

The Home School Coach

ROCKIN' CLOSET IDEA PACKET



A Child's Life
from
1900-1960

A Rockin' Closet Idea Packet

A Child's Life 1900 to 1960

Introduction

When I was a little girl in the 50's I would ask my mom "What did you do in the olden days". She seemed very old to me. Then I would ask my grandma "What did you do in the olden days." She seemed absolutely ancient.

We all have a longing to connect with the past, with those who went before us. I did, my siblings did and I am sure that your children do to. What did they do in the olden days?

In this package we are going to answer that question for our children as it pertains to children themselves. We are going to find out what it was like for my grandmother as a child, the early 1900's to the 1920's. We are going to look at my mother's childhood, the 1930's and 40's. We are even going to look at my childhood, the 1950's and 60's.

That is hugely far back for your children. Many of you will have been children in the 1970's, 80's or even 90's. Bear in mind that those are also part of the olden days that may interest your children. You are going to explore what kinds of games these children played, what kinds of toys they had to play with, what kind of chores they had to do and how many of those chores would seem like fun to us today. You will talk about how families, customs, etc. have changed. Most of all you are going to play, play, play.

Here is something to have a "familiar conversation" about. I never could figure out why those years from 1800 to 1899 were called the nineteen hundreds or why 1900 to 1999 was called the 20th century. It confused me. I actually figured it out for myself and this is how I did it. This is a child thinking it through.

I reasoned that just like a birthday, you had to live 365 days before you got to be one year old. So before you could have the first century 100 years had to pass. So you were always a number ahead of the actual date. So if I was born in 1950 then I would live in the 20th century. Twenty centuries had to pass before we could be in the 1900's. So if my great grandmother was born in 1886 then she was born in the nineteen hundred's.

Now there may be a better way to explain this but as a child this is how I figured it out. The cool thing is that now if someone is talking about the 17th century I know that they mean the years from 1600 to 1699.

In the information below you will find two stars before any family fun idea found in the commentary.

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY – 1900 to 1920



INFORMATION

This part of the twentieth century was a difficult time. World War I had just come to an end. Prohibition had begun causing many troubles for law enforcement. Changes were happening in American attitudes towards children, education, male/female roles, and social status. Adults perceived the world as a more confusing and dangerous place from which parents needed to protect their children as long as possible.

Developments in industrial production and technology increased the ability of ordinary Americans to buy what once had been unattainable luxuries. Along with those goods came the chance to acquire customs and habits originally reserved for the wealthy. Cars became more affordable and more people had them. More women began to work out of the home. Skirts got shorter and so did the length of women's hair. The Charleston was a popular dance.

An adaptation of information found at <http://bit.ly/hKxf2d>

Most of the games in the previous era remained popular at this time, especially marbles, hop scotch, jump rope, cats cradle and dominos. Football, baseball and basketball remained very popular.

Here are some interesting things that happened in this portion of the twentieth century:

**The Tomb of King Tut was discovered. Get a couple of great books with pictures of the discovery.

**Talking movies were invented. Check out an old silent movie, pop some pop corn and see what it was like in an old time theater.

Winnie the Pooh was published and Babe Ruth made a home run record.

**Bubble gum was invented. Have a good old fashioned bubble gum blowing contest. We had one in my 7th grade class. I won!

OUTDOOR GAMES IN THE 1900-1920's

Arch Tag

The children are in a circle. One couple forms an arch. Circle rotates through the arch. On signal, circle stops and arch traps someone. The person trapped goes in centre and waits for another person to be caught. Then they form a second arch. The last person caught is the winner.

Ball Tag

Like simple tag, but you run with the ball, and must throw it at the person and hit them below the waist to tag them. If a person is hit then he becomes IT.

Color Tag

Scatter - Leader calls a color. If you are wearing that color you are It and proceed to tag other children. If a child is tagged he must walk in a crab walk until a new color is called.

Animal Relay

The players form two lines with equal numbers on each team. The first animal on each team is an animal, the second a different animal. On the word "go", the first person acts like the animal they represent, run, hop or crawl to a given place and back. The next person then acts like their animals and so on until one team is finished and sitting down. Use animals such as kangaroos, bunnies, dogs, cats etc...

Bean Bag Relays

Walk/run/hop with a bean bag on your head/between your knees/between your feet.

Ball of String Relay

The players should be in two teams standing in two circles with a ball of string. The captain holds one end, while the ball is passed rapidly from hand to hand until it is unwound. It is then passed back and rewound.

Red Rover

There are two teams both of which form lines and grasp hands together. One team starts by saying "Red Rover, Red Rover, will come over". The name called can be anyone from the opposite team.. That person called runs over and tries to break through the line. If he does get through, then he can take someone back over to his own team with him. If he doesn't break through he stays with the opposite team. Then the other team takes a turn at calling someone over. **CAUTION MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT INJURY WITH THIS GAME.**

Lemonade, lemonade what's your trade

Choose two teams. Each team faces the other across the lawn. Each team decides on what trade they are going to act out (baker, doctor, dentist, carpenter etc.) One team shouts Lemonade, lemonade what's your trade. The other team skips across the grass and stops in front of them. Then they act out their trade while the other team tries to guess what it

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is. When a correct guess is made the “working” team rushes back to home base while being chased by the other team. If you are caught before you get across the dividing line you join the opposing team. Repeat the play.

Hide and Seek

First you pick someone to be it (the person to seek) then he/she turns around and counts with their eyes closed at the "base" while the rest of the people hide. Then "It" says "Ready or Not, Here I Come" and rushes to find everyone. Then the people try to get to base without getting tagged or else they are "It". If the person who is "It" doesn't get someone in three tries he gets to pick a man to be it!

Hoops

Children also played with hoops. There were wooden ones in various sizes for girls with sticks to beat them along the pavement. The boys had iron hoops. They would start the hoops with their hands then run with them, using a sort of large hook to keep the hoops going. Try playing this game using a plastic hula hoop and a paint stick from the hardware store.

INDOOR GAMES IN THE 1900-1920's

Musical Chairs

To start, place one fewer chair than there are children in a circle (for example, if there are four children, use three chairs). To avoid mishaps, try not to use chairs that collapse (such as folding chairs).

When you turn on the music, tell the children to walk around the chairs. Turn the music's volume up and down, but don't give the kids any warning before you do. When the music can't be heard, everyone scrambles for a seat. Since there are fewer chairs than there are children, one person will be left standing and will have to leave the game. Take away another chair and continue the game until only one participant remains—she's the winner.

TOYS IN THE 1900-1920's

At the turn of the twentieth century, boys and girls usually played separately. Dolls continued to be a very popular toy for girls, as did miniature tea sets. Jumping rope was originally a boy's game, but it became more and more a girl's activity in this period, in part perhaps because girls' clothing styles had changed. Rolling hoops remained extremely popular among boys and some girls. Boys received sturdy wheelbarrows, pony whips and hoops. Playing soldier was a popular game for boys. Although the Civil War had ended over thirty years before, it loomed large in the imagination of these boys.

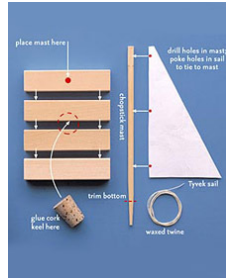
**Roller skates with metal wheels and an adjustable bar, bikes, scooters, cards, dolls and train sets were popular toys. You can make an old time scooter by getting a piece of lumber and attaching wheels from old roller skates or roller blades. Then attach an old

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crate and a handle. Put one foot on the floor board and push yourself along with the other



foot.



Boat

If your boat is tippy, use a bigger keel on the bottom to steady it (that's how real boats are engineered).

1. A parent should do this step. Clamp a block to a work table and saw off two corners to form the pointed bow. Set aside one corner scrap to use as a keel. Saw a chopstick to mast length. Use a very small drill bit to make two or three holes in the chopstick for attaching the sail. With a bigger drill bit, make a hole in the top center of the boat (not all the way through) to hold the mast.
2. Smooth the rough edges of the bow. Be sure to wear a dust mask. It helps to tape down a piece of sandpaper and rub the block back and forth on it. Also sand the keel.
3. Using wood glue, glue the body of the boat together first. Then glue the keel to the bottom and the mast into the top hole. Wipe all excess glue and let dry completely.
4. Paint with two or three coats of nontoxic water-based paint (Liquitex "Glossies" brand works well because it's waterproof), letting the paint dry between coats. Paint on decorations such as racing stripes, portholes, and a carefully chosen name. Working in a well-ventilated room, a parent should seal the boat with two or three coats of polyurethane (drying between coats) to make her seaworthy.
5. Cut a triangle out of a Tyvek envelope (like an overnight-mail envelope) with the fold along the long side for strength. Decorate with markers or stickers. Poke two to three holes along the side, and tie the sail to the mast with waxed twine.



Cardboard Fort

Make this fort out of boxes and cardboard. Use your imagination. Draw and color some soldiers on tag board and you are ready to play! Children in this era still made many of their toys.



Paper Dolls

You will need:

- old magazines
- newspaper
- used paper
- wrapping paper
- cardboard
- scissors
- a pen, crayon or pencil

Directions:

1. Draw the outline of a little person on a sheet of paper, magazine page, or piece of cardboard. (Note: Cardboard might decrease the frustration level for some younger children as it's less flimsy and less apt to rip.) Now cut your person figure out.
2. Draw the outlines of little clothes with tabs (dresses are the easiest...but pants, skirts and shirts are very do-able too). Experiment with color, shape, size. Now cut each piece of clothes out.
3. Fold your clothing tabs and practice putting clothes on each figure. It may take younger children a bit of practice and watching to learn how to do this on their own comfortably.

Directions and photo from <http://rosiedreams.com/how-to-make-recycled-paper-dolls/>

COOKING IN THE 1900-1920's



Banana Splits became popular in 1904

You will need:

- Hot Fudge Sauces
- Maraschino Cherries
- Nuts
- Pineapple Syrup
- Strawberries Ice Cream
- Strawberry Syrups

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- Vanilla Ice Cream
- Whipped Cream
- Ice Cream Bowls
- chocolate ice cream
- 1 bananas

1. Peel a banana and cut it in half lengthwise.
2. Put the two halves in a long, skinny ice cream bowl.
3. Place three scoops of ice cream on top of the banana: one chocolate, one vanilla and one strawberry.
4. Pour hot fudge over the chocolate ice cream.
5. Pour pineapple syrup over the vanilla ice cream.
6. Pour strawberry syrup over the strawberry ice cream.
7. Top with whipped cream, a few cherries and nuts. From <http://www.foodtimeline.org/foodcakes.html#pineapple>

Cheese Straws

Roll piecrust dough the same thickness as for pies. Cut in strips from six to ten inches wide and cut the strips into straws or sticks a quarter of an inch in width. Lay upon baking sheets, leaving a space between the straws a third the width of the straws. Grate rich cheese, season to taste with salt and red pepper and scatter thickly over the straws and the spaces between them. Put in the oven where the greatest heat will be at the top and bake ten or fifteen minutes. Cut the cheese in the center of the spaces between the straws, remove from the baking sheet with a limber knife and pile tastily on a plate. Good Housekeeping Everyday Cook Book, 1903. Recipe by Emma P. Ewing.

MUSIC IN THE 1900-1920's

The following songs can all be heard at <http://www.besmark.com/children.html>
Your children will enjoy hearing how music has changed.

- In A Clock Store
- The Whistler And His Dog
- A Hunt In The Black Forest
- The Warblers Serenade
- Baby's Lullaby Turkish March
- Dainty Ann
- Naomi
- The Rosary
- To A Wild Rose
- Memories Of Home
- Loves Old Sweet Song
- Spring Song
- Fifth Nocturne The Swan

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- Alpine Violets
- Traumerei
- Flower Song
- Lullaby

BOOKS TO READ ABOUT THE 1900-1920's

- Sounder by William H. Armstrong
- Old Yeller by Fred Gipson
- The Hundred Dresses by Eleanor Estes
- The Gardener by Sarah Stewart
- The Dust Bowl by David Booth
- Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry by Mildred Taylor
- Understood Betsy by Dorothy Canfield Fisher

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY – 1930 to 1949



INFORMATION

The Great Depression had finally ended but World War II was coming. It was an uneasy time. Still, when they weren't working, families found time to have fun, with neighbors, friends, relatives and each other. Neighbors got together to play card games such as whist, pinochle, canasta and bridge.

Many families spent a portion of the evening listening to the radio. They played records on a phonograph. Baseball was popular – to play and to watch (in person, not on television).

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There wasn't very much cash money and so families stayed home and made their own fun. Families read to each other. Children enjoyed ice skating and roller skating. Boys went fishing and bike riding. Sledding in the winter was a favorite.

**In 1937 the first feature-length animation *Snow White and the Seven Dwarves* was put in theaters. Check it out of the library and eat Barnum Bailey Animal Crackers which went on the market in the 30's.

**You can take the opportunity to explain that there weren't any computers or video games! Most families did not have television yet although radios were popular. For a fun family night, pick up a big watermelon, make some homemade lemonade and have an electronic free night with the whole family. Play a few games in the back yard and then end the night reading together.

OUTDOOR GAMES IN THE 1930 – 1940's

A child in the 30's and 40's continued to play many of the outdoor and indoor games from the pioneer era.

Horse

One player is designated first and selects a location on the basketball court from which to shoot. Every player after this player must shoot the basketball into the hoop from the chosen location. If a player misses the shot, he earns an H. At the start of each new turn, the first player chooses a new location on the court from which to shoot. During the turns, if the player misses the shot, he earns a letter until the word HORSE is spelled. The last player to spell the word HORSE wins.

INDOOR GAMES IN THE 1930 – 1940's

Clothes Pins in the Bottle:

Place a milk bottle (or other jar with a small opening) on the ground or floor. Let each child try dropping ten clothespins into the bottle. Keep your hand at chest level. You can stand on a small stool to add more challenge. See who can make the best score. You can buy clothespins in the supply section of most grocery stores.

This was still popular in the 50's and a birthday party wasn't complete without this game.

Blow-ball

A large dining room table is perfect for this game. You will need a ping pong ball. Divide the children into teams. Each team takes an end of the table. The ball is placed at the center of the table. Both teams blow the ball with all their might, trying to blow it off the table at the end of belonging to the opposing team.

Spoons

At least three players are needed to play. Players sit in a circle on the floor or around a table. Spoons are placed in the middle, one fewer spoon than players. Each player, including the dealer, gets four cards. The dealer takes one card from the deck. If it improves his hand, he adds it, discarding another card, which he slides to the player on his left. If not, he passes the card on. The player on his left does the same, until all players are passing cards. The first player to collect four of a kind quietly takes a spoon. When the others see the spoon taken, they grab for a spoon. One player will be left without a spoon and is eliminated from play. Play continues until one player is left.

Snap

From two to 12 can play. Deal the whole deck of cards. Some players may have an extra card. Players' cards are placed in a stack face down. The player to the dealer's left turns over his first card, starting a face-up pile. The next player turns up a card. When two matching cards are turned up, the first player to call "Snap" gets both face-up stacks, placing them on the bottom of his face-down pile. If there is a tie, the stacks are combined and placed in the middle to form a Snap Pot. If a card is turned up that matches the top card on the Snap Pot, the first to call "Snap Pot" gets both stacks. The object is to win all the cards. Calling "Snap" when there is no match costs a player one card, given to the last player to reveal a card.

Memory

Two to six players can play. Lay the cards face down in a 4 X 13 grid. Players take turns turning over two cards, trying to match numbers. If a player makes a match, he or she picks up the cards and goes again. If the numbers do not match, they are turned back over. The point of the game is to remember each card that is exposed that is not a match. Play continues until all the cards have been matched. The player with the most cards wins. Make it easier for younger children by playing with a smaller deck. Remove all the cards below seven, for example. Make it harder for older players by requiring that the card's number and color both match. The four of diamonds would match the four of hearts, for example.

Go Fish

From two to five can play. Seven cards are dealt to two or three players, and five cards to four or five players. The rest becomes the draw pile. The object is to obtain as many books of four as possible. The player to the dealer's left begins play by asking a specific player for all his cards of a certain rank. If the player addressed does not have the card, he says, "Go Fish," and the first player must draw. If the player gets his card, either from the other player or on the draw, he gets to ask again. When a player collects a book, he plays them down. A player who runs out of cards may draw one card unless the draw pile is depleted. When all cards have been played down, the player with the most books wins the game. Ties may occur.

TOYS IN THE 1930 – 1940's

**Some families had fun putting together puzzles with hundreds of pieces. They put the puzzle pieces on a table in the parlor and different members of the family worked on the puzzle when they had time after chores or on Sunday afternoons. Sometimes it took several weeks to assemble a hard puzzle with lots of pieces.

**During this time Slinky's were invented. Buy some at the Dollar Store and have a race down the stairs.

**With little money to spend on entertainment, families enjoyed new board games such as "Monopoly" and "Scrabble" which were first sold during the 1930s.

COOKING IN The 1930 – 1940's

Old Fashioned Molasses Cookies

1 cup butter or full fat margarine
2/3 c sugar
1 c molasses
1/4 c sour milk
2 1/2 c sifted all purpose flour
2 tsp baking soda
1 tsp ginger
1/2 tsp salt

Cream butter thoroughly. Add sugar gradually and cream together until fluffy. Add molasses and milk. Mix well. Sift flour with soda, ginger, and salt 3 times. Add flour to butter mixture, mix thoroughly. Chill. Roll out dough on floured surface thin and cut out with cookie cutters or a floured glass. Bake on greased cookie sheets at 375 for 8 minutes, until done. From the Round the World Cookbook, 1934

1943 Victory Cake

2 cups enriched flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon soda
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon cloves
1 1/2 teaspoons allspice
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1/3 cup shortening
1 1/4 cups water
1 1/2 cups seedless raisins
1/2 cups coarsely chopped walnut meats

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Sift flour, measure; sift again with baking powder, soda, salt, and spices. Combine sugar, shortening, water, and raisins in uncovered 2 quart saucepan. Bring to a boil; cook rapidly 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Cool. Add flour mixture and nut meats. Mix thoroughly. Pour into well greased paper-lined square cake pan (8x8x2); bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) 45 minutes, or until done.

Lydia Hastings, 1943 <http://bit.ly/k1eA2d>

MUSIC IN THE 1930 – 1940's

- Rudolph the Red-nosed Reindeer was published in 1939.
- Burl Ives sang Animal Fair.
- With the advent of many more Disney movies, much of children's music came from those movies. Songs from Snow - White Someday my Prince Will Come, Heigh Ho, and Whistle While You Work. Also songs from Pinocchio (1940) and Song of the South (1946) were popular.

BOOKS TO READ ABOUT THE 1930 – 1940's

- Hitler Youth: Growing Up in Hitler's Shadow by Susan Campbell Bartoletti
- Because of Winn-Dixie by Kate DiCamillo
- Our Only May Amelia by Jennifer L. Holm
- Lily's Crossing by Patricia Reilly Giff
- Blue Willow by Doris Gates
- A. The Babe and I BY David Adler
- Out of the Dust by Karen Hess
- Number the Stars by Lois Lowry

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY – 1950-1960



INFORMATION

Life was very different in the fifties. There was an innocence that is now gone. Life seemed good. There was peace and there were jobs. People could buy almost anything. Popular jobs consisted of office workers, construction, farmers, bankers, firemen, policemen, milkmen, barbers, restaurant owners, fishermen and bartenders. There were no high tech jobs.

Family's sat together to eat dinner and there was peace and harmony for most families. Kids went to church, said prayer and the National Anthem in school. Moms stayed home to look after the kids, and dad went to work. You had homework and chores to do and if you disrespected a teacher or an adult neighbor (always called them Mr. or Mrs.) you were grounded or severely punished. Spankings were dealt out. Kids didn't sit in front of the TV and there were no computers.

**Roger Bannister broke the Four-Minute Mile. Why not time yourselves and see how fast you can run in a mile.

The sixties brought many changes. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus and that ushered in a full fledged civil rights movement. President John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy were assassinated. The Vietnam War went into full swing. Niel Armstrong was the first man on the moon.

OUTDOOR GAMES IN THE 1950 – 1960's

A child in the 50's and 60's continued to play many of the outdoor and indoor games from the pioneer era. Some had faded away but many remained.

One of the most popular games was cowboys and Indians. War and cops and robbers were a close second and third.

Bicycle riding was big. We used spring clothes pins to hook playing cards to the spokes of our wheels to make a wonderful clicking noise.

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Another big winner was digging underground tunnels and forts if you were lucky enough to have a field nearby. When I was in 9th grade my younger brother dug a great big hole, put plywood over it and then covered it with dirt. You could access the fort through a tunnel about 3 feet long. He was so excited and wanted to show me. So I crawled in to about my knees. This is when I discovered that I had claustrophobia. I couldn't go forward or crawl out. My brother had to dig me out. Boy was he disgusted!

Marbles were still a very popular game. When I was in 7th grade, in 1957, I had many marbles and a leather pouch. I was a very skilled marble player, especially in the game where you shot a marble into a hole in the ground. I won many games and most boys were afraid to play with me for fear of losing their marbles.

INDOOR GAMES IN THE 1950 – 1960's

We still played many of the indoor games from the late 19th century and the early 20th century.

Children in the 50's and 60's did a lot of reading.

TOYS IN THE 1950 – 1960's

During World War Two toy companies were actually making supplies for the war. So afterwards they had fascinating ideas for new dolls and games. Plastic was introduced. Matchbox Cars, a favorite of little boys were invented in 1954. In 1957, Hula Hoops were invented. They became a fad in 1958, but it was shortly over in 1959 when Barbie took over. In 1960 Etch-a-Sketch was put in stores. In 1961 Ken was introduced to the world. Slip'n Slide was introduced.

Lincoln Logs were introduced and Erector Sets. Mr. Potato Head was a big seller and so were Tinker Toys. Most children had store bought toys in the 50's and 60's. We really didn't make toys. Board games were very popular.

COOKING IN THE 1950-1960's

This meatloaf version became a family favorite in many households in the 1950's. The key is in the onion soup mix and the mixture of ground beef with pork sausage for added flavor and moisture. If you do not eat pork or traditional bacon, you may substitute turkey or chicken sausage or use all ground beef. Turkey bacon is available as a substitute, or eliminate the bacon altogether. The leftovers make great sandwiches.

1-1/2 pounds ground beef (chuck is best)

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1/2 pound ground pork sausage (seasoned or not)
2 eggs, lightly beaten
1 cup fine bread crumbs
1 to 2 large cloves of garlic, pressed
1 cup diced sweet onion
1/4 cup diced green bell pepper (sweet capsicum)
1 teaspoon dried oregano, crushed
Freshly ground pepper to taste
1 Tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
1 package dry onion soup mix
1/2 cup milk
1 (6-ounce) can tomato paste, divided use
2 to 4 strips bacon, cut in half (optional)

Preheat oven to 350 degrees.

Combine ground beef, pork sausage, eggs, bread crumbs, garlic, sweet onion, bell pepper, oregano, pepper, Worcestershire sauce, onion soup mix, milk, and half of the tomato paste. Gently mix only until combined. Do not overwork the meat or it will become tough. Form into a loaf. Cover with the remaining half can of tomato paste. Weave the bacon strips over the top. Bake for 1 hour and 15 minutes. Let meatloaf rest 15 minutes before cutting to serve.

Yield: 8 servings

Recipe from <http://bit.ly/aYm0sX>

Pink Lady Pie

This pie might be refrigerated overnight...

2/3 c orange juice
48 large marshmallows
1 10 oz package frozen raspberries, thawed and drained
1 1/4 c heavy cream, whipped
1 9 inch vanilla cookie crust

Heat marshmallows and orange juice in top of double boiler and stir until smooth. Cool until starting to thicken. Add raspberries. Fold in whipped cream. Pour into shell and refrigerate. Serves 8

Recipe from Lynn Dallin, Stay Out of the Kitchen Cookbook; Doubleday, Garden City, NY. 1968

MUSIC IN THE 1950 – 1960's

These are some of the songs that I listened to in the 50's and early 60's.

- Smokey The Bear
- Ballad of Davy Crockett Pt 1
- Blue Tail Fly/Skip to My Lou

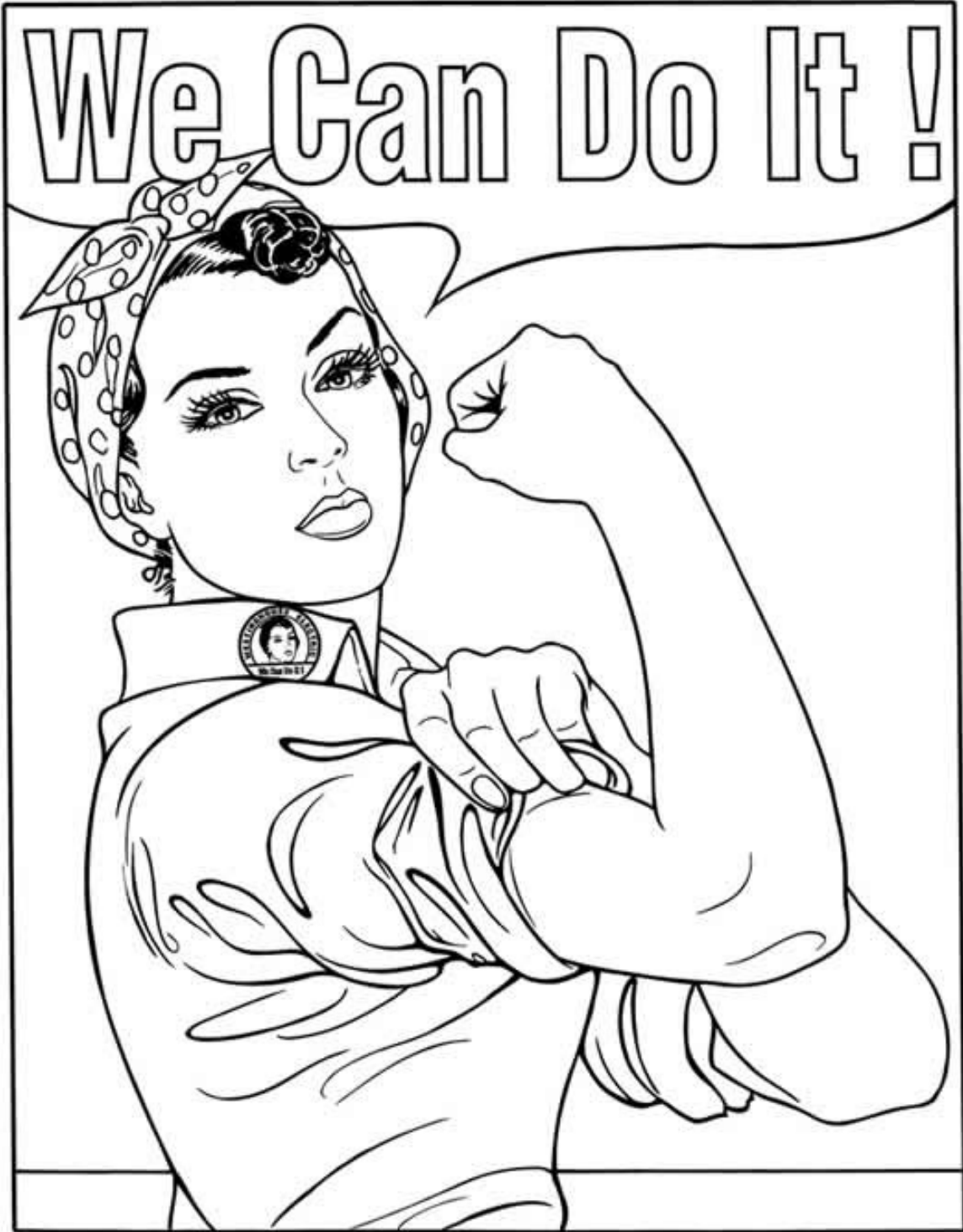
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- Peter Cottontail
- Big Rock Candy Mountain
- Teddy Bear Polka
- Where Have You Been Billy Boy

You can hear these songs at <http://bit.ly/jV98JL>

BOOKS TO READ ABOUT THE 1950 – 1960's

- Ramona Quimby, Age 8 by Beverly Cleary
- Jacob Have I Loved by Katherine Paterson
- The Great Gilly Hopkins by Katherine Paterson
- Up a Road Slowly by Irene Hunt
- Onion John by Joseph Krungold



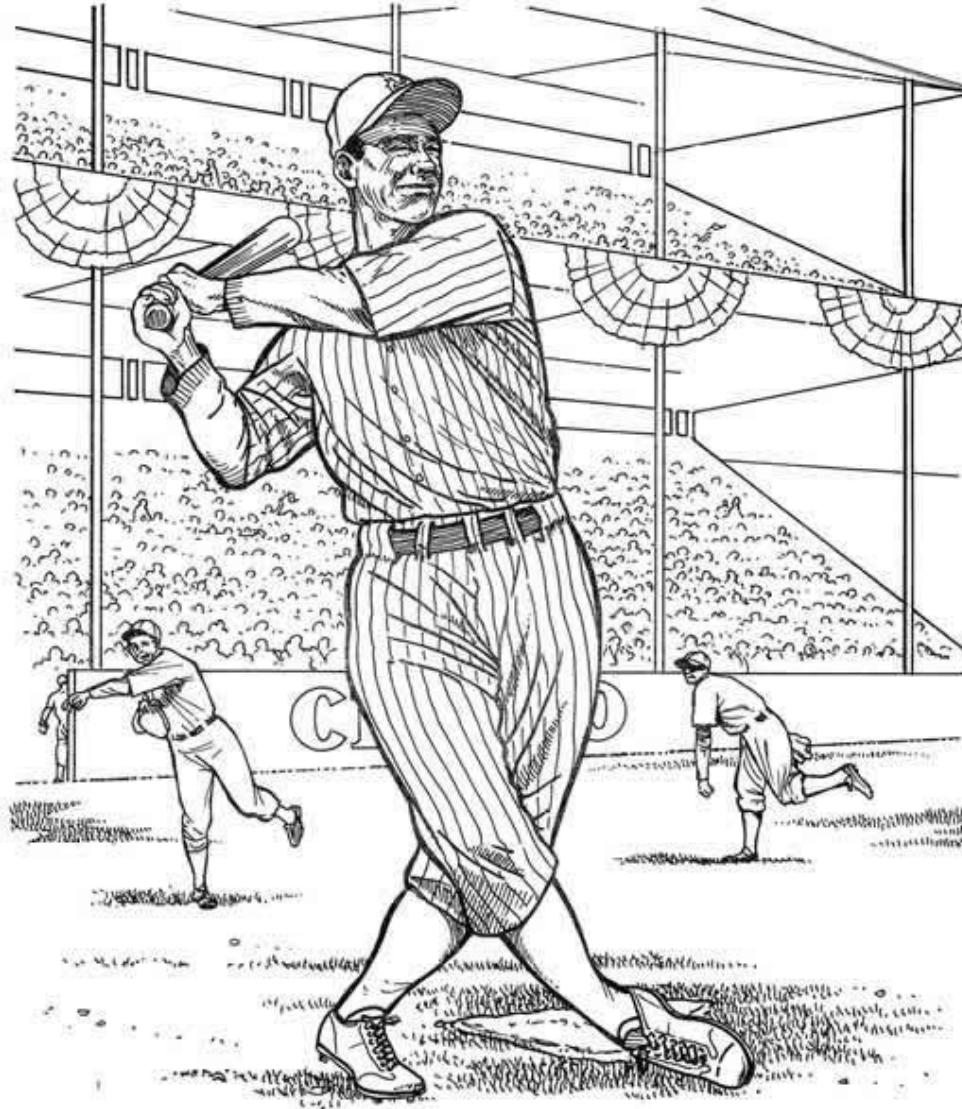
19. World War II poster by J. Howard Miller, ca. 1942.

THE HOME SCHOOL COACH



George Herman (Babe) Ruth (1895–1948) was, by popular acclaim, the greatest baseball player of all time. He is most remembered for his many home runs (714—second only to Hank Aaron’s 755), but he actually came to the majors in 1914 as a great pitcher for the Red Sox. He led the AL in pitching in 1916 with an ERA of 1.75! He began hitting homers in 1918 with 11—the next year he hit 29. Needing money, Boston sold Babe to the Yankees for \$125,000 (and a loan) in 1920. That year he knocked 54 out of the park and the “King of Homers” was born, blasting away the “deadball era” of dominant pitching. He hit 59 home runs in 1921 and in 1927 became the first to hit 60. Ruth led the AL in hitting with 378 in 1924. Babe retired after 28 games with the Boston Braves in 1935. *Socks (middle stripe), shirt letters: red. Shirt, pants: light gray.*

THE HOME SCHOOL COACH



Lou Gehrig (1903–1941) was a power-hitting left-handed first baseman for the Yankees from 1923 through 1939. He played 2,130 consecutive games (a record broken by Cal Ripkin, Jr. in 1995) from 1935 to 1939, earning him the nickname “Iron Horse.” For thirteen straight seasons, Lou drove in more than 100 runs and in seven of these drove in over 150. His 184 RBI in 1931 is a league record. In his seven World Series, he had a batting average of .361, with 10 home runs and 35 RBI. Lou suffered from a sclerosis (known to this day as “Lou Gehrig’s Disease”) that finally took his life. One of the best baseball movies, *The Pride of the Yankees*, was about him. In his life, Gehrig lived up to the title. *Socks, cap: navy blue.*

THE HOME SCHOOL COACH



Jackie Robinson (1919–1972) was a fine fielder and a deadly clutch hitter. He played for the Brooklyn Dodgers and was the first black man in the majors in modern times. Defiant, but never reckless, he stole home nineteen times in his career. As a twenty-eight-year-old rookie, in 1947, he hit .297 and led the league in stolen bases. In 1949 he had his greatest year, batting a league-leading .342, driving in 124 runs, getting 203 hits and again leading in stolen bases. That year, Jackie was voted the National League's Most Valuable Player (MVP). During his ten years with the Dodgers, he hit over .300 six times. *Socks, sweater, shirt letters, cap: navy blue.*

World War II Poster and the baseball pictures are from Dover's Free Sampler which they send out each week. <http://bit.ly/eDSZ0Y>