

# Historic Transportation Discovery Box and Guidebook Index

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### **Reference:**

Clymer, Floyd. *Henry's Wonderful Model T 1908-1927*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1955.

Steele, Phillip W. *Butterfield Run" Through the Ozarks*. Heritage Publishing, 1966. (Included in Discovery Box)

White Jr., John H. *Early American Locomotives: With 147 Engravings*. Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1972. (Included in Discovery Box)

## ***Historical Transportation Discovery Box Artifact Guide***

**1. Railroad Spikes (3):** A railroad spike is like a nail, only much larger. Most railroad spikes are anywhere between three and twelve inches long, and are used to fasten together thick pieces of wood or for use in assembling a railroad track. You will also notice that these spikes are L shaped- the head is not on the center of the spike, it is offset. This helps the spike to stay in place once it is nailed down.



**2. Nut:** A nut is used to securely fasten things together. Most of the time, you will not see a nut without a bolt somewhere nearby. Notice that in the middle of the nut, there is a hole with grooves around the sides. This hole and the grooves on the edges make it easy to screw the bolt through the nut for a secure fit. Nuts and bolts were used to hold railroad ties and rails together to make a complete railroad track, and were also used in making cars, trucks, and airplanes.



**3. Bolt:** A bolt resembles a large screw, in that it has threads around the edges to help it secure an object. Bolts are best held in place with a nut, and were used in securing railroad ties to the rails to make a complete safe and stable railroad track. Bolts can also be used in making cars, trucks, and airplanes.



**4. Washer:** Washers are used for various projects, and are normally used along with nuts and bolts. These little flat things can be made from metal, rubber, plastic, or fibers, and can be used to make a joint very tight, to prevent leaks, or to stabilize pressure. Washers would have been very important in the building of things like railroads, trains, and automobiles.



**5. Clinker:** Clinker is a rock-like substance that results from the burning of coal. Clinker is actually the remainders of coal that will not burn after reaching a certain temperature. Clinker forms when the remnants of burnt coal melt, and can only be prevented from forming by keeping temperatures low and not allowing the non-burnable chemicals in coal to fuse together.



**6. Railroad Lantern:** This kerosene-burning lantern was made by the Adams & Westlake Company of Chicago. The last patent date (see the lid) is 1897 and this lantern probably dates to the 1900-1920 period. The lantern is sturdily built as it was used around steam engines and other heavy objects. It creates about one candlepower and could have been used to provide visibility when checking brakes on freight cars, or to give signals to engineers. Railroad lanterns like this have been replaced by flashlights and two-way radios.



**7. Die Cast Locomotive:** This locomotive is a small replica of the real thing. Locomotives can be operated using steam, diesel fuel, or electricity, and can be used to push or pull a train. Locomotives and the trains they pulled became a popular mode of transportation in the United States during the early 1800's, and by the time the Civil War came in 1865 they were used to transport goods, people and supplies all over the known US. By the end of the war, the "Golden Age" had begun, and in 1869 the first transcontinental railroad was finished.



**8. Die Cast Stagecoach:** A stagecoach was once used to carry passengers from place to place. They were also used to deliver mail and goods from town to town. A Stagecoach was usually drawn by a team of horses, and was also referred to as a "stage". The most popular stagecoach to run through Northwest Arkansas was the Butterfield Overland Mail Stagecoach: it delivered mail on a route from St. Louis all the way to San Francisco.



**9. Horse- Drawn Wagon Replica:** This type of wagon would have been used to transport people and goods from place to place. These wagons were usually pulled by a team of horses, or oxen if the load was particularly heavy or the trip lengthy. This would have been one of the first ways that people came into the Ozarks.



**10. Horseshoe:** Horseshoes are put onto a horse's hooves for several reasons. They can be used to protect the horse's feet when they are required to walk on hard surfaces like gravel or concrete, or when a horse is ridden on a long trip. Horseshoes can also be put onto horses' hooves to prevent cracking- if a horse has a cracked hoof, the crack can get worse and cause the horse not to be able to walk. Horseshoes are also considered to be good luck, and it was customary at one time to hang a horseshoe over the entrance to your home to wish luck on all who entered.



**11. Toe calks (2):** A toe calk is a spiked extension placed on the toe or heels of a horseshoe to prevent it from slipping. Toe calks are similar to cleats on baseball shoes- they help a horse to keep traction and not to slide when in precarious situations.



**12. Covered Wagon Replica:** This type of wagon was commonly seen among pioneers of the 1800s. These wagons could easily carry most of a family's belongings, and the canvas cover would provide protection from bad weather, bright sunshine, or rough winds. These wagons were usually pulled by oxen that were better suited to long trips and could survive on little food.



**13. Hood Ornament:** The ornament in our discovery box was found buried near the Searcy House on the Shiloh Museum grounds. This ornament is typical of those found on early model cars. Such items often served as a handle to open the hood or as a symbol for the company that made the car. This particular hood ornament may have come from a Cadillac.



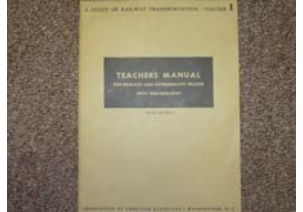
**14. Miniature wooden propeller:** A propeller is a mechanical device that uses thrust to power a vehicle forward. Propellers are used on aircraft, all kinds of boats, and submarines. This particular miniature replica would have worked on an airplane. The first plane to fly in Northwest Arkansas took wing at the Washington county Fair in Fayetteville on October 5, 1911. A photo of this early flight is located in the discovery box manual.



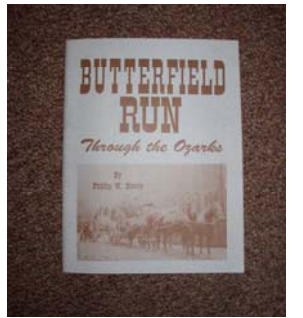
**15. Bicycle Seat:** The first bicycle appeared on the scene in 1817. Bicycles became increasingly popular over time. They were an inexpensive mode of transportation and were a great way to get to work or wherever you needed to go. Bicycles could also be used for leisure activities, like going out for a ride on a beautiful day.



**16. Teacher's Kit with Manual:** The Kit in the discovery box provides several different images for teachers to use when studying the evolution of transportation here in NW Arkansas. These images deal with mainly the railroad and the trucking industry. The teacher's manual provides insight into how teachers from 1945 would have introduced a unit on the railroad. When using this item, please be careful as it is fragile, and **do not let your students handle it.**



**17. *Butterfield Run Through the Ozarks* by Phillip W. Steele**



**18. *Early American Locomotives* by John H. White Jr.**

