

HISTORIC AMERICANA EDUCATION BOX

- ED.83.1.4 Child's/infant's flannel cotton underdress from the late 1800s, sized for a child who is not yet walking, thus the long skirt. Could have been worn by either a boy or a girl as both wore dresses through their toddler years during much of the 1800s.
- ED.1991.38.3 Fragment of linen tablecloth made from flax grown and processed in the home, circa 1840. It was hand spun and hand woven according to the donor's information. This is an example of a 4 harness patterned weave that incorporates openwork areas in the patterning and uses 3 different sizes of threads/yarns.
- ED.96.1.4 Handwoven overshot coverlet. Natural vegetable dyed red and green/brown wool with undyed linen warp. Early 1800s.
- ED.97.15.5 Corn cob doll in Pilgrim dress made by residents at Pilgrim Place, Claremont and sold during the annual Festival in November. (See also #ED.2003.34.1)
- ED.98.32.1 "Crazy quilt" quilt block from the late 1800s. Made of silk velvet with cotton calico backing, no embroidery. The origins of this pattern can be traced to the 1876 Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. Usually all the seams were heavily trimmed with hand embroidery on quilts of this kind as they were considered "show pieces" suitable only for occasional use in the parlor.
- ED.2000.D.10 Folk doll made in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas. Carved of wood with a wire base, the character is called "Grandpa Snazzy" (snazzy being a term for someone who is dressed up in fancy clothes).
- ED.2003.34.1 Corn cob doll in Pilgrim dress made by residents at Pilgrim Place, Claremont and sold during the annual Festival in November. (See also #ED.97.15.5)
- ED.2004.1.13 Corn husk doll. Made in the 20th century, but typical of such dolls used in earlier centuries in North America. (see also #ED.2005.25.5)
- ED.2004.3.75 Small girl's whitework embroidered dress with dropped waistline. Late 1800s to early 1900s.
- ED.2004.3.77 Infant's short cotton shirt with bobbin lace trim meant to be closed at back with "baby pins" instead of buttons.
- ED.2004.3.78 Baby bonnet from around 1900 with drawn threadwork and needle-run lace.
- ED.2004.3.81 Woman's lace day cap (for indoor use) with drawn threadwork and white work embroidery. A popular fashion from the late 1700s to the mid 1800s (the probable time of this example).
- ED.2004.3.84 Child's drawstring hood of brushed cotton twill weave from around 1900.
- ED.2004.3.116 Pewter napkin ring with tooled design. In the days before disposable paper napkins were used, each family member often had a special napkin ring that was used to hold their cloth napkin which was re-folded and re-used until dirty before washing it. Wealthy families might have napkin rings of silver or gold.
- ED.2004.7.7 Cotton woman's petticoat from circa 1870, Texas. Machine stitched tucks at hem.
- ED.2005.1.9 Handwoven overshot coverlet fragment, mid 1800s. Indigo-dyed wool with undyed linen warp. Mended with a strip of indigo resist printed cotton from the 1800s.

- ED.2005.1.17 Handwoven striped linen yardage- typical of 18th and 19th century home Production. Possibly vegetable (natural) dyed.
- ED.2005.1.29 a-e Samples of drawn threadwork embroidery: (a,b) medallions, (c) handkerchief, (d) doily or napkin, (e) runner
- ED.2005.1.114 Clothespin doll with pipe cleaner arms. A typical late 1800s-early 1900s folk toy.
- ED.2005.1.115 1 Folk doll of braided yarn arms and legs and glued felt applied features. (see also #ED.2005.25.1)
- ED.2005.1.127 Carved and painted wooden puppet head in the shape of a clown. This would have been inserted into a cloth body to make a hand puppet.
- ED.2005.1.166 A-C Fragments of traditional early American overshot weaves, made in the 20th century of synthetic-dyed cotton. (a) pattern name: Soloman's Delight (b) pattern name: "Whig Rose", (c) pattern name: "Honeysuckle"
- ED.2005.1.289a,b Samples of hand embroidered net (needle-run lace) from the late 1800s.
- ED.2005.1.291 Samples of tatted lace motifs mounted on cardboard.
- ED.2005.1.292 Samples of lacies (knotted fillet lace) edgings, medallions & insertion.
- ED.2005.1.293 Samples of Irish crochet lace medallions.
- ED.2005.1.336 b Poster of "The Amistad Event" produced by the UCC United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, in which John Quincy Adams represents kidnapped Africans from the ship Amistad before the Supreme Court suing for their freedom.
- ED.2005.1.342 Sample of needlerun (embroidered net) lace mounted on cardboard.
- ED.2005.1.343 Sample of crochet lace- collar & 3-D floral tassel mounted on cardboard.
- ED.2005.1.344 Knit lace insertion and edging sample of white cotton. This was probably the edge to a pillowcase. Knitted lace was very popular with pioneer women of the mid 1900s.
- ED.2005.1.345 Samples of fillet crochet lace insertion and medallion pieces. Cotton thread. Popular women's needlework of the 19th and 20th centuries.
- ED.2005.1.353a,b Pair of women's lace-up boots from the mid-late 1800s. They have a heel made by stacking pieces of leather and carving them into a curved "Louis XIV" heel. This type of footwear was common for outdoor use by women all over North America at the time.
- ED.2005.2.58 Paper maché rod puppet of a bird with flapping jaws. Probably made by the museum's founder, Richard Petterson who was an avid puppeteer.
- ED.2005.25.1 Folk doll of braided yarn arms and legs and glued felt applied features. (see also #ED.2005.1.115)
- ED.2005.25.5 Corn husk doll. Made in the 20th century, but typical of such dolls used in earlier centuries in North America. (see also #ED.2004.1.13)
- ED.2005.51.79 "Pioneer doll" with painted walnut head seated in cutout Pringles potato chip can chair. Contemporary folk art doll.
- ED.2005.51.83 Handmade doll with painted filbert nut head and pipe cleaner arms seated on broken chair. From Asheville, North Carolina possibly made by a member of the Southern Handicraft Guild which has its headquarters in that town.
- ED.2006.1.230 a,b Two sets of jacks consisting of 7 metal jacks and 1 small rubber ball each. Jacks was a very popular children's game in the early to mid 20th century

- and even earlier. There are several ways to play the game, but one of the most common was to throw the ball in the air, scoop up a jack or jacks, and catch the ball before it landed on the ground. The first time/turn would be to pick up one jack, but with each turn one more was added to the number to be picked up until all 7 must be scooped up and then the ball must be caught before it landed.
- ED.2006.1.380 Papier mache mask of a feline (lion?) creature with tempera painted features. Though we don't know exactly where this one was made, masks like this are made and used all over the world. Here in the U.S.A., Halloween in October is the occasion on which we most often use masks, but theatrical productions use them throughout the year.
- ED.2006.9.33 Set of 4 no-sew rag dolls, showing how to assemble them. (A) shows the first step: cover a cotton ball with a square of fabric and tie securely at the "neck" with a piece of yarn. (B) Shows braided fabric strips added for arms under the neck and the extra fabric from the neck tied underneath the arm braids to hold them in place. Lastly, (C) and (D) show blouses and skirts of rectangles and squares of cloth tied around the body. Dolls like this were common playthings of children living in isolated prairie homes.
- ED.2006.9.34 a,b A pair of carding combs of the type used by early American colonists and pioneers to clean and align wool fibers from sheep or hair from goats preparatory to spinning them on a spinning wheel.
- ED.2007.24.31 A doll made with a painted filbert nut head and a pine cone for the torso. A stiffened burlap "cone" skirt makes the lower part of the body and provides a stand for her as well. Folk dolls make use of "found" materials in the environment as well as scraps of cloth. Here a pipe cleaner has been wrapped around the pine cone to make arms to hold the dried flower & wheat bouquet.