# Berry Basket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Berry Basket
Shawnee Town 1929
ID #: 2018.2.150 | ![Photo](image) | Berry basket of very thin wood with wire frame around the top. | Height: 3 1/16”
Square at bottom: 4 1/4”
Square at top: 5 1/2” |

## Related Images

- Alison Spiegel, Blueberrybasket.com, Lehmans.com
# Berry Basket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>About</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baskets can be functional or decorative, have been made for thousands of years worldwide, and are considered one of humankind’s oldest art forms (3). They can range in size from a 3 foot diameter to a 0.25 inch diameter. While baskets come in various shapes and sizes, this usually denotes what they were made to hold or how they were to be used (1). For example, a berry basket is small to accommodate the small fruits or vegetables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Though repealed in 1968, the <em>Standard Fruits and Vegetable Baskets and Containers Act of 1916</em> fixed the cubic contents (the capacity of the containers, not the dimensions) for dry half-pint, pint, and quart sized containers for small fruits and vegetables. In the 1920’s in Shawnee, Kansas, truck farmers frequently used pint and quart-sized baskets and other larger baskets/containers (peck, bushel, half-bushel, barrel, etc.) for the produce they grew, which made it easy on the buyer to know how much they are getting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basket making materials and aesthetic designs also vary, depending on the type of basket made, its intended function, and materials available. Materials often include roots, cane, twigs, bark, and grasses and can be soaked in water to make them more flexible and easier to use. For example, in the Appalachian Mountains in Tennessee in the 1800’s through the mid-1900’s, families would go into the woods, find the berries and make their baskets on the spot by stripping bark from trees (such as tulip trees, basswood, or hickories) and folding or lacing pieces together (2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As baskets are not able to be mass produced by a machine, different materials have replaced traditionally woven baskets to meet functional needs, including cardboard, plastic, plywood, and lightweight metal alloys. Some of these materials are even biodegradable, which is good as many small baskets are thought of as disposable. Handmade baskets are not as in-demand for practical uses as they once were, but their use as decorations in the home has grown. Historical baskets in particular shapes, or those made by a particular culture are highly collectable, such as those made by the religious Shaker community until about 1925 (3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson Expansion Ideas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Homework: look at the grocery store produce section (or farmer's market) to see the different types of packaging, shapes, and sizes that produce comes in today. What are the benefits of bringing your own produce bags or buying biodegradable packaging? How do these things directly impact the environment?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References and Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
# Butter Mold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Butter Mold  
Shawnee Town 1929  
ID #: 1998.735.1a,b | ![Butter Mold](image1.jpg) | Wood box with separate wood press. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Height: 3 1/8"  
Width: 5 5/8"  
Depth: 3 11/16" |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Images</th>
<th>Cottage Craft Works, Frog Goes To Market, Vermont Country Store, WorthPoint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.jpg" alt="Related Images" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.jpg" alt="Related Images" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Butter Mold

About
A butter mold is a small wooden tool made up of a box and press used to shape one half to one pound of butter into a variety of forms, commonly rectangular (brick) or circular shapes. In the 1920’s, a butter mold and butter churn were common kitchen items and a common chore in rural families (well-known and used into the mid-20th century) as butter was made at home. Some butter molds had designs carved into the presses that would leave an impression in the butter, to enhance the butter’s appearance or to leave a maker’s mark. Common designs were a sheaf of wheat, pineapple, thistle, cow, rooster and geometric designs (1). A variety of low-tech churns have been used throughout history, including variations of the dash churn (stand up-plunger version), barrel churn, or the smaller paddle churns used in the 19th and 20th c. in America (2).

How to make butter:
1. Milk your dairy cow – most rural Shawnee families had one dairy cow to supply the family’s need for milk and butter
2. Let the milk sit for around a half a day or overnight to allow the cream to rise from the milk (or buy whipping cream from the grocery store)
3. Skim off the cream and add to the churn
4. Churn; this moves the cream constantly and separates the yellow fat from the buttermilk
5. Scoop out butter from the churn and enjoy immediately OR press into a chilled mold (soaking the butter mold in ice water or refrigerate for 30+ minutes will help keep the butter from sticking to the mold). Salt can be added at this stage if desired.
6. After butter is pressed, let it chill in the mold for 2+ hours to firm before loosening it out of the mold
7. Enjoy home-made butter!

Lesson Expansion Ideas
1. Why is there a hole in the butter mold? This allows any remaining liquids (buttermilk) that did not turn into butter to escape. The buttermilk can be drunk or used in cooking recipes.

2. What is the difference between a dairy cow and a non-dairy cow? Dairy cows produce milk.

3. What kind of dairy products would a 1920’s family be able to make from milk? Yogurt, ice cream, and cheese (or just drink the milk plain or add to various recipes).

4. Who would make butter and who might buy it? Rural farmers versus urban city dwellers.

5. What is a maker’s mark and why would there be one on butter? To advertise and market their product to customers. Research historical/regional/ethnic/hobby designs. Shamrocks, saints, holidays, trains, etc.

6. Refrigeration is important to keep food fresher and longer. What kind of refrigeration was commonly used in the 1920’s versus today? Ice boxes were the most common method of refrigeration in the 1920’s, though underground storage or even hanging food worked before electricity.

References and Resources
1. https://sheepyhollow.wordpress.com/2011/05/16/butter-molds/

## Buttonhook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buttonhook</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Metal buttonhook with two-colored wooden handle (possibly two different types of wood). Top of handle is flattened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee Town 1929 ID #: 2018.1.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Measurements</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Length: 6 “</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diameter: ½&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Images

- [Buttonhook Society](#)
Buttonhook

About
The buttonhook was an instrument used to facilitate buttoning shoes, gloves and clothing from the 1880’s to the 1930’s. The buttonhook was inserted into the buttonhole (hook end) and then the hook was placed around the shank of the button. The button was pulled through the buttonhole. Once you acquired the art of using it, the buttonhook made dressing much easier and quicker. Victorians loved buttons! Their clothing and shoes could have as many as fifty.

The buttonhook come in many shapes and sizes since the array of clothing such as jackets, gloves, spats, and even corset was numerous along with the number and size of the buttons. The handles were metal, horn, ivory, wood, plastic, silver, etc. Buttonhooks were sometimes used as promotions with the company’s name and or logo inscribed on the handle. They are highly collectible and there is actually a Buttonhook Society in Great Britain that holds annual meetings.

An interesting and unusual use for buttonhooks is tied to their use as an examination tool by doctors on Ellis Island to determine whether new immigrants to the U.S. had a highly contagious eye infection, Trachoma. This could lead to blindness and death. Doctors used the buttonhook to lift the eyelids and check for the infection. If discovered the doctor would mark the immigrant’s clothing with chalk with the letters “Ct” to indicate that the person needed to be checked more thoroughly for trachoma. Those with the disease were sent back to their home country. In many cases, this divided families at their entry into the United States – some returning overseas and some staying to settle in this country.

Lesson Expansion Ideas
1. Have the students practice using this buttonhook on their own clothing. It would be good to ask a few of them to bring in clothing with lots of buttons.

2. Such a small insignificant tool with such an amazing history! Ask the students to research what it was like as some of our ancestors disembarked at Ellis Island. Have them look at their treatment. What examinations did they have to go through? What research an alternative use for buttonhooks associated with “buttonhook men,” immigration in the early 1900’s and the eye disease, Trachoma.

References and Resources
https://www.thebuttonhooksociety.com Official website of the Buttonhook Society

"The Buttonhook" poem by Mary Jo Salter, through National Archives photograph of Ellis Island inspectors examining immigrants with buttonhooks: https://prologue.blogs.archives.gov/2014/10/14/the-buttonhook

http://historyandotherthoughts.blogspot.com/2013/06/button-hooks.html

https://www.ellisisland.se/English/ellisisland_immigration3.asp

Short film demonstrating how to use a buttonhook on a Victorian shoe: https://www.american-duchess.com/how-to-use-a-victorian-buttonhook
# Darning Egg

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Darning Egg&lt;br&gt;Shawnee Town 1929&lt;br&gt;ID #: 2009.1.22a&amp;b</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Photo" /></td>
<td>Black enameled darning egg with a round, flat head and turned handle. Metal ring, split slides over sides of head to hold cloth tight for darning. Stamped on side of ring – “PAT’D DEC. 18. 1900”.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurements**
- Height: 4 1/2"
- Diameter: 2 1/8"

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## Related Images

Rosemary Washington, River Rat Antiques, Creative Commons
Darning Egg

**About**

A darning egg is a smooth rounded wooden tool that is slipped into a sock. It stretches the sock to mimic the shape of a foot for holes to be more accurately mended using a sewing technique called darning. Darning is often done by hand, with a needle and thread, that is sewn in rows and filled in (by weaving over and under) to create a mesh-like patch that closely matches the original weave of the garment. (1 - See video).

While darning eggs are often used for socks, they can also be used for any number of knitted or woven garments with wear and tear where patching is impractical. They date back to the 1600s and were common household objects in the 1800’s and 1900’s. Darning eggs are traditionally made of a hardwood, may or may not have a handle, and are sometimes painted with designs. Some late 19th and early 20th century darning eggs also opened to house small sewing kits with pincushions, needles, thimbles, and scissors. Darning eggs may also be called darning balls, gourds, lasts, or mushrooms (2).

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**Lesson Expansion Ideas**

1. Why might someone in the 1920’s use a darning egg versus buy new socks?
   
   Clothing was expensive and often cloth was difficult to buy. People, through necessity, repaired and patched their clothing and darning was one of the many methods for doing so to save money and prolong the life of their socks and clothing.

2. Does someone in your family ever repair socks? Other clothes? Why or why not?

3. Using the youtube video as a guide, have a student(s) demonstrate how use the darning egg by trying to repair a hole; have another student try to repair a hole without a darning egg. What qualities does a person repairing clothing have? You may find both students find this task difficult; those who mend their own clothing have lots of patience, skill, detail-oriented.

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**References and Resources**

1. Two-minute video showing how to repair a hole in a sock using a darning egg, by Dritz Sewing: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y2pC8Hgf6XE

Egg Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egg Scale</td>
<td></td>
<td>Egg scale or grader. Galvanized metal. Front has raised letters: &quot;The Oakes Mfg Co. Tipton, Ind.&quot; Marked on scale: “Doz. 18-30 OZ.” and “EA. 1 ½ - 2 ½ OZ.” Has adjustable weight.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurements**

- Height: 6”
- Base: 6 ¼ “ x 3 3/16”

**Related Images**
Egg Scale

About
Egg scales have an interesting history that involved both World Wars. They were used for grading eggs by weight and came into use in the 1890’s - 1900’s. Eggs were weighed in order to be able to increase the price by a few cents according to their size and/or weight. During World War I, the U.S. War Department purchased eggs in large quantities and paid for them based upon the size of the eggs which was determined by their weight. Poultry farmers were paid a premium for graded eggs (eggs that had been sorted by size) so there was an immediate market for instruments to weigh the eggs during the war. With the end of the conflict, farmers continued to weigh their eggs for retailers and the manufacture of egg graders or scales continued.

During World War II, eggs scales reached a new high demand since the U.S. War Department purchased huge quantities of eggs to send overseas to feed the troops. Most egg scales were invented and manufactured between 1920 and 1940. Scales took on all kinds of amazing designs and are still a collectible today. Some used individual weights (see photograph in lower right hand corner) and others used arrows and a lever system pointing to the size in grams per egg and per dozen, ounces and designated names from Pee Wee to Extra Large. Today there is a digital version of the egg scale alongside the more traditional one.

Lesson Expansion Ideas
1. Have students research egg scale designs and keep track of how many different designs there are. What difference do they think the design has made in terms of accuracy in egg weight? Is there evidence of one particular design that has been used throughout their history? Were egg scales patented? When? Give a few examples.

2. Look at how the industry itself has changed during the last 100 years. How do farmers weigh their eggs now? There are several groups of poultry farmers outside the metro area, both small farmers and large corporations. Have the students check them out in the grocery stores and contact them to see how they weigh their eggs now. Is the egg scale still used and if so, by whom? Has the demand for it changed in terms of who purchases them now?

3. If possible, purchase eggs that have not been graded and use this artifact to grade them, devising their own size calculations and cost per size. Have them do this in both grams and ounces.

References and Resources
https://www.farmcollector.com/equipment/weoghing-in-on-egg-scales

http://collectingme.com/measuring/Reliable_Egg_Scale.aspx

https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/jiffy-way-egg-scale-mfg-owatonna-minn-136033911

https://www.huffpost.com/entry/country-living-whats-it-worth-egg-scale_n_3036122
# Enamelware Cup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Enamelware Cup  
Shawnee Town 1929  
ID #: 2018.2.185 | ![Enamelware Cup](image) | Enamelware drinking cup. White with rolled black rim and handle. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Height: 4”  
Diameter: 2” at base, 2 1/2” at top  
Width: 4 1/2” |

## Related Images
- Mysoulfulhome.com, oldandinteresting.com
Enamelware Cup

Enamelware is also known as porcelain, Graniteware, Agateware, speckleware, and nickel-steel ware. Enamelware is stamped from thin sheets of iron, steel, or aluminum, and coated with enamel/porcelain (which is made from clay) which is fused in a very hot oven (2). White was the most popular color, but a wide variety of colors was possible.

Coating cookware with enamel was first developed in the 1760’s in Germany to create safer and more convenient cookware, such as to keep poisons or rust tastes from leaking into food. Enamelware came to America from Europe around 1850 and was the first mass-produced American kitchenware (ladles, baking tins, pots, etc.) (1). By the 1890’s agate nickel-steel ads claimed a “chemist’s certificate” proving it free of “arsenic, antimony, and lead” (1). Enamelware production even extended beyond the kitchen and included street signs and medical equipment.

The heyday of enamel kitchenware lasted from the mid 1800’s through the 1920’s due to its light weight, attractiveness, ease to clean, and affordability. In the 1930’s, new types of affordable and popular kitchenware emerged, made from materials like aluminum, stainless steel, Pyrex, and plastic. Many enamelware pieces were lost to World War II scrap-metal drives (2).

Enamelware was not considered precious as they were plentiful, so few producers stamped their maker’s mark on the bottom. Early enamelware producers in America include The Stuart & Peterson foundry in Philadelphia, Lalance & Grosjean in New York, and Frederick & the St. Louis Stamping Co., in Missouri. The early 1900’s saw many legal disputes and patents, particularly as metalworking had improved metal sheeting and a variety of spouts, handles, and other designs added to the variety of enamelware goods available.

Lesson Expansion Ideas

1. What other products today have changed ingredients in manufacturing due to health or environmental concerns? Example: Dutch boy paint (lead)

2. Other than enamelware, what other household metal goods were scrapped for WWII efforts? Who got involved in the scrap-drive? What were the scrapped metals used for during WWII?

3. What is another common kitchen item that we take for granted? Do you think in 100 years it will become rare, like enamelware has?

4. Watch a kitchen scene from Downtown Abbey (or any period video); what are they using; how different is it from what we use today?

References and Resources


# Fountain Pen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fountain Pen</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scheaffer 1920's jade green ring top lifetime fountain pen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee Town 1929</td>
<td></td>
<td>ID #: 2018.1.118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Measurements**
- Length: 4 1/2"
- Diameter: 1/2"

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**Related Images**
- [Image of fountain pen](image)
- [Image of Mark Twain](image)
- [Image of Paul E. Wirt Fountain Pen](image)
A fountain pen is a writing utensil that contains an ink reservoir that can be refilled. The liquid ink passes through a feed to the nib by gravity and capillary action (liquid rising in small spaces), allowing just enough ink to pass through to the nib, the part of the pen that meets the paper. Fountain pens were an advancement of the quill with a separate ink well, which requires the user to dip the quill into the ink, increasing the likelihood of drips or stains on the paper and hands.

Writing and written communication have been around since at least ancient Sumer (in Mesopotamia), between 3400 and 3300 B.C.E. (1). Writing is very important and can be used for personal and business correspondence, legal documents, personal identification, etc., so having reliable writing utensils is essential. The earliest need for improved writing options are seen in 973 C.E. in writings from Northwest Africa. Even Leonardo da Vinci made drawings for better pen options in the 16th century. Fountain pens were first manufactured in the 1600’s with the first patent in 1827. It took many centuries and many adjustments to make a well-working fountain pen, and from around 1850 to 1900, there were many improvements including pen caps, retractable nibs, self-filling reservoirs, and non-corroding nibs (2).

In 1938, the first successful ball point pen was invented by László József Bíró, a Hungarian-Argentinian. Ballpoint pens started taking over fountain pens and saturating the market by the 1940’s and 1950’s, such as by manufacturers Paper Mate and BIC (3). While ball point pens are very common today, many people still use fountain pens, as there are many benefits over ball point pens, including requiring less pressure to write with, they are seldom discarded and therefore economical, and the width of the nib will change the width of the line, adding style to letters.

What do you think, “The pen is mightier than the sword” means? Coined by English author Edward Bulwer-Lytton in 1839, he suggests that written communication is a more effective tool than direct violence.

Who is John Hancock and what is a John Hancock? John Hancock, the man, was a leader in the American Revolution and a politician. He was the first person to sign the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which stated that the 13 American colonies were free from British authority. A John Hancock is an informal reference for your signature.


Hand Cultivator

Shawnee Town 1929
ID #: 2018.2.108

Weeder hand tool. Three curved tines and long metal attached to wooden handle.

Measurements
Length: 16 1/2"
Width: 2 1/2"

Related Images
Biodiversity Heritage Library, Deere and Company, Library of Congress
**Hand Cultivator**

**About**

A hand cultivator is a hand-held tool with curved, pointed steel teeth used to aerate soil, break up/turn over the soil, and remove weeds. A gardener or farmer can cultivate the soil before planting seeds and between rows of plants after they have grown. Cultivators range in size from hand-held to large tractor attachments. Cultivators can be dragged through the soil linearly (straight) or rotary (round) motion.

Early cultivators were large square or triangular pieces of wood with spikes, pulled by a draft animal, such as a horse or oxen, to break up the soil. Around the 1700’s, upright cultivators could be pushed by human power to achieve the same thing, and cultivators with wheels made the work even easier by helping control how deep the angled spikes, or tines, went into the soil, not only turning over the soil and uprooting weeds, but better leveling out the soil (1). Hand-held versions accomplish the same thing on a small scale.

In the early 20th c., large-scale farmers out west (usually with hundreds of acres and few crop varieties) used tractors to cultivate. Tractor design with attached cultivators began to improve, but the blades were not tall or maneuverable enough to miss the growing crops. Smaller tractors had greater cultivator visibility and control (2). Less wealthy farmers or those with smaller farms with more plant variety, such as truck farms, would not find the cost and challenges of tractors worthwhile. These farmers would have used their horses hitched to a cultivator, an upright push cultivator, or hand cultivators.

Farming in the 1930’s was a difficult occupation due to the Great Depression and droughts; those who tried to stick it out and afford it could invest in farming equipment, hybrid seeds, and new pesticides to help adapt to the difficult times. WW2 in the early 1940’s ended the Great Depression, increased federal spending, widespread rationing of commodities, and a new demand for farming. Military aged men meant fewer farmers, bringing a greater need for tractor-powered farming and ending the era of horse-drawn farming. The amount of farmers decreased through the 1950’s and 60’s, while the 70’s to today sees continued

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**Lesson Expansion Ideas**

1. Find three other examples of farm tools that have now been mechanized. Are the non-mechanized versions still used today? Find data relating to how much time they have saved.

2. Go to the John Deere archives online. Research the history of John Deere equipment. John Deere is one example of a company that went worldwide, as farming is so important to everyone. Look into pre-WWI Russian John Deere posters; how the company did business there?

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**References and Resources**


2. Wessels Living History Farm, Nebraska; farming and equipment history 1920’s-today: https://livinghistoryfarm.org/farminginthe40s/machines/cultivators/
## License Plate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>License Plate</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="License Plate" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee Town 1929</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Shawnee Town 1929" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID #: 2018.21.1</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="ID: 2018.21.1" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Kansas license plate from 1929. Number 26-515. Black on yellow background.

**Measurements**

- Height: 5 1/2"
- Width: 12"

**Related Images**

- Shawnee Town 1929, ThoughtCo.com, Worldlicenseplates.com
- ![Related Images](image)
A license plate, or vehicle registration plate, is a metal or plastic plate with a unique string of numbers and letters. It is attached to a car for identification of its owner and normally issued by a state agency. New York was the first state to require license plates in 1901, but car owners made their own plates, usually with their initials.

In 1903 Massachusetts distributed state-issued license plates, with all states issuing by 1918. Early license plates were made of iron with a porcelain enamel coating. With increasing car ownership, many states began regulating cars, drivers, and traffic.

In the 1920’s, states required a yearly plate renewal. License plates typically contained registration numbers, an abbreviated state lettering, and a two to four digit year the registration was valid. At this point in time plates would change color each year to make it easier for police to identify expired registrations (1).

License plates today come in a variety of designs and personalization within each state. Kansas has private/passenger plates, military related plates, special interest plates, university plates, etc. (2). Numbers were used to designate counties from 1930 to 1950. Two letter abbreviations were used from 1951 to present (3).

1. When you get home look at your parents' license plates, note the design, numbers, letters, etc. What does the yearly registration look like?

2. The renewal month is determined by the first letter of an individual's last name or the first letter of a company's name. Have students determine when they would have to renew their tags on their license plates.

3. What do drivers need today to comply with laws? License plate, driver's license, updated registration stickers, proof of insurance.

4. Look at the variety of license plates through history; what do they tell about their state or the owner? What would you put on your license plate? Design your own license plate, include your hobby, favorite colors and designs, etc. What does it say about you?
### Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Money</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1923 large note, one dollar bill, silver certificate. &quot;R37578250B&quot; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Shawnee Town 1929</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;T92409721D&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID #: 2018.1.113</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 2018.1.115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Measurements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Height: 3 1/8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Width: 7 3/8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Related Images

Business Insider, Gizmodo
Money

Select American currency history facts:
The first $2 notes are nine days older than America, authorized on June 25, 1776.
The Civil War in 1861 prompted the issuance on notes, nicknamed “greenbacks” because of their green color.
The National Banking System was established in 1863, creating a set of Federal guidelines for regulating banks and their issuance of currency; at this point currency was created by private banknote companies in a variety of designs and sizes.
The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 establishes the Federal Reserve as the nation’s central bank and issues a new currency called Federal Reserve notes.
In 1929, to lower manufacturing costs, all Federal Reserve notes are made 30% smaller to 6.14 x 2.61 inches and design varieties are decreased and standardized for each denomination.
In 1957 “In God We Trust” is added to all currency.
From 1996 to present there have been a number of redesigns to currency (1).

Lesson Expansion Ideas
1. Current Events: Research, discuss, and debate the design changes and controversy over American notes set to circulate in 2020. May include reasons to replace Andrew Jackson (his role in the "Trail of Tears") and how to feature various notable women (2).
2. Explore the many illustrated changes in American currency since its inception (3 and 4). Design your own individual or classroom currency.
3. Let students pose a question about U.S. currency, then explore and try to find the answer at the U.S. Department of Treasury, Bureau of Engraving and Printing website (4). This site has everything: info on history, serial numbers, laws, lifespan of notes, engravings, how money is made, where money is made, etc.
4. Explore the Dollars in Detail guide (5) and/or a current bill to see new methods of security/counterfeit deterrence—security thread, portrait watermark, color shifting numerals, etc.

References and Resources
1. The history of American currency: https://www.uscurrency.gov/history


5. Dollars in Detail, guide to authenticate currency:
https://www.uscurrency.gov/sites/default/files/downloadable-materials/files/CEP_Dollars_In_Detail_Brochure_0.pdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Measurements**
- Height: 13 1/4"
- Width: 9 1/2"

## Related Images
Montgomery Ward Catalog

About
Many of the early "box" stores such as Wards, Sears, and Penneys started as mail order businesses with the express purpose of making it easier and cheaper for farm families to purchase items. In the 1870's, the country was 75% rural and trips to the big city were few and far between. Aaron Montgomery Ward established his company in 1872 and began distributing the world's first mail order catalog that same year as a single sheet of paper listing 163 items. It was mailed to members of the Grange, a farmer's cooperative. The Illinois Grange decided to name Ward its purchasing agent which gave him access to their mailing lists. By 1897, the catalog was nearly 1,000 pages. That same year, Ward had more than one thousand employees; his annual sales were about $7 million; and his company was Chicago's biggest postal customer.

By 1904, each catalog weighed 4 pounds. Mail order catalogs carried everything imaginable from corsets to coal scuttles. You could even purchase prefabricated houses with approximately 12,000 pieces coming by rail. Imagine the excitement in little farming communities when the train arrived with all the supplies for building a house! At first, customers had to go to town to pick up their orders at the Post Office (often located in the general store or another business). After the Post Office began Rural Free Delivery (RFD) in 1896 and added parcel post delivery in 1913, the postal carrier delivered orders to the house. Children as well as adults poured over catalogs for hours, looking at the things they dearly wanted to purchase, but many times couldn't afford. Mail order catalogs were called "wish books" for good reason, especially at Christmas when that holiday's special catalog became "dog-eared" from extensive use by every member of the family!

Lesson Expansion Ideas
1. Select a catalog page that depicts common household items. Research one that is unfamiliar. Is it still in use or has it been replaced by something else nowadays? Why?
2. Have the student select five items from the catalog that they might like to purchase if they lived in the 1920's. Have them research what similar items would cost now. Using 1/10th of their present allowance, would they be able to purchase the 1929 items they selected?
3. Clothes shop for shoes, undergarments, socks or stockings, hat, coat, dress or trousers and shirt. Compare the cost for an outfit in the Twenties to the cost for a similar outfit today.
4. Give each student a sum of money to spend and ask them to Christmas or birthday shop in the catalog for a friend or family member. What would they buy and why? How far did their money go?

References and Resources
Microfilm of Sears catalogs at the Kansas Museum of History Library, Topeka, KS
https://www.britannica.com/topic/Montgomery-Ward-and-Co
https://www.searsarchives.com/history/history1900s.htm
https://www.searsarchives.com/catalogs/history.htm
http://www.civilization.ca/cpm/catalog/cat1000e.html (civilization.ca is a Canadian website. It contains an amazing variety of information on the mail order industry, a timeline, products, customer loyalty, women's fashion, etc.)
https://www.familytreemagazine.com/premium/history-matters-mail-order-catalogues
https://www.countryliving.com/shopping/news/a40276/mail-order-catalogs
### Paper Doll

**Shawnee Town 1929**

ID #: 2018.1.47

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper Doll</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Paper Doll Image" /></td>
<td>Paper doll on a page torn from an unidentified magazine not dated (probably from the 1920’s) Heading: Margery May’s Big Sister Un-cut paper doll of a woman with dress, coat, 2 hats and bridal dress and veil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height: 13 7/8&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Width: 10 3/8&quot;</td>
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**Related Images**

![Related Images](image)
## Paper Doll

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>About</strong></th>
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</thead>
</table>
| The Margery May series of paper dolls (Margery and her friends and relatives, including her brother) were designed by Mary Emma Mussellman, an early twentieth century fashion illustrator and paper doll creator. This series appeared in Woman’s Home Companion magazine. It was introduced in February, 1920.  

Paper dolls were popular from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Technology played a part in their popularity and availability when the cost of printing dropped and printed goods proliferated. The first American paper doll accompanied a book published in 1812, “The History and Adventures of Little Henry.” The dolls portrayed various scenes from the book. As paper dolls increasingly in magazines and newspapers, they became a popular, inexpensive children’s toy and a wonderful advertising tool as mother’s purchased magazines so that their child could have the next paper doll in the series. Oftentimes the paper dolls’ clothing reflected the high fashion of the day and gave children something to aspire to in their actual lives. Little girls vicariously lived the lives of women with expansive clothing budgets and exotic life styles.  

Children who couldn’t afford paper dolls, often cut out models and clothing from Montgomery Ward and Sears catalogues and created their own, adding color with crayons. With the advent of television and movies, paper dolls took on the persona of popular stars and television characters. One source commented that they lost their popularity in the 1950’s when the Barbie Doll was introduced and little girls could play with a three-dimensional doll with a vast wardrobe. |

## Lesson Expansion Ideas

1. Paper dolls are a type of “popular culture.” Have your students research that term and how paper dolls fit the definition. Ask them to identify other types of popular culture that they and their families have at home. How do these articles fit the popular culture definition.  

2. What can paper dolls tell us about fashion in the time period in which they were printed. Ask them to research three paper dolls illustrations (with clothing and possible toys, etc.) from different time periods. Using only these illustrations and no other resources, what do they tell us about those time periods. Do they adequately represent all of society? Why or why not?  

3. How have the playthings that children used in the 1920’s (time period for Margery May paper dolls) and now changed? What are the main differences? Have children changed also? How and why? |

## References and Resources

- Article on a paper doll artist: http://tatteredandlostephemera.blogspot.com/2012/01/m-emma-musselman-paper-doll.html  

- The Paper Collector: http://thepapercollector.blogspot.com/  


### Photographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Photographs  
Shawnee Town 1929  
ID #: 2018.1.99, 104, 106 | ![Photographs](https://via.placeholder.com/150)  
![Black and white photographs. Some have writing or printing on the back.](https://via.placeholder.com/150) | Black and white photographs. Some have writing or printing on the back. |

### Measurements

Height: 4 1/2"  
Width: 2 3/4"

### Related Images

- [Getty Images](https://www.gettyimages.com)  
- [KSHS](https://www.kshs.org)  
- [Shawnee Town 1929 Archives](https://www.kshs.org)  
- [The Spruce](https://www.thespruce.com)
Photographs

About
Photography as we know it today began in the 1820’s with early photographs taken by French inventor Joseph Nicéphore Niépce (1). The methods produced during this time required exposure to light for up to 15 minutes, so one had to sit perfectly still. In 1855, James Clerk Maxwell invented color photography, but the first image was taken by Thomas Sutton in 1861. As portraiture was the main use of photography, practical improvements like being stable, portable, and affordable were more important than having color. Some coloring methods, such as autochrome in 1907 or hand coloring b&w photos were often not affordable or practical. Color photography became more widely available after WWII (2). In 1888, the Kodak Company sold the first commercial camera. The consumer would take photos and send the film back to the company to print (3).

In the early 1900’s, William H. Martin of Ottawa, Kansas is known as the father of exaggerated postcards, many of which feature farm scenes, such as massive pumpkins, huge ears of corn, etc. These postcards were “hugely successful throughout the Great Plains states where agriculture was the life’s blood of rural America.” Over 7 million were produced and made Mr. Martin a millionaire; it was so successful that other companies copied his idea. This type of illusion is made by taking two black and white photos, a wide shot and a close-up, cutting out the close-up, and gluing it over the wide shot. Eventually, Martin sold his company and it was moved into Kansas City and was renamed The North American Postcard Company (4).

In 1939 during WW2, photographers began shooting life as it happened versus staged images, and is now the style frequently used in photojournalism. In 1948, Polaroid introduces instant image development, taking less than a minute. It was initially fairly expensive but became more affordable in the 1960’s at the height of its popularity. Polaroid ended instant photographs production in 2008 (3). Nikon cameras (SLR-style), made by Japanese company Asahi in the 1950’s, had interchangeable lenses and accessories. Smart cameras, or "point and shoot" of the 1970’s and 80’s could make controlled decisions like shutter speed and focus. In the 1980’s and 90’s

Lesson Expansion Ideas
1. Invite students to observe, reflect, and ask questions about a photo. (Try to answer who? what? when? where? why? and how?) For example: Identify and note details. What do you notice first? What people, objects, words are shown? How are they arranged? Why do you think the image was taken? When do you think it was made? Who do you think was the audience for the image?
2. Why was it uncommon to smile in early photography? It wasn’t the norm to smile in photographs like it is today. In the 1800's exposure time could take up to 15 minutes-it is hard to stay still and hold a smile for that long! How long can your class hold a pose and a smile?
3. Create your own pinhole camera: https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/books/pinhole-camera/
4. Create your own exaggerated photo/postcard by combining elements of two photographs.
5. Look at the development of cameras and the pieces needed. Look at William Jackson and how he photographed Yellowstone.
6. Where are "negatives" today? How do we store images today?

References and Resources
2. Brief history of color photography: https://tinyurl.com/y2d5elus
3. Brief history of photography: https://tinyurl.com/y262nl92
4. Kansas, Father of exaggerated postcards: https://tinyurl.com/y62m7md9
# Razor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Razor</td>
<td><img src="image_url" alt="Razor Photo" /></td>
<td>Three part brass with curved double sided safety (dentate) head, with two prongs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height: 2 1/2&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length: 1 9/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter: 3/8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Width: 15/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Related Images

- Balding Beards, Library of Congress, King C. Gillette
- [Image 1](image_url)
- [Image 2](image_url)
- [Image 3](image_url)
Razor

Lesson Expansion Ideas

1. How do invention, environment, culture, history, or trends affect facial hair styles?

2. Find a razor design that failed. Why did it fail?

3. Look at Google Patents (very easy to search) or the U.S. Patent office website and find three different razor patents. What are their good and bad qualities?

References and Resources


Google Patent Search for Gillette’s Safety Razor “775,134”:
   https://patents.google.com/patent/US775134?oq=775%2c134

National Barber Museum: https://www.nationalbarbermuseum.org/

Worldwide facial hair trends: https://www.gq.com/story/facial-hair-trends-over-time

About

A razor is a tool used to remove body and facial hair. Shaving unwanted hair, particularly facial hair, is believed to have prehistoric roots to the last Ice Age, as using seashells or sharp obsidian flakes could be used to shave facial hair so it would not freeze or cause frostbite. During the metal age, more efficient tools could be used. Beyond shaving for life-saving measures, the Egyptians regarded shaving as an important aspect of hygiene as well as a status symbol, and used bronze razors. In the Middle Ages, shaving facial hair distinguished Church members from Islamic and Jewish religious members (1). Also at this time, the first documented use of the term “razor” is seen from 1290 (2). Early blades had to be used with extreme caution, as they were double edged, very sharp, and can cut ones’ throat.

Modern safety razors were developed in the 18th century by Frenchman Jean-Jacques Perret, giving the blade a protective housing while allowing a small amount of the blade to be exposed (safety straight razor), thereby reducing the likelihood of cuts. This also allowed people to shave more often and safely at home instead of relying on a barber. The safety razor’s design has had a number of tweaks since its inceptions, in particular, King C. Gillette in 1903 marketed an inexpensive razor with disposable double-edged blade, creating a successful razor business that is still around today (1). Razors now come in a variety of shapes and sizes and can be electric or battery powered.
Seed Packets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Measurements**

Height: 5"
Width: 3 1/4"

**Related Images**

![Related Images](image)
Seed Packets

About
Seed packets are designed to house seeds for sale to amateur gardeners. Antique seed packets utilize an illustrated image, the common and botanical name of the seed, and the company printed on the front with instructions for planting on the back. Burt’s, Burpee, Ferry Seed, and Card Seed Company were some of the predominate companies producing seed packets.

Card Seed Co. packets come in four different sizes and a variety of styles. 1920’s seed packets have a black border and vegetable over a black triangle with row crops in the background. The same seed packet images are often used on different company’s packets. This was due to lithographers printing large sheets of the images first and later adding the company’s name as they were ordered. Schmidt Lithography Company and Genessee Valley Lithograph Company are two examples (1).

“Until 1924, US farmers received seed from the federal government’s extensive free seed program that distributed millions of packages of seed annually. At its high point in 1897, over 2 million packages of seed were distributed to farmers.” In 1930, there was not a lot of seed competition and seed companies worked to establish a market and increase sales versus protecting seed breeds and selling variety (2).

Lesson Expansion Ideas
1. Explore the differences among heirloom, hybrid, and open pollinated seeds.  
   http://blog.seedsavers.org/blog/open-pollinated-heirloom-and-hybrid-seeds

2. What are common planting directions? Space needed between plants, how deep to plant, height of mature plant, soil, water and sun needs, indoor/outdoor, planting/germination/harvest needs and time frame, etc.

3. Name the parts of a plant; what do each of these parts do? Roots, leaves, stem, flowers, fruit, seeds.

References and Resources

2. Seed Companies overview: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seed_company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shaving Brush</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Yellow and white hard rubber handle, engraved in handle: &quot;Albright Rubberset Made in USA Sterilized A100.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shavnee Town 1929</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID #: 1998.2934.1</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measurements

- Height: 4 1/8”
- Length of bristles: 2"
- Width: 1 1/8”

**Related Images**

- Evan Amos, Scottfeldstein, shavingbrush.com

![Image](image4.png)

![Image](image5.png)
# Shaving Brush

## About

A shaving brush, or a shaver’s best friend, is a tool comprised of bristles and a handle that has been used by men for over 150 years. It is used to combine warm water and a shaving soap into a thick lather, applied to the face, and shaved away. Shaving brushes are a part of the toolkit to guarantee a smooth, painless and close shave, as the bristles exfoliate the skin and lift up the hair from the face. The lather that can be created is also richer and thicker than that which can be created with your hands and fingers (1).

The shaving brush’s history is traceable to France during the 1750’s. Some uncommon handles have been made of ivory, gold, silver, tortoiseshell, crystal, or porcelain. Having a shaving brush was a status symbol in the 1800’s when razor design made it practical for men to shave at home versus going into the barber (2). Using traditional shaving methods fell out of fashion in the 1960’s followed by the advent of disposable razors and aerosol shaving creams. Today there is a renewed interest in traditional shaving methods and tools (1).

There are a number of shaving brush varieties, particularly relating to bristles. Badger hair bristles, made from wild and hog badgers, are considered the best as they are the only type of hair that retains water and keeps the warmth on the face. Less expensive, synthetic versions like nylon or natural bristle brushes (boar or horse) are also available but they do not last nearly as long. Badger hair also comes in different quality grades, lasting from 5 to 15 years. Handles made of metal or high quality plastic will last longer than molded plastic, identifiable by a line down the middle where two halves are put together. Storing the brush bristles down on a stand will help maintain and prolong its life by allowing moisture to escape.

## Lesson Expansion Ideas

1. What has made shaving brushes popular again? "What's old is new again." Look at trends and shaving culture.

2. Look at historical and modern shaving commercials. Are there famous people in them or a particular type of man used to help sell the product? Why use somebody famous?

## References and Resources


### Toy Airplane

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toy Airplane Shawnee Ton 1929</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Toy Airplane" /></td>
<td>1920's Hubley cast iron &quot;Lindy&quot; Lindbergh toy airplane. Painted red.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Measurements** | | Height: 1 1/4"  
Width: 3"  
Depth: 4" |

### Related Images

- Ebay, Invaluable.com, and Leonard Auctions
Before humans flew in airplanes themselves, toy airplanes were already being made. The first toy airplane was built in the late 1700’s with feathers, cork, and whalebone. Small airplanes were also developed as small scale models to test potential life-sized airplanes, particularly during the late 1800’s (1).

On December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers piloted the first powered airplane at Kitty Hawk in North Carolina. They flew 20 feet high and covered 120 feet; the flight lasted 12 seconds (2). The Wright brothers and Louis Blériot (first to fly the English Channel in 1909) became world famous and airplanes were quickly produced as miniature toys. Often made of paper, wood, and tin, these toys were often attached to a rope or string for children to “fly” them. On May 21, 1927, Charles Lindbergh successfully completed the first transatlantic flight from New York to Paris on his plane Spirit of St. Louis (3).

By the late 1920’s, most major toy companies produced airplane building kits as well as inexpensive and colorful cast-iron airplane models. Airplanes were often modeled or painted and embossed to celebrate these famous flyers as well as model planes used in WW1; these toys would often have propellers that turned. By the 1930’s, airplane toys used early mechanical wind-ups or elastic band propulsion to imitate flight. More military model planes were also created during the onset of WW2. As planes and mechanics evolved through the 1900’s, so did the toy planes. This includes passenger airplanes models, more realistic details, spinning propellers, flashing lights, battery-operated, and compressed gas to launch toy planes (1).

### Questions

1. When did the toy airplane become popular and why?

2. Find five different products, toys, or games that feature airplanes. What do they say about the time they were created?

3. Did Amelia Earhart show up in games, toys, or other merchandise during her heyday? Compare with Charles Lindbergh. What does this say about being the first at something? Being a male versus female?

### References and Resources


2. Wright Brothers first flight, 1903: [http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/wright.htm](http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/wright.htm)

3. Antique Roadshow Collectibles Book, Toy Airplane page: [https://tinyurl.com/yxqtuez8](https://tinyurl.com/yxqtuez8)
# Toy Soldiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Toy Soldiers**  
Shawnee Town 1929  
ID #: 2018.1.130, 134, 135, 137, 140 | ![Artifact](image_url)  
![Photo](image_url)  
![Description](image_url) | Cast iron metal toys, infantry soldiers, riflemen, machine gunner, truck. WW1 uniforms. "England" stamped on bottom of some. |

**Measurements**

- Height: 2 1/4"
- Width: 2"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Images</th>
<th>Global Volunteers, Maclapessoa, Pieter Kuiper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image_url" alt="Related Images" /></td>
<td><img src="image_url" alt="Related Images" /></td>
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Toy Soldiers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>About</th>
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</table>
| A toy soldier is a miniature human figure representing a military or combat character, often used to play with and recreate battles. The standard toy soldier scale is a 1:32 scale, or approximately 2.25 inches tall. Metal soldiers, often called tin soldiers, are made primarily of tin, lead, composite, or plastic. Based on the colors and details in their uniforms will show which war and country the soldier represents. To make a metal toy soldier, two halves of a mold with the soldier design are clamped together. The metal is heated to 300°C/570°F and poured into the mold. After it solidifies, the mold is cracked open and the soldier removed; it can then be painted. 

Historically, both small and full-scale armies have been made, not always as toys but for ritual purposes to guard the dead, such as in Egyptian tombs from 2500 BCE and China’s Terracotta Warriors from 246-208 BCE. “Across Medieval Europe, generals and monarchs had miniature armies crafted for them in silver, porcelain, or wood for use during war-strategy sessions.” (1). Soldiers as children’s toys began in the 18th century in Europe and mass producing (assembly line) toy soldiers began in Germany in 1775 (2). In 1893, hollow-casting for lead was created, making it cheaper and lighter to produce toy soldiers.

American toy soldiers in the 1920’s often featured U.S. fighters, such as WW1 troops, Revolutionary War troops, and Native American warriors, and were often sold in five and dime shops (1). By WWII, toy soldier production was halted due to a shortage of metal, and in 1938 toymakers Bergen Toy and Novelty Co. began using plastic injection-molding systems, again making their production cheaper and lighter. In the 1950’s The American toy company Marx created bulk unpainted green plastic figures, known as “army men”, typically depicting WWII and Vietnam-era weaponry. In 1966, international concerns over lead poisoning and new laws ended the production of metal toy soldiers in favor of plastic (3). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson Expansion Ideas</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Looking at the toy soldiers, or at another toy soldier from your home, what are they wearing, holding, using? Are they from a specific war or conflict? Are the uniforms and arms accurate to the war?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. How do many kids (and adults) play war today? Toys versus video games?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>References and Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Collecting Toy Soldiers: <a href="https://www.collectorsweekly.com/toys/toy-soldiers">https://www.collectorsweekly.com/toys/toy-soldiers</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Toy Soldier National Geographic Society's Exhibit Overview: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/yyz3u42n">https://tinyurl.com/yyz3u42n</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Toy Soldier History: <a href="https://www.toysoldierco.com/resources/toysoldierhistory.htm">https://www.toysoldierco.com/resources/toysoldierhistory.htm</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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See Han’s Christian Andersen’s 1838 fairy tale The Steadfast Tin Soldier
## Trunk, Suitcase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>

### Measurements
- Height: 7 1/2"
- Length: 23 1/4"
- Width: 13"

### Related Images
- Google Patent US3653474A, Smithsonian.com

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**Measurements**
- Height: 7 1/2"
- Length: 23 1/4"
- Width: 13"
Trunk, Suitcase

**About**

In the 18th and 19th centuries, early suitcases were large and heavy boxes (trunks) made of wood, leather, and an iron base. Many were waterproofed with canvas or tree sap to survive leaky steamship travel, called steamer trunks. Tourism was mainly for the rich, and hired hands, servants, railway porters, and hotel bellhops would have carried the luggage, not the owner.

By the end of the 19th century, migration and mass tourism (not just for the wealthy anymore) increased and the luggage business was booming. Luggage was now predominately carried by its owner, so more styles and lighter/portable sizes were produced. Early “suitcases” (or “dress-suit case” or “suit-case”) were literally a case for suits. Materials consisted of leather, wicker, or cloth stretched over a wood or steel frame, corners capped with brass, and often had a handle (1).

Automobile expansion in the 1920’s utilized cheap and simple cardboard containers with clasps for the back of automobiles; cardboard and plastic symbolized “modern” materials and convenience. In the 1930’s, “During the Great Depression farmers who worked fields away from home were called “suitcase farmers.”” (1).

More familiar luggage we see today, hard rounded plastic luggage, started in the 1960’s and included zippers and wheels, see Sadow’s 1970 (patent accepted 1972) patent (2 and 3). They often come in “carry-on” sizes, linking luggage with the latest widespread form of travel, aviation. Before plane travel became common, luggage with wheels did not catch on, such as a wheeled trunk patent from 1887 and a wheeled suitcase in 1945.

**Lesson Expansion Ideas**

1. How does travel (steamship, railroad, car, plane, walking) affect luggage shape, size, and design? What do different types of luggage say about the history of human movement?

2. What type of luggage is Shawnee Town’s Traveling Trunk? Is it actually a trunk, how do you know? *It is a portable suitcase; it is made of cardboard which dates it to the early 20th century, and more specifically the 1920’s.*

**References and Resources**


# Waver/Hair Crimper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Artifact</th>
<th>Photo</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waver/ Hair Crimper</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
<td>Hair roller/curler/waver/crimper made to crimp hair for tight waves. Metal crimper with dark wooden handles. No maker's mark found.</td>
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**Measurements**
- Height: 11 1/8"
- Length: 2 1/8"
- Width: 1 7/8"

### Related Images

Shawnee Town 1929 Archives, Thelabelman.com

![Related Images](image)
Waver/Hair Crimper

About
The hair crimper or crimping iron was used in the 1920’s to soften the most popular hairstyle of the decade – the bob, a blunt cut level with the bottom of the ear. The bob was the fashion statement of the decade. It signaled the beginning of an era of free-spirited young women who smoked, drank, wore shorter skirts, cloche hats, and long beads. They defied the restrictive lifestyle of their mothers whose long upswept hair and waist-defining floor-length dresses were becoming passe. Originally, barbers did the “bobbing” since hair-cutting was still a male-dominated occupation.

Crimping the bob produced wave after wave of soft curls. Originally before electric curling irons were used, the iron would be placed on the stove and heated. Singed hair resulted if the iron was kept on the stove for too long. Many a 1920’s and 1930’s woman who couldn’t afford to have a professionally trained stylist “do” her hair, knew that smell!

In the 1970’s hair crimping came back in style, this time on long locks. It was popularized in the decade by Barbra Streisand in the film, “A Star is Born” and with her photograph on the back cover of her vinyl record album, “Butterfly.”

Lesson Expansion Ideas
1. Examine hairstyles in the early 1900’s, the 1920’s and the 1970’s in light of key events in American history, particularly women’s history. How did hair styles change? When hair fashions and fashion in general changed, it usually reflected attitudes held by women including how they looked upon themselves. For example, women serving in World War I cut off their long locks because it hindered their work as nurses. The bob wasn’t created in the 1920’s as so many people think. It happened out of necessity a decade earlier. What did happen in the 1920’s is that women came to experience and appreciate a new freedom that work outside of the home brought them and a hair style that went along with it.

2. Crimping irons heated on a wood burning stove were extremely dangerous and cumbersome. With the advent of electricity and its use on all types of small appliances, ease of use became a real selling point advertised by the new appliance manufacturers. Have students research how electricity lightened the working load of the “modern” housewife.

References and Resources
The Technique and Art of Marcel Waving – A Textbook for Professionals and A Student’s Guide by William F. Zentler, Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture, New York, second edition, 1925

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hair_crimping