

Supply the Settler Game Glossary or Catalogue – Kuse Museum

Use these definitions to help you think about the pictures or objects in the game. Use the index of an old mail order catalog or a book about tools to locate more pictures or learn more about the objects.

Farming Tools

Chain

Chains are made of metal and are a series of connected links.

They are used to pull objects that need to be moved or hold items that need to be fastened down.

Cow bell

A bell hung from a strap around a cow's neck helped the owner find the cow by listening for the sound when the animal was grazing.

Cream separator

A cream separator is a machine that separated whole milk into cream and skimmed milk by spinning it through a set of disks. The centrifugal force sent the cream away from the heavier milk. The cream was sent to a creamery where it was made into butter. The farm family used some of the skimmed milk while the rest was used to feed pigs and calves.

Cultivator

A cultivator is a farm implement that had several sets of prongs that stirred up soil and uprooted weeds. Horses or oxen pulled small cultivators while the farmer held the handles on the back to steer it.

Farm wagon

Wagons usually have four wheels and a box and are used to haul grain and other goods. They were pulled by animals and later by tractors.

Garden rake

A rake is a tool that has a bar with teeth fastened to a handle. Wooden rakes were used to gather up hay and grass. Metal garden rakes could be used to collect leaves or move or loosen up soil.

Hay fork

A long-handled tool with two or three long curved prongs, used for moving or turning hay.

Ladder

A set of horizontal bars or steps fastened between two separate poles of wood, metal or rope. It is used for climbing up or down something.

Lantern

A lamp with a transparent case that protects the flame or electric bulb. It often has a handle so it can be hung or carried.

Manure fork

Manure or bedding forks are tools with long handles and six metal tines. They are used to move straw, manure or other loose materials.

Milk can

A large metal can for transporting milk often from a farm to a milk processing plant.

Milk pail

A wooden or tin pail held between the legs of the person milking a cow so his or her hands could be free to pull the teats of a cow to get milk from the udder.

Milk stool

A short three or four-legged stool that a person milking a cow could sit on.

Plow

A farming implement with one or more blades fastened to a frame. It was pulled by a tractor or by animals. The blade cut furrows in the soil and turned it over to get it ready to plant seeds or crops.

Potato hook

A hand tool with hooked tines attached to a long handle used for digging potatoes and other root crops.

Rope

A rope was made by twisting several strands of fibers together to make a strong cord.

Scythe

A tool used for cutting crops such as grass or grain. It had a long curved metal blade at the end of a long pole that was curved. It had one or two short handles attached to it so the user could swing it from side to side.

Shovel

A tool with a long handle fastened to a flat blade with upturned sides. It is used for moving earth, snow or manure.

Wheel barrow

A small cart with a single wheel at the front, two supporting legs and two handles at the back.

Wooden hay rake

A tool with wooden teeth attached to a horizontal wooden bar that was fastened to a long handle. It was used to gather cut hay or straw into windrows so it could be collected later with a wagon. It was also used to fluff up the hay and turn it over so that it could dry.

Tools

Anvil

A steel or iron block, often with a pointed end, on which a blacksmith uses a hammer to shape metal or make tools.

Bolts and nuts (or bolts)

A bolt is a metal pin used to hold things in place. It is a kind of screw with threads going around it, but it has a flat, not a pointed end. A hole needs to be made for the bolt to go through.

A nut (or nut) is a flat piece of square or hexagonal metal with a threaded hole that is screwed onto a bolt to hold it in place.

Crowbar

An iron bar, sometimes with a flattened end, that can be used as a lever to move things.

Farm bell

The bell was used to call workers from the field so they could hear news or eat.

Fence maul

A large heavy hammer used to pound wooden fence posts into the ground.

Fence posts

Wooden or metal posts to which wires could be attached to build a fence. The posts were set into holes in the ground and pounded down with a maul.

File

A metal tool with ridges that was used to smooth or sharpen another piece of iron.

General purpose wrench

A metal tool used to tighten or loosen nuts and bolts.

Hoe

A metal tool with a long handle used to loosen soil or weed in a garden.

Magnet

A piece of metal with magnetic properties that can be used to pick up other things with iron in them.

Mounted grindstone

A disk of stone mounted on a stand so that it can be turned and used to sharpen tools.

Oil can

A can with a long nozzle that can be used to store oil to be used to lubricate things. The nozzle helps to get oil to hard to reach places.

Pick

A heavy iron tool with one or two pointed or flat ends used to break up soil or loosen rocks. It is fastened to a wooden handle.

Pig scraper

A round metal tool with a sharp edge used to scrape hair or bristles off of a hog that has been butchered and scalded.

Post hole digger

A tool used to dig holes for fence posts. Often two small blades or shovels attached to a handle let a person pound it into the ground until a hole was made deep enough to put a fence post into it. The movable handles let the user close the shovels and lift the dirt out of the hole.

Pulley

A pulley is a small wheel and axle with a rope going over it used to lift or lower heavy loads. The wheel, often made of wood, had a groove with a rim that let the rope going around it stay in place. The object to be lifted could be attached to one end of the rope. By pulling down on the other end of the rope the user could change the direction of the force. Farmers used ropes and pulleys to help them lift large hay forks or hay slings full of hay into their hay mows.

Screw driver

A screw driver is a tool used to turn a screw into a hole. It has a flat, star- shaped or cross-shaped tip that fits into the head of the screw.

Vise

A vise is an apparatus that is used to firmly hold objects so that work can be done on them. It has two jaws, one moveable and one fixed in place. A screw and lever on the movable jaw can change it to fit the size of the object and then be tightened to secure it.

Whet stone

A whet stone is a very fine grained stone used to sharpen cutting tools. Farmers using a scythe would carry a whet stone with them to keep the tool sharp as they worked. They stroked the stone back and forth over the cutting edge of the knife or scythe when the edge had become worn or dull.

Wood rasp

A rasp is a kind of file used to coarsely shape or roughly rub down wood or other material. It is made of hardened steel with rows of many individually cut teeth and may be a round, tapered, or half-round bar.

Kitchen Supplies

Berry bowls

Berry bowls were often used to hold canned berries and their juices to serve them as a sauce or dessert.

Bowl

A round deep dish used to hold food or liquids.

Butcher knife

A large knife with a broad blade used for cutting meat.

Butter dish

A dish with a cover used to hold butter on the table. Round dishes were common because they matched the shape of the butter mold used by the family.

Butter mold

Churned butter was pressed into a mold. A wooden bottom with a handle pressed the butter down. The wooden bottom had a shape carved into it so to make the butter attractive. Butter molds in the Kuse family had the picture of a swan on one and acorns and leaves on the other.

Churn

A butter churn is a device used to change cream into butter by stirring or agitating it. This could be done with a wooden pole with a crosspiece attached inserted through the lid of an earthenware crock. Other churns had a rotating device inside a glass container. It was turned with crank. Still others were a rotating barrel with a crank attached to the outside that turned the entire churn.

Coffee mill

A coffee mill, also called a coffee grinder, was used to grind roasted coffee beans or grain, such as barley, into smaller particles so that they could be heated in water to make a hot beverage.

Food chopper

Some food choppers had knives that were turned with a crank or handle.

Forks

A fork is an implement with prongs or tines that help move food from a container to a person's mouth or hold down food so it can be cut up with a knife.

Glasses

Usually clear glass containers without handles were used to hold drinking water or other fluids.

Gravy boat

A boat-shaped bowl used for serving gravy or sauce.

Knives

A table knife had a single cutting edge for dividing pieces of already cooked or softened food during a meal. They were part of a table setting and usually were not as sharp as the butcher knives or paring knives used to prepare the food.

Milk pitcher

A container or jug for holding or pouring milk as the milk was served at the table. A pitcher often has a handle and a spout or lip.

Pie tins

A pan for holding and shaping dough and filling for a pie that can be baked in an oven. It may be made of metal or glass.

Plate

A flat container made of metal, glass or pottery on which food is placed.

Platter

A large shallow oval dish or plate used for serving food.

Pot holders

Thick fabric pads used for holding or handling hot dishes or pans.

Sauce pan

A deep cooking pan, usually round. They are made of metal and have one long handle and may have a lid.

Spoons

Pieces of metal with a shallow rounded end that can hold solids or liquids.

Sugar and creamer

A sugar bowl is a small bowl used to hold sugar or sugar cubes to be placed in tea or coffee or on cereal. A creamer is a small pitcher to hold the cream for tea, coffee or cereal. They often came together as a matching set.

Health and Cleanliness

Broom

A brush with a long handle used to clean.

Clothes pins

Wooden (or today, plastic) clips used to fasten clothes to a wash line or clothesline.

Conversation tube

A device used to help the hard of hearing before battery-powered hearing aids were invented. It had an earpiece on one end and a cone-shaped mouthpiece on the other connected by a short, flexible air pipe or tube. Sound could be amplified as it passed through the tube.

Before telephones were invented people sometimes used similar “speaking tubes” to carry on conversations in noisy places, such as on board ships, railroads, cars, offices, etc.

Dust pan

A flat, hand held container into which dust and waste could be swept from the floor with a broom.

Galvanized wash tub

A large metal tub used for washing clothes. It had a coating of special metal that kept it from rusting.

Iron

A small, but quite heavy, flat piece of metal with a handle that could be heated and used to press clothes or take out wrinkles.

Ironing board

A board with folding legs. It was covered with layers of soft cloth so an iron could be used on it to take wrinkles out of clothing.

Knitting needles and wool

Thin wooden or metal rods used to knit sock mittens and other clothing.

Medicine

Herbs, pills, and salves used to heal people who were sick.

Mop

A bundle of material attached to a stick and used to clean floors or wipe up a mess.

Salve

Ointment to be rubbed on the skin and used to heal diseases.

Scissors

A metal instrument with two sharp blades that can be used to cut materials.

Scrub brush

A brush used to scrub floors or utensils.

Scrub pail

The pail used to hold water and soap when cleaning with a scrub brush or mop.

Shaving mug and shaving brush

A shaving mug is a cup that was used to hold water and soap while shaving. The shaving brush had a handle and soft bristles. It was used to spread the soap on a person’s face.

Soap

A substance used with water for cleaning or washing. It was made from oils or fats and mixed with an alkali. The solid soap forms when the chemical process between the oil and alkali takes place. Early settlers made lye by soaking wood ashes in water and collecting the fluid to mix with animal fat to make their soap.

Spectacles

Eye glasses were lenses attached to the head with wire placed over the ears.

Thimble, pin cushion, and needle and thread

A thimble is a metal or plastic cap placed over the end of the finger. It helps the person push needles into cloth.

A pin cushion was a stuffed piece of fabric designed to hold needles and pins.

A needle is a thin piece of metal with a hole at the end. Thread is placed through the hole so that it can be used to fasten fabric or things to fabric.

Thread is made of cotton or other fibers. The fibers are twisted into thin strands.

Toilet set

The pitcher and basin placed on a wash stand where people washed themselves. It can also refer to a matching set of brush, comb, mirror or other grooming items.

Wash board

A wash board was made of ridged wood or metal. Clothing was rubbed against it to loosen dirt.

Faith – Education – Amusements**Accordion**

A musical instrument with keys, bellows and buttons. It is held by two hands and squeezed as music is played.

Autograph book

A book with blank pages on which friends and relatives wrote special messages or verses.

Ball

A round, inflated object that could be bounced, thrown or used in some sports. Some balls were round solid objects used with bats or moved with the feet. Other balls, such as footballs, were made in different shapes.

Blocks

Rectangular cubes with information on them used by children to learn the alphabet or other topics. Small pieces of wood of different shapes used by children in play and construction.

Board game

Trails, pictures or information printed on a board or paper and used by people to play a game. Often there are game pieces to move on spaces on the board.

Books

Written or printed information on pages that are glued, sewed, or bound together between covers.

Doll

A model of a human figure and used in play by children.

Graphophone

A kind of phonograph invented by Alexander Graham Bell.

Harmonica

A rectangular instrument with metal reeds. It is placed in the mouth and tunes are made by sucking or blowing air through it.

Holy Bible

The book of faith for Christians.

Horn

An instrument that produces sound by blowing air into it.

Jacks

Metal objects used in a game. Knuckle bones were an early version of jacks. A ball is bounced and the player attempts to pick up jacks while the ball is in the air.

Marbles

Spherical glass or clay objects used in playing games.

Photograph album

A book in which people placed special family photos they wished to preserve and share with others.

Sled

A vehicle with boards attached to runners. Children used them to move objects or slide down hills.

Stereoscope

A device for viewing two photos of an object or scene taken from slightly different angles. The result makes the scene look three-dimensional.

Stuffed toy

An animal or replica of something made of cloth and stuffed with soft materials.

Violin

A stringed musical instrument that can be played by using a bow.

Wagon

A box with wheels and a handle used to transport people or objects.

Zither

A musical instrument that has a flat wooden sound box with strings stretched across it. It is played by strumming it with fingers or a plectrum.