

Midwest Open Air Museums Magazine



Vol. XXXIX, No. 3
Fall, 2018
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EAGLE TAVERN AT THE HENRY FORD

In This Issue: The Henry Ford and the Fall MOMCC Conference
 The Bar Returns to Logan County
 Tips for Recruiting and Retaining Volunteers
 Foodways Programs at Sauder Village
 Henry Ford, Clarence Hall, and the Abe Lincoln Chairs

Midwest Open Air Museums Coordinating Council
Midwest Region of ALHFAM



MOMCC 2019 Spring Conference Call for Sessions and Workshops

Hosted by Johnston Farm and Indian Agency, Piqua Ohio

March 7-9, 2019

What is the Story?

Understanding our multi-cultural past, present, and future

Join us as we reflect upon how people engaged with the multicultural world around them yesterday and how these views influence our world today. Contemplate how we present stories of the past while connecting with our changing audiences, and consider how we can move forward into the growing diversity of the future.

- Dealing with multi-culture perspectives, topics, and needs
- Programming with diversity in mind
- Managing staff and volunteers with multicultural needs
- Developing leadership skills in a diverse environment
- Understanding cultural relationships with funding sources
- Facing institutional cultural changes
- Finding solutions to accommodate changing educational systems
- Improving relationships with boards, administrations, staff, and community
- Incorporating Humanities and STEM/STEAM into your history site
- Building collaborations to find or create new options for all stakeholders
- Developing research and resources in a multi-cultural world
- Understanding cultural values and issues with collections
- Using crops, foodways, crafts, and historical techniques to tell the cultural story

Session proposals should be submitted no later than December 1, 2018

Submit to Tracie Evans, Program Co-Chair, PO Box 235, Archbold OH 43502

tracie.evans@saudivillage.org

Phone (419)446-2541 x2072

Fax (419)445-5251



*Johnston Farm & Indian Agency
An Ohio History Connection Site*

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Cover Photo - Eagle Tavern at The Henry Ford. Interpretation focuses on 1850, but decades swirl around its exterior. Historic presenters in late 19th-century attire stroll around Greenfield Village adding atmosphere during summer evening programming on August 28, 2004. (Neg. No. N.B. 116474)



MOMCC is the Midwest Regional Affiliate of

ALHFAM



The Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Tom Vance

The ALHFAM Conference in Tahlequah, Oklahoma, was as fun and exciting as I had anticipated. Tahlequah is the capitol of the Cherokee Nation, and the conference was held on the campus of Northeastern State University. NSU was founded in 1846 as the Cherokee National Female Seminary and still includes courses in Cherokee culture and the Cherokee language and alphabet. I was an Indian hobbyist for many years, and even though I currently have no Native American ancestry in my DNA, I'm sure I was Native American in a past life.

As usual, there were excellent pre-conference tours and workshops. It's always hard to choose, but having written an article on chickens in the spring issue of the magazine, I felt I should attend the Poultry 101 workshop. There were also many great conference sessions and, again, hard choices to be made. On the last day of the conference, participants were bused to Will Rogers Birthplace Ranch and then to the Pawnee Bill Ranch.

The Pawnee Bill Ranch includes his 1910 mansion just as the family left it, furnishings and all – everything! It's the type of thing that restorationists dream of. The nearby museum includes excellent exhibits, and the diorama of the wild west show brought home what an extensive production the show was. After dinner, we were treated to a short version of Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show, which the Oklahoma State Historical Society puts on each year.



Representing MOMCC and the Midwest Region, Deb Reid took first place in the novice class and Betsy McCabe took second place in the apprentice class in the annual ALHFAM plowing contest.

The 2019 ALHFAM meeting will be held in Ontario, Canada, and will be hosted by Saint Marie Among the Hurons. In 2020, it's back to Old Sturbridge Village in Massachusetts, where ALHFAM had its beginnings in 1970.

Speaking of beginnings, the 2018 Fall MOMCC conference is at The Henry Ford, the site of the first two MOMCC Spring conferences in 1983 and 1984. Thursday evening's dinner is at the Eagle Tavern, an experience you don't want to miss. Then some of the founders of the organization will lead the group in creating a vision for MOMCC over the next 40 years.

The 2019 Spring conference will be held in Piqua, Ohio, and hosted by the Johnston Farm and Indian Agency. In the fall we meet at Klein Creek Farm on the west side of Chicago, and in spring, 2020, we will hold the conference on a river boat cruise on the Illinois River, starting in Peoria, staying at Starved Rock State Park overnight, and returning to Peoria the next day.

MOMCC and ALHFAM conferences provide you with an excellent opportunity to meet and network with other museum professionals from around the country, to expand your professional knowledge and experience, and to experience other open-air museums. Did I mention that the meetings are also a lot of fun? ☐



The annual ALHFAM fashion show includes period clothing from all periods.



MOMCC 2018 Fall Conference The Henry Ford Dearborn, Michigan November 8-10, 2018



TRIED AND TRUE REVIEWING ~~ REFINING ~~ IMPROVING

Join us at MOMCC's 40th anniversary conference at The Henry Ford (THF). MOMCC began in the afterglow of the Bicentennial and grew during the culture wars. Does MOMCC remain an organization relevant to its constituents? Help us set the course for the next decade. After the Thursday workshops, attendees will gather for an evening in Eagle Tavern at Greenfield Village. Founding mothers and fathers will share their rationale for creating MOMCC, and newcomers will counter with what they can do for MOMCC. The more the merrier at this exploration of open air museums in the 21st century.

For more information and to register for the conference go to: www.momcc.org

MIDWEST OPEN AIR MUSEUMS COORDINATING COUNCIL

MOMCC Officers and Board of Directors

Mike Follin, *President*

Jim Slining, *Vice President*

Betsy Urven, *Past President*

Dawn Bondhus Mueller, *Secretary*

Debra Reid, *Treasurer*

Board Members At Large

Jim Johnson

Melinda Carriker

Jim Patton

Conference Coordinators

Monique Ingot, Fall

Becky Crabb, Spring

Website, Social Media

Andi Erbskorn

Ed Crabb

Magazine Editor

Tom Vance

MOMCC was established in 1978 with the goal of furthering the interchange of materials, information, and ideas within the history museum field.

Membership

We welcome membership and participation from administrators, volunteers, interpreters, curators, historians, educators, maintenance/facilities staff, gift shop workers, facilitators, docents, and anyone else with an interest in history and public education. Membership is \$30 per year for individuals, \$35 for families, and \$50 for institutions. Membership application can be found at www.momcc.org.

Our Purpose

The purpose of MOMCC is to further promote excellence and to provide a forum for the interchange of materials, information, ideas, and consideration of issues within the open air, interactive, and historical museum profession.

MIDWEST REGION: The Midwest is defined as the eight states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

OPEN-AIR MUSEUM: Interpreting life as material culture in the context of buildings, objects, and open space. A site or facility that interprets history through exhibits, living history interpretation, and/or educational programs.

Resource Committees

Interpretation, Music, Art, and Material Culture

Leadership and Supervision

Agriculture, Gardens, and Foodways

PRESIDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

By Mike Follin

AS I write this, I am gazing out my office window at the Ohio State Fair traffic, thinking how the summer has flown by. It seems we just had opening day at the Ohio Village and now the closing day is in sight. That being said, I know it has been a busy summer for all including the MOMCC board. On Saturday and Sunday, July 7-8, 2018 we met at Tiller's International, in Scotts, MI. for a two day board meeting. It was the regular midsummer board meeting but there were a large number of items on the agenda. Aside from the regular board business, this meeting was also purposed with implementing actions for the strategic plan that came out of the January board retreat. The diligence of the board resulted in marathon nonstop sessions from 5:30 pm – 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. I want to congratulate the board on a job well done in working well and tirelessly as a team donating so much time and energy to the good of the organization.



Discussing the strategic plan, the board identified the following goals, team leaders, and three key tasks for each team. There is not room here to go into detail but below is a thumbnail sketch of the action plan, teams and team leaders. **Goal 1** - Membership: Melinda Carriker, team leader. This team will work in a variety of areas to strengthen, expand and serve our membership. **Goal 2** -- Deepen and Expand Member Services: Jim Johnson, Ann Cejka team leaders, Jim Patton liaison to the board. This team will look at ways of marketing MOMCC, finding out what members or potential members might want, calling on member's skills to present various classes, and develop high visibility for the organization. **Goal 3** - Ensure Sustainable Legacy of reputation, operations, fiscal health, and outreach potential for the future: Todd Price & Katie Garrett, co-team leaders. This team will be compiling an electronic resource manual for the organization, working with resource groups and members to encourage writing, presenting, and demonstrations of various skills for conferences, magazine, and individual classes. Additionally they will investigate fundraising opportunities for the organization. The team leaders will be putting together their teams from among the membership and we encourage you to make known your interest in any of the areas targeted by the plan.

In addition to the strategic plan the board was also in earnest finalizing plans for the fall conference celebrating MOMCC's 40th anniversary. Deb Reid has done an outstanding job of putting together not only a great fall conference but a fine celebration commemorating our 40 year history. I hope you will all plan to join us at the fall conference to celebrate in the Eagle Tavern as we review that past forty years and launch into the next forty.

Speaking of the next forty, a major goal for the board, is to make MOMCC a viable, comprehensive and totally the "go-to" organization for anything "Midwest" in the historical arena. To do this the board needs cooperation and help from the membership. This means time, knowledge, expertise, and working alongside the board to bring MOMCC to the forefront of visibility among museums, historic sites, and institutions. The board cannot function without the help of the membership in varying capacities. So we are asking that you "roll up your sleeves" and "pitch in" with us to carry on the legacy of MOMCC from the past forty years into the next forty. Our membership is talented, knowledgeable and vital to the health and reputation of this organization. Thanks for all your help. □

MOMCC'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

"\$40 FOR 40" CAMPAIGN

THE Fall 2018 conference marks the 40th anniversary of the Midwest Open Air Museums Coordinating Council. Conference hosts are planning a retrospective plus rousing conversation about future directions at a special Thursday evening banquet at The Henry Ford's Eagle Tavern. Come join us for this once-in-a-lifetime event, and help celebrate what we've done and contemplate what we need to do to keep open air museums in the Midwest vibrant places of learning.

MOMCC has launched a \$40 for 40 fundraising campaign. All proceeds go to support promotions of MOMCC that emphasize the regional organization's unique assets and services to members. This includes special promotions for the 40th anniversary conference, support of extraordinary offerings during that conference, and a lasting legacy. All funds beyond those needed to support special 40th anniversary events will become part of the restricted endowment fund which supports services to members, including invited speakers for fall and spring conferences.

To support the cause, send your check (payable to MOMCC) to Debra A. Reid, MOMCC Treasurer, 22705 Nona St., Dearborn, MI 48124. Note \$40 for 40 in the memo line. Feeling generous? You can double or quadruple your donation. It all goes to a good cause!

MOMCC FELLOWSHIP APPLICATION

MOMCC Spring Conference 2019

What Is the Story? Understanding our multicultural past, present, and future.

Hosted by Johnson Farm and Indian Agency, Piqua, Ohio

March 7-9, 2019

Fellowships for MOMCC Regional Conferences cover conference registration in addition to funds for lodging at the conference site. The funding amount for lodging will be determined per conference by the MOMCC board.

Recipients are strongly encouraged to submit an article for consideration in the MOMCC magazine or to submit a session proposal for an upcoming MOMCC conference within six months of receiving the fellowship. Articles could include an account of their conference experience, a research paper, or a synopsis of a session that the fellow has presented at an MOMCC conference.

Eligible candidates must meet ALL of the following qualifications:

- ◆ You or your institution are a member of MOMCC.
- ◆ You have not received a fellowship to a MOMCC conference in the last two years.
- ◆ A cover letter stating: (limit of two pages)
 1. Your name and site affiliation;
 2. Your membership status (individual or institutional);
 3. Why you wish to attend the conference;
 4. An explanation of your financial need;
 5. How you intend to contribute to MOMCC;
 6. Past contributions to MOMCC, if applicable;
 7. If you are a first-time conference attendee (please specify).
 8. Attach a résumé with two (2) references (limit of two pages). Be sure to list any volunteer or recreational experience you have that relates to fields/activities served by MOMCC.

Failure to include any of the above information will disqualify an applicant.

Applications will be rated based on the following criteria:

1. Potential for future contribution to MOMCC;
2. Participation in living history, museum, or other work relating to MOMCC's mission;
3. Rationale for attending the conference and participating in MOMCC;
4. Financial need;
5. Presentation of application.

All applications must be received by January 1, 2019

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AFTER THIS DATE WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Send Application to: MOMCC FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE

c/o Mike Follin mfollin@ohiohistory.org or mail to:

Mike Follin, The Ohio History Connection, 800 East 17th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43211

Please copy this form and provide all information via email/electronically, if possible.
Regular mailed applications will be accepted also; please allow time for delivery and circulation among committee members.

MOMCC Annual Meeting Minutes

November 9, 2017

Founder's Hall at Sauder Village

Archbold, OH

For approval at the 2018 Annual Meeting

President Betsy Urven called the 38th annual meeting to order at 12:23 pm following lunch.

It was moved and seconded to approve the agenda as distributed. Motion carried.

Secretary Dawn Bondhus Mueller provided printed copies of the minutes of the 2016 Annual Meeting held in Olathe, KS. It was moved and seconded to approve the minutes as presented. Motion carried.

Copies of the 2017 - 2018 budget were distributed for review. Treasurer Debra Reid reviewed the budget for the group. The bank has been switched to have a more regional tie. There was a motion and second to approve the budget. Motion carried. There was a motion and second to approve the treasurer's report as presented. Motion carried.

Editor Tom Vance would like more articles on current items and upcoming conference sites. Session presenters were encouraged to submit their session information to the magazine.

The position of Webmaster is currently open, and anyone interested in the position or in assisting with technology for the organization should contact a board member.

Past President Jon Kuester announced the following results from the election. Mike Follin was elected President, Jim Slining- Vice President; Member at Large- Jim Johnson. Jon thanked the nominating committee and the candidates who were willing to stand for election.

Debra Reid reported that there are around 274 active members. There is currently a transition taking place so renewals can take place online.

Dawn Bondhus Mueller addressed the group and encouraged members to apply for fellowships to attend the next ALHFAM conference. It will be hosted by the Oklahoma Historical Society and the Cherokee Nation June 1 – 5 in Tahlequah, OK. The theme is "Interpreting Our Multicultural Past".

Becky Crabb did a presentation for the upcoming spring conference to be hosted by The Landing in Shakopee, MN March 8 – 10, 2018. The conference theme is "Cultures in Conflict" and World War I will be the featured time period at the dance.

The Fall 2018 conference and annual meeting will be held at The Henry Ford in Greenfield, MI, featuring Moguls, Motown, and Motor City. This will also be MOMCC's 40th anniversary, and a dinner and dance will be held at Eagle Tavern.

There was a motion and second to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried and the meeting was adjourned at 12:51 pm. The gavel was handed to incoming President Mike Follin, who called the meeting back to order. A motion and second were made to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried and the meeting was adjourned at 12:52 pm.

Respectfully submitted,
Dawn Bondhus Mueller
MOMCC Secretary

MOMCC 2017-2018 FINANCIAL REPORT & 2018-2019 BUDGET

END OF YEAR - SEPTEMBER 1, 2017 TO AUGUST 31, 2018

Prepared by Debra A. Reid, Treasurer

INCOME	Actual - Year Ended	2017-2018	2018-2019
	Aug 31, 2018	Budget	Budget
*Membership Dues	\$ 3,455.00	\$ 6,450.00	\$ 6,450.00
Advertising (Magazine)	932.50	1,000.00	750.00
Magazine Sales	-	200.00	150.00
Auction	1,923.00	2,250.00	2,000.00
Fall 2017 Conference	12,118.55	7,125.00	
Spring 2018 Conference	6,268.83	7,125.00	7,125.00
Fall 2018 Conference	95.00	-	9,500.00
Miscellaneous (including donations)	825.24	-	400.00
Interest	<u>4.18</u>	<u>3.00</u>	<u>3.50</u>
TOTAL INCOME	\$ 25,622.30	\$ 24,153.00	\$ 26,378.50
EXPENSES			
Magazine Expenses	\$ 4,332.52	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
Membership Service			
Printing/copies	105.80	100.00	100.00
Postage (mail 4 magazines, ballots, dues renewals)	1,095.77	1,400.00	1,100.00
Supplies	25.05	200.00	25.00
Liability Insurance	-	175.00	250.00
**Fall 2018 Conference	9,456.82	6,343.40	11,300.00
***Spring Conference	3,962.62	7,075.00	6,500.00
Spring 2019 advance	600.00	-	-
Fall 2019 advance	737.50	-	-
Marketing (GoDaddy, web domain)	60.51	60.00	50.00
Board Member reimbursements	317.38	300.00	300.00
Pay Pal; Credit Card Fees	526.49	600.00	500.00
Wild Apricot website fees	972.00	840.00	972.00
MOMCC Conference sponsorships	-	500.00	500.00
Audit	-	250.00	250.00
Matelic Award	-	200.00	200.00
****ALHFAM Fellowship	510.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Disaster/Outreach Fund (restricted)	-	500.00	500.00
Miscellaneous	<u>-</u>	<u>25.00</u>	<u>25.00</u>
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 22,702.46	\$ 23,893.40	\$ 28,072.00
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 2,919.84	\$ 259.60	\$ (1,693.50)

ASSETS: Petty Cash - \$35.00; Auction start up - \$00.00; Checking Acct. - \$6,169.95; PayPal - \$874.66; Savings - \$3,394.96; Restricted Funds - \$17,400.81; Total Assets - \$27,000.72.

FUND BALANCE: Unrestricted - \$9,599.91; Temp Restricted - \$5,257.26; Restricted - \$12,143.55.
Total - \$27,000.27.

*Based on 130 individual; 30 institutional; 30 household.

**The Fall 2018 conference budget is based on 100 attendees with a \$95.00 registration fee

***The Spring 2019 conference budget is based on 75 attendees and a \$95.00 registration fee.

Spring Conf. expenses; Spring 2019-\$175; Fall, 2019 - \$737.50.

****Includes \$500 for MOMCC President to attend ALHFAM conference.

THE HENRY FORD - 2018 FALL CONFERENCE HOST

By Debra A. Reid, The Henry Ford

The 2018 MOMCC Fall Conference theme, “Tried and True: Reviewing - Refining - Improving,” recognizes the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Midwest Open Air Museums Coordinating Council (MOMCC).

MOMCC began when public funding for museums waned after the U.S. Bicentennial. Candace Tangorra Matelic, then an interpretive specialist at Living History Farms in Iowa, called for a mid-western forum to discuss concerns faced by open-air museums, historic sites, house museums, and historic villages. She and others at sites such as Old World Wisconsin, Land Between the Lakes in Kentucky, and Lincoln’s New Salem and the Clayville Rural Life Center in Illinois, formed an organizing committee at the September 1978 Midwest Museums Association conference in Indianapolis. Midwesterners reported on regional organizing during the 1979 conference of the Association for Living History, Farm and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM). During June and July 1979, the first MOMCC Interpreter Exchange occurred, and MOMCC became official during the September 1979 Midwest Museums Association meeting in Des Moines, Iowa. There, 28 people codified bylaws and elected officers, and Matelic became the first president.



Fig. 2. Visitors enjoy lunch at the Clinton Inn, Greenfield Village, August 1, 1958. (Object ID: E.I.1929.P.B.19555)



Fig. 1. Students, including Henry Ford II and his classmates, stand in front of the Clinton Inn in Greenfield Village (renamed Eagle Tavern in 1982). They are waiting for a stagecoach ride, March 12, 1930. Photograph by Engineering Photographic Department, Ford Motor Company. ObjectID 64.167.188.P.2053.

The first MOMCC board meeting was in November 1979, and the first MOMCC newsletter was published in February 1980. Matelic explained MOMCC’s scope in the first newsletter:

The idea is a simple one; that a group of similar museums in a limited geographic area benefit from active sharing, cooperation and support of each other... Through helping each other, we are building a network of mutual support, respect, and enthusiasm. We are learning about each institution’s unique strengths, including our own. We are realizing the enormous benefits of professional cooperation.

MOMCC grew during the culture wars of the 1980s as new social history continued to influence local history preservation efforts, while others reinvested in Great-Men and Great-Events history.

The Henry Ford has contributed to MOMCC in several ways over the decades, starting in the early 1980s when Candace Matelic worked as Manager of Interpretive Training, Interpretive Programs, and Adult Education (1981-1985). Greenfield Village hosted MOMCC’s first Interpreter’s Seminar in March 1983 and second Interpreter’s Seminar in 1984, both jointly sponsored by MOMCC and



Fig. 3. The Clinton Inn included cooking fireplaces, used for adult education classes. This photograph shows Margaret Chalmers teaching a Colonial Cooking class in 1978. (Photograph by the Henry Ford Photographic Department, Object ID E.I.1929.P.B.80286.1)

ALHFAM. Greenfield Village drew 120 attendees to the spring Interpreter's Seminar in 1983, and 150 in 1984, more than three times the number that attended the fall conferences, launched in 1980. Donna Braden, now senior curator at The Henry Ford, was MOMCC secretary and editor at that time.

What attracted attendees to Greenfield Village? Henry Ford founded The Edison Institute (dedicated in 1929) as a three-dimensional history book. Ford's Greenfield Village helped popularize open-air museums, defined as collections of historic structures relocated and displayed as an outdoor exhibition. Furthermore, collections documented many Midwestern innovators, including Ford himself, the Wright Brothers, Thomas Edison, George W. Carver, and Harvey Firestone (the Firestone Farm was in the process of being relocated from Ohio and reconstructed in Greenfield Village during MOMCC's early years).

The Henry Ford is well-positioned to host the 2018 Fall Conference. It includes five individual attractions that, combined, served nearly 1.8 million visitors in 2016 and 2017. These include the Henry Ford Museum of American Innovation, Greenfield Village, the Ford Rouge Factory Tour, the Benson Ford Research Center, and the Giant Screen Experience. The staff embraces authentic stories documented through incomparable collections and uses them as the basis for exhibitions, public programs, and daily interpretation.

Three Featured Attractions at THF

The Edison Institute was dedicated in October 1929, and the Museum and Greenfield Village opened to the

public in 1933. Henry Ford built the Museum and Village near his home, Fairlane Estate, next to his office in the Ford Motor Company's engineering laboratory, just a few miles from his birthplace and the FMC River Rouge Plant. The gala dedication took place on October 21, 1929, just days before the stock market crash that marked the start of the Great Depression. For nearly 20 years Ford oversaw operations directly, then indirectly through the oversight of James Humberstone, whom Ford appointed as the first curator.

During the 1980s, staff refined interpretation in the Clinton Inn, transforming it into an 1850 tavern experience. They also relocated Firestone Farm, the birthplace of Harvey Firestone, from Columbiana County, Ohio, and reconstructed it as an 1885 working farm. In early 2000, the Village underwent a metamorphosis and emerged with a facelift and a functioning roundhouse, relocated from Marshall, Michigan. The structure serves as the maintenance facility for the locomotives and other rolling stock used throughout the season in Greenfield Village.

1982 – Eagle Tavern, Clinton, Michigan An 1850 Food Experience

Henry Ford acquired the run-down former tavern from Clinton, Michigan in 1927 (Object ID 27.303.1) and moved it to Greenfield Village in 1928. It opened for Light's Golden Jubilee on October 21, 1929. The first guests to sign the guest book in the Inn were Thomas Edison, Mina Miller Edison, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Another dignitary, Orville Wright, signed on a subsequent page.

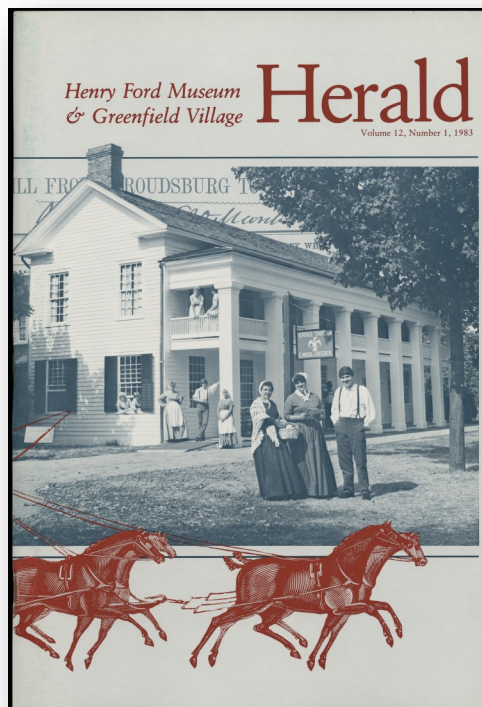


Fig. 4. Cover of *The Herald*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (1983) which featured the curator's research on which the Food Service Task Force based the successful 1850 tavern food experience. The photograph also appeared as the back cover of the 1983 Annual Report. (Object ID E.I.1929.757)



Fig. 5 (left) Greenfield Village presenters, left to right: Janet Fillinger, Bernie Baum, and Bill Pagel, welcome guests to the Eagle Tavern during Holiday Nights 2017. (Photograph by Lee Cagle)



Fig. 6 (right) Charlotte welcomes patrons to Eagle Tavern on August 8, 2018. (Photograph by Debra A. Reid)

The inn functioned as a way-stop for students attending Henry Ford's schools (Fig. 1) and as a dining room for Edison Institute guests and students (Fig. 2). The building also provided space for hands-on learning for Ford's school classes and for adult education classes sponsored by the Institute (Fig. 3).

The focus of the tavern changed in 1982. Curators documented the building history, which Donna Braden summarized. They found that Calvin Wood and his wife, Harriet,

bought the tavern in Clinton from James Parks in 1849 and operated it as the Eagle Tavern (identified by that name in tax records) from 1849 to 1854.

Members of Greenfield Village's Food Service Task Force focused on Wood's proprietorship as they articulated their top goal for the 1982 season: an "authentically recreated 1850 coach-stop meal and environment" in the Clinton Inn. The team included Donna Braden and Candace Matelic, as well as Peter Cousins, Henry Prebys, Nancy Bryk, Walter Simmons, Mike Mooney, Scott Williams, and Rosemary Bowditch. After a January 14, 1982 meeting, this team released a memo that instructed staff to use "Eagle Tavern," not Clinton Inn, henceforth, and use "Tavern Kitchen" instead of "Colonial Kitchen" when describing the eatery. The memo elaborated on the appropriate replica furnishings, glassware, and service pieces (fabricated by the Crafts Dept), as well as the appropriate clothing for service staff and replica napkins. Peter Cousins described the Eagle Tavern as "our 'flagship of the fleet'" in a February memo anticipating opening day. The Food Service Task Force met its goal, launching the 1850 tavern food experience on April 3, 1982, and members read all about it in a special issue of the *Herald*, [Vol 12, No. 1 (1983)] (Fig.4).

The Tavern remains a popular destination 35 years later for guests during the regular season, for special events such as summer evening programs and Holiday Nights (Fig. 5), and during catered events year-round. Presenters and food-service staff continue to welcome guests to relax and dine in the Eagle Tavern (Figs. 6&7).

During MOMCC's Fall 2018 conference, attendees can partake of the family-style service that features locally-sourced seasonal foods. See for yourself how well the "flagship" has weathered decades of programming on Thursday evening, November 8, 2018.

1985 – Firestone Farm, Columbiana County, Ohio An 1880s Farm Experience

The Firestone Farm provides the perfect setting to interpret family farming in northeastern Ohio during the 1880s. Peter Cousins, who managed the Firestone Farm installation project between 1983 and 1985, described three generations of Ohio farmers in his essay "Tall Timber, Wheat, and Wrinkly Sheep" (*Herald*, vol. 14, no. 2, 1985, pgs. 3-27). The Ohio farm began in November 1801, when Nicholas Firestone and his wife, Elizabeth Shane, and their five children laid claim to Section 1 of Township 12 in Range Two of Columbiana County, Ohio. Nicholas received title to the 640 acres in September 1804. They built the farm into a sizeable operation and added more acreage over time. By 1868, the year Harvey Firestone was born, the



Fig. 7 Stacie serves delicious fare (tomato soup, trout, and macaroni and cheese), at Eagle Tavern, August 8, 2018. (Photograph by Debra A. Reid)



Fig. 8 Discovery Camp participants hoe beans in the field garden in front of Firestone Farmhouse, Greenfield Village, August 1, 1985. (Object ID E.I.1929.N.B.96699.1. The Henry Ford Photographic Department. The image was published in *Telling America's Story: A History of The Henry Ford* (2010), pg. 143)

family farm was 118 acres, just a few acres more than the county average. Harvey described it as “no better and no worse than the surrounding farms.”

Women on the Firestone farm worked at whatever tasks required their attention, especially daily routines of cooking, cleaning, child bearing and rearing, and laundry, as well as seasonal tasks, such as helping with planting, haying, harvesting, and taking full responsibility for food processing and preservation. Work that women performed helped diversify the farm income. Nicholas invested the family's hard-earned income into land. Girls benefitted from such investment as much as sons, because families of German descent practiced partible inheritance, equally dividing land between all the children. The Firestones' neighbor, Andrew Brinker, willed more than 1,500 acres to his widow and six children, including three daughters. One of the Brinker daughters, Elizabeth, married Peter Firestone in 1818. Elizabeth inherited her 215-acre share of her father's estate in 1828. As a result, “Peter and Elizabeth Brinker Firestone were able to build a substantial new brick house and a large barn.” When Peter died 25 years later in 1853, he willed his land in equal shares to each of his seven children (four daughters and three sons). He willed the house to his widow, his second wife, Sally Ann Allen. She selected her eldest son, Benjamin, to live in the house with her. Benjamin paid her rent, and worked his share of land as well as the shares inherited by his minor siblings.

Benjamin Firestone married in 1857, but his first wife and his first two children had all died by April 1862. He married his second wife, Catherine Flickinger, in 1863, and they started their new family in his mother's house. They had three sons (Elmer, 1864; Harvey, 1868; and Robert, 1873).

Harvey Firestone cultivated farm fields as a child and teenager. The fields at Firestone Farm now provide a living laboratory where school children and discovery camp participants can learn about agricultural routines as Harvey Firestone learned them (Fig. 9).

The weather dictates the seasonal routines. Heritage varieties of crops (Bearded Turkey Red Winter Wheat) and livestock (wrinkly Type A Merino Sheep) add depth to the living history farm interpretation. Each spring, farm staff shear the sheep and tend to the lambs; each summer they reap grains using an 1880s self-rake reaper manufactured by the Johnston Manufacturing Company (back cover); each fall they put the ram in with the ewes, cut and shock the corn, and plant the winter wheat crop. During the closed months (January,



Fig. 9 Eating the noon meal on Firestone Farmhouse porch on August 8, 2018. Jessica Auspaugh (left) and Rebecca Getchell (right) prepared this meal on the hearth in the house basement as Historic Operating Machinery staff installed a new coal-burning cookstove in the farmhouse. Basement hearths were a common feature in homes constructed by families of Germanic ancestry during the early 19th century. Families used them even after modernizing, as the Firestone family did in 1882. (Photograph by Debra A. Reid)



Fig. 10 Jessica Auspaugh (left) and Heidi Michael (right) show off parts of the refurbished “Valiant B” coal-burning cookstove. Cooking every day from mid-April through October, and on weekends during November and December, puts strain on cast-iron stoves. The Valiant B replaced the previous stove in August 2018. (Photograph by Debra A. Reid)

February, and March), Master Farmer Steve Opp tends to the sheep, cattle, and chickens, while the William Ford Barn staff care for the horses and the Historic Operating Machinery crew maintain the equipment. It takes a village to ensure the smooth running of Firestone Farm.

Curators Donna Braden and Nancy Bryk researched Firestone history and put it into context as the basis for domestic interpretation. They cooked, baked, did laundry, cleaned, sewed, mended, and took care of the children. As Donna Braden explained, rural women also “did some of the farm chores, including milking the cows, preparing dairy products (especially butter), looking after the chickens and gathering eggs, overseeing smaller livestock, planting and maintaining a garden, and sometimes assisting with the field planting and harvesting. They were responsible for all preserving, pickling, and drying of foods, as well as for helping with the preparation of maple sugar in the spring and the butchering and processing of meat in the fall.”

Since Firestone Farm opened in 1985, domestic interpretation features the constant motion of farmhouse routines. This includes daily preparation of the noon meal for all farm interpreters (Fig. 9). This work sustained the farm family. When women, men, and children each contributed their fair share of work on the farm, the family had a better chance of surviving whatever challenges arose. These chores continued even after the 1882 home renovation, which likely included dismantling the traditional Germanic kitchen hearth and installing a cook stove (Fig. 10).

2000 – DT&M Railway Roundhouse, Marshall, Michigan. The only Working Roundhouse dedicated to Education in the Midwest

Museums debate whether it is better to keep historical artifacts in operating condition or not. The steam locomotives in use on the Weiser Railroad that encircles Greenfield Village indicate the value of operating large artifacts, but also confirm the additional investment needed to maintain them.

Each locomotive at The Henry Ford requires an average of one day of service for every day in operation. The Henry Ford opened the recreated roundhouse in 2000 to facilitate required maintenance and add a rare educational attraction to Greenfield Village.

The DT&M Roundhouse is the only roundhouse operating in the Midwest dedicated to educating the public about historical railroads. The semi-circular structure, built in 1884 in Marshall, Michigan, by the Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee Railroad, provides cover for locomotives not in use. The installation includes an Armstrong turntable, built in 1901 by the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works. Roundhouse Foreman Mac Johnson and Roundhouse Assistant Manager Matt Goodman oversee maintenance. Staff use the turntable to move locomotives from the service track into the roundhouse and out again. Presenters in the Roundhouse interpret these work routines (Fig. 11).

Visitors can watch staff use the 40-ton turntable, and can walk through the roundhouse and into an inspection pit

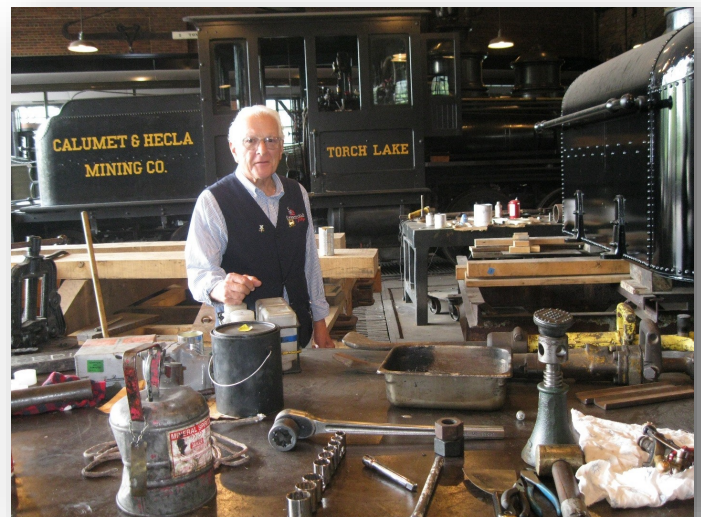


Fig. 11 Presenter Bill Miller stands amongst the pieces and parts where Roundhouse staff maintain the working locomotives and other rolling stock in August 2018. The Torch Lake locomotive, in the background, will provide the power to pull the train during the MOMCC fall 2018 workshop (assuming everything goes as planned). It is reputedly “the oldest continuously running steam locomotive in the United States.” (Photograph by Debra A. Reid)



Figs. 12 & 13 Rounding the bend between the Craft Area and Firestone Farm, August 8, 2018. A Fall 2018 MOMCC conference workshop will feature the roundhouse and locomotive repair and a train ride around the village (assuming the weather is warm enough to keep water in the steam engine). (Photographs by Debra A. Reid)

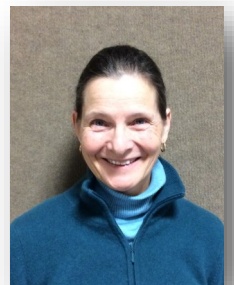
that takes them under a stationary locomotive. For an extra fee, they can ride the train around Greenfield Village (Figs. 12&13). Stops include Smith's Creek Depot (Port Huron, Michigan), where Thomas Edison worked selling newspapers. Ford moved the depot to Greenfield Village in 1929.

To learn more:

Read *The Henry Ford Official Guidebook* (2017) by Donna Braden (order online via TheHenryFord.org). For more about Henry Ford, his influence (good and bad), and the ways his collection supports public history, see David L. Lewis, *The Public Image of Henry Ford: An American Folk Hero and His Company* (1976); Ford R. Bryan, *The Fords of Dearborn* (1989); Howard P. Segal, *Recasting the Machine Age: Henry Ford's Village Industries* (2008); Ste-

ven Conn, *Museums and American Intellectual Life, 1876-1926* (1998), Jessie Swigger, *"History is Bunk": Assembling the Past at Henry Ford's Greenfield Village* (2014); and M.J. Rymza-Pawlowska, *History Comes Alive: Public History and Popular Culture in the 1970s* (2017). □

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THE BAR RETURNS TO THE LOGAN COUNTY COURTHOUSE

By James Johnson, The Henry Ford

WHEN Greenfield Village opened for the season in 2018, the Logan County Courthouse, a fixture on the Village Green, reached the milestone of having been here in Dearborn for as many years as it was in Postville, Illinois: 89 years.

Abraham Lincoln featured prominently in Henry Ford's plans for Greenfield Village, which revolved around the story of how everyday people with humble beginnings would go on to play important roles in American history. Abraham Lincoln epitomized Ford's view of the "self-made man," and he made a significant effort to collect as many objects as possible associated with Lincoln. By the late 1920s, Henry Ford was a "latecomer" to the Lincoln collecting world, but with significant resources at his disposal, he did manage to secure a few very important items. The Logan County Courthouse is among them.

It has taken nearly all 89 years to achieve this, but an original feature, long absent from the courtroom, is making a return. The bar will stand again. Using the original set of spindles, we have re-created our interpretation of what the rail – the bar that divided the courtroom may have looked like in the 1840s. By referencing images of other early 19th-century courtrooms and studying architectural features represented in Greenfield Village, a typical design was created.

The stories associated with the Logan County Courthouse are fascinating. As it turns

out, the story of how the original spindles from the original bar finally made their way back into the courthouse is fascinating as well.

Authenticated objects related to Lincoln's early life were especially scarce by the late 1920s. There seemed, however, to be an abundance of items supposedly associated with and attributed to Lincoln, especially split rails and things made from them, (see the article on Clarence Hall in this issue), but very few of these were the real thing. For Henry Ford, the idea of acquiring an actual building directly tied to Abraham Lincoln seemed unlikely.

But by the summer of 1929, through a local connection, Henry Ford was made aware that the old 1840 Postville/Logan County, Illinois, courthouse where Lincoln practiced law was available for sale. The 89-year-old building had been used as a rented private dwelling, and was in very run-down condition, described by some as "derelict." It was owned by the elderly Judge Timothy Beach and his wife. They were fully aware of the building's storied history and had made several unsuccessful attempts to turn the historic building over to Logan County in return for taking over the care of the building. Seeing no other options, the Beaches agreed to the sale of the building to Henry Ford via one of his agents. They initially seemed unaware of Henry Ford's



*The Postville, Logan County, Illinois Courthouse as it appears today in Greenfield Village.
(Photo by the author)*



*The newly installed bar or railing in the Postville Courthouse at THF.
(Photo by the author)*



This image shows the state of the building when it was first seen by Henry Ford's staff in late August, 1929. Not visible is the large shed attached to the rear of the building.

intentions to move the building to Greenfield Village, assuming it was to be restored on-site much like other historic properties Ford had taken over.

The local newspaper, *The Courier*, even quoted Mrs. Beach as stating "she would refund to Mr. Ford if it was his plan to take the building away from Lincoln, as nothing was said by the agent about removal." By late August of 1929, the entire project in West Lincoln, Illinois, had captured the national spotlight, and the old courthouse suddenly had garnered a huge amount of attention, even becoming a tourist destination. By early September, local resistance to its removal was growing, and Henry Ford felt the need to pay a visit to personally inspect the building and meet with local officials and the Beaches. He clearly made his case with the owners and finalized the deal. As reported, "Ford sympathized with the sentiment of the community but thought that the citizens should look at the matter from a broader viewpoint. He spoke for the cooperation of the

community with him in making a perpetual memorial for the town at Dearborn, where the world would witness it. My only desire is to square my own conscience with what I think will be for the greatest good to the greatest number of people."

Henry had made his case, and the courthouse would indeed be leaving West Lincoln. Immediately following the final negotiations, Henry Ford's crew arrived to begin the process of study, dismantling, and packing for the trip to Dearborn. Local resistance to the move continued as the final paperwork was filed to purchase the land, but by September 11, the resistance had run its course and the dismantling process began. It was also revealed that the city, county, several local organizations, and even the state of Illinois had all been offered several opportunities to acquire the building and take actions to preserve it. They all had declined the various offers over the years. It was then understood that Judge and Mrs. Beach, in the end, had acted on what was best for the historic building and should not be "subjected to criticism." Judge Beach would die September 19, just as the last bits of the old courthouse were being loaded for their journey to Greenfield Village.

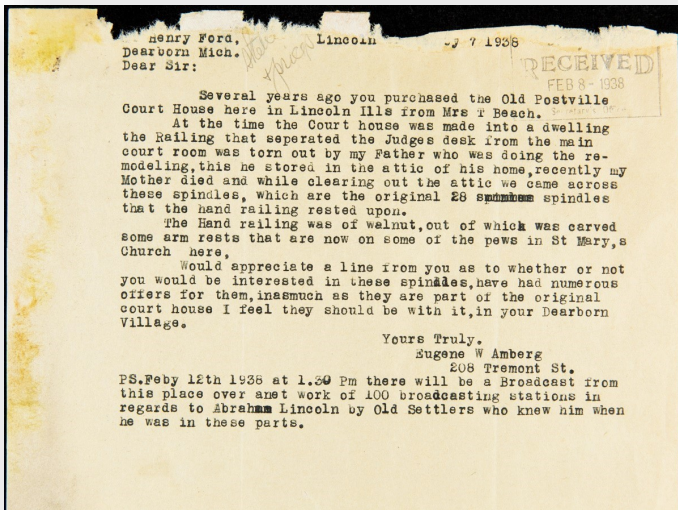
Reconstruction, which included the fabrication of many of the first-floor details and a new stone chimney and fireplaces, began immediately. In roughly a month's time, the building was ready for the grand opening of Greenfield Village on October 21, 1929.

Nine years later, in 1938, Eugene Amberg sent a letter to Henry Ford describing an interesting discovery. Mr. Amberg was a native of what was now Lincoln, Illinois, and worked as a railroad ticket agent. He had a great interest in the local history and was a collector of local artifacts. As he writes in the letter dated February 8, 1938,

"Several years ago, you purchased the Old Postville Court House here in Lincoln, Ills from Mrs. T Beach. At the time the Court House was made into a dwelling the railing that separated the judges desk from the main court room



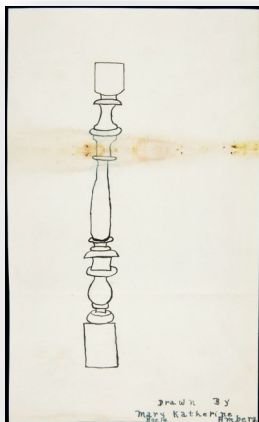
These three images show the remodeled interior of what was the original courtroom, now serving as the kitchen, dining room, and parlor. These photos were taken by Henry Ford's staff just prior to the dismantling of the building in September, 1929. (THF238580 EI.1929.1036A; THF238600 EI.1929.1043; THF238598 EI.1929.1042; From the Collections of The Henry Ford)



Dated February 7, 1938, this is the initial letter from Gene Amberg to Henry Ford offering the 28 original spindles for sale. Despite several letters back and forth, a price could not be settled upon, and the transaction never took place.

was torn out by my father (John Amberg) who was doing the remodeling, this he stored in the attic of his home, recently my mother died and while cleaning out the attic we came across these spindles, which are the original 28 spindles that the hand railing rested upon. The hand railing was of walnut, out of which was carved some arm rests that are now on some of the pews in St. Mary's, a church here.

Would appreciate a line from you as to whether or not you would be interested in these spindles, have had numerous offers for them, inasmuch as they are part of the original court house I feel they should be with it, in your Dearborn Village."



This drawing was sent by Gene Amberg, as a follow-up to his first letter offering the spindles for sale. The artist, Mary Katherine, was Gene's 14-year-old daughter. (THF288012; From the Collections of The Henry Ford)

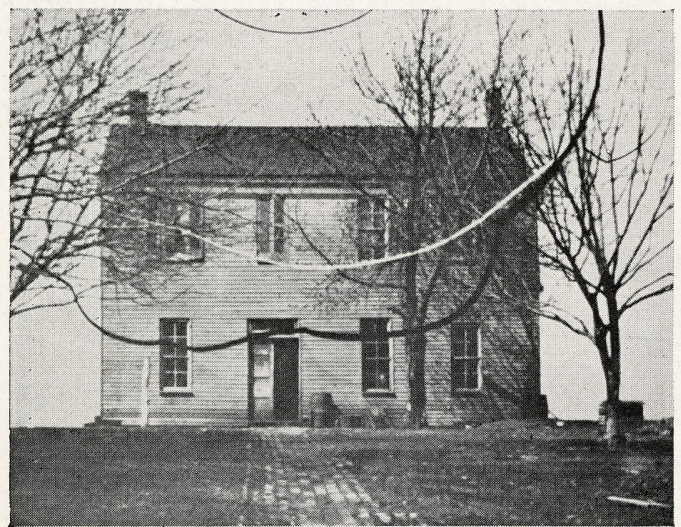
Negotiations evidently faltered, as a price was not agreed upon, and the spindles were never sent. Fast forward 71 years to 2009 when an e-mail arrived from Carol Moore and her brother, Dennis Cunningham, the grandchildren of Eugene Amberg. They had no idea that their grandfather had begun this process and were amazed when we produced the original correspondence from our archival collection. As it turns out, their story was almost identical to Eugene's. As Carol wrote their mother, "Patricia Amberg Cunningham died March 1, 2008. While cleaning her house in Dela-

van, Illinois to prepare for sale, we found 28 old wooden spindles and a newspaper article believed to be from the Lincoln Courier indicating that the spindles are from the original Postville Courthouse in Lincoln, Illinois. It is our desire to donate them to the original Postville Courthouse." She was very familiar with Greenfield Village and had visited the courthouse here. Jim McCabe, the Buildings Curator at the time, gladly accepted the donation.

In 1848, the county seat moved from Postville, to Mount Pulaski. At that time the courthouse was decommissioned, and the county offices moved to a new courthouse. After a legal battle between the county and the original investor/builders of the building, it was sold to Solomon Kahn. None other than Abraham Lincoln successfully represented the county in the matter.

Understanding the local history helps to also understand the changes that took place to the building. It explains how and why portions of the building were altered, parts removed, and eventually separated.

By the late 1840s, changes had taken place on both the exterior and interior. The most significant of these was the



Postville Court House—First County Seat of Logan County. Completed in 1840 by Peter G. Cowardin—Removed by Henry Ford to Dearborn Village, 1929.

This is the earliest known photograph of the Logan County Courthouse, taken sometime between 1850 and 1880. This photograph shows the building in its second location, 80 feet forward from its original foundation, at the crest of a small rise. The original window and door configuration remain intact. The original single stone chimney, now restored to the left side of the building, has been replaced by two internal brick chimneys designed for cast-iron heating stoves. Though not visible in the photograph, the building now sits on a new brick foundation and cellar. The items sitting near the doorway speak to the building's new life as a store. (EI.186.16 THF132074; From the Collection of The Henry Ford)



This post-1880 view of the Logan County Courthouse shows its transformation into a two-family dwelling. Note the single doorway is now two, the second now taking the place of a former window opening. (THF238350 EI.1929. P.188.1150; From the Collections of The Henry Ford)

move off its original foundation, 86 feet forward on the lot. Mr. Kahn converted the building into a general store and ran the local post office. It was he who moved the building to its new location. In doing so, it was lifted off its original limestone foundation, and the original single limestone chimney and interior fireplaces were demolished. A new brick-lined cellar and foundation were created, along with updated internal brick chimneys on each end of the building, designed to accommodate cast-iron heating stoves.

By 1880, the old courthouse had been converted from a commercial building into a private dwelling, and that was the state in which it was found by Ford's crew in 1929. The doorway and first floor interior had been radically changed. Later, a porch was added to the front entrance, and a shed addition was added to the rear. Photographs taken in September of 1929, during the dismantling, show the outline of the original chimney on the side of the building where it has been re-created today. Further discoveries revealed the original floor plan of a large single room on the first floor, and the original framing for the room divisions on the second. Second-floor photographs show the original wall studs, baseboards, chair rails, window, and door frames, all directly attached to the framing, with lath and plaster added after the fact. The framing of the walls on the first floor were all clearly added after the original build.

We have no evidence that tells us what, if any, interior changes Mr. Kahn may have made when he relocated the building around 1850. The earliest photograph we have of the building shows it in its new location. Except for its new brick chimneys, it retains what appears to be its original door and window configuration. We can only assume that

Mr. Kahn had kept the rail in place, which may have proved useful in the building's new configuration as a store and post office. No photographs of the original courtroom exist, and extensive changes, made first in 1880, and then when the building was dismantled and reconstructed in Greenfield Village, further compromised any original evidence.

Based on the evidence we do have about these changes, it is very likely that at the time of the building's conversion into a private dwelling, around 1880, the decorative hand-turned spindles and walnut hand rail would have been salvaged as the first floor of the building was sub-divided into a duplex. As stated in the family history, the walnut top rail was re-purposed and used in St. Mary's Catholic Church (which burned in 1976), and the spindles saved for a future project.

Analysis of the original spindles showed that they were poplar, a wood commonly used for turning and as a secondary wood in the mid-19th century. Based on what we knew, we decided to use a combination of woods for the reconstruction of the bar rail. Walnut was used for the top rail and column caps, and the remainder was done in poplar. Though refinished in 1929, the original walnut trim throughout the building was used as a guide for the color and sheen of the final finish. Reproduction hardware, again based on the existing hardware, mainly on the second floor, was used to mount the center gate.

The design of the physical installation of the rail and gate was robust. Each of the support columns is supported



This image shows further remodeling of the front of the building. This photo, ca. 1900, shows the addition of recessed covered porch with some decorative posts and millwork. This is the iteration in which the building was found when it was sold to Henry Ford in September, 1929. (THF238348 EI.1929.1000; From the Collections of The Henry Ford)



This view of the dismantled second floor shows matching trim and chair rail connected directly to the studs indicating this as the originally installed woodwork from 1840. The wall partition studs are also notched to meet the ceiling joists, showing that they are also part of the original framing configuration of the second floor. All the trim work, including the doors, were made of walnut. (THF285571 EI.1929.2966; From the Collection of The Henry Ford)

within by a steel post that runs through the floor joists and into the cellar floor. With over a half million guests visiting Greenfield Village each year, we thought this important. The design also offers some degree of protection to the original spindles that are centered within the top and bottom rail. This is a permanent installation, and we wanted to be sure it would stand up to the test of time.

A huge thank you goes to Mary Fahey and Dennis Morrison for stewarding the project. Also, Mose Nowlin, our extraordinary volunteer with The Henry Ford's Conservation Team, led the charge in creating the design and produced beautifully detailed drawings. Ken Gesek, one of our Historic Buildings Carpenters, built the rail; Cuong Nguyen and Tamsen Brown, with the help of rest of THF Conservation Team, oversaw the restoration of the original spindles. Tamsen also developed the formula to match the stain and finish to the existing woodwork in the courthouse. Jason Cagle, from the Painting Staff, skillfully applied the finish. Many other people worked to move the project forward as well.

This true team effort resulted in the original spindles finally being reunited with the Logan County Courthouse after an absence of nearly 140 years. □

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Mose Nowland (left) and other members of The Henry Ford Conservation Team with the newly installed bar. (Photo by Bill Pagel)

TIPS FOR RECRUITING AND RETAINING VOLUNTEERS

By Rachel Montag, Ohio History Connection



1890s Ohio Village in Columbus, Ohio.

This article is adapted from a session presented at the 2017 Fall Conference.

TODAY, more and more museums and nonprofits are turning to volunteers to help perform day-to-day interpretation and to execute programming. At the Ohio History Connection, all of our special programs at the center and Ohio Village rely heavily on volunteer involvement. Without sufficient funds to employ staff to make our programs happen as an organization we turn to volunteers to help up make our programs great for each and every visitor. This is one of the toughest challenges that the museum world faces today. Not only is it hard to recruit volunteers, but it is becoming increasingly harder to retain these volunteers. There are a few steps organizations like ours can take to make sure our volunteer programs thrive

Recruiting Volunteers

The first step in any successful volunteer program is recruitment. Where do you find volunteers, and how to do you get them to come to your museum? There is really no one answer to these questions. When recruiting, it is important to know your audience, analyze your volunteer program, and see which audience would be most interested in

the opportunities. Luckily for us, the research on volunteer expectations has already been done. Millennial volunteers (born in the 1980s and 1990s) want clear goals and want to step away feeling they've made a difference. To recruit millennials, it is best to have a program with strong guidelines, shifts, and expectations. Generation X (born between the 1960s and 1980s) wants a volunteer program where they don't feel micromanaged and have opportunities for long term volunteerism. To aid in the recruitment of this group, it helps to create year 'round engagement, so they can continue volunteering throughout the calendar year. It also helps to create opportunities that volunteers can manage themselves once trained, so a staff member doesn't always have to be present. Baby Boomers are "lifelong learners," meaning they want opportunities that allow them to explore their interests and increase their knowledge base. They are also often looking for ways to remain active. To recruit Baby Boomers, it is best to have opportunities that require training and learning, and maybe even research.

Once you know the expectations of the volunteers, it is easy to analyze your program and see which group it may interest the most. If your organization is finding it difficult to recruit for a specific group, take a step back and analyze the volunteer experience. Are there things you can change to better fit the needs of other types of volunteers? How can you make your experience better for the volunteer? It is important to be adaptable when running a volunteer program.

There are more simple steps your organization can take to make volunteer recruitment a little easier. Define all roles and responsibilities clearly. The landscape of non-profit volunteerism is changing; people are being more discriminating about where they volunteer. It is important to make your program stand out. Outline examples of opportunities you can guarantee volunteers will take part in; explain why they should choose your organization to donate their time and what makes your program unique. Another step you can take is to make sure that the onboarding process for new volunteers is simple and easily understanda-



Volunteer Marj Hyuck cooks on the woodstove in the Schmidt House during the 2017 interpretive season. (All photos courtesy of the Ohio History Connection)

ble. Clearly outline the steps needed to become a volunteer at your organization. Have set training days, whether they are monthly or quarterly. It is important to have them planned and recurring so volunteers always have an opportunity to join. Most importantly, get new volunteers in the door and volunteering as soon as possible. Nothing kills volunteer enthusiasm like making them wait months to do it. Museums are fun! Let them experience this as soon as possible.

Once you know your volunteer audience, and once the expectations for your volunteer program are clearly in place, it is time to go out and recruit. Recruiting as often as possible is very important. Canvass for volunteers by hanging flyers whenever possible; spread the word about your wonderful program. Many counties have senior living fairs, or volunteer expos; these are excellent places to recruit volunteers, especially Generation X and Baby Boomers. Attend Opportunity Fairs at your local colleges, go speak to local history clubs, and attend high school career days. Get out there as much as possible. If you can get one volunteer from an event, it was worth attending.

Retaining Volunteers

For many of us, recruitment isn't the only problem we are facing when it comes to volunteerism. Now that you have the volunteers, how do you get them to stay? This is a question that all museums and nonprofits ask, and can be the hardest thing about operating a large volunteer program. No one can guarantee 100 percent retention rates, but here are some tips to get volunteers to stay.



Volunteer Jack Downs portrays a living portrait at the Night at the Museum event held in February.

First things first -- thank your volunteers. Then thank them again! Show appreciation to your volunteers in varied ways, such as holding events in their honor just to thank them for their service to your organization. Always take time at the end of the day to thank the volunteer who came

in to make your program great. Did a volunteer go above and beyond? A phone call or an email to thank them goes a long way to make them feel appreciated. Recognize their contributions.



Volunteers during opening day festivities for the 2018 season.

Get to know your volunteers. This, as simple as it sounds, has been one of the most effective ways to keep volunteers and to keep them happy. Make time to visit volunteers and get to know them. Go out of your way to say hello. Interact with them as much as you can, and get to know their stories and why they are volunteering. Find common interests to discuss when they come in. For many of us that's easy, because we all love history. As an Ohio village volunteer put it, "Nothing is better than feeling you're being listened to and appreciated by a museum that you love so much. It is great when our ideas are heard and when staff really make an effort to get to know us"

Another simple tip -- know their birthdays. Keep a calendar in your volunteer office with all the volunteers' birthdays, and send an email to wish them happy birthday on their special day. Do whatever you can to make them feel appreciated and to show them that you care.

Another successful step is to create a volunteer community. While many volunteers give their time because they have a passion for museums, another major reason they volunteer is to make friends. Allow time for them to cultivate these relationships. This is not always easy when volunteering at a large event or a busy day in the museum. Host events for no other reason than to thank your volunteers and to give them time to visit with each other. Events like potlucks, appreciation dinners, or movie nights can be essential to maintaining volunteer satisfaction.

Most importantly, be flexible. Your volunteers have busy lives, just like you do. Be sure to support this and not scrutinize their availability. Not every volunteer is going to be able to donate their time all the times you need them. Be

flexible with them. If a program is all day long, offer shifts so they can choose to come in when they can. Some people don't want long term commitments; make it easy to help in small ways.

Of course, every volunteer program is unique, but using these tips can be very helpful in creating successful and lasting volunteer programs that are invaluable to the success of nonprofits and museums across the nation. Never underestimate the power of a happy and successful volunteer program. Happy recruiting! ☐



Volunteer Grace Matchett demonstrates water color painting in the H&P Women's Study Club (formerly the female seminary) in Ohio Village.

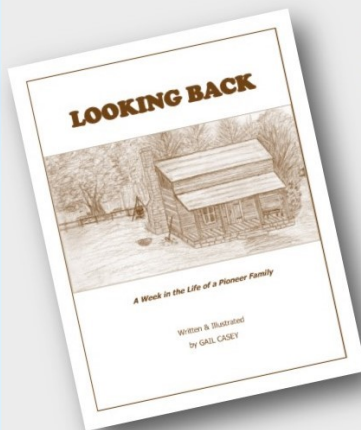


Volunteer Joby Easley is shown with an 1890s high wheel bicycle during Night at the Museum.



Rachel Montag is the Ohio Village Volunteer Coordinator for the Ohio History Connection. She holds a BA in History from Ohio State University and has been working with volunteers since 2014.

LOOKING BACK - A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF A PIONEER FAMILY



**Written & Illustrated
By Gail Casey**

Published by Five Mile House
Charleston, Illinois, 2017
60 pages.

Size: 8.5 x 11 inches.

Spiral Bound - \$10.00
Plus \$2.00 shipping

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Looking Back is a beautifully illustrated and written book drawing on the author's many years of experience in living history and her artistic talents. The story follows the day to day activities of a pioneer family as they do daily chores, prepare meals, work in the fields, care for livestock, and the many other tasks necessary for survival on a 19th century farm. An eight page glossary of terms used in the story and 14 pages of additional period information and activities make the book a perfect teaching tool for children. Great for use with school groups or for sale in your museum gift shop.

High quality, authentic clothing for living history interpretive programs



Photo courtesy of Mackinac State Historic Parks



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FOODWAYS AT SAUDER VILLAGE

HOW FOODWAYS PROGRAMS HELP TELL THE STORY OF THE PAST

By Gail Richardson and Kim Krieger, Sauder Village

As the sun peeks over the roof of Stuckey Barn, a rooster crows, and the cows watch as a woman strolls by with a basket filled with sweet cream, eggs, and venison. As she travels from the Native American Village all the way to the 1928 Grime Homestead, the historic homes are soon stocked and prepared for another day of living history experiences for Sauder Village guests.

Soon fires will be started, vegetables will be gathered from gardens, recipes will be reviewed, and the cooking will begin. Depending on the day and season, costumed guides may be preparing hominy, rhubarb pie, homemade noodles, or biscuits. The ingredients, cooking methods, hands-on experiences, and stories will vary by time period - allowing Sauder Village guests to experience the daily lives of Ohio's pioneer ancestors from 1803 through 1928.

"Cooking is an important tool we can use to help portray the stories being shared in our historic homes," said Gail Richardson, historical foodways supervisor. "The sensory experience of smelling a turkey cooking over an open fire, watching a meal being prepared using historic cooking utensils, or getting involved in the activity of rolling out a pie crust or homemade noodles is invaluable. These activities help to make the history tangible and so much more educational and fun for our guests."

Often referred to as the "butcher, baker, and candlestick maker" of Sauder Village, Gail is involved in all aspects of the historical foodways program at Ohio's largest living history destination. She has been the historical foodways supervisor for the past five years, and has played an integral role in the development of



At Natives & Newcomers guests can watch costumed guides cooking over an open fire. (All Photos courtesy of Sauder Village)

the foodways program, supervising staff responsible for cooking, and helping with the development and implementation of new programs, including butchering, dairy processing, candle making, and activities for special events.

"While our foodways program is well-established, we continue to look for new ways to tell the stories of our past," Gail said. "We are continually doing research, looking for different recipes, training our staff, and developing new programs. We keep looking for new ways to help our guests make the connection from the past to the present."



Food preparation in the Stuckey Home at Sauder Village.

Creating an Effective Foodways Program

So how does a museum begin the process of developing a successful foodways program? From research, site evaluation, and staff training to understanding regulations and program funding, there are many things to think about while considering the implementation of a foodways program.

"It is important to spend time reflecting on your site's core purpose, themes, and goals for the future," Gail said. "It probably doesn't make sense to have a cooking program at an art museum, but for a site focused on history or agriculture, a foodways program may be a great way to share your story."

Another key item to consider early in the process is what your budget may be for this program. Can money from your organization's budget be allocated for an ongoing foodways program? How much funding will be needed for labor, equipment, food, and other supplies? Is support available from donors or sponsors to help make the program feasible?

"At Sauder Village, we rely on donations made to our Experience Fund to help make our foodways program possible," Gail said. "As a non-profit organization, it takes the support of many people to help us bring history to life for thousands of guests every year."

Other topics to consider include the historical timeframe of your museum and the cultural, religious, and immigration themes important to your mission. With Sauder Village ranging from 1803 through the 1920s, there are many opportunities to demonstrate the daily routine of families in northwest Ohio and the effect of things like transportation, innovation, wars, access to gardens and livestock, and cultural changes.



Costumed guide cooking in the Stuckey Home in the Pioneer Settlement area.

Another important issue to investigate is local and state food safety regulations. Museums may fall into different categories, from a working farm to an amusement park. Those local and state regulations may dictate things like sanitation requirements, staff training, opportunities for food consumption, modern equipment requirements, and more.

Time should also be spent establishing connections with local businesses to determine their interest in being involved with daily programming, special events, and historical foodways planning. When involved from the beginning, many local volunteers and businesses may be interested in helping make your foodways program a reality.

“At Sauder Village, we appreciate the support of many local businesses who supply in-kind donations like apples, sweet corn, dairy products, and other food items to be used for our historical cooking demonstrations. While we do grow much of our own produce, raise chickens for meat and eggs, and get milk from our goat and cow, it still takes funding to pay for labor, additional food, cooking supplies, building upgrades and more. We are also grateful to the many volunteers who share their time and talents to help in our gardens, make apple butter, help with butchering, and so many other unique demonstrations,” Gail said.

As plans begin for the development of a foodways program at your museum, it is important to take inventory of the items you

have to work with in your kitchens. Do you have working stoves, or only artifacts on display? Will you plan cooking demonstrations using fire pits, hearth cooking, outdoor bake ovens, or wood or coal burning stoves? How will stoves or chimneys be maintained, and where will firewood or coal for fires come from? An inventory of usable kitchen utensils must also be done to ensure the necessary tools are on hand to offer authentic cooking demonstrations and hands-on activities. Storage space must also be taken into consideration. Do you have a location for modern refrigerators and freezers? Is there a modern building available for a pantry, where food can be safely stored in a climate-controlled and pest-free environment?

“With our time period ranging from 1803 through 1928 we have a unique opportunity to share a variety of cooking methods and kitchen gadgets with our guests,” Gail said. “On a typical summer day, guests may see venison cooking over an open fire or a pie baking in the outdoor bake oven and smell a beef stew simmering on the wood-burning stove in the Stuckey home.”

Much time must also be spent researching the appropriate recipes to share as part of your historical cooking demonstrations. Historical cookbooks can often be found in your own archives or local libraries. Doing local research can provide a great deal of helpful information. From oral histories with families to local newspapers, journals, and magazines, a great deal of information



Making apple butter is the highlight of The Apple Week held every fall at Sauder Village.

can be gathered from sources in your community. The internet is also a great source of information for historical recipes. Some key websites include MOMCC (momcc.org), ALHFAM (alhfam.org), Food Timeline (foodtimeline.org), and The Old Foodie (theoldfoodie.com).

Another important area of consideration relates to farming and gardening programs at your museum. Do you currently have these programs in place, or will you want to develop heirloom gardens and historical farming demonstrations as part of your historical foodways program? Do you have historical gardeners and farmers on staff, or will additional employees be needed to make these programs possible?



Cutting out biscuits is a fun, hands-on activity for children.



Guests of all ages enjoy the Udder to Butter program in the Grime Barn.

“We have worked for a number of years to establish a strong farm and garden program to help support our foodways program,” Gail said. “We established gardens growing near each of our historic homes to provide us with a variety of heirloom variety vegetables like herbs, squash, beets, beans, lettuce, onions, turnips, cabbage, and corn. With a full-time garden supervisor and other volunteers, our gardens are able to thrive and help us share important stories with our guests. We also have a full-time historic farmer to help care for our cows, horses, pigs, chickens, and other farm animals. With a full-time farmer and other support staff, we are able to offer unique programs like goat and cow milking, egg gathering, cream separating, and farming demonstrations to help our guests connect with life on the farm.”

While the development of a foodways program may seem like a daunting task, the benefits to your guests are invaluable. “Cooking is a tool we can use to help portray the stories going on in a household during a particular time period,” Gail said. “Through unique cooking demonstrations and hands-on activities, we can help our guests make a connection from the past to the present. With the sights, sounds, and smells of our cooking programs, we are able to offer our guests authentic experiences that are engaging, educational, and a whole lot of fun.”

If you have questions or want more information about creating effective foodways programs, contact Gail Richardson at 419.446.2541 or gail.richardson@saudivillage.org.

A Closer Look at Sauder Village Foodways Programs

If you haven’t had a chance to visit Sauder Village lately, here’s a glimpse at some of the unique programming going on in the historical homes this season:

Natives & Newcomers – “Cooking with indigenous vegetation from the land”

Witmer-Roth – “Kitchen Gadget Innovation”

Eicher Cabin – “Discover What They Ate in 1858”

Stuckey Home – “History Mystery Innovation”

1928 Grime Homestead – “Discover What They Ate in 1928”

Other special events and activities this season included a corn-eating contest, “Udder to Butter” program, “Ignite the Light” program, poultry butchering, sausage making, and smokehouse demonstrations. Other seasonal programs focus on apples, cider making, apple butter, and “Keeping the Bugs Out,” a spring cleaning program. A new Foodways Apprenticeship program has also been established with our Junior Historians. These youth volunteers are working with staff to learn various cooking techniques and how to share the story from a youth perspective.

About Sauder Village

Nestled in the cornfields of northwest Ohio, Sauder Village is recognized for its living history format, sharing stories, demonstrations, and hands-on experiences to help guests experience Ohio’s historical past. Sauder Village features costumed interpreters who relate the lives of people of the past, making their stories relevant to our lives today. Demonstrations and hands-on activities in the historical homes, barns, and gardens from long ago make the experience interactive and meaningful. Artisans demonstrating traditional American crafts, making both historical and contemporary items, spark creativity. As founder Eric Sauder had envisioned, Sauder Village continues to serve as a constant reminder of the pioneering and entrepreneurial spirit of Ohio’s ancestors, inspiring and motivating guests, especially students, to leave their own mark on the world.

A visit to Sauder Village today offers guests a unique opportunity to take a step back in time and truly experience the lives of Ohio’s pioneer ancestors. Since it is not a guided tour, guests can take their time visiting with the costumed guides and working craftsmen throughout the Village. Unique areas of interest include:

The Village Green/Community Shops – Surrounded by lush trees, benches, and many historical shops and community buildings, the Village Green is a great place for guests to begin their visit. Popular shops around the Village Green include Erie’s Farm



Churning butter (above) and rolling out a pie crust (right) are popular activities for young guests at the village.





An interpreter tells visitors about foodways at the Eicher cabin in the village.

men have been demonstrating traditional trades like spinning, weaving, tinsmithing, and broom making and continuing trades like pottery, glassblowing, and blacksmithing. Sauder Village is proud to be home to artisans and craftsmen who follow the traditions of their respective crafts while also developing revolutionary new techniques and applications. Each of the artists carries on a skill that was vital to everyday life at the time the Great Black Swamp was settled.

Walk Through Time - The historical Walk Through Time allows guests to experience life in Ohio from 1803 through the mid-1920s. At Natives & Newcomers, guests learn what life was like for Native Americans in Ohio by stepping back to 1803 and into the lives of the Native Americans and European traders who lived in this area at the time of Ohio's statehood.

In the Pioneer Settlement Area, guests discover how the pioneers worked together through tough times to build a community in the wilderness based on ingenuity, creativity, hard work, and perseverance. In this area, guests can learn about the journey of the first European immigrants to this region, draining the swamp, establishing a new community, and making advancements in agriculture. At Pioneer Settlement, you'll visit with costumed guides at the Lauber Settlement, Witmer-Roth home, log school, Eicher cabin, jail, Peter Stuckey farm, and the Holdeman church.

Next, guests can move into the 1920s. The first phase of the new 1920 Main Street at Sauder Village is slated to open in fall 2018.

Shop, many craft shops, the District 16 School, barber-shop, doctor's office and more.

Museum Building – A treasure chest of Americana, the Museum Building is a great place to view artifacts and special exhibits. Current exhibits in the museum share information about Erie Sauder and the Sauder companies, agriculture, the Great Black Swamp, and the Archbold community. Other new exhibits focus on the construction of barns and homes, transportation, and roadways.

Craftsmen – For nearly 40 years, Sauder Village craftsmen

This exciting new addition includes a barbershop, Elmira Depot, community plaza, bandstand, caboose, and livery (opening in 2019).

The last stop of the Walk Through Time is the newly renovated Grime Homestead. Discover why the 1920s is seen by many historians as the beginning of "modern America" as you explore the Grime Home, barns, and garden areas. Wearing shorter dresses of the 1920s, costumed guides will talk about the many products and packaged foods available to families during this time period. Guests will see wall-to-wall carpeting, wallpaper, and even a radio, phonograph, and telephone in this rural farmhouse.

Farms & Gardens – Learning about Ohio's rich agricultural heritage is also an important part of the Sauder Village experience. Throughout the Village, guests can meet a variety of farm animals and see demonstrations like goat milking or working in the fields with horses. There are also many themed gardens, cooking demonstrations, and hands-on opportunities to involve our guests.

Unique Shopping – While visiting Sauder Village, guests enjoy visiting the Village Gift Shop and Lauber's General Store as well as Threads of Tradition Quilt Shop, one of the largest quilt shops in the region. Also on the complex is the Sauder Furniture Store and Outlet, featuring ready-to-assemble furniture and home accessories. □

Kim Krieger is the PR/Media Relations Specialist at Sauder Village. She has enjoyed sharing the Sauder Village story for the past 23 years as a member of the marketing team at Sauder Village. She lives with her husband and two children on a dairy farm in rural Fulton County.

Gail Richardson joined the staff at Sauder Village 15 years ago. For the past 5 years, she has been the foodways supervisor and is involved with developing and implementing programs related to butchering, dairy processing, candle making, and with food related festivals as well as working in collections during winter months. She has been active in MOMCC for the past 9 years.



Wood stove in the 1828 Grime Homestead



Wheat bread and pie baked in outdoor bake oven near the Witmer Roth home.

HENRY FORD, CLARENCE HALL, AND THE ABE LINCOLN CHAIRS

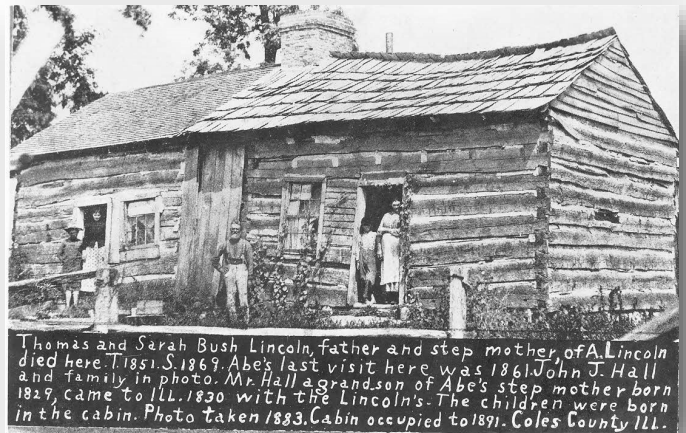
By Matthew Mittelstaedt, Lincoln Log Cabin SHS

SOMEWHERE in Dearborn, Michigan, amid the vast collections of The Henry Ford, cataloged and stored away are two objects, numbered 30.217.1.1 and 30.217.1.4, described as wooden chairs, red-brown in color, that were made by Clarence Hall of Janesville, Illinois in 1929. The question is, what is important about these chairs, and why did they end up in the collections of The Henry Ford?

In the early decades of the 20th century, the foundations were being laid for what would become some of today's world-renowned institutions. Henry Francis DuPont was putting together an impressive collection of early American furniture and decorative arts that would become the Winterthur Museum, John D. Rockefeller Jr. was restoring Virginia's colonial capital city of Williamsburg, and Henry Ford was collecting everything else.

Unlike his contemporaries though, Ford was not looking for the finest or best pieces for his collection but the *everyday* tools, machines and products that were used by the *everyman* that built America. Add a little hero worship to the randomness of his collections vis a vis Abraham Lincoln, and we end up back at objects 30.217.1.1 and 30.217.1.4, chairs, wooden.

Nancy and Clarence Hall in front of the house built by her father, John J. Hall just north of the Lincoln farm. Nancy played the fiddle and Clarence could recite the Gettysburg Address from memory. Both were well known colorful characters in the local area. (Photo courtesy of Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, IDNR)



John J. Hall and his family were living in the Lincoln cabin in 1883 when they had this photo taken. Nancy Hall would have been 13 years old and can be seen in the left door of the cabin. Family members sold these post cards for many years. (Courtesy of Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, IDNR)

Clarence Hall, the chairs' maker, like Henry Ford, was also an entrepreneur. But where Ford specialized in modernity, Hall remained firmly grounded in the past. His stock-in-trade was relics. Clarence and his mother Nancy were well known to collectors of Lincolnia. It had in fact been their means of support for many years and as relatives to Abraham Lincoln, albeit remotely, they were well positioned for the trade.

Hall, who styled himself as the "*Second Abe Lincoln*" was the son of Nancy Hall, a great-granddaughter of Sarah Lincoln. Her grandmother Matilda Johnston was Abraham Lincoln's stepsister, one of two daughters of Sarah Lincoln with her first husband Daniel Johnston, and both whom married cousins of Abraham Lincoln's mother Nancy Hanks. This made Nancy Hall and her son Clarence second cousins to Abraham Lincoln, once and twice removed respectively. Their home place was the farm of Thomas Lincoln, which after the death of Thomas in 1851 passed to his son Abraham who in turn gave it to his step-brother John Johnston, with the expectation that he would continue to live and farm there. Instead, the farm was sold by Johnston to his nephew John J. Hall, Clarence's grandfather.

It was after the assassination of their famous kinsman that Lincoln's Coles County relatives got into the business of trading in relics and their personal connections to the martyred president. Beginning in the late summer of 1865 there's evidence of this with a letter acknowledging receipt



Clarence Hall Chair - one of six made by him, supposedly from rails split by Abe Lincoln, and sold to a representative of Henry Ford in 1930. Four of the chairs along with a kitchen cupboard were deaccessioned by THF in 1992 and returned to Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site. (Photo courtesy of Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, IDNR)

of a payment of \$20 from Lincoln's former law partner William Herndon to one of the relatives.¹ In other letters to Herndon, various relatives offer to 'go and get' items from the farm for his research. Confirmation of this can be found in Eleanor Gridley's biography of Lincoln where John J Hall talks about the theft of documents and items from the home by his relatives:

"...I had an old copy book of Uncle Abe's where he used to do his sums. Why, it was writ all over with Uncle Abe's words and picters he'd drawn jest as natural as could be... Wall, Tom Johnston took the hull of that book...and he sold the hull of that book, leaf by leaf..."²

Of course, John J Hall also capitalized on his relationship to his "Uncle Abraham." Hall and his family had a photograph taken in front of the Lincoln cabin in 1883 and sold penny postcard copies to tourists. His biggest sale, however, came when The Abraham Lincoln Log Cabin Association bought his entire house out from under him in 1891. The association wanted to dismantle the cabin and take it to Chicago, to display it in conjunction with the Columbian Exhibition, or World's Fair.

It was at that time that Hall also sold many of the remaining relics he had, which Eleanor Gridley, who worked for the association confirms in her January 11, 1935 letter to

fellow Lincolnia collector Oliver Barret stating that they had bought "Everything that in any wa(y) was connected to Abraham Lincoln." With nothing else to sell, the story should have ended there, but with pluck and determination that Henry Ford would surely admire, the enterprising Halls expanded their family trade.

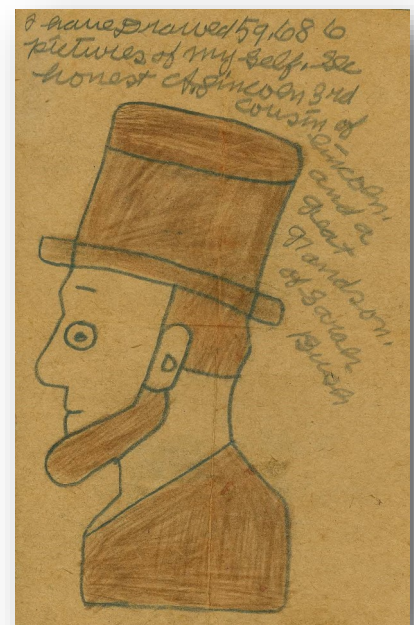
Clarence Hall envisioned himself as a sort of reincarnation of his famous cousin. He grew a beard, wore a black coat and a top hat, and by all accounts gave a fine recitation of the Gettysburg Address. He also possessed some rude woodworking skills and put them to use whittling trinkets and notions which he sold to tourists who came to visit the site of the old Lincoln farm.

In the late 1920s, the Halls latched onto Lincolnia collector Oliver Barrett of Chicago, and a torrent of letters flowed to the man offering anything they believed he might buy, from pages of Abraham Lincoln's copybook, letters from other family members, hand-drawn pictures of the cabin, and even self-portraits of the *Second Abe Lincoln*, Clarence Hall.

One of the more interesting Lincoln "relics" that the Halls tried to sell was a rock, picked up from the boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln in Indiana, and carried by him all the way to Illinois, where his descendants would part with it...for a price. When Oliver Barrett was no longer interested in their "relics," they changed tactics and asked him to get them onto the Vaudeville stage in Chicago based on their relationship to the Lincoln family, Clarence's recitation of the Gettysburg address, and Nancy's fiddle playing.

It was during this time that one of Henry Ford's agents, who was employed to collect relics, visited the farm and found Clarence eager to sell. Whether Clarence knew who the buyer was or not, he probably thought he'd done a good day's business; the man from Dearborn left with one old

Clarence Hall's self portrait - "I have drawn 59,686 pictures of myself, Sec honest A Lincoln 3rd cousin of Lincoln and a great grandson of Sarah Lincoln." (Photo courtesy of Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, IDNR)



1. Rodney O. Davis and Douglas L. Wilson, *Herndon's Informants: Letters, Interviews and Statements about Abraham Lincoln* (Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1998).

2. Eleanor Gridley, *The Story of Abraham Lincoln or the Journey from the Log Cabin to the White House*. (Chicago: C F Beezley & Co., 1900), 27.



Clarence Hall - in front of his home just north of Lincoln Log Cabin.
(Photos courtesy of Lincoln log Cabin State Historic Site, IDNR)

cupboard purportedly made by Thomas Lincoln and a set of six kitchen chairs made by Clarence from rails that he said were split by Old Abe himself.

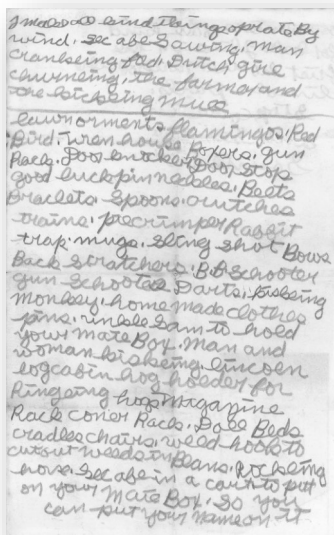
A few years later, with the establishment of Lincoln Log Cabin State Park in 1936, Clarence had a new stream of potential customers and he busied himself creating knick nacks for the tourist trade.

With an eye to increasing his business, he handwrote lists of items that he had for sale and would place them on the windshields of cars in the parking lot. For some “lucky” visitors he would pass out handwritten marriage proposals, which contained a lengthy list of requirements for his would-be bride. He even briefly ran for president of the United States in 1936. While Hall made some money with the sale of his relics, it didn’t amount to enough to take care of all of his needs; at least twice in the 1940s Clarence and his mother show up on the relief rolls for Pleasant Grove Township.

Nancy Hall died in 1949, and Clarence went on as before visiting with tourists and selling relics until his death in 1967. He died in a fire which destroyed the home built by his grandfather John J Hall, the very home that replaced the Lincoln Cabin, which had been sold to relic hunters many years before. Presumably, Hall's stock of goods produced for the tourists, including any remaining "Abe Lincoln chairs" went up in smoke in the conflagration.

In 1992, The Henry Ford deaccessioned and returned

the kitchen cabinet and four of the six chairs to Lincoln Log Cabin. That The Henry Ford still holds two of these chairs in their collection, despite their dubious claims of authenticity, illustrates the importance of Lincoln's legacy. Those objects rightly or wrongly attributed to him are important too, especially as they help to tell the story of *everyman*, be it Lincoln, who spent many hours of youth laboring to split rails but also the forgotten *everyman* Clarence Hall, who in his own way, worked at the building of America. □



Left - Clarence Hall's listing of all the souvenirs he had for sale. He evidently put these on car windshields at Lincoln Log Cabin.

Right - Clarence with an accordion-playing visitor in September of 1939. (Photos courtesy of Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, IDNR)

Matthew Mittelstaedt is the Site Manager at Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site. He has worked for The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, now under the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, since 2000.



Items carved by Clarence T. Hall - Clarence Hall carved a variety of wooden items for sale to the tourist trade. The monkeys on the left sold for 20 cents as did the wooden vase on the right that is dated Sept. 1940. (Photos courtesy of Lincoln Log Cabin State Historic Site, IDNR)

THE SEC HONEST ABE LINCOLN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1936

By Clarence T. Hall, Janesville, Illinois

The following is a "public relations" piece passed out by Clarence Hall in 1936. Many locals talked about the marriage proposals that Clarence handed out to all the ladies, and this one turned up at the local library. On one side he offers to recite the Gettysburg address if the "dear" people will pay him and then outlines his platform as a candidate running for president of the United States in 1936. On the reverse side he first advertises the souvenirs he has for sale before delving into his marriage proposal and the attributes he is looking for in a wife.

those that want the sec Honest abe Lincoln - to say the gettysburg address for them - then the dear people should pay mr lincoln for saying it - I need the money

coles county eccentric to day re-lives lincolns early years - sec Honest young abe - is the man that help put the Bonus through for the war veterans - Honest abe is for the old age pension - and for hard roads - the giant and the rail splitter will lower these high taxes - the great emancipator will Bring Back these old times for the people - Sec Abraham Lincoln is a candidate on the republican ticket - for 1936 president of the united States - mr Lincoln stand with the g.o.p - my platform is the constition the one that I will rise to help the people - I will knock the sale tax - Honest abe will help the labor man - and the farmer - and I will give the war veterans a pension - I will appreciate your support - the Sec honest young ALincoln

I have Souvenirs of all kinds for sale here - So any of you dear people want to Buy any of these things here - That are made By a great grand nephew of abe lincolns, and Sarah Bush Lincoln great grandson. I have pictures of all kinds for sale here

single ladies that want to marry - 1936 is leap year now - and what are you single ladies a going to say - to this lonley single young man here Mr Lincoln the sec, mr Lincoln need you single ladies for his wife - are you single ladies ready now to be this great man wife - I am a looking for a good honest true single lady - a school teacher for my wife, age 27 up to 35 with Blue eyes - color hair dark or light or Black - weight 120 or 130 lbs - when shall I hear from you single ladies - that are a looking for a good honest true husband - address the Sec Abraham Lincoln Lerna, Ill, R.R. 2. □

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Clarence Hall's two-sided 1936 public relations hand out. (Courtesy of Charleston Carnage Public Library)

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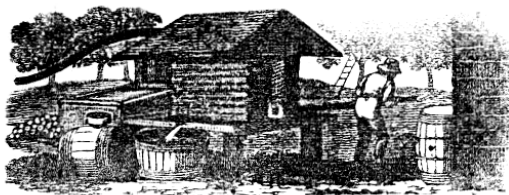


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Farmer's Calendar

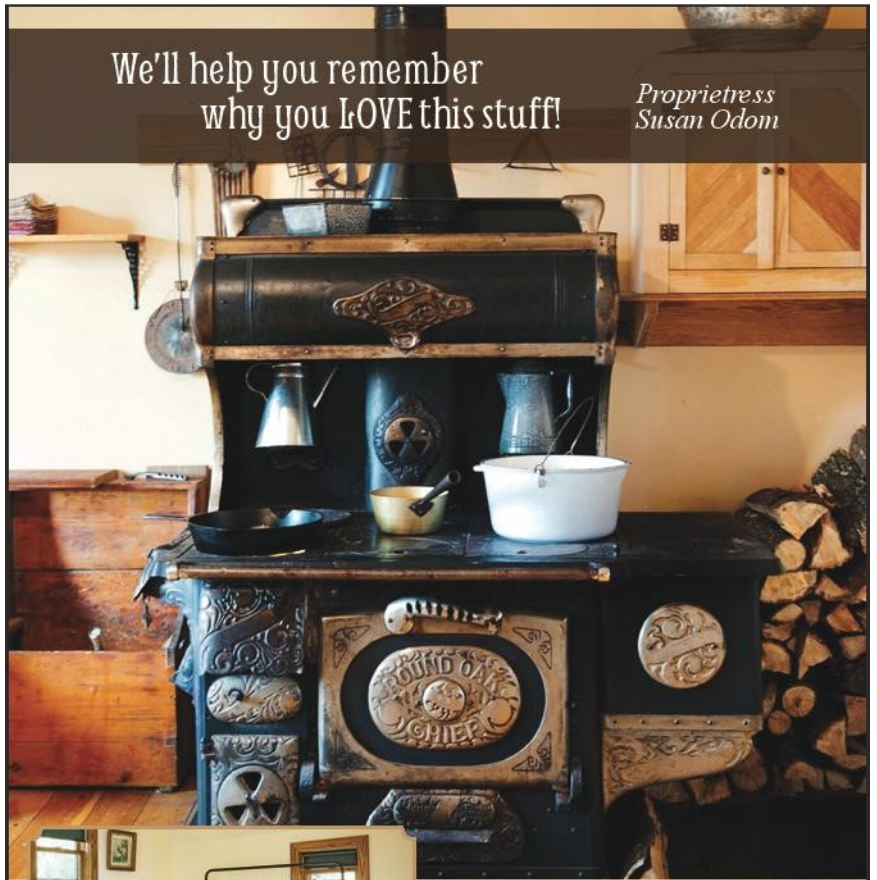
October, 1864

No month is more beautiful than this. The harvest is bristling in the field, the forests are crimson and golden, teeming with the most gorgeous colors, the bracing air gives its cheering vitality to all animated life, and the world abounds in the luxuriance of vegetable wealth. If we began right in spring, we may now look upon the full fruition, the reward of honest labor. The evenings are growing long, the frost thickens, and whitens the ground, sparkling in the morning sun. Who would not stir round in a bright October morning? And when night shuts in, who would not ask himself, "What have I learned today?" Let not the eye and the ear be opened in vain to catch the ever varying forms and sounds of nature; and if we ask aright to penetrate her secrets, we shall not ask in vain. Some experiment begun in spring will now utter its teachings; some idea will be suggested by the crop here, or the failure there. Open the mind to them all, and do not fail to learn even from the printed page, the exhibition of the agricultural society, or the farm journal. You know the old saying, "Live and learn." It is never too late, but do not trust to the fickle future. Now is the time, and let us improve it.

From: *The (Old) Farmer's Almanack*, 1864

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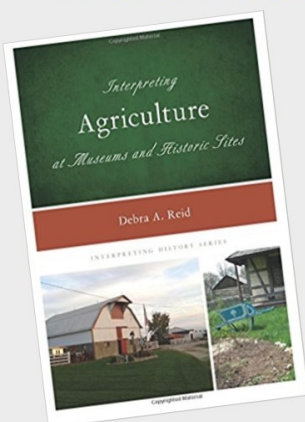
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Cover Photo – Reaping with a Johnston Harvesting Company Self-Rake Reaper at The Henry Ford. It has been in operation since 1985, and is reaping Turkey Red Wheat on July 9, 2018. (Photograph by Ryan Jelso, Associate Curator for Digital Content, The Henry Ford)