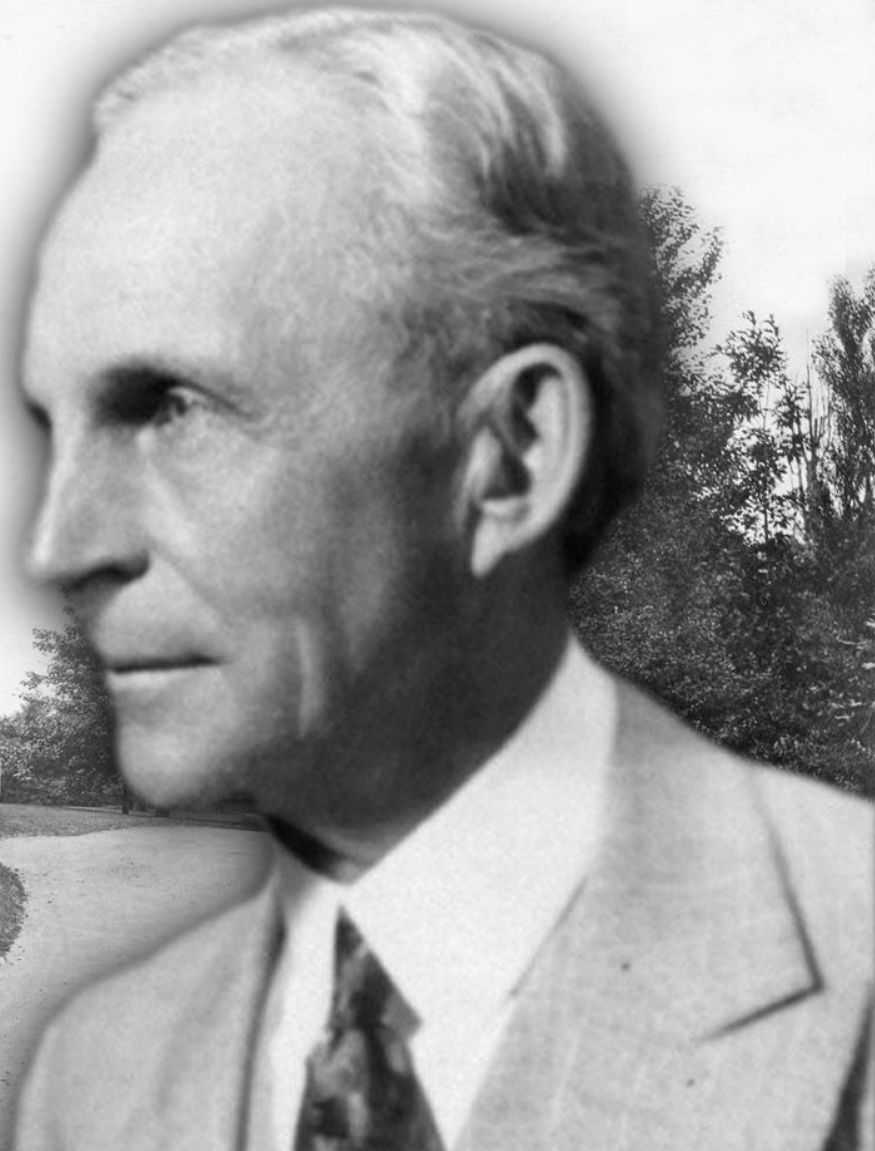


300th
Anniversary
Celebration



HENRY FORD

HISTORY, AND HIS
WAYSIDE INN



A PRESENTATION BY
BRIAN PLUMB, HOSTED BY THE WAYSIDE INN, AUGUST 12, 2016

How's Tavern / Longfellow's Wayside Inn

John (1661–1680, his own tavern), the first in neighboring Marlborough, and the first How family tavern.
Samuel (1692–1713, his own tavern), he gave the land to David and likely helped build the inn.

How Family 159 yrs

The four generations of the How(e) family operating an evolving active inn through the colonial times (1702–1861, 159 years). These are deed transfer dates:

David (1702–1744, 41.7 years, a tavern from 1716 to 1744, 27.5 years)

Ezekiel (1744–1795, 51.2 years)

Adam (1795–1840, 45.8 years)

Lyman (1840–1861, 20.3 years)

Innkeeper License application August 28, 1716 - 300 years celebrated 1716-2016

cousins/
tenants

A period of Howe aunt and cousin ownership and the Longfellow impact (auctioning some of the estate, subletting property, 1861–1893, 31.8 years) *Tales of a Wayside Inn* written by Longfellow in 1863

Howe/Rogers

A brief transition period of local ownership (**Rogers & Howe**) wanting to preserve the inn (1893–1897, 4.0 years)

Lemon

Edward R. and Cora Lemon's restoration as an inn (1897–1923, 26.6 years) "A mecca for literary pilgrims"

Ford

Henry Ford's ownership, further restoration and asset accumulation (1923-1945, 22.3 years)

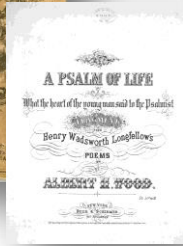
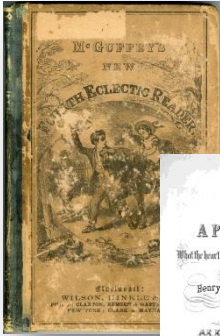
Trust 71 yrs

The transition to a historic trust, part I: selling of assets and the 1955 fire/restoration period (1945–1959, 13.3 years)

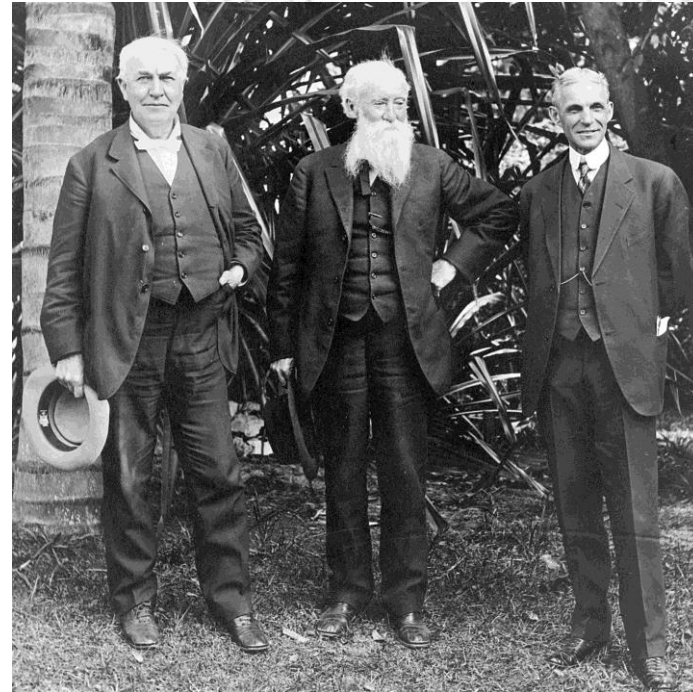
The modern-day ownership period, part II: turning the inn into a sustainable business (1959–1989, the trust hired **Frank Koppeis** to run it for 30.8 years)

And the current modern-day ownership period, part III: including the long-term strategic plan, bringing in new innkeepers, renovations and improvements to the business (1989–present, ~27 years and counting).

Ford & the Inn/Longfellow Connection



Longfellow poetry was contained in the "McGuffey Reader Series" Ford read in school.



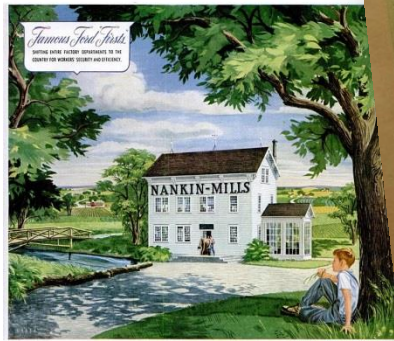
Edison, Burroughs, Ford, 1914

"I liked to read anything by Longfellow because his psalm had sunk in so deep. I grew to know the Wayside Inn by reason of the "Tales of a Wayside Inn." And after Mr. Burroughs introduced me to the actual inn and I had been there a few times, it struck me the inn should be restored and cherished as an historic landmark so our school children of this day and future days might have it for a practical illustration of what our colonial New England institutions were like.

Detroit Sunday Times, 2/17/1924

- Ford read Longfellow as a child, he knew of the inn for a long time.
- His friend, naturalist John Burroughs, brought Henry to the inn (before 1921)

It all starts with success of the T in 1908



1st
to demonstrate true decentralization

EXPECT THE "FIRSTS" FROM FORD!

- 1911 Valley Farm, 80-acre home for orphans
- 1914 Begins collecting McGuffey Readers & Edisoniana
- 1915/6 Builds **Fairlane** home
- 1915 Builds Ford Hospital
- 1915 Peace Ship to Norway to stop WWI
- 1915 Ford Cooperative farms in MI
- 1916 Opens Boys Trade School
- 1916 Vagabond camping trips start
- 1916 Buys **winter home in Ft. Myers**, FL
- 1917 Starts selling Fordson tractors
- 1917 Buys yacht Sialia
- 1918 Starts village industries



- Huge success of Model T (at his age 45)
 - Within just over a decade, Ford had more than 50 factories on six continents. He employed 200,000 people, he produced half the world's cars, and by some accounts, he was worth more than \$2 billion. He begins to dabble.
- Appoints son Edsel President in 1918. Ford, though he should have been focusing on the car company (one car, fell to third place, 1923 was its last good year), yet continues to dabble further.

Jazz

Prohibition

Organized Crime

speakeasies

Women's Suffrage

Lindbergh

Babe Ruth

Art Deco

Penicillin

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Hemingway

Louis Armstrong

Flappers

Mass production

US/world finance

The 1920's

- A **DYNAMIC ERA**, coming out of the turn of the century and the end of first world war
 - In France it was known as the "*années folles*" ("Crazy Years")
- Technology advances led to unprecedented industrial growth
 - Electrifications of cities, towns, countryside
 - Telephones
 - Cars, trucks, aeroplanes
 - movies, Hollywood
 - medicine, science
 - Eugenics movement (sterilization of "stupid" people)
- Between 1890 and 1900, 9 million eastern and southern Europe arrived in the US.

But...

Rise of radical political movements

Communism spread

Racism in the US continues, KKK active

Success continued, Ford goes sideways



1920

- Ford turned to what was bothering him, something he hoped to fight - the growing destruction of values and loss of ethnic purity Ford believed necessary to keep the country strong. He developed xenophobic views. Immigrants, he thought, were not becoming "Americanized" as cities grew and their ethnic enclaves thrived. He held a belief that a Jewish conspiracy was trying to take over the world (and were behind the war-for-profit machine). Ford actually believed that the modern age was stripping important customs and social structures from American life, ones that he saw as the foundations of his own success.

FORD IDEALS

Being a Selection from
 "Mr. Ford's Page"
 in
 THE DEARBORN INDEPENDENT

1922

- In "Mr. Ford's Own Page: Change is Not Always Progress," he argued that the "trouble with us today is that we have been unfaithful to the White Man's traditions and privileges." He went on to blame immigrants for "sapping" American's courage and demoralizing our ideas."

Taken in context

- This all reads horribly today...but peeling back the directness and imbedded racism of the "1920's speak" and putting it into the language we use today, what he seemed to be saying is the values, principles, and culture of this country are what had, and what does, make it great. He firmly believed immigrants should assimilate into "our" culture and make a true ideological commitment. Not doing this, in his view, diluted down the very reason why people wanted to come here in the first place.
- This observation was not unique to Henry Ford. Most of the country believed this as well. Ford just happened to be more visible and outspoken about it (helped of course by the fact he owned several papers).
- This is an age-old "issue" which continues to be debated today. We refer to it now as Nationalism vs. Globalism.

An idealist inventor with flaws it seems

Some read him extremely acerbically:

Bryson: He was defiantly narrow-minded, barely educated, and at least close to functionally illiterate. His beliefs were powerful but consistently dubious, and made him seem, in the words of *The New Yorker*, “mildly unbalanced.” He did not like bankers, doctors, liquor, tobacco, idleness or any sort, pasteurized milk, Wall Street, overweight people, war, cities, books or reading, JP Morgan, capital punishment, tall buildings, college graduates, experts of any kind, Roman Catholics, or Jews. His ignorance was a frequent source of wonder.

Then the “trial of the century” came along...

FORD GETS 6 CENTS IN SUIT FOR \$1,000,000

Ford is outspoken with his pacifist views during current Mexican border wars and lead up to WWI.

In 1916, the *Chicago Tribune* printed a series of three articles based on interviews with Henry Ford, calling Ford “an anarchist” and “an ignorant idealist.” In one of the articles, the *Tribune* quoted Ford as saying, **“history is more or less bunk.”**

Ford sued for libel.* His \$1 million suit came to trial in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, in 1919. During the trial, the defense attorneys, trying to prove Ford’s “ignorance,” quizzed him on this statement, and on his knowledge of history. Ford had but an 8th grade education, it was made very clear how ignorant he really was on most matters. *Historian John Stadenmaier observed in the PBS documentary on Henry Ford: “...he was revealed to be pathetically inarticulate and ill-informed. The stuff he didn’t know was amazing to people.” “The man is a joke,” blasted the New York Post in 1919.*

Ford won, but was only awarded six cents. The jurors did not believe Ford was an anarchist and to call him one was wrong - but there was no real damage done to Ford. The juror also sided with the folksy, man-of-the-people Ford, vs. the slick lawyers trying to bring him down.

FORD IS AN ANARCHIST.
Inquiry at the Henry Ford offices in Detroit discloses the fact that employees are not allowed to join labor unions or to be members of or recruits in their places. No provision is made for the dependent upon them. The families may get along in positions will be filled, and apply for their jobs on same footing as any other rule for Ford employees.

Information was received from American soldiers in Henry Ford as an employment Detroit recruiting office seventy-five men will go to their country.


Mr. Ford thus provides service to the nation serves it. If his factories not the northern border the same way. We would do if a Villa strong boxes were to be pleasant to see it evident that it is possible of the Canadian happens just north.

If Ford allows will reveal himself as an anarchist, but as an anarchist protects him in his own interest.

A man so ignorant cannot understand the fundamental which he lives. To take Henry Ford himself as a soldier if necessary for war purposes and will.

History “More or Less Bunk.”
“Say, what do I care about Napoleon?” he rambled on. “What do we care what they did 500 or 1,000 years ago? I don’t know whether Napoleon did or did not try to get across there and I don’t care. It means nothing to me. History is more or less bunk. It’s tradition. We don’t want tradition. We want to live in the present and the only history that is worth a tinker’s dam is the history we make today.”

“That’s the trouble with the world. We’re living in books and history and tradition. We want to get away from that and take care of today. We’ve done too much looking back. We want to do and live in the present. History is right.”



*Ford viewed an anarchist akin to the person who threw a bomb into Haymarket Square during the labor riots on May 4, 1886. This was an insult.

Fallout from the trial

Ford is embarrassed and humiliated. Ford biographer's have noted that the *Tribune* trial scarred his personality; that it "tinged his mind with wariness, bitterness, and cynicisms."¹

Part of the problem was he wasn't able to clearly make the point that history, as taught in books, is made up of stories of rulers, wars, political controversies, and extensions of territories, with nothing of the ordinary life of the people or of agricultural or industrial progress. (What his "history is bunk" really meant.)

With the immigrant issues and Jewish conspiracy theories also circling around in his head, he's becoming increasingly convinced the country has to get back on track.

1. p.58, Roger Butterfield, "Henry Ford, the Wayside Inn, and the problem of "History is Bunk."

So Ford was determined not to let it go!

He told his secretary, Ernest G. Liebold, on the way home from trial:¹

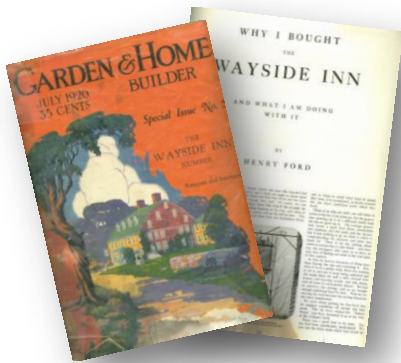
“We’re going to start something. I’m going to start up a museum and give people a true picture of the development of the country. That’s the only history that is worth observing, that you can preserve in itself. We’re going to build a museum that’s going to show industrial history, and it won’t be bunk! We’ll show the people what actually existed in years gone by and we’ll show the actual development of American industry...from the earliest days that we can recollect up to the present day.”

(Often attributed to why he started Greenfield Village, but it was The Wayside Inn that seems to have started it all. In all, he built several living museums and “village industries.”)

1. From Accession 65, Oral Reminiscences of Ernest Liebold. Volume 11, p.890), as cited by TheHenryFord.

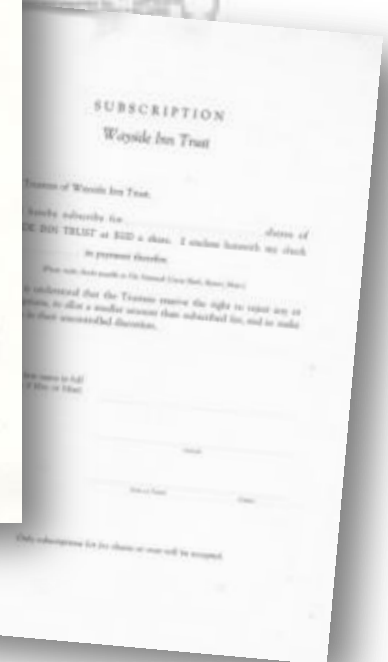
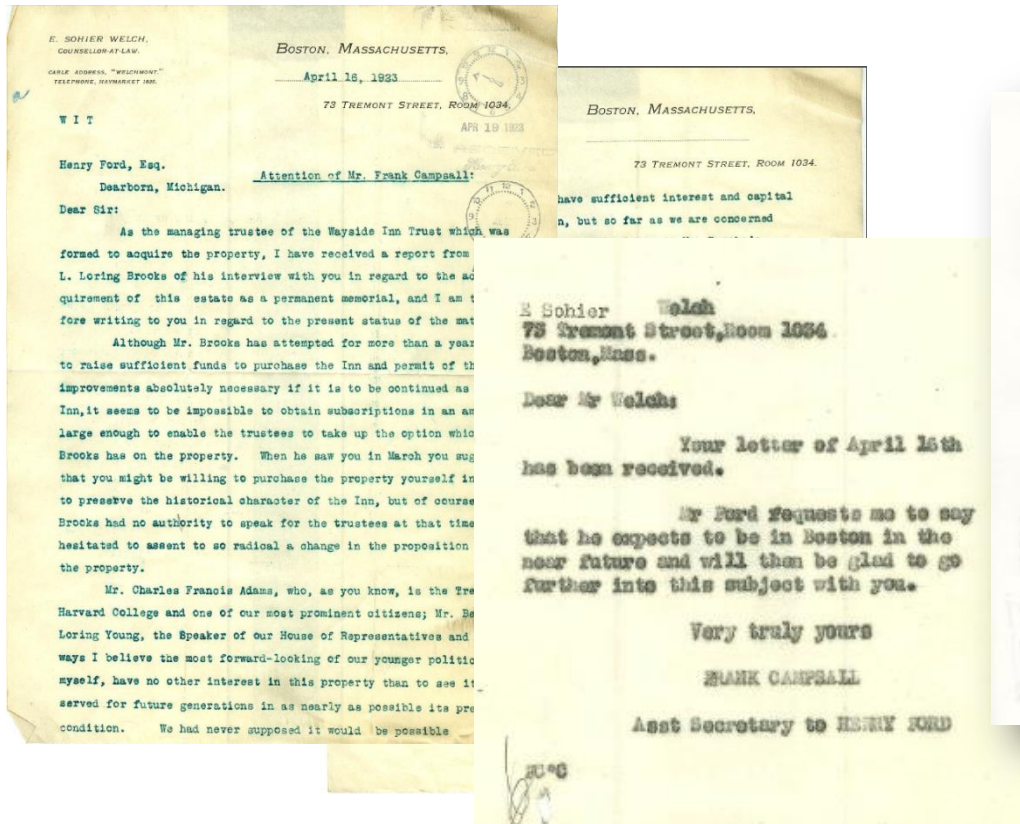
When speaking about why bought the inn:

I deeply admire the men who founded this country, and I think we ought to know more about them and how they lived and the force of courage they had. Of course, we can read about them, but even if the account we are reading happens to be true, and often it is not, it cannot be called upon for the full picture. The only way to show how our forefathers lived, and to bring to mind what kind of people they were, is to reconstruct, as nearly as possible, the exact conditions under which they lived.



Ford idealistically believes that solutions for the present could be found in the material culture and traditions of the past.

By 1922, inn's plight came to his attention



Business group tells Ford, we can't raise the money and you can do a better job, so go for it, we fully support.

- The inn was facing an uncertain future, someone needed to step in and protect the inn before it was too late.
- Ford came to visit the Wayside Inn late October 1922 and met with Mrs. Lemon (ER passed away in 1919)
- Local group tried to raise the money (and reached out to Ford), but thought Ford a better owner for all.
- Timing, so it seemed, was perfect

So Henry Ford buys the inn in 1923

Motivations:

1. Ford fascinated with the WSI as part of his own idealization of his childhood and the upbringing of those he admired.
2. Appreciates Longfellow and historical significance of the inn – and desperate need for help.
3. Sees the pioneering spirit and “living museum” potential. Wants to show country how to really appreciate history.
4. Love of NE objects and their usefulness.



Henry Ford, ER's sister Ella Lemon, Cora Lemon, Clara Ford. Ella was not happy Ford was only paying \$65,000 for the inn. She thought it was worth far more. Cora seems to be holding back Ella's left hook.

Press is filled with stories

WORCESTER TELEGRAPH

Worcester's One Big Paper
 WORCESTER, MASS., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1923.

HENRY FORD BUYS FAMOUS INN AT SUDBURY; MAY MAKE FOR PUBLIC USE

HENRY FORD BUYS FAMOUS WAYSIDE INN
 BOSTON, Mass., July 11.—Henry Ford has bought the famous Wayside inn at South Sudbury and will preserve it as an historical museum. The furnishings and settings which have been familiar to travelers for 200 years will be kept as long as they can be made to hold together. Hallowed by the names of Washington, Longfellow, Webster and Lafayette, the beautiful old 'hostelry' will slumber serenely for generations to come. For some time the inn and its grounds have been controlled by Mrs. F. J. Lemon. The purchase price was \$175,000. The 140-acre property also includes the 140-acre

Inn To Be An Object Lesson.

He spoke of his purpose in preserving the Wayside Inn, made famous by Longfellow.

"I intend," he said, "to make this whole place an object lesson for the future, of the times and surroundings in which the American pioneers lived. People can visualize conditions there in a minute when they see them, which they could not learn in a year from textbooks alone."

He said he intended to lease the inn on a self-perpetuating basis, remarking:

"Things that don't pay their way aren't generally worth much."

Incidentally he is going to replace the present antique sign of the inn.

lost his property to the death of Colonel Ezekiel and out his signboard to the horse, and Howe's Tavern the Red Horse Tavern in 1796, after C.

WILL RESTORE WAYSIDE INN.

Henry Ford Will Operate It Both as Museum and Tavern.

SUDBURY, Mass., Sept. 26.—"I intend to restore the Wayside Inn as nearly to its original condition as possible and then to operate it both as a museum and as a tavern," Henry Ford said today. The manufacturer recently purchased the tavern made famous by Longfellow.

"I take a very deep interest in this building," he said, "and I bought it with the purpose of making a shrine for the people of the United States. It is richer in colonial, historic and literary interest than any similar structure that I know of."

Mr. Ford said that he contemplated few changes. One room, he said, would be named the Edison Room.

The old sign which announces an admission charge of 25 cents from all visitors will remain, Mr. Ford added, remarking:

"If people have interest enough to want to see the place, they will not object to paying. Anything free is not worth having."

The New York Times

Published: September 27, 1923
 Copyright © The New York Times

FORD BUYS WAYSIDE INN AND FAMOUS ANTIQUES

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 12.—The historic Wayside Inn at South Sudbury, Mass., and other property in Sudbury, Framingham and Marlborough, comprising about 700 acres, which was recently acquired by Duval V. Flint, of this city, has been purchased by Henry Ford and Clara Ford. Mr. Flint announces. The purchase price was \$175,000. Title to the property has been recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in Uxbridge, Mass. The Wayside Inn will continue to be operated in the same manner as such. The purchase includes several waterfalls and small mills and the farm buildings.

In Restoring Famous Tavern of Longfellow's Time, Provides Shrine for Lovers of American Tradition.

ELIAS D. CAMERON, who has completed a work of restoring and reopening the post Longfellow's inn, the Red Horse Tavern at South Sudbury, Mass., has also acquired 700 acres and wood along the road which will make the whole property a shrine to Longfellow and his famous guests of the inn, and a park for the use of the people of the town of Sudbury, where he and his family lived for themselves the life of their forefathers. The reopening of the old inn, which was the first in America to take place at a "Neighbor's Day" party the evening of Feb. 9. On that evening again, as in Longfellow's time, the windows of the wayside inn glowed red with firelight. Mr. Ford in his restoration has removed the brickwork which filled the old mammoth fireplace, and the 16 gigantic hearths in the ancient building were all aglow with burning logs, drawn from the nearby woods by ox-teams.

THE YEARS ROLL BACK.
 The "chimneys huge and tiled and tall" were thus seen as the poet saw them. Everyone who has seen the restored inn speaks of these great hearths, from which

More fancifully, he tells papers:

“It’s a small payment to Longfellow for four stanzas he wrote”

143. Detroit Free Press 2/17/24 DETROIT, MICH.

Four Verses of Poem by Longfellow Moved Ford to Buy Tavern

Saving of Wayside Inn for
Future Generations to
Cost \$1,000,000.

BY WILLIAM C. RICHARDS
Henry Ford is spending \$1,000,000 to restore the Wayside Inn, a milestone in Continental America's struggle for freedom, which Longfellow immortalized and where historic gallants once whispered against the king and, before the taproom hearth, tilted their mugs to his downfall.

Some of the furnishings were sold in late years. A grandfathers' clock went for \$8.75. It cost Mr. Ford \$1,000 to get it back. He has bought and carted to the tavern two Rhode Island saw mills with which to repair an ancient mill near the inn, acquired a grist mill with which to patch a ramshackle feed mill a short way from the Wayside, and added to the 90 acres until they are 700.


"Why are you doing it?" we asked Mr. Ford, Saturday.

"To keep history fresh and alive for the children of this country," he said, slowly.

"And is that all?"

"Well, it's a small payment to Longfellow for four stanzas he wrote."

The Psalm of Life.
"What, 'The Psalm of Life?'"
"Yes, sir, the first, second, sixth and ninth verses," nodded Mr. Ford. "I probably have got more



HENRY FORD.
out of those four stanzas than any other poem—a great man, Longfellow!"

Ford's father was a devotee of Longfellow and interested the son, Henry, in "The Psalm of Life," in a long-ago day, when Henry Ford had all his unbelievable future before him.

When he went to the old country school on the Miller road the pupils

Continued on Page 18, Column 1.

Detroit Free Press 2/17/1924

A Psalm of Life

By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

WHAT THE HEART OF THE YOUNG MAN SAID TO THE PSALMIST

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act,— act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time;

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again.

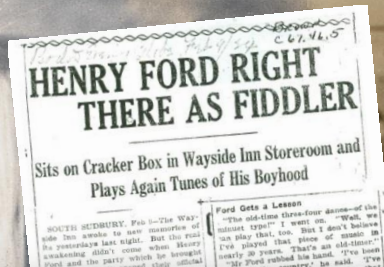
Art is long, and Time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of Life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

In another, he cites old time dancing:

“...there was no cleaner, more healthful diversion than good, old fashioned dance. Which led him to buy a couple of old inns...”



Ancient Inns Restored To Encourage Revival Of Old Pioneer Spirit

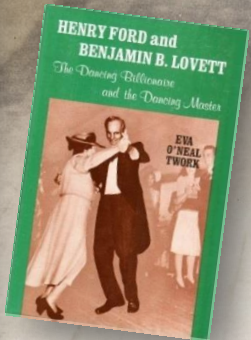
HENRY FORD told in yesterday's Sentinel how, in seeking the true balance in life—the balance between work and play—he was led to the conclusion that there was no cleaner, more healthful diversion than the good, old fashioned dances. Which led him to buy a couple of old inns, so that he could use their fine, spacious ballrooms in which to conduct a revival of “real dancing.”

Today he tells how he saw another good object to be served in reconstructing these old inns in every detail and refurnishing them as they were in the days of their former glory. These inns, he said, expressed the pioneer spirit that built up America and made it great, and by restoring them to their original state he is furnishing an object lesson in how the pioneers lived and helping to revive the pioneer spirit of the land.

By HENRY FORD.

Written in Collaboration With Samuel Crowther.

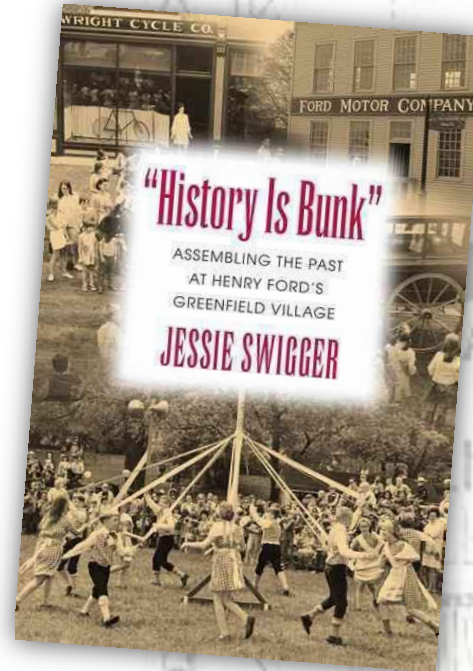
PRIMARILY, we are having a good time out of the things of yesterday, and that is the reason for the Wayside inn and the Botsford inn.



Old Time Dancing...

Dr. Jessie Swigger, professor at SCU and author of *History is Bunk* points out what may seem a harmless hobby was in fact, according to some researchers cited, tied to his xenophobia:

“His colleagues remembered that during his anti-Semitic tirades, Ford often spoke of the importance of preserving colonial music as a tool for combating Jews in the entertainment industry who, he alleged, were using jazz and the film industry to subvert American cultural traditions.”

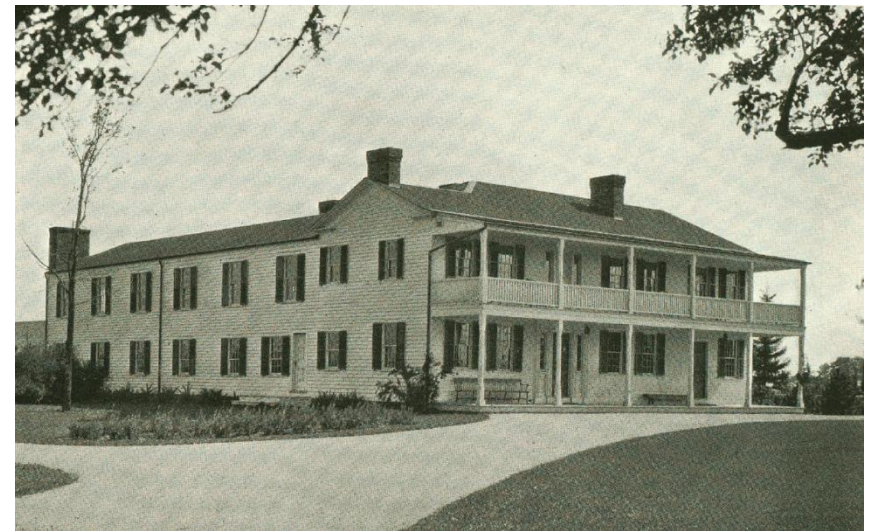


He actually buys two inns:

“I find recreation...in hunting up objects which our fathers and our forefathers used, and reconstructing life as they lived it. They had much better taste; they knew more about beauty in the design of commonplace, everyday things...That is why we are taking over and reconstructing in their periods a couple of old inns, one in Massachusetts and one not far from Detroit. One can live in them, keeping the best of the old life with the best of the present.” Henry Ford, Garden & Home Builder, 1926



1923 Ford acquires c1716 Wayside Inn



1924 acquires c1836 Botsford Tavern (outside of Detroit)
(found later to have a lack of water and sewer supply, so development never started)

The New York Times
Published: May 16, 1926

Ford found in New England objects (and building, and people) the perfect expression of his philosophy that life should be useful and that beauty consists of the adaptation of a thing for its use.”

He actual buys a third tavern in 1927, the Eagle Tavern from Clinton , MI, moved to Greenfield Village

At the Wayside Inn, the plan is:

"To become a live museum to demonstrate the advance of civilization in America"

WAYSIDE INN PLANS
Ancient and Modern Side by Side To Show Progress from 1723 to 1923
The Wayside Inn, it has been said Henry Ford's representation into a live mu-

NASHUA TELEGRAPH THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1923.

FORD REPRESENTATIVE TELLS OF WAYSIDE INN DEVELOPMENT

Museum to Demonstrate Advances in America

South Sudbury, Mass., Nov. 15. Wayside Inn, made famous by Longfellow's poem, will become a live museum to demonstrate the advance of civilization in America, according to plans made by Henry Ford, as revealed by a representative yesterday in an address before a local club. Beside the old colonial kitchen which will stand as it did 200 years ago when coach parties were served from fireplace and brick oven, will be a modern kitchen with electric heating grills, cookers, and steamers.

Three stages of agriculture will be portrayed in three farms, one to be cultivated in Colonial style with wooden and early iron plows among the equipment; another with horse-drawn machinery and still another entirely equipped with motor driven machinery.

According to the speaker an old grist mill will stand contrasted with a modern tribune driven mill the old Wayside Inn coach house and carriage stables will be filled with the conveyances and harnesses of turnpike days while, across the way will be erected a modern garage.

MR. FORD

FORD TO BUILD COLONIAL TOWN

Village of 300 Persons Will Spring up Around Wayside Inn, Sudbury

EACH HOME TO BE RICH IN ANTIQUES

WORCESTER, Jan. 8 (A. P.)—A village of 300 persons, living much in the manner of the Pilgrim fathers, will spring up about the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, secluded from the Boston turnpike, in the loop between the present road in front of the inn and the new road which Henry Ford is to build, it was learned today from a member of Mr. Ford's staff.

Houses, grist mills, barns and furnishings will all be of colonial style, in keeping with the atmosphere of the inn; each home will be rich in antiques coveted by collectors. Mr. Ford has been reticent with information, but following the discovery of a saw mill already in action and ox teams drawing hand-hewn beams for the first of the dwellings, it was admitted yesterday that the automobile manufacturer was sponsoring this project to preserve the simplicity and beauty of early New England life.

A tremendous task is involved in one detail of the reconstruction. An old stone wool-carding mill is to be moved bodily from Weare, N. H., and set up close to a grist mill already on the site. The machinery has been sent to Detroit for repairs before shipment to Sudbury.

An old pillared colonial house standing on the outskirts of the village will probably be the "squire's mansion." This building, along with the Wayside Inn, is in excellent condition, in spite of its age, and will require a minimum of alteration.

"Ancient and modern side by side to show progress..."

Ford believed "a piece of machinery or anything that is made is like a book, if you can read it. It is part of the record of man's spirit."



1683
1776
A New
1792



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
of
A COLONIAL VILLAGE at SOUTH SUDBURY
MASSACHUSETTS

IN RELATION to the PROPERTY of THE WAYSIDE INN.
DONE AT THE
LOWTHORPE SCHOOL of LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
GROTON, MASS.

THE PROPERTY
DONE
SCHOOL of
Groton
JANUARY
RYLA E. GAHNE

JANUARY 1926
RYLA E. GAHNE, FECT.

THE NEW HIGHWAY

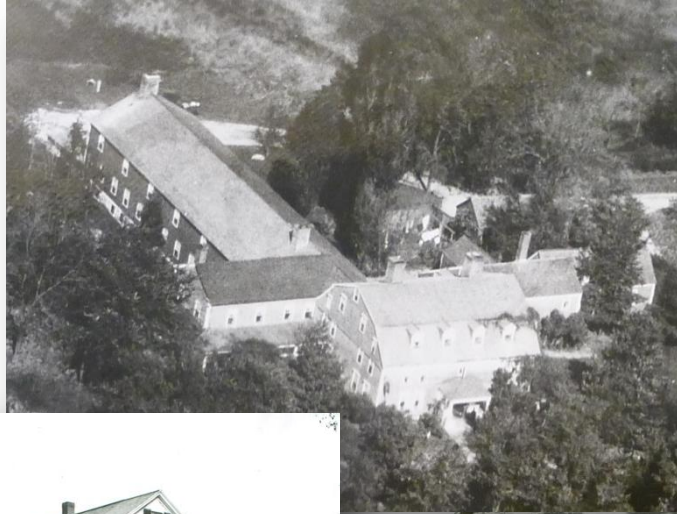
Image property of The Henry Ford

Henry Ford Buildings 1923-1940



Martha-Mary Chapel, gristmill, Redstone School, Ford's Folly, Southwest School (Peakham Rd), Carding Mill (behind inn), Country store.

Henry Ford Buildings 1923-1940



North wing, dance hall above (now guest rooms), Parmenter House (THF), cider mill, ice house, Adam Howe House (renovated), cooling plant.

Henry Ford Buildings 1923-1940



Barn (renovated), Nobscot Cottage/tea house, Ezekiel How Jr. house, Hostess Cottage (Gott House), Dutton Lodge (Boys School dorm), Plympton House (moved)

Henry Ford Buildings 1923-1940



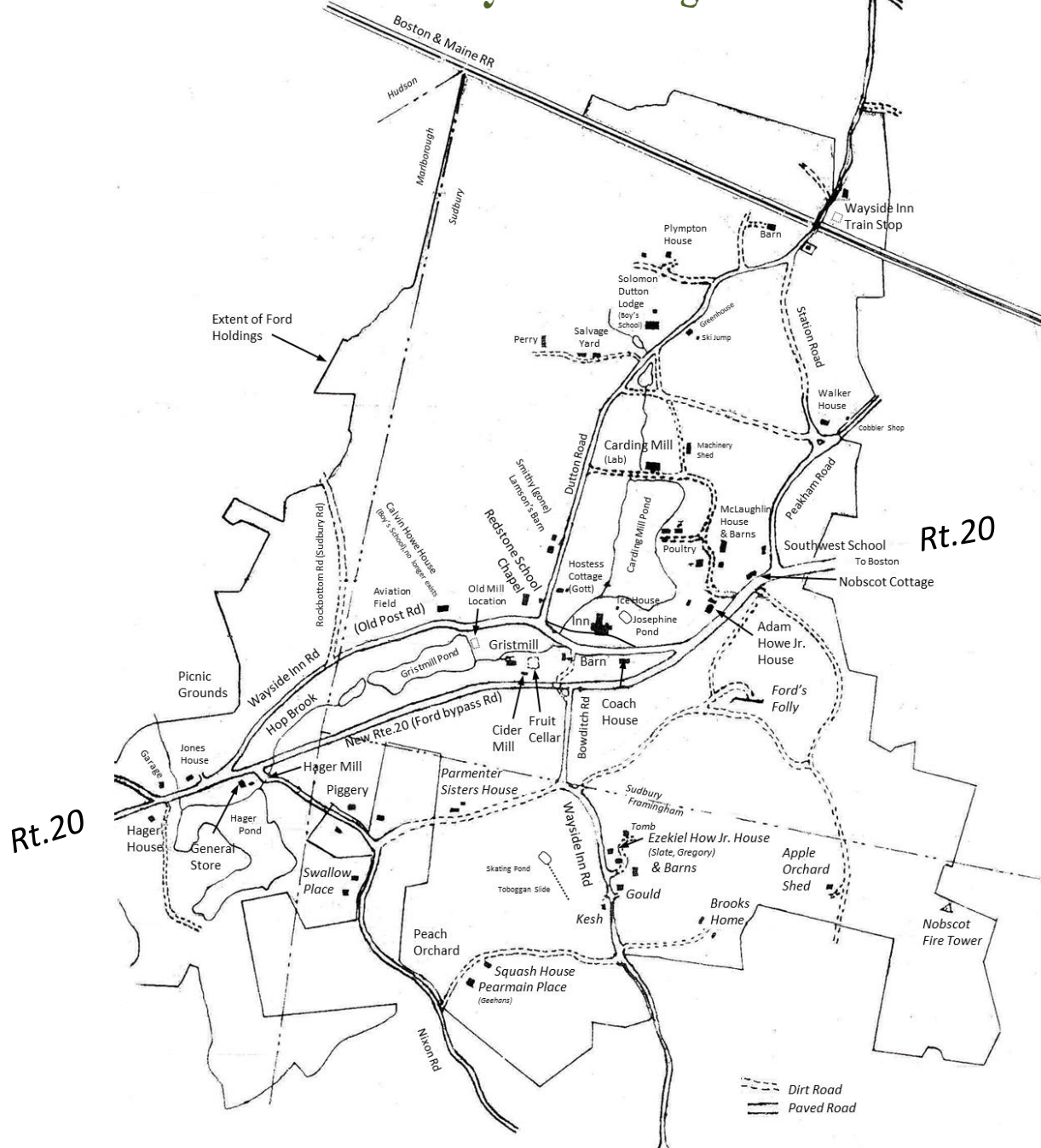
Hager House, Parmenter Sisters House, Calvin Howe House/Bright Mansion (Boys School, across from gristmill), Jones House

Henry Ford Farms 1923-1940



Old Calvin Howe barn by gristmill pond (burned), 1931 Lamson Barn, 1933 McLaughlin barn, 1931 Esk.How Jr Lot barn

Acquired over 3000 acres locally including 33 historical structures and 4 farms.



- 1928 List
- Perry House
 - Lamson
 - Hager
 - Plympton
 - Walker
 - Parmenter
 - Nobscot Tavern
 - McLaughlin Place
 - Nobscot Cottage
 - Adams
 - Pearmain
 - W. Parmenter
 - Tebo
 - Swallow
 - Bright
 - Chadburn
 - Gott
 - Brooks

Henry at the Inn



Later visits: Thanksgiving 1935, 1938 interview at gristmill, 1939 interview in Edison room, 1940 chapel dedication, 1941 Muriel DeMille wedding, 1944 visit, October 15, 1946 last visit (died 6 months later, April 7, 1947).





FORD TALKS PIES AND HIGH FINANCE

The Spokesman Review Jan 10, 1926

Sits by Fire at Wayside Inn
While Storm Rages and
Airs His Views.

JEW S ARE NECESSARY

"Keep Business World Stirred Up,
Otherwise We'd Sit Back and
Take It Easy."

SUDBURY, Mass., Jan. 9. (AP)
Henry Ford sat by his fireside in
Wayside Inn today and talked of
finance and pies.

Outside was a heavy snowstorm,
the kind that has made New Eng-
land famous, and the wealthy manu-
facturer, who dabbles in fiddles and
antiques, came in from a before-
breakfast walk to chat with news-
paper men who had come to learn
the details of his plans to restore the
old-fashioned dance to America and
to move a road out of his front yard
at the inn.

Titting back in a high-backed chair,
Ford told reporters he thought big
business deals, manipulations of the
market and the amassing of fortunes
by individuals were good for the
country.

"The Jews," he said, "are highly
necessary in America. They keep
the people stirred up with their busi-
ness ability. Otherwise, we'd sit
back and take it easy."

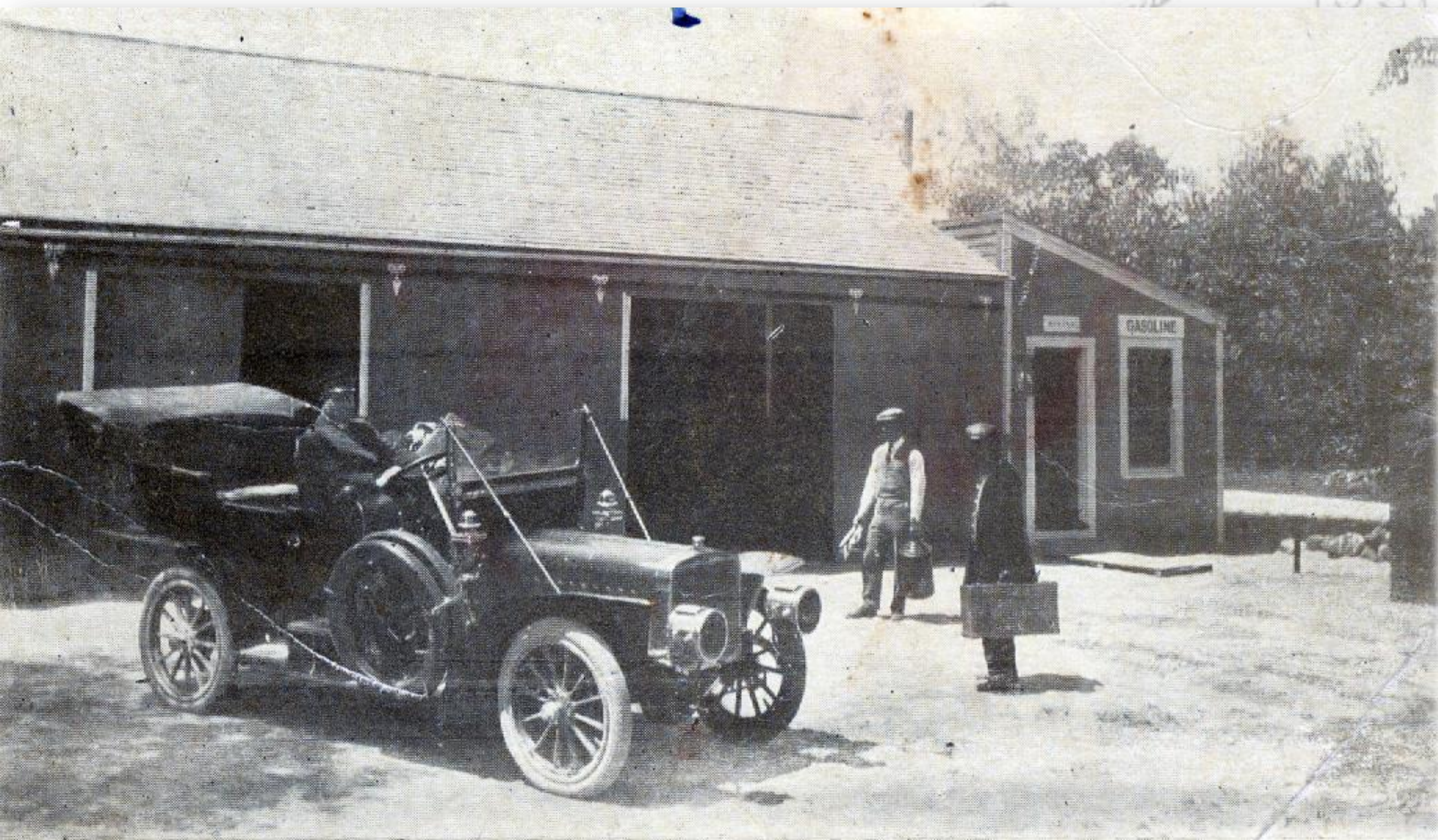
He was interrupted by a cook en-
tering the room with a huge pan of
Indian pudding and Mr. Ford jumped
to his feet to open the door of an
oven at the side of the fireplace.

"You should have seen the pies
that came out of that oven this
morning," he said.





Allegra, Alice Longfellow, Clara & Henry Ford, 1924
Old ballroom



Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass.
Immortalized by Longfellow.

Garage

Copyright, 1910, by E. R. Lemon.

First car garage, Henry took down in 1928





Old bar was reception desk and gift store. No alcohol was served (the Ford way).
(1920-1933 was also prohibition)



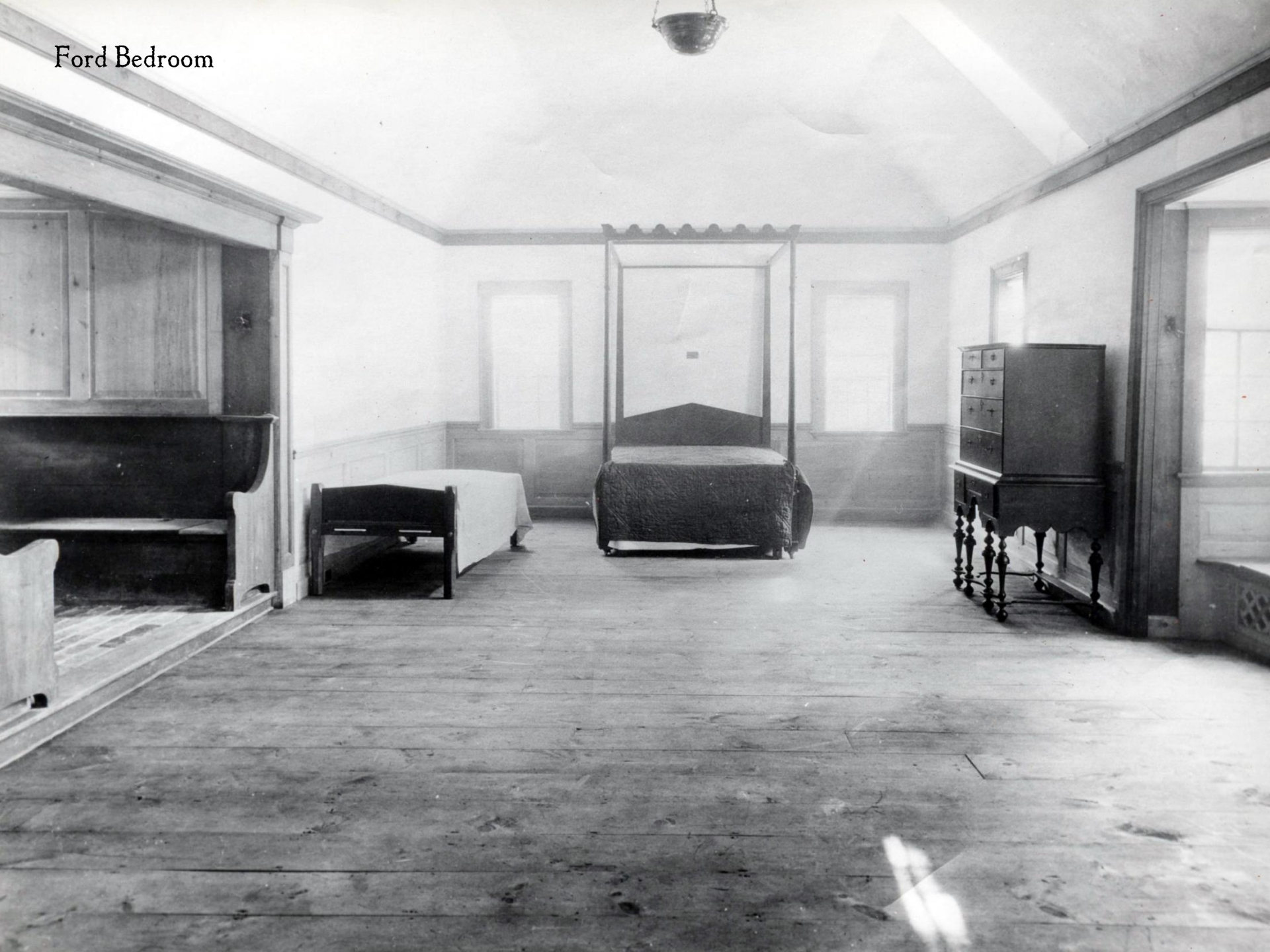


Edison Bedroom

We went about getting the Inn back into its original condition - all except one bedroom. This we have named the "Edison Room" and have furnished it as of the time of Mr. Edison's birth. Garden & Home Builder, July 1926. (This is now the Drover's room above the old bar.)



Ford Bedroom





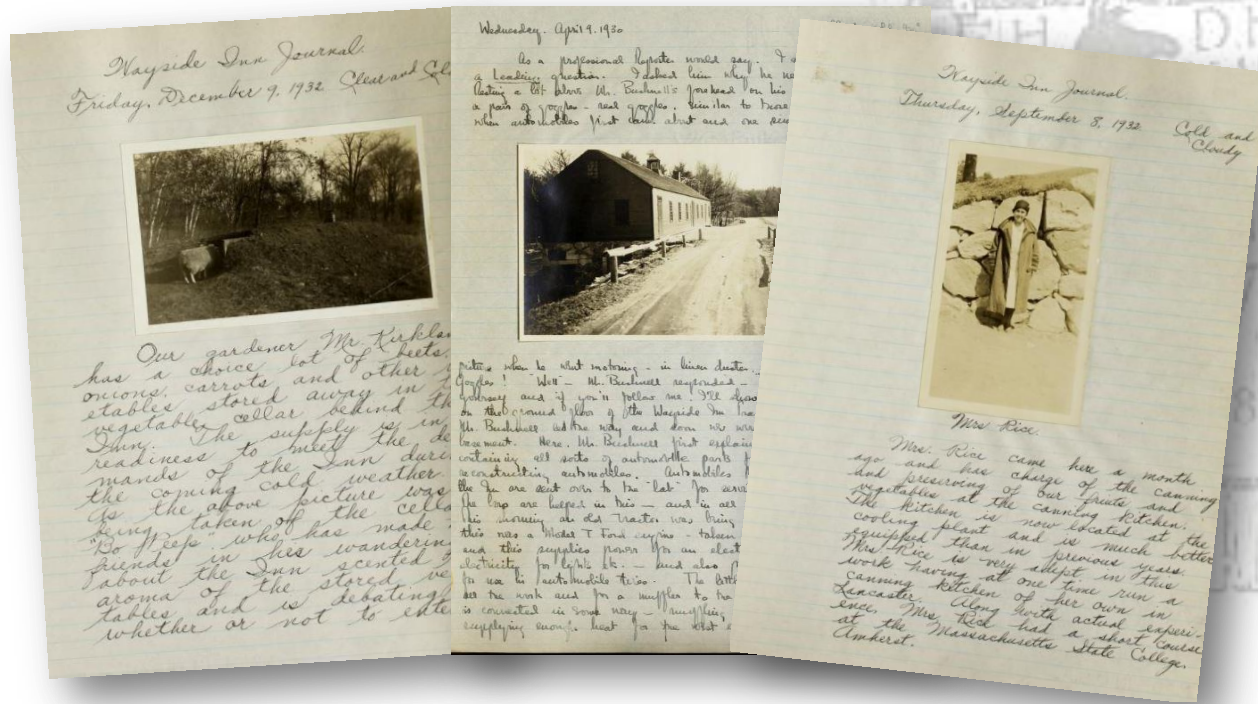


WAYSIDE INN PLANS

Ancient and Modern Side by Side To
Show Progress from 1723 to 1923



Weekly reports were sent to the chief and Clara (who took a special interest in reading):



The Hostess Diaries

By 1930, Ford's pulled in many directions

Form 175

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

COPY

To Mr E J Boyer Dept. Wayside Inn Date March 12 1930
So Sudbury Mass

Referring to your letter of February 20 regarding the Trade School students.

Mr Ford wants you to cut meat out entirely and not give the boys too much of any kind of food. See that they do not have too many eggs nor too much milk. One glass of milk a day for each boy is plenty and this should be taken slowly. They are to have plenty of vegetables to take the place of the meat, milk, and eggs.

Very truly yours
FRANK CAMPSALL

Signed _____

Form 175

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

COPY

To Mr E J Boyer Dept. Wayside Inn Date Oct 30, 1931 1931
So Sudbury Mass

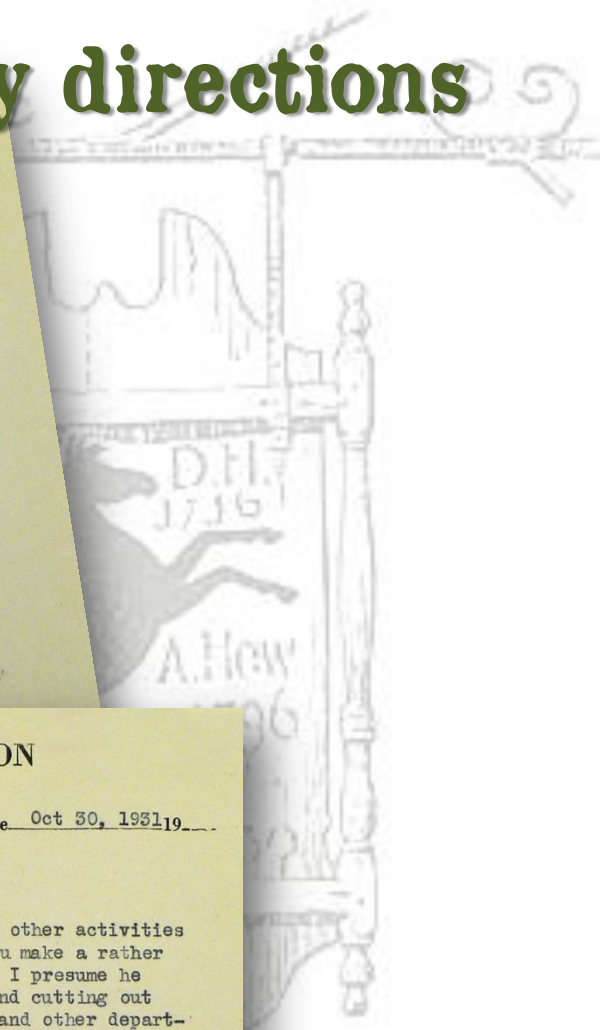
The chief recently intimated that the Inn and other activities should be self-supporting, and I would suggest that you make a rather careful analysis with that end in view. I realize and I presume he does, the present conditions, but I think he has in mind cutting out more of the overhead - such as entailed in the school and other departments and by placing the boys almost entirely on agricultural work.

Please check into this minutely and advise.

FRANK CAMPSALL

FC:E

Signed _____ Dept. _____

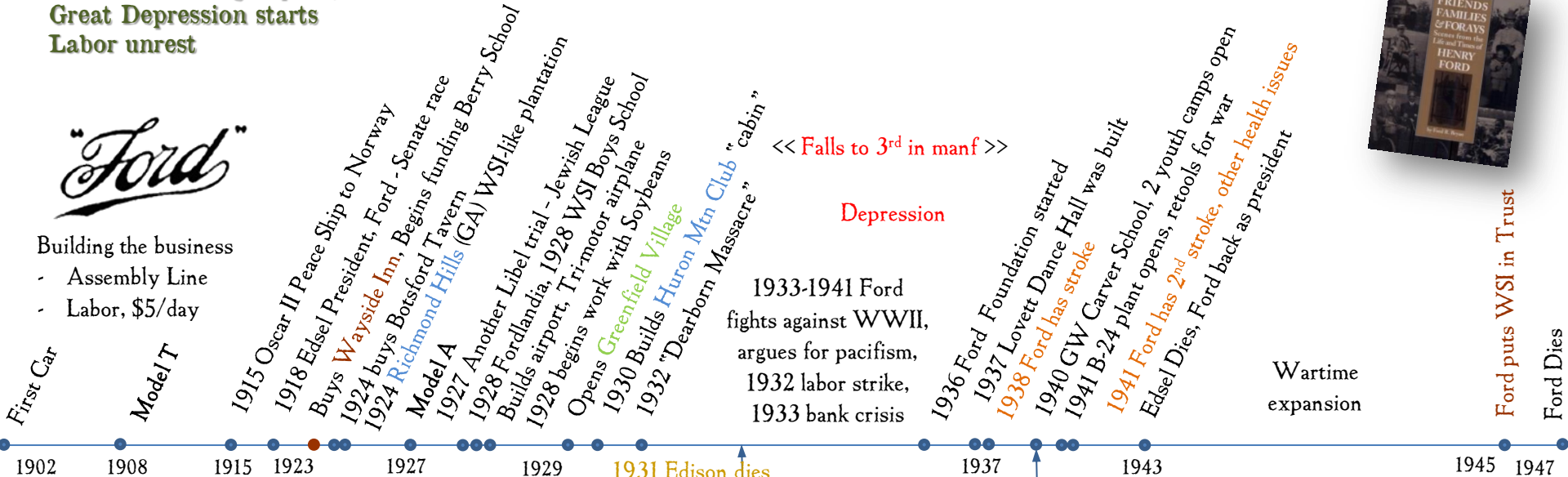


No small wonder why... (this is one man!)

Greenfield Village opens,
Great Depression starts
Labor unrest

Ford

Building the business
- Assembly Line
- Labor, \$5/day



1902 First Car
1908 Model T

1915 Oscar II Peace Ship to Norway
1918 Edsel President, Ford - Senate race
Buys *Wayside Inn*, Begins funding Berry School
1924 buys Botsford Tavern
1924 *Richmond Hills (GA)* WSI-like plantation
1927 *Model A*
1928 Another Libel trial - Jewish League
Builds *Fordlandia*, 1928 WSI Boys School
1928 begins work with Soybeans
Opens *Greenfield Village*
1930 Builds *Huron Mtn Club*
1932 "Dearborn Massacre" cabin

<< Falls to 3rd in manf >>

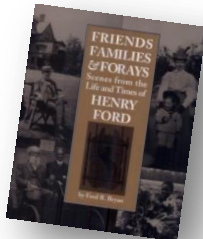
Depression

1933-1941 Ford fights against WWII, argues for pacifism, 1932 labor strike, 1933 bank crisis

1936 Ford Foundation started
1937 Lovett Dance Hall was built
1938 Ford has stroke
1940 GW Carver School, 2 youth camps open
1941 B-24 plant opens, retools for war
1941 Ford has 2nd stroke, other health issues
Edsel Dies, Ford back as president

Wartime expansion

Ford puts WSI in Trust
Ford Dies



- 1911, Valley Farm, 80-acre home for orphan boys
- 1915/6 builds *Fairlane* home
- 1915 builds Ford Hospital
- 1915 Ford Cooperative farms in MI
- 1916 Opens Boys Trade School
- 1916 Vagabond camping trips start
- 1916 Buys *winter home in Ft. Myers, FL*
- 1917 starts selling Fordson tractors
- 1917 buys yacht *Sialia*
- 1918 buzz bombs for WWI
- 1918, begins launching 25 rural water-powered "village industries"
- 1919 Starts anti-Semitic articles in *Dearborn Independent*
- 1920 starts buying railroad, steel mills, shipping fleets, ore mines, glass factories
- 1920 starts selling Fordson trucks
- 1920 builds Dearborn grain mill and massive elevator
- 1922 Florida rubber plantation, Botanical Research Corp

1931 Edison dies

Great Depression

1933/34 Chicago Worlds Fair, replica of WSI built



Writes several books
Has 161 patents

1940, Ford's last building at WSI built - Chapel



November 1940 Wayside Inn Martha-Mary Chapel Dedication

By 1945, Ford wants to make sure the inn is preserved for future generations, turns it into a trust

We, HENRY FORD and CLARA J. FORD, married to each other, both of Dearborn, State of Michigan, for consideration paid, grant to THE WAYSIDE INN, a Massachusetts charitable corporation located in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with quitclaim covenants the following parcels of land:

1. A certain parcel of land, with the buildings and structures thereon, situate in the Town of Sudbury and Framingham, and the City of Marlborough, all in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, shown as Parcel No. 1 on a plan entitled "Plan of Land in Sudbury, Framingham and Marlborough, Massachusetts, conveyed by Henry Ford and Clara J. Ford to The Wayside Inn - November 10, 1944 - Scale 1" = 200 Ft. - Edward W. Pettigrew, C.E., and Surveyor", hereinafter referred to as the Wayside Inn plan, to be recorded in two sheets herewith with Middlesex County South District Registry of Deeds, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the point of intersection of the southerly line of the Boston and Maine Railroad right-of-way, of 88.5 foot width, with the line common to the Town of Sudbury and the City of Marlborough, said point being S 15°-05'-30" W, 41.72 feet from the Town Monument common to the Towns of said Sudbury and Hudson and the said City of Marlborough; and running thence along the said southerly railroad right-of-way line S 69°-13'-45" E, 1044.48 feet; and S 66°-10'-55" E, 690.40 feet; and S 66°-10'-40" E, 2379.03 feet; thence N 22°-48'-00" E, 21.25 feet; thence S 60°-09'-50" E, 305.00 feet; thence S 28°-48'-00" W, 21.25 feet to the said southerly railroad right-of-way line, of 88.5 foot width; thence along said line S 46°-09'-20" E, 1032.29 feet to the westerly line of Dutton Road, so called, said point being N 63°-29'-25" W, 880.91 feet and S 46°-14'-20" W, 45.46 feet from a triangulation station known as "Wayside Inn Station"; thence along said Dutton Road S 48°-14'-25" W, 264.00 feet; and S 11°-23'-58" W, 171.70 feet; and S 38°-20'-45" W, 31.51 feet to the point of intersection of the easterly line of said station with the westerly line of Station Road, so called; thence southerly across said Station Road to a point on the easterly line of said Station Road bearing S 15°-14'-35" W, 697.10 feet, and N 10°-09'-40" E, 140.01 feet from said point of intersection; thence S 82°-49'-40" E, 511.59 feet to an iron pipe; thence by a stone wall S 82°-17'-50" E, 149.93 feet; and S 85°-41'-50" E, 128.25 feet to an intersection with another stone wall; thence by said wall S 2°-41'-20" E, 42.83 feet; and S 6°-41'-20" E, 103.49 feet; thence S 9°-02'-10" E, 97.04 feet to another wall; thence by said wall S 7°-00'-10" E, 258.50 feet; and S 28°-44'-10" E, 221.12 feet; and S 28°-50'-10" E, 114.78 feet; thence S 20°-48'-40" E, 100.05 feet to a stone wall; thence by said wall S 20°-32'-10" E, 141.32 feet; thence S 28°-50'-50" E, 230.71 feet; thence S 20°-54'-50" E, 377.60 feet to a stone wall on the line of Peckham Road, so called; thence by said stone wall and said Peckham Road S 85°-02'-40" W, 123.88 feet; and S 48°-34'-50" W, 93.91 feet; and S 36°-37'-30" W, 118.66 feet; and S 31°-01'-30" W, 62.29 feet; and S 41°-48'-30" W, 166.61 feet; and S 53°-20'-30" W, 77.24 feet; and S 29°-32'-30" E, 113.68 feet; thence across said Peckham Road S 28°-44'-00" E, 23.92 feet to an angle in a stone wall on the easterly line of said Peckham Road; thence by said wall S 79°-40'-20" E, 288.46 feet; and S 38°-20'-20" E, 57.28 feet; thence S 12°-01'-00" W, 436.01 feet; thence S 2°-26'-00" E, 242.75 feet; thence S 37°-48'-40" E, 231.35 feet to a stone wall; thence by said wall S 2°-37'-50" E, 101.04 feet; and S 30°-10'-50" E, 168.52 feet; thence S 9°-14'-50" E, 120.45 feet to another stone wall; thence by said wall N 61°-29'-50" W, 90.11 feet; and N 78°-32'-50" W, 101.18 feet to an angle in said wall; thence continuing S 11°-49'-00" W, 113.28 feet; and S 16°-13'-00" W, 147.74 feet; and S 12°-05'-00" W, 194.88 feet; and S 11°-30'-00" W, 176.45 feet; and S 11°-15'-00" W, 165.65 feet; and S 10°-51'-00" W, 110.00 feet; thence S 14°-53'-00" W, 22.68 feet to a point in the Old Boston Post Road; thence S 11°-12'-40" W, 156.50 feet to an angle in a stone wall; thence by said wall S 9°-41'-40" E, 122.48 feet; and S 7°-48'-40" E, 209.44 feet; thence partly by a stone wall S 11°-16'-10" E,

WITNESS our hands and seals this 15th day of November

Henry Ford
Henry Ford

Clara J. Ford
Clara J. Ford

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COURT OF
November 15, 1945

I have personally appeared the above named Henry Ford and Clara J. Ford and signed the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed,

Edwin C. Murphy
Notary Public

My commission expires March 14, 1949
Wayne County

Exchange Fee - Nov. 30, 1945
\$1.00 - State and 50 - Union - P-W
Total Paid and Collected and Collected to
\$100.00 - No. 4-6916 - Exp. 3-61

Edwin C. Murphy
Notary Public

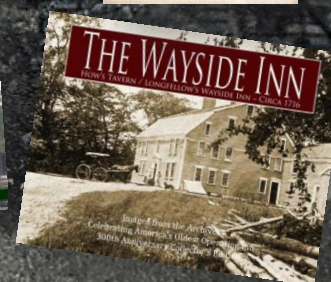
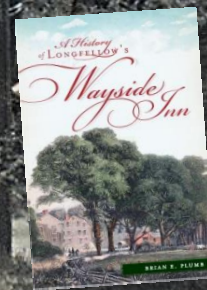
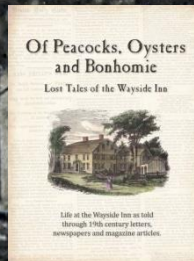
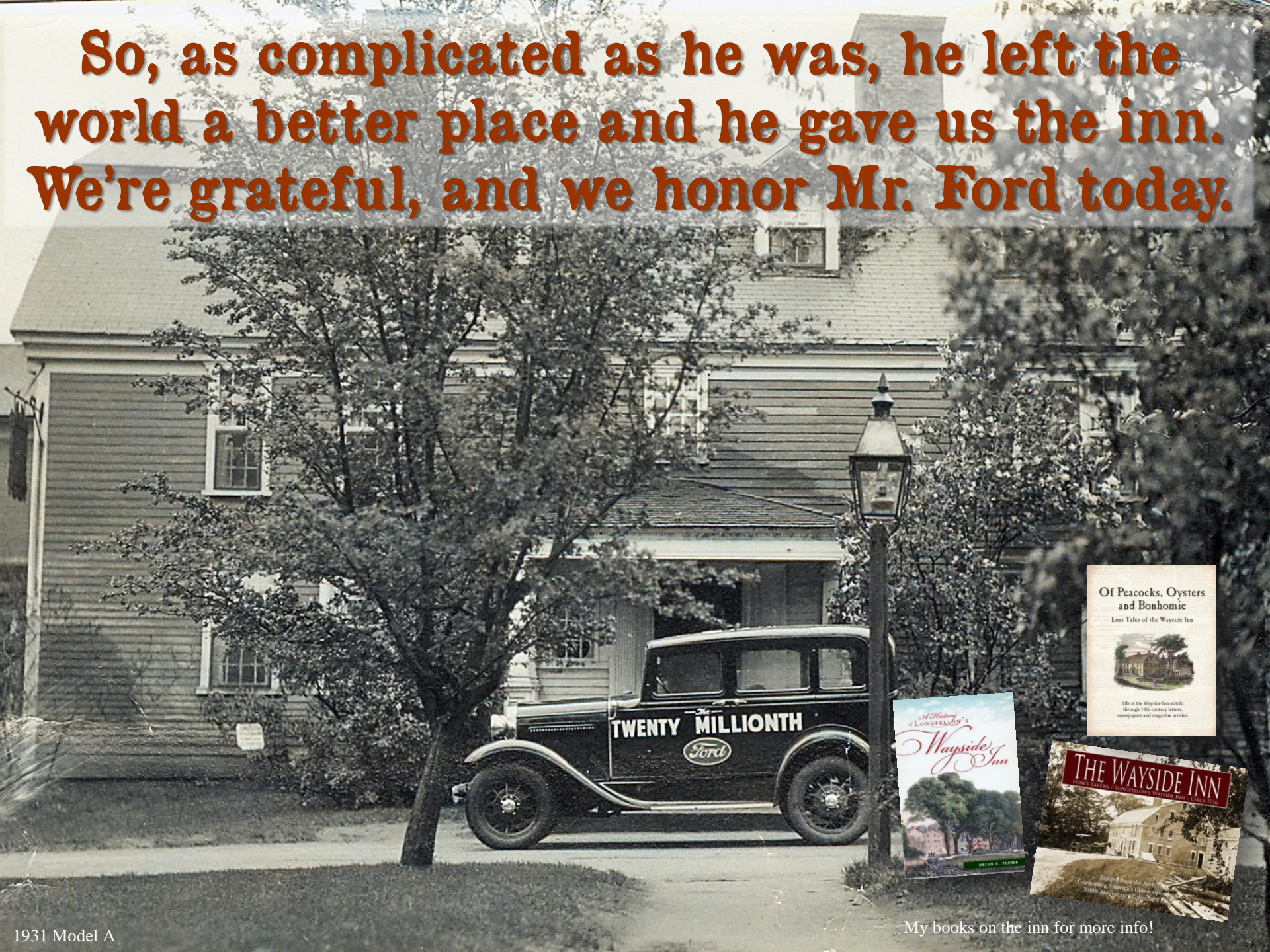
- Trust run by Ford Family for roughly first 10 years, slowly moved to local oversight
- Wayside Inn is a 501c3 tax-exempt MA corporation

In 22 ½ years, Ford accomplished what he set out to do here:

- Preserve, restore, and protect the inn
- Set about to have an active working farm & “living museum”
- Educate youth in a trade (and his values)
 - One of his earliest of many trade schools for underprivileged youths
- Have a retreat he could visit to dance and relive “the good old days.”



So, as complicated as he was, he left the world a better place and he gave us the inn. We're grateful, and we honor Mr. Ford today.

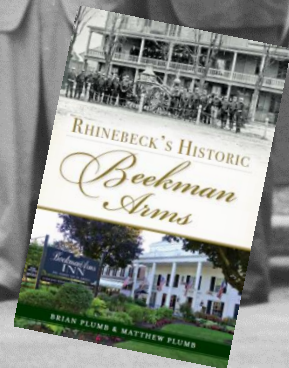


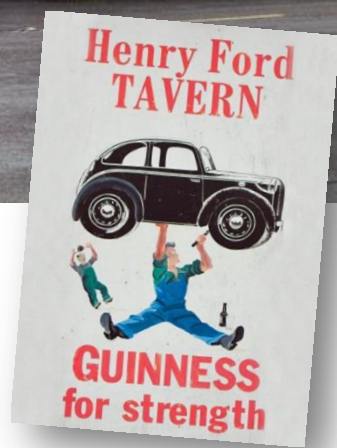
1931 Model A

My books on the inn for more info!



1940 V8 Sedan
In front of Beekman Arm's in Rhinebeck, NY, topic of my 2014 tavern book





Ballinascarty, Co. Cork, Ireland