



THE ART OF COLLECTING

EDUCATOR GUIDE

What to Expect:

Stuff! The Art of Collecting is an in-house curated exhibit, which means that you won't see this same collection anywhere else! We have brought together a variety of local collections, some of which were curated by professional organizations, but most come from the homes of passionate amateur collectors. The exhibit celebrates the **art, history, and motivation of collecting**, and pays special attention to the **Cabinet of Curiosities**, a Renaissance phenomenon that led to birth of modern-day public museums.

As part of the exhibit, we've created three different Cabinets of Curiosities. The first is located at the entrance to the *Stuff!* gallery and is filled with the type of items that were found in private European collectors' cabinets in the 1500s–1700s. The second is located at the back of the *Stuff!* gallery and holds items that fascinate and amaze people today, including Ferrofluid and Aerogel. The final cabinet can be found in Discovery Worlds I, inside the IHSA Peak Performance gallery, and is intended to spark the curiosity of our littlest visitors. If you are bringing a group of Pre-K or early elementary students, please take a some time to let your class explore with their eyes *and* their hands.

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LEARNING GOALS

After reviewing the information and completing the activities found inside the *STUFF!* educator guide and visiting the exhibit, students should be able to:

- ◆ **Understand how** early collections and Cabinets of Curiosities led to the development of modern-day public museums.
- ◆ **Name several motivations** for collecting, including preserving history, scientific study, financial investment, and nostalgia.
- ◆ **Recognize how** collecting and museums play a vital role in studying everything from history and art to math and science.
- ◆ **Discuss** the way that technology has changed both the method of collecting and the things we choose to collect.
- ◆ **Identify** things in their life that they already collect.
- ◆ **Feel confident** beginning a collection of their own.

WELCOME TO *STUFF!*

We all collect something. Most of us collect physical objects that remind us of the experiences we have had, the places we have been, or the people and things that we love. Even people who say they don't collect anything, still collect intangible things like friendships, knowledge, and experiences. Collections tell the story of who we are and what inspires us.

Collecting is a creative process. It is in many ways an art form. We choose our media and express ourselves in stamps, vintage trading cards, sports memorabilia, artworks, or even bike reflectors and used museum wristbands. We select individual objects like an artist selects a color from the palette. We even frame our work, choosing how and where to display our collections.

Few artists truly work alone, and the same holds true for collectors. The art and act of collecting can be more of a **collaborative process** than the work of any one artist. The communities around us help shape our collections, whether we like it or not. Our friends and family add to, or in some cases, even inspire the beginnings of our collections. Even society at large has a hand in what and how much stuff we acquire.

The collections in this exhibition all tell different stories. Some represent a quest for knowledge. Some preserve the stories of our childhood and family legacies. Other collections trace the histories of our careers and avocations. Still others simply tell the stories of what and whom we love.



— THE ART OF COLLECTING —

THE HISTORY OF COLLECTING: CABINETS OF CURIOSITY

During the Age of Exploration, which began in the late 15th and continued through the 18th century, Europeans were pushing past the boundaries of the known world to discover new countries, people, cultures, and resources. The most well known of these explorers is probably Christopher Columbus. His quest to find a quicker trade route to India by sailing the Atlantic Ocean led to an unexpected discovery of the Caribbean, which soon led to the discovery of the Americas. This land, referred to as the “New World” was ripe with rare and curious finds completely new to the European eye. Columbus, and the many explorers who came after him, began collecting these unfamiliar objects and bringing them back to Europe where they made their way into the homes of nobles, and even royalty! In later years, apothecaries, academics, surgeons, and merchants joined the ranks of natural history collectors.

Soon thereafter, collectors began displaying these extraordinary items in their homes for people to come and admire. Popular items included objects from nature, artifacts from past cultures, and pieces of art; shells, jewels, taxidermied animals, preserved parts and bodies, clockwork, and scientific instruments were also common. Also included were items associated with mystical creatures like mermaids, dragon tongues (shark teeth), unicorn horns (narwal tusk), or the clothes or footsteps of giants. Collectors frequently included examples of rare and misunderstood deformities that inspired shock and awe in viewers.

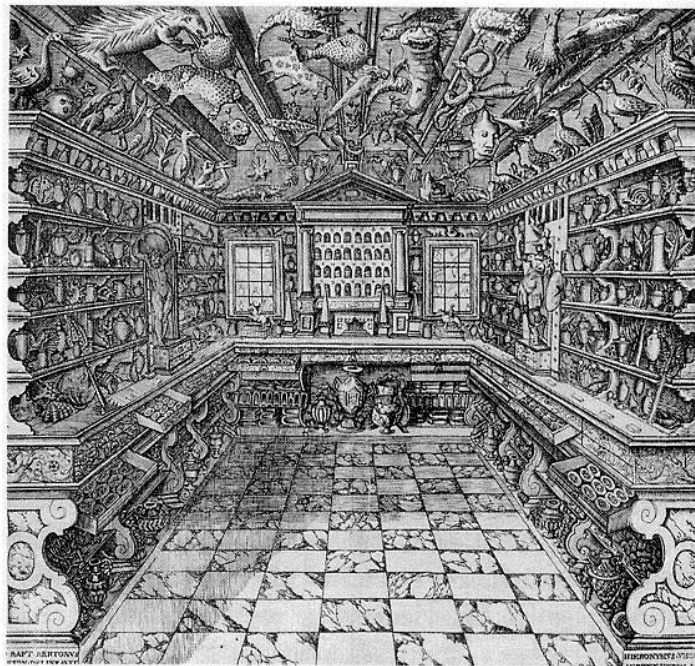
Just like modern day museums, collectors attempted to categorize and tell stories through their collections of wonders and oddities from the natural world. Some of these collections took up entire rooms, which were often called “*cabinets*.” The German word, *Kunstkammer* (“Chamber of Art”) was often used to describe these collections in the mid 16th century because they so often contained unique or valuable pieces of art. *Wunderkammer* (“Collection of Marvelous Things”) was typically used to describe collections containing objects from the natural world, such as fossils, animal and plant specimens, and mineral formations. Eventually, the two words were joined together to better describe the collections. Thus, these room-sized collections were called *Kunst und Wunderkammer* (“Cabinets of Art and Wonder”), or “Cabinets of Curiosities” in English.

The rooms that housed these artifacts of wonder required ways of storing and displaying collectibles. Out of this need came elaborately modeled cabinets that had plenty of drawers and shelves of different sizes and shapes. Today's modern furniture analogy is the curio cabinet. Very large cabinets of curiosities, with massive numbers of specimens, eventually became the base collections for some of the world's great public museums like the British Museum.

RENAISSANCE COLLECTORS



Ferrante Imperato, Italian, ~1525–1615
 Dell'istoria naturale (frontispiece)
 Engraving, 1599



Francesco Calzolari, Verona (1521–1600)
 from Benedicto Ceruti and Andrea Chiocco, Musaeum Franc.
 Calceolarii jun. Veronensis (Verona, 1622)

Ferrante Imperato

Ferrante Imperato, a Neapolitan apothecary and herbalist, was born in the mid-1500s. Imperato's constantly growing collection consisted of animal, mineral and vegetable oddities, including stuffed terrestrial and marine animals, stuffed birds, shells, stones, gems and fossils. Recent studies have estimated his botanical collection to include more than 35,000 pressed plants kept in about 80 volumes.

Imperato documented his collection in 1599 in 800 pages and was called *Dell'Historia Naturale* (Natural History). The catalogue contains 119 woodcuttings, one of which is possibly the earliest published illustration of a curiosity cabinet.

Francesco Calzolari

Francesco Calzolari's Museum started as an apothecary shop called "The Golden Bell," which became a well-known place to visit in Verona. The inscription (not pictured) for the image states, "Viewers, insert your eyes. Contemplate the wonders of Calzolari's museum and pleasurably serve your mind." Francesco Calzolari was a well-known apothecary whose cabinets included collections of animals (dried), minerals, plant, and any specimen containing medicinal properties from across Europe and Asia Minor. Calzolari succeeded in creating one of the earliest natural history collections and had his collection catalogued twice, once in 1584 and again in 1622.

RENAISSANCE COLLECTORS



Michele Mercati (1541–1593)

The copper plate engravings were executed by the Dutch goldsmith, engraver and painter Anton Eisenhoit [fl. 1570-1619]



Basilius Besler

Nuremburg, ~ 1561–1629

Continuatio rariorum et aspectu dignorum varii generis (title page)

Michele Mercati

Born in Tuscany, Italy, Michele Mercati was an Italian botanist appointed to the position of Director of the Vatican's botanical gardens by Pope Pius V and continued under the Popes Gregory XIII and Sixtus V. Throughout his career he developed the gardens, as well as collections of minerals, fossils, and rocks, which are accounted for in his catalogue *Metallotheca*. His studies in mineralogy, natural history, medicine, botany, and paleontology assisted his understanding of the origin of ceraunia or thunderstones being prehistoric tools and not created as a product of lightning, as was the popular belief

Basilius Besler

Basilius Besler was a pharmacist, botanist, and a collector of natural history from Nuremburg who kept personal collections in all of his interests. Besler was hired by bishop Johann Conrad von Gemmingen and was placed in charge of the renowned botanical garden at Willibaldsberg in Eichstätt. The bishop commissioned Besler to compile a codex, or an atlas of the plants growing in the famous garden. It took Besler sixteen years to complete *Hortus Eystettensis*. Unfortunately, the splendid gardens were destroyed by invading Swedish troops led by Herzog Bernhard von Weimar in 1633-4. In 1998, the gardens were reconstructed following Besler's *Hortus Eystettensis* and opened to the public.

RENAISSANCE COLLECTORS



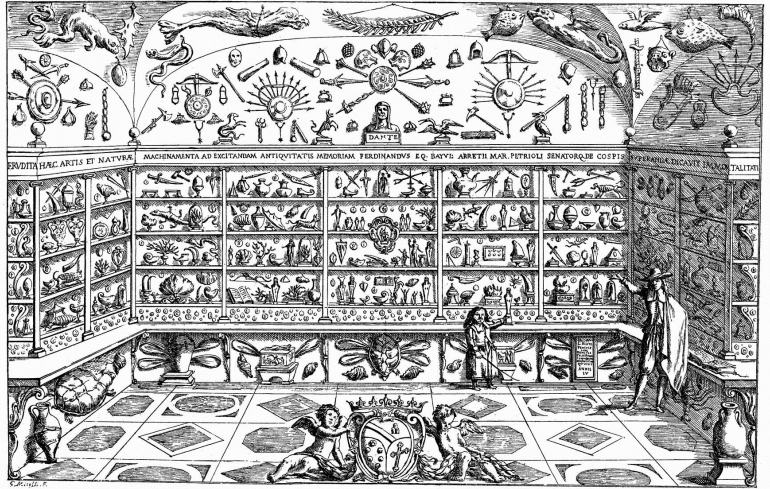
Charles Willson Peale
(1741–1827)
The Artist in His
Museum (self-portrait)
1822
oil on canvas, 103 3/4 x
79 7/8”
*Philadelphia Museum of
Art; The George*



Charles Willson Peale (AMERICAN, 1741-1827)
Peale's The Long Room, Interior of the Front Room in Peale's
Museum, 1822
Watercolor over graphite pencil on paper
14 x 20 3/4 in.
Detroit Institute of Art

Charles Willson Peale

Charles Willson Peale held interests as a naturalist and as a painter. Peale combined these interests with the founding of the Philadelphia Museum in 1784, now referred to as Peale's American Museum and was housed in the Long Room of the Pennsylvania State House (now Independence Hall). The Museum housed collections of archaeological, botanical, biological displays, as well as the first display of North American mastodon bones. Peale believed the bones belonged to a mammoth and reassembled its bones with the tusks facing the wrong direction.



Ferdinando Cospi, 1606–1686
Museo Cospiano, 1667 (frontispiece)
Cospi printed, at his expense, a full description of the “Museo Cospiano”
in five volumes. The first two described the natural history specimens
and the last three covered the archaeological objects.

Ferdinando Cospi

Italian nobleman Ferdinando Cospi grew up in Bologna, Italy and received an education alongside the sons of the Grand Duke Cosimo II in the Palazzo Vecchio. Upon his father's death, Cospi's position began to elevate, and he was appointed to the office of bailiff of Arezzo in 1641 by the Grand Duke. During this time, Cospi began to collect Roman and Etruscan antiquities and idols from Egypt and Mexico. In 1605, he acquired the collection of Ulisse Aldrovandi, a professor of natural history at the University of Bologna with included an extensive collection of plants and thousands of illustrations. Before his death, Ferdinando Cospi donated his museum of collections to the Senate on June 28, 1660.

RENAISSANCE COLLECTORS

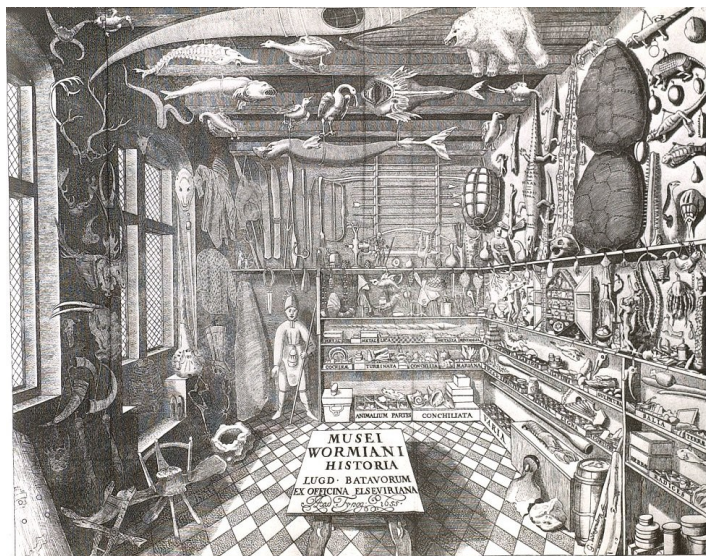
Ole Worm, Copenhagen

Ole Worm was a Danish physician, linguist, and natural philosopher in the 17 century who created a cabinet of curiosity that people today think of as the equivalent to a modern museum. The Museum Wormianum was located in Worm's home and contained everything from specimens of the natural world to scientific instruments to ethnographic objects.

It was all aimed not just at being a spectacle, but at being a source of study and understanding. The contents of this museum were later acquired by the Royal Danish Kunstskammer, which was dispersed in 1825. Worm's original museum was recreated by Rosamond Purcell and is now installed in the Natural History Museum of Denmark.

Worm was among the first to establish that the “unicorn horn” and narwhal tusks were actually one and the same, as he explained in a dissertation he delivered in 1638.

Worm's interests covered natural objects, human artifacts, mythical creatures and ancient inscriptions. He built one of the most well-known curiosity cabinets in Europe, and in 1655 Museum *Wormianum*, or *History of the Rarer Things both Natural and Artificial, Domestic and Exotic*, which the author collected in his house in Copenhagen was published posthumously.



Ole Worm, Copenhagen (1588–1655)
from Ole Worm, *Museum Wormianum* (Leiden, 1655)



Rosamond Purcell's modern day recreation of Ole Worm's cabinet at the Geological Museum at the Natural History Museum of

STUFF!

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COLLECTIONS ON DISPLAY



Insect Collection, featuring beetles and butterflies.



Riverfront Museum's interpretation of a Renaissance Era Cabinet of Curiosities, containing minerals, fossils, taxidermy, and much more!



Mineral Collection, including mesolite (pictured above). There are several large mineral specimens in this section that the students may touch.



Building Collection, featuring pieces of several local landmarks.



PEZ Dispenser Collection



Many, many more unique collections, including Boy Scout neckerchief slides, found bike reflectors, Beanie Babies™, squirrel figurines...



Baseball Collection, including trading cards, equipment, uniforms, and more.

...AND MORE!



— THE ART OF COLLECTING —

MUSEUM ETIQUETTE GUIDE

STUDENTS, WHILE YOU'RE HERE, PLEASE DO...

- ◆ ... respect the museum and the other visitors by being on your best behavior.
- ◆ ... use your indoor voice while touring the galleries.
- ◆ ... walk everywhere you go.
- ◆ ... respect the exhibits by looking with your eyes, and only using your hands on exhibits that are meant to be touched. (If you're not sure, please ask!)
- ◆ ... listen to your teachers, chaperones, and museum staff.
- ◆ ... keep all food, drink, and gum out of the galleries.
- ◆ ... keep your group sticker or wristband on during your whole visit.
- ◆ ... make sure you can always see your group leader or chaperone. If you get separated, please go to the front desk so we can help you find your group!
- ◆ ... come prepared to explore, to learn, and to have fun!

CHAPERONES, WHILE YOU'RE HERE, PLEASE DO...

- ◆ ... help your group get started by listening to the brief orientation given by a museum staff member at the beginning of your visit.
- ◆ ... make sure you can always see all of your students.
- ◆ ... encourage your students to abide by all of the museum's etiquette guidelines.
- ◆ ... stay engaged with your students! If you are interested in an exhibit, they have a better chance of being interested too!
- ◆ ... follow your rotation schedule (if you've been given one), especially if your school gets split into multiple groups.
- ◆ ... ask questions! If you need to know where to go, how to get there, or just want more information about an exhibit, our staff is happy to help!



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CLASS ACTIVITY IDEAS

PRE-VISIT

What's That STUFF?12-14

recommended for Pre-K–3rd grade students

Design Your Own museum!15

recommended for 4th grade and up

Past Perspectives16-21

recommended for 8th grade and up

WHILE AT THE MUSEUM

iSpy in the Gallery22-23

recommended for Pre-K–3rd grade students

STUFF! Safari24

recommended for 4th grade and up

We're All Collectors!25

recommended for 9th grade and up

POST-VISIT

Start a Collection!26

recommended for Pre-K–3rd grade students

Create a Cabinet!27

recommended for 4th grade and up

Collecting Through the Decades28

recommended for 9th grade and up

WHAT'S THAT STUFF?: Pre-K-1st (verbal discussion)

Teachers, pass out the handout on page 13 or display these images where everyone can see. Tell your students that there are many unusual objects that they will be seeing in the upcoming visit to the museum. Have the students try to make observation about these items; can anyone guess what they actually are? After they have made their observations, share with the information provided about each object.



This is a **shark jaw!** Sharks have the most powerful jaws on the planet. Both the shark's upper and lower jaws move. The shark tosses its head back and forth to tear loose a piece of meat which it swallows whole! Each shark species has special teeth for its diet. Sharks never run out of teeth. If a tooth is lost, another grows in its place. A shark may grow over 20,000 teeth in its lifetime!



This is a **Native American Axe Head.** Before people found a way to melt and mold metal, Native Americans had to make their own tools out of materials from the world around them. Native Americans created axe heads, arrowheads, and other tools by chipping rocks into the shapes they wanted. Then the Native Americans used leather to attach the stone head to a wooden stick to complete the axe!



Mesolite is a delicate mineral that forms in thin, needle-shaped crystal structures that feel extremely soft, almost like fur. However, these crystals are *so fragile* that even a gentle touch will break them!



These are **PEZ™ dispensers!** There are over 900 different kinds of PEZ™ dispensers! All 900 have the different heads on top. They can be cartoon characters, famous people, or even American Presidents. PEZ™ dispensers are fun to collect! They also come with candy inside!

STUFF!

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PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES

WHAT'S THAT STUFF?



STUFF!

THE ART OF COLLECTING

PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES

WHAT'S THAT STUFF?

On your upcoming trip to the Riverfront Museum, you are going to see many unusual objects in the new exhibit *STUFF! The Art of Collecting!* This is a chance to practice your detective skills before you get to the museum. Look closely at the objects pictured below and see if you can guess what they might be by making observations about their color, shape, texture, or how it looks like it might be used.

1



1

2



2

3



3

4



3

STUFF!

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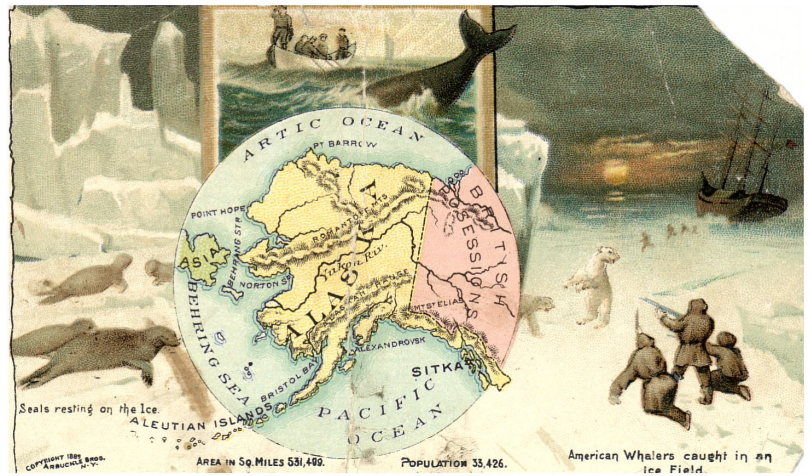
PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES: PAST PERSPECTIVES

Trading cards were first introduced in England the 1700s, and became widespread in the United States after the Civil War. Cards were sold with the products intended to be an incentive for buying the products. Businesses placed their ads on the back of the cards as a way to advertise. These cards had photos on the front and information on the back as a way to promote learning. People were encouraged to trade, keep, collect, and buy more. In the exhibit there is a display of sewing cards. The collector of the sewing cards also collected the coffee cards pictured below.

Look at the selection of cards below. Based on the pictures, how do you think late 19th century Americans perceived the United States and other countries? Look at each card and write down some observations and interpretations—what message is the card communicating and why? You can learn more, and make sure your interpretations are correct by researching in your textbook and online. Do you think the same perceptions still exist today? Explain why these perceptions have or have not changed over time.

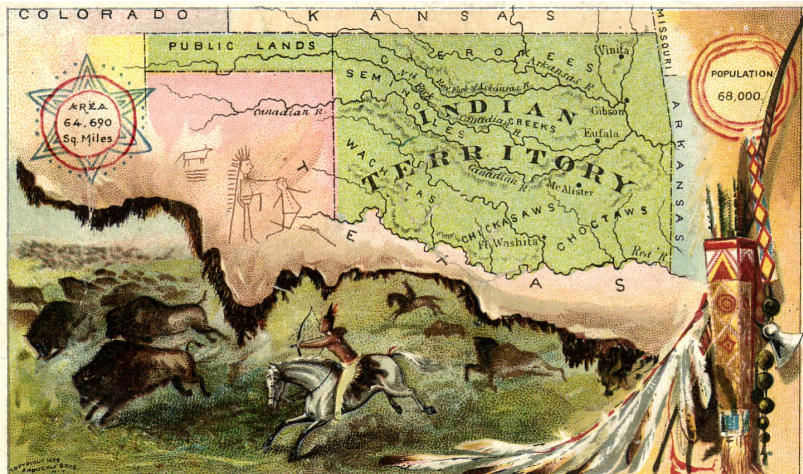
Topic/theme: _____

Message/perception:



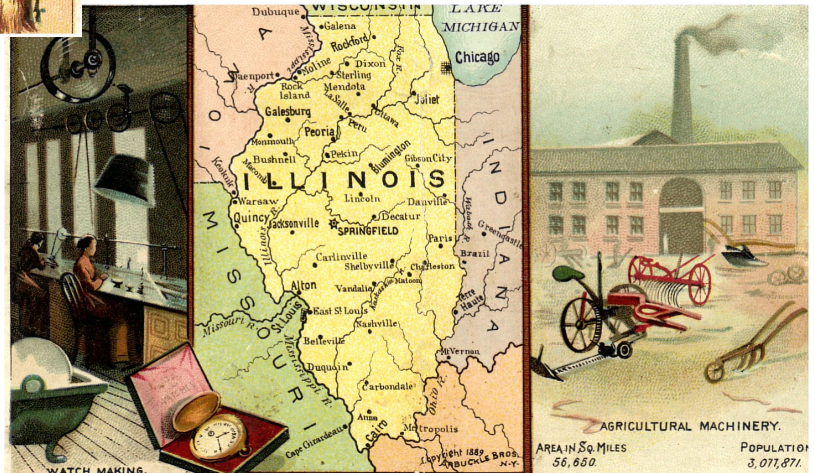
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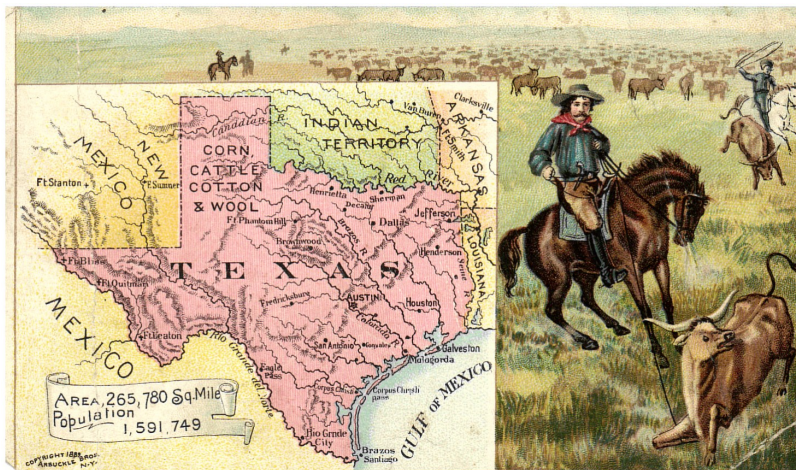


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Message/perception:



PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES: PAST PERSPECTIVES

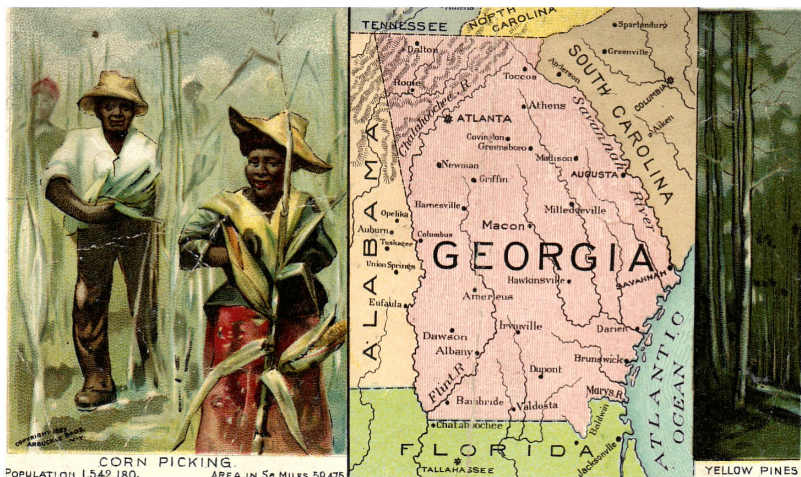


Topic/theme: _____

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Topic/theme: _____

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Topic/theme: _____

Message/perception: _____



STUFF!

THE ART OF COLLECTING

PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES: PAST PERSPECTIVES



American Indians

GRIND YOUR COFFEE AT HOME. No. 22

It will pay you well to keep a small coffee-mill in your kitchen and grind your coffee just as you use it—one mess at a time. Coffee should not be ground until the coffee-pot is ready to receive it. Coffee will lose more of its strength and aroma in one hour after being ground than in six months before being ground. So long as Ariosa remains in the whole berry, our glazing, composed of choice eggs and pure confectioners' A sugar, closes the pores of the coffee, and thereby all the original strength and aroma are retained. Ariosa Coffee has, during 25 years, set the standard for all other roasted coffees. So true is this, that other manufacturers in recommending their goods, have known no higher praise than to say: "It's just as good as Arbuckles'."

ARBUCKLE BROS.
NEW YORK CITY.

This is one of a series of Fifty (50) Cards giving a pictorial History of the Sports and Pastimes of all Nations.

American Indians.

No harder or more rugged race than the Indians of North America ever existed. Their endurance and tenacity were more than human, their stoicism was remarkable, their courage shrank from nothing, and their skill and agility were the development of generations of outdoor life. They were nomads, and dwelt in tents and often changed their habitations. Their sports and pastimes were of outdoor character, and many in number. In hunting and fishing they employed canoes.

Canoes were made either of birch bark or of hollow logs, and in the extreme West of cedar logs with extended prows and curious figures painted on the sides. They were propelled by paddles, and glided noiselessly and swiftly down the forest-fringed streams. Foot-racing was universally popular, and so too was horse and pony-racing.

Hunting the buffalo was the favorite sport of the chase. Of all game this was the most exciting and dangerous to attack. Bears, panthers and the numerous other denizens of the wilds fell prey to the Indians skill, but none were so welcome as the shaggy monster of the plains.

La Crosse, now universally adopted by the Canadians, was played by the Indians from a very early time. Two sides of twelve each were chosen. Each player was armed with a stick or crosse—an implement somewhat like a racket in tennis, but longer. At each end of the playing-field were two goals. Each side facing one of these and its object was to propel a solid rubber ball through the opponent's goal. The war-dance, principal of their theatrical exercises was more horrible than graceful, and suggested the sanguinary atrocities of bloodshed. The Indian was the original smoker of tobacco and the pipe (Calumet) their peace offering.

Topic/theme: _____

Message/perception: _____



Australia.

GRIND YOUR COFFEE AT HOME. No. 82

It will pay you well to keep a small coffee-mill in your kitchen and grind your coffee just as you use it—one mess at a time. Coffee should not be ground until the coffee-pot is ready to receive it. Coffee will lose more of its strength and aroma in one hour after being ground than in six months before being ground. So long as Ariosa remains in the whole berry, our glazing, composed of choice eggs and pure confectioners' A sugar, closes the pores of the coffee, and thereby all the original strength and aroma are retained. Ariosa Coffee has, during 25 years, set the standard for all other roasted coffees. So true is this, that other manufacturers in recommending their goods, have known no higher praise than to say: "It's just as good as Arbuckles'."

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NEW YORK CITY.

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AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA, which only forty years ago was a penal colony, since that time has risen to be a great commercial power. The native Bushman has been driven far inland, and the march of civilization has built up many beautiful cities and villages. The white inhabitants are for the greater part of English extraction. They possess therefore most of the characteristics of the English race, but are freer and more rough and ready.

Their sports and games are many, being the best adapted from civilized nations for a temperate climate. In cricket, boating and boxing, few nations are their superiors.

The Boomerang is an invention of the native Australian. It is used as a missile, and is a flat curved piece of wood, which when held by one end and thrown, moves in a curve and can be made to return to the place from which it started. It is used both as a weapon by the natives and as an aid to sport.

Kangaroos and rabbits infest the land. Both the natives and the farmers are adepts in hunting them. The farmers institute Kangaroo and Rabbit Drives. They gather in numbers with droves of native dogs and scour a large circle of territory, closing in on their prey, many of which are killed, while those which escape, flee from the neighborhood. The natives employ the boomerang in killing kangaroos and rabbits.

The natives employ the branches of certain trees as a primitive merry-go-round. On these, attaching ropes, they swing round and round.

Fishing and hunting are the inevitable sports of the Australian whose waters abound in fish and whose jungles afford excellent game for the sportsmen.

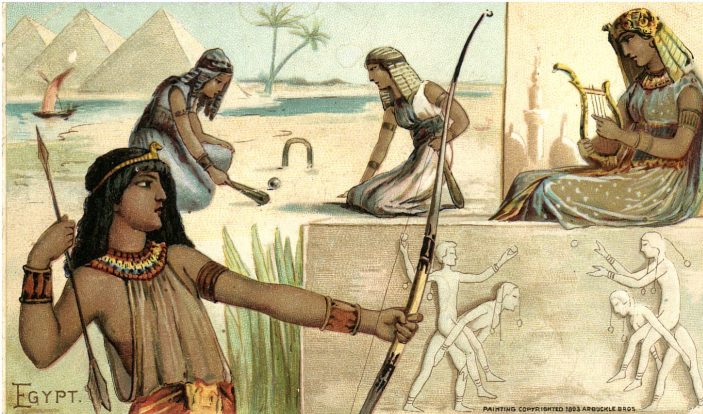
Topic/theme: _____

Message/perception: _____

STUFF!

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PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES: PAST PERSPECTIVES



GRIND YOUR COFFEE AT HOME. No. 45

It will pay you well to keep a small coffee-mill in your kitchen and grind your coffee just as you use it—one mess at a time. Coffee should not be ground until the coffee-pot is ready to receive it. Coffee will lose more of its strength and aroma in one hour after being ground than in six months before being ground. So long as Ariosa remains in the whole berry, our glazing, composed of choice eggs and pure confectioners' A sugar, closes the pores of the coffee, and thereby all the original strength and aroma are retained. Ariosa Coffee has, during 25 years, set the standard for all other roasted coffees. So true is this, that other manufacturers in recommending their goods, have known no higher praise than to say: "It's just as good as Arbucksles'."

ARBUCKLE BROS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

This is one of a series of Fifty (50) Cards giving a pictorial History of the Sports and Pastimes of all Nations.

EGYPT.

AMONG the earliest of civilizations was that of the Egyptians. We are told that they played many games of skill, such as chess and draughts, a pretty fair index of their mental culture. They were a very religious and war-like people, and in their celebrations and triumphs, given to most gorgeous splendor and pomp. They were luxurious by nature, and though very indolent when they chose to be, could develop great energy when occasion demanded.

Archery was universal in Egypt. The bow and the arrow and the quiver were part of the equipment of all males. So great was the proficiency of some Egyptian archers, that these could mount their chariots, and while driving at full speed, could drop the reins, take up the bow and arrow, and hit a fair mark at considerable distance.

A primitive game of billiards was in vogue on the banks of the Nile as early as the days of Cleopatra, for Shakspeare makes her say "Let us to billiards." It was probably played by driving a ball through a ring which turned on a pin fastened in a table or on the floor. It was only later that a mace was used to push the balls, and the cue is but a century old.

Games with balls existed from the earliest times, and the Egyptians had a peculiar game, in which two of the players sat on the backs of other two. Hence they were ousted, it is probable, when they failed to catch the ball, making place for the players whom they had ridden.

The Egyptians were great hunters too. They actually tamed lions and trained them for the chase. Then they would mount their chariots, and using the lions to stalk the game, would shoot them with their arrows, as their prey would pass, trying to escape.

The lyre was a favorite musical instrument, and deftly played was most charming to hear.

KAMPHAN & STRANGE.

Topic/theme: _____

Message/perception: _____



GRIND YOUR COFFEE AT HOME. No. 34

It will pay you well to keep a small coffee-mill in your kitchen and grind your coffee just as you use it—one mess at a time. Coffee should not be ground until the coffee-pot is ready to receive it. Coffee will lose more of its strength and aroma in one hour after being ground than in six months before being ground. So long as Ariosa remains in the whole berry, our glazing, composed of choice eggs and pure confectioners' A sugar, closes the pores of the coffee, and thereby all the original strength and aroma are retained. Ariosa Coffee has, during 25 years, set the standard for all other roasted coffees. So true is this, that other manufacturers in recommending their goods, have known no higher praise than to say: "It's just as good as Arbucksles'."

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JAPAN.

THE Japanese have the most advanced civilization of any nation on Asiatic soil. Indeed in some regards they are even more advanced than the proudest of western countries. But in many other ways they are ludicrously far behind. They cling to ancient forms of government and the Mikado is an autocrat, absolute almost over the life and death of his subjects.

A country which yields such power to the individual, can never hope to work out its highest possibilities. So even the sports and pastimes of such a nation can never be the spontaneous expression of the animal spirits of the young of that land.

Juggling is a fine art in Japan. Beside the Japanese juggler, the man of legerdemain of other countries is a clumsy bungler. The feats performed by the former are beyond all comparison. To achieve such dexterity, it may well be presumed that the wizard has been taught from earliest childhood. In fact the jugglers are sometimes a caste, so that the child often starts with the hereditary traits of forefather in the same line, and of the added experience of these.

Of the acrobats of Japan who are also super-eminent much the same can be said. One would scarcely believe that the human body could be so sinuous and might be so contorted at will.

The Japanese Festivals or Feasts are frequent. The main celebrations are held after dark; then fireworks are displayed, and lanterns are hung. These latter transform the most commonplace scenes into fairyland. The dancing indulged in on these occasions is most picturesque. As the figures fit from light into dark and back again, they form scenes never to be forgotten.

The Japanese wrestlers are world-famed, and their contests are most skillful.

KAMPHAN & STRANGE.

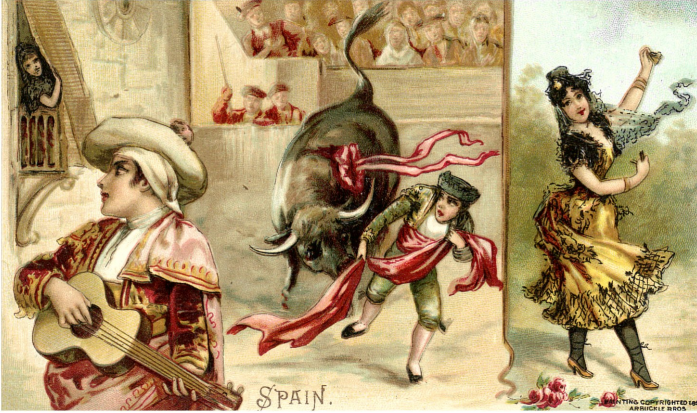
Topic/theme: _____

Message/perception: _____

STUFF!

THE ART OF COLLECTING

PRE-VISIT ACTIVITIES: PAST PERSPECTIVES



GRIND YOUR COFFEE AT HOME. No. 10

It will pay you well to keep a small coffee-mill in your kitchen and grind your coffee just as you use it—one mess at a time. Coffee should not be ground until the coffee-pot is ready to receive it. Coffee will lose more of its strength and aroma in one hour after being ground than in six months before being ground. So long as Ariosa remains in the whole berry, our glazing, composed of choice eggs and pure confectioners' A sugar, closes the pores of the coffee, and thereby all the original strength and aroma are retained. Ariosa Coffee has, during 25 years, set the standard for all other roasted coffees. So true is this, that other manufacturers in recommending their goods, have known no higher praise than to say: "It's just as good as Arbuckles'."

ARBUCKLE BROS.,
NEW YORK CITY.

This is one of a series of Fifty (50) Cards giving a pictorial History of the Sports and Pastimes of all Nations.

— SPAIN. —

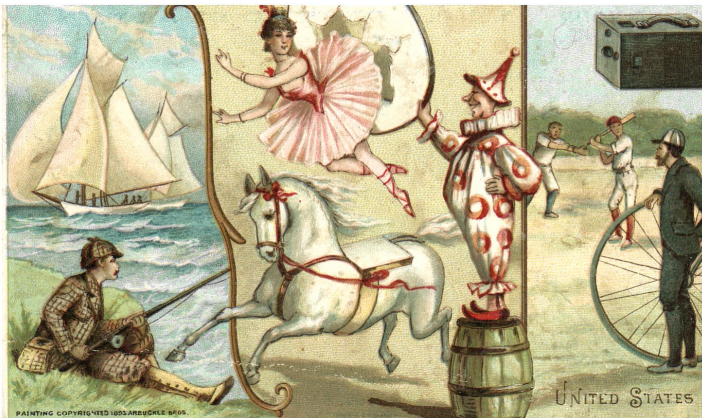
SPAIN, to most of our imaginations, is the home of romance and of the picturesque. The climate is warm and enervating. As a consequence its people are inclined to be languid and indolent, except when roused to action. Then the hot blood spurs them to fierce and warlike deeds. The bull-fight is the national game. It is an ancient institution, and we are told it was indulged in even by the Greeks and Romans. Spain adopted it during her early history. One of the sixteenth century kings interdicted the sport, but when Joseph Bonaparte mounted the throne, he sanctioned it once more. Since then, in Madrid, the capital, an amphitheatre capable of holding 12,000 people and standing on a principal square, attests the favor with which bull-fighting is regarded. Especially fierce animals are purposely reared, to be killed in these combats. These are brought into the ring, goaded to madness, and finally despatched; sometimes not without dragging to death with them, one or more of their tormentors.

Dancing is a recreation as old as the world, yet of all peoples the Spanish are most addicted to it. The fandango displays the wonderful grace of this people to special advantage. The cachuca is considered the poetry of motion. The bolero is however the Spanish national dance. It is a stately measure, to the time of a minuet, and it is accompanied with the rattle of the castanets and the sweet notes of the cithera. Add to these the waving of scarfs and fans in the deft hands of Spanish beauty, and the charm is complete.

Guitar-playing is universal in Spain. The soft-toned six-string instrument in the hands of a devotee fairly speaks. It is used most generally in the serenade also.

Topic/theme: _____

Message/perception: _____



GRIND YOUR COFFEE AT HOME. No. 1

It will pay you well to keep a small coffee-mill in your kitchen and grind your coffee just as you use it—one mess at a time. Coffee should not be ground until the coffee-pot is ready to receive it. Coffee will lose more of its strength and aroma in one hour after being ground than in six months before being ground. So long as Ariosa remains in the whole berry, our glazing, composed of choice eggs and pure confectioners' A sugar, closes the pores of the coffee, and thereby all the original strength and aroma are retained. Ariosa Coffee has, during 25 years, set the standard for all other roasted coffees. So true is this, that other manufacturers in recommending their goods, have known no higher praise than to say: "It's just as good as Arbuckles'."

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NEW YORK CITY.

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— UNITED STATES. —

WE are a cosmopolitan land, and as such, have attempted to take from all nations their best, rejecting what our judgments could not approve, and usually improving what we have taken. So it is with base-ball, the truly national game. This is the highest development of which any form of playing with balls has thus far been found capable. It has taken something from football, from cricket, from hand-ball and evolved the most scientific game. In playing it well, every quality of the athlete comes into play. Yachting is another national sport and every sheet of navigable water is covered with the fairy sails of pleasure craft. Our country holds the World's supremacy in yachting.

The circus is pre-eminently an American institution, universally in favor with the young and one may say the old. The name of P. T. Barnum is more potent to the imagination and calls up more pleasure than almost any other that may be suggested. Fishing counts its American devotees by the thousands.

Canoeing, a very popular sport of to-day is an inheritance from the aboriginal Indians who fashioned them of birch bark.

Cycling is a diversion that counts its devotees by the million. In 1819, a machine was invented derisively called a hobby-horse, but the feet of the propeller rested on the ground. With the advent of the "cycle" and "safety" a revolution in outings has been accomplished.

Amateur photography is a fad that has come in of recent years, but it has come to stay. The camera fiend is abroad in the land, and there's little of note that he does not capture.

Many other sports and pastimes engage our juvenile population, not the least of which is the celebration of the national holiday by the display of fireworks.

Topic/theme: _____

Message/perception: _____



STUFF!

THE ART OF COLLECTING



WHILE AT THE MUSEUM ACTIVITY: I SPY

For this activity, separate the children into small groups, each with an adult leader. Leaders should read the I Spy questions to the children. Then have the children find the objects. After the students find the objects, read the fun facts, written under them aloud before moving on to the next object! Encourage the students to look only with their eyes unless you give them special permission.

Start at the front end of the gallery where the walls are painted brown.

Cabinet of Curiosity (*in this area, the kids can carefully touch the petrified wood and the large clam shell.*)

Leader: I spy with my little eye something brown that falls from a tree!

- The giant pinecone on the bottom shelf of the cabinet closest to the entrance.

Leader: I spy with my little eye something with 5 “arms” that lives in the ocean!

- A starfish in the cabinet farthest away from the entrance.
 - ⇒ When a starfish loses an arm, it grows back! Can you think of any other animal that has that unique ability? (some lizards can regrow their limbs/tales)

Insects & Butterflies

Leader: I spy with my little eye a butterfly with eyes on its wings!

- Large brown butterfly located in the middle of the front case.
 - ⇒ The “eyes” on the butterfly’s wings are for self-defense against predators. It cannot see out of these eyes. It is only the design of the wings so that it looks like it is a larger animal and appears more intimidating.

Leader: I spy with my little eye a beetle with a long nose!

- The Rhinoceros Beetle, located in the middle of the center case.
 - ⇒ Rhinoceros Beetles cannot bite or sting and are harmless to humans; they are actually kept as pets in some parts of the world!

Beanie Babies™ Located in the middle of the gallery, close to the minerals (*please do not let the students touch the Beanie Babies™ in this exhibit*)

Leader: I spy with my little eye an animal with eight legs!

- Either the octopus or the spider.
 - ⇒ Beanie Babies™ were invented in 1993, and became VERY popular VERY quickly!

Leader: I spy with my little eye an animal with a trunk for a nose!

- The Elephant
 - ⇒ People use to try and collect every single Beanie Baby™ and display them in plastic boxes so they wouldn’t get dirty or ripped.



STUFF!

THE ART OF COLLECTING



WHILE AT THE MUSEUM ACTIVITY: I SPY

(Beanie Babies™ Continued)

Leader: I spy with my little eye an animal with a red collar!

- There are two dogs with red collars.
 - ⇒ Collectors of Beanie Babies™ used to think they would be able to sell their collections for a lot of money someday, but now that they aren't as popular that probably won't happen.

Minerals *(in this area, students may touch the three large minerals not enclosed in a display case)*

Leader: I spy with my little eye a black, shiny, and smooth mineral.

- Obsidian
 - ⇒ Obsidian forms on the Earth's surface, not in the ground like most other minerals. It occurs when lava from a volcano cools really quickly when it contacts the cool ground and the even cooler air.

PEZ Dispensers located behind the Beanie Babies™ display *(encourage students to stand on the side closest to the bike reflectors, facing the PEZ Dispenser display case)*

Leader: I spy with my little eye a yellow character who lives in a pineapple under the sea.

- Spongebob Squarepants

Leader: I spy with my little eye, someone from Sesame Street; this blue character loves cookies!

- Cookie Monster
 - ⇒ These candies and dispensers were invented over sixty years ago. Now there are over 900 different dispenser designs and characters that you can collect!

Children's Collections located at the back of the gallery on the left wall near the Baseball collections.

Leader: I spy with my little eye a whisker!

- Dog whiskers in the frame near the marbles.
 - ⇒ Animal whiskers fall out of animals naturally, just like how people lose a few strands of hair every day. This collector chose to save her pet's whiskers. Never pull out your pet's whiskers!

Leader: I spy with my little eye a moose!

- Boy Scout Neckerchief Slide
 - ⇒ Boy scouts used to carve and paint these neckerchief slides and put them on a bandana around their necks. All of these slides were handmade by one Boy Scout more than 50 years ago!



WHILE AT THE MUSEUM ACTIVITY:

STUFF! SAFARI

The horizontal (top) line on the chart below is a list of animal types. The vertical (side) line is a list of categories. Find an animal in the exhibit and match it to the correct type and category. For example, a butterfly is an insect, and a butterfly is also a preserved real animal. We have done one for you. Try to fill out as many boxes as possible. You will not use them all. Make use of the glossary for help with vocabulary.

	Insect	Sea Creature	Mythical	Extinct	Bird	Mammal	Human
Beanie Babies							
Fossils							
Preserved Real Animal	Butterfly						
Sculpture/ Painting							
Figurines							
PEZ							
Plastic							



THE ART OF COLLECTING

WHILE AT THE MUSEUM ACTIVITY:

EVERYBODY IS A COLLECTOR OF SOMETHING

Everybody is a collector! Maybe you collect trading cards, rocks, insects, shoes, bracelets, or books. Maybe you collect picture, postcards, journals, and letters. Maybe you collect ticket stubs, souvenirs, flags, maps, or stamps in your passport. Maybe you collect friends, followers, posts, likes, or shares. No matter what it is you collect, you definitely collect something!

Throughout the exhibit, you'll find places where we encourage visitors to leave us their memories or thoughts about each collection. Sometimes we find out that several people in the community all collect the same thing, other times we get to hear funny or exciting stories about how that particular type of collectible impacted someone's life.

When you first enter the exhibit, you see a podium with black clipboards, pencils, and small pieces of paper. Please take a clipboard, a pencil, and two pieces of paper. As you walk through *STUFF! The Art of Collecting*, make a point to record your memories, thoughts, experiences, or reactions to at least two different collections. Then, find a third collection that inspires you, and respond to the following prompt; you could talk about how it inspires you to remember a past experience, how it inspires you to pay more attention to something or someone in your life, how it inspires you to appreciate an advancement in science or technology, or maybe even how it inspires you to start a collection of your own. Feel free to use the back of the paper if you need more space.

This collection of _____ inspires me to...

STUFF!

THE ART OF COLLECTING

POST-VISIT ACTIVITY: START A COLLECTION!

In the exhibit, STUFF! The Art of Collecting, you learned about how most of us are already collectors of something! Even if you don't collect stuff, you definitely collect knowledge, experience, friends, and memories. Now you have the opportunity to start a collection that could eventually be displayed in a museum! Make sure that if you are collecting things from around your house or yard, that you ask your parents for permission first!

Possible items to collect:

• Stuffed Animals or Dolls

- Many people collect toys—you probably already have a pretty good collection at home!



• Rocks and minerals

- Try looking in your backyard for rocks that have different colors, are sparkly, or are an unusual shape! Keep your rocks in a shoebox for safe keeping!



• Leaves and flowers

- This type of collection is really important for studying plants. Ask your parents for help gathering pretty leaves or flowers from your yard. Once you bring them home, put them in a zip-top baggie and leave them in the fridge for two days to make sure they don't have bugs on them, then leave them somewhere at room temperature to dry out. Once dry, you can keep them in a box, or display them on a shelf!



• Stickers

- It's super fun and easy to start a sticker collection. Fold a regular piece of paper in half once, and then in half again to make a little booklet. Then, start decorating the pages of your book with your favorite stickers!





— THE ART OF COLLECTING —

POST-VISIT ACTIVITY: CREATE A CABINET!

You have learned about cabinets of curiosities and you have seen a cabinet of curiosities in the museum. Now it is your turn to create your own cabinet of curiosities! Gather a box and design it to display all of your favorite things. If you want to include something in your cabinet of curiosities that you do not own, draw a picture of it or print it off of the internet. Fill out the following questions to help you decide what to include in your box! When you are finished creating your cabinet of curiosities box, write a brief summary about the objects that you have included and why you have chosen to include those objects.

Do you have anything that you collect?

What is the most interesting thing you saw in the museum exhibit?

Will your cabinet of curiosities have a theme or will it be filled with many different kinds of things?

Will you include things that are old? Such as things that have been passed down to you from parents or grandparents?

What are some new inventions or creations what you think are cool? Will you include those things in your cabinet of curiosities box? (These may be represented by pictures.)



— THE ART OF COLLECTING —

POST-VISIT ACTIVITY:

COLLECTING THROUGH THE DECADES

While at the museum you saw collections from many decades. For example, you viewed Beanie Babies™ which were popular in the ‘90s, and baseball cards which were popular to collect in the ‘60s. Collecting fads change with over time. Spend some time researching the different collecting trends over the past century, then pick a decade and research the popular collecting items from that time period more deeply. Finally, **chose one collectible item or category of collectible items and use it to write a three page paper about why we study collections.** Be sure to explain why it is important for people to preserve these collections, and discuss why collecting through the decades is so popular. Use the rest of the space on this paper to brainstorm your ideas before you start writing.



— THE ART OF COLLECTING —

ACADEMIC STANDARDS MET BY THE EXHIBIT

Grade Level	Learning Standard	How the exhibit &/or activities in this packet are related to the standard listed.
ELA Common Core: K–12	CC K–12.L.R.5 Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	I Spy Activity: Use context clues to identify specific objects, learn corresponding vocabulary, and establish meaning/use/purpose of objects.
ELA Common Core: K–12	CC K–12.L.R.5–6 Vocabulary Acquisition and Use	STUFF! Safari Activity: Matching vocabulary words to corresponding categories of meaning.
IILS: Social Sciences, Social Systems, Early Elementary	18.A.3 Explain how language, literature, the arts, architecture and traditions contribute to the development and transmission of culture.	Collecting Through the Decades: Write a three page paper explaining why the study of past collecting trends and fads are important and what can be learned from them about the culture that collected them.
IILS: History, Early Elementary	16.A.1a Explain the difference between past, present and future time; place themselves in time.	Comparing the Renaissance-era cabinet of curiosities with the modern-day cabinet in the <i>STUFF! The Art of Collecting</i> exhibit.
IILS: History, Late Elementary	16.A.2a Read historical stories and determine events which influenced their writing.	Viewing/reading the Letters from the War inside the <i>Stuff! The Art of Collecting</i> exhibit. Past Perspectives Activity: Studying the coffee trading cards included in the Educator’s guide (activity itself may be too much for late elementary students).
IILS: History, Early Elementary	16.A.3b Make inferences about historical events and eras using historical maps and other historical sources.	Past Perspectives Activity: Use the coffee trading cards (primary documents) to understand past perspectives.
IILS: History, Late Elementary	16.A.2c Ask questions and seek answers by collecting and analyzing data from historic documents, images and other literary and non-literary sources.	<i>STUFF! The Art of Collecting</i> exhibit: Engage students in discussion about the primary source material on display to promote critical thinking and analysis of observations.
IILS: History, Middle/Jr. High School	16.C.1a (W) Identify how people and groups in the past made economic choices (e.g., crops to plant, products to make, products to trade) to survive and improve their lives.	<i>STUFF! The Art of Collecting</i> exhibit: Engage students in a discussion about the investment collecting fads represented in the exhibit, i.e. Beanie Babies™, fine art, Mint-in-Box items, etc.