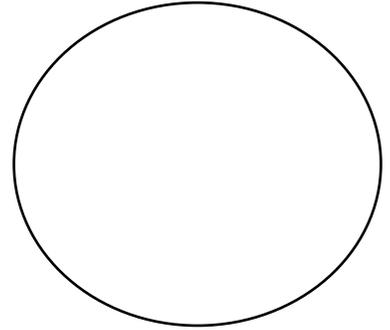


# Grades 6-8 Museum Scavenger Hunt

## **Begin in Central Court on Floor 2**

1. Women on farms churned butter from milk about twice a week for the family and to be traded or sold at market. Butter prints were used as a decorative way to indicate the maker of the butter, similar to branding and marketing found on today's products. **Draw one of the butter print designs you see in the exhibit.**



2. Printing presses made it possible to quickly produce large quantities of printed materials such as books and newspapers. The printing press on display was made by the R. Hoe Company in New York around 1830. **Name one local newspaper printed on this press.**

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## **Move to Floor 3**

3. Europeans brought four main cereal grains with them to the United States because of their success in Europe: wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Four more additional grains also played an important role in early America. **Find the tools for harvesting these grains and name the additional important grains.**



***BONUS: Circle which grain was already in the U.S and introduced by Native Americans?***

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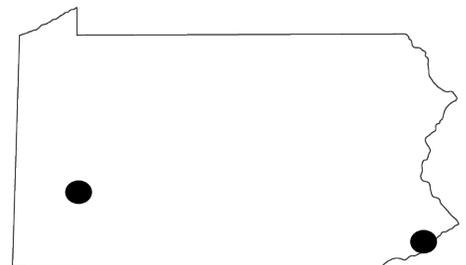


4. Felt hats were popular for their durability and water resistance. Made from beaver pelts, hat makers made felt by matting the pelt together using heat, friction, and moisture. In the Hat Making exhibit, a wide brimmed, floppy brown felt hat sits on a workbench on a tool used to help shape the hat. **What tool is the hat sitting on?**

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## **Move to Floor 4**

5. Conestoga wagons were developed in the Conestoga River Valley in Lancaster County, PA to haul farm produce and freight both locally and across the nation. **Label on the map of Pennsylvania the two major cities this particular Conestoga wagon delivered produce and crops.**



# Grades 6-8 Museum Scavenger Hunt

6. Whale oil was used as a fuel in lamps and could be made into candles. While still out at sea, whalers used tools to extract oil from the whale. **Find the whale tools and fill in the letters below to reveal the names of some of the tools used on whale ships.**



1. C \_ T \_ I N G    \_ P A \_ E \_
2. \_ K I \_ M E \_
3. B L \_ B \_ E \_    F \_ R \_
4. T \_ Y \_ O T

## Move to Floor 5



7. Clock making in the United States in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was largely established in Connecticut and Massachusetts when Eli Terry set up the first American clock factory in 1800 in Connecticut. Peddlers sold inexpensive clocks, similar to some on display here, across the country. **What time is on the dark brown rectangle clock with white flowers around the clock face made by Forestville Manufacturing Co. in Bristol, CT?** (Hint: Mercer numbered this one 17724).

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8. The Abbot and Downing Company in Concord, New Hampshire built the most of this type of transportation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century before railroads replaced this mode of travel. Passengers sat either in seats inside or outside on top of the roof while a team of 6 horses or mules pulled it. **Find and name the type of transportation the Abbot and Downing Company made.**



## Move to Floor 6



9. German decorative stove plates inspired Henry Mercer's early tile designs. The wedding dance mosaic tile is taken directly from a stove plate nearby. **Find both the tile mosaic and the stove plate that inspired it. What is the date on stove plate that shows the wedding dance?**

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# Grades 6-8 Museum Scavenger Hunt

## Answer Key:

1. Drawing of butter print
2. Answers can include:
  - a. The Doylestown Democrat
  - b. The Bucks County Mirror
  - c. The Express and Reformer
3. Peas, Buckwheat, Corn/maize and Hay
  - a. BONUS: Corn/maize
4. Block and Rimboard
5. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
6. Cutting Spades, Skimmer, Blubber Fork, Try Pot
7. 4:13
8. Stagecoach
9. 1746