

Community Helpers and Changing Times

LEADER'S GUIDE

In each exhibit, the students will be asked to locate objects that are from the 1870s and then circle them in their booklet. There will also be a *modern* item that will remain *uncircled*.

1. (34) Which things were common to an 1870s school? Slates Coal Stove Basketball Goal

Today, what jobs do students get to do? Erase The Board Get Water From The Pump Be A Line Leader

Teachers in the 1870s were usually single unmarried, young women. Upon their marriage, they were expected to retire to their homes to keep house and rear their own children. In a one room school teachers taught many grades and acted as custodian, assuring that there was water to drink, and heat in the building.

2. (33) What tools would he use in building items? Draw Knife Foot Powered Saw Electric Power Saw

Which places can you go to get new furniture? Department Store Bookstore Grocery Store

Handmade and factory built furniture were available in the 1870s. It was usually sold through the owner of the Mortuary. Today, furniture can be bought in many more places. Department stores, garage sales, auctions, private sales and furniture stores only begin the list of possible sources.

3. (31) What tools did an 1870s printer use? Type Printing Press Computer

What device brings us our news today? TV Radio Telegraph

In the 1870s, newspapers were the only real source of information. The telegraph was widely used, but mainly for business information. Telephones were just starting to be used, and. These people passed this information on, often by the newspaper. Newspapers of today still provide much of the information as they did in the past, but the competition with TV, Radio, Computer, Magazines as competition, and their influence is fading.

4. (27) What tools were used to make medicines that helped make sick people well?
Pill Mold Microwave Medicine Bottles With Cork Lids

5. (27 upstairs North) The doctor use to do his job? “shots” Apron Medicine in Bottles with Cork Lids

What does your doctor use to help you get well? “Shots” Bandages a Saw

Medical practice in the 1870s was caught between two worlds. Many doctors relied on their practices of the past. Some doctors were still practicing bloodletting to rid the body of impurities and the use of leeches to draw out bad blood. Some have speculated that President Washington might have lived, had it not been for the bleeding used to rid his body of “bad humors.”

The new world held Listers' theory of antiseptic treatment of wounds, and Pasteur's work proving the idea of germs causing disease. Basic procedures such as the practice of doctors washing hands between patients were beginning to gain acceptance.

This was also a time when medical standards were just being set. It was possible to buy a book, and put out a sign that the person inside was a doctor, and if more of his patients lived than died, he might last a long time. New medical societies were being established to make sure that all doctors had formal education.

6. (27 **upstairs South**) What did the 1870s dentist use to help people? Drill False Teeth
Electric Dentist Light

Today, how do you take good care of your teeth? Eat Lots Of Candy Floss Brush Three Times A Day

Originally dentistry had a long held bad reputation as being tooth pullers without an organization to educate or monitor the actions. Many unskilled men went from town to town, pulling teeth, in saloons, on the street, and in fields. It was so bad that many people avoided treatment, leading to worse conditions in which the surgery to correct the condition, or the condition itself, would kill the patient.

Like medicine, dentistry was beginning to progress. In the 1840s anesthetics were discovered, gaining acceptance and giving relief to the dentist and patient. Education and training were leading the use of more sanitary methods, and the association helped to monitor the actions of individual dentists.

7. (23) Which important parts of a stagecoach can you locate? Drivers Seat Wooden Wheel Keys To Start It

Today, what do we have to have to make it go? Bus Driver Keys Horse

Stage coaches acted as primary mass transit, until the railroad arrived. After the railroads arrived stagecoaches went where ever the railroads did not go. Like the Stagecoach, buses serve the mass transit system by taking passengers to places where airplanes do not go.

8. (23) What did the livery stable owner need to take care of horses and wagons? Barrels of Oats Pitch
Fork Gas Pump

Today, who *feeds* and care for our cars? Car Wash Attendant Car Salesman Gas Station Owner

The livery stable was a place where one could rent a horse and wagon. In this way, the livery stable was like a gas station, mechanics shop, and a car rental agency. The horses were like the engine of a car, as engines are rated by their "Horsepower."

9. (6) The **Depot Agent** things did he need to do his job? Telegraph Boxes for Shipping
Travel Posters/Airplane Pictures

Today, who sells tickets for our fastest way to travel? Airplane Pilot Travel Agent Airline
Reservation Agent

The depot also played a large role in transferring information that television, radio and computer do today. Telegraph wires were strung along the railroad tracks and connected depot to depot. The Depot

Agent received telegraph messages, the news of the day, and sent new messages out. The depot served the major mass transit of the time, the railroad, just as the modern airport serves air travel.

10. (13) Which of these things would an 1880s farmer use? Tractor Plow Grain Wagon

Today farmers use which of the following?.. Tractor Gasoline A Horse

11. (16) What things would you find in his shop? Big Hammer Wooden Wheel Rubber Tire

Today, if we need our car tire repaired, where do we take it? Carpenter Mechanic's Shop Tire Store

The **Blacksmith** was essential to a town. New settlers were far from large towns, so a trip to buy new parts was costly. Also, new equipment was expensive. The smith repaired those tools and equipment as best as he could. Since steel was so expensive, if an item was not repairable the steel was saved and used to make other repairs. Metal was never thrown away.

12. (12) What would a **General Store Owner** sell in his store? Coffee mill Washboards Milk Jugs

Today, which store would this be like? **Restaurant** Grocery Store Department Store

After the blacksmith, the general store was the next most important business. The two often combined to form the nucleus of a town. As towns grew, more specialized shops were created and competed with the general store.

13. (7) The **City Marshal** helps him do this? Heavy Wood Door Padlock Police Car

A modern jail is built with what? Wood Concrete Steel

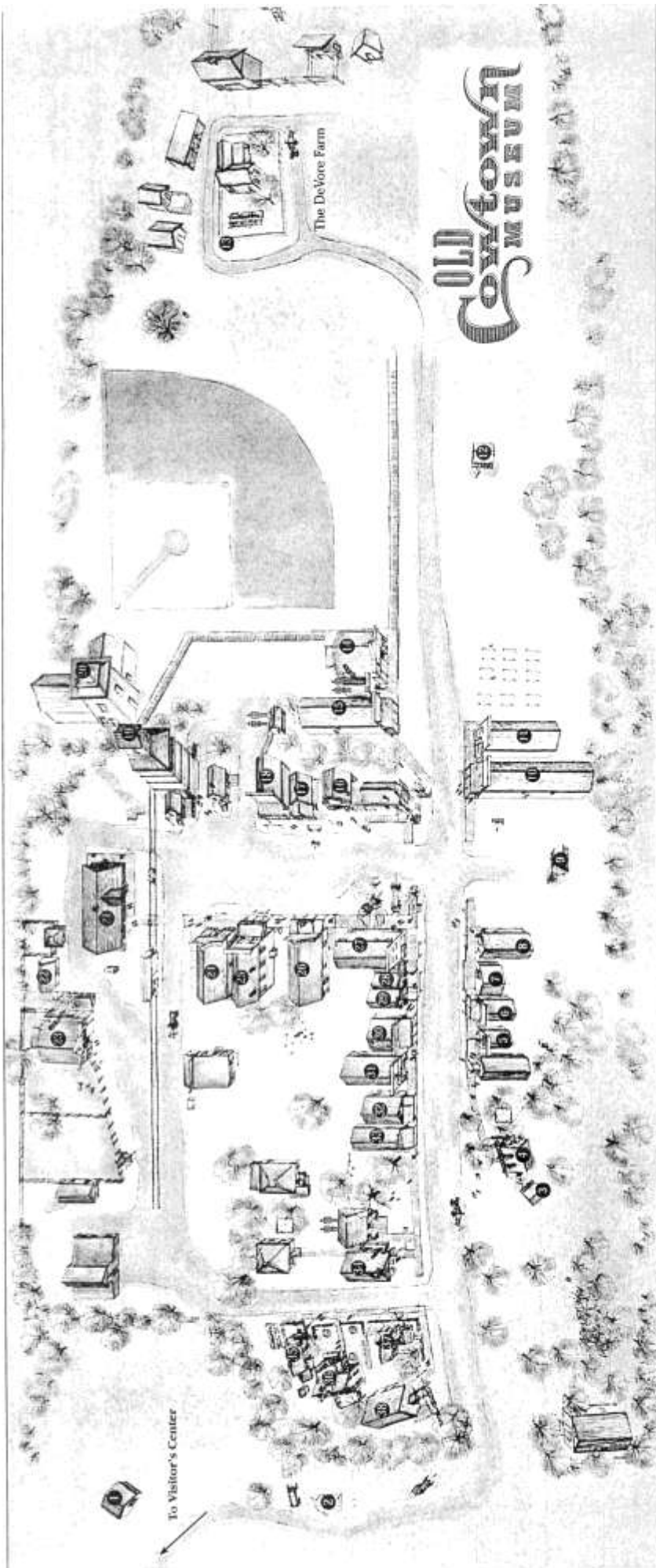
Laws exist to help people get along with each other. The Sheriff made sure the laws were enforced. A building such as this was used by **the Sheriff** as a temporary holding cell for those who disturbed the peace.

14. (5) The **Harness Maker** used in these in his business? Horse collars Steering wheel Saddle

Who sells items to repair cars? Department Store Parts Store Salesman Policeman

The **Harness Maker** served the town by providing devices for riding horses and hitching them to wagons, such as stirrups, saddles and reins. Without his work, the transportation system would have stopped.

Today the **car parts store owner** supplies the parts to keep our main mode of transportation, the automobile, in working order.



OLD TOWN MUSEUM

The DeVore Farm

To Visitor's Center

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



Restrooms