

The DEARBORN HISTORIAN

Volume 19

Number 1

JOHN L. CAREY
1936 - 1942



CLYDE M. FORD
1929 - 1936



Mayors of Dearborn



ORVILLE L. HUBBARD
1942 - 1978



JOHN B. O'REILLY
1978 -

WINTER, 1979

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City of Dearborn, Michigan
HOME TOWN OF HENRY FORD
MAYOR JOHN B. O'REILLY

The seed for Dearborn's greatness was planted in the late 18th century when pioneer settlers industriously carved "ribbon" farms out of the Michigan wilderness lining the Rouge River. Their frontier spirit, enterprise, hard work and pride of community set an example for generations to come.

Recent years have been marked by an increasing awareness of our rich heritage and a genuine desire on the part of Dearborn citizens to know more about our city's roots.

This interest and concern, sparked immeasurably by an able and dedicated Dearborn Historical Commission, has helped bring about the growth of a fine city museum complex. More than 30,000 people now visit the recently restored Commandant's Quarters and the McFadden-Ross House annually to view ever-changing exhibits or take part in educational programs. "The Dearborn Historian" is published quarterly in an effort to spread a sense of history throughout our community.

But, if our museum program is to continue to flourish and grow, we need more citizen help. Family records and artifacts are needed so that our collection and knowledge may be expanded. With your help, we will be able to continue building a living picture of Dearborn's proud past for the benefit of our residents of today and tomorrow.

John B. O'Reilly

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Winfield H. Arneson, Editor

COVER: During the year of 1979 the City of Dearborn will reflect on its past 50 years of growth. School children, church officials, governmental leaders, and numerous organizations throughout the city will participate in various events and activities. We begin the 19th year of THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN by recognizing the four mayors who have served Dearborn during these past five decades.

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.



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THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Dearborn's Early Mayoral Days

1924 - 1942

Ralph G. Fader

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The year 1979 is the 50th anniversary of the consolidation of old Dearborn and Fordson. Truly this is a time to reflect on a past era so that we may better understand and appreciate the important present and future we are a part of or will be a part of soon. The accompanying paper by Ralph G. Fader, Museum Archivist, on "The Chief Executive," is one good way to initiate a series of articles this year regarding Dearborn's government, social history, and community growth and development. The early mayors of Dearborn have had an important part of the heritage we will be observing over the 12 month period. W.H.A.]

How many residents can recall when Dearborn's first mayor took his oath of office? The "Roaring Twenties" and the Prohibition provide a backdrop to the Dearborn stage which at that time was divided into two sections: Old Dearborn to the west of Division Road (now Greenfield) and Springwells to the east.

I

The villagers of Springwells voted to incorporate as a City in December, 1923, and, therefore, took the lead by electing the area's first Mayor, Joseph M. Karmann, the following April. There were no "mayors" around at that time because all of the neighboring community leaders were called village presidents or township supervisors. Karmann in fact often referred to himself as the "George Washington" of the community.¹

The newly elected Mayor Karmann who held his office for two terms was the chief executive officer supervising the affairs of the City, recommending any measures he felt would benefit Springwells. He had a vote just like any other member of the Council but he had no veto power in those days. The mayor chaired the Council, conducted the meetings, and received for his pay \$300 a year.

Joseph M. Karmann was born on a forty acre parcel of land in the Greenfield and Ford Road area on October 21, 1887. The family later moved to a homestead in the south end of Springwells between the River Rouge and the Michigan Central Railroad. At six years of age young Joe attended a one room country school located on the old North Dearborn Road at Maple (land now occupied by the Ford Motor Company). As a boy he would help take the farm produce to the Western and Eastern markets in Detroit. Because of his interest in hunting, trapping and selling of hides, Joe Karmann often thought of himself as the "Old Prospector." He also worked in maintenance on the railroad and for the Ford Motor Company.

A strange turn of events brought about Joe Karmann's involvement in township affairs. When the Ford people came out to buy the Karmann farm and homestead in 1920, Mr. William Ten Eyck Gregory acted as Mr. Ford's "social representative."² Gregory was the purchasing agent for Mr. Ford in buying up much

of the open farmland in the Dearborn-Springwells area. He was also on the lookout for potential leadership in the area. Gregory had urged a few people such as Joe Karmann to keep interest in the political affairs of the fast growing Springwells area. Karmann was elected to the Springwells Township Council in 1921. He also served on the Board for the Springwells School District and was instrumental in establishing a Unit School System.

Joe Karmann had that special ability to plan ahead. He could foresee the changes that would come to the area brought about by the development of the Ford Motor Company's Rouge facilities. Karmann wanted to meet the challenges such growth and expansion would offer. Farmlands were subdivided and would have to be developed. Shanties that quickly sprung up were not to be allowed as permanent dwellings. Sewage, water and new sanitation systems would have to be constructed. In congested areas police troubles emerged with no organized force to attend to them. Fire protection should be provided. Because of an increase in population more children were delinquent about attending class and new schools needed to be built. Aside from these facts "the only other problem, of course, was prohibition."³

Joe Karmann was a teetotaler, so drinking wasn't much of a problem for him. He appointed Joseph W. Schaefer as his police chief. Schaefer had the reputation of "a real tough customer ... and he didn't fool around with anyone."⁴ If any of his officers frequented the blind pigs or didn't conduct themselves in an appropriate manner he "bounced" them! Many people felt that the Springwells community was comparatively clean at least during those dry days. That situation, however, would not last for long.

It was no secret that Mr. Karmann had to fight for some of his ideas, making both friends and enemies in the process. He is credited, however, with "accomplishing comparatively more in the way of public improvements for the City than any city mayor in the same length of time has accomplished in the history of the state."⁵

Karmann was Mayor during the mid 1920's Depression and the City was once at the verge of using script to pay the municipal employees. At the time he had an occasion to talk with Henry Ford and asked him if he wouldn't hire more local people. While Ford said that he couldn't hire people only from Springwells in his factories he did tell Mayor Karmann to have the City Assessor put another million dollar valuation on the Ford industry. This move brought in additional revenues which took the young City out of the red. Script was not used. The increased valuation was not removed and continued to grow, providing the City with necessary income. Karmann also recognized that a substantial amount of Ford property at the time was not in Springwells. Ford's ships were registered in Maryland for their port of call and, therefore, taxed there. Karmann spoke to Ford and within a few days the port of call for Ford ships became Springwells, Michigan.

Banking was another important area for a community's financial growth. In the early days businessmen had to go to Detroit for depositing, making loans, or acquiring mortgages. So ten associates including Joe Karmann organized the Springwells State Savings Bank on Michigan Avenue at Maple when Springwells was still a Village. Later the city and school taxes as well as Mr. Ford's deposits made the bank financially solvent.

Joe Karmann continued to work closely with Mr. Ford to the advantage of the City. On one occasion when the Council was ordering a line of trucks for refuse, the Commissioner of Public Works had specifications drawn up which would cover only one model built by a company outside the City. Karmann got word of this and sought Ford's advice. Ford agreed to provide ten trucks to the City for one dollar a year. Naturally that type of deal made enemies and Karmann admitted he was disliked because of it. But no one was about to put anything over on Mr. Ford.⁶

In the autumn of 1925 Karmann sponsored an amendment to the Charter to change the name of the City from Springwells to Fordson in honor of the founder of the City's major industry. In December the people voted in favor of the name change. As a result every hock shop, meat market, grocery store and blind pig went under the name of Fordson.⁷ This prompted Mr. Ford to go to the City Hall one day and tell Joe Karmann that using the Fordson name for everything must cease. Ford then proposed that the two towns of Dearborn and Fordson merge, and gave Karmann the job of sponsoring the movement for consolidation. Karmann recognized that he had a battle on his hands. Ford hoped to persuade the people by offering to build a new police headquarters, fire department, hospital and office space.

Consolidation in fact did not come easily. Business leaders in the community such as Clippert, Sorensen, Ternes and Schaefer opposed the plan but Ford said he would speak to them at a luncheon. When Ford arrived he asked what this "dignified looking delegation" was all about. When told about plans for consolidation, dredging of the River Rouge, and shipping out Ford products, Ford was asked if he thought such plans were a good idea. Ford retorted, "Whoever suggested this idea ... that's a bright, brilliant one."⁸ Couldn't Ternes supply the lumber or Clippert the brick? By the end of the meal they all wanted to help Henry any way they could. Ford said, "Talk to Joe, he'll guide you along here as to what we're doing."⁹ For Karmann all this activity at times caused "a lot of loss of sleep" and some people refused to speak to him. On reflection Joe Karmann believed that his participation in the consolidation efforts was his finest contribution to the City.

By the fall of 1927 Karmann decided not to run for a third term. He felt that he had lost favor with many of the electors because of his continued support for Consolidation. Many Fordson residents did in fact strongly oppose Consolidation. Former City Clerk, Joseph Cardinal, also confirmed that Karmann lost some popularity at the end of his second term. Karmann was an individualist as were all the elected officials at the time. All were very independent farmers from way back and each one had his idea about how the operation should proceed. Consequently, there was difficulty in getting "these fellows together and to think alike."¹⁰ Even Joe Karmann's bid for a Council seat that year was unsuccessful. He did, however, continue to be a very dedicated worker on behalf of the consolidation of the two cities which finally won voter approval in a lopsided victory. In the June, 1928, election the people of Fordson approved the merger by only 87 votes out of the 2861 votes cast. The electorate in old Dearborn voted 1263 to 685 for Consolidation. A state law mandated a majority vote in each community before Consolidation could take effect.

After the Consolidation Joseph Karmann remained active in civic affairs. Clyde Ford, the Mayor of the new consolidated city, appointed Karmann the City Assessor, a position he held until 1943. Karmann also took an active interest

in the City's history and became one of the founders of the Dearborn Historical Society, serving as its first president in 1941. Mr. and Mrs. Karmann enjoyed retirement at their farm on Ford Road near Ypsilanti. There they had a wild-life sanctuary set aside on their land for children and school groups to learn about nature. Joseph M. Karmann died in August, 1971.

II

The two mayoral candidates in Fordson during the spring election of 1928 were Floyd Yinger and Jim Casey. Casey, a local realtor, had been a close friend of the former President of the Village of Springwells, Charlie Horger. He also had the reputation as a tough customer and called the shots as he saw them.¹¹ But Yinger emerged successfully. Karmann had suggested that Yinger's political success can be attributed to his experience in finances while working for the railroad.¹²

Floyd Yinger was born in Pulaski, Jackson County, Michigan, on April 17, 1873. At age 17 he began working with the Michigan Central Railroad as a telegraph operator. He remained with the railroad for 42 years working his way up to General Freight Agent.

He came to Detroit in 1911 and moved to Springwells in 1922. Yinger took an immediate interest in community affairs and made his first bid for public office as Councilman in March, 1924. Though his attempt was unsuccessful it opened the door for his appointment to the Springwells District Board of Education the following June. The vacancy occurred because Joseph Karmann had resigned when elected Mayor. A year later the voters of Springwells elected Yinger to a three year term on the School Board. In 1925 the Board selected Floyd as its president. During his four year stint he missed only one School Board meeting.

After the June, 1928, vote for consolidation Mayor Yinger was selected to chair a Charter Commission assigned to write an acceptable document for the combined cities. Commission work occupied much of the Mayor's time for the next several months. One must recall here that the office of Mayor was a part time job and Yinger still maintained his position with the railroad.

In November, 1928, the people had to elect a mayor for the new City of Dearborn. The candidates were Mayor Yinger of old Fordson and Mayor Ford of old Dearborn. Ford won the election and Yinger won the unusual distinction of being elected and defeated for the mayoral office in the same year.

When his mayoral term drew to a close Yinger's interest in community affairs did not wane. He remained active in many professional and social organizations. In June, 1930, he was elected to a three year term on the Fordson School Board where he served as Treasurer. Then in the 1931 City election he made another bid for mayor but was again defeated by Clyde Ford.

Floyd Yinger contracted pneumonia in February, 1932, resulting in his death at age 58. In the ten years he lived in east Dearborn Floyd Yinger contributed much of his time and energy to the growth and development of the young community.



Below: Mayor Karmann (center) on steps of City Hall of Fordson during late 1920's along with Joseph W. Schaefer (left), Police Chief, and Roy Mottesheard, Fire Chief.

Above: Mayor Joseph M. Karmann of Fordson. Photo probably taken in early 1928. Joe Karmann, who in later years liked to be referred to as the "Old Prospector" because of his love for nature and the back woods of America, served as Mayor of old Springwells, which later became Fordson. (photo courtesy of Mr. Norbert Karmann)



III

In June, 1927, the Village of Dearborn had celebrated its centennial with parades, music, and dancing. During that same month a Commission sent its new Charter to Lansing for the approval by the Governor. Under the Charter the Village would become incorporated as the City of Dearborn and an election for a new Mayor to replace the Village President was required.

In order to avoid any "political bossism" the new City Council, then called the Commission, would be supreme. The Commission in turn appointed a City Manager who was in active control of the public welfare, health, public works, water, police, fire, engineering, and building and safety. In general he took care of the administrative affairs of the new City. This arrangement resulted in a strong Commission-Manager form of government. The Mayor's power was very limited. Though he was the chief executive officer of the City, basically all he was required to do was to preside at the Commission meetings, vote, move resolutions, present information and make recommendations concerning City affairs. He had no veto power.

In September, 1927, ninety percent of the voters approved a new Charter and elected Clyde M. Ford as first Mayor by a majority of 378 votes. Ford defeated former Village official, Dr. Edward P. Fisher; 2680 votes were cast for Mayor.

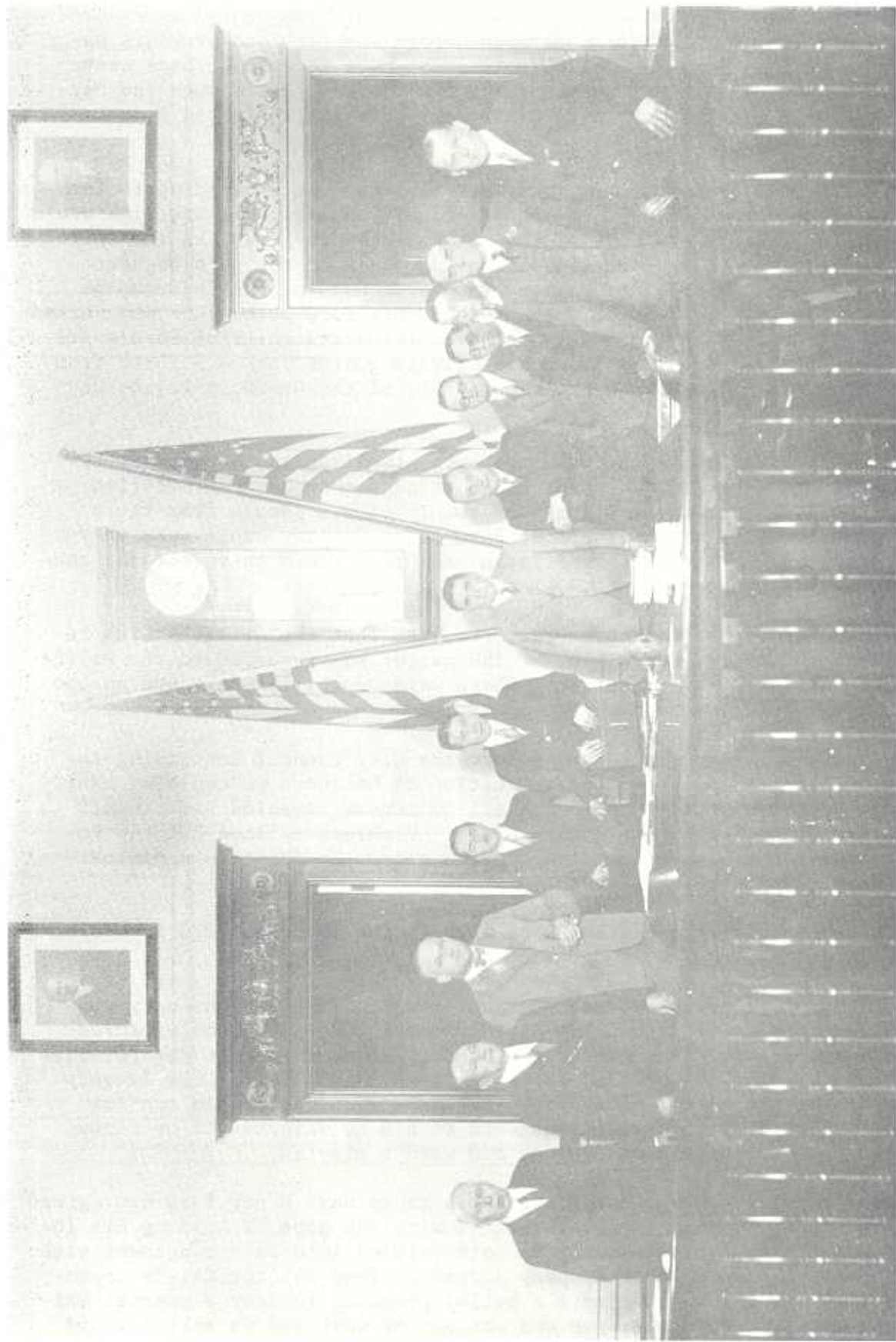
Clyde McKinlock Ford was born on November 19, 1887, on a farm located in what is today the Greenfield-Ford Road area. Like his cousin, Henry Ford, Clyde attended the Scotch Settlement School and later worked on the farm.

In 1902 when his father, Addison Ford, established a grist mill on the farm, Clyde received a very practical education. He learned about the gasoline engine used at the mill and he became quite familiar with the business of dealing with farmers. With this experience behind him now at 21 years of age, the father and son team established one of the first automobile agencies in the area in a little red barn on the Ford Farms. The Addison Ford and Son Company competed heavily with the horse and buggy. During the first year Clyde sold three Model "T" Fords. He served as manager, salesman, mechanic, and driving instructor in those early days.

For the next seven years the Agency grew and Clyde Ford expanded his operation to include the selling of trucks and tractors. Overall he spent thirty successful years as a Ford dealer. Due to his political interests and involvements in later years, however, he could only make short visits to his office. Ford continued operations until 1941 when the Agency was sold to Stuart Wilson.

Clyde Ford received his first taste of public life in 1918 when he was named to the Library Board. In 1923 the Rotary Club was established as Dearborn's first service club and Clyde Ford served as its first President. Two years later he was elected Village Commissioner and served as chairman of a committee which consolidated the one square mile Village of Dearborn with the surrounding nine square miles of territory.

When talk of a merger between Dearborn and Fordson emerged in early 1928, Ford served as Chairman of the Greater Dearborn Consolidation Committee. By the end of the year the people of the east and west ends of town elected Clyde



The East end of present Dearborn was called Fordson, in honor of Henry Ford and son Edsel, from 1925 until consolidation with old Dearborn in 1929. This photo was taken in 1928 of the City Council. Left to right are: J. L. Austin, Harvey H. Lourey (Superintendent of Schools), Joseph M. Karmann (former Mayor of Springwells and Fordson), William Godette (Deputy Controller), Bernard P. Esper (City Clerk, Mayor Floyd E. Yinger, Leo Schaefer (Justice of Peace), Henry J. Miller, James E. Greene (Corporation Counsel), Clarence Ford, Clarence A. Parker, and Anthony M. Esper. Note, the two doorways remain unchanged today and the old clock has long been removed.

Ford Mayor of the "new and greater" Dearborn. Ford won the race over his opponent, Floyd E. Yinger, by nearly 1000 votes with more than 7500 votes cast. The following January the voters approved the new Charter, and though the Mayor was the Chief Executive of the City his powers were still limited by a "strong Council" form of government.

Clyde Ford was Mayor when conditions were the roughest, according to former City Clerk, Joseph Cardinal.¹³ An inquiry of City politics at the time would have revealed that Dearborn was one of the tightest company towns in the United States.¹⁴ As mentioned Clyde Ford himself was a cousin of the auto magnate. Carl Brooks, the Dearborn Chief of Police, and Verne Doonan, the Chairman of the Dearborn Public Safety Division, were both former Ford detectives who worked for Harry Bennett, one of the company's top executives and chief of Ford's private police. Bennett allegedly shifted his private guards back and forth from the books of the Ford Motor Company to the payroll of the Dearborn Police Department.

Up until Consolidation no one paid too much attention to the activities of Harry Bennett but Consolidation brought about many changes. At election time Bennett would release about fifteen or twenty of his people from their jobs at the plant. Armed with rosters of Ford Motor Company employees, they would go to the homes of these men and intimidate the voters to select the candidates of Bennett's choice.¹⁵

In February, 1929, the Dearborn Press reported that the Citizens Club requested a "clean up" of the South End.¹⁶ The matter was referred to the Police Department. No follow-up was reported. These were Depression days and no one wanted to lose his job.

By 1930 many more complaints came before the City Council concerning the questionable activities in the southeast section of Dearborn. People of that time labeled the area a "melting pot." The 1930 census revealed over twenty different nationalities on Salina Avenue alone. Problems existed but the Police Chief stated soberly, "We don't have blind pigs. We don't have brothels or anything like that in Dearborn."¹⁷

Clyde Ford was easily reelected Mayor both in the 1931 and 1933 City elections.

In 1933 Homer Beadle who was Secretary of the School Board was very concerned about the conditions around the Salina School. He even took pictures of some questionable activities around the school and took them to the Detroit newspapers in an attempt to get some investigation. His efforts were largely in vain. Though Beadle worked for Ford Motor Company he decided to run for Mayor in the 1933 primary. Bennett sent word to him to withdraw or be fired. Beadle settled for the latter consequence and wasn't elected.

Due to the overall depressed conditions in those days Henry Ford had agreed to dispense a certain amount of private relief with the hope of holding his local taxes to a minimum. In 1932 Harry Bennett entered into an arrangement with Mayor Ford whereby the Ford Motor Company agreed to feed all the City's dependents if the City Council would remove a ballot proposal to levy a special welfare tax. Any resident Ford employee who was out of work and on relief would be transferred from Dearborn's welfare rolls to the Ford Motor Company ledger.

The Company distributed food orders which could be traded in at a special Ford commissary. Some of the costs, however, were passed on to the recipients themselves when they were rehired. "Welfare debts" were deducted from their wages.¹⁸

In mid September, 1935, Clyde Ford announced that he would not be a candidate for a fourth term as Mayor but rather would seek a seat on the Council. Another cousin, Councilman Clarence W. Ford, announced that he would become a mayoral candidate to oppose John L. Carey, a dark horse candidate, who was an elected trustee of the Dearborn Board of Education, School District No. 7. Real estate agent and sportsman Robert Herndon was also off and running for the top City spot that year.

A week after Clyde Ford withdrew he tossed his hat back into the mayoral ring. His reason was that John Carey was backed by the Knights of Dearborn and Verne Doonan. Ford didn't believe Carey was qualified and believed that he himself had started certain programs which needed his continued leadership. Mayor Ford was also getting wise to some of the vice and gambling existing in the community and began speaking out against it.

Bennett, however, decided Ford had to go. Earlier Doonan and others had organized a supposed social organization called the "Knights of Dearborn" whose headquarters were in the Dearborn Theater Building. This group became highly political and in fact, truly did draft John Carey for Mayor. Some critics maintained that Carey was their captive and would become Mayor in name only. Carey could not even select his own secretary.¹⁹

The Dearborn Independent billed the primary election in the fall of 1935 as the "Hottest Contest In City's History" with a record vote predicted. The Clyde Ford people charged "dirty tactics" when a pamphlet was circulated without a City license which was required under a handbill ordinance. The circular charged that gambling resorts and houses of prostitution were running openly and blamed the Mayor and Safety Commission for allowing these conditions to continue. Chief of Police Carl Brooks publicly and emphatically denied the charges claiming his department had made every effort to keep the City clean. Mayor Ford obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Knights of Dearborn from promoting the campaign of John L. Carey. Ford, as a charter member of the Knights, was denied use of the clubrooms contrary to the by-laws. Naturally all charges were denied with the opposition arguing that Ford had not paid his dues.

Entering the primary race only three weeks prior to the election, John L. Carey emerged victorious receiving 5467 votes. Clarence Ford came in second with 3394 and Clyde Ford trailed third with 2156. Using as its slogan "It's time for a Change," the Carey campaign organization singled out Clyde Ford as personally responsible for the existence of alleged disorderly behavior and gambling houses in the eastern and southern sections of Dearborn. But neither was it a secret that all the political signs Carey used in his campaign were printed in the Ford plant. The Ford Motor Company also provided free entertainment for the people at the neighborhood schools where Carey supporters distributed campaign flyers and door prizes and gave the people a real sales pitch about their candidate. During this election, Ford employees living in Dearborn were allegedly intimidated into thinking the "right way."²⁰

Although Clyde Ford was voted out of the Mayor's office he was hardly

ready to retire from the political arena. In 1938 and 1940 he was elected President of the City Council. By 1943 Mayor Orville L. Hubbard appointed Ford to the Board of Assessors and later to City Controller and back to Assessors, a job he held until his death in November, 1948.

In evaluating Ford's life of public service one spokesman has said that "Clyde basically was a very honest man and a very sincere man. He was a dreamer ... He could vision ocean liners right here on Michigan Avenue at the Rouge River and things like that. Now he was serious, a serious builder ... He was an idealistic sort of man, and he had blind faith in anyone of the people he had around him. And unfortunately, so many of them betrayed that faith. And Clyde, after he was no longer Mayor, talked with me on many occasions about what he just couldn't believe ... that's how much faith he had in his friends. But they sure took advantage of him."²¹

IV

The new Mayor, John L. Carey, better known as "Jack" to the old timers of the City, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 9, 1889. He received a technical education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Later Carey worked in the motor truck and airplane manufacturing industries for many years. When he came to Dearborn in 1927 he established "Wings, Inc." serving as its president.

Carey's civic mindedness soon led him to become active in School and community affairs. He served as Vice Commander of the Fort Dearborn Post of the American Legion. He was also elected a trustee to the Board of Education in Dearborn's School District No. 7.

After Carey was selected to run for Mayor in 1935 he presented a very familiar sounding platform: trim the budget, work for the unemployed, build more police and fire protection, improve streets and alleys, add recreational facilities, revise the City Charter. The people liked what they heard and elected him Mayor in 1935 and for two successive terms in 1937 and 1939.

When Carey first took office there was still a considerable feeling of separation between the east and west ends of town. Carey himself admitted that those who lived in the west end "were considered quite snobbish. We all had our noses up in the air."²² An integration of feelings came slowly.

One of Carey's deepest recollections of the Fordson-Dearborn communities came around 1926 or 1927 after he read an article in the Mercury magazine which labeled Dearborn as the most rotten City in the State of Michigan or even the nation.²³ All fingers pointed to the infamous South End with its houses of ill repute, open gambling and graft. This situation caused a number of people, including Carey, to ask some very fundamental and probing questions. People could no longer walk the streets safely at night. This deteriorating situation according to Carey was spreading throughout the town - both in the east and west ends.²⁴

Carey had met Mr. Henry Ford years earlier because Carey's company had been connected with making tractor engines, an operation dear to Mr. Ford's heart. When Carey was elected to the School Board in 1933 Mr. Ford said to him one day, "What are we going to do about this thing in the South End? I don't want this City to be that kind of city. The people ... don't deserve



Left: Floyd E. Yinger (left). The second and last Mayor of Fordson. He served in that capacity for approximately 10 months or until Consolidation became effective January 9, 1929. He was the Grandfather of present Councilman Duane W. (Punch) Yinger. Mayor Yinger died in 1932.

Right: Clyde M. Ford. First Mayor of the new Consolidated Dearborn. He served from 1929-1936. He died in 1948.



Left: John L. Carey, second Mayor of Consolidated Dearborn (1936-1942). He lost his bid for a fourth 2 year term to Mayor-elect Orville L. Hubbard in November of 1941. Today he lives in retirement near Clarkston, Michigan. In this photo Mayor Carey is pitching a baseball at old St. Joseph's Retreat Field - now the site of Westborn Shopping Center. (Note, a portion of the former landmark of St. Joseph's Retreat, which was razed in 1962, may be seen in the background.)

this thing."²⁵ Ford went on to say that the Police Chief, the Mayor, and Mr. Bennett all say they know nothing about it and they do not believe anything is amiss. Carey admitted he was quite sure he knew what was happening in Dearborn. Ford then suggested, "I think you ought to run for Mayor." In 1933 John Carey felt he was too busy to run for that office. Ford responded, "It is against my feeling to have any of my people in politics in the City of Dearborn because it reflects on me the idea ... that I am trying to dominate these people. I don't want that. I'll do anything for them. I'll give them anything I can give them, but I will not be dominant, or attempt to let people feel that I am running this whole community. I am not and I don't want to."²⁶

By 1935 Jack Carey had a change of heart and ran for Mayor. The campaign in his own words, "was a tough one ... and the South End didn't like us ... They were afraid something was going to happen."²⁷

After the election Carey called in some policemen and detectives for some honest evaluation. Comments such as, "It's going on; It's rotten, but we're stymied and we can't do anything about it," filled the discussions.

Many told Carey to go see Harry Bennett for some answers. Bennett in turn referred to Carey as "Stonewall Jackson" for many years because Carey laid it on the line that he was running the City and not Bennett. Carey also enjoyed telling how he ordered about ten or fifteen Kid McCoys (Bennett's guards) out of City Hall because they were usurping the room there. Even the Commissioner of Public Works warned Carey at the time that he would be in trouble with the "Little Guy" for this action. But to Carey's surprise Bennett called saying he thought the Mayor did the right thing.

When it came to closing down the houses of ill repute, however, Carey maintained he received no help from the Police Department. Someone even came to the Mayor's house saying that his mortgage would be paid off if he would just look the other way. But the Mayor had his own plan. He had a detective, Lieutenant Reuben Orr, get the names and addresses of each of those houses. Twenty-one of the twenty-four places were owned by banks who had taken over the mortgages during the Depression. Carey then made contact with the trust officer of Manufacturers National Bank and other banks explaining that he knew the assessed valuation of these properties and that they were renting them for illegal purposes of gambling and prostitution. He added, "Now, you will either close up these places or I will publish in the Detroit Free Press and the Detroit News the names and addresses and the names of the trust officer of each bank renting these places for illegal business. And I'll give you thirty days to comply ..."²⁸

The headline of the February 21, 1936, issue of the Dearborn Independent proclaimed "Mayor issues Order to Close Dives." Chief of Police Carl Brooks still declared that he had no knowledge of any disorderly houses or gambling establishments. But the Mayor made it clear that the Chief of Police was responsible for the execution of his order. The newspapers felt that the new Mayor was honoring his campaign pledge to clean up the City and keep it clean. Citizen letters to the Editor the following week commended the Mayor for his honest efforts.

All but one of the bankers complied. This one kept officials searching until 1941 to root out the problem entirely. Eventually through Judge Homer

Ferguson's One Man Grand Jury, in the words of Mayor Carey, "heads did begin to roll."²⁹ Carey always believed that if public officials only had the "intestinal fortitude," they could correct any troublesome situation.

Other business, of course, could not be neglected. The City badly needed many new street lights, paved roads, and parks. Many new buildings were in the planning and construction. The City Administration wanted to focus attention in positive directions.

The late 1930's were not always easy years for the Mayor and City officials. These years were still marked by Depression. The financing of welfare projects was a difficult and costly problem. Certain Works Project Administration efforts, however, did help to open, widen, and resurface many of the City's streets and roads during these times.

Carey was also faced with much labor unrest in his automotive town. Labor violence threatened when the United Auto Workers decided to organize the Ford Rouge plant workers.³⁰ When violence erupted in 1937 the Dearborn Police, under order from Chief of Police Carl Brooks, the former Ford Serviceman, made no show of authority at the famous "Battle of the Overpass." In April, 1941, Brooks wanted State Police to dispose of the alleged Ford sit-down strikers. Carey even sent a special request to the Governor asking for State Police to aid the local force in keeping open the barricaded streets and to prevent violence. Failure to obtain the State Police prompted the Mayor to appoint 200 special deputies to deal with the strikers. These deputies were reportedly transferred from the Ford Motor Company Servicemen squad to the City of Dearborn payroll. This action caused a flood of controversy and protest. Carey came under heavy fire from both the Council and the citizenry.

By September, 1941, Carey announced that at the end of his term he would retire from public life in order to devote more time to his private business. He would not be a candidate in that fall's election. Many thought he had his eye on the House of Representatives seat in Congress the following year. In December, a month before his mayoral term expired, he was named to the Dearborn District No. 7 School Board to fill the vacancy left by the death of trustee O. L. Smith.

At 8:15 P.M., January 6, 1942, John L. Carey, Dearborn's Mayor for six years, handed the gavel to his successor, Orville L. Hubbard. A new mayoral age was dawning. In his final remarks Carey urged that the City be united with the new administration.

A charter revision was in the process that winter which would make the Mayor's role more effective. That winter also Pearl Harbor still lingered in the peoples' minds. Everyone knew that the days ahead would present many challenges to all public officials.

FOOTNOTES

1. *Joseph Cardinal*, from a speech delivered before the Dearborn Historical Society, February 3, 1966. Transcribed copy, p. 6, located in the Historical Records and Library of the Dearborn Historical Museum.
2. *Joseph Karmann*, from a personal taped interview, April 20, 1964. Transcribed copy, p. 10, located in the Historical Records and Library of the Dearborn Historical Museum.
3. *Cardinal*, p. 6.
4. *Ibid.*, p. 7.
5. *Dearborn Independent*, December 7, 1928, p. 4.
6. *Karmann*, p. 50.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 14.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 19.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 20.
10. *Cardinal*, p. 10.
11. *Ibid.*, p. 11.
12. *Karmann*, p. 42.
13. *Cardinal*, p. 23.
14. *Keith Sward*, *The Legend of Henry Ford*, (Atheneum: New York, 1972), p. 241.
15. *Cardinal*, pp. 16-17.
16. *Dearborn Press*, February 28, 1929, p. 1.
17. *Cardinal*, p. 22.
18. *Sward*, p. 230.
19. *Cardinal*, p. 25.
20. *Ibid.*, p. 28.
21. *Ibid.*, pp. 24-25.
22. *John L. Carey*, from a speech delivered before the Dearborn Historical Society, April 3, 1969. Transcribed copy, p. 2, located in the Historical Records and Library of the Dearborn Historical Museum.
23. *Ibid.*, p. 3.
24. *Ibid.*
25. *Ibid.*, p. 4.
26. *Ibid.*
27. *Ibid.*, p. 5.
28. *Ibid.*, p. 7.
29. *Ibid.*
30. *Sward*, p. 389.



TO SAVE OR NOT TO SAVE - THAT IS THE QUESTION

Ralph G. Fader

[EDITOR'S NOTE: In 1928 concerned citizens took a step forward for the preservation of Dearborn's heritage when the Dearborn Historical Commission was created by city ordinance. From that time forward Dearborn began to save part of its past much as our readers may save in their own personal lives. Why we save records is usually for varied personal reasons. Ralph Fader's article regarding "To Save or Not to Save" is both helpful to our readers and to the Historical Museum as we reevaluate what we collect and as we usher in the next 50 years of a consolidated Dearborn. W.H.A.]

How many times have you entered the attic or basement in the home of an older friend or relative only to find it next to impossible to walk through. Perhaps one need go no further than the bedroom of a teenager! Why do people collect? "I might need that someday," replies Mr. Fix-It. "Be careful! I got that at the Rolling Stones Concert," shrieks the young teenie-bopper. Regardless of the answer there seems to be some deep felt need to collect and save. All of us go through life continually accumulating. Some things we need, others we think we need, and still others we get in order to give away for someone else to accumulate. Behind it all, however, we secretly know that our lives will be just a little happier or more convenient because of our possessions. As our attachment grows we seem to identify ourselves by the things we collect.

In this light one should not find it surprising to think that there are actually people who get excited about "historical" things, particularly historical records. Yet a very questioning and strange expression often overcomes an otherwise serene countenance when a person tells another (s)he works in an "Archives." "Do you cook it, or eat it raw?" quipped one wag.

Dearborn is very fortunate to have its own Historical Records & Library Department located on the second floor of the McFadden-Ross House on Brady Street. Our federal government houses many of its public records in the National Archives building in Washington, D.C.. Essentially the word "archives" isn't all that mysterious. Archives can simply be defined as public records or historical documents. "An Archives" is also a place where those records or documents are collected, arranged, classified, indexed and made accessible to the public. For various reasons, however, there had been a reluctance to save records here in America. Interestingly enough Mr. Henry A. Haigh of Dearborn took a formal community interest in preserving local history in 1928. By contrast other countries such as France and England recognized the importance of records preservation a hundred or more years earlier than the United States. Our ancient ancestors in Egypt, Greece and Rome all had their archival institutions.

But honestly, why bother to save records? Why are they important? At first glance one may find difficulty in coming up with tangible and exciting

reasons why a community or nation should invest time and resources into preserving its records. The reason here is that we are dealing with intangibles, with attitudes, outlooks, values and in many ways, with a philosophy of life. So often we hear of the "now generation" or of our "throwaway culture" where very little is preserved, respected, or revered. When we speak of the importance of history and the relevance of historical records and documents we have to change gears or at least reaccess some of our attitudes and priorities.

H. L. White, an archivist from Australia, has candidly stated, "in a very real sense the government and public attitude toward the preservation of archives is a measure of our faith in the future." To believe in a future we must believe that what we are doing in the present has some degree of value or importance. If we are honest, one must admit that what we do today is often heavily dependent on or indebted to what someone else did before us. This is true whether we refer to our work, our recreation, our rights, our technology, our law, or to our family, friends and community.

A thinking individual cannot help but ask questions from time to time. Where have we been as a community, nation or society, and what have we done? The answers will reflect both accomplishments and failures. How did people arrive at some decision or goal? Why did someone succeed? Where did someone go wrong? Who made these contributions? How important were they? What effect does some person, place, possession or event have on the community or the society? What does the community treasure? What are a community's values? How does a society make its living, recreate, spend its money, legislate? The answers to these and many more of life's questions help point out the value of history and record keeping. The various types of "recorded information" we gather through the ages help us to unravel some of the answers to the questions concerning who we are and why we behave the way we do.

With an appreciation for the recorded past should come a deep sense of gratitude as well as a spirit of challenge to correct and build up. Only then can we make our own future as well as the future of our community stronger, brighter, and more meaningful and humane than in the past. Historical records, therefore, can reflect human experiences, foster accountability, and guide us on our way through life. A historical perspective with its carefully recorded and documented accounts is not narrow or limited. Records are social, economic, political, religious, technical, artistic, scientific. Like spokes they are all directed to the hub of truth, forming the great wheel of human experience and behavior. But this wheel must be carefully developed and engineered.

Archival institutions whether they be local or national take time, organization and talent to build. In some cases the archives are public and are the repositories for the records of various government departments or agencies. Here there is no question about a multitude of available records. Other archival institutions are private and house collections of special interest such as art or automobiles.

Since 1965 the Dearborn Historical Museum's Records & Library has been the official repository for the records of the City of Dearborn. But it is much more. The Museum's archives include history and manuscript files comprised of minutes, reports, studies, articles, correspondence, ledgers, memos and the like. Microfilms, books, pamphlets, journals, newspapers, photographs and slides, oral history tapes, diaries and maps also fill the archives. Of

course the focus is on Dearborn, its people and institutions. While the staff of the Historical Records and Library actively seeks the records of the community, the archives is, nevertheless, dependent upon the contributions of generous and historical minded people. Without donations from the people of Dearborn the archives could not exist. The Museum staff encourages all the people living and working in Dearborn to rummage through their attics, basements, closets, files, and storage rooms to see if they have any items of historical interest to further enhance the Dearborn collection.

Again the primary goal of the archives is threefold: to collect, to preserve, and to disseminate all aspects of Dearborn's long heritage. Once the collection is donated and comes into the archives much work yet remains. The records must be gratefully acknowledged, recorded, appraised, arranged and processed. Depending on the size of a historical collection of records, they must be put into series or categories, possibly cleaned or restored, and labeled. Once classified the material must be described and indexed, all with the intention of making these materials very accessible to the researcher. The researchers in turn take some of these "raw bones" of history and do their best to interpret and understand the data.

On the very broad level of collecting historical materials it is only fair to say that not everything can or should be saved. The archivist or record keeper must be selective or else (s)he would be buried in paper! Many questions at this point must also be asked. Is the material unique or rare? Can it be found in another published source or document? Does it contain a wealth of information or is it limited? Would the records be better suited in another archival institution other than our own? (Some very valuable records, for example, on the building of the transcontinental railroads, would be better placed in an archives out west than they would be in Dearborn.) The archivist must also operate within the confines of space, budget and personnel. These factors at times can make the job of record processing quite frustrating. A discriminating eye is, therefore, very important. For instance, the minutes of an organization can be very formal, basically indicating that a meeting has taken place; but there may be no indication of substance. Correspondence can be rather routine, or it can give a real insight into a person, organization or operation. Finally the record keeper must honestly ask, of what conceivable use could this be to researchers and historians in the future? A major consideration constantly on the minds of archivists, therefore, is that once some valuable record is destroyed, it can never be replaced.

Working with historical records is not an exact science. There are several gray areas of operation. Many decisions on whether to keep or dispose of an item involves good common sense. But above all the record keeper must have a healthy respect for and a desire to share the past. If Clio, the Muse of History, has left us with any insight, it is that all of us, whether we realize it or not, stand on the shoulders of those who have gone before us. We in turn can either build upon other people's contributions or profit from their mistakes. Our present actions and decisions in turn become history. Without some background work, some concrete reasons, or some prior study and knowledge, many good efforts could crumble. History as preserved in the great multitude of records passed down through the ages helps lay the foundations of who we are and where we are going.

SCHOOL SKETCHES

Part VIII

JOSHUA HOWARD SCHOOL

York School was built in 1946, on North York Street, as part of the rapidly expanding development in post-war Dearborn. The school opened in February, 1946, with five rooms handling grades K-3. The streets around the building were unpaved and the neighborhood was just beginning to develop. Lindbergh School continued to absorb the 4th-6th graders. February, 1948, saw the addition of four new classrooms. The kindergarten enrollment alone had grown to 115! By the fall of 1948 plans were made to expand the school into a K-6 facility. Edward and Oak avenues were closed and three blocks were set up for the school, playground and park. In September, 1949, the school was renamed Joshua Howard Elementary and 521 students in grades K-6 reported the first day. Since the new classrooms were not ready students were put on half day sessions. On September 27, 1949, the new rooms were completed and full day classes began. The new playroom, activities room and office were occupied in December. The school continued to prosper and thrive through the 1950's and '60's with the addition of six classrooms, a teachers' room, supply room and storage room in 1953. By 1970 enrollment had begun to decline, but Howard School continues to serve as a vital part of the community.

The renaming of York School in 1949 was part of the expansion of the Dearborn Public Schools. The school naming committee was kept busy - fourteen new schools were named in the late 1940's and early 1950's. The committee relied on Dearborn's pioneers for school names. Colonel Joshua Howard was sent to Dearborn as supervisor of construction for the new Detroit Arsenal at Dearbornville in 1832. Howard quickly became involved in the growing community and built one of the finest houses in Dearborn in 1834. The house (later called the Haigh Mansion) was located on the Chicago Road (Michigan Avenue) where the Dearborn Towers stands today. The Howard Family was vital in the development of Dearborn and Michigan. In addition to his duties as an officer with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Howard served as a United States Marshal. Many Howard descendants still number among Dearborn's residents.



LOUIS W. HOWE SCHOOL

One of the last phases of the Dearborn Public School's post-war building program, the Louis W. Howe School, on Oakwood Boulevard, was opened in September, 1955. Designed by Jahr-Anderson Associates, the building featured a walk-through classroom system instead of long corridors. At the time of its construction, Howe School relieved overcrowding at Snow and Ten Eyck schools as the neighborhood around Oakwood Hospital began to grow. With the declining enrollment of the 1970's Superintendent Anthony Witham became involved in the closing of schools. Howe School was one of the first to be suggested for closing. However, after a dramatic school board meeting the school was left open. By 1978, though, the enrollment had declined to such a degree that the facilities were closed in June. At the present time the building is being used by the Dearborn Public Schools as a facility for the trainable retarded.

The Howe School was named for Louis W. Howe, one of Dearborn's pioneers. Louis Howe was the son of Elba Howe, Dearbornville's station agent for the Michigan Central Railroad and the community's first undertaker. Louis Howe was born in 1873 in Dearborn and served as township clerk and treasurer and then village clerk and treasurer after the incorporation of the Village of Dearborn. He personally conducted the 1900 census in Dearborn, and in addition to counting the people Howe found himself counting chickens for the Federal government as well. He served on the school board from 1918 to 1924, was a charter member of the Dearborn Rotary Club and served as a Master of the Masonic Lodge. Howe followed in his father's footsteps, serving as Dearborn's volunteer fire chief, a funeral director and insurance salesman. A good friend of Henry Ford, he inspired Ford to build the Dearborn Country Club and convinced Ford that Dearborn High School needed an athletic field (the present Ford Field). When the school was named for Howe in 1955 he remarked that school-naming was becoming a tradition in the family as his wife, the former Jennie Clark, was the daughter of William Clark after whom the Clark School was named.



FAIR LANE DEDICATION

Iris M. Becker

Historical Commissioner Iris M. Becker reported in Volume 18, No. 4 of THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN on the successful State Marker dedication at Henry and Clara Ford's Fair Lane Home on July 30, 1978. In this issue we conclude with excerpts of remarks delivered that afternoon by Charles Hagler, a commissioner of the Michigan Historical Commission, Mayor John B. O'Reilly and University of Michigan Chancellor Leonard Goodall.

COMMISSIONER CHARLES HAGLER: "...I bring you greetings from Governor Milliken and Secretary of State Richard Austin under whose leadership the Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan History Division operate. The Michigan Historical Marker program, initiated in 1955, has in its 23-year history designated and marked 592 sites as being important to the history and the character of specific cities or regions of the State of Michigan as a whole. Today, it is my pleasure to be with you here in the heart of Dearborn to celebrate the marking of Fair Lane with an official State marker to commemorate the role this home and the Ford Family have played in the history in the life of this community and most importantly in recognition of the impact that the Fords have had on the lives of millions of people around the world.

I believe that wanton destruction of our rich heritage of early and important buildings is criminal - and, we should exercise continued vigilance to preserve the few structures that remain - such as Fair Lane. I hasten to point out that we shouldn't save a building just because it is old - it should have something to commend it either from an architectural standpoint or a historical association. This home, including its magnificent setting and the couple who lived here, certainly meets that criteria.

Neither do I prescribe to the philosophy that all buildings should be preserved as museums - as static slice of the past - but that adaptable uses should be found that would make them viable assets in the community today. It is most gratifying to me that Chancellor Goodall and the University of Michigan have plans to utilize and maintain these facilities as a conference center and open to the public.

Henry Ford is known around the world as the originator of mass production. But those who knew him and his wife, Clara, can attest that he was a many faceted person from a personal aspect, this home, the gardens, the surrounding fields, and the Rouge River were an integral part of their daily living. Family was very important to the Fords and they frequently shared their home life with others. As a monument to success Fair Lane is rather modest compared to Meadowbrook Hall and Rose Terrace. Let's not allow the same fate to occur at Fair Lane that happened to magnificent Rose Terrace. I visited Fair Lane several years ago for the first time since Mrs. Ford's death. I was appalled at the deterioration and apparent neglect.

When my wife and I had lunch here about a month ago with Chancellor Goodall, we were extremely pleased and surprised with the apparent care that is now being given the house and gardens. I hope some of us take this occasion to make a personal commitment to help the University in its task of restoring and maintaining the house and gardens as a tribute to Henry and Clara Bryant Ford for

the way in which they shared their lives with the community and the influence of their being a part of this community which continues to have on all of us.

The civic leadership and the sensitivity the University of Michigan and the Dearborn Historical Society is demonstrating in preserving these buildings for future generations is a rich legacy to our country. 'There isn't much inspiration in marking a vacant site or a parking lot' - and that, unfortunately, is too often the case.

We should be proud of our heritage. This marker will serve as a reminder of the vital historical role that Henry and Clara Ford and his automobile have played and continue to play in the life and economy not only of Dearborn but to our State and the nation as well.

It is with great pleasure that I present this historical marker to you on behalf of the Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan Department of State History Division. May you continue to preserve this historic home and grounds and may it continue to serve this community and the University for many generations to come. Thank you."

MAYOR JOHN B. O'REILLY: "...Let me say to all of you this afternoon that it is a real proud opportunity for me to be here and commend the Dearborn Historical Society and the University of Michigan for their farsightedness and their dedication to duty and for their planning that has brought about this very important occasion whereby we will be permanently marking the Fair Lane Center and the institution that it has really become in the City of Dearborn.

You know, in the forties and the early fifties, there was some concern about the future of this fine Center. And it has taken the efforts and the hard work of a lot of people to make sure that we have and were able to preserve this fine Center that has meant so much to our town. We in Dearborn are indeed a proud people. We're proud that Mr. Ford chose this site on the banks of the Rouge River for not only his residence but for the site of the industry that has come to mean so much not just to this City or the State or even for that matter the United States but for the world.

We're proud of that and today in a very small way we are saying that we are proud and certainly this is a great day for me to join with the members of the City Council and the other officials, and all of those who are here, and say thank you for a task well done to the members of the Society and to the leadership and staff at the University. And last, but far from least, thanks to each and everyone of you who are here. This tremendous turnout today is indeed the proof positive that Dearborn does care not just about its past but about its future. We're following the advice of Mr. Henry Ford because I think it was Mr. Ford who said, "The farther we look back into history, the better we can look ahead" or words very close to those. I think it's good advice and today we're demonstrating that we are doing that and as Mayor of this City, speaking for almost one hundred thousand citizens, we're proud of it. Thank you very much."

CHANCELLOR LEONARD GOODALL: "Ladies and gentlemen and distinguished guests. It's always a pleasure for me to have an opportunity to welcome people to the campus of the University. I cannot remember an occasion on which we have had more distinguished guests and more interested and committed people here all at

one time than we have this afternoon. I do especially want to express our appreciation to those of you who have played an important role in making this afternoon possible; to the Secretary of State and the people in his office, to the State Historical Society, the Dearborn Historical Society, to Iris Becker and the people who have worked with her.

I was asked about noon today if I thought it would rain today and I said I had no concern about that at all. But I knew that Iris had contacts everywhere and I had no question but the weather would hold this afternoon. I hope I'm not proved wrong on that before we finish.

I do want to express also our appreciation to the University people who have worked hard on this event. And without mentioning specific names in too many cases, I also want to make a special recognition today of the Anhut Family, John Anhut Family, who, as many of you know, has made possible now the complete restoration to its original status of the master bedroom, Henry Ford bedroom on the second floor of the home. They have made a gift of the original furniture back to the house that is in place. Many of you have seen it or will have a chance to see it. It is a part of the ongoing restoration of the home.

Those of you familiar with the history of Henry Ford know of his interest in education; his commitment to education, the establishment of the Village School, the Trade School, of institutions like Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum, which are themselves educational institutions and are part of his history in his life. It is appropriate, therefore, I think, that this estate, on which he lived for so many years, has become the campus of the University of Michigan in the metropolitan area. We are pleased that this is today a University campus and the Fair Lane mansion stands here as a great interest point and historical monument as a part of that campus.

As many of you know, the Henry Ford mansion is self-supported in the sense that we cannot put university funds into it as a part of its ongoing support. Therefore, the tour program, the conference and meeting program, the restaurant program, the many events that occur there are all part of supporting it
....

Again, let me simply say that it is a delight to have all of you here today. We at the University are proud that this is a part of our campus. We are delighted that we have joined together here with the Dearborn Historical Society to make the dedication of this marker possible. We are proud to be receiving it this afternoon and we are pleased that all of you are here to share our joy with us. Thank you very much."



MUSE EDITORIAL

"IT'S GOOD TO REFLECT AND CELEBRATE"

The year was 1929. Old Fordson and old Dearborn had voted to "consolidate" their communities into a single, stronger city. There was apprehension at the time. Was this action in the best interest of both of these emerging suburban areas? Some folks said no. Some folks said yes.

Now we are living in 1979 - the golden anniversary of this historic consolidation. We can, in retrospect, unequivocally state that the above action was in the best interest of the citizenry. Dearborn grew to be one of the strongest communities in Michigan and a leader of governments in the metropolitan area. It had a good, sound, industrial complex; it developed a fine educational system - from elementary to college level; it had a strong religious foundation; it had a blend of diverse ethnic peoples; it developed good community social and cultural ties; and it developed and improved a new government. It has passed from a strong council system (1929-1942) to a strong mayor government (1942 to the present).

During the year 1979 we will reflect on the accomplishments of this consolidation. Many changes have come about over these past five decades. Four elected mayors have served our city: Clyde M. Ford (1929-1936); John L. Carey (1936-1942); Orville L. Hubbard (1942-1978); and John B. O'Reilly (1978-to the present). A significant footnote to local history occurred during Mayor Hubbard's illness, covering his last four-year term (1974-January 1, 1978). The last three years were administered by three different acting mayors from the City Council. They were: Edward J. Dombrowski (1975), Thomas D. Dolan (1976), and Dr. Van D. Mericas (1977). In each case these men were elected to one year terms by their fellow-councilmen.

Today, the Historical Museum Staff and the Historical Commission are pleased to be an active part of this commemoration. Through articles in THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN, publications, exhibits, talks and community projects, cooperation and consultation, we will do our best to help make Dearborn's 50th birthday anniversary of consolidation a meaningful success.

In just the past 15 years we have had numerous celebrations in Dearborn. This is good for we live in a city with a unique heritage. The year 1963 marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of Henry Ford. In 1972 the present City Hall was 50 years old. From 1974-1977 we commemorated the American Revolution Bicentennial. In 1975 your Historical Museum was 25 years old. In 1977 we recognized the renovation of Dearborn's most historic structure - the 1833 Commandant's Quarters. During 1978 the Ford Motor Company celebrated the 75th anniversary of its incorporation, and also in 1978 Mayor O'Reilly appointed a 50th Anniversary Celebration Commission. What, you may ask, will be next for the community to celebrate after 1979 has passed into history? Well, during the mid-1980's we will be able to ponder the 200th anniversary of settlement in this area by people of European ancestry. Dearborn will always have something to celebrate. [W.H.A.]

NEWS FROM THE MUSEUM

MAYOR O'REILLY APPOINTS 11 NEW COMMISSIONERS. Mayor John B. O'Reilly recently announced the appointment of 11 new Historical Commissioners. This action was necessary after the resignation of the following Commissioners: Frederick Bauer, Pieter Krynen, Carol McPhee, Leonard M. Moore, Philip Peter, Sylvia Rock, Mary V. Turchan and Jane Wallace. Mr. Lester A. Twork remained on the Commission. With the expansion of the Commission from 9 to 12 members there were then 11 vacancies.

In October the new Board elected former 1st Vice Chairman Lester Twork to be the new Commission Chairman. At the December meeting the Commission elected the following people to serve in the other four offices:

Jessie L. Schneidewind	-	1st Vice Chairman
Richard L. Hagelthorn	-	2nd Vice Chairman
Nancy R. Haapanlemi	-	Secretary
Michael "Jack" Tate	-	Auditor

The following brief introductions of our City's 12 Historical Commissioners are presented in alphabetical order:

ELIZABETH MARY (LIZ) ALBERTSON is an active Dearbornite. She has distinguished herself by her contributions to the Garden Club, the Cherry Hill Questers (past president), the Dearborn Study Club, the Progressive Club (past president) and the Dearborn Historical Society. Liz has also been active in the Red Cross and the Dearborn Community Arts Council. Through the years her interest in our own Museum has expressed itself through her work with the Museum Guild, of which she is a past president.

Liz was born and educated in Columbus, Ohio. Dearborn, however, has been her home for the past 40 years where she has raised her two children.

IRIS M. BECKER is probably one of Dearborn's best known and devoted citizens. Though she was born in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Dearborn has unquestionably been her home town since 1926. Where there is a community project in the making Iris is often involved. Her many contributions include:

Helping to write the original constitution for the Dearborn Historical Society; serving on the Historical Commission in the 1950's and 1960's; heading the March of Dimes campaign for many years; active participation in national and state Democratic politics; working on the planning committee for Evenings at Fair Lane, working unceasingly for a state historical marker at Fair Lane, and making efforts to preserve the estate and wildlife there; serving on the Dearborn Community Arts Council (of which she is a past president); directing the First Congregational Church choir; actively participating in the Players Guild; and most recently, serving on the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Council.

Three of Miss Becker's most spectacular contributions to Dearborn have taken the form of writing and directing historical pageants. The first was a "Progress of Dearborn" pageant honoring Henry Ford on his 75th birthday anniversary in 1938; the second was a salute to Ford in 1963 during the Ford Centennial; the third marked our nation's Bicentennial in the summer of 1976.

For nearly 43 years Iris has taught Dearborn school children at the Roulou and Salina schools. She retired in June of 1977. Many hours after school have also been spent in behalf of the Salina area community.

Iris has been honored by the Veterans, the YMCA, many educational institutions and community organizations as well as the City Council.

J. ROBERT DAWSON brings many solid years of museum experience to the Commission. For the past twelve years he has served as the Director and Vice President of Public Affairs for Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum. Prior to coming to the Village Mr. Dawson was a partner in his own advertising firm and also had public relations experience with the Kaiser-Frazer Corporation.

Though born in Marquette, Michigan, Bob grew up in Lansing. After graduating from Michigan State University he served as a First Lieutenant in a Field Artillery Unit in Europe during World War II. Following the War, Bob went on to Northwestern University for his Journalism Certificate and later earned public relations certificates from the University of Michigan. He has been a resident of Dearborn for the past 15 years and is the father of four children.

Community and service club involvement is not new to Bob Dawson. He is a member and past president of the Dearborn Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and past president of the Historical Society of Michigan. He belongs to the Public Relations Society of America, the Society of American Travel Writers and the Tourist and Travel Commission. He is also on the Dearborn Arts Center Commission, the Board of Directors for the YMCA, and is a vestryman at Christ Episcopal Church. Bob has received the Rotary's "Outstanding Community Service" award and was four times the recipient of the Discover America Travel Organization's "Outstanding Promotion" awards.

NANCY ROBERTS HAAPANIEMI has distinguished herself by her community involvement and volunteer work. She is a member and past secretary in the Women's Association of the Dearborn Symphony, the Dearborn League of Women Voters, the Oakwood Hospital Guild, the University of Michigan Club of Dearborn, and the Rotary Anns. Nancy also does volunteer work at the Veterans Hospital.

As a mother of three children Nancy Haapaniemi has taken pride in her full-time role as housewife and homemaker. She was born in Saginaw, Michigan, but has been a resident of Dearborn for 35 years. Prior to raising her family she served in the Armed Forces as a storekeeper in the Women's Naval Reserve. Nancy has also studied at the Henry Ford Community College and the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

RICHARD L. HAGELTHORN brings to the Commission both a technical and historical background and interest. He is employed at the Engineering Center of the Ford Motor Company as a product designer. Dick graduated from the Detroit Institute of Technology and did a year of graduate studies at Wayne State University.

Dick Hagelthorn was born in Sweden but has been a resident of Dearborn for 56 years. He served in the Army Airways Communication System during World War II. His interest in flying and history is reflected in the organizations in which he has membership. Dick belongs to such groups as the Ford Aerosports

Club, the Michigan Aerospace History Committee, the American Aviation Historical Society, and the Michigan Airplane and Pilots Association. He was also appointed to the Dearborn Heliport Commission, the Dearborn Bicentennial Commission, and most recently, to Dearborn's 50th Anniversary Commission. He has been active in Michigan Week activities and has served as "Heritage Day" chairman numerous times. As a father of two sons he has been active in the Boy Scouts. Dick includes himself among the ranks of the International Order of Turtles as well!

ROSEMARY EVENSON JEFFERSON has a particular interest in the area of education. For the past 22 years she has been an elementary school teacher and is presently teaching at the Lindbergh School. Rosemary attended high school and began college in her home town of Denver, Colorado. After moving "east" to Michigan she received her Bachelor of Science degree from Eastern Michigan University and then did graduate work at the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

In addition to raising a daughter and two sons, Rosemary has been active in her church and in the Long/Lapham P.T.A.. She has lived in Dearborn 33 years. She is also a lifelong member and past president of Alpha Delta Kappa, Upsilon Chapter. Her interest in the arts is reflected in her participation on the Dearborn Community Arts Council where she has served as treasurer and presently is recording secretary. The Dearborn Herb Study Group has also benefited from Rosemary's participation.

Rosemary Jefferson is no newcomer to community involvement. During the Bicentennial she served as the Dearborn Elementary Schools representative to the Committee. Her historical bent can be seen from her years of service in the Dearborn Historical Society where she is presently acting as the group's vice-president. Rosemary has received the Gold Key award from the Henry Ford Community College and also a Kappa Pi award.

ANDREW P. PETRERE, born in Connecticut, has made his mark as a man of determination. He had to drop out of Fordson High School during the Depression to go to work. Later, after graduating from the Henry Ford Trade and Apprentice School, he worked as a tool and die man at the Ford Motor Company until 1964. At that time he joined his brother, William, at the City Camera Shop. The idea to return to school then came to Andy and he earned his diploma from Dearborn High School in 1970 and continued his studies at the Henry Ford Community College.

Andy has also taken an active part in the City's Recreation Department as a hockey coach. His team's victories earned him membership in the Department's Hall of Fame. Community concern prompted him to make a bid for the school board. Andy has also served as past president of the Dearborn Kiwanis Club. He has three sons and has been a resident of Dearborn for 53 years.

JESSIE LEE SCHNEIDEWIND has lived in Dearborn for 36 years. Through the years she has continuously given her time, talent and energy to community affairs in the church, school, the arts and government. A touch of her native Tennessee

drawl still spices her conversation. Corn pone aside, Jessie has been an active board member in Church Women United in Dearborn and in the Protestant Foundation for International Students, plus program chairman for her church.

As a mother of two sons she has been very involved in education, serving as P.T.A. president and School Board member. She has also served on the Citizen Advisory Committee for Education.

In addition Jessie has been an active worker and chairwoman for the Torch Drive, has written the newsletter for the Dearborn Orchestral Society, and was the founder-president of the Dearborn YWCA. It is very easy to understand why the Chamber of Commerce selected Jessie Schneidewind for their 1971 "Citizen of the Year" award. She has also received a Ford Motor Company Community Service award and a United Foundation award.

As if the above activities were not enough, Jessie's involvement seems to have no bounds. She is a Friend of Greenfield Village and has been an active supporter and contributor to the Dearborn Historical Society and Museum Guild for many years. She is a Community Arts Council member and a Farm and Garden Club activist.

ROSS M. SMITH has viewed Dearborn history through the lenses of a camera. For almost thirty years he worked as Dearborn's City Photographer. Probably he had taken more photos of Mayor Orville L. Hubbard than any other person. He has personally captured on film some of Dearborn's most historic moments during its period of expansion, and has received several awards for his photographs. In particular the Allied War Veterans Council presented Ross with a "Meritorious Service" award for his specialized assistance to their group in 1965.

Ross Smith was born in the City of Detroit, and has lived in Dearborn for the past 52 years. He is the father of four children. He also attended special night classes at Henry Ford Community College. After his retirement from the City in 1967, Ross went on to work as a photographer for the Ford Motor Company for ten years. He is presently retired and doing some free-lance work.

A. L. (AL) SPOONER has had a lifelong interest in history and archaeology, both on a state and local level. He is presently retired after spending 25 years as an office manager for the Fisher Body - Fleetwood Division.

Al is a member of several historically oriented groups to include the Aboriginal Research Club, the Michigan and Dearborn Historical Societies, and the Algonquin Club. Al has also been a representative in the Dearborn Museum Guild. Through the years he has written several articles, often emphasizing archaeological findings and Indian history. One such article appeared in "The Dearborn Historian."

Al was born in Freemont, Michigan, and has kept active in the Newago County Historical Society, doing research in that area of the state. He attended Cass Technical High School in Detroit and later the Detroit Institute of Technology. Al has been a resident of Dearborn for 33 years.

MICHAEL JOHN (JACK) TATE is a lifelong resident of Dearborn. He graduated from Dearborn High School in 1959 and has also studied at the Henry Ford Community College. Jack later served in the Army National Guard. For the past 13 years he has worked in Import Sales for Detroit Diesel Allison Division of General Motors Corporation. His job has often taken him to Brazil.

Jack is a member of the Knights of Columbus and he has also been active in the Junior Chamber of Commerce. His interest in the Dearborn Historical Museum dates back to Junior High School days when he was a Junior Curator. In fact he was directly involved in the founding of this affiliate of the Museum during the mid 1950's. Jack's own historical roots originate in the Reeves family who came to the Dearborn area in the early 1800's.

Although LESTER A. TWORK has served on the Historical Commission since 1964 and is the current Chairman, it would be good at this time to briefly review, for our readers, Mr. Twork's own background. He is a true native of Dearborn whose family ties have long been associated with the community. Lester graduated from Dearborn High School and went on to Eastern Michigan University. Later he did graduate work in technical education at Wayne State University and the University of Michigan.

Lester has been active in the metallurgical education field and has taught at the Henry Ford Trade School and Wayne State University before his appointment as Coordinator of Technical Education at Henry Ford Community College. In 1971 the Detroit Chapter of the American Society for Metals presented Mr. Twork with the President's award for recruiting and enrolling new members.

Besides his work on the Historical Commission Lester has chaired the Civil War Centennial Commission in 1962 and has served as president of the Dearborn Historical Society. He has also been active in both the Dearborn Highland and Golfcrest Civic Associations. He is the father of three daughters.

50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE CACHET AVAILABLE. The Museum has printed a 50th Anniversary Cachet for the recognition of the consolidation of old Fordson and old Dearborn. This commemorative envelope features the four mayors who have served Dearborn from 1929-1979. It will be sold by the Museum Guild of Dearborn at both Museum buildings or by mail. It is printed with green ink on green envelope stock and has portraits of the mayors, their years in office, the current 15¢ American flag stamp and a hand cancellation for the exact date of January 9, 1979. The cost of this souvenir collector's cachet is 50¢ a copy at the Museum's two sales counters or 75¢ a copy by return mail including postage and handling. This project is one way the Museum Staff, the Historical Commission and the Museum Guild are helping to recognize the union of these two Michigan cities plus a section of old Dearborn Township. (As a postscript here we would like to recognize the following volunteers who personally hand-canceled the cachets at the post office. They are Historical Commissioner Al Spooner, Guild members Vi Myler, Luella Prehn and Yulon Smith.)

1979 MUSEUM GUILD FAIR. Plan to mark Saturday, June 9, 1979, on your calendar of local events now. This is the date of the 1979 Fair on the premises of the McFadden-Ross House. With the 50th anniversary of Dearborn's consolidation being recognized all year we will have a Fair theme related to this event. Plans are being made to have stage entertainment, music of the 1920's and 1930's, exhibits of the early days, a variety of foods, appropriate crafts, farm animals, and more. Further, the Dearborn Community Arts Council is working on a cooperative effort with plans for "Art in the Park" again this year at the Commandant's Quarters. The dates for the activity are slated for Friday, June 8, as well as the Fair day of June 9. Watch the newspapers for later announcements regarding the Fair.

50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION COMMISSION APPOINTED. Mayor John B. O'Reilly has appointed a 50th Anniversary Celebration Commission to assist the City in celebrating the golden anniversary of the union of old Fordson and old Dearborn during the calendar year 1979. Based on the success of the City's American Revolution Bicentennial Commission which functioned from January of 1974 - June of 1977, Mayor O'Reilly has asked the Commissioners to serve again and most of them have agreed to do so. Many projects will be initiated or processed through their efforts. Commissioners will serve through March 1, 1980, as decreed by a recent Dearborn City Council Ordinance.

Frank Caddy, president of the Edison Institute, will again serve as chairman of the Commission. Doayne Jackson, Director of the City's Research & Information Department will serve as the Executive Coordinator. The Commission members meet monthly and are listed here. If the public has any helpful ideas for the celebration, please contact any of these people:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| *Ralph C. Ackermann | Tara B. Gnau | *Dr. Paul McInnis |
| *Winfield H. Arneson | Richard Gurtowski | *Helene Pierce |
| Jerry Brown | *Richard Hagelthorn | Marie Plancon |
| *Frank Caddy | *Doayne Jackson | *Frederick Schreiber |
| *Adrienne Fornell-Cargo | Dr. Leon Jones | *Lawrence Sheppard |
| *Russel Catherman | *Margaret Kremer | *Russell F. Smith |
| *Edward Collins | *James McConnell | *Jason Thornburg |
| *Arthur Curtis | Mary V. MacDonald | Gary A. Woronchak |
| | | Al Zubok |

*Also served on Bicentennial Commission

WANTED. Our Historical Records does not have a copy of Volume 1 of the Polk's Dearborn City Directory - 1930. Can you help us with this one missing issue?

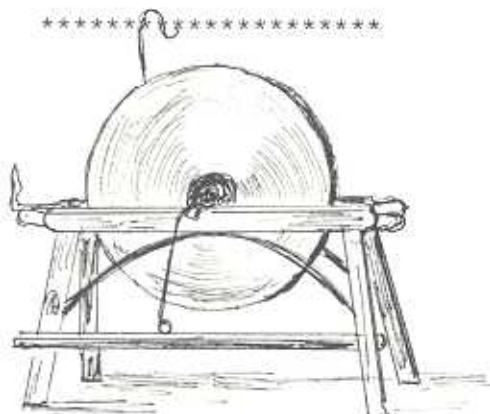
WOODWORTH HOUSE. Do you have any old photographs or written information about the historic Woodworth House on Michigan Avenue between Ternes and Woodworth streets? If so, please contact the Museum as we would like to obtain copies to add to our existing Historical Records.

ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITS. The Museum will have numerous new exhibits in February regarding the City's commemoration of its 50th anniversary. Watch the newspapers for announcements.

RECENT DONATIONS

Bear Trap, Fireplace Toaster, Powder Horn & Powder Flask	MR. ROBERT HENNAGIN
Milk Glass Sugar Bowl & Creamer, c. 1880	MRS. GERTRUDE FISHBECK
Opera Glasses and Bag	MISS FREDA KUEBLER
China Dripolator & Exhibit Items	MRS. ROSE LUCAS
Fireplace Accessories, Statue, Flue Stop	MRS. DAVID ANDERSON
Bicycles, c. 1932	MR. & MRS. HENRY SCHEBOR
FOSTORIA: <u>ITS FIRST FIFTY YEARS</u>	MRS. BETTY A. AYERS
Fur Piece, c. 1916, Woman's Suit, c. 1940	MS. BEATRICE WINTERS
Photo of July 4, 1910,celebration	MR. ISADOR STRUB
YEARBOOK: <u>1978 FLEUR DE LIS</u> - Fordson High	MR. RAY MARTIN
<u>YESTERDAY'S DETROIT</u> by Frank Angelo	MR. ERWIN OTIS
Article EDISON JR. HIGH SCHOOL, PTA Scrapbooks	MS. TRISH DAVIS
Booklet for 21st reunion of Dearborn High, Testbook and Perfume Bottles, Myrtle Shermer's Reminiscences	MRS. JUDY M. BINKLEY
Books relating to Henry Ford	MR. JOHN BROADFOOT
Photos & Military Records of William A. Ross	MRS. MARYLIN SCHIFFMAN
Material relating to 50th Anniversary of the Whitmore-Bolles School	MS. FRANCINE BEAUDOIN
Manuscript: "Christmas, Present and Past"	MRS. ALMA M. LOTHAMER
Dearborn Woman's Club Scrapbooks	MRS. GERALDINE BLACK
Book: <u>INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING QUARTERLY RETURNS</u>	MRS. DALBERT FEAR
1940 Dearborn Telephone Yearbook and book: <u>WWJ - THE DETROIT NEWS</u> , Booklet: <u>MICHIGAN'S CONTROVERSIAL FINDS</u>	MR. A. L. SPOONER
Material relating to Fred Faustman and the Dearborn Police, Office of Price Administration and booklet on Ford Motor Company, 1939	MRS. VERA M. FAUSTMAN
Maxwell Family Photos	MS. AUDREY MARKS

Photo of former Mayor John Carey	MR. ROSS SMITH
Dearborn Photos	MR. & MRS. E. C. HOWE
Booklet on Dearborn	E. A. ETCHEN
St. Alphonsus Yearbooks, 1976-1978	MR. JIM O'DONNELL
Booklet: <u>APPRAISAL OF DEARBORN HOTEL</u>	MR. DOUG GNIEWEK
1977 Campaign Material	MR. JOHN BAJA
Booklets: <u>FAIR LANE: THE HOUSE AND GARDENS</u>	MR. DOUGLAS A. BAKKEN
48 Star American Flag	MR. JOHN A. BLACK
50 Star American Flag	MR. & MRS. WILLIAM BONE
Handwoven rug, c. 1905, Grinding Wheel & Lamp Base	MS. ROSE J. BYRON
Slides of E. Roy Bryant's Home	MRS. D. HAROLD DAVIS
Winter Study Club Rosters, 1922-1975	MRS. C. B. DAWE
Items from the 18th Annual Reunion of the OXS Club of America - Aviation's Pioneers	FORD AEROSPORTS CLUB MR. RICHARD L. HAGELTHORN
Mink Collar, c. 1918	MS. SHIRLEY L. HARRIS
Program: "The Progress of Dearborn"	MS. JULIA MARTIN
City of Dearborn Street Guide	MR. WILLIAM F. MIELKE
Woven Glass Necktie purchased at the 1893 Chicago World Fair	MRS. LOUIS N. MISSIG
Hair Curlers & Clips	MRS. RAYMOND NOWICKI
1956 Dearborn High Yearbook: <u>PIONEER</u>	MRS. YULON SMITH



THE DEARBORN HISTORICAL SOCIETY REPORTS

As you may know, the Historical Society and the Historical Museum are sponsoring a volunteer guide program to augment the McFadden-Ross Museum staff because of a reduction in budget. We are glad to report that recruitment of personnel has advanced to the point where we are able to staff both morning and afternoon shifts for four days and also help on Saturdays. Please call Tara Gnau, Curator of Education, at 565-3000, if you are interested in contributing to this worthwhile project.

During the December holiday season the Society set up a window display at Churchills Tobacco Shop on Michigan Avenue. It presented a German ethnic theme with costumes and colorful castles.

The December Society Christmas party was very well attended with some 110 guests being present. Mr. Don Samull presented a program on "Polish Christmas Customs." Rosemary Jefferson deserves our thanks for the exceptionally fine programs she has scheduled this year.

Plans for the Heritage Day Luncheon on May 5 are being finalized. Christine Strongman has asked John David Williams to engage an interesting local organization for the luncheon entertainment. You will receive a letter about this luncheon at a later date which will have a tear-off form for reservations. Send it in promptly in order to be a part of this popular annual affair.

We heartily welcome Pamela Harrington as Secretary of the Society. Pamela is the daughter of Treasurer Frank Tegge.

The February 1 meeting will have as guest speaker Dr. Philip P. Mason, noted Michigan historian, who will speak on "Michigan Indians Fishing Dispute and the Treaty of Washington 1836." This is currently of great interest to the state fishermen. Hope to see you there.

As a final note we are saddened by the recent deaths of the following members: Mr. Erwin Otis (November, 1978); Miss Freda Kuebler and Mr. Grover Auten (both December, 1978).

Fred Schneidewind, President
Dearborn Historical Society

Add these new members to your roster: (Since Publication of 1978-79 Roster)

Abbey, Karen A., 3327 Wiscasset, Apt. 204, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Aigeltinger, Mrs. Arthur (Genevieve), 3531 Hannan Road, Wayne, Mi. 48184
Anger, Mr. & Mrs. Algin K. (Helen), 1738 Drexell, Dearborn, Mi. 48128
Bencher, Mr. & Mrs. Leo J. (Jacqualine L.), 6258 University Dr., Dearborn, Mi. 48127
Bruce, Ruth A., 2822 Home Place, Dearborn, Mi. 48124
Craley, Mr. Denton H., P.O. Box 2012, Dearborn, Michigan 48123

Czerwick, Mr. & Mrs. Henry (Marlene), 2210 Academy, Dearborn, Mi. 48124
Dunn, Mr. Daniel, 7445 Parkland, Detroit, Michigan 48239
DuVall, Mr. & Mrs. Leo E. (Marion), 326 N. Reginald, Dearborn, Mi. 48124
Ewing, Mr. & Mrs. John (Janet), 6640 Mead, Dearborn, Michigan 48126
Gentner, Mr. & Mrs. Paul (Ruth), 2211 Boldt, Dearborn, Mi. 48124
Ganley, Miss Linda Y., 382 Yorkshire, Dearborn Hts., Mi. 48127
Hair, Mrs. Margaret G., 124 S. Vernon, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Harrington, Miss Pamela J., 244 Meridan, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Hersey, Mrs. Anne, 23133 Wilson, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Kraft, Mrs. Leo (Rose), 1825 Carlisle, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Kraft, Miss Vivian, 1825 Carlisle, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Morad, Dr. & Mrs. Edward E., 14102 Levan, Livonia, Michigan 48154
Moore, Mrs. Anna J., 930 Military, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Mancuso, Mr. & Mrs. Dennis (Janet), 22971 Nowlin, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Meier, Ms. Elizabeth, 21800 Morley, Apt. 211, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Nagy, Ms. Mary M., 24801 Riverdale Dr., Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Niskanen, Miss Edith M., 5110 Palmer, Dearborn, Michigan 48126
O'Connell, Ms. Barbara, 22531 Olmstead, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Rogers, Ruth S., 640 Lafayette, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Skytta, Mr. & Mrs. George (Dorothy), 2020 N. York, Dearborn, Mi. 48128
Simkins, Mr. & Mrs. Glen L. (Marie), 640 Allan St., Milan, Michigan 48160
Sochowicz, Miss Sharon, 22630 Cobb, Dearborn, Michigan 48128
Spooner, Aurel L., 22235 Nowlin, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Simmons, Mr. & Mrs. Glen E. (Joyce), 201 S. Martha, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Tate, Mr. Jack, 22144 Morley, Dearborn, Michigan 48124
Yates, Mrs. Lowell E. (Helen Jane), 21800 Morley, Apt. 917, Dearborn, Mi.
48124



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

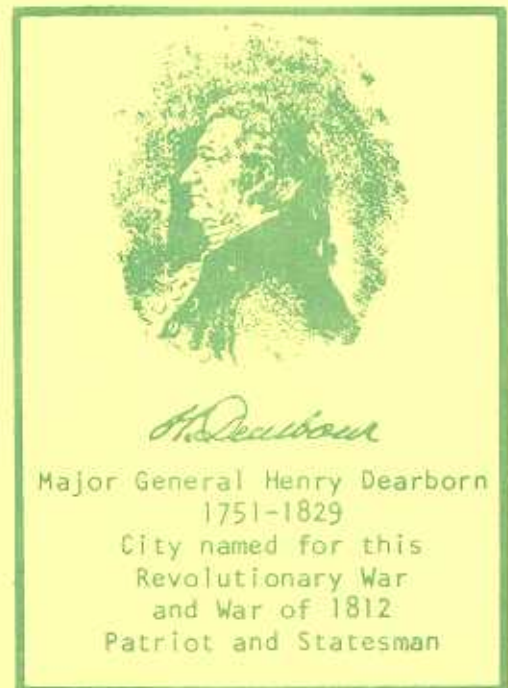
Quarterly: THE DEARBORN HISTORIAN
Book: THE BARK COVERED HOUSE
Free Literature: Arsenal, Museum,
Research, Local History, Indian,
Dearborn Story, Dearborn's Names,
& Other Special Pamphlets

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.



Dearborn Historical Museum



Exhibit Annex

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

Museum Office and Storage Building



*McFadden-Ross House and Historical Records and Library
(Originally the 1833 Powder Magazine)*

*Commandant's Quarters
21950 Michigan Avenue
Telephone: 565-0644*

*Museum Office &
Historical Records
Telephone:
(313) 566-3000*



*McFadden-Ross House
315 Brady Street
Telephone: 561-9938*

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

*Open 10:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M., Tuesday-Friday
9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Saturday
Closed Monday except for tour and lecture appointments*