

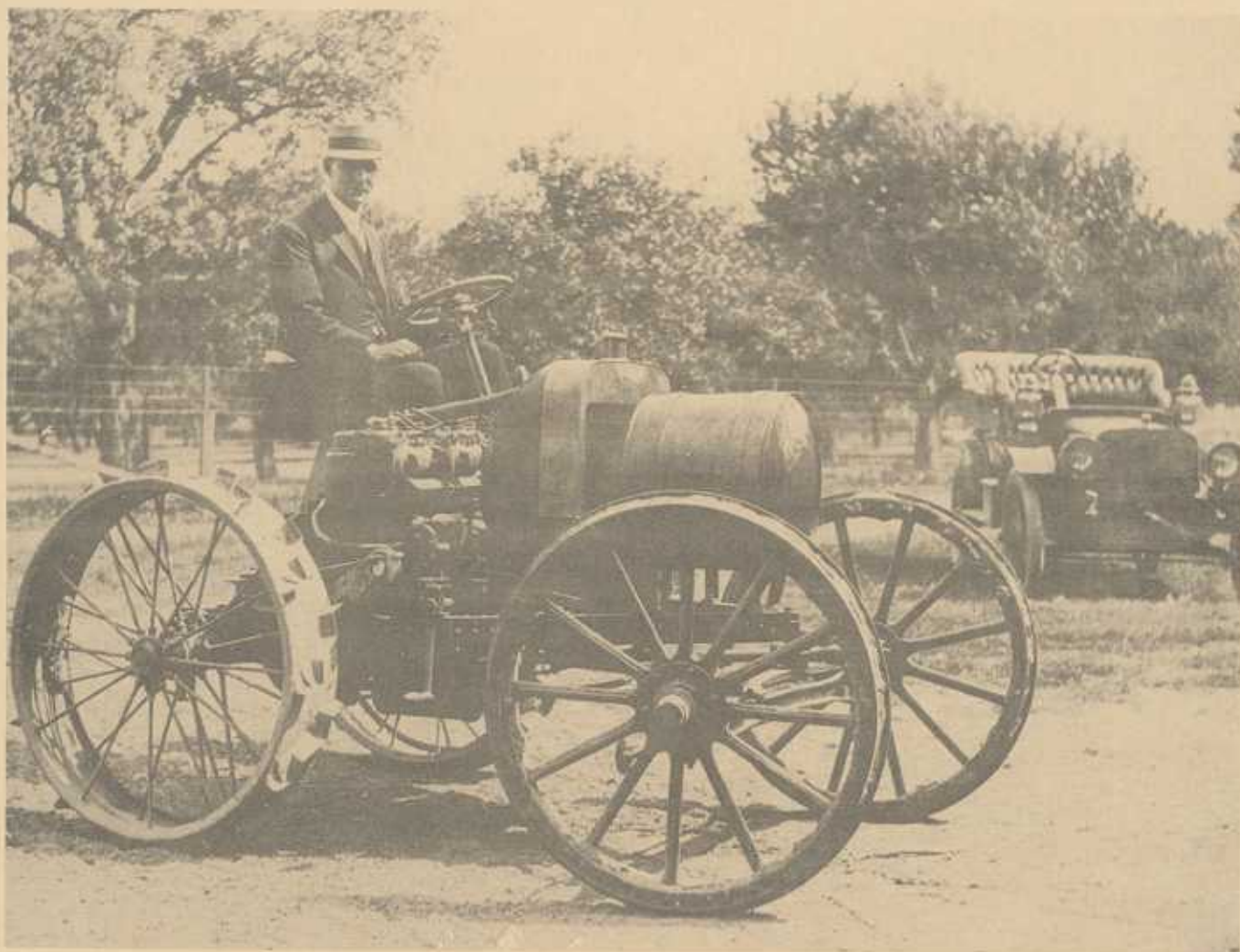
# The DEARBORN HISTORIAN

Quarterly of the Dearborn Historical Commission

Volume 26

Summer, 1986

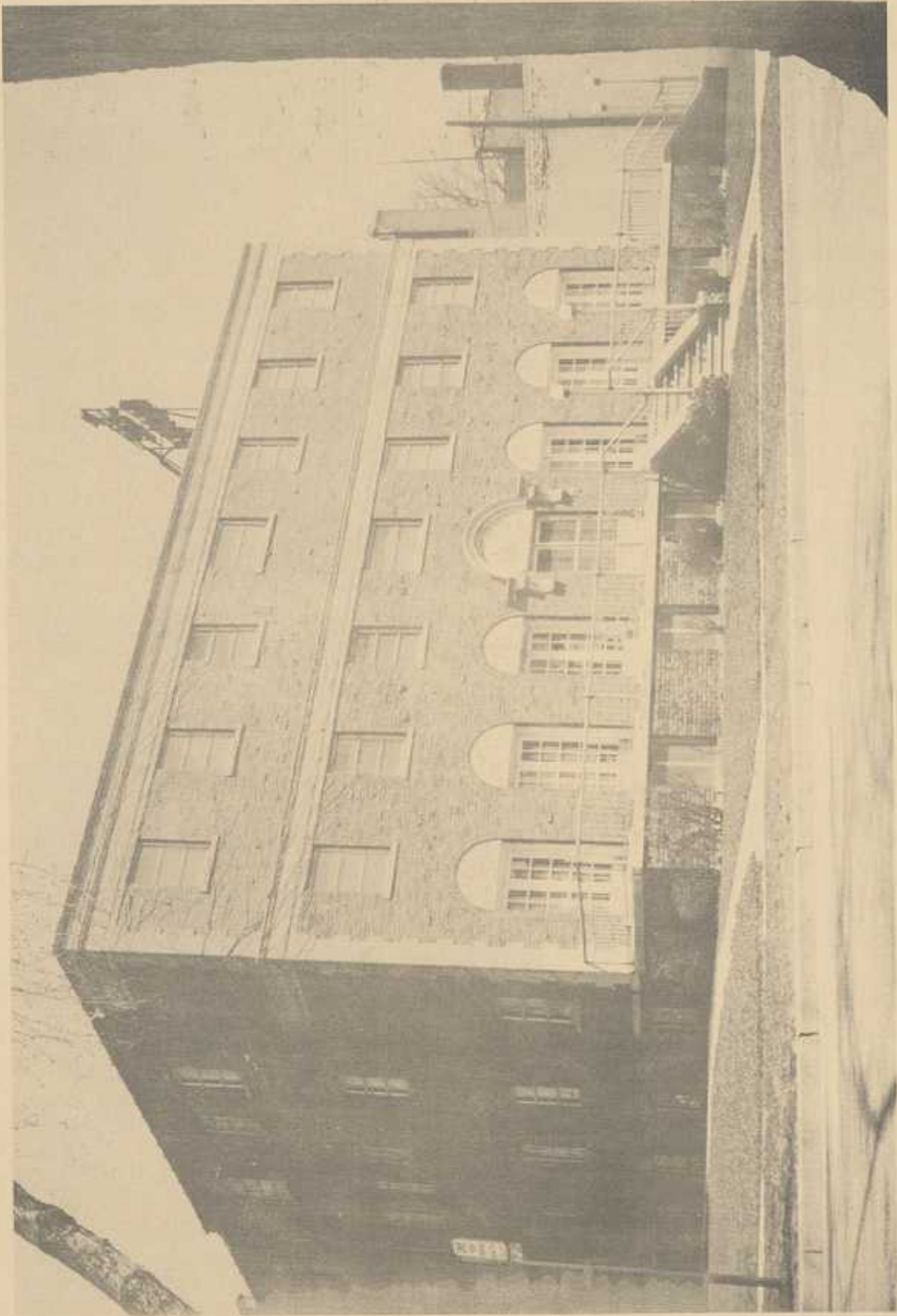
Number 3



*Included in this issue....*

- \* Before Fair Lane*
- \* Your Dearborn Heritage*
- \* American Constitution Signers (Part VII)*

**SEE MS LIKE YESTERDAY**



# THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Before Fair Lane<br>Ford R. Bryan.....   | Page 59 |
| Your Dearborn Heritage - "Down on the Farm in Dearborn Township" -<br>"The Michigan Central Railroad"..... | Page 78 |
| American Constitution Signers - Part VII<br>Winfield H. Arneson.....                                       | Page 80 |
| Muse Editorial - "When Did You Last Use The Historical Records &<br>Library".....                          | Page 82 |
| News From The Museum.....  | Page 83 |
| Recent Donations.....  | Page 84 |
| The Dearborn Historical Society Reports<br>Jacqueline L. Bencher, President.....                           | Page 86 |

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Dearborn Historical Commission  
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Winfield H. Arneson, Editor

*FRONT COVER: Henry Ford with 1907 tractor powered by a Model-N engine. A Model K Ford car is at right. This is believed to be at the homestead on Ford Road. (Photo from the collections of The Edison Institute.)*

*INSIDE FRONT COVER (Seems Like Yesterday): Keyes Diagnostic Clinic at 4840 Maple, north of Michigan Avenue. Established by Dr. Eugene C. Keyes in 1932, this hospital served Dearborn patients for over thirty years.*

*Dr. Keyes was not only a physician but also a dentist, lawyer and politician. After the death of Dr. Keyes in 1963, the hospital closed and was razed in 1965 for a parking area.*

**ART WORK:** by Mary V. MacDonald

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THE HERITAGE OF THE PAST IS THE SEED THAT BRINGS FORTH THE HARVEST OF THE FUTURE.  
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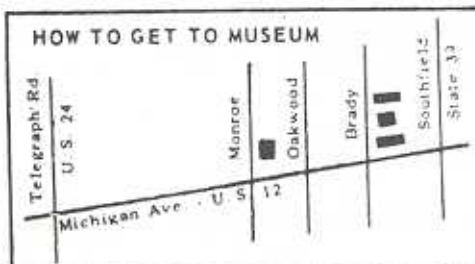
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# BEFORE FAIR LANE

Ford R. Bryan

The Model-T automobile catapulted Henry Ford into a state of prosperity he had not known before. After having moved about Detroit from one rented flat to another for eighteen years, in 1908 he built a stately home for Clara, Edsel and himself at 66 Edison Avenue.<sup>1</sup> That same year, with his automobile business well on track, he was looking back to the farm and concentrating on the development of his gasoline tractor. He had by early 1909 already purchased more than a thousand acres in Dearborn Township near his boyhood home. Central to these purchases were the extensive Ten Eyck farmlands of over 800 acres, the adjoining Black Farm of 200 acres, and the 44 acre Degen Farm; the latter two properties bordering the north branch of the Rouge River.<sup>2</sup> This locality was well within sight of Henry's and Clara's first home on the Moir Farm hardly a mile away, and within two miles of Henry's birthplace.

The Ten Eyck home on Ann Arbor Trail just north of Chicago Road was at that time occupied by the Fred Gregory family. The Gregory-Ten Eyck connection provides a fascinating story. It seems that a Charles Gregory (1832-1870) came from England and operated the Saline Road (Michigan Avenue) tollgate near Trumbull Avenue in Detroit. He married Jane Whalen and in 1859 their first child, William, was born at the tollgate operated by his father.<sup>3</sup> The child was named William Ten Eyck Gregory because his mother and grandmother were good friends of Mrs. Conrad Ten Eyck of Dearborn. Later there were other children: Mary 1861, Fred 1865, and Edward 1869. The first earnings of William, at age five, were 50¢ obtained by driving a herd of cattle from the John Black Farm out at Dearborn to a cattle yard in Detroit.

Eventually the Charles Gregory family moved to Dearborn, Charles becoming gardener and Jane housekeeper for the wealthy<sup>4</sup> bachelor sons of Conrad (1782-1847) and Sarah (1794-1871) Ten Eyck. Jane also served as companion to Madame Ten Eyck who was widowed and becoming blind. It is said that often after supper, Charles and Jane would entertain themselves by walking down to the tollgate on Chicago Road and sitting on the porch with the people who ran it - Mr. & Mrs. James Cosby, watching the people go through the tollgate and talking to the travelers.<sup>5</sup>

The sons, William Ten Eyck and Charles, had in 1858 built an elegant colonial home from which they managed about a thousand acres of Ten Eyck land. The older son, William Ten Eyck ("Uncle Billy," 1816-1899), never married, but his younger brother, Charles (1837-1894), in 1880 at age 43 fell in love and married the exceptionally pretty Mary Gregory, their housekeeper's daughter who was nineteen. Charles and Mary had only one child, Jennie, who in turn became quite the darling of the premises. When Charles Ten Eyck died of typhoid in 1894, Mary's brother, Fred Gregory, came back to Dearborn with his new family to look after Mary's estate. Thus the Gregorys figure prominently in Henry Ford's 1909 purchase of the Ten Eyck lands from Jennie (Ten Eyck) Ely and Mary (Ten Eyck) Boynton. Jennie had married Herbert Ely of Detroit, and her mother had been married again in 1904 to George H. Boynton. Both William and Fred Gregory would be later employed by Henry Ford as confidential land agents.

The Degen property, purchased in 1909 from Anton (1841-1914) and Christina



*The 1908 Edison Avenue home of the Henry Fords - first conspicuous evidence of Model-T profits. Close by on Glynn Court were built new homes for Clara's sister, Kate Raymond (1910) and for Henry's sister, Margaret Ruddiman (1911). These homes were all in the elegant Boston Boulevard-Second Avenue district, only about one mile south of the new Highland Park factory. (Photo from the collections of The Edison Institute.)*

*Pencil sketch (looking east) of Tollgate No. 3 located on Michigan Avenue at the intersection of Ann Arbor Trail which runs behind the house. After crossing Michigan, going west, Ann Arbor Trail leads to the Ten Eyck and Black farmhouses. The sketch was drawn by Orville H. Forster whose father was superintendent of the Detroit & Saline Plank Road, and whose family at one time lived at the Tollgate. (Photo from the Edison Institute collections.)*



(Hollbach) Degen (1844-1919), bordered the Rouge River on the west side, providing about a half mile of river frontage opposite the Black and Miller farms (See 19th century map). The Degen children were married, and Anton was no doubt ready to retire. Their home seems to have been located in Dearborn's present West Lane district.

John and Alexina (McCallam) Black vacated their home when Mr. Ford bought their farm in July, 1909. John Black (1844-1914) was 65 years old and retiring from farming. He is described as having a "Jolly face with red cheeks and a bushy beard, kind of curly." "He had a delightful Scotch accent, and so did Mrs. Black whose hair was in a 'cracker knot'."<sup>6</sup>

The Black farmhouse immediately became the "Ford Farms" operating headquarters occupied by Marvin Bryant (Manager) and Edgar LeRoy Bryant (Bookkeeper). They were Clara Ford's brothers. Edward L. Bryant, another brother of Clara, also worked there until his untimely death in 1913. Henry's cousin, Ester Flaherty, stayed at the house as housekeeper, and Alice Flaherty, another cousin, was a frequent helper. Although he tried, Henry Ford was unable to entice his father's widowed sister, "Aunt Nancy" Flaherty, to make her home at the Black Farm.<sup>7</sup> Will Ford, Henry's youngest brother who then lived in Detroit and was in the farm implement business, became manager of the Farms about 1914, thus helping Henry with the testing and ultimately with the marketing of tractors. Will Ford's oldest son, Louis, also worked on the Farms testing tractors.

The Fords, themselves, did not immediately occupy any of these newly purchased farmhouses.<sup>8</sup> Nor did they ever occupy the nearby William Ford homestead which Henry Ford had owned since 1902. Instead, a modest 6-room California style frame "Bungalow" or retreat was built in late 1909 on the west bank of the Rouge River opposite the Black Farm, on the property purchased from Anton Degen.<sup>9</sup> The Bungalow was located approximately where the Dearborn First Presbyterian Church stands today, and was there until after Mr. Ford's death in 1947. This isolated spot allowed the Fords to get away from the city on summer weekends, away from the prying public who were to greatly inhibit the Fords for the rest of their lives.

The heavily forested tract along the river offered not only a sheltered escape from the city but a prime animal and bird sanctuary as well. Mr. Ford loved birds and deer. One of his first acts upon owning this new property was to turn a number of deer loose into the "Deer Patch," a field of about ten acres surrounded by a ten-foot fence. A lane then led for some distance into another ten acres of woods called the "Deer Park." Mr. Ford treated some of the deer as pets, letting them run about as one might allow pet dogs. Billy, Fannie, and Bobby, for example, would take sugar cubes from Henry's hand or from his coat pocket. Eventually, however, Bobby became vicious and attacked Mr. Ford, knocking him to the ground and mauling him.<sup>10</sup> The deer herd was kept, nonetheless, for many years.

Mr. Ford's properties could easily be identified by his birdhouses. His grandfather, Patrick O'Hern, had taught Henry the names of a great many birds so that he could cleverly imitate several bird calls. Henry would give bird identification books to the neighborhood children, hoping they too would take an interest in the birds. Mr. Ford at times had noticed broken eggs and little birds scattered on the ground. Suspecting it to be the mischief of red squirrels, he staged periodic red squirrel clean-ups on his properties. Other

squirrels were apparently considered less destructive.<sup>11</sup> Davey Tree Surgeons were hired to care for the hundreds of acres of forest, and in many bare areas additional trees were planted as shelter for the birds.

Mr. Ford sponsored a project with the Michigan Audubon Society building 500 birdhouses and supplying special foods to induce flickers, bluebirds, goldfinches, cardinals and other species to remain all winter. Henry Ford was also active in promoting the Weekes-McLean Migratory Bird Bill which was passed by Congress in March of 1913. This bill gave the U.S. Department of Agriculture power to protect migratory and insectivorous birds from injury in their flights from one habitat to another.

Also in 1913, Mr. Ford made arrangements with the Shackleton Apiary in London, England, for the importation of 600 pair of English songbirds including chaffinches, larks, linnets, blackbirds, nuthatches, grosbeaks, warblers, thrushes, cardinals, jays, bluebirds and many, many more. Several hundred expensive birdhouses were placed over hundreds of acres of land. Feeding stations - suet cages with millet, sunflower seeds and cracked grain were hung in a multitude of places. Mr. Dye, a Shackleton ornithologist accompanied the birds on the long trip across the ocean, attending the cages with food and water. Only three birds died on the trip. The birds were released on the grounds of the Black Farm before dawn of April 15, 1913. Henry Ford and Charlie Daniels, the local Dearborn game warden, witnessed the release. Newspapers described the Ford development as a "3000 acre bird paradise." Mr. Dye stayed on the premises for several days to observe the adaptability of this homesick lot. It was quite disappointing that most of these birds soon vanished.

In the river near the Black farmhouse were the remnants of an old dam which had many, many years earlier supplied power for a grist mill. At this same location, contrary to professional advice,<sup>12</sup> Henry built a new dam and installed a generator to supply electricity to the farmhouse and the bungalow which was nearly a half mile upstream. Along the way one could see robins in the winter at the electrically heated bird feeders. In only three years this dam and generator were torn out and replaced with the larger dam and twin turbine generators which are now there.

Henry Ford's prime objective in owning extensive farmland during this period is thought to have been at least twofold. He first wanted to develop and test lightweight tractors to supplant horses on farms, and secondly he wanted to experiment with dairying and thus perhaps also rid farms of cows. Henry had an aversion to cattle - thought they were messy and stupid. He said he would never learn to milk a cow. "Don't ever learn to milk a cow and you'll never have to do it," he advised.<sup>13</sup>

Henry Ford was farming in 1906<sup>14</sup> when he was working the 40 acre Ford homestead which he had purchased in 1902, and the 80 acre Moir Farm which his father had given him back in 1887. He is said to have been then experimenting with a large Avery steam tractor to pull a series of plows, although he owned a fine team of grays, "Dan" and "Ginny," and soon after another team, "Sadie" and "Stub."<sup>15</sup>

The "Square House" on the Moir Farm had been used somewhat as a summer house by the Fords prior to construction of the "Bungalow." Henry was then

operating from that location what was called the "Butter Farm" where he had 44 head of Jersey cattle and was producing 600 pounds of choice butter per week which was delivered to Newman's store on Michigan Avenue. His dairy barn was a model of cleanliness. Men working in the barn wore white uniforms which were changed twice a day to be clean for each milking. One man in white was assigned to shoveling up droppings. It was asserted, however, that this immaculate dairy operation could not have been profitable.<sup>16</sup>

In late 1912, Henry Ford built a monster dairy barn, its attached twin silos located very near the Black Farm power house, stretching eastward some 300 feet. Walls were constructed of glazed tile to the roofline. Designed to feed and house 156 head of Ayrshire cattle, provision had been made for waste conveyors, milking machines, and refrigerated milk tanks. Mr. William Case, a graduate of Iowa State University, had been hired to manage the herd. The mammoth structure, largest of its kind in the State of Michigan, was dedicated on March 20, 1913. But on the very next day a tornado lifted the entire roof of the barn and flattened it. No stock had yet been housed in the barn, so no casualties were inflicted; but passengers on the Michigan Avenue trolley line demanded the cars be slowed in order to view the spectacular wreckage.<sup>17</sup> The barn was not rebuilt. Mr. Ford had been planning to experiment with the production of powdered milk, the purification of milk using x-ray, and the possibility of synthesizing milk from plant products. These experiments were delayed but by no means abandoned.

The Ford gasoline tractor is said to have been under development as early as 1906. A still earlier but unsuccessful steam tractor purported to have been built by Henry Ford cannot be substantiated. His first gasoline tractor, which he called his "automotive plow," utilized a 1905 Model-B automobile engine. The next, using a 1907 Ford Model-N engine, was probably also assembled at the Piquette Plant of Ford Motor Company and tested on the Ford homestead property. Later several experimental Model-T tractors were built at Highland Park, somewhat to the annoyance of other Ford stockholders. It is said that as many as 50 different tractors were tested on the Black and Ten Eyck farms between 1909 and 1915.<sup>18</sup>

Henry Ford spent considerable time at the Black Farm and in the Village of Dearborn during this period of farm expansion. His accounts with Dearborn merchants show a number of farm-oriented purchases pertaining to wagons, harnesses, hand tools, feed, etc.

Henry was known to pay his bills, but sometimes required considerable dunning. During this pre-Fair Lane period Henry and Clara often drove from Detroit to the country to visit relatives and former neighbors. Mrs. Ford occasionally came to the farm with her "Detroit Electric" for eggs, butter, and dressed chicken. She was sometimes stranded with a dead battery until Henry installed a charger at the Black Farm shops.

When alone in a Model-T, Henry liked to drive fast. In going from the farm into Detroit his dust could be seen a mile away as Henry raced up Reckner (Southfield), turning onto Bonaparte (Joy) heading east. At the Pere Marquette Railroad crossing there was a sizeable rise in the road. Henry would hit this rise at full speed and fly through the air for a distance as much as 15 feet before landing again on the road. This distance was witnessed and measured for Mr. Ford by his young cousin, Earl Ford, whose home was near the crossing and who was questioned each time by Henry as to how far the car had jumped



*The Black farmhouse located on the east bank of the Rouge River where Fair Lane now stands. These farm buildings were torn down in 1914 to make way for Fair Lane construction. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)*



*The Ten Eyck home on Ann Arbor Trail just north of Chicago Road. Built in 1858, this beautiful old home was occupied by the Fords while Fair Lane was being constructed. It was torn down about 1917. (Photo from the collections of the Edison Institute.)*



Ladies of the Gregory family, left to right: Mrs. Cole, mother of Elizabeth (Cole) Whalen; Elizabeth (Cole) Whalen, mother of Jane Whalen; Jane (Whalen) Gregory, mother of Mary, William, Fred, and Edward Gregory; Mary (Gregory) Ten Eyck, mother of Jennie (Ten Eyck) Ely. The youngest, Jennie, died in 1963. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)



Fred Gregory presumably took this picture of family and friends at the Ten Eyck home following a "nutting party." Back row, left to right: Dr. M.J. Spranger (Mrs. Fred Gregory's father), Adam McColl, Edward Gregory, Mrs. Edward Gregory, Jennie Ten Eyck, Mrs. H.D. Rogers (Mrs. Fred Gregory's sister), Mrs. Charles Ten Eyck (Fred Gregory's sister, Mary), Mrs. William Gregory, Mrs. Jane Gregory (face partially hidden - Fred's mother), David Hill & H.D. Rogers. Front row, left to right: Charles J. Gregory, Mrs. Adam McColl, Mrs. Fred Gregory & Mrs. Hill.

(Photo from Dearborn Historical Museum files.)

that day. Earl was rewarded by being given an automobile ride down to the pasture lot to get his cows.<sup>19</sup>

Members of both Bryant and Ford families have indicated that Henry truly enjoyed taking them for rides in his early automobiles, and many photographs attest to this. He especially liked to take children for rides because they were not expecting big favors - even from Henry Ford. A ride in an automobile and perhaps a stop at Aggie Magoonaugh's Ice Cream Parlor in Dearborn were special treats to be remembered the rest of their lives.<sup>20</sup> And not infrequently, Henry would enjoy a walk out to the farms from Detroit, chatting with friends along the way. He often talked personally with neighboring farmers about selling their land to him. From some he couldn't buy, but many promised they would offer him first chance when they did sell, and remained loyal to that promise.<sup>21</sup>

Edsel Ford, a teenager, did not spend much time at the farms. He is said to have occasionally driven out from Detroit in a stylish custom-built sports car. But Henry and Clara liked their Dearborn retreat well enough to decide to make Dearborn their primary home rather than Grosse Pointe where other wealthy Detroiters lived. By 1914, after only five years at their Edison Avenue home, the situation became intolerable due to people clamoring for five-dollar-a-day jobs. A move away from that location was imperative. The Gregorys were asked to vacate the Ten Eyck house to permit the Fords to move in. Correspondence at that time reveals some impatience on the part of the Fords regarding delays in getting possession of the house. With a minimum of remodeling the Fords moved into the Ten Eyck home as a temporary residence for the next two years. (The house had been equipped with furnace, bath and electric lights in 1912.) The buildings on the Black Farm were quickly leveled to provide a new homesite, and the spacious, 56-room Fair Lane residence, immediately begun.<sup>22</sup> Two years after the completion of Fair Lane, the lovely old Ten Eyck homestead was demolished. Henry Ford had apparently not yet envisioned his Greenfield Village.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### NOTES

1. *Folsom, Richard, "Ford Residences," unpublished manuscript on file in Dearborn Historical Museum, 1983.*
2. *From Accession 62, Box 108, Edison Institute Archives.*  
*"549.68 acres, land located in P.C. 317, 318 & 662, purchased from Michigan Avenue Land Company, Jennie (Ten Eyck) Ely, and Mary (Ten Eyck) Boynton (part of Ten Eyck Farm), Jan. 19, 1909 - cost \$95,924."*  
*"175 acres, the Easterly part of P.C. 663 lying between the River Rouge and rear claim in Dearborn T.2 S, R 10 E purchased from Jennie (Ten Eyck) Ely, Jan. 19, 1909 - cost \$40,000."*  
*"93.47 acres, P.C. 662, part of the Ten Eyck Farm between River Rouge and Michigan Avenue except MCRR right-of-way purchased from Strathern & Hendrie, April 5, 1909 - cost \$23,367.50."*

"Lot 12 of the Subdivision of that part of the Military Reserve O'Flynn & McReynolds Subdivision, 43.85 acres known as the Degen Farm, purchased May 7, 1909, from Anton Degen and John Halvach in Village and Township of Dearborn - cost \$6577.50."

(This is land upon which the "Bungalow" was built.)

"200 acres part of P.C. 663 & 665 purchased July 12, 1909 from John Black - cost \$40,000." (This is the land upon which Fair Lane Mansion is located.)

"Lot 145 of Detroit Arsenal Grounds, Village of Dearborn, 6.18 acres purchased July 12, 1909 from John Black - cost \$1200." (This land is directly across the river from Fair Lane Mansion.)

"53.83 acres in P.C. 665 purchased March 13, 1909 from the heirs of Fritz Drey Miller - cost \$6000.

"60 acres in P.C. 663 known as the Moxon Farm or the Weedleburg Farm, purchased from Emma Moxon April 2, 1909 - cost \$6000.

"45.33 acres, part of the Westerly part of the Northerly part of P.C. 665, between River Rouge and Plymouth Road, known as the John Fogg place, purchased April 15, 1909 from the heirs of Wm. W. Lovett - cost \$6680.97.

(Records for the period 1908-1915 show a total of approximately 125 land transactions involving about 5000 acres in Dearborn Township.)

3. Arneson, Winfield, Dearborn Founders Series #47, December 27, 1967.
4. Will of Conrad Ten Eyck, Liber 21, p. 172, Wayne County Public Records, dated April 4, 1846.
5. Reminiscences of Mrs. Mary Louise Gregory Brand, daughter of Fred Gregory, Acc. 65, Edison Institute Archives.
6. Ibid.
7. Reminiscences of Mrs. Ester (Gardner) Davis, granddaughter of Nancy (Ford) Flaherty, Acc. 65, Edison Institute Archives.
8. The Ten Eyck home was occupied by the Fords during 1914-1915 while Fair Lane was being constructed, and 66 Edison was essentially under seige.
9. The "Bungalow" was a two-story lopsided building with brick foundation, wood shingle roofing, pine trim, pine finished interior with oak floors and natural fireplace. There were three rooms and lavatory on the first floor, and three rooms and bath on the second floor. The demise of the "Bungalow" seems not to be documented.
10. Reminiscences of Mr. A. G. Wolfe, son of Bert Wolfe, manager of the "Butter Farm," Acc. 65, Edison Institute Archives. (Mr. Ford disliked cats and was not especially fond of dogs.)
11. See Reference 5.

*Fred Gregory and Jennie Ten Eyck in Jennie's pony cart near the Ten Eyck homestead about 1900. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)*



*Mary Louise (Gregory) Brand, daughter of Fred Gregory, with her pet piglets at the Ten Eyck Farm about 1906. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)*



Henry Ford at old dam site on Black Farm, c. 1910.



Clara Ford in her "duster" on an outing at the Black Farm during the summer of 1911. She was then living on Edison Avenue in Detroit. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)



A 1911 photograph of Alice Flaherty, a cousin of Henry Ford, taken in the yard of the Black Farm. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)

12. Henry Ford had in April, 1910, engaged Prof. Gardner S. Williams of the University of Michigan, Civil Engineering Department, to advise concerning the feasibility of water power at this location. Prof. Williams' reply: "After an examination on the grounds, I became convinced from the smallness of the fall and the character of the location in general that the development of a water power plant would be an extremely expensive proposition for what the output would be."
13. See Reference 7.
14. "Henry Ford is threshing 70 acres of oats," Dearborn Independent, August 10, 1906.
15. See Reference 10.
16. Ibid.
17. Dearborn Independent, March 21, 1913.
18. Information from Edward L. Bryant notes.
19. Taped interview with Mr. Earl Ford, Archives, The Edison Institute.
20. Reminiscences of Burnham Ford, Acc. 65, Box 27, Edison Institute Archives.
21. See Reference 7.
22. Reminiscences of Charles Voorhess, Electrical Engineer for Mr. Ford at Fair Lane, Acc. 65, Edison Institute Archives. (The Black farmhouse is said to have been approximately where the circular drive to Fair Lane is now located, and a hog pen was situated on the site of the present residence.)





November, 1912, picture of the "Bungalow" built in 1909 by the Fords as a weekend retreat from the city. It was located on the west bank of the Rouge River about a third of a mile upstream from the Black farmhouse. It was close to the present site of the First Presbyterian Church on Brady Street, north of Cherry Hill. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)



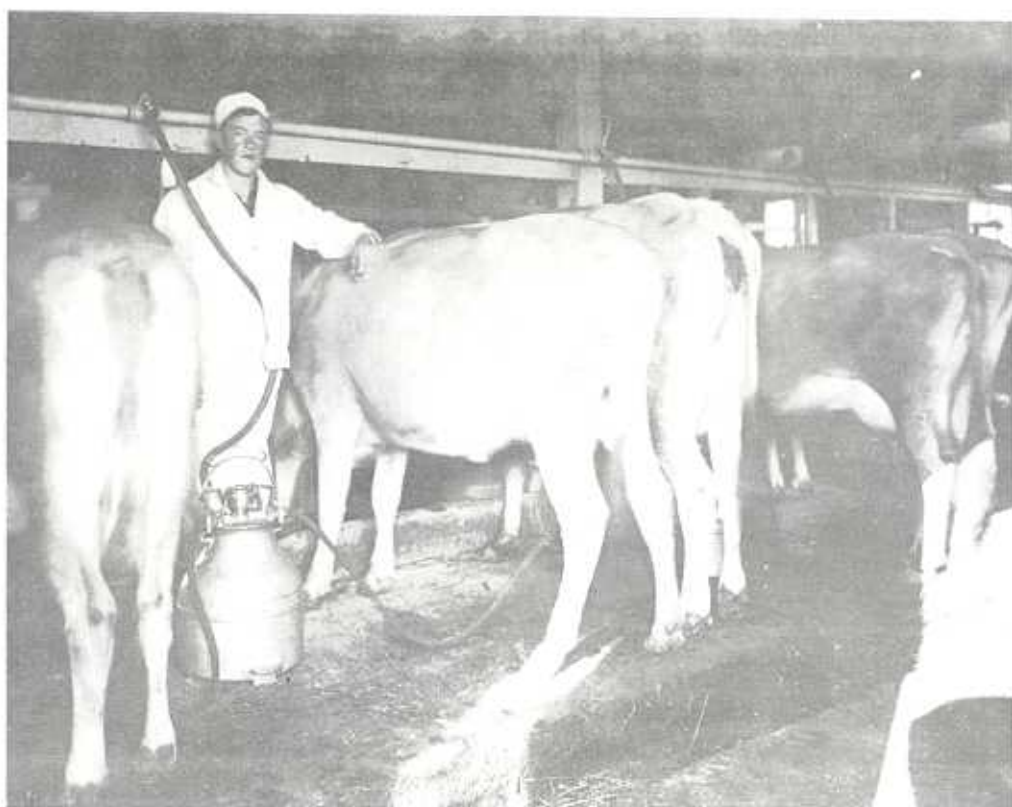
Henry Ford with relatives in his Renault at the Black Farm in 1912. Left to right: Ester (Flaherty) McDonald, daughter of Nancy (Ford) Flaherty; Mrs. James Gardner, daughter of Nancy Flaherty; Nancy Flaherty, aunt of Henry Ford; Clara Ford; Henry Ford; Mr. James Gardner. Henry wanted his Aunt Nancy (his father's sister) to come and live at the Black Farm. Ester (standing), known as "Aunt Essie," lived at the Black Farm and worked as housekeeper. (Photo from the collections of The Edison Institute.)



Henry Ford took this picture at the Bungalow about 1910. From left (adults): Martha (Bench) Bryant, Margaret (Ford) Ruddiman, Kate (Bryant) Raymond, Samuel Raymond, Clara (Bryant) Ford, Roy Bryant. The girl with the ribbons is Catherine Ruddiman, daughter of Margaret Ruddiman. The other children, belonging to Kate and Samuel Raymond, are from left: Harold, Violet (baby), Milton and Russell. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)



Mr. Ford feeding deer in the "Deer Patch" at the Black Farm.  
(Photo from the collections of The Edison Institute.)



Man in white at the "Butter Farm" attending milking machine capable of milking two cows at once. (Photo from the collections of the Edison Institute.)



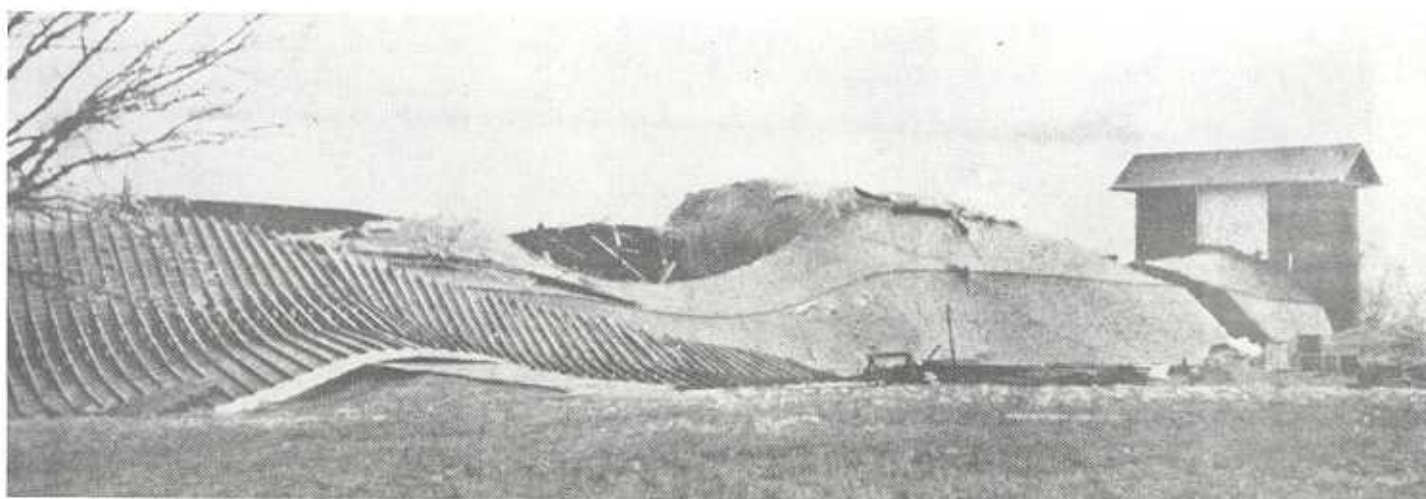
The large dairy barn at the Black Farm as seen looking north from Michigan Avenue in the early spring of 1913. (Photo from the collections of The Edison Institute.)



Mr. & Mrs. John Black,  
previous owners of Fair  
Lane site. (Photo from  
Dearborn Historical Museum  
files.)



Right: One of approximately  
one hundred "capitol" bird-  
houses installed on Ford prop-  
erty in 1911. Each cost about  
\$50, and was designed so that  
the house could be swung down  
for cleaning or repairs.  
(Photo from the Edward L. Bryant  
collection.)



Collapsed dairy barn on Black Farm - April, 1913. Cattle had not yet been  
housed in it. No barn was rebuilt at this site which was near Power Plant  
at the Black Farm. (Photo from the Edward L. Bryant collection.)

*Henry Ford Dearborn Mich Oct 20 1908*

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Capital \$25,000  
Dearborn, Michigan  
December 17, 1910.

*Terms Cash*  
2.00 lbs lead @ 34  
12 yds B. and C. 45  
2 1/2 yds B. and C. 45  
3 lbs B. and C. 45  
Carbide (oil) 45  
Sand paper 45  
14 lbs filler @ 41  
1 1/2 hours time @ 41  
This includes all tax  
recycling glass

*Henry Ford Dearborn Mich July 10 1908*

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| 17.11 |  |
| 6.75  |  |
| 1.00  |  |
| 1.15  |  |
| .95   |  |
| .24   |  |
| 1.12  |  |
| 2.31  |  |
| 2.00  |  |
| 88.00 |  |

*Henry Ford Dearborn Mich July 10 1908*

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| 1.25  |  |
| 1.00  |  |
| 2.50  |  |
| 1.50  |  |
| 88.00 |  |

*Henry Ford Dearborn Mich Jan 11 1911*

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 1.00 |  |
| 2.50 |  |
| 2.00 |  |
| 2.75 |  |
| 1.25 |  |
| 48   |  |
| 77   |  |
| 275  |  |
| 125  |  |
| 65   |  |
| 40   |  |
| 75   |  |
| 30   |  |
| 175  |  |

Some typical invoices associated with Henry Ford's farming operations in Dearborn, 1908-1911. (Photo from the collections of The Edison Institute.)





## YOUR DEARBORN HERITAGE

### "DOWN ON THE FARM IN DEARBORN TOWNSHIP"

As difficult as it might be to imagine, over half of the 23000 acres of Dearborn Township was in the hands of farmers in 1850. The remaining land was an undeveloped timber area. By this time, however, lands had been cleared and fenced. New frame or brick residences replaced many of the original one-room log houses. The census that year identified 112 individual farm owners who held an average of 111 acres, costing about \$1665.

Nearly every farm had two or three horses both for transportation or for work. Oxen were used extensively to help break up the sod or yank tree stumps out of the ground. Most farmers also raised pigs and cows which supplied cured and salted meat for the winter. The farmer's wife usually took care of the poultry and the gathering of eggs. Sheep raising was popular since these animals provided both meat and wool.

In order to feed the livestock plentiful crops of hay, corn and oats were raised. Farmers also grew abundant supplies of potatoes. Wheat fields blanketed many acres, but small grains such as rye, barley and buckwheat were less popular. In 1850 orchards were not yet significant, although farmers were beginning to plant fruit trees. The children would often do the collecting of maple sugar, honey and beeswax.

A decade later practically all the available acreage in Dearborn Township could be classified as farmland. Many new residents purchased smaller farms of 20 to 40 acres. Between 1870 and 1880 some astonishing changes came to the Dearborn farms. Renters and tenants, for example, appeared on a substantial number of farms. More than half of the farmers employed laborers for periods averaging 28 weeks. Farm cash values jumped to an average of \$5865. By this time as well apple orchards appeared on eighty percent of the farms and the crop was becoming increasingly important. With Michigan's largest city just a short way to the east, Dearborn farmers had a hungry market for their produce. Many farmers were also adding grazing acres to accommodate larger numbers of sheep.

Saying that the farmer's job was never done is always an understatement, but it was especially true a century ago. In the winter the livestock still needed feeding and watering. Farmers also performed necessary repairs on buildings, fences and tools. In the spring the fertilizing and plowing of fields, the procuring and sowing of seed grains, and the caring for the newborn animals were demanding chores. Later the sheep needed shearing and the more delicate plants such as tomatoes and melons had to be set out. As summer progressed the mowing and harvesting of crops began and continued through early autumn. In late fall the remaining root vegetables had to be dug and stored. Many animals were also butchered in the fall, salted down or smoked, and made available for the winter. The cycle of work was endless, but the farming community seemed to thrive.

\* \* \* \* \*

## "THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD"

*At 9:00 we were off. The snorting of the engines mingled with the shouts of the multitude, as we flew ahead, together with the novelty of so many cars moving "en masse," presented a most sublime spectacle, and excited the admiration of all who beheld it.*

*The progress of the cars was rapid. We flew, as it were, "upon the wings of the wind"...and in a half hour the beautiful Arsenal buildings of Dearbornville hove into sight...*

*Passing through a tract of country which has within it the element of wealth, and which will one day blossom in richness, in less than an hour from Dearborn we were in Ypsilanti...*

*There were few who did not feel proud of living in an age in which the triumphs of industry, genius, and steam were so nobly and triumphantly developed.*

The event which prompted the above account was the first trip on the Michigan Central Railroad from Detroit to Ann Arbor. These impressions were published after this remarkable trip of October 17, 1839, in the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune. It was like a youngster riding his first bike and experiencing the exhilaration of speed and seeing so much go by so fast. We seem to lose this childlike sense of excitement today. Somehow the sound of the Amtrak whistle, as the train speeds through Dearborn today, brings back a little of this sense of excitement.

The modern Amtrak trains follow the route begun by early Michigianians in 1832. The railroad which was to run through Dearborn, originally known as the Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad, was chartered on June 29, 1832. In 1834 the route was surveyed as far as Ypsilanti. By the end of 1836 "the road had been grubbed" to Ypsilanti and ten miles of it had been graded. The Michigan Central Railroad (under state control) was completed through the village of Dearbornville in 1837. The MCRR's first run was in February of 1838.

On that cold, gray, and snowy February day, young Governor Stevens Mason was leading a group of prominent citizens and legislators on the railroad's first run. Twenty-eight miles of track had been laid for the run. Track was laid on heavy timbers half buried in the ground with crosspieces fastened with wooden pegs. Wood rails were attached to the crosspieces and secured with iron straps. The wooden track was uneven and rickety. In low places, the engine would lose traction, forcing the passengers to climb out into the snow until the train could move again. Sometimes a push was needed. It was a long cold ride in those unheated coaches. It took three hours to cover 28 miles to Ypsilanti. It was reported that at times the train reached almost fifteen miles an hour. On the return trip the train broke down in Dearbornville and being unable to repair the engine, three teams of horses had to be hitched to the train and pull it the rest of the way to Detroit. It was after midnight when the train finally reached Detroit. Most of Detroit's 8,000 residents were sound asleep.

\* \* \* \* \*

# AMERICAN CONSTITUTION SIGNERS

## Part VII

Winfield H. Arneson

*[A ten part series to be concluded with the Spring, 1987, issue of the HISTORIAN - the 200th anniversary year of the United States Constitution's ratification.]*

### WILLIAM LIVINGSTON (November 30, 1723 - July 25, 1790) - NEW JERSEY

Signer William Livingston was born in Albany, New York, the son of a wealthy landowner. At age 14 he spent a year with a missionary in the land of Mohawk Indians. He then attended Yale and was graduated in 1741. He chose to pursue a law career in New York City although his family wanted him to follow a mercantile business. He had strong desires to become a writer which he pursued along with a legal life.

He was an effective lawyer but tired of the practice and built an estate at Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth, N.J.), and planned to become a gentleman farmer. [An interesting note here is that shortly after moving there, a homeless, young 16 year old boy from the West Indies stayed with his family for a time. Livingston later sent the lad to King's College (now Columbia) and that person was Alexander Hamilton. Later, both men signed the Constitution.] The approaching turmoil with England drew Livingston into the war. He served the Continental Congress and in 1775-76 was a delegate to the 2nd Continental Congress. He joined the militia as a brigadier general. Later in 1776 he was elected the first governor of New Jersey and served 14 years until death came in 1790. It was a tough position since New Jersey was between the twin British objectives of New York and Philadelphia.

### JAMES MADISON (March 16, 1751 - June 28, 1836) - VIRGINIA

James Madison, known later as the "Father of the Constitution," was the oldest of 10 children born at Port Conway, King George County, Virginia. He grew up at the family plantation at Montpelier. He attended boarding school and went on to the College of New Jersey (now Princeton) where he completed his studies in 2 years in 1771. There he became a member of the Whig Party. He became involved in the Colonies' cause against the British. He served with George Mason in drafting Virginia's first Constitution. He then was a member of the first State Legislature under Governor Patrick Henry. Health problems kept him out of the military service. He represented Virginia in the Continental Congress (1780-83 and 1786-88).

He served the State House again in 1784-86; and he became a guiding influence behind the 1785 Mount Vernon Conference and the 1786 Annapolis Convention - both led to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. He was the leading force behind the Convention and rarely missed a session. He collaborated in the significant essays known as the "Federalist Papers" of 1788. Madison served the new House of Representatives (1789-97); helped found the Democratic-Republican Party; was Secretary of State to Jefferson (1801-09) and served as United States President (1809-17) - at which time the War of 1812 was fought. His handling of the Louisiana Purchase negotiations were significant in the early 1800's. Madison spent his last years quietly but succeeded Jefferson as the head of the University of Virginia.

JAMES McHENRY (November 16, 1753 - May 3, 1816) - MARYLAND

Ballymena, Ireland, was the birthplace of James McHenry. He was sent to America in 1771 by his parents for health reasons. His parents arrived here two years later and opened a store in Baltimore. James studied medicine under Benjamin Rush (one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence). He became involved in the War for Independence as a surgeon and later was captured but exchanged by the British. He served Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette. He served the Maryland legislature (1781-86) and the national Congress (1783-86).

McHenry was a close friend of Alexander Hamilton. Washington asked him to serve as Secretary of War in 1796 and this appointment extended into part of John Adam's presidency. The last 16 years of his life were quiet and spent on his Fayetteville estate near Baltimore. He had kept a detailed diary regarding the Constitution and that proved valuable through the years.

THOMAS MIFFLIN (January 10, 1744 - January 20, 1800) - PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia was the birthplace of Thomas Mifflin who was the son of a wealthy fourth generation Quaker family. At age 16 he was graduated from the College of Philadelphia (now part of the University of Pennsylvania). He helped advance the interests of this school the rest of his life. He worked in a counting house for 4 years; visited Europe in 1764; and began a Philadelphia mercantile business with his brother. Politics interested him and so he served the State Legislature (1772-76); the Continental Congress (1774-76); and helped raise troops for the Colonial cause.

Mifflin became an aide-de-camp to Washington and served in major encounters. He later had a falling out with Washington. As President of the Continental Congress (1783-84) Mifflin had the honor of signing the ratified peace treaty with Great Britain. He also served the Pennsylvania legislature and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He served as a President of Pennsylvania (following Benjamin Franklin) and became the first governor. He was a good friend of Thomas Jefferson. Wealthy most of his life, he spent money freely. He died penniless in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, at age 56. The state paid for his burial expenses.

\* \* \* \* \*



*Wm Livingston*

William Livingston  
(New Jersey)



*James Madison Jr.*

James Madison  
(Virginia)



*James McHenry*

James McHenry  
(Maryland)



*Thomas Mifflin*

Thomas Mifflin  
(Pennsylvania)

## MUSE EDITORIAL

### "WHEN DID YOU LAST USE THE HISTORICAL RECORDS & LIBRARY?"

Many of our readers and other people who frequent the Museum each year have, at sometime in the past, made use of the extensive and diversified "Historical Records & Library" on the second floor of the McFadden-Ross House. When was the last time you researched some item of personal interest which we may have on file? If your answer is years ago, perhaps you will be amazed at the extensive growth of this fine collection.

Some years ago this writer gave a talk in Lansing regarding the development of our files. I had noted that the Dearborn Historical Commission got this whole project rolling back in 1928 when the Commission was founded. The person who introduced me that day noted that as far as the Michigan History Division of the Michigan Secretary of State's Office was concerned, we have one of the finest and most extensive municipal archives in all of Michigan. When a person hears this from peers it seems to have added meaning. It makes the labors of the past all well worth the efforts.

Without a detailed written documentation of the past, few, if any, communities will have much heritage to speak about 50 or 100 or 200 years from now. What reliable data would historians, writers, educators, political followers and the common man have to rely on today if the Founding Fathers almost 200 years ago had just left us with copies of the precious Constitution of the United States and destroyed all relevant records? Not much!

On a smaller scale the Historical Commission and Museum Staff have been gathering records which reflect most aspects of Dearborn's growth dating back as far as the French Ribbon Farms of the 1780's.

- \* We have "History Files" about: Arsenal days, buildings and residences, businesses & industries, churches & organizations, education, events, families & genealogies, local government, military, nationalities, scrapbooks, streets, transportation, utilities and more.
- \* We have "Manuscripts" about: Archives (public records, Township, City and Village documents); personal-business-church-organizations; personalities; cemetery records; tapes (oral history); family histories and other related Dearborn materials.
- \* We have extensive microfilms regarding Archives, diaries, personalities, U.S. Census, newspapers (1905 to present), manuscripts and other related Dearborn materials.
- \* We also have books, pamphlets, journals, photographs, slides and maps.

If any of these subjects interest you, why not make use of them soon? You will be surprised to see how we have grown as well as have processed and made available the collection.

In fact, we have really outgrown our space. In the Research Division of the Museum Mr. Baut, Mrs. Sherk, Mrs. Miga and Mrs. Alverson will be glad to welcome you. [W.H.A.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## NEWS FROM THE MUSEUM

APPOINTMENT OF NEW HISTORICAL COMMISSIONER. Mayor Michael A. Guido recently announced the appointment of Karin Nigosian as a member of the Dearborn Historical Commission. Mrs. Nigosian is the owner of Nigosian Oriental Carpets, which has been located on Michigan Avenue in West Dearborn for 16 years.

Nigosian, a lifelong Dearborn resident, graduated from Dearborn High School and attended Henry Ford Community College. She is a past vice-president of the Zonta Club of Dearborn (Business and Professional Women) and a former president of the Women's Division, Dearborn Chamber of Commerce.

We welcome her to the Commission.

\* \* \* \* \*

MUSEUM STAFF CHANGES. Gloria Potochick, Museum Registrar, resigned her position in June. She, along with several volunteers, did extensive work on the Museum's costume restoration project in sorting, washing, repairing and assisting in photographing the collection. Gloria, who was with the Museum for 1½ years, is seeking permanent work. We all wish her well in the future.

\* \* \* \* \*

MUSEUM LECTURE SERIES ENTERS 5TH YEAR. Our very successful "Museum Public Lecture Series" will begin on October 1, 1986, and run each first Wednesday of the month through May 6, 1987 (with the exception of the January lecture which will be held on January 7, 1987). Please note the attached sheet in the HISTORIAN which gives detailed information on topics and lecturers. All lectures will be held at the Dearborn Historical Museum's McFadden-Ross House, 915 Brady Street, Dearborn at 7:30 P.M.

\* \* \* \* \*

UPCOMING APPRAISAL CLINIC. The Museum's annual "Antique & Collectible Appraisal Clinic" sponsored by the Museum Guild of Dearborn will be held at the McFadden-Ross House on Saturday, October 4, 1986, from 10 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Once again, representatives from DuMouchelle Art Galleries will appraise up to 5 hand-carried items per person at low cost. All proceeds will be used by the Museum Guild for Museum-related projects.

\* \* \* \* \*

WE NEED YOUR HELP! Volunteers are greatly needed to aid the Museum staff in various tasks and activities at the McFadden-Ross House and the Office. If you know of someone who would be interested in guiding and/or helping at the Museum call 565-3000 or stop at the office at 915 Brady.

\* \* \* \* \*

EATING WITH THE PIONEERS. Assistance will be needed for the yearly "Eating With the Pioneers" program for children in October. The kids learn about and do things associated with the days of the pioneers on the Museum premises. Call the Education Division at 565-3000 if you would like to help for about two hours on one or more of the days. You'll find it's great fun to work with the children.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE GREAT PUMPKIN TO RETURN. Be sure to bring the children to see the Great Pumpkin and friends on Saturday, October 25, at the McFadden-Ross House. Have the kids dress up in costume for this festive occasion. Prizes will be awarded.

\* \* \* \* \*

## RECENT DONATIONS

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| c.1800 quilt, fans, shawl and exhibit items                  | CHARLOTTE PETROSKY          |
| Collection of World War II insignias and buttons             | ELEANOR MAW                 |
| Unidentified tintypes  | RONALD GIES                 |
| WAVE's World War II uniform hat and tote bag                 | HELEN WORMELL               |
| Ford Motor Company photos                                    | RONALD TRONT                |
| World War II uniforms, men's clothing and trunks             | MRS. ROGER DENTON           |
| Hotel Fordson advertising poster and exhibit items           | EDWARD DERMONT              |
| Ammunition box and man's nightshirt, c.1840                  | ROSEMARY JEFFERSON          |
| Collection of Dearborn related photos                        | BOB MOON                    |
| Wedding gown and headpiece, c. 1948                          | KAY BUCKLES                 |
| Books on Michigan  | GEORGE J. WALHOUT           |
| Lady's costumes, c. 1920-30                                  | CAROL BERNTH                |
| 1986 Fordson High School yearbook                            | FORDSON HIGH SCHOOL         |
| Colored photographs of David & Anne Sloss                    | MRS. DAVID SLOSS            |
| Wedding dress and baby dishes                                | MARGORIE JAHR               |
| Photos of City of Dearborn personnel                         | LUCILLE FILLMORE McNAUGHTON |
| Lady's coat, c. 1880   | ALFRED SHREVE               |
| Edsel Ford High School yearbook, 1986                        | EDSEL FORD HIGH SCHOOL      |
| Photos of Henry Ford II and Benson Ford                      | CATHERINE RUDDIMAN          |
| Photos of mooring mast at Ford Airport and exhibit items     | JOHN T. SMITH               |
| Photo of the Machno Family                                   | CATHERINE SAVAGE            |
| Ford and Dearborn related photos                             | EDISON INSTITUTE            |
| Michigan Civil War Centennial Observance Commission booklets | MARY ELLSWORTH              |

Manuscript on "Dearborn's Early Wireless Station" and related photos

FORD R. BRYAN

Harness makers tools

MARGUERITE BILBY

Uniforms and lantern slides of Joshua Howard School

GEORGE McLAUGHLIN

Costume items, c. 1920-70

BETTY CONZELMAN



A Dearborn semi-professional baseball club was organized at the old railroad depot on March 30, 1867. Two of the club organizers were Elba D. Howe, the station master, and Dr. Hume. A baseball diamond was laid out north of the old Detroit Arsenal, in the vicinity of Ford Field, and the following day the team played the Village of Wayne. The score was Wayne 88, Dearborn 33.

On May 13, 1867, a new diamond was laid out near the old Upstairs-Downstairs School, on what is today Park and Monroe streets. Two weeks later Dearborn played Wayne again. Six innings were completed and Dearborn took another drubbing, 83 to 20. On July 6, however, Dearborn got even with its old rival by defeating them 56 to 51 and two weeks later they defeated the Wayne Star Club, 55 to 36.

Between August 13 and 20, 1867, there was a baseball tournament held in Detroit. The Dearborn Tempests played the Challenge and Defiance Clubs with Elba Howe as umpire. Unfortunately, Howe gave no scores of these games.

For many years Dearborn continued to have a semi-professional baseball team and played such teams as the Detroit Mystics, Inkster and Redford clubs. Dearborn played Redford on August 25, 1877, which ended in a melee. On September 11, the game with Wyandotte was called after five innings due to rain. The score was Dearborn 34, Wyandotte 14.

By the 1890s Dearborn was playing more competitive teams. On May 11, 1895, they played the Detroit Business Club. On July 4 Dearborn played the First Gould Club of Detroit. Not caring for the umpire's calls, the Dearborn Club was ordered off the field in the sixth inning.

Included on the Dearborn team were William Knodt, first base; Louis Howe, second base; Ed Sims, third base; William Sims, shortstop; James Guinan, right field; Van Riper, center field; F. Wallace, left field; Magoonough, catcher and another Wallace, pitcher. George Gordon was the umpire.

Dearborn continued to have semi-professional baseball teams well into the 1920s. The later teams played on the site of the Westborn Shopping Center.

\* \* \* \* \*

# THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY REPORTS

Jacqueline L. Bencher, President

Greetings from the Dearborn Historical Society, whose purpose is, "to develop interest in the history of Dearborn, and to collect material and artifacts."

New officers for the 1986 year are:

President - Mrs. Leo J. Bencher (Jacqueline)  
First Vice President - Mrs. Margaret Schrader  
Second Vice President - Mr. Paul Major  
Recording Secretary - Mrs. Warner Pressman (Sylvia)  
Corresponding Secretary - Mr. Ford Bryan  
Treasurer - Mr. Ray Goeboro

Directors:

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mrs. Ruth Bruce        | Miss Esther Miller    |
| Mr. Allen Copley       | Mrs. Marion Parkhurst |
| Mrs. Helen Hopkins     | Mrs. Ruth Rogers      |
| Mrs. Mildred Jorgensen | Mr. Norman Silk       |

A new roster and program is to be printed soon. All members will also receive THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN which is published quarterly.

We have a very interesting and informative program planned for the coming season. The Society's 1986-1987 meetings will begin Thursday, September 4, with the traditional Pot Luck Picnic on the grounds of the McFadden-Ross House at 6:00 P.M., rain or shine. Mr. Rick Goward of Henry Ford Community College Instrumental Department will entertain with songs of the 20's through 50's.

A tour of the University of Michigan Museum of Natural History in Ann Arbor is planned for Saturday, October 4. Members are to meet on the grounds of the McFadden-Ross House at 9:15 A.M. to car pool. Tour at 10:30 A.M. and luncheon will be served at the nearby Old German Restaurant at 12:00 Noon.

There will be an equally interesting meeting each month. Please consult the new roster or newsletter for announcements of time and place of the meetings.

Anyone interested in membership in the Dearborn Historical Society may secure information by calling the Museum Office at 915 Brady, 565-3000 or the Chairman of Membership, Mrs. Ruth Bruce, 2822 Home Place, Dearborn 48124 - 561-8675.

\* \* \* \* \*

4th Year

# PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

OCTOBER, 1986 - MAY, 1987

Presented by

THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL MUSEUM  
as a community service

at the  
McFADDEN-ROSS HOUSE  
915 Brady Street  
Dearborn, Michigan 48124  
Telephone: 313-565-3000

All eight programs are presented on the 1st Wednesday of the month at 7:30 P.M.

#####

October 1, 1986 - Michigan's 150th Year of Statehood by Dearborn's Robert Tetreault, general manager of R. W. Systems, Inc., who will speak on Michigan's Sesquicentennial activities and projects.

November 5, 1986 - Local Boys & Girls Make Good by James Limbacher. Mr. Limbacher is a television personality, author & former audio-visual director for the City of Dearborn's Department of Libraries. He will present first-hand accounts concerning George Peppard, Chad Everett and Detroit-born Hollywood stars.

December 3, 1986 - Deck the Halls by Mary MacDonald, Curator of Exhibits at the Dearborn Historical Museum, will present a slide lecture of Christmas ornaments & decorations from Victorian days.

January 7, 1987 - Preserving Old Photographs by Robert J. Thomas, Architect for Campbell Co. Mr. Thomas will have a slide presentation and hand-out literature on preserving your old photographic memories.

February 4, 1987 - Stoneware by Joan Kohler. She will have some of her and the Museum's pieces on display when she presents a slide illustrated talk on this ancient art of pottery.

March 4, 1987 - French Culture by Richard Carden. Mr. Carden will feature a replica of an 18th century French military uniform plus customs that were fashionable when the French ruled Michigan.

April 1, 1987 - The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 by Dr. Jerry Moran of the University of Michigan-Dearborn Campus. This is a very timely presentation as we will be celebrating the bicentennial of this landmark legislation in 1987.

May 6, 1987 - Brickmaking in Dearborn by Donald Baut, Curator of Research at the Dearborn Historical Museum. Mr. Baut will have a slide presentation and show samples of early bricks.

#####

FREE



## 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

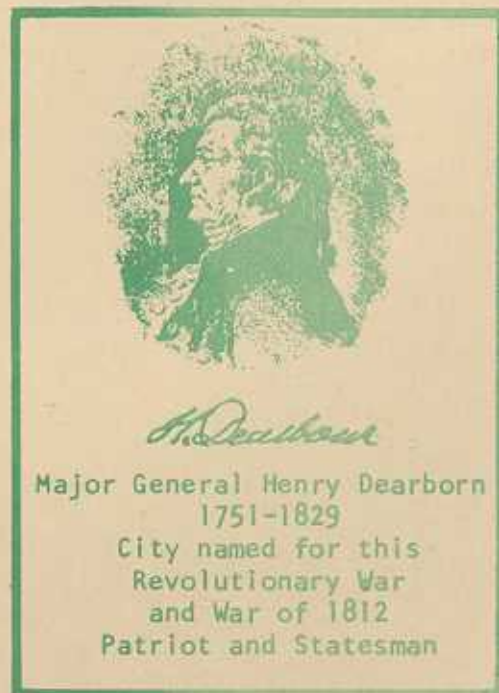
*Quarterly: THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN*  
*Book: THE BARK COVERED HOUSE*  
*Free Literature: Arsenal, Museum,  
Research, Local History, Indian,  
Dearborn Story, Dearborn's Names,  
& Other Special Pamphlets*

*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.



CITY OF DEARBORN  
Dearborn, Michigan 48126



MICHAEL A. GUIDO  
MAYOR

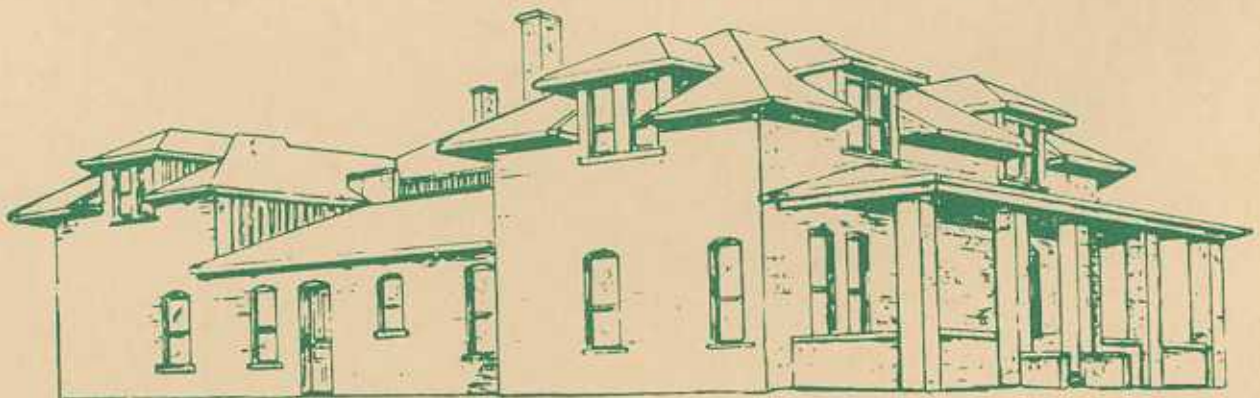
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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

# Dearborn Historical Museum



*1833 Commandant's Quarters  
(Listed on the NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES)*



*McFadden-Ross House and Historical Records and Library  
(Originally the 1839 Powder Magazine)*

DEARBORN HISTORICAL MUSEUM, 915 Brady Street, Dearborn, Michigan 48124