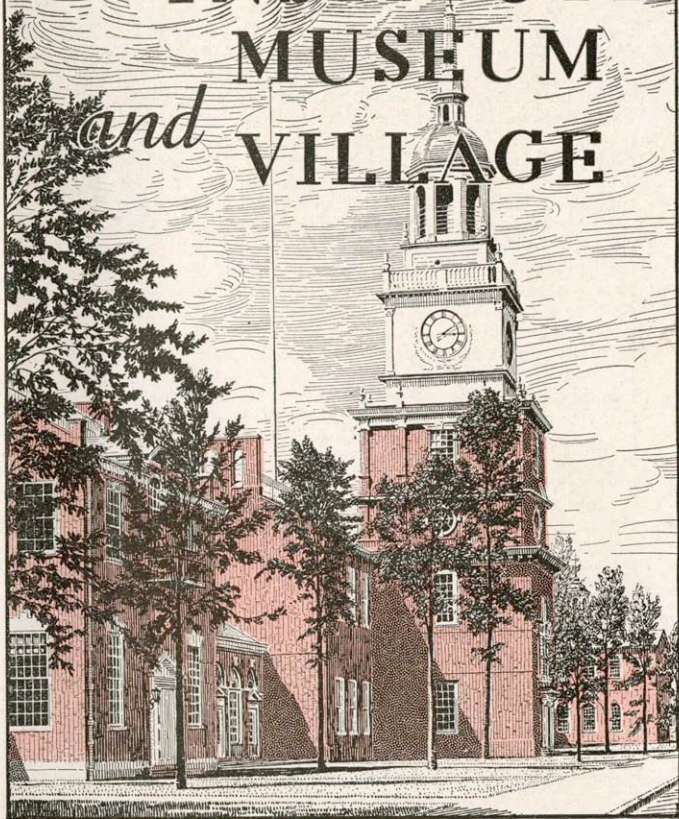


*Edison*  
INSTITUTE  
MUSEUM  
*and*  
VILLAGE



## The Edison Institute



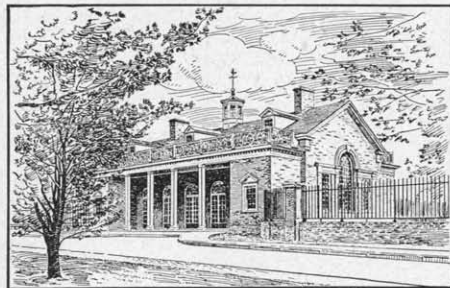
TWO HUNDRED acres at Dearborn, Michigan, have been set aside for an educational project which reflects the ideas of its founder Henry Ford. The name "Edison" typifies the spirit of the institution. Mr. Ford has named it after his friend Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who has been an inspiration to him and many others in his indefatigable work for the benefit of all. Serving the institute is a museum which is really a living textbook of human and technical history. The museum is intended to minister to the student type of mind; that is, its purpose is primarily educational.

The museum building is fronted by a group of units containing classrooms, workshops, libraries, auditorium and executive offices. These buildings are architectural replicas of Independence Hall, Congress Hall and the old City Hall of Philadelphia. The Independence Hall unit is the center building joined by arcades and corridors to the exhibition building in the rear, the auditorium on the left, and the individual rooms on the right. Visitors enter the museum through the door of the central unit. As the exhibits are not yet completely installed the public is being given an opportunity to see the methods and labor involved in an undertaking of this magnitude.

Supplementary to this group and adjoining it on the east is the historical village. Here the handicraft arts of the past are presented as they were practised in their original environment of public buildings and residences which in their turn illustrate the development of architectural types.



## ARRIVAL AT ENTRANCE



GATE LODGE

### NOTE TO VISITORS

This booklet has been compiled for you as a souvenir of your visit here. Although the village is not yet completed, every object of interest at present located therein is pictured and briefly described. The visitor will find the order of their arrangement corresponds with the order in which the buildings are visited on the tour. Some buildings are not ready for visitors but an effort has been made to show you the principal ones. We hope you will enjoy your visit.

### General Description

Tickets admitting to both village and museum may be obtained at the waiting room depot, whence visitors may proceed to either point. Carriages leave the depot for the village at regular intervals between 8:30 and 3:30 o'clock week days; and 11 and 4 o'clock Sundays.

The historical village centers in the "green," as did all Colonial communities. About this spot stand the public buildings, the church, the school, the inn, the store, the courthouse and the town hall. On your tour you will be taken first to the inn, and will commence the visit with the buildings bordering the green.

(Visitors entering Museum first will please turn to page 21)



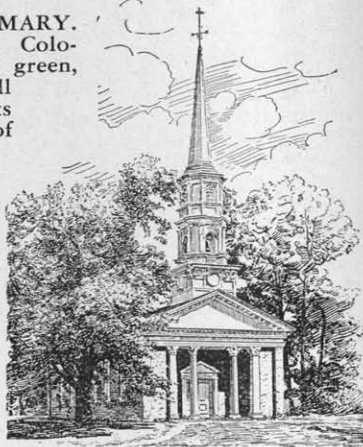


**CLINTON INN.** (Built in 1831-32.)—This typical hostelry of 100 years ago stood in Clinton, Michigan, and was an overnight stop on the stagecoach run between Detroit and Chicago up to the early fifties. One of the last dances held on the spring ballroom floor was on New Year's in 1876. The inn has been furnished in the style of the early days.



**OLD STONE MILL.**—Patterned after similar structures of seventy-five or more years ago, this building may serve some day as the home of one of the village industries. The basement houses the heating plant of the chapel.

**CHAPEL OF MARTHA-MARY.** (Nonsectarian.)—A typical Colonial church overlooking the green, open to worshippers of all creeds and serving residents of the village and pupils of school and institute as a retreat and religious center. It is named after the mothers of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford. The bricks and front doors are from the girlhood home of Mrs. Ford and the first sod was turned by her when its erection was begun. The spire is a copy of one in Bradford, Massachusetts, and the bell in the steeple was cast by a son of Paul Revere.



**SUWANEE.**—Stern-paddle Mississippi River boat such as plied on the shallow waters more than fifty years ago. After some years on the Mississippi and Suwanee rivers, it was enlarged and removed to Fort Myers, Florida, where it carried passengers, freight and mail on the Caloosahatchee River and was frequently used by Thomas Alva Edison during the winter months. The original engines were recovered by Mr. Ford and have been installed in the boat.



**SCOTCH SETTLEMENT SCHOOL.**—It was here that Mr. Ford first attended school, occupying a back corner seat. On the first day of school after the building was removed to its present site, Mr. Ford and his seat mate again sat in their old corner and inscribed their initials on the desk. The building was erected in 1861 and stood in the old Scotch Settlement.



**McGUFFEY GROUP.**—Three buildings comprise this group. The central unit is the original birthplace of William H. McGuffey, author of the famous McGuffey readers. He was born in this log cabin in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1800. The building is being restored by Mr. Ford and furnished with McGuffey furniture.

The large structure at the south end of the group has been built of logs from the birthplace and will serve as a school for the lower grades in the Greenfield Village schools. The intervening space will be used by the pupils as a playground. The third building was the old smoke-house at the McGuffey homestead.

In this memorial to the great McGuffey, Mr. Ford is perpetuating the achievements of the educator who gave to the world the graded readers from which so many Americans gleaned their first lessons of conduct, literature and life, among them Mr. Ford himself.



**LINCOLN COURTHOUSE.** (Where Abraham Lincoln practised law.)—This two-story frame structure of black walnut, formerly a courthouse of Logan County, Illinois, was erected in 1840 and for eight years thereafter Abraham Lincoln practised law in it. The lower floor was used for court with the judge's bench at one end and a fireplace at the other. During the Edison celebration on October 21, 1929, Ex-President Hoover lighted the fire in this fireplace. One of the articles of furniture shown is the original corner cupboard fashioned by young "Abe" Lincoln and his father to pay for a book borrowed from a neighbor and spoiled.



**TOWN HALL.** (Community Center.)—On the east end of the common, directly opposite the chapel, stands an impressive white building which is to serve as the town hall, although during the past year it has been used as a school. The interior includes a rostrum stage at the west end and an old style stove in front with stovepipes crossing the stage.



## MENLO PARK GROUP

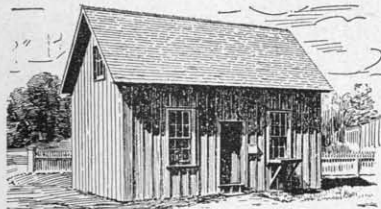
Inclosed in the rectangular yard surrounded by the white picket fence are buildings reconstructed from or replicas of those used by Mr. Edison at Menlo Park, New Jersey, during his stay there between 1876 and 1886. Streets have been named after those at Menlo Park and the buildings are in their original orientation.

Visitors entering the yard will note the reddish color of the soil, different from that in the rest of the village. This is due to the fact that Mr. Ford has surrounded the buildings with soil from Menlo Park, New Jersey.

Another interesting feature to be noted in the yard is the lamp-

posts with the helmetlike domes. These were reproduced from the originals at Menlo Park first introduced by Mr. Edison after the invention of the lamp. Street lamps before that time had been lozenge-shaped.

The Menlo Park posts and those along Christie Street adjoining the rectangle have filaments of cardboard, made here to resemble those originally used to light the streets of the Park.



**LITTLE GLASS HOUSE.**—Originally a photographic studio, this building became the shop where the first successful lamp bulb was blown. This is the original structure. The attic has been restored to appear as when the glass blower lived there;

among other things it contains his zither.

In the yard is the pit where broken apparatus was thrown. The pit has been reproduced and alongside is a glass case containing relics recovered from the original dump. Other relics may be observed in the case in the glass house and on the shelves on the first floor of the laboratory.

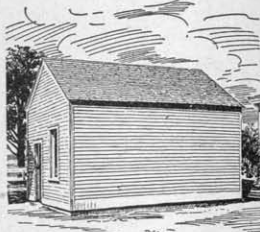
**OFFICE AND LIBRARY.**—(At the corner of Monmouth and Christie streets.) This building had been entirely dismantled. Only one shutter of the original was located, but in each new shutter a part of the old has been worked. The brickyard that supplied Mr. Edison for the original structure supplied the brick with which the building has been restored. The first floor is furnished as in 1879 with furniture of cherry wood brought to Dearborn from Menlo Park.





the light, is in charge of the laboratory. Restored to appear as it was in Mr. Edison's day, it contains original instruments and apparatus as well as models of many of his inventions.

**CARPENTER SHED AND PATTERN SHOP.** (In the rear of laboratory.)—Here many of Edison's woodworking models and patterns were constructed.

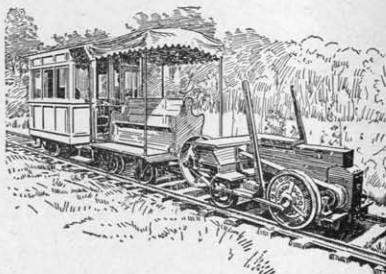


**CARBON SHED.**—Here under



a canopy was a battery of smoking kerosene lamps. It was part of the night watchman's job to turn the flame high and make soot to be used in the carbon telephone and in lamp experiments. Note the press, shipping boxes, a few of the original lamps and the scales for weighing carbon buttons.

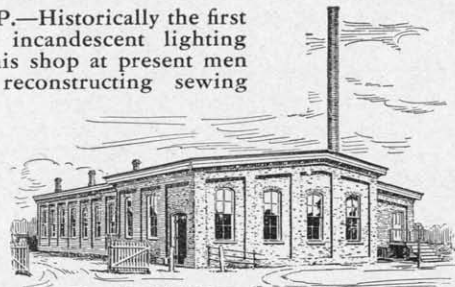
**ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.**—The first electric locomotive, made by Edison in 1880, was operated on a short track near Menlo Park. The original locomotive has been restored by Mr. Ford as part of the Edison collection.



### LABORATORY.

—Here the first phonograph was produced, also the practical incandescent lamp, along with numerous other inventions, including the microphone and telephone transmitter. Mr. Francis Jehl, who assisted Mr. Edison at the invention of

**MACHINE SHOP.**—Historically the first central station for incandescent lighting in the world. In this shop at present men and students are reconstructing sewing machines, bicycles, and numerous kinds of scientific apparatus. It houses early Edison dynamos, the original boiler from Menlo Park, the first electric light chandeliers and many other interesting relics. Adjoining it is an annex containing a battery of generators such as furnished current to the buildings of Menlo Park.



**MRS. SARAH JORDAN'S BOARDING HOUSE.**—This house stood originally in Menlo Park, New Jersey, when Edison toiled there. Several of his men boarded here. Wires were run to it from the Edison Machine Shop for the first successful demonstration of the electric light. The Jordan house was thus the first house lighted



by the Edison incandescent lamp after its invention.

### FORT MYERS LABORATORY.

—This laboratory was a take-down type of building made in Maine and shipped to Fort Myers, Florida, where it was set up in 1884-85. Here Mr. Edison worked during his winter sojourns in the warmer climate and here he perfected the wax record phonograph—an improvement over the tin foil machine.





## EDISON HOMESTEAD.—

When the great-grandfather of Thomas Alva Edison led his family into Upper Canada in 1811, he settled in Vienna, Ontario. In a short time, their log cabin was replaced by this homestead, the first and for many years the only frame structure in that region. In it the father of the inventor grew to manhood. When his arrest was sought because of his participation in the rebellion of 1837, the homestead was ransacked by the military. By that time, Samuel Edison had fled across the snow to the boundary and so escaped into the United States. The home is being restored by Mr. Ford. Much of the surrounding shrubbery is from the original homestead.



**SWISS JEWELERS' CHALET.**—This building reproduces the type of small watchmaker's home in the Jura Mountains of the Neuchatel district, Switzerland, the location having been selected in keeping with the original dwelling-shop. The interior when completed will include a watchmaker's shop as it appeared in Geneva in the 18th Century.

**COTSWOLD COTTAGE GROUP.**—Among the Cotswold Hills of England a distinctive style of small home architecture was developed about 1500 to 1700. Sheepherding and farming prospered in this district. The craftsmen using the materials at hand built their homes out of limestone, each differing in minor detail from the other. The roofs are shingled with stone and supported with oak timbers; the stone window frames contain iron casement windows made by the local blacksmith.

Rose Cottage, built about 250 years ago, originally consisted of two individual homes. They were located at Chedworth, Gloucestershire. The cottage was brought to the historical



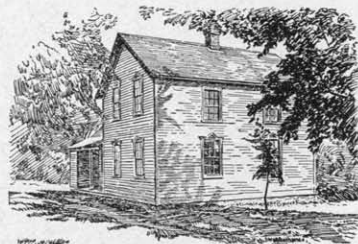
village via train and boat and reconstructed to appear as it was in England.

It has been furnished throughout with furniture of the 16th Century. Leather pitchers, or jugs, very rare wooden trenchers, a Bible chest and several valuable books of that period are included. Heating was from the open fireplaces.



itary Hill. It typifies early Colonial architecture.

**CLARK HOUSE.**—Originally owned by Nelson Clark, whose brother, John P. Clark, was donor of Clark Park in Detroit. The building typifies the style used and developed extensively west of the Alleghenies, particularly in Michigan. This building was erected in 1868 by Sophira Litogot, an uncle of Mr. Ford's living in Ecorse who was both a carpenter by trade and a trader by profession. The house stood originally on Taylor Center Townline Road between Flat Rock and Brownstown. (Not yet completed.)





#### STEINMETZ COTTAGE.—

From 1896 to 1923 Charles P. Steinmetz, noted electrical engineer, found seclusion and quiet in a camp-cottage on the Mohawk River near Schenectady. At the camp or in one of the two canoes anchored out in the river, Dr. Steinmetz solved many of his problems and wrote his books. After his death the

cottage was presented to Mr. Ford and removed here, where it overlooks the old valley of the Rouge River.

**LUTHER BURBANK'S OFFICE.**—Study and office used by Luther Burbank at his experimental farm in Santa Rosa, California. In conjunction with this little building—only fourteen by twenty feet in size—it is planned to have a small garden with representative plants and flowers developed by Mr. Burbank.



**WATERFORD COUNTRY STORE.** (79 years old.)—This white frame structure was built in 1854 and served as the principal store of Waterford, Michigan, till its removal to the historical village, where it will serve the residents.

Its interior presents the original counters, old equipment used in stores of that day; the merchandise is of the same period.

The store has received the name of Elias Brown, a storekeeper of New York State whose stock is now on the shelves.



#### GARDNER HOME.—

This old home is an example of the type of pioneer home of a century ago, and once stood in the original Scotch Settlement the same distance as it now does from the school. It was built by Richard Gardner.



**LIVERY STABLE.**—This type of barn was used about half a century ago. Note the gambrel roof and the weather vane.

#### TYPICAL LOG HOUSE OF MICHIGAN PIONEER DAYS.

—It originally stood one and one-quarter miles from Henry Ford's boyhood home. Here he often came to talk with John Salter, a German hermit and something of a natural philosopher. The cabin is furnished as in the early days, and in its rear is an outdoor oven and an upright hollow log used for smoking meat.



**GREENFIELD POST OFFICE** (131 years old.)—This small building was erected in 1803 at Phoenix (later called Phoenixville), Connecticut, and served for many years as its post office. It has been named Greenfield Village Post Office after Greenfield



Township, the birthplace of Mrs. Henry Ford. Post cards may be secured here and mailed with the Greenfield Village postmark. An old-fashioned pharmacy occupies one end of the building. Visitors should observe the hand-wrought nails, the

hand-made shutters and laths, and the old apothecary apparatus.

**TINTYPE STUDIO.**—Every small town half a century ago boasted a tintype studio and photograph gallery. In the building here shown were photographed many of the distinguished guests at the celebration of Light's Golden Jubilee in October, 1929, and hundreds of important visitors since. It is designed with a skylight on one side of the roof and windows on one wall. These are covered with white canvas or linen strung on hooks and so arranged that it can be drawn with a stick to permit the degree of light required. Here may be seen an original daguerreotype camera and many other articles of primitive photographic equipment.



**TOLL HOUSE SHOE SHOP.**—This unique little building, built in 1828, served as the toll keeper's stall at East Haverhill (Rock's Village), Massachusetts, on the banks of the Merrimac. The keeper having plenty of time on his hands installed shoemaking equipment and made shoes. Here today you may see him plying his old trade. On the wall hangs a framed copy of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem "The Countess," in which he refers

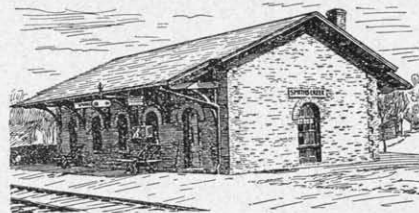
to it. Note the list of tolls on the side of the building, the swinging lamps, the fiddle, horn, fire bucket, musket, and sign from an old bridge.

**PLYMOUTH HOUSE.** (Typical of the small town and country houses of the past century.)—It was erected by Peter Trinkaus about 1845 in the town of Plymouth, Michigan (hence its name), for one Chris Fisher, a shoemaker.



**SMITH'S CREEK DEPOT.** (Where the boy Edison was put off the train.)—This is the identical depot at which Thomas Edison, a boy of fifteen years, was ejected from the Grand Trunk train on which he worked

as news agent. While he was experimenting with chemicals in the baggage car some phosphorus accidentally set fire to the car's contents, whereupon both he and his "laboratory" were dropped off by the irate conductor. This depot, not far from Port Huron on the Detroit-Port Huron route, was built by Findly McDonald and his brother in 1858. It has been restored to its appearance of sixty years ago. Note the old-fashioned luggage, the telegraph instruments, the platform, and the living quarters of the agent.



**CURRIER SHOE SHOP FROM NEWTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—This shop dates back about fifty years and represents one of the early smaller shoe factories where machinery was used. Shoe stock was sent out from Haverhill in an old freight wagon and made into women's slippers by groups of shoemakers. The shop was run by Will Currier, who hired neighbors to help run the machines and do hand work.



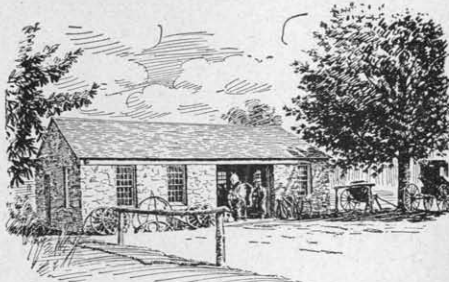
**KINGSTON COOPER SHOP.** (From Kingston, New Hampshire.)—Dates back to about 1785 and will be equipped with crude hand tools and utensils of the pioneer coopersmith. The east side has been restored; the west is exactly as it was. Note shaving "horse" and hand tools.





## VILLAGE BLACKSMITH SHOP.

—At the corner of Washington and Main streets is the village blacksmith shop, a stone building such as housed the pioneer smith. Through its open door the smith will be seen at his forge, using the hand bellows and other tools of that period. In it, horses used to draw the village equipage are shod.

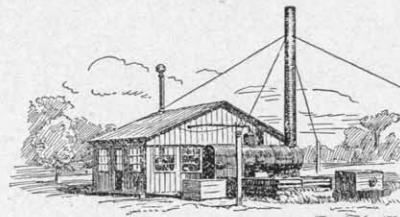


**SIR JOHN BENNETT'S JEWELRY SHOP.**—For many years a landmark on Cheapside, in the heart of London. The four effigies—Gog and Magog, the angel and Father Time—were historic figures. The original facade has been reconstructed into a two-story building to house the clock and effigies. This structure contains exhibits of beautiful examples of jewelry and pioneer methods of watch and clock making. Visitors should be sure to

see the effigies strike time on the hour, the quarter, the half or the three-quarter hour.

**ORIGINAL JUMBO DYNAMO.**—When the Pearl Street central station, first in New York City or America, burned

in 1890, five of the six Jumbo dynamos were burned. The remaining one, sole representative of Edison's steam engine-generator in direct combination, is now housed in this frame shelter. It was started in operation again on the fiftieth anniversary of the Pearl Street Station, September 4, 1932.



**CARDING MILL.**—This story-and-a-half structure once stood near Plymouth, Michigan, where it was erected about a century ago. Farmers from the surrounding country and from

as far away as Dearborn hauled their wool to it for carding. Henry Ford as a boy visited it when his father sold his wool. Today, students may be seen here weaving cloth as in the old days and many specimens of early patterns are shown.

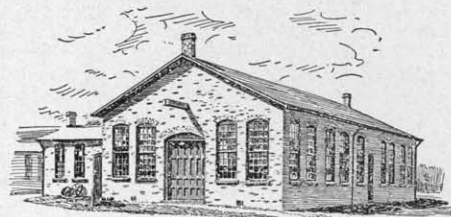
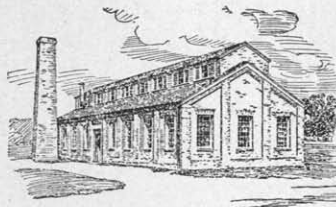


**HAND FIRE ENGINE HOUSE.**—The first fire engines were manned by volunteers who stored engine and equipment in a house like that in the historical village. This one came from Newton, New Hampshire, and the engine from Farmington, New Hampshire. Engine equipment varied; this one had four buckets and section hose on each side. About twelve men were required to operate it.



**FIRST POWER SILK MILL IN U. S.**—Erected in 1810 at Hanks' Hill, Mansfield, Connecticut, and operated by water power. Note the production of silk thread from cocoons.

**SANDWICH GLASS PLANT.**—Named for the original famous American pressed glass factory of the 19th Century on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The bricks around the front door and windows are from the original plant. Glass is now being made here.



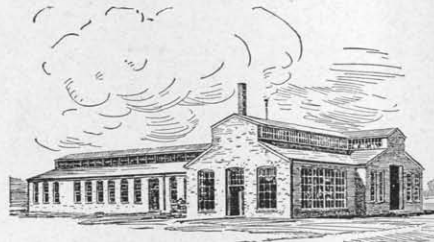
**L A P E E R  
F O U N D R Y .**—Erected in Lapeer, Michigan, about 1860 to supply the needs of pioneer sawmills and lumbering works. It was known as the Lapeer Steam Engine Works and

was owned by the late William McDonald, who began the shop after fourteen years as apprentice. Boys in the village schools have tools and benches here for training in manual crafts.

**ARMINGTON  
& SIMS MA-  
CHINE SHOP.**—

A typical steam engine manufacturing plant of the eighties with lantern-type roof and center craneway for assembly. For use with his incandescent lighting system, Mr.

Edison fifty years ago sought a high-speed steam engine of a design capable of running smoothly under varying loads. Gardner Sims of the Armington & Sims steam engine builders produced an engine which came up to the specifications. Though the firm dissolved some years ago, the work of servicing the Armington & Sims engines was continued by C. E. Angell, a prominent machinist in Providence. Some of the original equipment which he retained was secured and removed here.



**58 BAGLEY AVENUE.**

—During the early nineties while employed by The Detroit Edison Company as mechanical engineer, Henry Ford lived at 58 Bagley Avenue, Detroit. For a work shop he used a brick shed in the rear of the dwelling. Inside that shed he built his first automobile. Restored

to its condition of 1893, the shed now stands in the historical village, and contains many of the original tools.



**LORANGER GRIST  
MILL.**—This old stone burr grist mill from the River Raisin about five miles north of Monroe, Michigan, was erected in 1832 by E. Loranger, a French-Canadian from Three Rivers, Quebec, who arrived in Monroe County in 1816 and in 1826 obtained a

land grant signed by John Quincy Adams for eighty acres on the banks of the Raisin. Part of the original machinery is in use in the mill today. Power is supplied by a Davis steam engine instead of by water wheel as originally.

**R E S E A R C H  
L A B O R A T O R Y .**—

By-Products Distillation. A modern note has been added to the village in this building, which serves to house the apparatus used by the students in their experiments. It has been laid out according to their own ideas and here they are carrying on many experiments in agricultural chemistry.



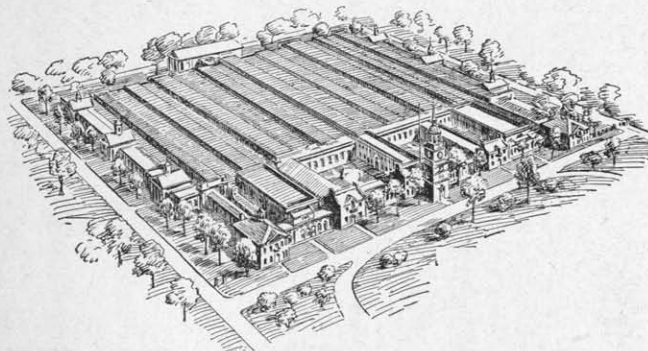
**OLD SAW-MILL.**—This type of mill represents the second stage of development in lumbering since hand sawing and dates back about ninety years. It adjoined the Loranger Grist Mill on the River Raisin near Monroe and was originally powered by water wheel.



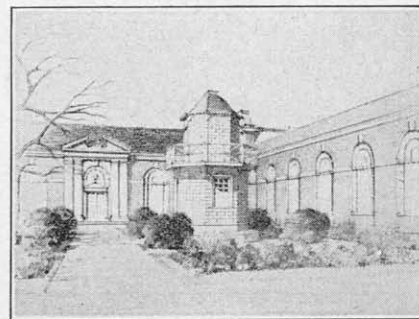
**TRIPP SAWMILL.**—Adjoining the sawmill just described is the Tripp Sawmill, in which a vertical instead of circular saw is used. It stood originally at Tipton, Michigan, near Tecumseh, and was one of the first in that region. Bearings and attachments in the mill are all home-made.



## EDISON INSTITUTE MUSEUM



Entrance to the Edison Institute Museum is made through Independence Hall, the large central unit with tower. Although not yet completed, the museum is being shown to visitors this summer to give them a preview that should prove both fascinating and unique. This is believed to be the first time the public has been offered an opportunity of seeing the amount and variety of labor required in cataloging and arranging a museum.



Pennsylvania Court

Within the museum walls are two courts. That pictured here contains the Pump House, a replica of the Rittenhouse Observatory which once stood in Independence Square, Philadelphia.

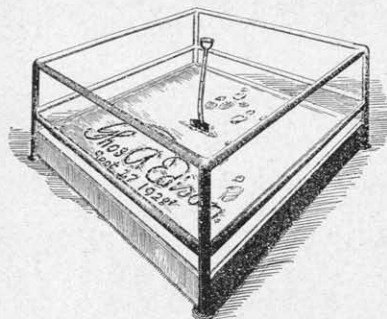


## ENTRANCE LOBBY



Just inside the entrance is the lobby with staircase, chandelier, lofty arched windows, and an atmosphere of dignity and Colonial simplicity. Here the visitors are assembled in groups and taken by guides on a tour of the front units and given a glimpse of the interior.

Page twenty-two



EDISON CORNER STONE

All visitors pause at the memorial to the great American whose genius and service to humanity inspired the founding of the Edison Institute and the erection of these buildings. The corner stone was dedicated by Mr. Edison himself on September 27, 1928, when he inscribed his name, marked his footprints and thrust into the wet concrete the spade of Luther Burbank. A little more than one year later, the building became the scene of a formal banquet on October 21, 1929, the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the electric light. The events of that evening were broadcast over the radio to hundreds of thousands of listeners.

One of the exhibits shown includes a section of every cable stretched across the Atlantic, commencing with the first laid by Cyrus Field in 1858, which failed, and the second, laid by the Great Eastern between Ireland and Newfoundland, which was a success.

In the corridor leading to the main exhibition hall are many interesting specimens of furniture, including a pine corner cupboard once owned by Governor Saltonsall, of Connecticut; an oak chest dating back to 1720; a slant top desk once used by General U. S. Grant, two of the marked Hitchcock chairs; a writing arm chair made by Brigham Young; a walnut 6-legged highboy of the Jacobean period (about 1680) and lowboy to match; and many other pieces.



Martha Washington Chair

Page twenty-three

## EARLY AMERICAN CRAFT SHOPS



Arranged as in an early American village street are a number of shops showing various crafts and industries of former days. The present inclosures are temporary and will eventually be replaced. Much of the equipment in the shops is original, and the arrangement of each is typical of its period.

Among the shops reconstructed are those of the pottery worker, the tinsmith, the candle maker, the gunsmith and locksmith; a hardware store, a harness shop, a cooperage, a wood turner shop, a volunteer fire department, Caleb Taft's blacksmith shop; shoe, machine, and pewter shops; an apothecary and an early barber shop.

### BARBER SHOP

Characteristic of the period circa 1875. On the hat rack may be seen hats and derbies. Individual shaving mugs are on shelves against the side wall. The stuffed owl, the coal stove with the copper water heater, the hand pump and sink, the arrow-back barber chair, and the tonic bottles are authentic.

### BOOT AND SHOE SHOP

A shop such as this was owned and operated by A. Richardson in Haverhill, Massachusetts. In the show window are copper-toed, red-topped boots, also ladies' high top button shoes.

*Page twenty-four*

### GUN AND LOCKSMITH SHOP

The articles shown here were used by the locksmith John Brown of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who was well known for his guns in that part of the country in the early days. At one side may be seen the rifle display racks; showcases with revolvers and accessories; workbench; on the other side are lathes and machine tools used in their manufacture.

### HARDWARE STORE

On the platform in front of this shop may be seen one of the first plows made by John Deer, founder of the John Deer Corporation. Near by is a plow said to have once been used by Daniel Webster. In the windows are interesting articles of hardware.

### HARNESS SHOP

Visitors will note the colored boy holding the horse outside the shop. Outside also may be seen two interesting items of early luggage, the saddle roll and the extension top or mails trunk. The interior includes harness rack, tools, cabinet displaying bits, sleigh bells, fly nets. Modeled after the Daniel Peters saddlery of Civil War days. An interesting article in the interior is the pillion, on which the lady rode behind the man.

### CARPENTER SHOP

Along the aisle are early tools—a frame saw dating back to the 17th Century; and two long rabbit planes. Inside the visitor will note such tools as the old wooden mallets, hammers, planes, saws, foot-powered buzz saws.

### POTTERY WORKS

From Exeter, New Hampshire, 1817.—Equipment used in making earthenware is shown in this shop. On the two *kick wheels* which have been restored are pots in process of being moulded. In one corner is a *lead mill* for grinding red lead used in glazing the sides of the clay pots. A number of hand-made pots are displayed on the shelves.

### TINSMITH

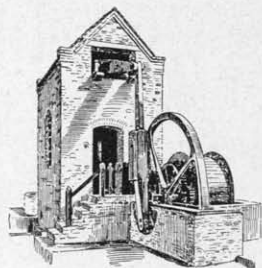
This shop is modeled after a famous one conducted by J. B. Sweet at Pittsfield, New Hampshire. It is equipped with tools to turn out almost any article in small tinware; specimens of

*Page twenty-five*

the craft are also shown. On the floor in the rear is a stovepipe anvil.

### CORNER DRUG STORE

An early apothecary shop has been assembled, with its characteristic bottles of colored water. Lining the walls are shelves of chemicals and herbs; the show cases contain patent medicines and brightly colored perfume jugs. In the rear is the pharmacist's workbench with mortars, test tubes and scales.



### STEAM ENGINES

Here the development of steam power is traced. The earliest engine dates back to 1755 and is of the Thomas Newcomen design. From that crude beginning the development has been followed down to the combination gasteam engine that saw many years' service in the power house of the Highland Park plant of the Ford Motor Company. Many of these engines are being placed in actual working condition.

The Newcomen atmospheric pumping engine is the earliest known form of steam-operated reciprocating engine, and is the forerunner of engines using the piston and connecting rod. This engine served in an English mine, and lifted water from a depth of 240 feet.

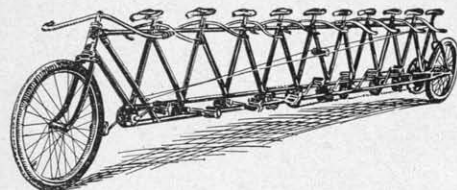
Among the engines is one built by Watt and his partner Boulton for the Warwick and Birmingham Canal Navigation Company and set at work in their pumping station in 1796, lifting water from the lower to the higher levels of a series of locks. It is said to be the only remaining Watt engine in which the design has not been altered or modernized. The cylinder bears the inscription Coalbrookdale, where the first coal-coke iron was successfully cast.

Then there is an oscillating 2-cylinder marine engine of the type first developed by Murdock in 1800. It was used on a side paddle boat on the River Thames, England, between 1850 and 1860.

The combination steam and gas engine was rated at 6,000 horsepower and embodied many features of particular interest to engineers. The approximate weight of the unit is 1,700,000 pounds and it is 72 feet long.

### BICYCLES

Part of the bicycle collection shown during the tour has been placed in progressive order. Many styles are represented including the kangaroo, the ordinary, the star, the safety, the



tandem, the tricycle and the velocipede. The ten-rider bicycle, said to have been the largest ever built and used, is here on display:

### FURNITURE

In the corridor leading toward the east side of the building are other articles of furniture of special interest. These include such items as a writing desk once used by the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Lincoln parlor suite of carved rosewood from the parlor of Lincoln's Springfield home. The suite was originally designed for Mrs. Lincoln and was sold by her after the President's death to a family who removed it to Canada. It was brought back to this country by Mr. Ford.

Another suite shown is of Chippendale chairs, dating back to the pre-Revolutionary period and made in America by a workman who came directly from the shops of Thomas Chippendale in England.



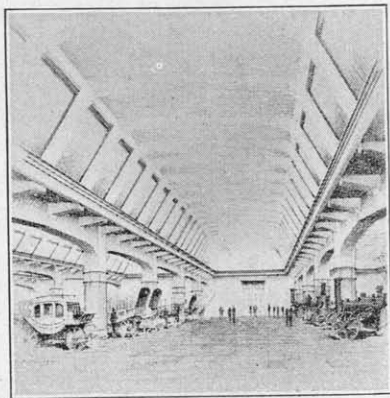
Longfellow Desk

### TEAKWOOD FLOOR

Many visitors are interested in the teakwood flooring covering the floor of the main exhibition building. Approximately 320,000 square feet of floor space comprise the area, the largest single expanse of teakwood flooring in the world. The flooring has been laid in a herringbone design, the boards being dovetailed together and cemented into place.

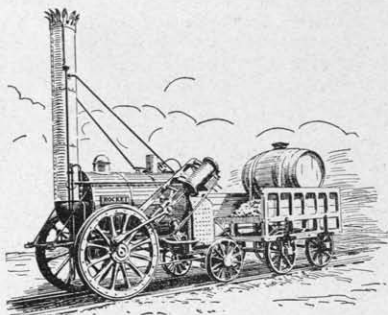


## MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS



Interior Exhibition Hall

### STEAM LOCOMOTIVES



A reproduction of the "Rocket," the first successful steam locomotive, is an interesting exhibit in the transportation group. This reproduction was made by the builders of the original "Rocket," which was constructed in England in 1829.

### OLD STYLE TRAIN

An old-style train which has been restored to resemble the kind on which Thomas Alva Edison worked as a news butcher will form one of the features of the transportation collection. It is to stand on rails near the east wall of the main exhibition room, with "Sam Hill," an original wood-burning locomotive

*Page twenty-eight*

dating back to the early sixties, at its head. The baggage car contains a small laboratory with bottles of chemicals such as the youth Edison used to experiment with; and a hand press such as he used in printing the first newspaper published on a

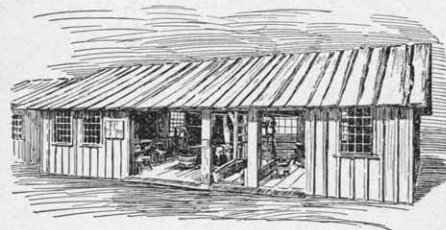


train—the *Herald*. Two passenger cars comprise the remainder of the train, one of them an original from that period.

On this train the distinguished inventor and Mrs. Edison, escorted by the former President Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Hoover, and Mr. and Mrs. Ford, rode to Greenfield Village October 21, 1929, when he arrived for Light's Golden Jubilee celebration.

### CALEB TAFT'S BLACKSMITH SHOP

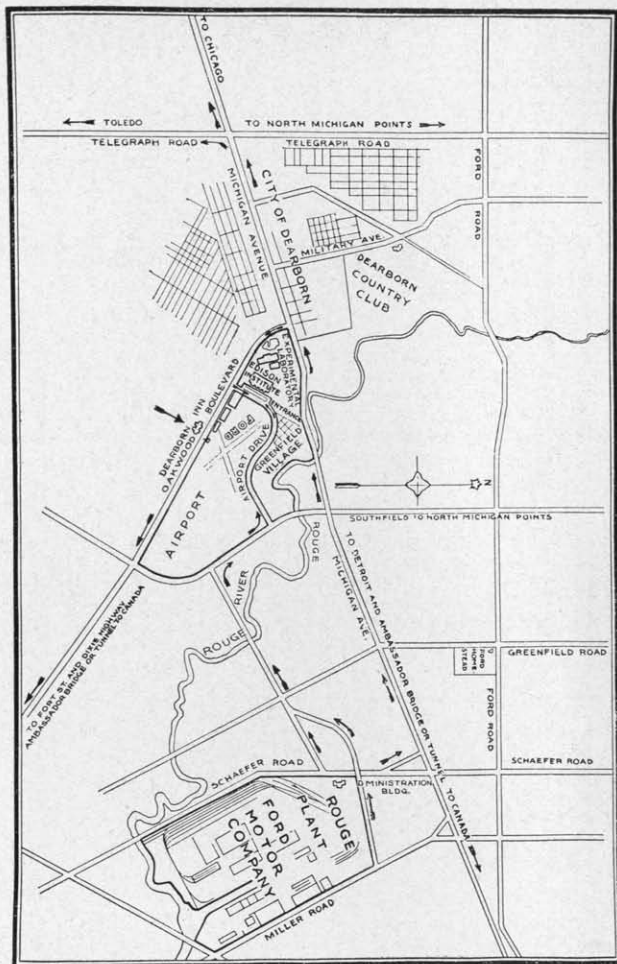
In a corner of the main exhibition hall stands the historic Caleb Taft blacksmith shop from Uxbridge, Massachusetts, with its famous forge said to be the second oldest in America. It contains one of the few remaining slings in which an ox was fastened and then revolved by pulleys to put the yoke in position



so that the smith could shoe the beast. The poet Longfellow knew this shop and occasionally visited it.

Other articles of equipment include a wooden frame forge with hand-operated bellows; benches for nail makers; stone-weight, hand-operated drill believed to be the first type of pressure drill.

*Page twenty-nine*



Map of the main Ford points of interest at Dearborn, Michigan, showing routes between Edison Institute and Greenfield Village, Rouge Plant, Administration Building, Experimental Laboratory, and Dearborn Inn.

## THE DEARBORN INN



*On Oakwood Boulevard, opposite the Ford Airport Passenger Terminal, and one-fourth mile from Edison Institute Museum and Village.*

In the **EARLY AMERICAN DINING ROOM** a table d'hôte luncheon is served from 12 noon to 2 P. M. for \$.85 and \$1.00, and dinner from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. for \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sunday dinners and suppers are \$1.25 and \$1.50.

The **ENGLISH COFFEE SHOP**, open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., serves table d'hôte luncheons from 11:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. for \$.50 to \$.90 and dinners from 5:30 P. M. to 8:30 P. M. for \$.50 to \$1.10. Also a la carte service and soda bar.

Single Rooms from \$3.00 up.

Double Rooms from \$5.00 up.



*Centuries of service to the public are  
behind the traditional comforts of this  
"Real New England Inn."*



