new child guidance center should be affiliated with the Detroit Children's Center or whether it should be a separate and independent agency. The latter problem was discussed with the Michigan State Health Commissioners.

In May, 1955, it was definitely decided to move in the direction of a separate and independent child guidance clinic. Two committees were appointed: one was charged with the responsibility of exploring ways to finance such a clinic; the other was to study site possibilities and make recommendations regarding a desirable location for the facility.

During the next few years, progress toward the realization of the child guidance clinic was very slow. The DCHC, however, continued to play a leading and effective role in educating the public to the need for the clinic and in serving as a catalytic agent and voice for the community. In 1956-57 Dr. Sidney Chapin served as chairman of a DCHC committee which sponsored a number of formal and informal meetings designed to enlist support for the clinic and to

discover more effective ways of procedure. Representatives from surrounding communities were invited to participate in these meetings. It was recognized by the DCHC child guidance clinic committee that its main function was to discover and organize existing Western Wayne County clinic support into a strong, effective force.

In the summer of 1964, the Northwestern Child Guidance Clinic was opened. Although it was affiliated for a time with the Detroit Children's Center, in 1967 it became a separate, independent, autonomous agency. The clinic serves twelve northwest Wayne County communities and seventeen school districts. From 1964 to 1970 the Northwestern Child Guidance Clinic, located at 6221 Merriman Road, Garden City has handled over 1700 cases.

FLUORIDATION OF DRINKING WATER

We have already seen how the interest of the DCHC members and the effective work of DCHC committees helped to bring about the Dearborn Dental Clinic. The generated interest in good dental health for Dearborn's youth continued to grow as the DCHC members listened to reports regarding the effectiveness of the topical application of sodium fluoride on teeth. Committee members of the DCHC worked with the Dearborn City Health Department and the Dearborn Public Schools. A program, started in 1950, was jointly sponsored by the Dearborn Public Schools and the Dearborn City Health Department by means of which a sodium fluoride solution could be applied to the teeth of all second and fifth grade pupils with parental consent and payment (if possible), and later eighth grade was added. In 1958, a program was begun by Dearborn City Health Department for preschool children. In the summer of 1959, after the school millage failed, the Health Department stepped in to fill the gap, and added the second, fifth and eighth grade students to their topical fluoride program for preschool children. With the help of the Dearborn Public Schools Nursing Staff obtaining the parental consent slips before the end of the school year, it worked out well. A very vital and necessary part of this program consisted of the dental health education which took place in all the classrooms of the Dearborn Schools, but most particularly in those classrooms where the children's teeth were being treated, and this was continued after the Dearborn City Health Department took over the application of the fluoride.

Although many research studies could be cited to show that the topical application of sodium fluoride reduced dental decay by as much as fifty per cent, it was recognized by leading authorities in the field of dental research that a far more effective way of controlling cavities was to fluoridate the drinking water supply. On March 23, 1960, Dr. Phillip Jay, D.D.S., Director of Research on Dental Caries, University of Michigan, stressed this fact to the Dearborn Community Health Council. In September, 1960, Lore Hirsch, M.D., DCHC President, announced that Stanley McBride, D.D.S., would act as chairman of the newly formed committee on water fluoridation. In November, 1960, a panel led by Mr. Frank Jenne, and composed of James C. Danforth, M.D., William Travis, D.D.S.⁴, George Agate, M.D., and Chester A. Tossy, D.D.S., presented a very interesting program, "The Pros and Cons of Fluoridation" at the regular monthly meeting of the DCHC. Many prominent people from adjacent areas, which enjoyed the use of Detroit water,

were invited to this meeting. Later these persons and many others were contacted and requested to assume an active role in the battle for fluoridation. About fifty opponents to fluoridation also attended, challenged the members of the panel, and passed out pamphlets stressing the poisonous effects of water fluoridation.

Because the Detroit Common Council had said: "We do not know whether the suburban communities will accept fluoridation of water", Dr. Stanley McBride and his DCHC Water Fluoridation Committee having already obtained a resolution from the Mayor and City Council of Dearborn in favor of water fluoridation, decided to pursue this method in all of the west and southwest areas outside of Detroit. The Committee methodically contacted their leaders who were interested, to educate and influence public opinion in favor of water fluoridation, toward the end result of obtaining a resolution supporting it from the City Council or Township Supervisor, and sending it to the Detroit Common Council. Much time and effort was spent on this. Through this method, almost 100% of these communities supported the resolution.

The Detroit Common Council held the first public hearing on fluoridation of water on November 19, 1962. The "pros" and "cons" were out in great numbers. This writer, as DCHC President, presented a statement in its favor. After all of the speeches, the furor, and the demonstrations were done, it was voted to adopt an ordinance which provided for fluoridation of Detroit's water supply.

The battle had not ended! Fluoridation opponents, by petitions, had it placed on the ballot in November, 1965. It passed, but there was a delay in getting it started at the Detroit Water Department, and again enough signatures were obtained by the opponents to place it on the ballot in November, 1966, wording the so-called Proposition A in such a manner that a "no" vote meant approval of water fluoridation. Much time consuming work by the DCHC Water Fluoridation Committee had to be repeated, and again, it was approved by the voters, and in 1967, the program was finally started.

Much credit goes to Dr. Stanley McBride, and his Water Fluoridation Committee for persevering in their efforts from November, 1960, to November, 1966, when it was finally approved by the voters!

HOUSING FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

In 1958, Dearborn, like many other communities in the nation became increasingly aware of the need to provide adequate health care and housing facilities for its aging citizens. During the year 1958-59 the DCHC chose to make a study of the needs of Dearborn's senior citizens. The original committee was chaired by Kathleen Cotter, Principal of Oxford School. Others who served on this committee were Sidney Chapin, M.D., Grace Goodchild, R.N., School Nurse, Wilma Clizbe, Supervisor of Recreation, City of Dearborn, and the Reverend Edgar Wahlberg, Mt. Olivet Methodist Church. In March, 1959, at the regular meeting of the DCHC, a program entitled "How Housing Affects the Health of People in Retired Years" was presented. Miss Irene Mays, Neighborhood Services' Organization, Detroit, described the housing facilities, educational, and social programs which were provided for the 1200 residents of the

Herman Gardens residential area. Mary Finnson, R.N., Donna White, R.N., and Wilma Clizbe reported on interviews between themselves and senior citizens of Dearborn. At another program the problem of architectural barriers was discussed. It was demonstrated that architects needed to become much more sensitive to the problems and needs of senior citizens and to exercise greater creativity in designing buildings to meet those needs. One DCHC meeting was held in one of the Dearborn Senior Citizen Housing Projects where the members heard Congressman John Dingell speak about the contribution and interest of the Federal Government in this area.

OTHER DCHC ACHIEVEMENTS

It is not our purpose here to develop in detail the history of each of the many programs and projects in which the DCHC has played an important role. Many of them, however, deserve to be mentioned, as follows:

Blood typing program (Civilian Defense)
Blood bank activities (Red Cross)
Chest x-ray facilities at the Dearborn Health Department
Medical Self-help program
Senior Citizens' counselling service
Medical out-patient clinic for low-income families
Prenatal clinics for low-income families
Poison Counterdose Chart
Cardiac Homemakers Classes
Henry Ford Community College Graduate Nurses Program
Meditation Room in Oakwood Hospital
Motor Aide Corps
Polio Immunization Clinics
Measles Immunization Clinics

Forums, Exploratory Sessions, or Meetings on:

Heart Disease	Youth Through the Eyes of the Experts
New Hearts of Old	Community Health Resources
Risk Factors and Heart Attacks	Rheumatic Fever
Heart Attack Survival	Geriatrics
Nutrition, Cholesterol, and Your Heart	Changing Roles in Health Care
Many Facets of School Health	Epilepsy, the Hidden Disease
Mental Health	Responsible Parenthood
The Emotionally Disturbed Child	New Trends in Dentistry
Retardation - Prevention and Services	Why Suicide?
The Battered Child	Abortion
Drug Abuse	Poverty
Drugs, Drinking, and Teens	Alcoholism
The New Drugs	Treatment and Rehabilitation of Stroke Patients
Sex Education	Quackery in Medicine
Tuberculosis	Career Forum
	Water and Air Pollution

DEARBORN COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL ANNUAL DINNER MEETINGS

We have already noted that the first dinner meeting of the DCHC was so well received by the membership that the board of directors decided to culminate each year's work of the organization with a similar event. For purposes of clarity we define a DCHC year as from September through May of the following year, climaxed by the Annual Dinner Meeting. The following is a list of the annual dinner meetings, including the speakers, their topics, and site:

1951-52 Robin C. Buerke, M.D., Director, Henry Ford Hospital
"Use of the Community Hospital"
Dearborn Community Center on Horger Street

1952-53 Henry S. Vaughan, D.P.H., Dean, School of Public Health
University of Michigan
Ford Administration Building, 3000 Schaefer

1953-54 Donald A. Dukelow, M.D., Bureau of Health Education
American Medical Association
"Six Basic Functions of the Health Department"
Ford Administration Building, 3000 Schaefer

1954-55 Leonard Scheele, M.D., Surgeon General of the United States
Public Health Service
"Community Action for Health"
Ford Administration Building, 3000 Schaefer

1955-56 Rocco C. Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor
"Rehabilitation"
Ford Administration Building, 3000 Schaefer

1956-57 George Gullen, Jr., Labor Relations Director, American Motors,
President, Wayne County Chapter Michigan Society for Mental Health
"Community Participation in the Mental Health Program"
Ford Motor Company, The American Road, Executive Dining Room

1957-58 Max J. Licher, M.D., Chairman of the Medical Care Insurance
Committee of the Michigan Medical Society
"Pre-Paid Medical Care at the Crossroads"
The American Road

1958-59 Harry A. Pearse, M.D.
"Hypnosis, Its Place and Practice in Medicine"
The American Road

1959-60 Richard Bates, M.D., Lansing, Michigan
"How to Have a Heart Attack"
The American Road

1960-61 G. Brock Chisholm, M.D., Former President of The World Health Organization
"New Dimensions in Health"
Dearborn High School Cafeteria and Auditorium

1961-62 Panel Presentation
"Physical Fitness, Childhood through Maturity"
Sidney E. Chapin, M.D., moderator
William J. Jones, M.D.
Pearle Berlin, Ph.D.
C. Howard Ross, M.D.
George W. Wilson, Coach Detroit Lions
The American Road

1962-63 Herbert J. Bloom, M.D., Chief of Medical Staff of SS Hope
Donald Simmons, M.D., Ship's Staff
Miss Carolyn Stoll, R.N., Ship's Staff
"Good Ship Hope, A Fascinating Tale from Ambassadors of Mercy"
The American Road

1963-64 Lieutenant Charles H. Gould
"Human Aspects of Instrumentation of Space Flight"
The American Road

1964-65 Charles Parton, United States Peace Corps
"Mission to Malaysia"
The American Road

1965-66 Fletcher Platt, Manager Traffic Safety, Ford Motor Company
"The Tired Driver"
The American Road

1966-67 Silas Braley, Director of Dow Corning Center for Aid to Medical Research
"Spare Parts for the Body"
The American Road

1967-68 Eugene Sibery, M.D., Executive Director of Greater Detroit Area Hospital Council
"The Changing Roles in Health Care"
The American Road

1968-69 George E. Pickett, M.D., Director, Wayne County Health Department
"Public Health Services"
The American Road

1969-70 Irwin J. Schultz, Ed.D., Chief Counselling Psychologist, Veterans Administration Hospital
"Problems of Returning Veterans in Adjusting to Private Life"
The American Road

1970-71 Wilbur J. Cohen, Ph.D., Dean, School of Education, University of Michigan. Former U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
"Next Steps in Health, Education and Welfare"
The American Road

1971-72 Terence Carroll, Executive Director, Comprehensive Health Planning Council of Southeastern Michigan
"The Crisis in Health Care Delivery"
Ford World Headquarters

MONTHLY MEETING PLACES OF THE DCHC

During the early years of its history the DCHC held its monthly meetings in the Community Center on Horger at Michigan, then in Judge George T. Martin's courtroom. As the DCHC membership grew, however, and the scope of its programs widened, it was recognized that a meeting place which would provide greater seating capacity as well as improved facilities for more effective program presentation was becoming very necessary.

An event of tremendous importance to the people of Dearborn and to the DCHC took place on January 5, 1953. Oakwood Hospital opened.⁵ Dr. Sidney C. Chapin, who was president of the DCHC during the years 1953-55, was also a very influential member of the hospital staff. Dr. Chapin made arrangements with Mr. Jacques Cousin, Director of the hospital, for the use of the Oakwood Hospital cafeteria for the February 22, 1954 meeting of the membership of the DCHC. Mr. Cousin also offered the use of the cafeteria for the DCHC refreshment and social period following the meeting. From that date the DCHC has enjoyed the free use of the Oakwood Hospital facilities for each of its regular meetings as well as other facilities at various times, for board of directors meetings and other committee meetings.

The DCHC owes a great debt of gratitude to the Oakwood Hospital. The first DCHC meeting held in the auditorium after its completion was on March 23, 1959, and has continued to provide the DCHC membership with an excellent meeting place. The auditorium seating capacity, 250 people, has almost always been ample. The surroundings are attractive and singularly appropriate for sessions related to health. Facilities for panel presentation and slide or movie projection are available and have been generously provided. The association with members of the Oakwood Hospital staff, and most particularly with Dr. Sidney E. Chapin, Neil McGinnis, Director since 1957, and Charles Walsh, Director of Nurses, has been exceptionally pleasant and fruitful. In recent years, Everal M. Wakeman, M.D., Assistant Director of Medical Service, has also helped DCHC in many ways. Through this beneficial association, the DCHC has received at times much needed guidance and valuable assistance with programming. Through the years, a number of excellent DCHC programs have been provided by eminently capable physicians from the Oakwood Hospital staff. Dr. Sidney E. Chapin has developed many outstanding Heart Forums for the DCHC. In all of these forums and programs related to the health of the heart, he has either assumed the leading role in developing and producing the programs, or he has obtained the talent and the supervision necessary to make the programs appealing and highly successful.

It is perhaps not an overstatement to say that the fine association of Oakwood Hospital and the DCHC has provided for the latter a splendid opportunity to develop, to mature, to improve its programs, and to become a much greater influence than ever before in developing its image of the "health conscience" of the community.

THE DEARBORN COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL HONOR AWARD

The story that set the precedent for the presentation of the DCHC Honor Award⁶ has already been reported. That precedent has been faithfully followed. It seemed altogether fitting that each year the DCHC should honor an individual who had made an especially fine contribution in some area of community health. In some years several persons have been so honored. In certain years a particular organization which has done an outstanding piece of work in a health field has also been honored.

The DCHC Honor Award is a certificate signed by the president of the organization and affixed with the seal of the City of Dearborn. It reads as follows:

"The Dearborn Community Health Council hereby honors _____ for aggressive community leadership and outstanding service in behalf of the health of the people of the City of Dearborn."

A listing of all of the DCHC Honor Award recipients, together with the presidents follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Honor Award Recipient</u>
1950-51	Joseph A. Davis	
1951-52	C. Roscoe Simmons	Joseph Cardinal - A Special Award from Wayne County Tuberculosis and Health Society: "Knight of Crusade Against Tuberculosis"
1952-53	C. Roscoe Simmons	Norbert Reinstein Ernestine Winter, R.N.
1953-54	Sidney E. Chapin, M.D.	Muriel Binder Dorothy Johnson
1954-55	Sidney E. Chapin, M.D.	Coretta Anderson, R.N. Mary Finnson, R.N. Honorable Mention: Lillian Bower Dorothy Lynch, R.N. James Charters *Joseph Cardinal
1955-56	James Charters	Lillian Bower Sidney E. Chapin, M.D.

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Honor Award Recipient</u>
1955-56		Honorable Mention: Betty Butzlaff Kathleen Cotter Edward Horschak Hilda Woodruff
1956-57	James Charters	James Charters Hilda Woodruff
1957-58	Mott Heath	Frank Jenne
1958-59	Frank Jenne	*Donald Bergstedt, in memoriam Mott Heath Honorable Mention: Adeleine Bryan Claire Gunn *Marion Hermanson, R.N. Yvonne Zimmerman
1959-60	Neil McGinnis	*Marion Hermanson, R.N. Lore Hirsch, M.D. Yvonne Zimmerman C. Roscoe Simmons received a plaque denoting ten years service to DCHC
1960-61	Lore Hirsch, M.D.	Catherine Myers Woodworth School Parent Teacher Club Health Committee
1961-62	Lore Hirsch, M.D.	Marian Byars Oakwood Hospital Alida Vaclavik
1962-63	Harold F. Myler	Grace Goodchild, R.N. Anne Kerr, R.N. Jean Wilcox Dearborn School District 8 Health Committee
1963-64	Harold F. Myler	Eleanor Gust Dorothy Lynch, R.N. Quota Club of Dearborn
1964-65	Mary A. Finnson, R.N.	*Ruth Hartke, in memoriam Rosser Mainwaring, M.D. Rotary Club of Dearborn
1965-66	Mary A. Finnson, R.N.	Harold F. Myler William Travis, D.D.S. Lions Club of Dearborn

<u>Year</u>	<u>President</u>	<u>Honor Award Recipient</u>
1966-67	Joseph H. Hallissey, Jr.	Naomi Bolin, R.N. Charles L. Schneider, M.D. Southeast Dearborn Community Council
1967-68	Joseph H. Hallissey, Jr.	Mrs. William Calderine Mrs. Melvin Temple VanBorn Community Center
1968-69	George I.S. Corcoran	Kathleen Cotter Mary A. Finnson, R.N. second award
1969-70	George I.S. Corcoran	Johanna Bielecki Colleen Steiper Dearborn Health Department Volunteers
1970-71	George I.S. Corcoran	Leo DuVall Drug Abuse Community Task Force Presented to John O'Reilly, Dearborn Police Chief, and William Young, Ph.D., Deputy Superintendent, Dearborn Schools

*Deceased

FINANCING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DEARBORN COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL

It was decided in 1963 to discontinue solicitation of funds from various Dearborn Service Organizations as had been done since 1950, when the DCHC was organized, and to ask for a contribution of one dollar from each member; this money to be used to have the membership booklet printed and for miscellaneous expenses. Oakwood Hospital has provided mailing service since 1954, so the expenses had not been a great deal. The first membership booklet was prepared in 1963 by Dorothy Johnson, Membership Chairman, and was mimeographed at the Dearborn City Health Department under the supervision of Mary Finnson, Director of Nurses, but the board of directors could see the value of printing it and felt that one dollar per member was not an excessive amount.

A great deal of credit goes to Mrs. Johnson for preparation of its contents each year since then, organizing the material, and maintaining an accurate list of the membership, including the address, telephone number and organization represented. The booklet contains a statement of the purposes and a short history of the DCHC, a list of charter members of the organization, the names of the past presidents, the list of Annual Honor Award Recipients, the current officers, directors, and appointed committees, as well as the monthly programs of the year.

The membership booklet should be listed among the other fine achievements of the DCHC because it has provided the members with valuable and easily accessible information, given them identity and evidence of membership, and brought

them into closer association and relationship.

THE DEARBORN COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL AND THE FUTURE

A recent study indicates that the infant mortality rate in certain cities of Michigan and the United States is higher than in the less affluent societies of some of our neighboring countries. There is an ever-increasing concern today about the health hazards presented by the pollutants in our air, water, and soil. We hear much about problems of drug abuse, crime, and violence. We are told that in another ten years the population of Americans will have doubled. Living space, breathing space, elbow space will have diminished appreciably. As the contest for space becomes more acute the environmental enemies of good health will be given an opportunity to present their most deadly challenge.

The Dearborn Community Health Council and other organizations of its type must rise to the challenge. There is much that can be done. The future offers little time for self-congratulations regarding health victories of the past. The DCHC must redouble its efforts and carry on ever more vigorously. Like knights of old, the DCHC members must gird themselves to battle courageously against the environmental enemies of good health for all. Only by so doing can the DCHC continue to deserve the title of "the health conscience" of the people.

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FOOTNOTES

1. *First called Dearborn Health Council; later to be named Dearborn Community Health Council. See page 4.*
2. *Michigan State Law passed in 1967 requiring chest x-rays of all school personnel.*
3. *Andrew S. Brunk, M.D., first president of the Michigan Health Council.*
4. *William Travie, D.D.S., was very influential in the struggle to attain fluoridation. The DCHC presented him the Honor Award, May 23, 1966.*
5. *Pamela Craven, 5 years old, virus pneumonia, first patient.*
6. *Pages 3-4.*

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Lore Hirsch, M.D., outgoing president of the DEARBORN COMMUNITY HEALTH COUNCIL, and Mr. Harold F. Myler, incoming president, June 1962.

DEARBORNVILLE - 1839

"Dearbornville, a village and post office in the township of Dearborn and county of Wayne, situated on the south branch of the Rouge, eight miles (by land) from its mouth, 28-1/2 miles from Monroe, and 10 from Detroit. Here is a church for Methodists, erected, a saw mill with double saws, flour mill, with 2 run of stones, 7 stores, 2 smitheries, and a foundry for iron, propelled by horse power, a physician, and about 60 families. It is passed by the Chicago Road and State road to Monroe, and by the Detroit and St. Joseph rail-road, which has a depot or station at this point. Dearbornville is a flourishing village. Here is located the United States Arsenal. This was commenced in 1833, and completed in 1837. It consists of eleven buildings, built of brick, arranged around a square, whose side is 360 feet. The principle building occupies the centre of the eastern side of the square, and is 120 feet long by 30 deep, and three stories high, exclusive of the basement. This is intended for the depot of arms. The buildings surrounding this square, are connected by a continuous wall of heavy masonry, 12 feet high, all calculated as a defense against an invading or insurrectionary foe. The buildings are calculated to accommodate two officers, and 50 artificers and workmen, and, in case of emergency, they can easily accommodate double that number. The whole object of this institution is, not a military station of soldiers, but for the mounting and equipping of artillery; repairing small arms, and the preparation of all the other numerous munitions of war. It is intended more particularly for the supply of Michigan and Wisconsin, in time of war, and to issue to both, in time of peace, such arms and equipment as each State, by the Acts of Congress, are thereunto entitled."

[...as described in the GAZETTEER OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, 1839,
John T. Blois]

Museum Collections...

THE INFINITE WORLD OF TOYS

PART II - THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Mary V. MacDonald

Blest eighteenth century, propitious clime,
Enchanted island in the sea of Time,
Elysian fields beneath changing skies
Where Garrick lives, and Queen Anne never dies....

So the words of James Laver's poem "Stitch in Time" set the mood for one of the grandest eras in European history. The eighteenth century has been referred to as the Age of Enlightenment and the Golden Age of Pleasure, but it was a time of dramatic contrasts. Through the memoirs of the upper class writers and the eyes of the great architects and artists of the era, we think of elaborate courts with their elegant formal manners and dress, the great fetes and masked balls, the pleasures and sophistication of the elite and the enduring advances of intellect, the arts and sciences. But beneath this facade there was the harsh world of war and revolution, plague and poverty for the destitute laboring classes and the urban poor.

The magnificent eighteenth century paintings of Hogarth, Boucher and Goya depicted elegantly attired ladies and gentlemen and children with their animals and toys. However, these charming images do not give an accurate historical picture of the times. Toys and pleasure existed only in the frivolous world of the wealthy child. With the advent of the Industrial Revolution, the lower class child was destined to go to work at an early age. This factor, combined with such influences as the puritanical religious groups who frowned on extended playtime and little money, left the underprivileged youngster in a drab and colorless world.

As in earlier times, the nursery gives us a valuable commentary on the times. For example, the doll or baby house reflected the great strides in architecture and furniture design in the manner of Robert Adam and Chippendale and the rockinghorse and model soldiers dramatized the military spirit. Another rather gruesome plaything, brought out during the French Revolution, was the toy guillotine given to children with which they could decapitate the heads of toy aristocrats.

Baby houses, now called doll houses, were all the rage in the early part of the century. Famous furniture designers, such as Sheraton, made furniture for many of these beautifully appointed houses. They were filled with miniature silver and brass pieces from Holland, mahogany staircases and wood-blocked and hand-painted wallpaper. No wonder these valuable houses were usually kept under lock and key. They were the playthings of the wealthy adult and were not to be touched without supervision even by their pampered offspring. The craze for baby houses waned about 1750.

Frederick the Great was the inspiration for the prodigious output of model soldiers during this century. In 1775 Johann Gottfried Hilpert of Nuremberg,

Germany, developed the now famous "flat figures." He made forty types of tin soldiers modeled after Frederick's army. These figures, 2" - 3" high, were cast originally in tin and later in pewter and other alloys. The "flats" had only one mold for each pair which was carved so that the resulting figures were embossed on only one side. Such was the popularity of these soldiers in an age when Europe echoed with the clash of arms that by the end of the century, there were eight model foundries located in Furth, Germany. During the next one hundred years, the German makers kept the world supplied with "Zinnsoldatens."

The rockinghorse, called the characteristic toy of the eighteenth century, was found in every well-run, properly outfitted nursery. These horses were elaborate animals with dappled flanks and real horsehair manes and tails. They had beautifully carved bodies and many expensive horses were made with frames with four wheels attached as an aid to walking.

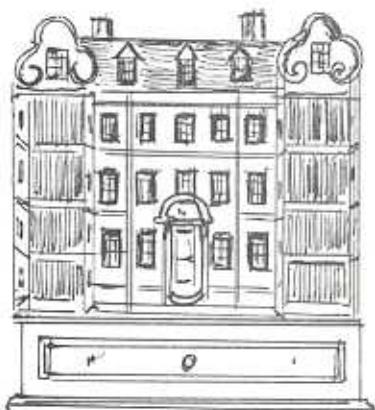
The toymaker could achieve sumptuous effects in this period due to new processes in printing, engraving, and lithography. Lighter materials came in and scientific ideas were applied. Paper, therefore, became a popular and decorative material for use in toys. Paper boats and soldiers appeared on the scene, usually with a stiff cardboard or wood backing for durability. Paper furniture was used, and paper-cutting and paper dolls became a part of the child's pastime. Paper dolls were introduced by the English in the latter part of the century.

Puppets, although known in earlier times, gained popularity in the forms of famous people and in the legendary figures of Harlequin and Scaramouche. These puppets were frequently made of paper and cardboard. Francois Boucher, court painter to Louis XV, was known to have painted elaborate puppets for the entertainment of the aristocracy.

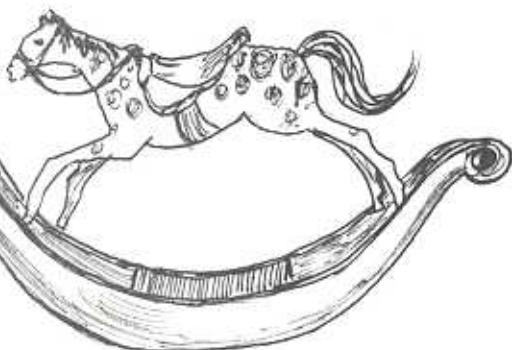
In 1746 another childish mania, like the cup-and-ball craze of an earlier century, captivated France. This was the "pantin," a type of jumping jack owned by people of all classes and ages. These figures were made of flat cardboard, sometimes with faces in relief, with moveable limbs which were manipulated by jerking strings.

Perhaps one of the greatest names in creating paper toys was Pellerin, who owned a printing establishment in Epinal, France, in 1790. Pellerin's beautiful creations, known as "planches d'Epinal," were actually broadsheets made of thick paper printed on one side with pictures of animals and landscapes. These sheets were heavily outlined and brightly colored, and some of them were three-dimensional models with moveable parts run on the hour glass principle of sand moving over paddlewheels. Pellerin's toys were inexpensive and were one playing within the reach of even the poor man.

Educational toys came into existence about this time with such items as the "lettered brick" (blocks) to teach children to spell. In the 1700's "cheap-men" or "chapmen" (peddlers who carried their wares into remote parts of the country) sold chap-books (small books of popular tales and ballads) to rural children. These peddlers also distributed broadsides which were sheets of



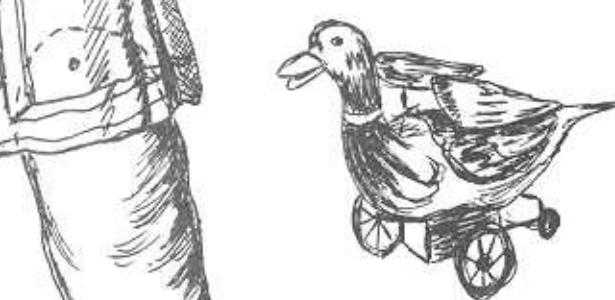
English Doll House



18th Century English Rocking Horse



*Flat Tin Model of
Frederick the Great
made by J. G. Hilpert
in 1775.*



*German
Clockwork Duck*

"Pierrot"

*"Pantin" or Jumping Jack by
18th century artist Pellerin.*

paper printed on one side with colorful pictures, much like our posters of to-day.

This century also introduced the peep show to the world. The peep shows were strangely shaped boxes, carried into the streets by a Peep Show Man for the public to view. For a modest price, one could look at magnificent scenes of faraway places, landscapes and lush gardens by peering through two circular magnified holes located at the front of the box. The box had a slanted front, much like a desk top, with a mirror fastened to the under side. The mirror reflected scenes which the Peep Show Man, usually one jump ahead of the law, had placed on the bottom of the box and changed at the will of his customer. These peep shows were the forerunners of the stereopticon of a later date.

Panoramas were invented in 1785 by Robert Barker of Scotland. These scenes and pictorial stories were gradually unrolled from a cylindrical box while an audience sat in the center, watching a panorama of continuous pictures pulled around them.

The "dissected map," the first cut pictures or puzzles as we know them to-day, was published in London in 1763. The earliest puzzles, colorful scenes of English counties, were mounted on wood and had irregular rather than squared edges.

All of these paper toys were highly artistic with superior workmanship and are not to be confused with the transient inexpensive variety of today.

The mechanical toy dates back to Egyptian times and references to them were made by Hero of Alexandria as early as the first century A.D..

However, the eighteenth century, the age of Newcomen and Watt, brought great scientific advances and interest in, among other things, the animated toy. The dream of man building a machine in his own image, brought forth intricate and elegant automata. In the development of clockwork toys of the finest quality, France was unquestionably the leader.

There were several masters of the mechanical art. Jacques de Vaucanson of Grenoble produced such masterpieces as a flute player who played twelve tunes and a life-sized figure of a Satyr playing a flute. These figures encased a series of bellows which provided the wind to blow their flutes. The "flutists" blew across the mouthpiece and their lips imitated the movement of a live musician. Both their tongues and fingers moved to create the musical notes. Vaucanson's most memorable achievement was his creation of a gilt bronze duck who could quack, splash about, drink, stretch out its neck, pick up food and eat it, digest the food through a chemical formula located in its stomach and complete its biological process just like a real duck!

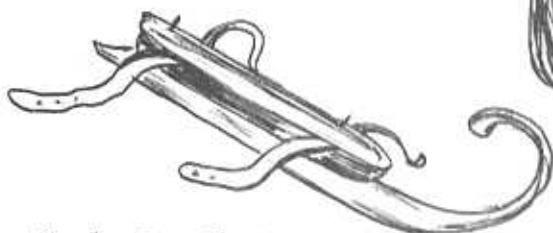
Pierre Jacquet-Droz and his son, Henri Louis, were also outstanding figures in the field of automata. In 1760 Pierre made a child-like doll that could write a fifty word letter. In 1773 his son, Henri, created "The Designer," a figure that could draw portraits and "La Musicienne," a doll that played the tunes on



Gray Jug
Stoneware Bank with
blue decoration.



18th Century Child's Tea Set
in Wedgwood Creamware.



Early Ice Skates
of
Dutch design.



"The Whirligig"

18th century handcarved
colonial toy with whirl-
ing arms. Called the
"Sunday Toy" because it
made no noise and child-
ren could play with it
on the Sabbath.



Woolly Lamb
Full Toy -
in Henry Ford Museum collection.



American Blocks in
various colors, stencilled
with the alphabet, animals,
and fruit.

a piano of the famous composer, Gluck, for Marie Antoinette. The toys of the Jacquet-Droz family were so realistic and ingenious that they were accused of sorcery in two different European countries.

Other great masters included Henri Maillardet, who produced a mechanical writer who could write English and French rhymes and the Englishman, James Cox, who made lavish gold and jeweled automata for Eastern potentates.

Blockwork toys were greatly enhanced by the addition of concealed music in their mechanical forms, through the invention of the music box in 1796. The principle of the music box was invented that year by Antoine Favre, a watch-maker from Geneva, who used tuned metal strips revolving on a cylinder to create the musical sounds. A century later clockwork toys were mass-produced everywhere in the world.

PLAYTHINGS OF THE COLONIAL CHILD

Records of eighteenth century American children are rather sparse, but we do know something about their childhood through their books, their games and toys preserved and on view in many museums, and once again, through the paintings of the times.

The colonial child had little time for amusement. His high spirits were subdued by puritanical adults and he was required to work early and hard. Children entered school at an early age and through strict teaching, learned to become the stiff, formal prototypes of their parents. They had little knowledge of the outside world and news from Europe was scant. For the children living in port cities, it was a red-letter day when a ship arrived from England and included in its cargo a few toys from the great toy-making centers of Europe. The grand toys of the Europeans were not generally found in the New World.

Simple toys existed in the colonies. Parents made whistles, dolls, balls and other toys from what was at hand. These cherished playthings were carved and fashioned from bones, nuts, shells, wood, leather and fruits pits. Fruit pits served as dice; popguns were made from the elderberry bush; dolls were made from corncobs and cornhusks; whistles, windmills and doll furniture came from chestnut and birch bark. The children, themselves, made playthings from seeds, flowers, weeds and whatever their inventive minds could fashion from their natural surroundings. The jackknife was an all-important tool to the colonial father and his children, not for just its utilitarian functions, but for the wonderful toys that were turned out from its sharp blade.

The skilled craftsmen of the colonies also made toys for the children in their leisure hours. A cabinetmaker would often turn out miniature doll furniture, not only for his immediate family, but also to stimulate sales by sending these pieces as samples to order via peddlers and drummers who traveled into remote areas.

The first hobby-horses in America were the same homemade sticks with carved horses heads, as used by the ancient Greek children. The eighteenth century

brought the rocking horse, set on double rockers with a small platform for mounting, complete with leather saddle and bridle.

Another favorite early American toy was the pull toy, usually in the form of a horse. These were carved of wood, mounted on wheels and painted in bright and appealing colors. Many of these horses, ranging in size from a few inches to life-sized ridable models, were imported from Germany. Other pull toys were in the shapes of domestic and wild animals and birds.

Small dishes were made by European potteries as early as the sixteenth century, but it was the eighteenth century that brought the child's tea and dinner sets to the tables of little Colonial girls. These sets, often containing 24 pieces, unfortunately were only available to the wealthy child and were made in limited quantities until a later date. The child-sized tea sets were imported primarily from Germany, Holland and England and made with great care by expert artisans. Early Majolica, handpainted Nuremberg pottery, rare Lambeth delft, Whieldon, Wedgwood and pierced Leeds were some of the types of this rare and valuable china.

The wonderful outdoor winter sports of sledding, skating and skiing were enjoyed by the children of eighteenth century New England. Ice skating was brought to America from Holland and the Dutch children of New York at first all skated on runners made from reindeer and other animal bones. However, wooden skates with iron runners, invented in Holland, were used in the colonies in the eighteenth century. Children's sleds and skis were homemade and quite crude. These items were not commercially produced until the following century.

In the Spring and Summer months, as children do today, the eighteenth century youngster played ball games, marbles, boated, swam and fished.

Despite the pious puritanical influence of the times, indoor games such as backgammon, checkers, chess, billiards, dice and card games were played by young and old. Dominoes, said to have originated in Italy, was another game of ancient origin enjoyed by youngsters.

Educational toys were known to the early settlers. Blocks, made of wood and marked with the alphabet and decorated with figures, were available to children. "The New England Primer" was the most important child's book of the era, but most of the children's books were so full of moralizing and preaching that the Colonial child found them dull and unamusing.

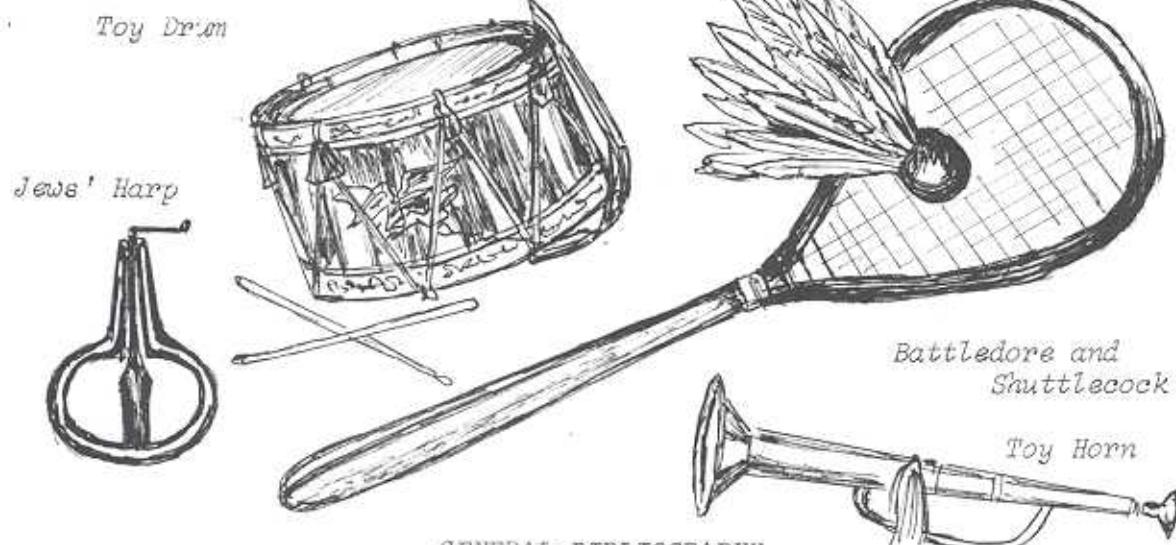
Found in many museum collections are the little jug banks made of pottery in the eighteenth century. These were made of grey stoneware with blue decorations, red Pennsylvania pottery and yellow ware. Some of these banks were in the shapes of animals, birds and schoolhouses and are very rare today.

Children love noise and toy makers have been aware and taken advantage of this fact for centuries. The eighteenth century was no exception, and to the chagrin and irritation of many a colonial parent, the contemporary toy-maker turned out toys that rattled, squeaked, clanked, banged and made every conceivable kind of noise. Toys such as drums, whistles, rattles, horns, music boxes

and flutes were advertised for sale in early American newspapers. Jew's harps were very popular with colonial youngsters. The Jew's harp got its name because it was one of the early inexpensive toys offered for sale by Jewish peddlers of the day.

Toy factories barely existed in America before 1875 and even up until the 1900's, most of our toys were imported from the European countries, primarily Germany.

In spite of the concentration on elaborate and expensive toys in this century, children of both Europe and America enjoyed playing darts, bows and arrows, shuttlecock and battledore (the forerunner of badminton), with tops and hoops, flying kites and all of the simple inventive games that children have played through the ages.



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MUSE EDITORIAL

Periodicals can be an important adjunct to a museum library. Publications, which are directly or somewhat related to the area of work a particular museum represents, are helpful from the standpoint of research tools for the staff when planning an exhibit, or when writing an article for publication, or when checking on some materials or projects related to the record holdings.

As the museum profession has become standardized in its operating procedures, professional museum-oriented publications have developed to serve the field. Other organizations publish journals or related types of magazines or subject matter related, for example, to history. Our museum, being primarily concerned with the collection and preservation of historical records and historical artifacts, leans toward "history type" memberships or subscriptions.

What we would like to make clear to our readership is that in the Library of the Historical Commission's Historical Records, we have a sizeable number of publications we know you may enjoy reading or glancing through regularly by stopping in at the McFadden-Ross House. Listed below are some of these publications. Come, visit us! You'll be glad you did.

* AMERICAN HERITAGE	* ANTIQUES MAGAZINE
* CIVIL WAR TIMES ILLUSTRATED	* CURATOR
* DETROIT IN PERSPECTIVE	* EARLY AMERICAN LIFE
* FAMILY TRAILS (Michigan)	* FORD TIMES
* MICHIGAN HERITAGE	* MICHIGAN MUSEUMS REVIEW
* SPINNING WHEEL	* THE AMERICAN ARCHIVIST
* THE AMERICAN ROAD (Ford)	* THE ANTIQUES JOURNAL
* THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY	* THE MICHIGAN ARCHAEOLOGIST
* TRI-STATE TRADER	* YESTERDAY
* BULB HORN (journal of the Veteran Motor Car Club of America)	
* CHRONICLE (Historical Society of Michigan)	
* D.A.R. MAGAZINE (journal of the Daughters of the American Revolution)	
* HISTORIC PRESERVATION (published by National Trust for Historic Preservation)	
* HISTORY NEWS (journal of the American Association for State & Local History)	
* MICHIGAN HISTORY (journal of the Division of Michigan History, Dept. of State)	
* MIDWEST MUSEUMS CONFERENCE MAGAZINE (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin)	
* MUSEUM NEWS (journal of the American Association of Museums)	
* PROLOGUE (journal of the National Archives)	

E Pluribus Unum (Latin: One out of many). Famous phrase... "used on title page of GENTLEMAN'S JOURNAL, January 1692. Motto for seal of U.S. proposed originally on Aug. 10, 1776, by a committee composed of Franklin, Adams and Jefferson; adopted June 20, 1782; the motto added to certain coins, 1796. The actual selection of the motto for the seal is sometimes credited to Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, who submitted a design for the seal that was not accepted, but that is said to have contained the words." [from THE ANNALS OF AMERICA, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., Volume 2, 1968, p. 398.]

PROFILES OF THE SIGNATORIES

Part II

This is the second in a series of 14 consecutive brief outlines of the 56 men who affixed their signatures to the Declaration of Independence. All of these founding fathers will have been portrayed by the spring of 1976, our nation's bicentennial year, as a part of our contribution to the historic episode.

THOMAS JEFFERSON of Virginia (1743-1826).



Thomas Jefferson, the multi-talented architect of the Declaration at just 33 years of age, was born on April 13, 1743, at Shadwell (now Albemarle County), Virginia. What may be said of such a productive man in very limited space is merely the briefest of outlines. Jefferson was the third President of the infant United States twice, Vice-President under John Adams, Minister to France, Governor of Virginia, first Secretary of State under George Washington, successful scholar, lawyer, inventor, musician, book collector, architect, and scientist.

With all of the pomp and glamour of so many important posts, it was probably his unqualified patriotism that kept him frequently removed from a simple and yearned-for-life - that of a gentleman farmer at his beloved Monticello. So often during his distinguished public life he wished to be near his books, his intellectual tastes, his many flowers and spacious Virginia fields, his tools and the rural atmosphere.

Born to a life of wealth, Jefferson received a fine education via private tutors, and he attended the College of William & Mary. He studied law, served the Virginia House of Burgesses, and was a representative in Congress in 1775. Perhaps Jefferson's tombstone epitaph at Monticello tells much about a man who modestly claimed but three achievements amongst so many spanning a life of 83 years: (1) Authored the Declaration of American Independence; (2) Authored the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom; and (3) Fathered the University of Virginia.

One of the strange quirks of fate in the annals of all mankind is that Thomas Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, just a few hours before his dear friend in Massachusetts, John Adams, and precisely 50 years after he quilled that masterful Declaration of Independence.

GEORGE TAYLOR of Pennsylvania (c.1716-1781).

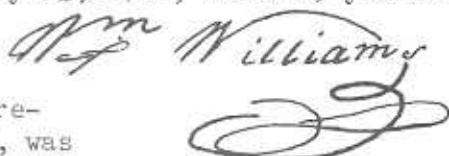


Unfortunately there is not much biographical data on signatory George Taylor. It appears he was born in Ireland about the year 1716, and migrated to Pennsylvania about age 20. He was recorded in Chester County as a clerk in a furnace and forge company, eventually becoming its manager. In 1742 he married a widow, Anne Taylor Savage. About 12 years later he moved to Bucks County and, in a business partnership, operated an iron furnace, which actually became his life business work.

Taylor's known political life is fragmentary, but it probably began in Easton in 1763. In 1764 he was elected to the Provincial Assembly which he served 6 years. He was opposed to English rule and when the Stamp Act was passed, he served on a committee for the Stamp Act Congress. He attended the Philadelphia Convention of 1775. He helped on numerous committees and drafted instructions for Continental Congress delegates. He also served the 2nd Continental Congress.

Although elected to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1777, ill health caused him to withdraw a few weeks later and from all public affairs. With little known formal education and not a great deal of enthusiasm for politics, Taylor's record as one of Pennsylvania's 9 signers, is limited. He died at Easton, where he was also buried, on February 23, 1781, about 65 years old.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS of Connecticut (1731-1811).



William Williams, the son of a First Congregational Church pastor in Lebanon, Connecticut, was born April 8, 1731. He received a preparatory education so he was able to earn a Harvard degree at 20. He then studied theology. In 1755 he served in the French and Indian War. Upon returning to Lebanon, he became town clerk, and a merchant. Local offices held included: Town Clerk for 44 years, Selectman for 25, Representative and later Counselor in the Assembly for 40 years, a speaker, and colonel of militia.

A vigorous patriot, Williams was all for a separation from England. He reflected this by financial contributions and journal writings. His 1775 promissory note helped raise more monies for sending state troops to help at Fort Ticonderoga. He was a delegate to the 1776 Continental Congress. After he penned the Declaration he helped with the Articles of Confederation. At War's end he was a delegate voting for the Constitution. Without legal training, he still served a generation as a local judge. Death came at home on August 2, 1811, at 80.

THOMAS STONE of Maryland (1743-1787).



Signatory Thomas Stone was born in Charles County, Maryland in 1743. After studying law at Annapolis, he was admitted to the bar in 1764 when he began a practice in Fredericksburg. He married a Margaret Brown in 1768 and built a home near Port Tobacco. As relations worsened with England, Stone's feelings were with the colonists. He served in Congress in 1775 and helped draft the Articles of Confederation. Few of his papers survived him. He signed the Declaration at age 33. In 1783 he again served Congress; elected to the Constitutional Convention, he declined to serve because of his wife's health. Grief-stricken at her death in 1787, Stone died on October 5, 1787, just 4 months later at 44 years of age.



THOMAS JEFFERSON.



GEORGE TAYLOR.



WILLIAM WILLIAMS.



THOMAS STONE.

NEWS FROM THE MUSEUM

NEW MUSEUM TELEPHONE NUMBER FOR OFFICE AND HISTORICAL RECORDS. After many years of a familiar number, we now have a new telephone number at the Museum in order to better serve the public. We have two lines so that calls for the "Office" or for the "Historical Records and Library" will be handled with less inconvenience to you. The number is (313) 565-3000.

MRS. MCPHEE APPOINTED TO HISTORICAL COMMISSION. Mayor Orville L. Hubbard recently announced the appointment of Mrs. Thomas (Carol Jean) McPhee, a Dearborn homemaker, to the nine-member Dearborn Historical Commission.

"Mrs. McPhee's interest in serving her community, family heritage and impressive knowledge of Dearborn's history, should make her role on the commission a most valuable one," commented the Mayor.

Mrs. McPhee is the great granddaughter of the late Henry A. Haigh, noted Dearborn historian, who was the founder and first chairman of the Historical Commission. Her mother, Florence Haigh Richard, is current historian of the Dearborn Historical Society. A 1955 graduate of Dearborn High School, Mrs. McPhee also has taken courses at Henry Ford Community College since 1961, toward a major in Fine Arts.

Among her numerous organizational memberships, Mrs. McPhee includes the Sacred Heart Tabernacle Society and St. Ann's Circle, the Audubon Society of America, and the Women's Association of the Dearborn Orchestral Society. In addition she belongs to the Antiques Lecture Series at Henry Ford Museum and the Parent-Teachers Associations at both Adams Junior High School and Howard Elementary School.

Mrs. McPhee also has served as the recording secretary for the Garden Club of Dearborn and as a member of the Dearborn Historical Society. In her role on the Historical Commission, she will help with the responsibility of acquiring, collecting and exhibiting all historical material necessary for the effective operation and administration of the City's Museums.

Enthusiastic about her new duties, Mrs. McPhee said, "I am very interested in the City of Dearborn - its present and future progress, as well as its rich history." Two of her early assignments include her appointment as recording secretary for the Commission and responsibility for assisting in stimulating interest in the preservation of local historic homes.

Mrs. McPhee resides at 22201 Long Boulevard with her husband, Thomas, and five children: Colleen, 16; Kevin, 15; Erin, 13; Thomas, 8 and Mark, 5.

Mrs. McPhee's appointment fills a Commission vacancy created in December 1972, when Noel P. Keane resigned because of the press of business. Mr. Keane had served the Commission for one year.

JUNIOR HISTORIANS PREPARE FOR "MICHIGAN WEEK" PLAY AT CENTENNIAL LIBRARY.
The Museums' 10-14 age youth group, the Dearborn Junior Historians, are busy preparing for a historic play as one of the Museum's contributions to Dearborn's Michigan Week.

A play, written by the group with the assistance of the Museum staff, is called "The Tavern Stop." The title refers to the famous Ten Eyck Tavern which was opened along the Chicago Road (now, of course, Michigan Avenue) in 1826, prior to the construction of the 1833-1875 Arsenal. This well known stage stop is portrayed in the 1876 "The Bark Covered House" narrative which is sold, in reprint, at the Museum by the Historical Commission.

The play will be held on the first day of Michigan Week, Saturday, May 19, 1973, at 7:30 P.M. in the auditorium of the Henry Ford Centennial Library, 16301 Michigan Avenue. The public is cordially invited to attend; there will be no admission charge.

SUNDAY HOURS. March through November, the Museum's Commandant's Quarters and the McFadden-Ross House are open Sundays from 2 - 5 P.M.. It is a good day to take the family for a nostalgic trip and enjoy learning about our past. Keep in mind there are changing exhibits throughout the year. We'll look forward to your visit.

VOLUNTEER HELP. If you type, you might like to help out for a few hours during the month in our Historical Records & Library. While doing this, you'll find much of interest in Dearborn's past and make a worthy contribution to your community. Call the office for further information.

Perhaps you are knowledgeable on collections of artifacts such as: glass, china, early kitchen ware, apparel of bygone eras; and you'd like to help the staff identify certain items and thus make the record more complete and the items more useable.

On the other hand, you may be skillful with needle and thread or a sewing machine, and wish to help out with a large collection of costumes dating back from contemporary times to the 1840's. These costumes are used for exhibit purposes, special events and some loans. Constant maintenance and care of new and old acquisitions is a never-ending project. Just several hours a month would be very helpful. Contact Mrs. Aurelia Barnes at the office.

MUSEUM NEEDS: PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE HISTORICAL RECORDS & LIBRARY. In recent issues of THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN we have been listing the types of photographs and other records we would like to acquire in order to make the Historical Commission's extensive record holdings more complete. Naturally, we must depend on the public to help us, and we have been pleased with the response.

Could you help us obtain photographs pertaining to the following subject matter or lead us to others who may be of assistance?

- * William Nowlin & family * Daniel D. Tompkins
- * Construction of City Hall (1922) * Ford Air Races of the 1920's
- * Wagner Brickyard equipment, offices, etc. * Anthony Wagner & family (d. 1908)
- * Nowlin home (located at Madison & Monroe 1844-1949).
- * Joseph Neckel & Walker homes on the present site of the City Hall.
- * Old St. Alphonsus Church (Warren & Schaefer) - w/steeple (interiors & exteriors)
- * Views of farms & residences of the present site of Ford Motor Co.
- * Views of Ford homes erected in West Dearborn in the early 1920's.
- * Views of the Fordson plant located on old Elm Street & the railroad. c. WW I.
- * Views of the construction of the present Henry Ford Community College.
- * Views of the construction of the present Univ. of Mich., Dearborn Campus.
- * Construction & dedication of the old Fire Station (now Recreation Dept.).
- * Construction & dedication of Police Headquarters (now City Hall Annex).

HISTORICAL COMMISSION TAKES ACTION TO PUBLICLY SUPPORT STATE OF MICHIGAN IN ACQUIRING PROPER BUILDING FOR RECORDS AND ARTIFACTS. At its January 23, 1973, meeting the Historical Commission went on record as supporting the needs of the Division of Michigan History, Department of State (formerly the Michigan Historical Commission), for a proper building, long needed, for housing Michigan's important records as well as its artifacts. The Dearborn Historical Commission feels this action, as well as those stated by other preservation agencies, as part of a national bicentennial goal, will be of value. This is the resolution:

A BICENTENNIAL RESOLUTION

WHEREAS : The date of our Nation's birth - 1776 is being celebrated by a nationwide Bicentennial, and

WHEREAS : The importance of any such celebration should leave some lasting commemoration, and

WHEREAS : The state of Michigan has long needed a proper type of building which in architecture and construction would not only properly house the important records and artifacts of our state but also portray the historic greatness of our state.

THEREFORE : Be it resolved that the Dearborn Historical Commission encourage the honorable officials of our state to promote such a lasting memorial commemorating the importance of the start of our great nation as well as the part that our state has played in its development, and

FURTHER : A copy of this Resolution to be sent to the Governor, Lt. Governor, members of the State Legislature from Dearborn, the Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan Historical Society.

/S/ Floyd L. Haight, Chairman
Dearborn Historical Commission

/S/ Carol McPhee, Acting Secretary
Dearborn Historical Commission

January 23, 1973

MUSEUM GUILD OF DEARBORN PLANS "HERITAGE & CRAFTS FAIR" JUNE 9th. Saturday, June 9, 1973, is the date of the "Heritage & Crafts Fair," as sponsored by the Museum's affiliate, the Museum Guild of Dearborn. This year's event, to be held on the premises of the Museum's McFadden-Ross House, is going to be quite different from the "Flea Markets" of recent years. We will still have a wide variety of items for sale but there will be an emphasis on crafts and activities as listed below:

*Parade of Old Cars	*Antiques	*Country Store
*Quilting	*Blacksmithing	*Bake Shop
*Old Fashioned Candy	*Toys & Games	*Food & Beverages
*Stained Glass Ornaments	*Soap Making	*Candle Making
*Leather Work	*Woodworking	*White Elephants
*Furniture Refinishing	*Chair Caning	*Clock Restoration
*Weaving	*Painting	*Sketching
*Silhouettes	*Macrame	*Crochet & Knitting
*Jewelry Making & Rocks	*Crewel Embroidery	*Needlepoint
*Dried Flower Pictures & Herb Wreaths		
*Civil War Displays, Encampment and Demonstrations of Weaponry, Music, Manual of Arms.		

We welcome all of our readers in the vicinity to be sure and plan to be present. It is always a nice occasion to meet old friends as well as make new acquaintances. There will be nostalgia and a good time for youngsters and oldsters. Remember, the date is Saturday, June 9, between the hours of 9:30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

MUSEUM NEEDS - ARTIFACTS.

*Dry Sink	*Children's Clothing - size 4 and up
*Bean or Pea Sorter	*1923 Model T Wheel
*Flax Breaker	*Old Jewelry and Political Badges
*Cut and Pressed Glass	*Old Pilots' Goggles, Helmets, Log Books, etc..
*Old China	
*18th Century Kitchen Utensils	*Toys and Dolls

ACCESSIONS: JANUARY - MARCH, 1973

Dinner dress & wrap of about 1910-1915	MR. & MRS. ROBERT VAN RANST
A collection of lady's 1940's dresses	MR. JOHN H. FRAZIER
A HISTORY OF THE MICHIGAN FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION	MR. KNIGHT D. MCKESSON & MICH.FUNERAL DIRECTORS ASS'N.
A Genealogical Memoir of Darius & Catherine Otis's descendants compiled by the donor	MR. ERWIN OTIS
Information compiled on Fair Lane Conf. Center	MR. WILLIAM BARBOUR
THE EDISON INSTITUTE & THE DEARBORN INN by donor	MRS. DWIGHT A. LEWIS
Brochure on Dbn. Poultry Yards by S.D.Lapham	MR. RICHARD TATE
The President & Mrs. Nixon's Christmas card	HON. JOHN D. DINGELL
Yonker family personal papers	MISS MARY J. KEANE
World War II Ration Books	MRS. MURIEL M. BELT
Portfolio of reprints of McNiff's 1796 Detroit maps	MR. & MRS. DAVID MILLER
Brochure & program for Wright Brothers celebration at The Edison Institute, 1938	MRS. MAUDE T. BLACK
Franklin stove of about 1900	MR. & MRS. HAROLD MYLER
Scale and set of weights of about 1900	MR. FREDERICK JUSTH
Xerox copies of material relating to City Clerk's office activities (Sept., 1967 - January, 1973)	MR. JOHN JAY HUBBARD
Framed picture compliments of the Dbn. Flower Store & Constitution & Bylaws for Dbn. Lodge 101	INSPECTOR KARL G. PARCHERT
Paper by donor, THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION: THE RIVER ROUGE	MR. LEON M. KORZENOWSKI
Chime mantel clock c. 1890, books, publications, records & photos, American Legion uniform & Ford Motor Co. Legion Post #173 publications	MR. FLOYD L. HAIGHT
Dbn. Public Schools announcement (1919-20) & Dbn. High School dedication program (1926)	MRS. JAMES MAGON

An extensive collection of material & photos relating to various city departments	MR. DOYNE JACKSON, Director RESEARCH & INFORMATION
Guatemalan & Maori dolls, c. 1940	MRS. GAYLORD S. BATES
Article by donor THE PROGRESS OF FORD ROAD	MRS. ALVIN LOTHAMER
The late Lyman Galloway's papers compiled on Canadians in Michigan units during the Civil War	MRS. LYMAN GALLOWAY
Old Wallace Farm documents, maps & atlases	MRS. JANE WALLACE
Montgomery Ward Century Catalog	MR. WINFIELD H. ARNESON
Quilt c. 1890 made in First Methodist Church by the Ladies Aid, 1880-90 bedpan, sheet music & hymnals	MR. & MRS. CHESTER J. ACKERMAN
An extensive collection of dolls	MRS. MARIE M. EIDT
Charles Wagner's World War I uniform	MRS. ELIZABETH WAGNER
Local programs, booklets, papers & clippings (1930-1943), & ladies costumes (c. 1918-1930)	MRS. HELEN GASNER
A collection of material relating to the Henry Ford Trade School & Ford Motor Co. Apprentice School	MRS. WILLARD E. HITCHINGHAM
D.A.R. Yearbooks (1929-1972) & related material	MRS. ANTHONY KORTE
INDIAN TRAILS OF DEARBORN by the donor and sketches of famous Americans by William Sharp	MR. A. L. SPOONER
Program & ticket for Scholarship Concert by church choirs and Farmer's Almanac	MISS TARA GNAU
World War I uniform	MR. & MRS. JOHN A. BRUCK
Two parasols c. 1890's - 1900	MRS. GEORGE A. McBRIDE
Two 1950's dresses and four blouses	MR. FRED BILBROUGH
Supplement to Community College paper & clipping	MS HAZEL NEUMANN
A harmonica of about 1895	MRS. ANTHONY MAZEKA
Greeting & Post cards & Victorian cut-outs	MRS. SANDRA A. McLENNAN
1900 china doorknobs and shell collection	MR. GEORGE W. CHRISTIE
5th Annual "Sing-Out Dearborn" program	MRS. RICHARD ALVERSON

Brochures, greeting & post cards, sewing material, ladies costume items, baby clothes & 1884 shoes COL. GEORGE T. BENTLEY

Miniature replicas of early toys & books on antiques MUSEUM GUILD OF DEARBORN

Bicentennial commemorative spoons & display rack CHERRY HILL ANTIQUE QUESTERS

German straight razor, c. 1900 COL. JOHN D. McDANIELS

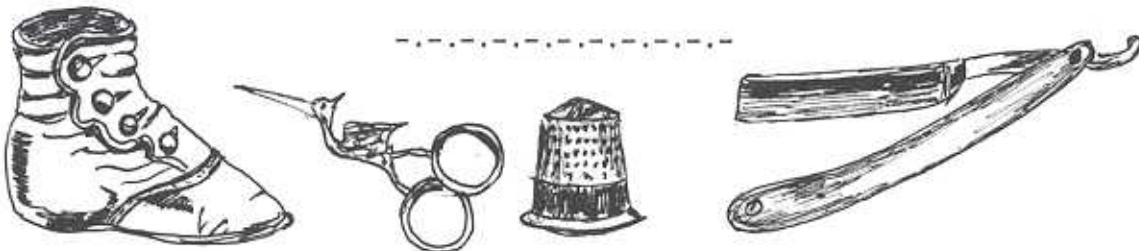
City Beautiful 1971 winning entry in the National Cleanest Town Contest (2 Vol.illustrated report) MR. ALEX PILCH, Director CITY BEAUTIFUL COMMISSION

ARTICLES IN AMERICAN STUDIES 1954-1968 - a Cumulation of the Annual Bibliographies from American Quarterly (2 Volumes) - The Pierian Press MR. C. EDWARD WALL

A collection of material relating to the Dearborn Community Health Council MRS. H.L.(Coretta) ANDERSON

A collection of publications relating to Michigan history & American Heritage book & magazines MR. STEPHEN A. VANDERPOORTEN

American Air Force model airplane MR. ROBERT CHRISTIE



T A P E D I N T E R V I E W S

East end of Dearborn & prominent families about the turn of the century MRS. ANTHONY M. ESPER

Clippert Brick Co. & process changes in brick-making (1917-1973) MR. MILO SEABERT

Early life in Dearborn, business career and personal accounts MR. ALFRED H. HUSSE

Retail & wholesale clothing business in Dearborn for the past fifty years MR. HAROLD C. PUTZIG

38 years of teaching in Dearborn schools MRS. WALTER J. TOBIN

Life on Firestone Ave. (1920-44) & recollections of Eleanor Woodworth MRS. EMMA G. O'BRIEN

THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY REPORTS

EARLY HOMES ARE OUR HERITAGE

Florence Richard
Historian, Dearborn Historical Society

The Dearborn Historical Commission is deeply interested in preserving and protecting the beauty and architectural uniqueness of Morley Avenue between Monroe Boulevard and Military Avenue.

Morley Avenue is part of the old Detroit Arsenal Grounds and Military Reserve; the lots were laid out at the time of the Arsenal survey in 1876. It is one of the oldest and prettiest streets in Dearborn with large tree-shaded lots and well kept homes. It has been suggested to designate the oldest homes on Morley with appropriate plaques.

The original Wagner home on Morley was one of the Arsenal outbuildings remodeled and added to for a house by Stephen DeLorme, who was a painter and possibly, also, a carpenter. He bought it at the sale of Arsenal ground lots in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wagner and their small son, Charles, Jr., moved there in 1893. This house was replaced by the present house built next to it in 1917. In 1918 or 1919 the first house was purchased by Mr. Robert Black and moved to the east side of Oakwood Boulevard (then Porter Street) between Morley and Garrison where it is still occupied as a home. The present Wagner home was built and finished as a stucco house. It has been covered with siding for a number of years.

The Daniel home was built well back from the road about 1892 by William Penhale, one of Dearborn's well known carpenters. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Daniel had come to Dearborn and had chosen the large grounds with many trees and a ravine running from the street to the Rouge River which flowed easterly behind the grounds. The house contains large rooms, seven of them with fireplaces, all of them with large windows affording a wonderful view in any direction from the house.

There are other lovely homes with historic backgrounds on Morley: the Black home built about 1900 and first lived in by Mr. David P. Lapham; the Tate home built at the same time by Mr. Lapham; Dr. Fisher's home built by Frank Henry in 1917; the Samuel Lapham home built in 1920; the Auberlin home built by Mr. St. Amour in 1880 and sold to Mr. Charles Auberlin in 1903; the Richard Haigh, Jr. home built by Mr. Henry on Garrison about 1912 and moved to Morley in 1962; and the Cameron home built about 1920. All of these homes are on the North side of Morley. There are others on the North side and many on the South side. In adjacent areas, there are other homes with interesting histories in the story of Dearborn.

SOCIETY INCORPORATED. An important step has been made by the Dearborn Historical Society. It has become incorporated. A reproduction of the certificate of incorporation will be found on the following page.

There are friends of the Society who may now give gifts or bequests for specific or general uses who will feel freer to express their interests or good will for this worthy cause. The gifts will be tax deductible. In addition the officers of the Society will be protected from liability of any kind.



Lansing, Michigan

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come:

I, Richard K. Helmbrecht, Director, Michigan Department of Commerce,
Do hereby Certify That Articles of Incorporation of _____

DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

were duly filed in this office on the 14th day of February, 1973,
in conformity with Act 284, Public Acts of 1972, and Act 327, Public Acts of 1931,
as amended.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and affixed the Seal of the Department,
in the City of Lansing, this 14th day
of February, 1973.

Richard K. Helmbrecht
Director



DEARBORN HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND COMMISSION SERVICES

* Exhibits

- Preservation of Two Historic Arsenal Era (1833-1875) Buildings*
- Exhibit Annex: Early Farming & Shops*
- Period Rooms*
- Changing Exhibits*
- Special Exhibits*

* Education

- Guided Tours*
- Local History Lectures*
- Pioneer & Indian Lectures*
- Museum Collection Lectures*
- School Education Program*
- Junior Historians Program*

* Volunteer Program

* Souvenir Counter

* Special Events

* Cultural-Civic Meetings

* Research

- Historical Records & Library*
- Local History Files*
- Manuscripts & Archives*
- Microfilms*
- Books & Journals*
- Pamphlets & Newspapers*
- Photographs & Slides*
- Tapes*
- Maps*

* Historical Markers

* Publication Program

- Quarterly: THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN*
- Book: THE BARK COVERED HOUSE*
- Free Literature: Arsenal, Museum, Research, Local History, Indian, Dearborn Story, Dearborn's Names, & Other Special Pamphlets*

The Museum sponsors the Museum Guild of Dearborn

The Museum is a member of:

- * American Association of Museums
- * American Association for State & Local History
- * Dearborn Community Arts Council
- * Dearborn Genealogical Society
- * Dearborn Historical Society
- * Historical Society of Michigan
- * Michigan Archaeological Association
- * Michigan Museums Conference
- * Midwest Museums Conference
- * National Trust for Historic Preservation
- * Organization of American Historians
- * Society of American Archivists

The Museum and Commission assume the responsibility of collecting, preserving and disseminating all aspects of Dearborn's long heritage by means of its educational, exhibit and research facilities.



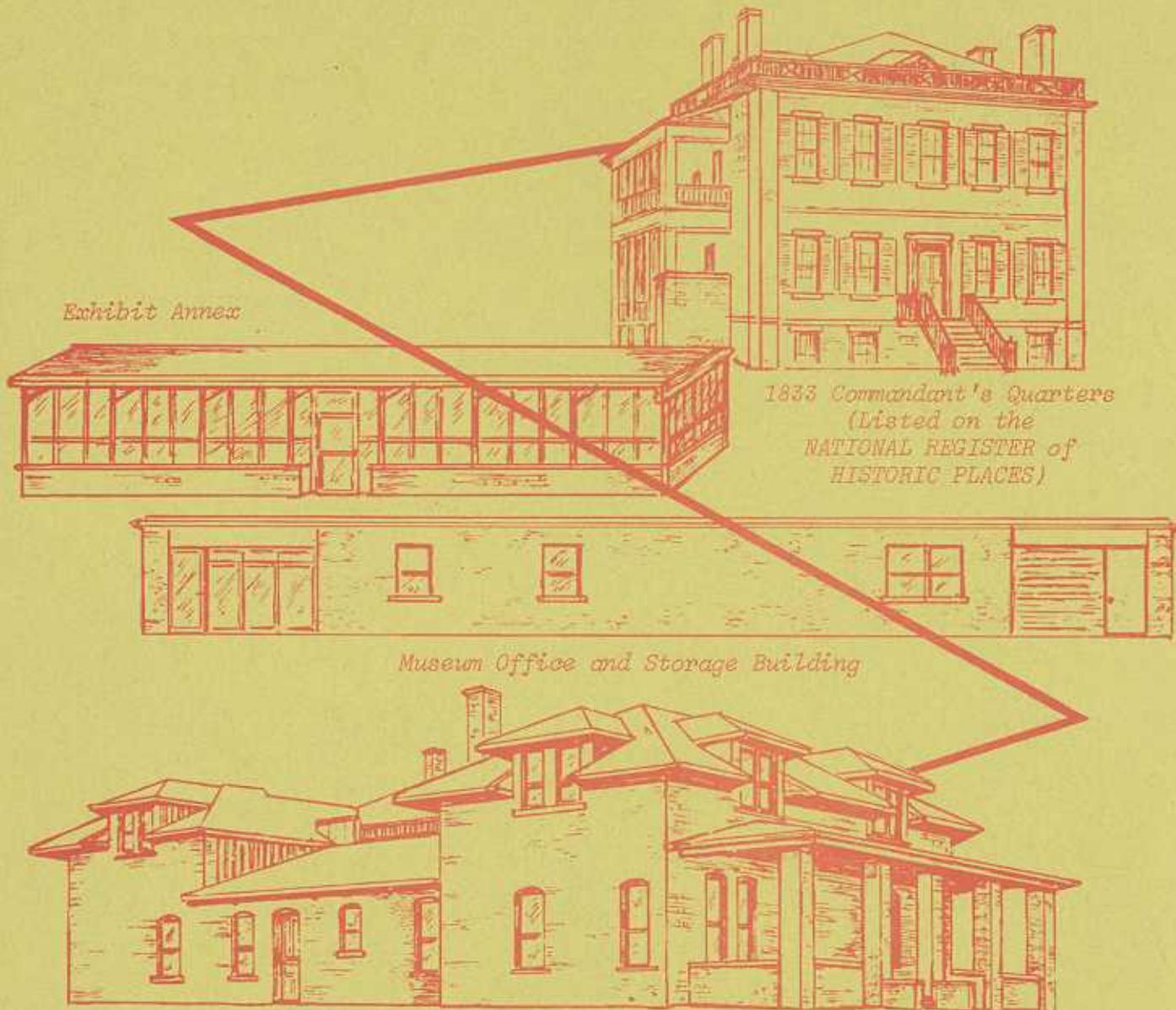
H. Dearborn

Major General Henry Dearborn

1751-1829

City named for this
Revolutionary War
and War of 1812
Patriot and Statesman

Dearborn Historical Museum



Commandant's Quarters
21950 Michigan Avenue
Telephone: 561-9735

Museum Office &
Historical Records
Telephone:
(313) 565-6000



McFadden-Ross House
815 Brady Street
Telephone: 561-9438

Free Admission
Enjoy & Learn
Through Your
Heritage...Today

Open 10:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Tuesday-Friday
9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Saturday
2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M., Sunday (March-November)
Closed Monday except for tour and lecture appointments