

Second Grade Visit

GHS Museum

PARENT INFORMATION GUIDE



Glencoe Historical Society
375 Park Avenue, Glencoe IL 60022
www.glencoehistory.org

WELCOME TO THE GLENCOE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

For almost 15 years, student groups have been learning about Glencoe and visiting our museum. We are honored to participate in this award winning program and have prepared this guide to help you have a great visit.

When you arrive at the museum on May 24th, parent chaperones will accompany a small group of students as each group visits six designated sites. A GHS docent will be stationed at each site and give a short presentation to help each group enjoy that site. Since the allotted time for the entire visit is 35 minutes, your group will be able to spend approximately 5 minutes at each site.

A bell will ring as a signal for you to move your group to the next site. The six sites are listed below.

In the Garden

Site #1	The Victory Garden	Sidewalk along the South Fence (weather permitting otherwise in 377 Park Ave)
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At 377 Park Avenue

Site #2	Please Touch Table A	West Room
Site #3	Glencoe's Two Trains	East Room
Site #4	Eklund Tool Room	Southeast Room off the Hallway

On the Patio

Site #5	Please Touch Table B	By the shed (weather permitting otherwise in 377 Park Avenue)
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At 375 Park Avenue

Site #6	Frank Lloyd Wright	Front Gallery and West Gallery
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On the next page, you will find a map showing the location of each site on a good weather day. If it rains, we will be forced to move everyone inside and will shift the sites indoors.

If you forget or lose this guide, you can find and download another copy from our website, www.glencoehistory.org. If you have any questions, please call us at 847-835-0040 and leave a message or email us at info@glencoehistory.org.

We hope that everyone will be intrigued by their visit to our museum and we invite you to return for a deeper experience. Our regular hours are Wednesdays from 10 am to 3 pm, on Sundays from 1 pm to 4 pm or by appointment.

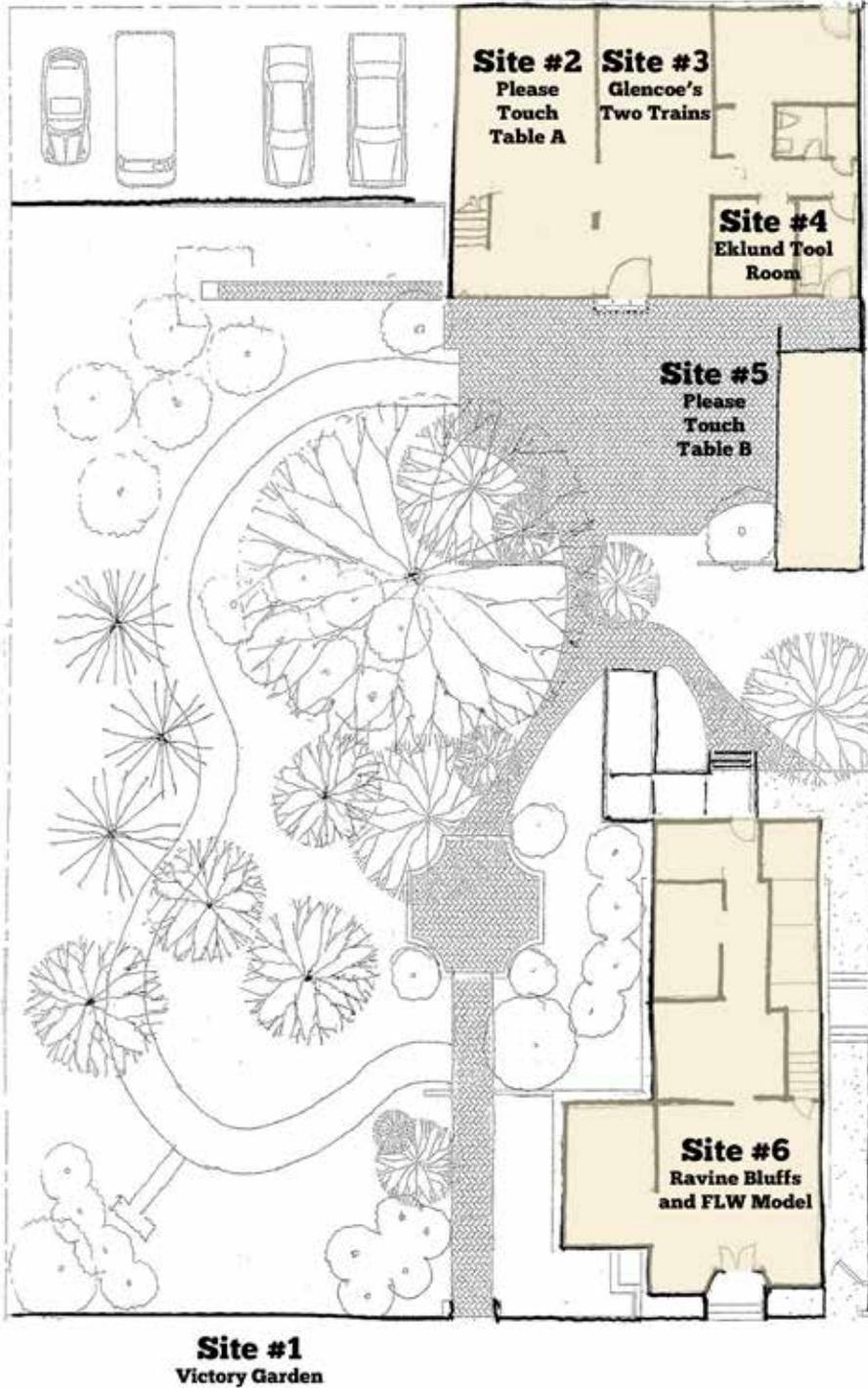


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2017 SECOND GRADE VISIT

Good Weather Plan



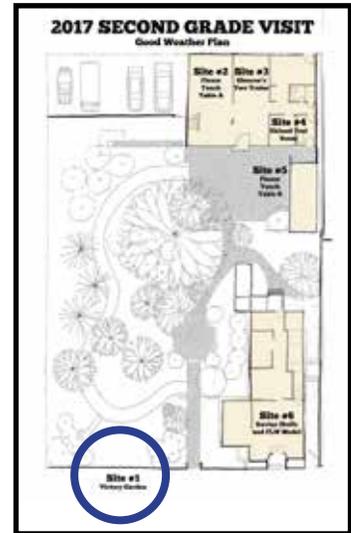
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SITE #1 - THE VICTORY GARDEN

On April 6, 1917, the United States entered World War I. President Woodrow Wilson put out the call to all Americans to make the world safe for democracy. Nineteen days later, on April 25, 1917, the Village of Glencoe answered that call. Hundreds of residents filled the school auditorium to capacity and organized the War Emergency Union of Glencoe. Every man, woman and child stepped up to do their part.

GHS will commemorate the centennial anniversary of the “war to end all wars” through programs, activities and an interactive exhibit to help everyone understand the extraordinary support a united Glencoe gave to the war effort both at home and abroad. The exhibit will open to the public on September 16, 2017 and we are asking all of our Second Graders to help to create part of that exhibit in our garden.



When the United States entered the war, there was a major food shortage in Europe where the countries had been fighting for almost three years. The farmers who had grown the crops to feed Europeans had all been drafted into the army. European farms had become battlefields and many of the people were dying of starvation. The United States wanted to help provide food to their allies but the country also needed to provide food for our troops.

The answer to this problem was to encourage all Americans to create a “War Garden” which was also known as a Liberty Garden or a Victory Garden. “School gardens flourished as an integral part of the war effort and were an important source of local food. Adopting the motto, ‘A garden for every child, every child in a garden,’ the School Garden Army was created by the U.S. Bureau of Education with funding from the War Department and the blessing of President Wilson. It was comprised of boys and girls, ages 9 through 15. Each participant pledged to ‘consecrate my head, heart, hand and health through food production and food conservation to help the World War and World peace.’” For more information, check out the article, “The School Garden Army in the First World War” by Yvonne Dooley at https://blogs.loc.gov/inside_adams/.../the-school-garden-army-in-the-first-world-war/.

Questions for further discussion:

Would you be willing to join the School Garden Army? Why or why not?

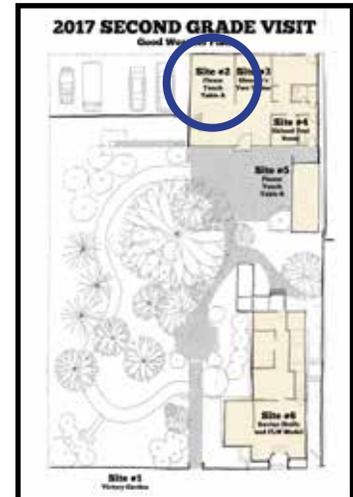
What would you grow in your War Garden? Why?

Can you think of other ways that students could have helped with the war effort?

SITE #2 - PLEASE TOUCH TABLE - A

For many years, museums were places where people went to look at artifacts but the guiding rule was “Don’t Touch.” Many museums still operate this way. For artifacts that are very old, very valuable or very frail, this rule is a good one, but we believe that where possible, it is better to take a hands on approach to learning.

Our “Please Touch Table” contains a number of artifacts which we encourage students to investigate. Touch them. Try them out. Many of these items were used by parents or grandparents in everyday living, but our students have not encountered them in their daily lives except through seeing them occasionally on an old TV show or movie or finding them unexpectedly in their basements or garages.



Highlights of this “Please Touch Table” include the following:

- Two Manual Typewriters
- A Dial Telephone
- Clothesline with a Cloth held by a Clothespin
- Lava Soap and Pail
- An Iron to be heated on a Stove
- A Doctor’s Bag used for House Calls
- A Rug Beater
- Foot Warmers for use in a Horsedrawn Buggy

We hope students and parents will enjoy examining these relics from the not too distant past.

Questions for further discussion:

Which item did you like best? Why?

How is the manual typewriter different from your computer’s word processor?

Compare how long it takes to make a call on the dial telephone and on your cell phone.

Which phone would you prefer to use?

What would it be like to wash all of your clothes in a pail and hang them on a clothesline outside to dry? Would you do that even in the wintertime?



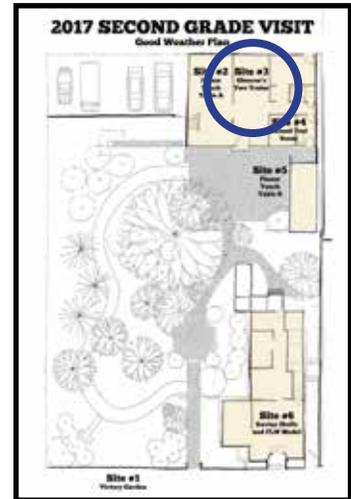
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SITE #3 - GLENCOE'S TWO TRAINS

The first trains through this area ran from Chicago to Waukegan in January 1855. The trip took three hours. Walter Gurnee, President of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad as it was then called, lived in the house we know as “the Castle” at 750 Glencoe Drive. He selected the location of the Glencoe train stop. When someone wanted to take the train to Chicago, the wife of the station agent would run out and flag down the train. At that time, it stopped only on signal.

In the 1860s, Gurnee’s line was bought by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. In 1891, the Railroad replaced Gurnee’s station with the building that is now a village landmark - a brick station designed by Chicago architect Charles Frost.



Between 1899 and the mid-1950s, however, Glencoe had a second train line called the Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Road but more widely known as the North Shore Electric Line. It was originally one of the fastest interurban electric lines in the country. The North Shore had eight stops in Glencoe: Green Bay Road, Lincoln Avenue, Park Avenue, Hazel Avenue, Hawthorne Avenue, South Avenue, Harbor Street and Woodlawn Avenue.

Frank Lloyd Wright designed the station at Green Bay Road as part of his work with Sherman Booth in developing Ravine Bluffs. After the North Shore Line discontinued service in the 1950s, the Wright station was demolished. The railroad bed later was converted into the hiking and biking path we know today as the Green Bay Trail.

As part of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Frank Lloyd Wright designs in Glencoe, the Glencoe Historical Society is working with the Village and the Park District to reconstruct the Wright designed station in its original location where it will serve as an historic landmark and rest stop for users of the Green Bay Trail.

Questions for further discussion:

The first train line in Glencoe was a great way to get to Chicago, but what did people do if they needed to get from one side of town to the other? (Remember there were no buses back then.)

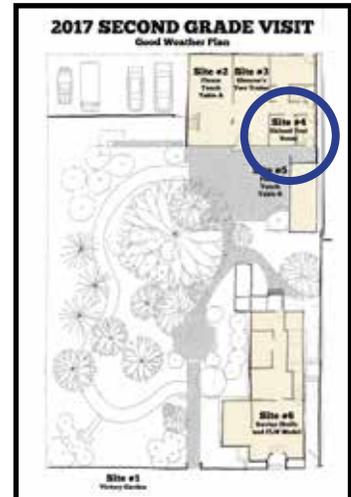
Which train line do you think was more popular with Glencoe residents? Why?

Compare the Glencoe train station designed by Charles Frost with the station designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. What do they have in common? What is different?

SITE #4 - THE EKLUND TOOL ROOM

Carl Eklund was born in Sweden in 1868. He was the youngest of four children. He left home when he was 15 years old and walked over the mountains to Norway where he became an apprentice to a cabinetmaker. He worked for six years in Norway as a journeyman and eventually became a certified cabinetmaker.

In about 1890, Carl came to the United States to join his brother, Anders Magnus, in Chicago. After working a variety of jobs, Carl opened a cabinetmaking shop on the south side. He married Esther Regina Peterson in 1903 and they had two children, Carl Hilding (born in 1905) and Sara Christina (also known as Sally, born in 1907).



In 1917, the Eklund family bought the property at 375 Park Avenue for \$8,000. The property included the two story brick building on Park Avenue (now our front museum) and a wood frame barn located at the rear of the property (the building you are standing in now). The family lived on the second floor of 375 Park and used the first floor as a workshop and showroom. In 1925, Carl remodeled the barn so that he would have more space for his workshop.

The Eklund family lived a quiet, comfortable life in Glencoe. After graduating from Northwestern University, both Carl's children returned to join the business. From 1917 until 1970, the Eklund family performed skilled cabinetry, upholstery and interior design services for many of the wealthiest families along the North Shore.

Sally Eklund lived at 375 Park until she moved to a senior residence. In the late 1990s, she donated the garden and her father's workshop to the GHS which converted the building into a museum and research center and refurbished the garden for the enjoyment of all Glencoe residents. When Sally died in 2004, she gave the 375 Park building to the GHS as well. We are so very grateful for Sally's generosity and believe that she would be very happy knowing that the second grade visits her home every year to learn more about their community.

Questions for further discussion:

What can you learn about Carl Eklund's business from the tools he used?

Find a tool that you have not seen before. How do you think it was used?

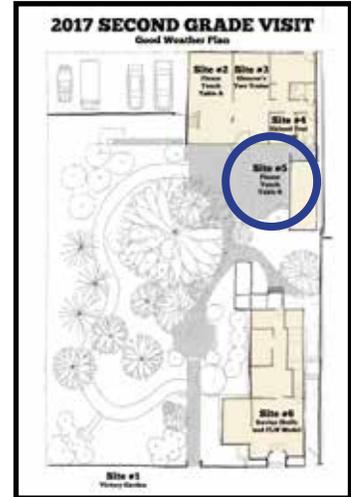
Have you ever seen a sewing machine? Does Sally Eklund's sewing machine look the same?

In what ways is Sally Eklund's sewing machine different?

SITE #5 - PLEASE TOUCH TABLE - B

This “Please Touch Table” presents a second opportunity for hands-on learning. “Kids learn through all their senses,’ says Ben Mardell, PhD, a researcher with Project Zero at Harvard University, ‘and they like to touch and manipulate things.’ But more than simply moving materials around, hands-on activities activate kids’ brains.”

“Hands-on projects engage kids who are tactile or kinesthetic learners, who need movement to learn best. They also engage students who are auditory learners, who talk about what they’re doing, and visual learners, who have the opportunity to see what everyone else is creating. For social learners, the time spent in small group conversation will strengthen their knowledge as well.” Hands-on activities can even let students become teachers as they demonstrate skills to each other. For more information on the benefits of hands-on learning, check out the article, “Hands-On is Minds-On” by Samantha Cleaver at www.scholastic.com.



Watch, listen and interact with your children as they explore the following highlights of this “Please Touch Table”:

- Waffle Iron
- Military Bugle
- Metal Ice Skates
- Metal Roller Skates
- Zither (any string instrument whose strings are the same length as its soundboard)
- Hand-cranked Phonograph with Records

We hope students and parents will enjoy examining these relics from the not too distant past.

Questions for further discussion:

Which item did you like best? Why?

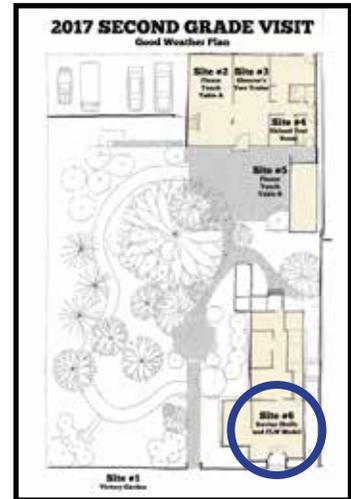
Explain that metal roller skates needed a key. What do you think the key looked like? How did it work?

What other modern instruments can you think of that could also be called “zithers”?

SITE #6 - FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

In 2015, the Glencoe Historical Society celebrated the 100th anniversary of the designs created by renowned American architect Frank Lloyd Wright's designs for Glencoe's Ravine Bluffs' subdivision. That celebration included a year long series of activities and the exhibit you will be visiting in the 375 Park museum.

The West Gallery introduces you to the 1912 Plan for Glencoe. Sherman M. Booth, Commissioner of the newly organized Glencoe Park District, retained Wright and noted landscape architect Jens Jensen to design a plan for the development of downtown Glencoe and neighboring parklands. Until now, the drawings in this room have never been studied or interpreted together as Booth, Wright and Jensen intended. The exhibit includes a three dimensional model, commissioned by the GHS, of the proposed Park Avenue Trellis, one of the Wright-designed streetscapes in the plan.



The Main Gallery tells the story of the development of Ravine Bluffs beginning with the Booths' purchase of the land in November of 1910. A timeline walks you through the steps that led to the creation of this early attempt at an exclusive Frank Lloyd Wright designed subdivision. The exhibit also includes additional information on the homes, the bridge, the markers and the now demolished train station that make Glencoe and Ravine Bluffs unique among Wright sites throughout the world.

The North Gallery features a chronological display of the five houses that Wright designed for the Booths beginning in 1911. Although the first design, a magnificent estate home, proved too costly to build, the other four designs were constructed. This gallery also features new photographs and materials on Sherman Booth and his work as Wright's attorney as well as information on Elizabeth Booth, whose extraordinary efforts in the suffrage movement helped secure the right to vote for more than 1 million Illinois women in 1913 – more than seven years before the passage of the 19th Amendment gave women that right on a national scale.

For more information, check out our Wright website at www.wrightinglencoe.org.

Questions for further discussion:

Look at the model in the West Gallery. Where was Wright planning to put a trellis like this in our community? Why do you think it was never built?

Glencoe is the third largest location of Wright-designed structures in the world. Do you know where those structures are located? How many can you name?

Do you think it is important to preserve Wright's designs? Why?



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BECOME A GHS MEMBER TODAY!

The Glencoe Historical Society is an award-winning all-volunteer organization supported solely through community donations. As we commemorate the WWI Centennial, we are asking residents of Glencoe to answer the call just as the community did 100 years ago. Join the Glencoe Historical Society. Your tax deductible donations underwrite our operations and support important historical research to preserve our community's heritage.

YES, I WOULD LIKE TO BECOME A GHS MEMBER

- \$75 Individual Membership (includes tickets to "Members Only" WWI event)
- \$100 Family Membership
(includes tickets to "Members Only" WWI event and complimentary GHS umbrella)
- \$250 Historian Membership
(includes tickets to "Members Only" WWI event and complimentary GHS umbrella and coaster set)
- \$500 Sponsor Membership
(includes tickets to "Members Only" WWI event; complimentary GHS umbrella, coaster set and Images of America Glencoe book)

YES, I WOULD LIKE TO CONTRIBUTE TO GHS AND HELP PRESERVE OUR HERITAGE. Please accept my donation in the amount of \$_____.

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Make checks payable to
THE GLENCOE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Credit Card: Visa Master Card Amex Discover

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