

OBJECT PAGE

Picture Prediction

An Historic Waterman at Home



Directions: If you could peek inside a 19th century waterman's house, what would you find? Take a look at the pictures below! We still use many of these items today. They just look a little different. Use the "Picture Prediction Chart" to make a prediction about the following objects. You will see each of them if you visit the Captain Salem Avery House in Shady Side, Maryland.





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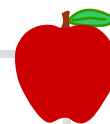


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PICTURE PREDICTIONS – TEACHER KEY

Objects of an Historic Waterman at Home

1. WASHBOARD AND LAUNDRY TUB

Made of: wood and metal

How it worked: A washboard was placed in the laundry tub, and the tub was filled with water. Dirty clothes were scrubbed against the ridges on the washboard.

2. TOASTER

Made of: metal

How it worked: Bread was placed in the double-sided toaster and toasted over the open hearth or wood (or coal) kitchen stove. When the bread was browned on one side, the toast was turned over in order to toast the other side of the bread.

3. FLAT IRON

Made of: wood and metal

How it worked: Flat irons were put on the stove or on a special rack in the fireplace to get hot. Soot and ashes were wiped off, then the iron was used to iron the clothes. Families usually owned two or more flat irons, so that while one was being used, another could be getting hot on the stove or fireplace. This iron has a detachable wooden handle. The wood would stay cooler than metal when the iron was heated, so the iron could be picked up without burning one's hand.

4. DAISY BUTTER CHURN

Made of: glass, metal, and wood

Used for: The Daisy butter churn is a large glass jar with wooden paddles inside. When a crank is turned, the paddles spin around inside the jar. It was used for churning cream into butter.

5. CHAMBER POT

Made of: ceramics

How it worked: Chamber pots were kept under the bed for use at night. These “portable bathrooms” saved a trip to the outhouse in the middle of the night.

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6. CURLING IRON

Made of: metal and wood

Used for: These old-fashioned curling irons look very similar to the curling irons of today. They were heated on the wood (or coal stove) or fireplace, and the hot irons were used to curl hair.

7. PITCHER AND WATER BASIN

Made of: ceramics

How it worked: The pitcher and wash basin (sometimes called a bowl) were usually bought in sets that were plain, white glazed ceramic, or beautifully decorated porcelain. Enamel-ware sets were also available. The pitcher was usually displayed, or set inside, the wash basin to save space. Oftentimes, the pitcher and wash basin set were kept on a special piece of furniture called a wash stand. Water was kept in the ceramic pitcher. When you wanted to wash your face, you poured some of the water into the wash basin.

8. HOOP AND BUSTLE

Made of: metal wire, cloth, bone

How it worked: Hoops were undergarments worn under the skirt in the 1860s. They allowed the skirt to stand out from the body and gave it a bell-shape. Layers of crinoline petticoats were often worn underneath the hoop. Hoops made a woman's waist appear smaller and her hips larger, a fashionable look in the 1860s. In the 1870s bustles became more fashionable than hoops. Bustles were undergarments worn at the back of the skirt to push dresses out in the rear. The bustle accentuated the bosom and buttocks.

9. BED WARMER

Made of: wood and metal

How it worked: Most bedrooms were unheated at night. On cold winter nights ceramic bed warmers or foot warmers were filled with hot water, wrapped in a towel, and put in the bed to keep people warm. Metal bed warmers (with wooden handles) were filled with hot coals and rubbed over the sheets to warm them. During the day the ceramic bed warmers were stored under the bed, while the metal ones were hung by their long wooden handles on the wall.

10. TEETHING DOLL

Made of: leather

Used for: The teething doll served two purposes: play and teething by young children. Babies/toddlers were often given a teething doll at naptime to comfort them.