

People who plan to collect dolls should study the subject of dolls before they buy any. They should read about the historical periods when dolls were produced and about the materials used to make them. They should look at as many dolls as possible in museums, in private collections, and at shows.

How to buy. Collectors should try to buy antique dolls in the original clothing. It is always best if a collector can obtain a doll directly from the original owner. The owner is likely to have all the doll's original clothes and also can tell the collector the doll's provenance (history).

Some collectors dress dolls to make them look pretty. This practice may decrease a doll's value and destroy clues that reveal its history. Many types of dolls were made during a period of 40 years or more. But collectors often can arrive at a date for a doll by examining the style and features of the doll's original clothing. Collectors must remember that more than one generation of children might have played with a doll, and a doll's clothes may belong to several different periods.

Some collectors specialize in dolls of a specific country, making a collection by period, or style. A specialized collection need not be costly. For example, you can find cloth dolls nearly everywhere. Or you might focus on a specific type of doll, such as portrait dolls. An interesting collection of portrait dolls, which are sold briefly, the same rare and possibly valuable. Such dolls include the dolls of U.S. President John F. Kennedy and the dolls of the British musical group. Dime-store dolls include the figures from the 1980's of British royal couple Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales; and U.S. singer and songwriter Michael Jackson. These portrait dolls are called *collectible dolls*.

The rules of good collecting apply as much to dime-store dolls as to expensive ones. Collectors should only buy dolls that are complete and perfect. Save all labels and tags on dolls and their original boxes. Store the dolls carefully to protect them from damage and dirt. When you display them, be sure they are not exposed to damaging elements, such as dust, or fumes. Keep up-to-date records of all your dolls.

Probably the most common mistake collectors make is to buy more dolls than they can display or arrange in a pleasing display. A small collection of well-chosen and attractive displayed dolls is better than a large, unmanageable collection of poorly selected ones. Often, a collector can replace a poor example with a better example when a better one becomes available.

Many magazines focus on dolls. These periodicals include the U.S. publications *Doll Keeper* and *Dolls*; the British magazine *Doll*; and *Doll*, published in Germany.

Dolls in museums

Many museums throughout the world have doll collections. In London, dolls and other old dolls may be seen in London's Bethnal Green Museum. In the Victoria and Albert Museum, dolls of a French havanalet and the dolls of the Arts Decoratifs in Paris have rare dolls.

German collections are exhibited in the Germanic National Museum and the German Toy Museum in Nuremberg and the German Toy Museum in Son-

neberg. Both cities are historic toymaking centers, and their museums have many dolls. Some dolls were put away 70 years ago.

The largest doll museum in Rochester, New York, which opened in 1982, includes the largest doll collection in a museum. The collection, which has more than 25,000 dolls, was bequeathed by Margaret Woodbury Stone of Rochester.

Other prominent doll collections in the United States include those of the Museum of the City of New York; the Shelburne Museum in Shelburne, Vermont; the Wenham Museum, in Massachusetts; the Children's Museum, Indianapolis; and the Children's Museum, Boston. Many other museums have doll collections that are brought out for special displays.

Dorothy S. Coleman and Evelyn Jane Coleman

Additional resources:
 Dollhouse
 Fetish
 Kachina
 Play
 Puppet
 Toy
 United States (The Culture)

Outline

- I. Dolls around the world
 - A. Costume dolls
 - B. Portrait dolls
- II. Doll festivals and shows
- III. The history of dolls
- IV. The collection of dolls
- V. Doll collecting
 - A. Why collect
 - B. How to collect
- VI. Dolls in museums

Questions

- 1. What countries are famous for dolls?
- 2. Where do you find the largest doll collection displayed in a museum?
- 3. When did the first baby dolls appear?
- 4. What are some rules of good collecting for doll collectors?
- 5. What are *Kachina* dolls?
- 6. What was the first doll specifically made for boys to achieve worldwide popularity?
- 7. Where were the oldest known doll-like figures made?
- 8. What are some needs of children that dolls fulfill?
- 9. In what country do dolls called *havanalets* come from?
- 10. What doll became known as the "million-dollar baby"?

Additional resources

Level I
 Ansary, Mir T. *Dolls*. Heinemann, 1998.
 Hooks, Kristine. *Dolls*. Children's Pr., 2001.
 Kuklin, Susan. *From Head to Toe: How a Doll is Made*. Hyperion, 1994.
 Young, Robert. *Dolls*. Dillon Pr., 1994.

Level II
 Coleman, Dorothy S., Elizabeth, and Evelyn Jane. *The Collector's Encyclopedia of Dolls*. 2 vols. Crown, 1968, 1986. A standard work.
 Giffitt, Wendy. *The Ultimate Doll Book*. 1993. Reprint. MetroBooks, 2001.
 Giffitt, Wendy. *Dolls*. Knopf, 1983. A standard work.

Dollar is the monetary unit of the United States, Canada, and many other countries. The dollars of the United States and Canada are paper bills or coins equal to 100 cents. The U.S. dollar was modeled after a Spanish coin called the *peso* or *piece of eight*. The origin of the dollar sign (\$) is unknown. It probably developed from *ps*, an abbreviation of the word *peso*. The use of the dollar

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United States and Canadian dollar coins



WORLD BOOK photo by James Simek

The first U.S. silver dollar was minted in 1794. It had an eagle on the back and a liberty head on the front.



WORLD BOOK photo by James Simek

The Peace dollar was issued in the United States from 1921 to 1935. The word *Peace* appeared on the back of the coin.



WORLD BOOK photo by James Simek

The Anthony dollar, minted for circulation in 1979 and 1980, honored woman suffrage leader Susan B. Anthony.



Museum of the American Numismatic Association

The Dwight D. Eisenhower dollar, commemorating the 34th United States president, was minted from 1971 to 1978.



U.S. Mint

The Sacagawea dollar, first minted in 2000, honors the Shoshone woman who assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition.



WORLD BOOK photo

The Canadian dollar coin was first minted in 1989. A slightly different version was issued from 1987 to 1989.



sign has become as widespread as the use of the currency it represents.

The term dollar is derived from *Joachimsthaler*, a word originally applied to a large silver coin made from metal obtained from the Joachimsthal mine in Bohemia. Shortened to *thaler*, the name was later applied to many large silver coins of about the same size.

The U.S. dollar. By the 1760's, the American Colonies used pieces of eight for business. Few British coins were shipped to the colonies. But many pieces of eight circulated there as a result of illegal trade. By 1767, Maryland was issuing paper money in denominations that were expressed in dollars, and other colonies soon did the same. The American Continental Congress issued *Continental Currency* to finance the Revolutionary War in America (1775-1783) against the United Kingdom. These notes were promises of payment in dollars.

By an act of Congress in 1792, the dollar became the official currency unit of the United States. The values of all other U.S. coins were expressed in terms of the dollar's value. The earliest silver dollars appeared in 1794. Each coin weighed 27 grams (slightly less than 1 ounce). The amount of pure silver in the coins was just under 90 percent in early years, and exactly 90 percent after 1837.

Silver dollars never became popular in the eastern United States, where people preferred paper currency. However, the coins circulated widely elsewhere, especially in the Far Western States, the Pacific Northwest, and parts of the South. The United States stopped its production of silver dollars for circulation in 1935.

In the late 1900's and early 2000's, there were attempts to revive the dollar coin. The U.S. government circulated Dwight D. Eisenhower dollar coins in the 1970's, Susan B. Anthony dollar coins in 1979 and 1980, and Sacagawea dollar coins in the early 2000's. A series of presidential dollar coins began in 2007, bearing images of the U.S. presidents in the order that they served.

The dollar in other countries. Canada adopted the dollar in the 1800's, indicating the importance of the U.S. dollar in trading. The Dominion of Canada issued its first paper dollars in 1870. Canada began to make silver dollars in 1935, the year the United States stopped minting the coin. In 1987, Canada introduced a new dollar coin to replace the paper dollar, which it stopped issuing in 1989. The front of the coin had an image of Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom as a young woman. In 1989, Canada began minting a revised version of the coin, which showed Elizabeth as an older woman.

Hong Kong has used the dollar since the 1860's. Australia adopted it in 1966 and New Zealand in 1967. Many former British possessions in the Caribbean adopted the dollar in the late 1960's and early 1970's. In 2000, Ecuador and El Salvador adopted the U.S. dollar as their official currency. A number of other Latin American countries were considering this policy as a way to ease trade and improve their economies. R. G. Doty

See also **Eurodollar**; **Half dollar**; **Money** (pictures).

Dollar Decade. See **Roaring 20's**. The term was first applied to United States policy in other areas during President William Howard Taft's administration. The period from 1900 to 1910 was considered a decade of diplomacy. See also **Taft, William Howard** (diplomacy).

Dollarfish. See **Butterfish**.

Dollhouse. A miniature model of a house, often used as a toy for children. It is often made of wood or plastic and may include other home furnishings. Girls and boys like to play with dollhouses. A number of adults enjoy building and furnishing them as a hobby. Old dollhouses also provide valuable information about life in the past.

The first dollhouse was made in 1659 for the