



What is this? _____

The Pillsbury Bake-Off™ brought in thousands of recipes from women and men all over the United States. The 100 best were chosen and a big bake-off, complete with judges, took place to pick the best recipe.

QUESTION: What was the Pillsbury Bake-Off™ called in 1949?

ANSWER: _____



What is this? _____

Machines in a mill ran off belt driven power. Look at the turbine and the cross-section to see how belts attached to different drive shafts. You can run this turbine...yourself!

QUESTION: What would have powered the turbines at the mill?

ANSWER: _____



Who would eat this meal? (Hint: Read the big plate.) _____

Women and children served this meal so the men could get back to work quickly. The men would eat five meals a day some eating up to two pounds of meat each at dinner!

Find quotes on the plates... QUESTION: How long did it take to do the dishes?

ANSWER: _____



What type of engine is this? _____

This wheel ran a belt attached to a threshing machine. The threshing crew would burn wood or coal in the front chamber to make steam power. Steam power made the wheel turn. Watch the video to the left of the machine to see an engine and thresher at work.

QUESTION: What is threshing?

ANSWER: _____



Who is this? _____

This little guy receives 200 fan mail letters a week. He is famous for his giggle and appears in advertisements around the world.

QUESTION: (1) In what year did he first appear in Pillsbury ads? (2) How many commercials has he appeared in?

ANSWER: (1) _____

(2) _____



This is a model of what mill? _____

William Pugsley built this model during WWI. It shows all the floors of a mill. A flour mill is set up for mass production with similar machines grouped together.

QUESTION: Name two machines from the model that you see in the museum gallery.

ANSWER: _____



What country is this woman and her family from? _____

People all over the world use flour ground from a variety of different grains including rice, wheat, and corn.

QUESTION: The families in this exhibit are from what four countries?

ANSWER: _____



What is this? _____

There were 15 pairs of these in Washburn's 1880 mill. Mill picks were used to sharpen the grinding grooves in the stone. The millstone was a great invention but didn't crack hard spring wheat very well.

QUESTION: What type of machines replaced millstones?

ANSWER: _____



What is the name of this exhibit? (Hint: Look at the book next to the exhibit.) _____

Grain and flour often travel on many different types of transportation to get to mills and the people who eat them.

DRAW a picture of one of the many ways wheat can get to the mill.



Who is this? _____

This person and her family ran a bonanza farm in the Red River Valley. This was a type of farming that was labeled a "get rich quick" scheme and led to large supplies of hard spring wheat.

QUESTION: How much was this person's son, Walter, offered to help run the farm?

ANSWER: _____



What is this? _____

Grooves in the rolls shear off the outside of wheat kernels. Rolls sit in a wooden roller stand like the one in back of this display. Belts connect to the wheels to make the rolls spin inside. There is a wheel for each roller.

QUESTION: Look at the roller stand. How many rollers are inside this machine?

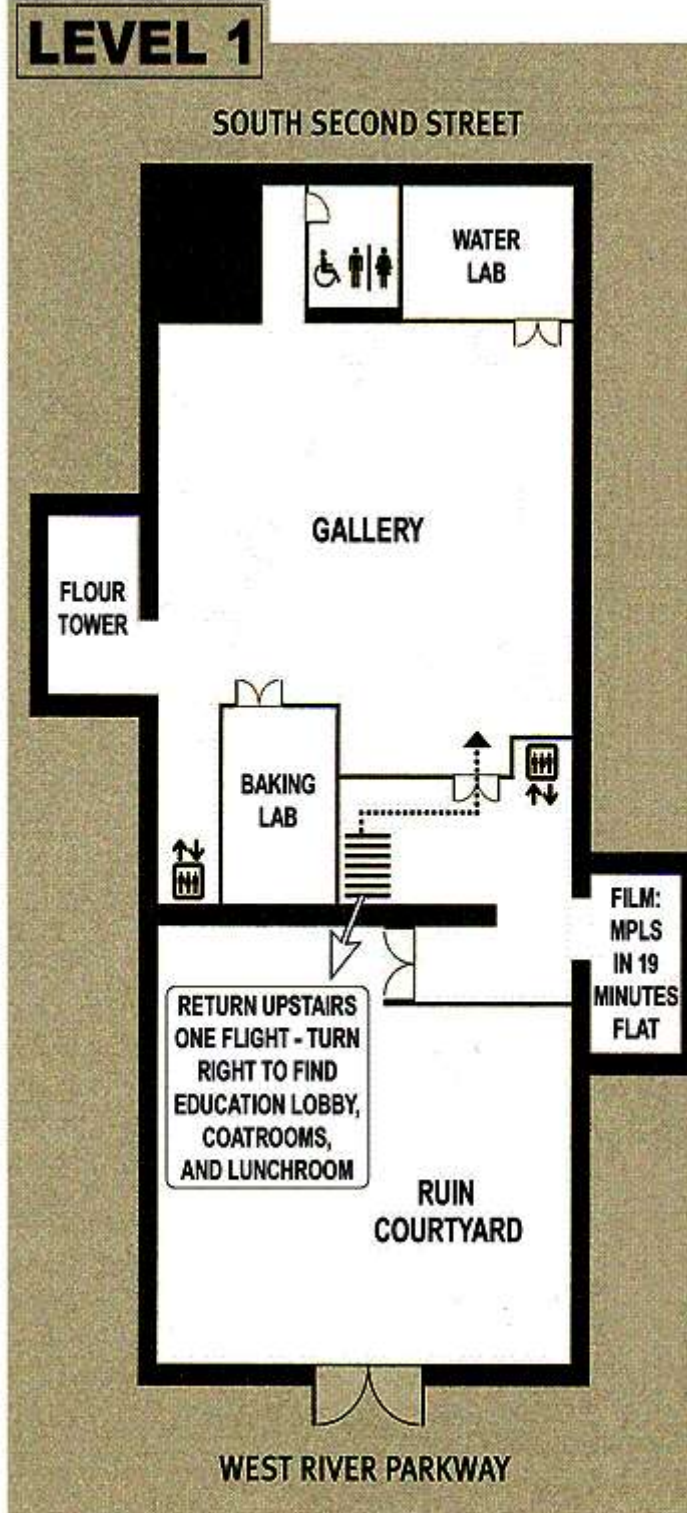
ANSWER: _____

NAME(S): _____



Minnesota Historical Society

**MILL CITY MUSEUM
SCAVENGER HUNT
STUDENT VERSION**



Now that you have completed the Scavenger Hunt, you can answer this Bonus Question:

- Which of these is NOT true? Circle your answer:
- a) The machines in this mill worked because of water power.
 - b) Similar machines were grouped together in the mill.
 - c) One of the ways grain traveled to mills in Minneapolis was by train.
 - d) The millstone did a better job of producing flour than the roller mill.
 - e) Flour is used by people in many different countries.



What is it? _____

This item was used to take a sample of wheat from an incoming boxcar. The quality of the sample determined how much it was worth.

QUESTION: Pictures of little things that affect the quality of the wheat can be found on a poster near this item. What are they?
ANSWER: _____



When was this built?

Boxcar loaders had the hardest job in the mill. They loaded large barrels full of flour into the boxcars. Barrels were very heavy!

QUESTION: Go up the stairs, and look at the panel on the other side. How heavy was one barrel of flour?



Find the area with this painting.

QUESTION: List five objects in the cases that have wheat on them.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

DESIGN AND DRAW your own object with wheat on it. Tell why you chose your object.

Scavenger Hunt Instructions

1. Agree on an object to find, and hunt for it. Answer the first question.
2. Read the fun fact, and answer the follow-up question. Write it (or draw it) in the space provided. Remember to take turns!
3. Do it all over again with another item.
4. If an area is crowded, try looking for another object.
5. When you are finished, try the Bonus Question, located on the back page below the map.
6. Check with your Teacher or Chaperone for the Answers to all the Questions.

When you are finished, please return pencils to the bucket on the 1st floor desk.

Please follow these museum rules:

- Please WALK
- Use indoor voices.
- No food, drinks, gum, or pens in the exhibits
- Please be careful with museum items so that they do not break.
- Only 5 students can be in the store at a time; a chaperone must accompany them.
- Please stay on the concrete patio if going into the Ruin Courtyard, refrain from entering the gravel rock area.
- ASK QUESTIONS! People in white aprons can answer them.
- HAVE FUN!