

Museum Of The City Of New York

The Museum of the City of New York (MCNY) is a history and art museum in Manhattan, New York City, New York. It is located at 1220-1227 Fifth Avenue. It was built in 1929–30. The museum is a private non-profit organization and the sources of income are endowments, admission fees, and contributions. On January 24, 1967 the museum building was designated a New York City landmark. The museum has a collection of over 1.5 million items which is particularly strong in objects dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries which include paintings, drawings, prints, including over 3000 by Currier and Ives and photographs featuring New York City and its residents, as well as costumes, decorative objects and furniture, antique toys. The purpose of this trip was to write a research paper about it.



STETTHEIMER DOLL HOUSE

This is One of the Museum's most popular artifacts, the dollhouse of Carrie Walter Stettheimer (1869-1944) weaves together the fashion and style of New York's Gilded Age in miniature form. Stettheimer worked on the 12-room dollhouse for nearly two decades, creating many of the furnishings and decorations by hand. The styles in all the room are different and the wallpapers, furniture and fixtures are all characteristic of the period following World War I. The dollhouse is particularly notable for its original, miniaturized works crafted especially for Stettheimer by renowned avant-garde artists of the 1920s, including a 3-inch version of *Nude Descending a Staircase* by Marcel Duchamp. From the Limoges vases in the chintz bedroom to the crystal-trimmed candelabra in the salon, Stettheimer infused her artistic sensibility into every detail of the house. After her mother's death in 1935, Carrie stopped working on the dollhouse and some rooms were left unfinished. Her sister Ettie (who survived both Florine and Carrie) donated the dollhouse to the Museum of the City of New York in 1945; she arranged the unfinished rooms (the Art Gallery or Ballroom and the Dining Room) as she thought her sister would have wanted them. The dollhouse is about 28 inches tall, 50 inches long, and 35 inches wide.



NEW TOOLS

This was a tool that was used to build the Brooklyn Bridge (1869-1883). Tjos transformed work and shaped labor movements in 19th century. Thousands of laborers like Irish, German, Italian, African-American built the bridge most for a daily wage of \$2. Some went on a strike in 1872 demanding a \$3 workday but it didn't turn out well for them as laborers could be easily found back then and they were threatened that they would get fired. This tool looked huge on sight and did definitely look like it needed some serious power to use it. No wonder the laborers went on strike!



Facing the Depression

The Great Depression was the worst economic downturn in the history of the industrialized world, lasting from the stock market crash of 1929 to 1939. It began after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and employment as failing companies laid off workers. By 1933, when the Great Depression reached its lowest point, some 15 million Americans were unemployed and nearly half the country's banks had failed. Throughout the 1920s, the U.S. economy expanded rapidly, and the nation's total wealth more than doubled between 1920 and 1929, a period dubbed "the Roaring Twenties." On October 24, 1929, as nervous investors began selling overpriced shares en masse, the stock market crash that some had feared happened at last. A record 12.9 million shares were traded that day, known as "Black Thursday." Despite assurances from President Herbert Hoover and other leaders that the crisis would run its course, matters continued to get worse over the next three years. By 1930, 4 million Americans looking for work could not find it; that number had risen to 6 million in 1931.

