



ACTIVITY #1 - Cigar City: Inquiry-Based Learning through artifacts and photographs

Lesson Essential Question: How can we analyze primary sources to learn about history?

Objective: Students will be able to analyze and make inferences about historic artifacts and photos. Students will determine that these sources can tell a story.

Materials:

- Steps to analyzing objects, and photos page
 - Images of
canteen
cigar mold
stereoscope card
photographs of Roland Wilson, Tampa Cigar Box Company, Martha Leiman “cigar queen,”
 - Artifact, and Photograph Analysis Work sheets
 - Teachers background information
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1. **Review the steps to analyzing objects and photos** page with students. Explain the importance of these thinking skills when using primary sources.
2. **Assign students** to analyze either one of the objects, or one of the photos. Make sure that all the sources are viewed by some students. (*Note for teacher the image of the canteen, and the cigar mold and the stereoscope card are considered artifacts.*)
3. **Depending on the student**, have them complete the appropriate Analysis Worksheet (*Artifact or Photograph*)
4. **Have students report their findings** and what they think their artifact or photographed subject is. Then share the information from the background information. Discuss the events that were happening in Tampa and the world at the time these sources were created.



Teacher's guide to artifacts and photos

Artifact #1 - Bamboo Canteen

This canteen (made of bamboo) belonged to Roland A. Wilson, a 23-year-old Army Sergeant in the 4th U.S. Infantry. In the summer of 1898, Roland fought in the Spanish-American War in Cuba. Tampa was the staging ground for the Spanish-American War; it was where the soldiers stayed while they waited to board ships to Cuba. Roland's canteen was most likely made in Cuba, and is engraved with his name, infantry, regiment and company number. Creating a chronology of his time there, the canteen also illustrates the battles Roland saw in Cuba.

Artifact #2 - Cigar Mold

The mold was used by cigar factories in making a cigar round. Once a cigarmaker has bunched together a selection of filler leaves, he then wraps the filler with a tobacco binder to form the cigar's core, known as the bunch. The maker then places the unfinished bunch in one of the troughs within the bottom half of a cigar mold. The trough determines the shape of the cigar, keeping it round and uniform. When all the troughs are full, the upper half of the mold is placed firmly on top, compressing the cigars. The two pieces of the mold fit together perfectly and are secured by pegs. Molds are typically stacked together and put beneath a clamp, screw or hydraulic press, which applies added pressure to them. This is a 1930's German manufactured mold marked Karl Hart (company) No. 39301. (serial #) Schwetzingen Bei Mannheim. (Location) Hier Offnen und Schliessen. (open here and close)

Artifact #3 - Stereoscope Card: This card was placed into a stereoscope, a magnifying viewfinder that when viewing two identical images together (stereoscopically) it gives a 3D image. The images on the card are of a scene at Ballast Point, where regiment ships were docked to receive supplies and troops on their way to fight in the Spanish American War. Tampa was a major embarkation point.

Photograph #1 - Sargent Roland A. Wilson

This Roland in uniform in a standard studio portrait taken in 1899. He would soon meet and begin courting Miss Martha Leiman of Tampa. His uniform is permanently on display today at the Tampa Bay History Center.

Photograph #2 - Martha Leiman

This photo, taken around 1900, is a portrait of Martha Leiman. Martha was the daughter of Henry Leiman, who owned Tampa Box Company. Martha is dressed as a "Cigar Queen." Her crown is made of cigars, and her dress is made of cigar ribbons woven together, decorated with cigars on the front.

Photograph #2 - Tampa Cigar Box Co.

This photo, taken around 1900, shows the outside of Tampa Box Company located in Ybor City (at 7th Ave and 17th St). This building burned down in 1905, and the factory was relocated to 21st Street. Tampa Box Company, which was owned by Henry Leiman, became one of the world's largest cigar box manufacturers.

Every object tells a story

Martha, who was 17 at the time, met Roland in the spring of 1898 when she brought a cake to the soldiers encamped in Tampa. Roland left for Cuba to fight in the Spanish-American War soon after that. He and Martha wrote more than 100 letters to each other over the next year.

Martha and Roland married in 1901, had a son, and lived in Tampa. Roland eventually took over Martha's father's business, Tampa Box Company. After 51 years of marriage, Roland died in 1952. Martha died in 1980.





Cigar label book - Tampa Bay History Center 2016.00.004.001-002

Steps to Analyzing Objects and Photos

(Hands on: Learning from Objects and Paintings – Scottish Museums Council)

1. Describe

Describe the physical features of the object – what you can see, feel, hear, and smell.

Look and Talk About

Shape, color, pattern, texture, weight, size, material, markings, holes, smell, sound, function, construction and design.

2. Deduce

Make decisions about the object based on observation and prior knowledge. For example, about the people who made it and used it, how is it used and where it came from. Deductions can provide the basis for additional research.

Look and Talk About

Who used it, made it, wore it, played with it, worked with it, loved it, cared for it, built it, broke it, mended it?

3. Interpret

Draw conclusions about what the object tells us by making comparisons and drawing on prior knowledge.

Look and Talk About

Have you ever seen this before or something like it? Make comparisons with similar objects or experiences of using or seeing something similar.

4. Classify

Organize and categorize

Look and Talk About

Organize and categorize

Artifact Analysis – Student Worksheet

(From the National Archives and Records Administration)

1. TYPE OF ARTIFACT

Describe the material from which it is made (i.e. bone, pottery, metal, wood, stone, leather, glass, paper, cardboard, cotton, plastic, other material)

2. SPECIAL QUALITIES OF THE ARTIFACT

Describe how it looks and feels (i.e. shape, color, texture, size, weight, moving parts, anything printed, stamped or written on it.)



Artifact Analysis – Student Worksheet

continued

3. USES OF THE ARTIFACT

A. What might it have been used for?

B. Who might have used it?

C. When might it have been used?

4. WHAT DOES THE ARTIFACT TELL US?

A. What does it tell us about technology of the time in which it was made and used?

B. What does it tell us about the life and times of the people that made and used it?

C. Can you name a similar item today?



Artifact Analysis – Student Worksheet

continued

ARTIFACT #1



Artifact Analysis – Student Worksheet

continued

ARTIFACT #2



Artifact Analysis – Student Worksheet

continued

ARTIFACT #3

(Entire image is classified as an object, not a photograph)



Photograph Analysis – Student Worksheet

(From the National Archives and Records Administration)

STEP 1: OBSERVATION

Study the photograph for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities in the photograph.

PEOPLE	OBJECTS	ACTIVITIES



Photograph Analysis – Student Worksheet

continued

STEP 2: INFERENCE

Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might conclude about this photograph:

STEP 3: QUESTIONS

A. What kind of questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

B. Where could you find answers to them?



Photograph Analysis – Student Worksheet

continued

PHOTOGRAPH #1



Photograph Analysis – Student Worksheet

continued

PHOTOGRAPH #2



Photograph Analysis – Student Worksheet

continued

PHOTOGRAPH #3

