



SCAVENGER HUNT

Explore Plymouth's Historic Center

Answer Key & History Notes

1. Cantaugheantiest
2. Herring/alewives

History Note: The Plimoth Grist Mill is a replica, built in 1970. John Jenney received permission to build a mill on this site in 1636. In colonial Plymouth grist mills were used for grinding corn. The mill uses water power to turn the mill stones.

3. Sparrow House
4. Government House of the Old Colony

History Note: Plymouth Colony is often referred to as the Old Colony because it was settled before Massachusetts Bay Colony to the north. The two colonies merged in 1691.

5. 41 steps

History Note: Burial Hill has been used as a burying ground since the 17th century. Over 2,000 headstones and monuments dating from 1681 to 1957 survive, providing records of the lives of Plymoutheans across three centuries.

6. William Bradford

Years as Governor: 1621-1633; 1635-1637; 1639-1643; 1645-1657

Total years served: 31

History Note: From the top of the hill you can see why the Pilgrims built their fort here; it provides a wonderful view of Long Beach, Plymouth Harbor, Clark's Island, and the surrounding coastland.

7. As its name suggests, there was a school on School Street!

History Note: A school building was constructed in 1827 on the lower slope of Burial Hill. It was demolished by the early 20th century and the western slope was later cleared of all buildings. During the 2014 excavation of the school site, archaeologists found fragments of slates and the pencils that would have been used for writing on them.

8. She is called Lady Justice. Her eyes are blindfolded to represent her impartiality; she is not persuaded by wealth or power. You'll see that she is holding scales, which are used to weigh evidence, and a sword to execute decisions swiftly.

History Note: This building was built in 1820 as the Plymouth County Court House. Lady Justice is a reminder of the importance of fair trials in the American judicial system. The building was renovated in 2016/17 as Plymouth's new Town Hall.

9. 3 fish (or dolphins)

History Note: The Pilgrim Society built Pilgrim Hall Museum in 1824. This fountain used to have a model of the *Mayflower* on top, where the water comes out.

10. Memorial Drive was originally Hedge Place.

Other name changes: Drew Place → Chilton Street

Samaria Place → Winslow Street

Queen Street → North Street

King Street → Middle Street

First Street → Leyden Street

History Note: The Plymouth Antiquarian Society's Hedge House Museum was built where Memorial Hall is today in 1809. In 1830 it became the home of Thomas and Lydia Hedge. Thomas' brother, Isaac Lothrop Hedge, lived in the white house on the opposite corner, which still stands today. The road between their properties was called Hedge Place. The Antiquarian Society moved the Hedge House to its current location in 1924.

11. Francis LeBaron (1668-1704); he was a physician

12. Rose T. Briggs (1893-1981); she dedicated her life to preserving Plymouth's history at both the Antiquarian Society and Pilgrim Hall Museum

13. For a map of the Plymouth Scallop Roll, visit

<https://plymouthchamber.com/calendar-events/public-art-display/>. The scallop is a symbol of Christian pilgrimage and is often used to represent the *Mayflower* Pilgrims. It can be seen on Plymouth gravestones and at the National Monument to the Forefathers.

14. The harbor wall (the one with the pointy rocks on top) was completed in 1938.

History Note: The wall was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA), an agency created by the New Deal to create jobs for the unemployed during the Great Depression. Its design was inspired by sea walls in Plymouth, UK.

15. 1920, the 300th anniversary of the Pilgrims' landing. It is dedicated in memory of the "Heroic Women of the *Mayflower*"; many of their names are engraved on the back of the fountain.

16. Chocolate

History Note: In the 18th century, chocolate was known only as a fashionable beverage, usually served hot and flavored with sugar, chili pepper, and spices like cloves and vanilla. Hannah Jackson prepared what we would today call cocoa powder.

17. Massasoit; “sachem” means leader/chief

History Note: “Massasoit” is a title meaning “great leader”. This is the name commonly used to refer to the Wampanoag leader who forged a peaceful relationship with the Plymouth colonists in the first decades of their settlement. His other name was Ousamequin.

18. 46 individuals are listed on the inscription. The “Other” after Ellen More’s name refers to her siblings, Jasper and Mary. That brings the total to 48. Missing from this list are four additional *Mayflower* passengers who died the first year: Dorothy Bradford, William Butten, James Chilton, and Edward Thompson. The correct total is 52. The inscription states that there were 104 *Mayflower* passengers; this number includes Oceanus Hopkins, born during the voyage, and Peregrine White, born while the ship was off Cape Cod.

History Note: Cole’s Hill was named for John Cole, who built a house on its northeast corner in 1697. According to tradition, the Pilgrims buried their dead on Cole’s Hill before using the burying ground on what is now Burial Hill. The bones were discovered at different times, either after heavy rains or when water and sewer lines were being installed. They were first kept on top of the 19th-century canopy over Plymouth Rock. In 1921 they were interred in the sarcophagus.

19. 100 years ago (the 300th anniversary was in 1920)

20.37

21. 1620; year the *Mayflower* arrived

History Note: From here you can see the newly renovated *Mayflower II*, which was built in Plymouth, UK and first arrived in our harbor in 1957.

22. Governor and historian

History Note: Bradford’s journal, *Of Plymouth Plantation*, is one of the most important sources documenting the Pilgrims’ decision to settle in the New World and the early years of Plymouth Colony.

23. Eagle; sculptor is Barney Zeitz

24. Dedicated to “English Women of Courage, Fortitude and Devotion”; she is holding a book (possibly a Bible)

25. 12 fish/herring

History Note: As you reach the end of the path behind the Plimoth Grist Mill take a moment to read the interpretive sign and look at the fish ladder that helps the herring get over the dam each spring.

Bonus Questions

26. An eagle

History Note: The Training Green was used for militia drills; it is the oldest continuously open space in downtown Plymouth. The monument memorializes the 72 soldiers and sailors of Plymouth who died in the Civil War (1861-1865). It was dedicated in 1869. The eagle has one foot on a serpent and the other on a broken chain, symbolic of the ending of slavery and the victory of the Union.

27. A barrel (William Harlow was a barrel maker or cooper) and the top of a pike, which was attached to a long wooden pole and used in battles (William Harlow was a sergeant in the local militia)

History Note: William Harlow was given permission to take the timber from the fort on Burial Hill when it was dismantled; it is believed he used it in 1677 to build this house.

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