



Finding Aid for

**GREENFIELD VILLAGE BUILDINGS RECORDS COLLECTION, circa
1854-ongoing (bulk 1929-1985)**

Accession EI 186

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OVERVIEW

REPOSITORY: Benson Ford Research Center
The Henry Ford
20900 Oakwood Blvd
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ACCESSION NUMBER: EI 186

CREATOR: The Henry Ford

TITLE: Greenfield Village Buildings Records Collection

INCLUSIVE DATES: circa 1854-ongoing

BULK DATES: 1929-1985

QUANTITY: 44.9 cubic ft., including 3 oversize boxes

LANGUAGE: The materials are in English.

ABSTRACT: The Greenfield Village Buildings Records Collection contains reminiscences, maps, histories, photographic prints, newspaper clippings, correspondence, and reports related to buildings and structures in Greenfield Village and Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

- ACCESS RESTRICTIONS:** The collection is open for research.
- TECHNICAL RESTRICTIONS:** Use of original video and audio tapes, floppy disks, and compact discs contained in the collection is restricted. Access may be unavailable due to lack of appropriate software and hardware, or use copies may need to be produced unless otherwise noted. Researchers interested in this material should contact Benson Ford Research Center staff (research.center@thehenryford.org).
- COPYRIGHT:** Copyright has been transferred to The Henry Ford by the donor. Copyright for some items in the collection may still be held by their respective creator(s).
- ACQUISITION:** Acquired by The Henry Ford, 1929 to present.
- ALTERNATE FORMS:** Selected material from this collection has been digitized and is available online at:
<https://www.thehenryford.org/collections-and-research/digital-collections/search-results/#advancedSearch=1&tab=artifact-results&s.0.in=collectionTitle&s.0.for=Greenfield%20Village%20Buildings%20Records%20Collection&years=0-0&perPage=10&pageNum=1&sortBy=relevance>
- RELATED MATERIAL:** Related material held by The Henry Ford:
- Edison Institute Photographs Collection. Accession EI 1929.
-Special Grants Committee records, 1954, Accession EI 71
- PREFERRED CITATION:** Item, folder, box, accession EI 186, Greenfield Village Buildings Records Collection, Benson Ford Research Center, The Henry Ford
- PROCESSING INFORMATION:** Collection processed by Benson Ford Research Center staff, 1984.

DESCRIPTION INFORMATION: Original collection inventory list prepared by Benson Ford Research Center staff and published in 2007.

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Finding aid prepared using Describing Archives: A Content Standard (DACS) and local guidelines.

BIOGRAPHICAL/HISTORICAL NOTE

Greenfield Village covers over 240 acres and houses more than one hundred historical structures dating from the 17th to 20th centuries, moved here from their original sites across the United States and from England.

The plan for Greenfield Village began in 1928 when Henry Ford approached architect Edward J. Cutler and asked him to design a village. Cutler's early sketches were generally based on New England villages that centered the public buildings around a common green. By March of 1928, several buildings had arrived and although Ford liked Cutler's initial plan, he changed it several times, even after the buildings were in place.

The pace of construction increased considerably when Ford announced the dedication of the Village would coincide with the celebration of Lights Golden Jubilee, a tribute to the 50th anniversary of Edison's invention of the incandescent lamp, on October 21, 1929. The celebration centered on the restored Menlo Park Compound and about 30 buildings and residences clustered around the Village green.

Henry Ford continued to add to the Village, quite often three or four buildings a year into the 1940s. After his death in 1947, very little was changed during the 1950s and 1960s, but with the 1970s and 1980s came new additions such as the Connecticut Saltbox House and Firestone Farm, as well as research and reinstallation of many significant Village structures.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The Greenfield Village Buildings Records Collection documents the history of each structure in Greenfield Village, with the collection arriving at the Benson Ford Research Center in 1984. The records are updated as new information becomes available through research, when new structures are added to the Village, when restoration work is performed, and when reinstallations occur. This collection contains oral histories and interviews, affidavits, histories of original owners, inventories, property abstracts, tax records, wills, newspaper clippings, correspondence, maps, and photographic prints.

Over the years, some structures have been removed from display, demolished, or are no longer located in Greenfield Village. Notes have been added to reflect this information. This collection does not retain any material on the following buildings: Bake Shop (demolished), Carver Laboratory (located on Michigan Avenue in Dearborn), and the Henry Ford Museum Street of Shops (mostly destroyed in the 1970 fire, although the Leather Shop still exists in the museum). This collection also contains some information on structures that are currently located in the Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation.

The records are organized alphabetically by the name of the building or structure. As some of these may have had multiples names in Greenfield Village, all known names of structures have been listed in the container list and below to assist with locating documents. What follows is a brief introduction to each building included in the Greenfield Village Building Records

Collection. Unless noted, the information has been taken directly from The Henry Ford's Digital Collections website (<https://www.thehenryford.org/collections-and-research/digital-collections/>).

Ackley Covered Bridge

Joshua Ackley and Daniel Clouse built the Ackley Covered Bridge in 1832, across Wheeling Creek in southwestern Pennsylvania. Henry Ford acquired the bridge in 1937, when it was scheduled to be torn down, and moved it to Greenfield Village.

Addison Ford Barn

In 1928, Henry Ford acquired the late-1800s barn located on land once owned by Addison Ford, his second cousin. Henry had the structure dismantled and moved to Greenfield Village. Here it was modified and used for non-historic purposes—it accommodated stalls for some twenty riding horses. The barn was razed in 1993.

Ann Arbor House (also known as Robert Frost Home)

During the early 19th century, Americans looked to classical Greece for inspiration in establishing our national identity. This extended to architecture, where designs were often based on Greek temples. This house is an excellent example of the Greek revival, built in the early 1830s. Henry Ford admired the house so much that he selected it as his representative of the Greek revival for Greenfield Village.

Armington & Sims Machine Shop and Foundry (also known as Armington & Sims)

This building essentially provides support for a system of shafts and pulleys that distribute mechanical energy to the rows of metal working machine tools arranged along the building's length. The machinists who worked in shops like this could tackle a wide range of jobs. America's nineteenth century machine shops were a training ground for many technological innovators.

Bagley Avenue Shop (also known as Bagley Avenue Workshop)

Henry Ford transformed the storage shed behind his family's rented duplex at 58 Bagley Avenue in Detroit into a workshop. Here, in 1896, he built his first car—the "Quadricycle." In 1933, Ford reconstructed the shed in Greenfield Village. The original shed had been torn down, so he used bricks from a wall of the Bagley Avenue residence instead.

Bakery (information taken from history file included in container list)

The Bakery was a reproduction of a mid-19th century bakery and was used to sell a variety of baked goods that would have been produced in the late 19th century.

Blacksmith Shop (also known as Tinsmith Shop, Forge Shop, Activities Building, and Donald F. Kosch Village Playground Entrance)

Designed by Edward J. Cutler and built in 1929 for Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Michigan.

Caleb Taft Blacksmith Shop (information taken from EMu catalog record)

Originally built in Millville, Massachusetts.

Cape Cod Windmill (also known as Farris Windmill)

The Farris Windmill is said to be the oldest windmill in the United States. It was built in the mid-1600s and operated in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. The Farris family ran it for three generations, starting in 1782. The wind moved the sails of this windmill to operate the grain milling machinery inside. The stone first floor was added at Greenfield Village.

Carriage Shed (information taken from file in container list)

According to the reminiscences of Edward Cutler, the Carriage Shed may have been the first home of The Pottery.

Charles Steinmetz Cabin (also known as Steinmetz Camp)

This cabin was originally located on a steep bank overlooking a tributary of the Mohawk River, just outside of Schenectady, New York. Its simplicity was a contrast to the General Electric laboratories where Steinmetz spent his workweek. It served as a getaway—for quiet study or writing, but also for more animated weekend camp gatherings for selected friends and associates.

Circular Sawmill (also known as Village Circular Sawmill and Stoney Creek Sawmill)

Some of the equipment in this building came from Monroe, Michigan, from a mill attached to the Loranger gristmill—owners of a good water power site would usually try to power several types of machines with their waterwheel. This mill is equipped with a circular saw—faster than the earlier up-and-down saws, but more wasteful and more dangerous.

Clark House (information taken from the history file in container list)

The Clark House was erected in 1868 by Sophira Litogot for Nelson Clark. Originally located on the Taylor Town Line Road at Taylor Center, between Flat Rock and Brownstown, this home is typical of midwestern dwellings of the day.

Connecticut Saltbox House (also known as the Daggett Farm House)

Like other farm families living in northeastern Connecticut in the 1760s, the Daggetts made and grew many of the things they needed. Along with farming, Samuel Daggett was a house building and furniture maker. The “saltbox” form of this house—with short roof in front and long in back—was a typical New England house type of this era.

Cotswold Cottage & Stable (also known as Rose Cottage, Cotswold Cottage, and Cotswold “Rose Cottage”)

Cotswold Cottage is from the Cotswold Hills in southwest England. The Fords were attracted to the distinctive character of Cotswold buildings, which are characterized by the yellow-brown stone, tall gables, steeply pitched roofs, and stone ornamentation around windows and doors. Several decorative additions were made to the house in England, before dismantling and re-erecting it in Greenfield Village.

This barn and stable were part of the Cotswold Cottage original site. The larger portion was the barn, used for storing and threshing grain. The wide doors and high ceilings gave room for threshing with a flair, or storing a cart. The smaller portion was the stable, likely for a cow or ox. The low ceilings keep the stable warmer.

Henry and Clara Ford were avid birders and built this dovecote, modeled on one in Chesham, England. Dovecotes, which could only be owned by privileged landlords, were built to attract roosting birds, which helped control insects and provided manure for fertilizer. The nests could be reached from inside the dovecote where the eggs could be gathered, or birds trapped for food.

Cotswold Forge

This forge belonged to the Stanley family, who were the blacksmiths in the Cotswold village of Snowhill from before 1795. The business passed between family members until it ceased operation in 1909 with the death of Charles Stanley. Blacksmiths made tools and hardware from iron. At the time of the shop's closing, most work was repair of factory-made items.

Cotton Gin Mill (also known as Village Cotton Gin Mill, Textile Demonstration Building, and Weaving Shop)

The Greenfield Village Weaving Shop demonstrates the evolution of textile production from the colonial home and craft shop, through the Industrial Revolution to commercial factory. Housed in a converted 1840s Georgia cotton mill, the Weaving Shop contains a number of working looms, including one of the few operating, hand-Jacquard looms in North America.

Currier Shoe Shop

In the late nineteenth century, this small shoe shop located in Newton, New Hampshire, was part of a larger factory system. The owner, Will Currier, received cut leather pieces from a factory in nearby Haverhill, Massachusetts. He and two workmen sewed these pieces together to create a finished shoe. The three could make about sixty-five pairs of shoes a day.

Deluge Firehouse (also known as Deluge Fire Engine, Hearse House, and Hearse Shed)

This shed, originally built in Newton, New Hampshire, around 1850, was located near the local cemetery. Horse-drawn hearses, usually owned by the local community, were used to carry the coffin during funeral processions through town to the cemetery.

Detroit Central Farmers Market (also known as Belle Isle Special Activities/Riding Academy Building; information taken from EMu catalog record)

The Detroit Central Farmer's Market, built in 1860 after an earlier market building was destroyed by fire, was the main structure in the downtown market district until it was moved to Belle Isle in 1894. Located on Michigan Avenue between Bates and Randolph Streets, it was the largest structure in several blocks of food processing and retail buildings. It was designed by John Schaffer, architect. When the Common Council of Detroit abolished the Central Market by ordinance in 1893, it also resolved that this building, which it described as the "vegetable market," be "removed to Belle Isle Park and put to some practical use." It was moved to Belle Isle and converted to a riding stable. Modifications included the brick exterior walls, the clerestory roof feature, and the office area at the south end of the building.

Dr. Howard's Office

Alonson Howard practiced medicine in rural Tekonsha, Michigan, starting around the time of the Civil War. He was an "eclectic" physical, combining Western medicine and surgery with the herbal and homeopathic methods popular in the 19th century. This building was the waiting

room, office, and laboratory for Doc Howard and his patients. He also made herbal medicines here.

DT&M Roundhouse (also known as Detroit, Toledo, & Milwaukee Roundhouse)

Steam locomotives required constant maintenance from an army of skilled and unskilled workers, and the roundhouse is where that work took place. This roundhouse was built in 1884 in Marshall, Michigan, for the Detroit, Toledo, & Milwaukee Railroad. Today it services the locomotives and equipment of Greenfield Village's Weiser Railroad.

Dymaxion House (located inside Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation)

Buckminster Fuller was a multi-disciplinary designer. This house, his re-thinking of human shelter, was rooted in Fuller's understanding of industrial production—particularly methods developed in the automobile industry and especially those advocated by Henry Ford for whom Fuller had immense admiration. More an engineering solution than a home, the structure was prototyped but never produced.

Eagle Tavern (also known as Clinton Inn)

This stagecoach tavern was built in 1831 in Clinton, Michigan, 50 miles west of Detroit. Taverns dotted the American countryside during the first half of the 1800s, a period of massive migration, new settlement, and rapid change in a young America. From 1849-1854, farmer Calvin Wood operated this tavern, offering food, drink, and accommodations to travelers who passed through his village.

East Haverhill Tollhouse (also known as Rocks Village Toll House and Whittier Tollhouse-Shoe Shop)

Just as private ferry operators carried early travelers across rivers, many of the first bridges were built and operated as private businesses, and travelers paid tolls to cross them. This toll house collected fares for a bridge across the Merrimack River in Rocks Village, Massachusetts.

Edison Homestead

Thomas Edison's great-grandparents fled to Canada after the American Revolution because they had sided with the British. Edison's grandparents started a farm and built this home there. As a boy, Edison enjoyed visiting the farm, where he played in the barn, went swimming, and fished in a nearby river.

Edison Illuminating Co.

This power plant is an edited, scaled down version of the station in Detroit where Henry Ford became Chief Engineer; it is also a setting for one of Edison's most startling electrical devices—the only surviving “Jumbo” dynamo from Manhattan's Pearl Street Station. During his time working for the Edison Illuminating Company, Henry Ford built his first car—and had his first meeting with Thomas Edison.

Edsel Ford Workshop (also known as Henry Ford Theater)

When Edsel Ford passed away in 1943, Henry and Clara Ford constructed this building to memorialize their son. It was based on a workshop that father and son shared above the garage at

the family home in Detroit's Boston-Edison neighborhood, where the Fords lived while Edsel was a teenager. The short posts framing the door are from the original site.

Fairfield Rice Mill (also known as Pottery Shop)

The Pottery Shop was designed in 1939 by Edward L. Cutler, an architect who helped Henry Ford create his historic village. Designed as a reproduction rice mill to house 19th century threshing machinery from a South Carolina plantation, the building was repurposed as the Pottery Shop in 1984. Today, visitors view demonstrations of hand-made pottery, including salt-glaze and slip wares.

Firestone Farm

Benjamin and Catherine Firestone raised their three children in this farmhouse, including tire maker Harvey Firestone. Originally located near Columbiana, Ohio, the 1828 house was updated in 1882 to appear more stylish and up-to-date. The traditional Pennsylvania German layout of the Firestone's farmhouse was transformed, with a central foyer, separate dining room and kitchen, a sitting room, closets, wallpaper, and fancy new furniture.

Fort Myers Laboratory (also known as Thomas Edison's Fort Myers Laboratory)

This well-equipped laboratory enabled Edison to carry on his investigations even as he seemed to seek a break from business and other matters. The first building to be completed in Greenfield Village, it had a second experimental life, offering seclusion to a select group of Ford Motor Company engineers tasked with developing the Ford V-8 engine in the early 1930s.

Gardner House (also known as Richard Gardner House; information taken from EMu catalog record)

Originally built around 1831 in Dearborn, Michigan, the house was acquired in 1929. It was later deaccessioned in 1996 and moved to the Dearborn Historical Museum.

George Matthew Adams Birthplace (also known as George Matthew Adams House, Adams House, and Adams Family Home)

George Matthew Adams was born in this modest Baptist parsonage in a bustling rural village in 1878. His column "Today's Talk" appeared in newspapers across the country. It was influenced by his religious upbringing, and its inspirational tone appealed to the average American. Adams' father was a Baptist minister, and his parents raised their five children to have strong morals.

George Washington Carver Memorial (also known as George Washington Carver Cabin)

Henry Ford built this cabin in 1942 to honor his friend, agricultural scientist George Washington Carver. The cabin was based on Carver's recollections of the slave cabin in Missouri in which he was born in 1864. Carver spent his career at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, advocating for new crops, such as peanuts, that would enrich both Southern farmers and Southern soils.

Greenfield Village Gardens (information taken from files listed in container list; includes Cotswold Cottage & Stable, Detroit Floral Clock, Edison Homestead, and Garden of the Leavened Heart)

The garden at Cotswold Cottage and Stable was modeled after a typical 17th century English garden. Upon dedication of the sundial in 1954, a cutting of Glastonbury Thorn that had been obtained in England by Mrs. Walter Douglas was planted nearby.

The Detroit Floral Clock, originally constructed by Elbridge A. Scribner, was located at Water Works Park. Construction began in 1893, contained over around 11,000 plants, and was 12 feet in diameter. By the 1930s, city officials decided to remove the clock, as it had become a target of vandalism. Henry Ford offered to take it to Greenfield Village, where it was installed in 1934.

The garden at the Edison Homestead is meant to evoke the atmosphere that would have existed at the home's original location in Vienna, Ontario, Canada. It is now maintained by volunteers.

The Garden of the Leavened Heart was developed by Clara Ford. The design is of medieval origin, with herbs arranged in a heart-shape layout. It contains a stone bench and a brass sundial, and also used to house beehives. The garden is an expression of Clara's interest in herb gardening.

Grimm Jewelry Store (also known as Grimm Jewelry Shop)

Englebert Grimm sold and repaired watches, clocks, and jewelry in this building. The business was located on Michigan Avenue in Detroit, from 1886 to 1931. Shops like Grimm's prospered in cities, selling mass-produced goods of the newly industrializing society. Grimm and his family lived above the store in comfortable, but relatively modest quarters.

Haggerty Power House (also known as Shipping and Receiving Building; information taken from files listed in container list)

The powerhouse was designed after the John Haggerty brickyard that was found at the intersection of Michigan and Miller Rd. in Dearborn, Michigan. Built in 1934 and consisting of two units, one side housed a power equipment that dated to the early 1900s and the other side was designed by E.J. Cutler to serve as The Pottery.

Hanks Silk Mill

Rodney and Horace Hanks built this mill in 1810 in Mansfield, Connecticut. It was one of the earliest American silk mills and produced some of the first silk with machines that were powered by a water wheel. Here, the Hanks brothers produced silk thread for sewing that they proudly called "the oldest and best brand of silk on the continent."

Harahan Sugar Mill (information taken from the EMu catalog record)

Built in Greenfield Village in 1941.

Haycock Boiler (information taken from file in container list)

Haycock boilers received their name due to their similarity to haystacks and were used in the early 18th century in England. In 1928, two haycock boilers were obtained and were installed in Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village.

Heinz House

Enterprising Henry J. Heinz began his successful business by bottling horseradish in the basement of his parents' home in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania. From this house, he sold a growing variety of pickles and relishes to neighbors before moving his operation to Pittsburgh. This house currently features an exhibit on the H.J. Heinz Company's innovative business practices and marketing techniques.

Henry Ford Birthplace (also known as Ford Family Home and Ford Home)

Henry Ford was born in this farmhouse on July 30, 1863. The house stood near the corner of present-day Ford and Greenfield Roads in Dearborn. Ford grew up in the house and moved out at age 16 to find work in Detroit. He restored the farmhouse in 1919 and moved it to Greenfield Village in 1944.

Herschell-Spillman Carousel (also known as Carousel)

Colorful carousels were at the height of their popularity during the early 1900s and could be found all across America in amusement parks, city parks, and seaside resorts. Built in 1913, this "menagerie" carousel's hand-carved animals include storks, goats, zebras, dogs, and even a frog. Although its original location is uncertain, this carousel operated in Spokane, Washington, from 1923 to 1961.

J.R. Jones General Store (also known as Elias Brown General Store, Waterford Country Store, and Waterford General Store)

James R. Jones was one of nine different proprietors who operated a general merchandise store in this building between 1857 and 1927. From 1882 to 1888, Jones sold products like coffee, sugar, fabric, and shoes. He also boasted the first telephone in town. General stores were organized shopping spaces. Long shelves with groupings of similar products lined each side.

Hermitage Slave Houses (also known as Slave Quarters)

Enslaved African Americans built and lived in these brick quarters on the Hermitage Plantation, located just north of the city of Savannah in a rice-growing region. Owned by Henry McAlpin, in 1850 this prosperous plantation had 200 enslaved workers who lived in about 50 similar buildings. These enslaved workers cultivated rice, and also manufactured bricks, rice barrels, cast iron products, and lumber.

John Chapman House (also known as Chapman House and Chapman Family Home)

During the 1870s, this simple farmhouse was the home of John B. Chapman and his wife, Susie. Chapman taught several terms in the one-room schools of his rural community. Young Henry Ford was one of his pupils. Chapman also worked at other tasks for much of the year, as a farmhand and as a cooper, making barrels for local farmers.

Kingston Cooper Shop (building currently not on display; information taken from EMu catalog record)

Originally built in 1805 by John Burnham Hanson in Kingston, New Hampshire, the shop was run by the same family for three generations. In 1930, Henry Ford acquired the building and shop machinery from Forest Hanson, John's grandson. While in operation, the shop would have made essential items like barrels, buckets, and casks for use in homes and small shops.

Lamy's Diner (currently located in the Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation)
World War II veteran Clovis Lamy dreamed of owning a diner. After his discharge in October 1945, he ordered this 40-seat, 36- by 15-foot model from the Worcester Lunch Car Company, a premier New England diner builder. Lamy's Diner was transported to Marlborough, Massachusetts, Lamy's home town, where it opened for business in April 1946. Local factory workers stopped in for lunch and those returning from a movie or show dropped in for dinner. Though Clovis Lamy enjoyed standing behind the counter talking to people, the work day was long and he seldom had time to eat with his family. Lamy moved the diner a year later, and then sold the business in 1949.

Lapeer Machine Shop (also known as Village Machine Shop, Lapeer Foundry, Lapeer Shop, Carriage Repair Shop, Village Activities Building, The Workshop, McDonald & Sons Machine Shop, Guild Beer Hall, and Davidson-Gerson Gallery of Glass)
The Henry Ford's glass collection is one of the most comprehensive in the United States, numbering approximately 10,000 pieces. The gallery traces the history of American glass from the 18th century through the present, including works by important artists like Louis Comfort Tiffany and masters of the Studio Glass movement. Built as a machine shop in 1888 in Lapeer Michigan, this building was moved to Greenfield Village in 1931.

John Giddings House (also known as Secretary Pearson House)
John Giddings was a merchant who earned a good living in the West Indies trade. Giddings lived here with his wife and five children. He built this grand house in 1751 in Exeter, New Hampshire. Its plan was typical of upscale New England houses of its time, with a multi-purpose hall and parlor on the first floor and two bedrooms above.

Logan County Courthouse (also known as Lincoln Courthouse and Abe Lincoln Courthouse)
Between 1840 and 1847, Abraham Lincoln tried cases here as a traveling lawyer. Visiting once or twice a year, he worked mostly on cases resolving neighbors' disagreements over land, contracts, and debts. As Lincoln traveled, people got to know him because he always took time to talk to them. This helped him earn votes later when he went into politics.

Loranger Gristmill (also known as Grist Mill)
Gristmills, usually among the earliest businesses established in a community, ground grain harvested by local farmers. This mill, originally located in Monroe, Michigan, was set up to grind both corn and wheat. It incorporates a sophisticated conveyor system, developed by Oliver Evans in the late 1700s, that moves grain through the building to undergo a variety of processes.

Luther Burbank Birthplace (also known as Burbank Birthplace and Burbank Store)
Luther Burbank (1849-1926), an American plant breeder, naturalist, and author, was especially noted for his experiments with plants, fruits, and vegetables. He was born in this house, built around 1800 and originally located in Lancaster, Massachusetts. Although he attended local schools there, much of his knowledge about nature and plant life came from reading books at the public library.

Luther Burbank Garden Office (also known as Luther Burbank's Office, Luther Burbank Office, and Burbank Garden Office)

Luther Burbank (1849-1926), an American plant breeder, naturalist, and author, was especially noted for his experiments with plants, fruits, and vegetables. In 1906, this office was constructed in one corner of Burbank's 40-acre experimental garden in Santa Rosa, California. Until his death, Burbank spent much time inside this office, carrying on his nursery business, keeping accounts, researching, and writing.

Mack Ave. Ford Plant (also known as Mack Avenue Plant, Mack Avenue, and Ford Motor Company)

Henry Ford's third automobile company, formed in 1903, set up shop in a former wagon factory on Detroit's Mack Avenue. Ford's small crew assembled Model As from components made elsewhere. Within 18 months, Ford Motor Company moved to a larger facility on Piquette Avenue. This building is a replica, about one-fourth the size of the original Mack Avenue plant.

Macon Brick Works (information taken from EMu catalog record)

The Macon Brick Works was a building designed by Edward (E.J.) Cutler and built in Greenfield Village. It housed old brick and tile making equipment that belonged to the museum and protected it from the detrimental effects of weather.

Martha-Mary Chapel (also known as Village Church and Chapel of Martha-Mary)

Churches were a center of community life in the 1700s, a place where townspeople came together to attend services and socialize. The Martha-Mary Chapel, with its architecture inspired by New England's colonial-era churches, was built in Greenfield Village in 1929. This chapel was named after Henry Ford's mother, Mary Litogot Ford, and his mother-in-law, Martha Bench Bryant.

Martinsville Cider Mill (also known as Cider Mill)

The cider mill building was built at Greenfield Village in 1942 to house the cider-making equipment from Martinsville, Michigan. It is built on a bank, so the apples were brought into the building on the second floor, then fed by gravity to the first floor. The building's design is not based on any specific building.

McGuffey Birthplace (also known as part of McGuffey Group, part of William H. McGuffey Group, and William Holmes McGuffey Birthplace)

This log home is typical of Scots-Irish log structures built in the densely forested area of southwestern Pennsylvania during the late 1700s. Anna and Alexander McGuffey lived here for five years and had three children before moving west to Ohio. Their second child, William Holmes (1800-1873), went on to create the popular Eclectic Readers for frontier schoolchildren.

McGuffey School (also known as part of McGuffey Group, part of William H. McGuffey Group, and William Holmes McGuffey School)

The McGuffey School was built in Greenfield Village in 1934, created out of barn logs from the 1790s southwestern Pennsylvania farmstead where textbook author William Holmes McGuffey was born. Children living in frontier communities learned to read in rustic schoolhouses like this one. McGuffey's Eclectic Readers gave them an easy, standardized way to do it.

Mattox House (also known as Mattox Family Homej)

Amos and Grace Mattox, descended from enslaved African Americans, raised their two children in this rural Georgia farmhouse during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Amos farmed, cut hair, made shoes, and preached at the local church, while Grace sewed, canned, cooked, and helped needy neighbors. Although life was hard, the family proudly affirmed that there was “always enough.”

Menlo Park Laboratory (also known as Edison’s Laboratory, part of Menlo Park Group, and Edison Laboratory; other associated buildings include Menlo Park Carbon Shed [also known as Carbon Shed and Edison Carbon Shed], Menlo Park Carpentry Shop [also known as Carpenter Shed and Edison Carpenter Shed], Menlo Park Glass House [also known as Edison Glass House and Glass House], Menlo Park Library [also known as Office and Library and Edison Library and Office], and Menlo Park Machine Shop [also known as Machine Shop and Edison Machine Shop])

When Edison moved to Menlo Park, New Jersey, in spring of 1876, the laboratory building contained his entire operation—a handful of collaborators, office, library, and machine shop as well as laboratory. As the scale of Edison’s investigations grew, so did the complex, but this building, dedicated to experimental activities, was always understood to be the heart of the enterprise.

Menlo Park Glass House: Originally built as a photographic studio and drafting room, the glassblowing shop was fundamental to Edison’s enterprise. Edison’s incandescent lighting experiments ensured that the laboratory had a voracious appetite for glass, not only for bulbs, but also for associated apparatus such as vacuum pumps. Ludwig Boehm, the laboratory’s first master glassblower, worked here and lodged in the attic space.

Menlo Park Carbon Shed: Edison invention of the carbon telephone transmitter in 1877 is what made the telephone commercially practical. This small wooden shed housed a battery of kerosene lamps, kept lit and set to produce carbon soot. The soot was collected and compressed into carbon tablets for telephone transmitters. Edison also used the carbon produced in this shed for various other experiments.

Menlo Park Machine Shop: The presence of a machine shop (and of foreman/head machinist Jon Kruesi) was fundamental to the success of Menlo Park. This well-equipped facility—built to replace the small machine shop originally installed in the laboratory—enabled Edison and his associated to not only rapidly prototype iterations of experimental devices, but also facilitate their eventual, profitable manufacture.

Menlo Park Library: This building was built in late 1878 as Edison’s work on electric lighting expanded. The first floor provided office space for accounting, bookkeeping, and patent applications; upstairs was a superbly stocked technical library. The building also played another key role: as a reception area for journalists and other visitors, it provided a disarming first impression of Edison’s success and ambition.

Menlo Park Carpentry Shop: Edison employed skilled woodworkers to make models, miscellaneous components, and patterns for making metal castings, a great example of the importance of traditional craft to Edison's experimental investigations. The carpentry shop also housed machinery for making gas, used in the laboratory's Bunsen burners and, prior to his success with electric lighting, for lighting the complex.

Miller School

Henry Ford attended Miller School at age nine. He followed a favorite teacher, John Chapman, there from the Scotch Settlement School. The small, one room building was typical of rural schools throughout the United States in the 1800s. Ford had this replica built in Greenfield Village in the early 1940s.

Miniature Farm (information taken from file in container list)

In 1924, Ford Motor Company sponsored a miniature farm exhibit at the Michigan State Fair, and contained a farmhouse, barn, animals, and children working with the crops. After the fair, the farmhouse, barn, and equipment were moved to Fair Lane where they were enjoyed by the Ford grandchildren. In 1937, Henry Ford surprised the children at the McGuffey School with the playhouse and the barn, which had undergone some modifications. Working on the farm became integrated into the school's curriculum.

Mrs. Cohen's Millinery Store

Specialized retail stores like this one served the needs of city dwellers in the late 19th century. During the 1880s, a series of shops selling fancy goods, groceries, dry goods, and flour and feed occupied the building. In the mid-1890s, widow Elizabeth Cohen operated a millinery shop here, offering customers fashionable headwear while supporting her young family. Like other shopkeepers, Mrs. Cohen lived above her store.

Noah Webster House

This house was constructed about 1823 in New Haven, Connecticut. The floor plan was devised by the Webster family in consultation with a local builder. The home was arranged to accommodate two elderly people who found large, drafty room and stair climbing a hardship. Norah was nearly sixty five when he moved in, bringing his wife Rebecca, four of his seven children, and a free black servant.

Owl Night Lunch Wagon

The Henry Ford's Owl Night Lunch Wagon is thought to be the last remaining horse-drawn lunch wagon in America. It served food to nighttime workers in downtown Detroit, and attracted such diverse clientele as reporters, politicians, policemen, factory workers, and supposedly even underworld characters! Among its customers was Henry Ford, a young engineer working at Edison Illuminating Company during the 1890s.

Phoenixville Post Office

The Phoenixville Post Office, built around 1825 in northeastern Connecticut, was always more than a post office. Under Lorenzo Bullard, who probably built the structure, it was a grocer's and apothecary shop. By 1850, it as the post office and community gathering place for this rural town. It sold stamps and stationery, and was the place to go to talk about local happenings.

Planing Mill (information taken from file in container list)

Designed by E.J. Cutler and built in 1929 to conform to 19th century industrial building construction. Built as a woodworking shop, by 1980 it was used for maintenance of Village buildings, carpentry work, cabinet making, and furniture repair work.

Plymouth Carding Mill

John Gunsolly operated this water-powered carding mill as well as a saw and cider mill on the Middle Rouge River near Plymouth, Michigan, beginning in the 1850s. Area farmers brought their wool to this mill to have it carded (combed) so it could be spun into thread.

Plymouth House (information taken from EMu catalog record)

Built circa 1845, this house was originally located at 519 Mill St. in Plymouth, Michigan. It was acquired in 1929 and deaccessioned from the museum's collections 1997.

Plympton House

The Plympton House is one room with a loft. The central circular chimney was constructed first and the rest of the house was built around it. This design offered warmth from the harsh New England winters. The continual need to grow or make many of the things they needed left little time for luxuries for these early colonists.

Print Shop

The Printing Office and Tin Shop was built in Greenfield Village in 1933. For decades, the building served as a utilitarian print shop for Greenfield Village, and it now houses a recreated 19th century small town newspaper print shop and a tinsmithing studio.

Radio Beacon Transmitting Station (located inside Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation)

The radio beacon may be Henry Ford's most important contribution to aviation. Early pilots depending on landmarks, preventing reliable navigation in bad weather. Ford's engineers developed a radio beacon that simultaneously transmitted the Morse code letter "A" (dot-dash) in one direction and the letter "N" (dash-dot) in another. The pilot steered until the separate signals merged into a steady hum.

Railroad Water Tower (information taken from "Greenfield Village Perimeter Railroad: Adding Elements" blog posted written by Don LaCombe, published 11 June 2013, and accessed on 26 March 2018 at <https://www.thehenryford.org/explore/blog/greenfield-village-perimeter-railroad-adding-elements/>)

The original water tower in Greenfield Village was a gift from the New York Central Railroad system. Originally used in the railroad's Bay City Junction repair facility in Detroit, it was installed in the Village in the 1950s. In 1971, the decision was made to convert the railroad to operational, and thus the water tower became a functional piece of equipment. The New York Central tower was utilized until 1993, when it was replaced due to deterioration. The new water tower was supplied via kit by the Rosenwach Tank Company of Long Island City, New York, and was constructed on the original tower's foundation.

Richart Carriage Shop

Wagon makers Robert and William Richart offered many services out of this shop, built in Macon, Michigan, in 1847. In addition to building, painting, and repairing wagons, the Richarts fixed tools, sharpened saws, and even mended household furniture. The Richarts remained in business for over 50 years. The shop building was moved to Greenfield Village in 1941.

Salter House (information taken from EMu catalog record)

The Salter House was acquired in 1929. It was removed from Greenfield Village in 1995 and transferred to Crossroads Village in Flint, Michigan.

Sandwich Glass Plant

The Glass Shop was constructed in 1930 to demonstrate the art of glass making as practiced in nineteenth century America. It was modeled after the Boston and Sandwich Glass House, located in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. In 2005, the shop was rebuilt, enlarged, and updated with modern equipment. Today, our artisans create up to 10,000 pieces of historic and contemporary Studio Glass annually.

Sarah Jordan Boarding House

The Menlo Park complex was an all-male environment; the closest workaday involvement of women, not forgetting that Edison and several of her personnel were married, was at the Sarah Jordan boardinghouse. Offering room and board for unmarried employees at the complex, it was operated by Sarah Jordan, a distant relative of Edison's. The house also played host to the experimental lighting system installed throughout Menlo Park in December 1879.

Scotch Settlement School

Henry Ford attended this one-room schoolhouse from age seven to ten. Because of Ford's fondness for his teacher John Chapman, he not only followed Chapman to Miller School, but also brought Chapman's house to Greenfield Village. This school, originally built in 1861 in Dearborn Township, was the first classroom of the Greenfield Village school system Henry Ford started in 1929.

Sir John Bennett Jewelry Store

Sir John Bennett's clock, watch, and jewelry store in London, England, originally stood five stories. Mr. Ford was especially attracted to the Gog and Magog figures, who strike the clock. Henry Ford, a watch enthusiast, purchased the building for his historical village in 1928. Village architect Edward Cutler reassembled the structure into a two-story scale, making it compatible with other buildings in the Village.

Smiths Creek Depot

The Smiths Creek Depot stood on the Grand Trunk Western Railway, about 10 miles southwest of Port Huron, Michigan. The railroad station was the center of 19th century small-town life. More than a place to catch a train, the depot was where customers sent and received packages and telegrams, caught up on the latest news, and shared gossip.

Soybean Laboratory

Constructed in Greenfield Village, this building was an experimental soybean research laboratory during the 1930s. Henry Ford was looking for ways that farmers could use crops for industrial purposes, especially the manufacture of car parts. Special equipment was designed here to process soybeans into oil and meal. Today, this building houses agricultural implements from the museum's collections.

Spofford Building

Sawmills were among the first mills in new settlements, supplying lumber for people's homes and barns. Henry Ford had this mill built in Greenfield Village to house early up-and-down sawmill machinery. One of the large beams holding up the building came from a water-powered sawmill that George Spofford operated in Georgetown, Massachusetts, back in the 1600s.

Stephen Foster Memorial

This house was originally located in Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, the town where composer Stephen Foster was born. When it was brought to Greenfield Village in 1934, the home was thought to be Foster's birthplace. Now called *The Sounds of America Gallery*, it houses a display of musical instruments.

Stone Mill (information taken from files in the container list)

The Stone Mill was designed by Edward Cutler, and built in Greenfield Village next to the Suwanee River.

Susquehanna Plantation

Henry Carroll owned this tidewater Maryland house in the decades before and after the Civil War. Its form was common in this warm, humid climate—one room deep with porches to invite cooling breezes. In 1860, Carroll raised tobacco and wheat as cash crops on his 700-acre plantation. Sixty-five enslaved African American provided the skill and labor that supported the Carroll family's comfortable life.

Suwanee Park (includes *Suwanee* steamboat; park information obtained from *Mobil: Great Lakes 1997*, page 141)

Suwanee Park was an area adjacent to the Suwanee Lagoon which housed a turn of the century amusement center. In addition to a restaurant and soda fountain, visitors could ride the carousel, the *Suwanee* steamboat, or the train that navigated the Village. (Dismantled in 2003.)

The *Suwanee*, a replica of an original flat-bottomed steamboat built around 1880, joined Greenfield Village soon after it opened in 1933. The sternwheeler circled Suwanee Lagoon, dredged from a former channel of the Rouge River in 1937. Both the boat and the waterway were named for the Suwanee River, made famous in Stephen Foster's song "Old Folks at Home."

Swiss Watchmaker's Chalet

The Swiss Chalet structure was built in 1935 in Greenfield Village as a watchmaker's workshop where fine watches and clocks were made and repaired. The building is currently used for staff

purposes. Henry Ford was fascinated with the craft of watchmaking and tinkered with timepieces throughout his life—he saw this building as a way to share his interest with the public.

Tintype Studio

Tintypes were a popular type of mid-1800s “wet-plate” photography. This studio was built in 1929 in Greenfield Village and a tintypist and Ford Motor Company employee, Charles Tremear, was hired to create tintypes for Greenfield Village visitors. In this studio, in addition to Village visitors, Tremear made portraits of many celebrities, including Thomas Edison, Joe Louis, and Walt Disney.

Town Hall

An iconic sight in New England communities, the town hall was the place where local citizens would come together to participate in town meetings. These buildings also became gathering places for political elections, theatrical performances, and social events. Built in Greenfield Village in 1929, this town hall was patterned after New England town halls of the early 1800s.

Tripp Up-and-Down Sawmill

Small sawmills played a fundamental role in rural communities in nineteenth century America, processing locally-logged wood to provide sawn lumber for construction in the immediate area. While many such mills were water powered, this was steam-powered from the outset. It was simple but refined, a modest, self-sufficient industrial operation (water and fuel was available onsite), comfortably wedded to its rural location.

Village Entrance (information taken from file in container list)

The Village Entrance was constructed before 1974 to serve as a gateway into Greenfield Village. Renovations were later undertaken in 1984-1985.

Walking Beam Engine (currently located in Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation; information adapted from *Henry's Attic: Some Fascinating Gifts to Henry Ford and His Museum* by Ford R. Bryan, page 205)

This steam engine was built by the Novelty Iron Works of New York City, around 1855, and is of Gothic Revival design. It was purchased by the John T. Lewis & Brothers Company and installed in its Philadelphia factory about 1857. In 1930, when the factory was closing, the engine was given to Henry Ford and later installed in the museum.

West Orange Laboratory (information taken from file in container list and

<http://www.wremscottage.com/gvm/invention/westorange.php>, accessed on 27 March 2018)

The West Orange Laboratory was constructed around 1887, and was known as Building #11 in Thomas Edison's West Orange Laboratories. Research undertaken in this building involved the manufacture of wax cylinders and disk phonograph records. The building was gifted to The Henry Ford by Edison Industries, and reconstructed in Greenfield Village in 1941. The structure was removed from Greenfield Village in 2002-2003 and returned to the city of West Orange, New Jersey.

William Ford Barn

William Ford built this barn in Springwells Township, Michigan, in 1863, the same year his son Henry was born. William Ford primarily used it to store grain and hay, though livestock and tools occasionally were housed in the structure as well. The barn was modified for Greenfield Village and today holds stables for the museum's horses.

Wright Cycle Shop

Wilbur and Orville Wright operated their Dayton, Ohio, bicycle business out of this building from 1897 to 1908. The brothers sold and repaired bikes, and even produced models under their own brands. It was also in this shop that the Wright brothers built their earliest flying machines, including the 1903 Flyer that became the first successful heavier-than-air, powered, controlled aircraft.

Wright Home

Though the Wright family moved around, brothers Wilbur and Orville always thought of this house, originally located at 7 Hawthorn Street in Dayton, Ohio, as home. Orville was born here in 1871, and Wilbur died here in 1912. It was also here that the brothers began their serious studies in aviation, work that led to their successful 1903 Wright Flyer.

SUBJECT TERMS

Names, Personal and Corporate

Ford, Henry, 1863-1947

Carver, George Washington, 1864?-1943

Edison, Thomas A. (Thomas Alva), 1847-1931

Firestone, Harvey Samuel, 1868-1938

Fuller, R. Buckminster (Richard Buckminster), 1895-1983

Steinmetz, Charles Proteus, 1865-1923

Webster, Noah, 1758-1843

Wright, Orville, 1871-1948

Wright, Wilbur, 1867-1912

Henry Ford (Organization). Greenfield Village

Henry Ford (Organization). Henry Ford Museum

Subjects

Bakeries

Barns

Boilers

Buildings—England

Buildings—Michigan—Dearborn

Diners (Restaurants)

Dwellings

Engines

Farms

Historic buildings

Industrial buildings

Laboratories

Merry-go-round

Mills and mill-work

Power-plants

Sawmills

Genre and Form

Clippings (information artifacts)

Correspondence

Family histories

Historic structure reports

Interviews

Maps

CONTAINER LIST

Box no.	Description
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Box 1

Ackley Covered Bridge
Affidavits, 30 June 1944
Clippings, 1937-1938, 1975, and undated
Correspondence
 Edison Institute, 1938-1941
 Dedication, 1938
 Henry Ford Office, 1936-1946
Dedication, 1938 (includes pin, ticket, and 4 copies of dedication booklet)
History
 Family
 General
Historic Structure Report by Lauren B. Sickels-Taves, Ph.D., 14 July 1999
Restoration, 2000
Maps
Addison Ford Barn
Affidavit, 21 December 1944
Interview with E.J. Cutler, 27 October 1955
History
Maps
Ann Arbor House (also known as Robert Frost Home)
Affidavit, 24 October 1944
Clippings, 1936, 1960-1962, and 1973
Correspondence, 1937-1940, 1964, and 1981
History
Maps
Research by Barbara White
 April 1980
 December 1980

Box 2

Armington & Sims Machine Shop and Foundry (also known as Armington & Sims)
Affidavit, undated
Bowditch, John L., SIA conference paper, 11 May 1983
Clippings, 1851-1985 and undated
Condition Report, 1997
Correspondence, 1928-1932, 1971-1972, and undated
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences"
History
 General
 Family
 Family correspondence, 1866, 1893, 1898-1899, and 1909
Humberstone, James, interview, 18 August 1983

Inventories, 1973-1976, 1982, and undated
Research
 McCright, Matthew Rock, 17 April 1982
 Don LaCombe, 2013 (regarding items outside of the building)
Patents, 1873-1875 and 1881
Plans, 1930s and undated
Publications, 1894, 1915, 1922, 1927, 1981, and undated

Box 3

Reinstallation
 Correspondence
 1981
 1982
 1983-1985
 Expenses
 1981
 1982
 January-April
 May-June
 July-August and December 1982 (also includes 1983-1984 and undated)
 Inspection certificates, 1981-1982
 Interpretation
 Proposals, 1981-1982
 Specifications

Box 4

Bagley Avenue Shop (also known as Bagley Avenue Workshop)
 Affidavit, 12 January 1945
 Clippings, 1908, 1932, and 1934-1935
 Correspondence, 1932-1933, 1942, and 1951
 History
 Inventory, undated
 Maps
Bakery, history, 1976 and 1982
Blacksmith Shop (also known as Tinsmith Shop, Forge Shop, Activities Building, and Donald F. Kosch Village Playground Entrance)
 Affidavit, clippings, and map
 Correspondence and history, 1975 and undated
 History of tin, 2009
Caleb Taft Blacksmith Shop, history, 1934 and undated
Cape Cod Windmill (also known as Farris Windmill)
 Affidavit, 3 November 1944
 Clippings, 1935-1936 and 1938
 Correspondence
 General, 1935-1940, 1948, 1958-1960, and 1989
 Letters of Protest, 1935

Dedication
1963 (includes souvenir booklets)

Box 76 (Oversize)

Souvenir booklets, history

Box 4

Ford Dealers Committee, 1936 (2 folders)
History
Maps
Scroll of Appreciation, 1936
Carriage Shed, reminiscences of E.J. Cutler
Charles Steinmetz Cabin (also known as Steinmetz Camp)
Clippings, 1929-1930, 1933, 1939, 1949, 1965, and undated
Correspondence, 1920, 1931, 1933, 1934-1936, 1940-1942, 1945, and 1964
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences"
History
 General
 Family
Maps, 1941

Box 6

Circular Sawmill (also known as Village Circular Sawmill and Stoney Creek Sawmill)
Affidavit, undated
Correspondence, 1936, 1948, 1980-1982, and undated
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences"
History
 General (includes clippings, inspection certificates, guide outline, and operating instructions)
 Industry
Publications
Purchases, 1980-1981
Clark House
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences"
History, circa 1930

Box 10

Connecticut Saltbox House (also known as the Daggett Farm House)
Architecture, New England, 1915-1916, 1919-1920, and 1972
Chester, Timothy J.
 Report, thesis and appendix, 1978
 Research, 1978
 Research notes, undated
Clippings, 1944 and 1977-1978
Correspondence, 1977
 Chester, Timothy J., 1977-1978 and 1980

Wheeler, Robert G.
1973 and 1976-1977
1977
March-May
1 June 1
June- April 1978
Curatorial listing, 1978

Box 11

History
General, 1978 and undated
Area, circa 1930s and 1977
Family (2 folders)

Box 77 (Oversize)

History (includes rubbing of Samuel Daggett's gravestone)

Box 11

Inventory and appraisal lists, 1977-1978 and 1982
Maps, 1758, 1964, and undated

Box 77 (Oversize)

Maps, 1928 and 1976

Box 11

Projects documents, 1936
Real estate sale, 1977-1979

Box 77 (Oversize)

Real estate sale land survey, 1 September 1979

Box 11

Reconstruction, 1977-1979
Related publications, 1940s, 1970s, and undated
Sketches, undated

Box 7

Cotswold Cottage & Stable (also known as Rose Cottage, Cotswold Cottage, and Cotswold "Rose Cottage")
Affidavit, 21 December 1944
Chedworth
Census, 1851, 1861, and 1871

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Map

Box 7

Clippings, 1930-1931, 1934, 1939-1940, 1954, 1961, and undated
Correspondence
 1928-1929
 1930
 1937, 1944, 1983, and 1988
Correspondence with Elizabeth Jacks, et al, 1988 (regarding research project)
Curatorial listings, 1985
Cutler, E.J., interview, 1951 and 1955
Deed of conveyance, April 1929
Documents, 1801-1872 and 1937 (donated in 1937 by Austin Poole former owner of cottage)
Dovecotes, 1918 and 1921
English employees, 1930
English stone mason employee, 2006
Floor plans, undated
Glostershire Records Office, 1688, 1823-1894, and 1983

Box 8

History
 1712, 1954, 1974, 1986, and 1998
 District, 1898, 1998, and undated
 20th century, 1903-1929, and 1999
 Austin Poole, 1998-2001 and undated
 1976
Interpreter's handbook, circa 1936
Inventory, 1981 and 1983
Invoices, 1929-1931
Lion Sheep conductor heads, 2006
Maintenance
 Report, Part 1, undated (related to page 6, sketches A, B, C, D)
 Condition report by Lauren Sickels-Taves, 1998
 Handbook by Lauren Sickels-Taves, 1998
Maps, 1929 and undated
Plans, 1929 and undated
Publications, 1931
Reinstallation
 1985
 Research by Jacqueline Zydek, 1985
Report and history by Herbert Morton, 1920, 1930, and undated
Schedule of garden flowers, 1929
Sketches and other images, 1905, 1930, and undated
Tax records, 1929-1931
Cotswold Forge
 Affidavit, 29 January 1945
 Clippings, 1934, 1938-1939, and 1977

Correspondence, 1930, 1938-1940, 1945, and 1973
History
 1967 and undated
 Family, undated
Inventories, 1931 and 1945
Invoices, 1930-1931
Publication, 1931

Box 9

Cotton Gin Mill (also known as Village Cotton Gin Mill, Textile Demonstration Building, and Weaving Shop)
 Affidavit, 19 December 1944
 Cutler, E.J., interview, 22 March 1956
 Historic Structures Report, 1999 and 2002
 History, 1976, circa 1980, and undated
 Maps, 1936
 Repairs, 1973
Currier Shoe Shop
 Affidavit, undated
 Clippings, 1928, 1981, and undated
 Correspondence, 1922, 1941, and 1999
 History, 1856, 1865, 1930-1931, 1983-1984, and undated
 Inventory, 1977
 Maps, 1971
 Plans, circa 1930
Deluge Firehouse (also known as Deluge Fire Engine, Hearse House, and Hearse Shed)
 Affidavit, undated
 History, 1928, 1932, 1979, and 1981

Box 12

Detroit Central Farmers Market (also known as Belle Isle Special Activities/Riding and Academy Building)
 Acquisition, 2000 and 2003
 Dismantling, 2003, 2005, and 2006
 History, 1885, 1973, 2003, and 2006 (includes State Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form)
 Interpretation plans, undated
 Maps, 2003 and undated
 Original site
 Photocopies of photographs, 1868, circa 1880s, 1896-1898, and undated
 Articles, 1870, 1876, 1898, 1894, and undated
 Parts inventory, 2006 (at Greenfield Village Storage)
 Presentations, undated
Dr. Howard's Office
 Bill of sale, 1956
 Clippings, 1955-1957 and 1963-1967

Correspondence, 1952-1959 and 1960-1967
Dedication, 15 October 1963
Dedication correspondence, 1963
History
 1959-1964 and 1985-1986
 Family, 1850-1851, 1898, 1933, 1960-1965, and 1998
 Photocopies of images, 1999

Box 13

DT&M Roundhouse (also known as the Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee Roundhouse)
 Articles, 2000 and undated
 Bibliographies, 2000
 Clippings from Railroad Gazette, 1880, 1884, 1887, 1900, and 1905
 Interpretive information, 2000 and 2003
 ISTEA Application, 1976
 Jobs and rates of pay, 1884, 1898, 1912, and 1999
 Locomotives and railroads background information, 1909, 1913, 1969, 1992, and undated
 Marshall, Michigan history, 1895, circa 1900, and undated
 Marshall, Michigan railyards, 1888-1899, 1906-1918, and 1931
 Newspaper clippings, 1883-1884, 1897, and 1901-1906
 Press Kit, 2000
 Roundhouses, 1924-1925 and 1999-2000
 Roundhouse notebook, John Scott, 1983 and 1998

Box 14

Dymaxion House
 R. Buckminster Fuller's "Dymaxion Dwelling Machine: A New Way of Living," thesis, Christian W. Overland, 1998 (copy 2)
 Excerpt from "The Historic Structure Report: for the Conservation & Re-Erection of a Dymaxion House," James Ashby, 1999
 Student publication, University of Michigan, 1955

Box 15

Acquisition by museum, 1992-1994 and undated
Articles, 1929, 1946, 1983, 1992-1994, and undated (2 folders)
Buckminster Fuller, 1945-1946, 1960, 1973, and undated
Buckminster Fuller bibliography, 1994
Dymaxion
 Car, 1933 and 1942-1943
 Kitchen, 1940 and undated
Installation instructions, 1990
Patent disposition, contract with Burgess, and status report, 1933 and 1945
Simmons intern report, 1996
Visitor experience information, 2000 and undated

Box 16

Eagle Tavern (also known as Clinton Inn)

Affidavit, 1944

Clippings, 1915, 1925-1929, 1933-1934, 1943, and undated

Correspondence

1927-1930, 1934-1940, 1961-1963, 1977, and 1981-1983

Mrs. M.L. Moreaux, 1927-1928

Curatorial listing, 1985

Cutler, E.J., interview, 1951

Deed and purchase agreements, 1927

Furnishing plans, circa 1930

History

1831-1834, 1844-1856, 1862-1865, and 1927

1946, 1958, 1963-1967, 1982, and undated

20 March 1982

Clinton, Michigan, 1850, 1857, 1870, 1881, 2006, and undated

Ella Smith, 1828, 1860, 1870, 1900-1933, 2010

Family

Calvin Wood, 1830, 1840-1850, 1863, 1880, 1908, 1981, 2004-2005, and undated

Box 17

Charles L. Wood and family, 1850-1865, 1876-1880, 1900, and 2005

Harriet (Barnum) Wood family, 1811, 1820, 1830-1834, 1840-1850, 1860-1870, 1880-1888, 1897, 1900-1910, 1999-2006, and undated

Barnum family, 1760, 1795, 1803-1811, 1828-1834, 1850-1852, 1862-1865, 1872, 1902-1909, and 1998-2006

Wood family, 1770, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830-1845, 1866, 1870-1879, 1917, 2004-2005, and undated

Inventory, circa 1938 and 1982

Interpretation, undated

Kitchen remodeling

Correspondence, 1938-1941

Specifications, 1938 and undated

Map, undated

Menus, 1929, 1952, and 2000

Box 74 (Oversize)

Menus

Circa 1985

2000

Box 17

Survey, 1927

Box 77 (Oversize)

Watercolor

Box 18

East Haverhill Tollhouse (also known as Rocks Village Toll House and Whittier Tollhouse-Shoe Shop)
Affidavit, undated
Clippings, 1901, 1912, 1928, 1933-1934, 1940, 1959, 1962, and 2013
Correspondence, 1933
History, 1929, 1937, 1939, and undated
Map, undated

Box 19

Edison Homestead
Affidavit, 3 November 1944
Clippings, 1929, 1933-1939, 1984, and undated
Correspondence
 1928-1933
 1934-1935
 1936-1938
 1942-1974
Cutler, E.J.
 Interview, 21 July 1955
 "Reminiscences," undated
Gardens, undated
History
 1936
 Family, 1955, 1961, and undated
Inventories, 1933, 1938, 1943, 1974, 1982, and undated
Maps, 1925
Plans, 1984 and undated
Publications, 1934, 1963, 1972
Simonds Edison research, notebook, 1934, 1963, and undated

Box 20

Edison Illuminating Co.
Affidavit, undated
Clippings, 1945, 1954, and 1973-1974
Correspondence, 1929, 1947, 1964, and 1982
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Equipment, 1944 and undated
History
 1938, 1983, and undated
 Family, undated
Plans for Pearl St. station base, undated
Substation A., E.W. Voigt residence, 1891 and undated
Edsel Ford Workshop (also known as Henry Ford Theater)

Affidavit, undated
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History
 Undated
 Family, undated
Inventory, undated
Fairfield Rice Mill (also known as Pottery Shop)
 Affidavit, undated
 Clippings, 1935 and undated
 Correspondence, 1945 and 1974
 Cutler, E.J.
 Interview, 22 March 1956
 "Reminiscences," undated
 History, 1935
 Pottery shop, 1983

Box 21

Firestone Farm
 Architecture, undated
 Barn, undated
 Clippings
 1968
 1983-1986
 Committee meeting minutes, 1984
 Construction meeting minutes, 1983-1985
 Correspondence
 1982-1984
 Archeological study, 1982-1984
 Architects, 1981-1985
 Dihydrol Co., 1984
 Furnishings, 1983-1985
 Installation, 1983-1985
 Interpretation, 1982-1985
 Restoration, 1983-1985
 Curatorial Listing

Box 22

Crops and landscaping, 1983-1985
Dedication
 29 June 1985
 Correspondence, 1984-1985
Farm implements and utensils, 1983-1985
Farmstead site plans, 1982-1983
Floor plans homestead, circa 1828 and 1982-1983
Harvey Firestone inscription, 1982
Herald, 1985

History
1983-1987
Family, 1863-1873, 1905, and 1985
Introductory Essay by Peter H. Cousins, undated
Inventory of furnishings, 1983 and 1985
Livestock, 1983 and 1985
Maps, 1985 and undated

Box 77 (Oversize)

Newspaper, Columbian Ledger sesquicentennial ed., 1805-1955

Box 22

Paint analysis, 1983
Paint samples, undated
Peter Firestone inventory, 18 July 1853

Press release packet, undated
Project manual, 1983
Proposal, 1982
Restoration philosophy, 1983
Wallpaper
Correspondence, 1983-1985
Samples, undated

Box 23

Furniture, undated (3 folders)

Box 24

Fort Myers Laboratory (also known as Thomas Edison's Fort Myers Laboratory)
Affidavit, 16 January 1945

Box 76 (Oversize)

Clippings, 18 June 1928

Box 24

Clippings, 1928, 1935, 1941, 1959, 1964, 1967-1968, and undated
Correspondence, 1914, 1927-1928, 1938, and 1940
Drawings and hospital cards found in lab, circa 1930s
History, 1977 and undated
Inventory, 1948-1949 and undated
Maps, 1938 and 1940
Plans, undated
Gardner House (also known as Richard Gardner; structure removed from Greenfield Village in 1996; now part of the Dearborn Historical Museum)
Affidavit, 1944
Clippings, 1934 and 1941

Cutler, E.J., interview, 1951 and 1955
Deaccessioned, 1997
Furnishings, 1940, 1947, and 1951
History
 1929, 1981, and undated
 Family, undated
 Family estate records, 1878, 1883, and 1920
Maps, 1876 and 1915
Salter Log Cabin Report, by Lynne B. Welt, 1988
Title abstracts and deeds, 1820-1920

Box 25

George Matthew Adams Birthplace (also known as George Matthew Adams House, Adams House, and Adams Family Home)
Affidavit, 1944
Clippings, 1937
Correspondence, 1937 and 1940-1944
First Baptist Church of Saline, Michigan, 1912 and 1956
History
 1937, 1940-1941, 1956, and 2014
 Family, 1905, 1909-1910, 1913-1921, 1931, 1942, 1967, 1980, 1985, and 2004
Inventories, 1980, 2013, and undated
Maps, undated
Reconstruction, 1979
Repairs, 1975
"Today's Talk"
 1928-1939
 August 1940-1949
 September - December 1949
 January - March 1950
 September - December 1950
 1952 and 1955

Box 26

George Washington Carver Memorial (also known as George Washington Carver Cabin)
Affidavit, undated
Clippings, 1942-1943 and undated
Correspondence, 1937-1938 and 1942-1945
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Drawings, 1937

Box 74 (Oversize)

History, family, 1943 (Michigan State Legislature resolution on Dr. Carver's passing)

Box 26

History, woods used, 1954 and undated
Plans, interior, undated
Video
 Photographs, 1991-1992 and undated
 Research materials, 1915, 1936-1937, 1939, 1976, 1983, and undated
Greenfield Village Gardens
 Correspondence, 1965 and 1967
 Cotswold Cottage and Stable, 1964 and undated
Detroit Floral Clock
 Clippings, 1934-1935, 1941, and 1975
 Correspondence, 1934-1935, 1941, 1960, and 1973-1976
 History, 1963 and undated
Edison Homestead, 1934 and 1938
Garden of the Leavened Heart
 Correspondence, undated
Cutler, E.J.
 Interview, 29 September 1955
 "Reminiscences," undated
 History, 1943, 1949, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1962, and 1980

Box 76 (Oversize)

Plan

Box 26

Greenhouse, undated
Henry Ford birthplace, undated
History, 1962-1967 and undated
Miniature farm, undated
Sarah Jordan Boarding House, undated
Susquehanna House, undated
Victorian Garden, 1983 and undated
Grimm Jewelry Store (also known as Grimm Jewelry Shop)
 Account Book, 1878-1879
 Affidavit, 3 November 1944
 Clippings, 1940-1954
 Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J.
 Interview, 1956
 Drawings, undated
 "Reminiscences," undated
Historic structure report, Laurie Turkawski, 2006
History, 1983-1984
Interpreter's handbook, 1959
Inventory, 1928, 1930-1932, 1936, and undated
Maps, 1876

Plans, circa 1878
Haggerty Power House (also known as Shipping and Receiving Building)
Affidavit, undated
Correspondence, 1931, 1935-1937, 1938, 1940-1941, and undated
History, Pottery, 1937-1938, 1940, 1945, and undated
Inventory, 1948-1949 and undated
Sketches, undated

Box 27

Hanks Silk Mill
Affidavit, undated
Clippings, 1929, 1932, 1934, 1937, 1943-1944, 1952, 1958, 1994, and undated
Correspondence
 1928-1934 and 1941-1944
 1960-1964, 1977, 1979, and 1984
Curatorial listing, 1985
Diary, 1934-1935
History
 1832, 1856, 1857, 1926, 1927, 1930-1931, 1988, 1969, and undated
 Family, 1932 and undated
 Silk industry
 1768, 1771, 1937, 1925, 1927, 1938, and undated
 1994 and undated
Inventory, undated
Maps, 1984 and undated
Reference book for guides, undated

Box 28

Harahan Sugar Mill
Affidavit, undated
Clippings, 1935, 1949, and undated
Correspondence, 1945 and 1949
Cutler, E.J., interview, 33 March 1956
History, 1853, 1940, 1956, 1973, 1976, circa 1980, and undated
Interpreter's handbook, 1956 and circa 1975
Inventory, undated
Haycock Boiler
 History, circa 1980

Box 29

Heinz House
Affidavit, 1952
Centennial celebration, 1969
Clippings, 1904, 1952, 1967, and 1969
Correspondence, 1889, 1904, 1938, 1943, 1952-1954, 1957, 1969, 1975, and 1984
Deeds, 1877, 1888, 1892, and 1904

Diaries, 1869, 1871-1872, 1874-1878, 1882-1889, and 1891-1894

Exterior decorating, 1960-1978

"The 57 News," 1904, 1906, 1949, 1952, and 1969

History

1952-1954, 1956, 1967, and undated

Company, 1873-1877, 1888, 1892-1893, 1896, 1901, 1904, 1969, 1978, 1980, and undated

Family, 1811, 1840-1849, 1856-1857, 1860-1869, 1871-1876, 1888, 1899, 1905, 1922, and 1967

Inventory, undated

Maps, 1876 and 1925

Photos on exhibit, 1998

Box 30

Henry Ford Birthplace (also known as Ford Family Home and Ford Home)

Affidavit, 1944

Box 76 (Oversize)

Birthplace photograph by Ray Russell

Box 30

Bryan Ford research, undated

Clippings, 1923, 1931, 1944, 1961, 1966, and undated

Correspondence, 1944, 1965, and 1973

Curatorial listing, 1984

Cutler, E.J., interviews, 1951 and 1956

Dedication, 1953

Drawing, 1876

Ford Farmstead development proposal, undated

History

Circa 1938, 1948, 1964, and undated

Family, 1881, 1935, and undated

Illustrations, Irving Bacon, undated

Inventories, 1923, 1940, 1943, 1965, 1981, 1984, and undated

Maps, 1876

Moving permit, 3 January 1944

Plans, 1962 and undated

Publications, 1900 and undated

Rational, April 1997

Restoration

1974 and 1984

1996

Wallpaper, 1960 and 1962

Windmill

1872, 1924, 1926, 1944, 1967, 1990, and 1993

Story, 1989, 1993, and 1997

Stover, 1876, 1924, 1930, 1931, 1940, 1985, 1996, 1997, and undated

Box 5

Herschell-Spillman Carousel (also known as Carousel)

Article, 1984

Bellweather article, 2009

Condition survey and conservation treatment proposal

Volume One, 4 April 1989

Volume Two, 4 April 1989

Story of a Carousel, Jennifer Mottershead, books one and two, 1973-1974

Box 32

J.R. Jones General Store (also known as Elias Brown General Store, Waterford Country Store, and Waterford General Store)

Affidavit, 25 October 1944

Black, Fred, "Reminiscences," undated

Clippings, 1927, 1933-1935, 1939-1941, 1943, 1981, and undated

Correspondence, 1812, 1928, 1936, 1939, 1949-1950, 1969, 1982, and 1991

Curatorial listing, 1985

Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated

Historic structure report

7 November 1990

Report number 1, 7 November 1990

Updated, September 1991

History

1930, 1939, 1940, 1981, 1982, and undated

Related, 1900, 1937, 1939, 1972, and 1982

Interpretation, undated

Interview, Leona Jacober Amos, May 1990

Inventory, 1929, 1984, and undated

Maps, 1866, 1939, and undated

Morrison, Andrew Craig, Historical Architect, 1975

Onsite manual, 1991

Program plan 1992-1994

Box 33

Background information, 1928, 1982, and undated

Interior design

1836, 1865, 1875-1880, 1890-1895, 1939, 1984-1986, and undated

1880, 1883, 1926, 1927, 1956, 1975, and undated

Product ads, 1865-1900 and undated

Reinstallation, 1993-1994

Box 31

Hermitage Slave Houses (also known as Slave Quarters)

Affidavit, 21 December 1944
Correspondence, 1934 and 1938
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Food, undated
Historic structures report, 2000
History, 1936-1937, 1980, and 1991
Interview, Charles H. Boles, 22 August 1989
Inventory, undated
Map and census, 1860 and 1941
Program evaluation, March 1992
Reproduction items from Low Country, 1987, 1991, and undated

Box 34

John Chapman House (also known as Chapman House and Chapman Family Home)

Affidavit, 22 November 1944
Correspondence, 1938 and 1940
History
 1972 and undated
 Family, 1938 and undated
Inventory, undated
Maps, undated

Box 35

John Giddings House (also known as Secretary Pearson House)

Account book, 1765-1783
Affidavit, 1929
Clippings, 1928-1929, 1934-1935, 1937, 1940-1942, 1945, 1961, and undated
Correspondence, 1929-1930, 1939-1941, and 1982-1983
Cutler, E.J.
 Interviews, 1955
 "Reminiscences," undated
Guest book, 1934-1941 and 1950
History
 1715, 1773-1929, 1932, 1940, 1961, 1967-1968, 1970, 1978, and undated
 Family, 1823 and undated
Interior decoration, 1941, 1957, and 1975
Inventory, 1943, 1972, and undated
Maps, undated
Plans, undated
Research
 Jim Johnson, 1985
 Lee Perry, 1990
Taylor, W.W., notebook, 1929 and undated

Box 34

- Kingston Cooper Shop (building currently in storage)
 - Affidavit, undated
 - Clippings, 1934, 1940, 1952, and undated
 - Curatorial reports, 1930, 1934, 1936, 2005, and undated
 - Death inventories of estate, 1813, 1854, and 1872
 - Deeds, 1740, 1809, and 1930
 - Hanson, John B., will, 1854
 - History
 - 1910 and undated
 - Family, 1700-1767
 - Inventory, 1940
 - Map, undated
 - Taylor, W.W., reports, 1930 and 1932
- Lamy's Diner (currently located in the Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation)
 - Article, newspaper, 1997
 - Building contents, 1946, 1986, and undated
 - Diner information, 1955, 1986, 1991, 1994, 1996-1997, 2000-2003, and 2006
 - Menu, 1946
 - Research, Donna Braden, Worchester lunch car and purchase of Lamy Diner, 1946, 1989, and undated
 - Research materials, 1983, 1984, 1987, and 1997
 - Restoration, 1982-1987
- Lapeer Machine Shop (also known as Village Machine Shop, Lapeer Foundry, Lapeer Shop, Carriage Repair Shop, Village Activities Building, the Workshop, McDonald & Sons Machine Shop, Guild Beer Hall, and Davidson-Gerson Gallery of Glass)
 - Affidavits, 21 September 1944
 - Bill of sale, 1929
 - Building report, 2002
 - Clippings
 - 1888, 1903, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, and undated

Box 76 (Oversize)

1903

Box 34

- Correspondence, 1929-1931
- Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
- History
 - 1936, 1980, and 1983
 - Family, 1888 and 1973
- History, office forms
- Inventory, undated

Box 36

Logan County Courthouse (also known as Lincoln Courthouse and Abe Lincoln Courthouse)
Abraham Lincoln, 1935, 1980, and 1996
Affidavit, 25 October 1944
Centennial celebration, 1953
Clippings
1838-1839, 1902, 1929-1931, 1934-1935, and 1937-1939

Box 76 (Oversize)

1929

Box 36

1940-1941, 1944, 1947, 1953, 1957, 1968, 1980, and undated
Correspondence, 1929, 1936, 1938-1941, and 1953
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J., interview, 1955
Deed, 6 September 1929
Gordon, Kevin, research, 1984
History
1836, 1839, 1938, 1939, 1946, 1954, 1980, 1981, and undated
Family, 1952, 1959, 1964-1966, 1980, and undated
Logan County, 1836, 1953, 1961, and undated
Interpretation, 1953, 1982, and undated
Inventories, 1947, 1982, 1983, and 1984
Map, undated
Perpetual flame, 1937-1947
Van Bolt, Dr. Roger, research, 1953

Box 37

Loranger Gristmill (also known as Grist Mill)
Affidavit, 12 December 1944
Clippings, 1928, 1931, 1934, 1940, and undated
Correspondence, 1928, 1931, 1939, 1964-1965, and undated
Cutler, E.J., interview, undated
Guide reference book, 1941, 1948, and 1981
History
1930-1955, 1983, and undated
Family, 1881, 1890, 1984, and undated
Maps, undated
Product packaging, undated
Luther Burbank Birthplace (also known as Burbank Birthplace and Burbank Store)
Affidavit, 3 November 1944
Clippings, 1915, 1936, 1942, 1954, and 1962
Correspondence, 1965 and 1982
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated

- Daubler, Anita, research, undated
- History
 - 1925, 1938, 1953, and undated
 - Family, 1963 and undated
- Inventories, 1960
- Maps, 1939
- Plans, 1937
- Simonds, Wm., speech to Garden Club, undated
- Luther Burbank Garden Office (also known as Luther Burbank's Office, Luther Burbank Office, and Burbank Garden Office)
 - Clippings, 1934
 - Correspondence, 1927-1928, 1941, 1948, 1967, and 1983-1984
 - Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
 - History
 - 1953 and 1981
 - Family, undated
 - Inventory, undated
 - Maps, 1927
 - Plans, 1941
- Mack Ave. Ford Plant (also known as Mack Avenue Plant, Mack Avenue, and Ford Motor Company)
 - Affidavit, undated
 - Bennet, Frank, "Reminiscences," undated
 - Clippings, 1935 and 1963
 - Correspondence, 1915, 1932-1939, 1941, 1953-1957, 1962-1966, and 1974
 - Curatorial listing, 1985
 - History, 1954, 1957, 1974, 1984, and undated
 - Inventory, undated
 - Plans, 1911, 1962, and undated
- Macon Brick Works
 - Affidavit, undated
 - History, 1933, 1973, and 1976

Box 38

- Martha-Mary Chapel (also known as Village Church and Chapel of Martha-Mary)
 - Affidavit, undated
 - Clippings, 1929-1936, 1944, 1951, 1960-1961, 1978, and 1980-1983
 - Correspondence, 1930-1938, 1945-1947, 1977-1978, and 1981
 - Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
 - History
 - 1805, 1929, 1937, 1938, 1980, 1981, 1986, and undated
 - Colonial churches, 1896, 1913, 1929, and 1935
 - Revere bell, 1965, 1980, 1987, and undated
 - Inventory, 1940
 - Pipe organ, 2000
 - Programs, 1932-1936 and 1944

Proposed alterations, 1936

Box 39

Martinsville Cider Mill (also known as Cider Mill)

Affidavit, undated

Correspondence, 1923 and 1967

Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated

History, 1967

Plans, 27 September 1988

Renovation, 1973-1974 and 1981

McGuffey Birthplace (also known as part of McGuffey Group, part of William H.

McGuffey Group, and William Holmes McGuffey Birthplace)

Affidavit, 16 January 1945

Box 76 (Oversize)

Clippings

1859 and 1923

Box 39

1859, 1923, 1927, 1930, 1932, and 1934-1936

1938, 1941, 1943, 1945, and undated

Correspondence

1929-1932

1929-1930, 1932, and 1938

Cutler, E.J.

Interview, 23 June, 1955

"Reminiscences," undated

Dedication, 23 September 1934

Deed, 1785, 1937, and 2007

Ellsworth, Lee W., Analysis of readers, 1962

Historic structures report, 1999

History, 1851, 1857, 1932, 1937, 1938, 1984, and undated

Inventory, 1938

Maps, undated

Sketches, undated

McGuffey School (also known as part of McGuffey Group, part of William H. McGuffey Group, and William Holmes McGuffey School)

Affidavit, undated

Box 76 (Oversize)

Clippings

1932

Box 39

1932, 1937, and undated

Cutler, E.J., interviews and "Reminiscences," undated

History
Undated
Old school houses, 1905 and 1935
Sketches, 1979 and undated

Box 40

Mattox House (also known as Mattox Family Home)
Article, Amos Morel, 1983
Correspondence, 1943, 1945, 1983, and 1991
Cutler, E.J., interview, 13 October 1955
Government documents, US census, tax records, marriage license, 1870, 1880, 1894,
1900, 1908, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940
History
Circa 1983 and undated
Oral
Charles Boles, 22 August 1989 and undated
Nancy Bryk, 7 November 2001
Blake Hayes, 1 October 2001
Dr. Leslie Long, 13 July 1989
Amos Mattox, undated
Carrie Mattox, undated
Plans, August 1991, 21 September 1999, and undated
Recipes from Georgia, undated
Report, "Field Research of Mattox House Site and African American Community
Life in Richmond Hill"
Photographs, undated
Report, 14 June 1991
Sketches, August 1991, June 1994, and undated
Menlo Park Laboratory (also known as Edison's Laboratory, part of Menlo Park Group
and Edison Laboratory; includes Menlo Park Carbon Shed [also known as Carbon
Shed and Edison Carbon Shed], Menlo Park Carpentry Shop [also known as
Carpenter Shed and Edison Carpenter Shed], Menlo Park Glass House [also known as
Edison Glass House and Glass House], Menlo Park Library [also known as Office
and Library and Edison Library and Office], Menlo Park Machine Shop [also known
as Machine Shop and Edison Machine Shop])

Box 75 (Oversize)

Boiler x-rays
1979-1980

Box 41

1980
Clippings
1862, 1878-1880, 1896, 1916, 1922-1923, and 1928-1929
1931-1935 and 1937-1941
1942-1951, 1954, 1967, 1970, 1979, and undated

Box 76 (Oversize)

21 December 1879

Box 41

Correspondence, 1885, 1928-1929, 1934, 1977, 1981-1982, and 1984
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Dedication book, undated
Edison's electric train, 2013
History,
1864, 1938, 1939, 1946, 1949, 1952, 1957, 1959, 1978, and undated
Thomas A. Edison, 1781, 1786, 1812, 1927, 1947, 1965, 1985, and undated
Francis Jehl, 1932, 1941, and undated

Box 42

Interpreter's handbooks, 1938, 1983, and undated
Inventory, 1929, 1948, 1970s, 1975, and 1983
Invoices, 1940 and 1954
Labels for L.H. Latima, undated
Maps, undated
Motion pictures, 1939-1940
Preliminary systems design concept, 1986
Publications, 1878, 1927, 1930-1933, and 1935-1936
Radio broadcasts, 1936, 1984, and undated
Reminiscences, undated
Recreation of Edison's lightbulb experiment, 1979
Script for slide presentation, undated
Sketches, 1878, 1924, 1984, and undated
Tesla, Nikola, alternating current, 2006

Box 43

Miller School
Affidavit, undated
Cutler, E J., "Reminiscences," undated
History, 1943 and 1977
Miller home subdivision
1942

Box 76 (Oversize)

Undated

Box 43

Plans, undated
Miniature Farm
Cutler interview, undated
Floor plans, undated

History, 1944, 1964, and 1977
Inventory, 1983
Reinstallation proposal, 1980-1981
Mrs. Cohen's Millinery Store (also known as Magill Jewelry Store and Cohen Millinery)
Affidavit, 22 November 1944
Building research, 2018
Clippings, 1884, 1894-1895, 1905, 1937, 1982, and 1984
Correspondence, 1936 and 1974
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History
 1982 and undated
 Cohen family, 1894, 1900, 1918, 1983, 1985, 2011, and undated
 Magill family
 1865, 1884, 1887, 1938, and undated

Box 76 (Oversize)

1865 and 1887

Box 43

Inventory, 1936 and undated
Maps, 1876
Restoration, 1974

Box 44

Noah Webster House (also known as Webster House and Noah Webster Home)
Account books, circa 1938
Affidavit, 25 October 1944
Architecture, 1944 and undated
Biography, 1935
Clippings, 1836-1843, 1869, 1892, 1900-1908, 1936-1947, 1957-1958, 1962, and undated
Correspondence, 1936-1937, 1940, 1960-1965, 1976, and 1983
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J.
 Interview, 16 June 1955
 "Reminiscences," 1936 and undated
History
 1918, 1955, 1957, 1962, 1984, 1986, and undated
 Family, 1918, 1936, 1959, and undated

Box 45

Genealogy, 1915
Genealogy, ancestors and descendants
 1908 and undated
 1938 and undated

Genealogy by Noah Webster, 1836
Inventory (of Noah Webster's estate), undated
Interior decoration, 1957, 1961-1964, and undated
Inventory
1904, 1936, 1938, 1942-1943, 1957, 1962, and 1982-1983
1984 and undated
Legal documents, 1843 and 1874
Lucy Griffin, Webster's house maid genealogy articles, 1900, 1912, 2016, and undated
Maps, 1868-1869, 1888, 1911, and undated
Report from James Johnson, 1982
Research
Donald M. Currie, undated
Priscilla Stapes (includes notes on Webster's family possessions and the current owners), 1936-1940
Restoration study, 1986

Box 76 (Oversize)

Wallpaper sample
Circa 1940s

Box 45

1962 and undated
Will, Rebecca Webster, 14 February 1845

Box 46

1988 Reinstallation
Book room, 1988
Floor plans, 1988
Garden, 1988
Glass barriers, 1988
Group minutes, 1987-1988
Interpretation and planning, 1988 (2 folders)
Labels and scripts, 1988
Preliminary report, 21 June 1985
Reinstallation, 18 May 1988
Research, undated
Specifications of barrier free ramp, 18 May 1988
Wallpaper, carpets (historic), 1987-1988

Box 47

Owl Night Lunch Wagon
Clippings, 1936, 1938, and 1954
Consultant's report, 1983
History, 1927, 1979, 1983, 1985, and undated
History, John Colquhoun, undated

License, 1941

Box 48

Phoenixville Post Office (also known as Village Post Office and Post Office)

Affidavit, undated

Apothecary information, 1901, 1982-1983, and undated

Assessment lists, 1829, 1841, and 1844

Census, 1880

Clippings, 1882, 1928-1929, 1934-1935, 1985, and undated

Correspondence

1887-1896, 1900-1909, 1950-1953, 1975-1976, and 1982-1985

Fiero Brothers druggists, 1997

Cutler, E.J., interview, 3 November 1955

Directories, 1832, 1849, 1856, 1861, and 1890

Forms, receipts, 1880-1908

History

1868, 1896, 1928, 1938, 1943, 1948, 1953, 1982, 1984, and undated

Family, 1983 and undated

Related

1889-1893, 1920, 1954, 1957-1961, 1970-1972, and 1981-1985

Miller Clark scrapbook, November 1977

Mackie Thomas research, 1972, 1983, 1984, and undated

Maps

1869, 1970, and 1976

Box 76 (Oversize)

Undated

Box 48

Operational records

1941-1942

1943

Box 49

1944-1945

Postal history, 1897, 1900, 1964, 1984, and undated

Publications, 1947, 1976-1977, and 1984

Reiss, James A.

Research, 1984-1985

Report, 1985

Apothecaries, 1984 and undated

Research notes, 1973, 1984, and undated

Taylor, W.W., reports, 1928 and 1932

Box 50

Planing Mill

Affidavit, undated
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History, 1929

Plymouth Carding Mill (also known as Gunsolly Carding Mill)

Affidavit, 22 November 1944
Clippings, 1932, 1934, 1940, 1956, 1979, and undated
Correspondence, 1939 and 1982
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History
 1939-1940, 1950, 1956, 1982-1983, and undated
 Industry, undated
Inventory, 1931, 1974, and undated
Map, undated
Materials from Plymouth Historical Society, 1857, 1876, 1890, 1912-1915, 1935,
 1974-1977, 1982, and undated
Operational reports
 1930-1932
 January – June 1932
 July – December 1932, January – August 1933
Plans, undated
Source for image on inside signage, 1874 and undated
Plymouth House (building was demolished)
Affidavit, 22 November 1944
Clippings, 1979
Correspondence, 1929-1930
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History, 1929-1930, circa 1935, 1940, and undated
Maps, undated

Box 51

Plympton House (also known as Plympton Family Home)

Affidavit, 3 January 1945
Clippings, 1939 and 1941
Correspondence, 1910, 1937, 1945, 1957, 1970, 1977-1978, and 1980
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J.
 Interviews, 1955
 "Reminiscences," undated
Deeds, 1840, 1842-1844, 1851, 1857, 1859, 1865-1866, 1871, 1895, and 1927
History
 1939, 1940, 1942, 1975, 1979, and undated
 Family, 1676, 1776, 1884, 1972, and undated
Inventory, 1982 and undated
Maps, 1859 and undated

Plans, 1941 and undated
Repairs, 1973-1974

Box 52

Print Shop (also known as Village Print Shop, Printing Office, Printing Shop, and Printing Office & Tin Shop)
Affidavit, 6 December 1944
Clippings, 1937 and 1942
Correspondence, 1985
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History, 1933, 1942, 1948, 1953, and undated
Inventory, 25 March 1980
Plans, 1986
Publications, 1949, 1950, and undated
Radio Beacon Transmitting Station, Materials displayed with building, 1926-1933 and undated (includes exhibit label, license for station, patent for transmitter, and history)
Railroad Water Tower
Affidavit, 12 December 1944
Correspondence, 1943
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Map, 1893
Richart Carriage Shop (also known as Macon Carriage Shop, Farm Implement and Repair Shop, and Richart Wagon Shop)
Account book, 1847-1849
Affidavit, 12 January 1945
Clippings, 1859 and 1979
Cutler's drawings, undated
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," 1945
History
 1942, 1955, 1967, 1973, and undated
 Family
 1838 and 1844-1882
 1844-1897
 1942, 1987, and undated
Inventory, undated
Maps, 1921 and undated
Restoration plans, 1974
Salter House
Affidavit, 22 November 1944
Clippings, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1942, 1945-1946, and undated
Correspondence, 1932, 1981
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History
 1932, 1944, and undated
 Family, undated

Map, undated
Sandwich Glass Plant
Affidavit, undated
Clippings, 1935 and undated
Correspondence, 1941-1942
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Furnace, 1978-1979 and 1981
History
 1810, 1980, 1985, and undated
 Research papers, 1941 and undated
Wilson, Kenneth M., New England glass and glassmaking, undated

Box 53

Sarah Jordan Boarding House
Architecture, 1973, 1975, and 1983
Braden, Donna R., research, July 1983
Clippings, 1930, 1943, and undated
Correspondence, 1928-1929 and 1975
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Fire, 5 January 2009
History, undated
Inventory, 1958 and 1983
Jehl, Francis, "Reminiscences," 1878 and undated
Plans, undated
Wallpaper, 2009
Scotch Settlement School
Affidavit, 22 November 1944
Clippings, 1928-1929, 1931, 1934, 1937, 1965, 1974, 1981, and undated
Correspondence, 1884, 1924, 1928, 1941, 1957, 1962, and 1977
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Dearborn Township school records, 1866-1879
History, 1920, 1947, 1997, and undated
Maps, 1923 and undated
Plans, undated
Reminiscences, 1926, 1943, 1947, 1954, 1969, and undated
Teacher's handbook, 1927-1928

Box 54

Sir John Bennett Jewelry Store (also known as Sir John Bennett Jewelry Shop, Sir John Bennett Museum Store, Sir John Bennett Store, Sir John Bennett Shop, and Sir John Bennett Sweet Shop)
Affidavit, 21 December 1944
Clippings, 1929-1935 and undated
Clock, 1929, 1985, and undated

Correspondence, 1928-1931, 1934, 1936-1937, 1944, 1960, 1964, 1975, and 1977
Cutler interview, 1956
Guide manuals, 1950 and 1951
Historic structure report, 2000
History
 1838, 1859, 1867, 1921, 1938, and undated
 1851, 1881, 1829, 1931, 1940, 1951, and undated
 Charles Dickens letters, 1850-1852, 1856-1861, 1865-1870, and undated
 Personal, 1875, 1884, 1897, and undated
Inventory, 1977(?)
Map, 1835

Box 77 (Oversize)

Plans
 Building Exterior

Box 54

Floor, 1929
Prints, circa 1929 and undated

Box 55

Smiths Creek Depot (also known as Smith's Creek Depot)
 Affidavit, 22 November 1944
 Clippings, 1862, 1869, 1929, 1934-1935, 1937, 1954, 1962, 1969, and undated
 Correspondence, 1929, 1932, 1940, 1958, and undated
 Covenant with State Historic Preservation Office, 1995
 Curatorial listing, 1985
 Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
 Daily program, 1996
 History, 1895, 1898, 1940, and undated
 Maps, undated
 Morrison, Andrew C. (historical architect), 1973-1974
 Plans, undated
 Publications, 1898 and 1929
 Reconstruction, 1973
 Re-installation, 1996
Soybean Laboratory (also known as Soybean Lab Agricultural Gallery, Soybean
 Experimental Laboratory, Chemical Plant, and Analytical Lab)
 Clippings, undated
 Correspondence, 1946-1947
 Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
 Publications, 1936, and undated
Spofford Building
 Affidavit, undated
 Clippings, 1925 and undated
 Condition report, 1925 and 2002

Correspondence, 1936, 1940, 1943, and undated
History
 Circa 1980 and undated
 Area, 1937 and undated
 Family, undated
Sketches, undated
Taylor, W.W., reports, 1925, 1927, 1936, 1939, and undated

Box 56

Stephen Foster Memorial (also known as Stephen Foster Cottage, Stephen Foster House, Stephen Foster Birthplace, and Sounds of America Gallery)

Affidavits
 25 October 1944
 October 1935
Clippings
 1883, 1887-1888, 1901-1907, 1910-1913, and 1924-1927
 1934
 1935-1941, 1944-1949, 1959, 1970, and undated
Correspondence
 1850, 1857, 1862, 1864, 1883, 1904, 1915, and 1933
 28 April-24 May 1934
 25-31 May 1934
 June 1934
 1 July-December 1934 and January-June 1935
 July-December 1935
 1936-1939, 1941-1949, 1952-1953, 1966, and 1978-1979
 Baldrige, Mrs. Joseph, 1937-1938 and undated

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Butterfield, Henry, 1934-1935 and undated
Kloman, A.C., 1927
Morneweck, Evelyn Foster, 1932 and 1934-1935
 1936
 1938-1940, 1945, 1952, and 1967
Ralls, Georgia Singleton, 1934-1935 and undated
Rose, Mrs. Alexander D.
 1934-1935
 1936-1936
 1938
 1940-1941
Quaife, Dr. Milo M., 1952-1953
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J.
 Interview, 30 June 1955
 "Reminiscences," undated

Box 58

Dedication
4 July 1935
Correspondence, 1935
A-C
D-G
H-L
M
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Guests lists, 1935 and undated
History
1927 and undated
Family, 1843, 1851, 1930, 1932, 1937, 1944, 1985, and undated
Lawsuit, 1882

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Legal Transactions, 1844, 1862, 1916, 1934, and undated
Related, 1935
Inventory, 1934, 1935, and undated

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Plans, 1985 and undated
Publications, 1932, 1935, 1948, and 1949
Research
Hards, T.A., 2 March 1962
Newton, C.T.
1936 and undated
1934-1935 and undated
Quaife, Dr. M.
1953
1953 and undated
Sketches, 1828, 1935, and undated

Box 60

Stone Mill
Affidavit, undated
Article, 2005
History, undated
Susquehanna Plantation
Affidavit, 25 October 1944
Architecture, related, 1919, 1924, 1941, 1956, 1963-1972, 1983-1985, and undated

Box 61

Atlantic Monthly article, Rolsbys Tax Collectors, 1860
Clippings, 1942, 1951, 1954, 1957, 1969, 1977, and 1984
Correspondence, 1942-1947, 1956-1960, 1965, 1969, 1973-1979, and 1981-1985
Cutler, E.J.
 Interview, 1 June 1955
 "Reminiscences," 1942 and undated
Family estate inventory, 1884
General historical background material, 1994 and undated
History
 1942-1945, 1955, 1975-1979, 1982-1983, and undated
Area
 1924, 1956, 1975-1979, 1981, and undated
 1810, 1860, 1900, 1972-1976, 1983-1984, 1990-1994, and undated
Family, 1934
Land records, 1848, 1864, 1886, 1889, 1894, 1904-1913, and 1942
Research, 1833, 1840, 1853-1855, 1874, 1950, 1963-1971, 1975-1978, 1980-1985, 1992, and undated

Box 62

Tax book, 1798 and 1846
Inventory, 1947, 1960, and 1972
Maps, 1814, 1857, 1934, 1973, 1980, and undated
Patuxent River Naval Air Station Cultural Resources Survey
 Volume I, 1983
 Volume II, 1983
Plans, 1984
Probate inventories, 1832 and 1851
Publications
 1852, 1913, and 1942
 1947, 1974, and 1985
Real estate appraisal, circa 1942
Reiss, J.A., research, 1985

Box 63

1988 Reinstallation
 Julia King, archaeological investigations at Susquehanna, 1989
 Analysis of Rousby Crypt at GV, 30 September 1988
 Archaeology, 1986-1988
 Carpet and floor cloth, 1988
 Drawing and dimensions, 1987
 Furnishings, 1988
 A Furnishing Plan and Interpretive Activities, 1987
 Glass barrier, 1988
 Grave marker, 1987-1988

Group meeting minutes, 1987-1988
Interpretation, 1985 and 1988
Landscaping, 1987
Phase II, 1988
Scripts, 1988
Wallpaper samples, 1987 and undated

Box 64

Reiss, J.A., house report, undated

Box 65

Repairs, 1969, 1973, and 1985
Sketches, 1982
Wills, John, report, 1981 and undated (2 folders)
Suwanee Park (includes information about the Suwanee Boat)
Correspondence, 1974
Ice cream parlor, 1984 and undated
Restaurant, 1975 and 1983
Suwanee Boat
Affidavit, undated
Clippings, 1935-1941, 1949-1959, 1967-1968, 1970-1972, and undated
Correspondence, 1959 and 1962-1963
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History, 1914, 1938, 1949, 1959, 1962, 1963, and undated
Plans, 1969
Related steamboats, undated
Repairs, 1968-1970, 1975-1976, 1983-1984, and 1989
Swiss Watchmaker's Chalet
Affidavit, undated
Architecture related, undated
Clippings, 1937, 1957, and undated
Correspondence, 1930-1935 and 1953
Floor plans, undated
History, undated
Interpreter's handbooks, 1938-1940, circa 1950, and undated
Inventory, undated
Specifications, 1932

Box 66

Tintype Studio (also known as Tin Type Photographic Studio and Greenfield Village
Tintype Studio)
Affidavit, 6 December 1944
Article, "Charles Herbert Tremear, The Patriarch of Twentieth-Century Daguerrotypy
in America" by Dave Tinder, published in *The Daguerreian Annual 1993*
(photocopy of original article)
Clippings

1932, 1934, 1939, 1941, and undated
1932, 1934, 1939, and 2009
Correspondence, 1935 and 1940
Curatorial listing, 1985 and 2004
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History
1928, 1937, 1939, 1948, and 1993
Charles Tremear (tin typist), 1938, 1939, 1943, and 1984
Inventory, 1935 and 1947
Tintype folders, circa 1985
Town Hall
Affidavit, 6 December 1944
Clippings, 1938, 1959, and undated
Curatorial listing, 1985
Cutler, E.J., interview, 13 October 1955
Furnishings, undated
History, undated
Tripp Up-and-Down Sawmill
Affidavit, 12 December 1944
Clippings, 1926 and 1938
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History
1976, circa 1980, 1983, and undated
Industry, 1973 and undated
Inventory, undated
Map, undated
Plans, alterations to lumber carriage deck, 1983
Repairs, 1973
Village Entrance , maintenance and improvements, 1974 and 1984
Walking Beam Engine, history, circa 1980
West Orange Laboratory
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
History, 1940, 1941, 1950, 1967, and undated
William Ford Barn
Affidavit, 21 December 1944
Clippings, 1954 and undated
Cutler, E.J., "Reminiscences," undated
Relocation, 1972

Box 67

Wright Cycle Shop (also known as Wright Workshop and Wright Cycle Co. Shop)
Affidavits, 26 September 1944 and 4 October 1944
Bushouse, Susan J.
Notes, 1983, 1984, and undated
Report, undated (8 folders)
Clippings

1908, 1928, and 1933-1939
1941-1948, 1953-1954, 1965-1971, 1978-1980, 1984-1985, and undated

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Correspondence

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Bushouse, C.J., 1983-1984

Wright family

1901-1903, 1908, 1911, 1928, and 1936

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1939-1944 and 1946-1947

Cutler, E.J.

Interview, 15 December 1955

"Reminiscences," undated

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Cameron, W.J.

Box 68

Correspondence, 1938

Dedication of the Wright Brothers Home and Shop in Greenfield Village, 16

April 1938

Box 69

Guest list, undated

Humphreys Christmas booklet, undated

Program, 16 April 1938

Ribbons and badges, undated

Seating charts, undated

Speeches, 16 April 1938

Fletcher Allan, report, 30 June 1972 (2 folders)

History

1886-1917

1928-1939, 1950-1956, 1961, 1971-1977, 1984 and undated

Aeronautical, 1938

Associated, 1953, 1983, 1984, and undated

Business journals, 1897-1917

Box 70

Interpreter's handbook, 1938, 1940, 1973, 1983-1984
Inventories, 1917, 1937-1938, 1940, 1942, 1953, 1983-1984, and undated
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Box 70

Oral history
Wright, Milton, "Reminiscences," 17 December 1948
Wright, Miller, Ivonette interviews
26 June 1983-6 July 1984
17 September 1989
Painted wall paper samples, 26 November 1968
Plans, wind tunnel, undated
Reinstallation, 1983-1984 and 1986
Sketches, 1936, 1938, and 1984

Box 71

Simmons intern project, 2005 (4 folders, 2 binders, and 1 report)

Box 72

Wright Home (also known as Wright Family Home and Wright Brothers Home)
Affidavits, 26 September 1944 and 4 October 1944
Black, Fred, "Reminiscences," undated
Carpet sample, undated
Christmas, 1986, 1988, 1989, 1991, and undated
Clippings, 1908, 1936-1938, 1941, 1965, 1978
Correspondence, 1936-1937, 1944, 1953, 1961, 1977, and 1981
Cutler, E.J., interview, 19 January 1956
Dedication, 16 April 1938
Diary entries, 1891-1908
Historic structures report, 2000
History
1899, 1903, 1930-1931, 1936, 1944, 1953, 1981, and undated
Family, 1984-1985
Information about original furnishings, 1876, 1899-1910, 1936-1938, 1947-1953, and
1982-1990

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Interpretation committee
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Interpreter's handbook, 1938 and undated

Inventory, 1936, 1941, 1953, 1981, 1985, and undated

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1989

Plan

Undated

Furnishings, 1923, 1936, 1951, 1987, 1990, 1991, 2012, and undated