

WORKING TOGETHER TO MAKE A TOWN WORK LEADERS GUIDE 2/9/09

The number in parentheses () next to each question indicates the location of the building on the map on the back of this booklet.

- 1. 1ST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (40)** Answers will vary. Encourage students to think about the conflicting goals.
- 2. OLD TOWN AREA (46)** Mr. Munger was one of the town founders as well as a real estate agent. There are many characteristics of an Entrepreneur. Here are just a few. – self confidence, Self control, Sense of urgency, High energy, risk taker, ability to inspire others, strong will, able to learn from failure, competitive, never quit attitude, Desire to be in charge.
- 3. MUNGER HOUSE (3)** Water was a life blood of a house hold operation. It was used for drinking, cooking, cleaning, washing clothes, dishes and vegetables. Just to name a few.
- 4. SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP (28)** A leatherworker had to have a good eye, steady hand, strong arm muscles, to be able to cut accurately, sew the leather together, as well as stamp and do the tooling decoration on the leather. The more skills, the more value, the higher the rate of pay.
- 5. BALDWIN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY (27)** - Mr. Baldwin wished to convey was that of a prosperous city with a diverse number of business and opportunities to be found. Some may see crowded, messy, dirty, yet with so many people all trying their own activity, there was little coordination between people.
- 6. ARKANSAS VALLEY BANK (25)** – In general the larger the crop, the lower the price, the smaller the crop the larger the price and profit. A bad harvest could cause a loss of jobs, inability to pay for debts at stores and to the bank, maybe a loss of the home, loss of local food, rise in local food prices, need to go beyond ones area for food, which may incur more costs.
- 7. GENERAL STORE (23) CATAGORIES** - food, clothing, china, hardware, household appliances, food processing equipment, laundry equipment, farming/gardening equipment, lighting devices, toys, and sweets and treats
 - If the item you need created immediately or is uncommon that it price through a store might be quite a bit higher.
 - If ones needs are for items that are uniform (same size), not in a hurry, not a specialty item.....
 - Many stores specialize though many such as superstores are returning to the general store concept.
- 8. BLACKSMITH SHOP (16)** The blacksmith 1) repaired wheels, from buggy wheels to wheel barrow wheels. He repaired wooden wagon rims and set metal tires on them. 2) Repaired and/or created new tools. 3) The blacksmith fixed or repaired anything made of metal. 4) The blacksmith sharpened plows, knives, and other cutting devices.

9. MEAT MARKET (3) - People need to eat! There was local demand from those who did not desire, did not have the skill or time to go hunt on their own because of their own specialized jobs. As well there was the demand for food to be exported. Food from farther away could cost more. Farmers and Hunters could continue to be ‘in business for themselves’ as entrepreneurs.
--Oysters?? Because people wanted to eat them, and they ate them a lot. They were exciting and something not found here.

10. 1880s DEVORE FARM (33)

CORN: processed as a sweetener, meal for cornbread and mush, as a vegetable, feed for horses, pigs, and chickens

WHEAT: ground into flour for cookies, pies, breads, cakes, etc.; cracked wheat for salads, breakfast cereals, and other items

--Most find wheat easier, but today corn, through the creation of corn syrup, and other related products, is the widely used grain if not most diversified product.

--Wichita farmers originally started growing more corn, but as the climate changed, wheat came to the front of production.

11. 1880 DEVORE FARM (33) Modern farmers’ fields are bigger and so the machinery is bigger, requiring more horsepower. Modern machinery is larger, more complex, and usually heavier.

Bigger machines mean more ground to farm which produces more food to sell. The 1880 farmer produced food to feed 15-25 people. A modern farmer produces enough food to feed 95-100.

--Farmers grew more wheat. Corn was more valuable on a subsistence farm because it was used mostly for grains and feed for animals. Wheat had more possible products as a cash crop and as food for humans.

--In growing more crops, farmers risk lowering the prices if too much grain produced causing the price to fall and his income to go down.

THE FARMER AND COWBOY

- It helped the city and its residents make money. After the Civil war the country’s taste turned from pork to beef. Beef in Texas was selling for about \$4 a head, but at the stockyards in Wichita you could make \$40 a head.

--The cowboys brought a lot of profits to town but also brought their rowdy behavior which became more of a problem for those wanting a town in which to rear children. Also, the Texas cattle had a tick that infected the local cattle herds that farmers were bring from the east.

12. ARKANSAS VALLEY GRAIN ELEVATOR (5) The price might be higher later because as more and more farmers sold their grain, the remaining grain became more in demand. Unless . . . This would be true especially if the crop from the year before had been a poor one. Had the crop from the year before been a large one, there still might be grain left from that harvest in storage at the elevator or in the larger towns, and that abundance may actually lower the value of the grain just produced.

13. DEPOT (6) Most think of cultural items first such as music, clothes, fashions, electronic equipment. Also on this list can be the wide variety of ethnic foods shared from one part of the country to the next. One could also think about attitudes and values as well.

14. HENRY WULF HOUSE (7) - Answers will vary.

15. LIVERY STABLE (8) Most people could get places by walking. Owning a horse required daily chores, food, veterinary bills, and riding equipment. Owning a buggy meant having a place to keep it out of the weather in addition to maintaining it with parts and grease.

16. J. P. ALLEN DRUGSTORE (10) – Answers will vary. Most will think of the ability of the drug to work, followed by taste and ease of taking it.
--In the 1870s, people did not know that germs made you sick. To feel better, people made their own medicine (home remedies), bought *patent medicines*, or bought medicine the pharmacist made. Because people thought all three worked equally well, the pharmacist sold patent medicines and ingredients for home remedies. The pharmacist probably knew that some did not work, but he sold them anyway because people wanted to buy them.

With no FDA or government regulations, the creator could tout whatever claims he desired, and as long as people purchased the product the drugstore would continue to sell it. Though many of these medicines were outright frauds, the makers relied on the customer's limited scientific knowledge and their belief in the testimonials given by other customers. Though many pharmacists knew they did not work, they sold these medicines because people wanted to buy them.

17. FECHHEIMER CLOTHING STORE (19)

Clothing in modern time is mass produced by factories in way that keep prices low. Most people are no longer trained on how to use sewing machines, nor have them at their residences.

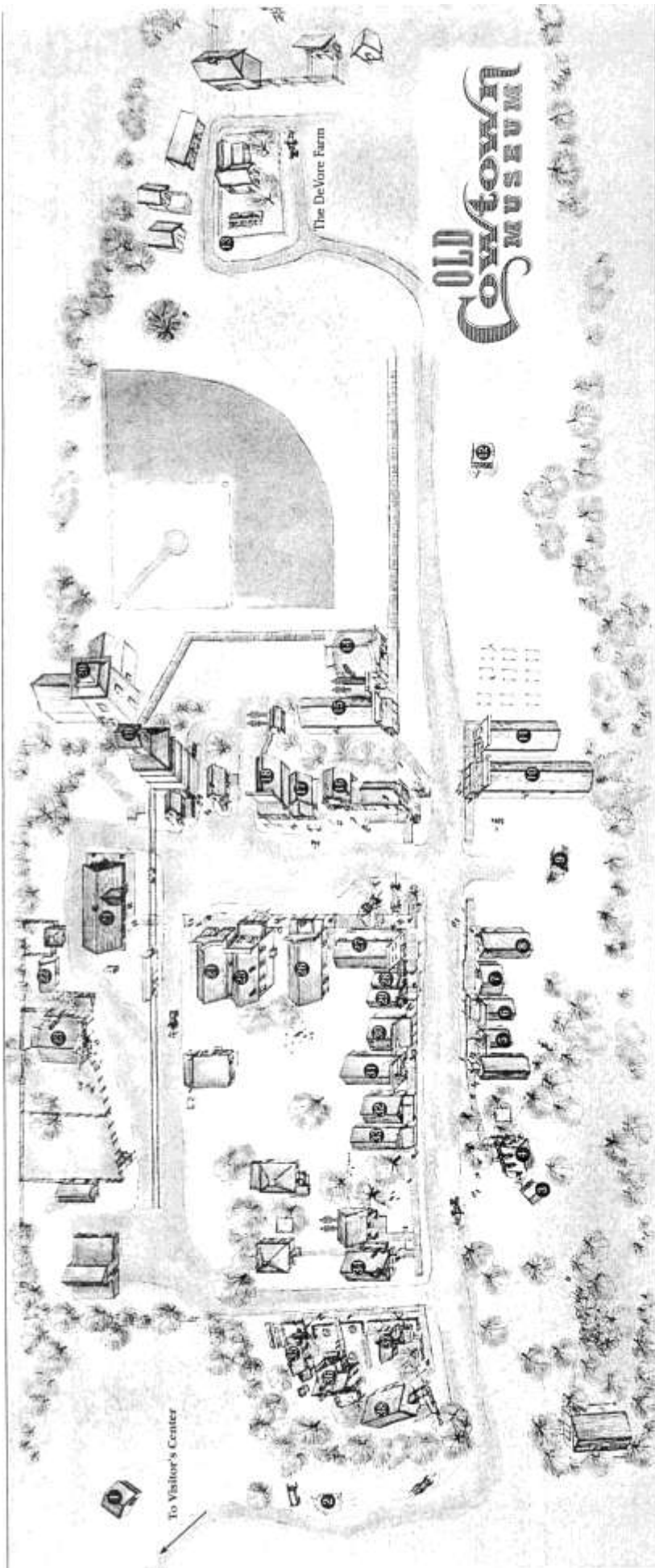
18. THE WICHITA CITY EAGLE (20) Most students believe that pictures and color would make it more interesting.

In the 1870s there is a lack of a headline or main story, different sections are not titled, there is no color, and pictures are engravings. With so much text, it is safe to assume that the editors expected readers to read everything.

19. CARPENTER SHOP (22) (The machines and tools the carpenter used were powered by his arms or legs. Later steam power drove the machines.)

In the earliest days of the town when shelters were crude and not expected to last a long time, most people could make their own shelter. As the town grew more people worked at jobs that were more diverse and not all had the skills. A carpenter was a skilled craftsman who had the tools and ability to build a sturdy house that would not leak, kept the wind out, and provided a safe secure place to live. Also, the railroad and local saw mills made precise dimension lumber available which required skill to build with.

20. ONE-ROOM SCHOOL (36) A number of schools have gone to year round schooling as well as longer days and shortened year to save energy.



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| 1. Heller's Cabin | 12. Blood Family Homestead | 22. Wolf House | 31. Carpenter's Shop |
| 2. Buffalo Hunter's Camp and Chuckwagon | 13. DeVore Farm | 23. Livery Stable and Veterinarian's Office | 34. One-Room School |
| 3. Trapper's Cabin | 14. Empire House | 24. Turnverein Hall | 35. Story-and-a-half House |
| 4. Munger House | 15. Empire Hall | 25. Southern Hotel | 36. Murdoch House |
| 5. Harness and Saddlery | 16. Blacksmith | 26. Fritz Snitzler's Saloon | 37. Parsonage |
| 6. Baldwin's Old Time Prison | 17. Land Office | 27. Drug Store, Doctor and Dentist Offices | 38. First Presbyterian Church |
| 7. Marshal's Office | 18. Meat Market | 28. Barber Shop | |
| 8. First Arkansas Valley Bank | 19. Arkansas Valley Grain Elevator and Scale House | 29. Law Office | Restrooms |
| 9. Jail | 20. Lakeville Administrative Offices | 30. Fehlbheimer's Dry Goods and Clothing | |
| 10. General Store | 21. Wichita and Southwestern Depot | 31. City Eagle Print Shop | |
| 11. McClain's Feed and Seed | | 32. Gill Mortuary | |