

Grades 3-5 Museum Scavenger Hunt

Begin in Central Court on Floor 2



1. A general store was the place in town to buy goods for the house or farm, pick up mail, and hear the latest town news. In the Feasterville General Store, can you find something you can wear? _____
 Something you can eat? _____

2. Fireplaces were important in early American homes. All food was cooked over fires and fires provided the only source of heat for the house in the winter. Hanging in the fireplace in the Kitchen Utensils Exhibit are 5 different pots used for cooking. **Find and name the largest hanging one.**



Move to Floor 3



3. Coopering is the craft of making barrels or buckets out of narrow pieces of wood and iron hoops. Barrels were used to ship liquids and dry goods from one place to another. **How many total buckets and barrels do you see in the Coopering Exhibit room?**

4. The first shoe stores opened in the United States around 1700. By 1791, a total of about 8 million shoes were made per year by shoemakers across the country. **Fill in the missing letters to reveal the name of the shoemaker's store on the sign hanging in the Shoemaking Exhibit.**

T _ B I _ S _ _ I N _ E _ _ S _ O _ _



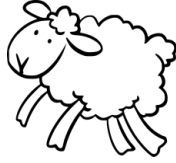
Move to Floor 4



5. Finding your way in the dark can be tricky without any light. Lanterns and torches were used to light the way at night before electricity. In the Lighting Devices Exhibit room, **find and name the type of lantern that was made by poking holes into sheets of tin to let light shine through** (pictured left).

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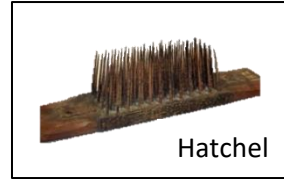
6. Natural fibers, like wool and flax, were spun into yarn or thread on a spinning wheel. Before spinning, brush-like tools were used on the different fibers to untangle the material and remove any unwanted materials. **Find the Spinning & Weaving Exhibit to match the tool used to untangle the natural fiber.**



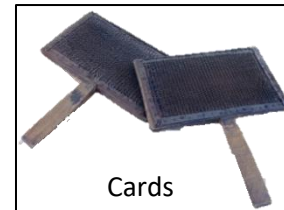
Wool



Flax



Hutchel



Cards

Move to Floor 5

7. William R. Riley worked at large fireplace called a forge, to turn iron into nails, farm tools, and kitchen tools. He heated up the metal in the coals of the fire and used tools to hammer, bend, or cut the hot metal. His yellow horseshoe shaped sign hangs in the exhibit for this trade. **What job did William R. Riley have?**



8. Clock and Watchmakers used different kinds of tools to make these timekeeping objects. Early examples of these finished objects could be found on towers of important buildings or cathedrals in medieval Europe. Most of our clocks and watches today are digital, but clocks and watches used hands to display the time prior to digital displays. **What time does the clock numbered “24848” show?** (It is the clock with a drawing that says “theater” in the bottom section)

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Answer Key:

1. Answers can include: Hat, gloves; spices, sugar, cake
2. Iron Pot
3. 3
4. Tobias Hinkel Store
5. Pierced Tin Lantern
6. Wool and Cards; Flax and Hatchel
7. Blacksmith
8. 9:15