

Name: _____

Franco Immigration Scavenger Hunt

Write the number of the display case.

Travel trunk	Kneeling stand
Baby clothes	Bronzed baby shoes
Sewing machine	Christening outfit
Food ration coupons	Wooden spoons
Quilts	Sewing pattern
Religious items: Bible and a cross	Man's umbrella
Wedding gifts: silver cups	Man's belt
Fruit bowl	Desk
Bureau	Nightgowns
Music cabinet	Cradle
Fancy hats	Baby high chair
Picture of Dr. Thomas Croteau	School chair
Nurse's uniform	Organ
Army uniform and helmet	Religious items: Holy water bottles
Stoneware pitcher and pickle jar	Religious items: Holy Communion wafers

TRAVEL TRUNKS



Many immigrants gave up everything from their original homes to come to this country. In the 19th century, passengers brought very little with them because the shipping lines charged them for every parcel brought on board.

Immigrants made difficult decisions to determine which items to bring. They often bought or made trunks in which to pack their belongings.

BABY CLOTHES



Mothers often made clothing for the whole family in the mid 1800s to early 1900s. Baby clothes were sewn to include extra fabric and be loose so the growing baby could wear it for more than a month. The clothes had lace or embroidery added for decoration. Hats and sweaters were crocheted or knit.

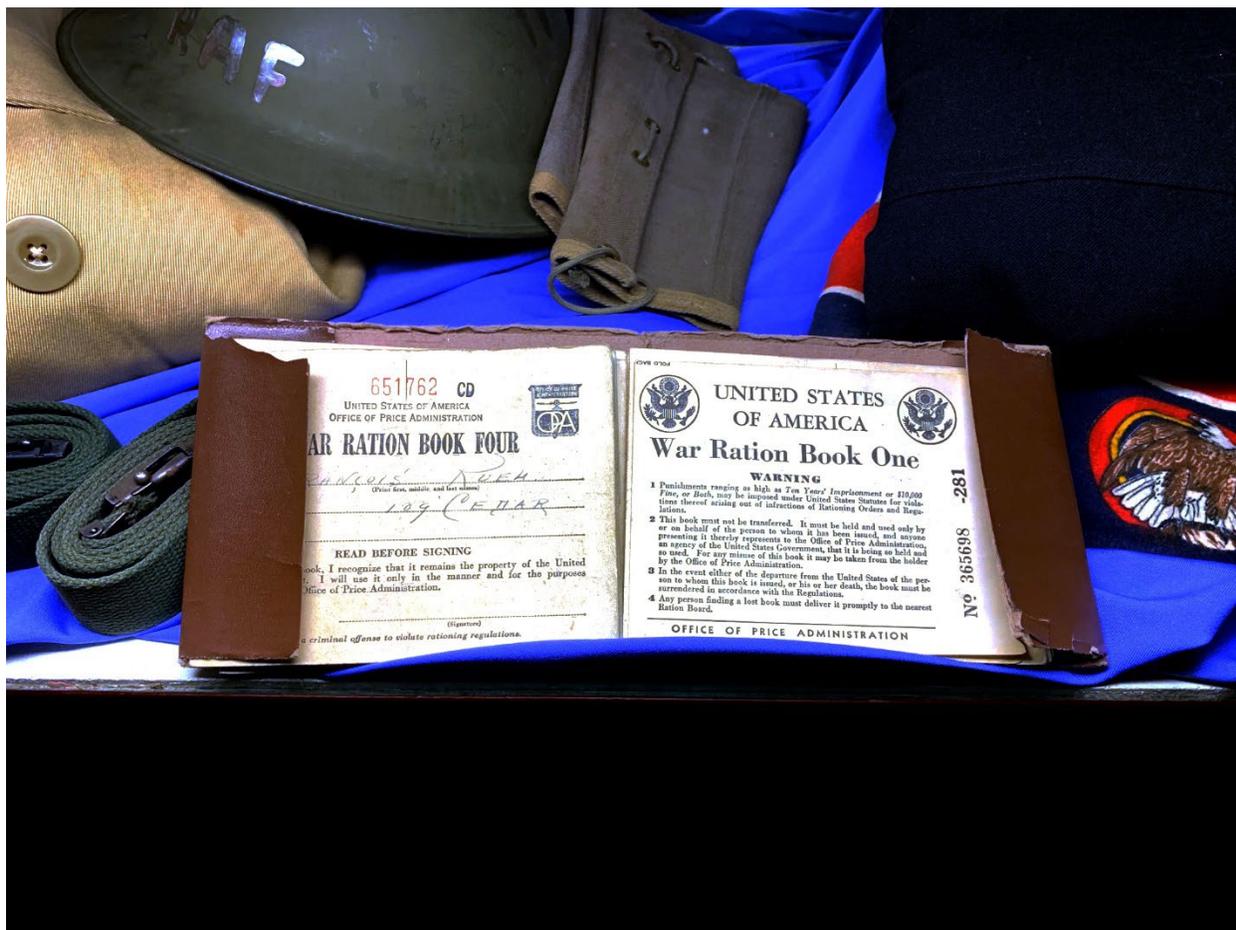
Crawling babies wore practical one-piece rompers. Otherwise, children's clothing styles were simplified adult styles.

SEWING MACHINES



People started sewing by hand 20,000 years ago, when the first needles were made from bones or animal horns and the thread made from animal sinew. People like to work on inventions that improve techniques which is why the sewing machine was invented. In 1790, a cabinet maker from England named Thomas Saint designed the first sewing machine of its kind. After 1850, most quilts were made on a sewing machine. Before 1900, women spent many of their daylight hours sewing clothes for themselves and their families by hand. Many immigrant homes in Lewiston-Auburn had sewing machines.

RATION COUPONS



During World War I, the American government encouraged consumers to help in the war effort by saving and doing without whenever possible. This was presented to Americans as a way for them to do their patriotic duty and contribute to the war effort. But there was greater need and smaller supplies during World War II, so the American government created the ration coupon program. Americans were unable to purchase sugar, coffee, meat, cheese, fats, canned fish, canned milk and other processed foods without government-issued food coupons. Other items that were rationed included typewriters, bicycles and rubber footwear. Slogans such as “Food will win the war” compelled people to avoid wasting precious groceries and encouraged them to eat a multitude of fresh fruits and vegetables, which were too difficult to transport overseas. Likewise, promotions such as “Meatless Tuesdays” and “Wheatless Wednesdays” asked Americans to voluntarily change their eating habits in order to increase shipments to the soldiers.

QUILTS



In the 1900s, Canadian quilters sometimes used the cotton flour and sugar bags that came from the general store for quilt fabric. This material was soft, strong and took dyes easily. It was a good source of cheap cotton fabric, and flour bag quilts were made well into the 1930s. As the 20th century began, women began to move out of the home and into the workforce. Quilting was primarily a women's craft, and it began to decline as women took up manufacturing and office jobs.

HATS

In English: the hat



In French: le chapeau

PATRIOTISM



Franco-Americans were proud to serve in the United States military while remaining loyal to their French culture. Francos can be seen wearing their military uniforms in parades.

STONEWARE



Our ancestors fermented or pickled cabbage and other vegetables to make easy-to-store foods that could be eaten through the winter and early spring. These pickled and fermented foods were most commonly prepared in large stoneware crocks. Fermented drinks were made in crocks and then stored in jugs. Salt pork was also made and stored in stoneware crocks.

Prayer Kneeling Stand



This is a prayer kneeling stand used in a Franco home. When a Catholic person prays, they are talking to their God. The Bible that they read tells them to talk to God and gives examples of people who have talked to God.

BRONZE BABY SHOES



Bronze baby shoes and personal items have been a tradition for centuries but first got started in the United States in the early 1900s.

CHRISTENING GOWNS



The Christian ritual of baptism was an important milestone in a young child's life. The white cotton baptism gown was made fancy with lace and other decorations for this special occasion.

WOODEN SPOONS



Musical spoons have been played for centuries and have become part of French-Canadian culture. You'll hear them in folk music, and they're brought out at parties and festivals. The wooden or metal spoons are knocked together to create a percussion accompaniment to fiddle or other music.

Men's Office Attire 1920s



Men who worked in an office or as a salesman in the 1920s wore similar clothing including a hat, belt, umbrella, and vest.

NIGHTGOWNS



These handmade nightgowns were common among Franco families. The women who made these were proud of the fancy stitches and lace that decorated these nightgowns.

CHILD LABOR



Three boys entering Hill Manufacturing Co., Lewiston, Maine, to go to work at 5:30 A.M. Lewis Hine, photographer. Photographic print. 1909 April. **Reproduction number: LC-USZ62-91570**

In the mid 1800s to early 1900s, children were lucky to finish first grade before they had to leave school to help the family by working in mills, factories, farms, canneries, and other industries. Children earned pennies a day compared to adult workers.