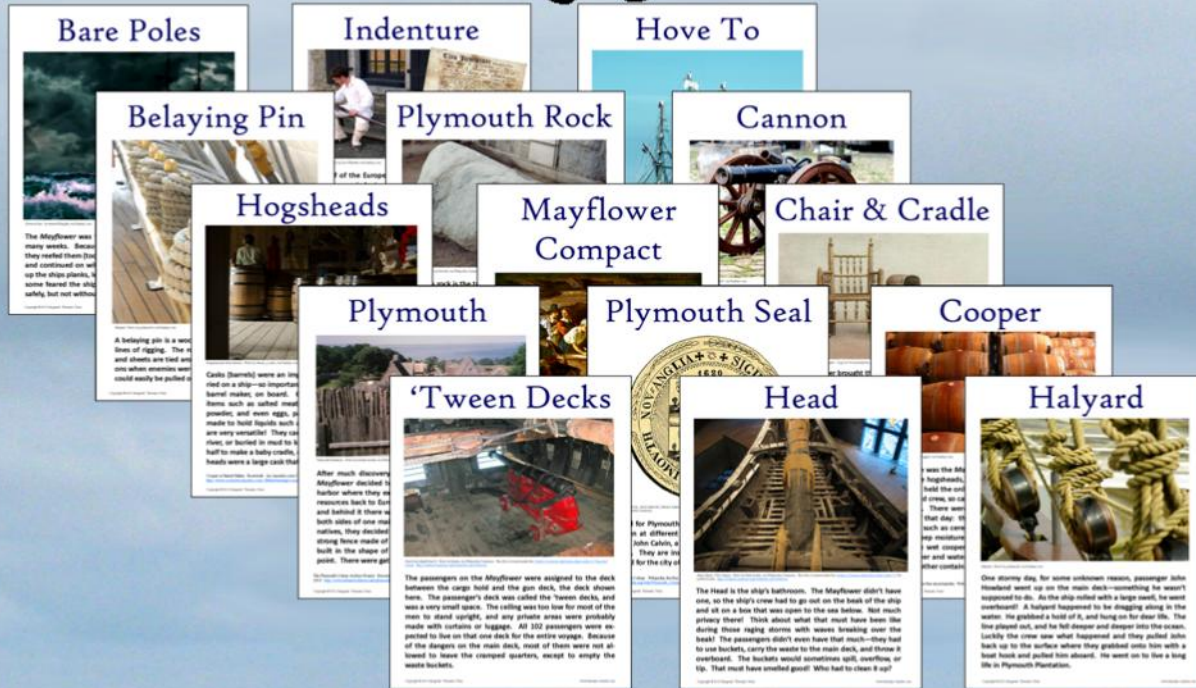


The Mayflower



Display Cards

4 Reading Levels: K1, 2-3, 4-5, 6-8

Thank you for taking the time to check out these *Mayflower* Display Cards. Modeled after museum plaques which explain displays, they give students information about the ship, the voyage, and the people of the *Mayflower*. I hope you'll find them informative, educational, and useful!

Sandie Flynn

Cooper



John Alden was the *Mayflower's* cooper. He and his crew cared for the hogsheads, casks, and barrel containers held the only food and drink for the settlers and crew, so caring for these items was a matter of life and death. There were several types of coopers of that day: the dry-slack cooper made barrels for dry goods such as cereal or nails. The wet cooper made barrels for liquids such as beer and water. The white cooper made barrels for other containers that had strai

Cooper - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web: October 16, 2015. <http://www.thematicteacher.com>

Halyard



Head



The Head is the ship's bathroom. The *Mayflower* didn't have one, so the ship's crew had to go out on the beach of the ship

was open to the sea about what that means with waves didn't even have the waste to the mats would sometimes be good! Who!

'Tween Decks



The passengers on the *Mayflower* were assigned to the deck between the cargo hold and the gun deck, the deck shown here. The passenger's deck was called the 'tween decks, and the ceiling was too low for most of the

and any private luggage. All in all, the deck for the main deck, more cramped quarters.

Plymouth



and exploration, the settlers from the *Mayflower* build their village on a hill above the harbor. Each family was given a house plot as space for a garden. The houses lined the street. After several visitations by the Pilgrims to enclose the village with a palisade, a thick log driven into the ground. It was a diamond, with a watch tower at one corner and at the other three points of the wall.

Plymouth - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web: October 16, 2015. <http://www.thematicteacher.com>

Hogsheads



Casks (barrels) were an important means of storing items carried on a ship—so important that most ships carried a cooper, a barrel maker, on board. Casks were used to ship and store items such as salted meat, hard tack, vegetables, nails, gun powder, and even eggs, packed in straw. Other casks were made to hold liquids such as beer, wine, or the wash. Barrels are very versatile! They can be rolled, stacked, floated down a river, or buried in mud to keep things cool. They can be cut in half to make a baby cradle, or to feed and water animals. Hogsheads were a large cask that could hold 63-140 gallons!

Cask - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web: September 28, 2015. <http://www.thematicteacher.com>

Plymouth Seal



The seal for Plymouth Colony was designed in 1629. It shows four men at different stages of planting, holding the burning heart of John Calvin, a religious leader who influenced the early Pilgrims. They are inside of Saint George's Cross. This seal is still used for the city of Plymouth, Massachusetts today.

Plymouth Seal - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web: October 16, 2015. <http://www.thematicteacher.com>

Mayflower Compact



The *Mayflower* had no sooner sighted land, than the settlers decided to create a government that would keep the company together once they landed. Meeting together on the ship on November 11, 1620, 41 men wrote and signed the *Mayflower Compact*, an agreement to form such laws and select leaders as were needed in the new colony.

Mayflower Compact - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Web: October 16, 2015. <http://www.thematicteacher.com>

Display Cards

Modeled after the plagues found in museums, these display cards highlight interesting characteristics of ship life.

Hove To



A ship must hove to in order to slow do. The sails are adjusted to hold the ship without need of steering, and the bow wind. This allows the crew to more tasks. Ships may hove to allow boat for a tidal change. The *Speedwell* was consulted with the *Mayflower* about its

Indenture



peans who came indentured servants. They for their voyage eat, and pay them denture period, w stock). Their cont y harsh for indent There were laws ti res were very si ed they could be w ed to reach thei sed and sold as inc

Scurvy



disease among sailors who spent weeks without any fresh fruits and vegetables. Scurvy is caused by a lack of vitamin C, but it in the 1600s. Symptoms begin with These spots then turn into sores. Gums , teeth fall out, and victims begin bleed- and noses, which leads to death, if not scurvy was among the first to realize that scurvy away. They carried hogsheds : sailors would suck on throughout the he name of "limeys."

Belaying Pin



from Special Investigations, FBI, NY

Cannon



The largest gun on the *Mayflower* was called a minion cannon. It weighed about 1,200 pounds and was made of brass. It could throw a 3-5 ounce lead ball. The *Mayflower* each side of the ship, along with 34 he stern. Capt e plantation to Bradford's board the cannon!

Chair & Cradle



oden rod, used o rod slips into a h ound it. They we re trying to board out of the rail and

William Brewster brought this chair with him on the *Mayflower*. It was a model for early American furniture makers who created a line of chairs called, you guessed it—the Brewster chair. In 1830, the Brewster family of Duxbury donated the original chair to Pilgrim Hall at Plymouth Plantation. You can see it there today, 400 years later.

The cradle belonged to Peregrine White, the first child born to the *Mayflower* travelers after arriving at Cape Cod. It has been preserved since November 20, 1620. It's also at Pilgrim Hall.

Bare Poles



The *Mayflower* was forced to travel through fierce storms for many weeks. Because the wind was too strong for the sails, they reefed them (took them off or tied them to the yard arms), and continued on without them. The ferocious winds opened up the ships planks, letting water in. A main beam cracked, and some feared the ship would founder. As you know, it arrived safely, but not without a lot of hard work by the crew!

Plymouth Rock

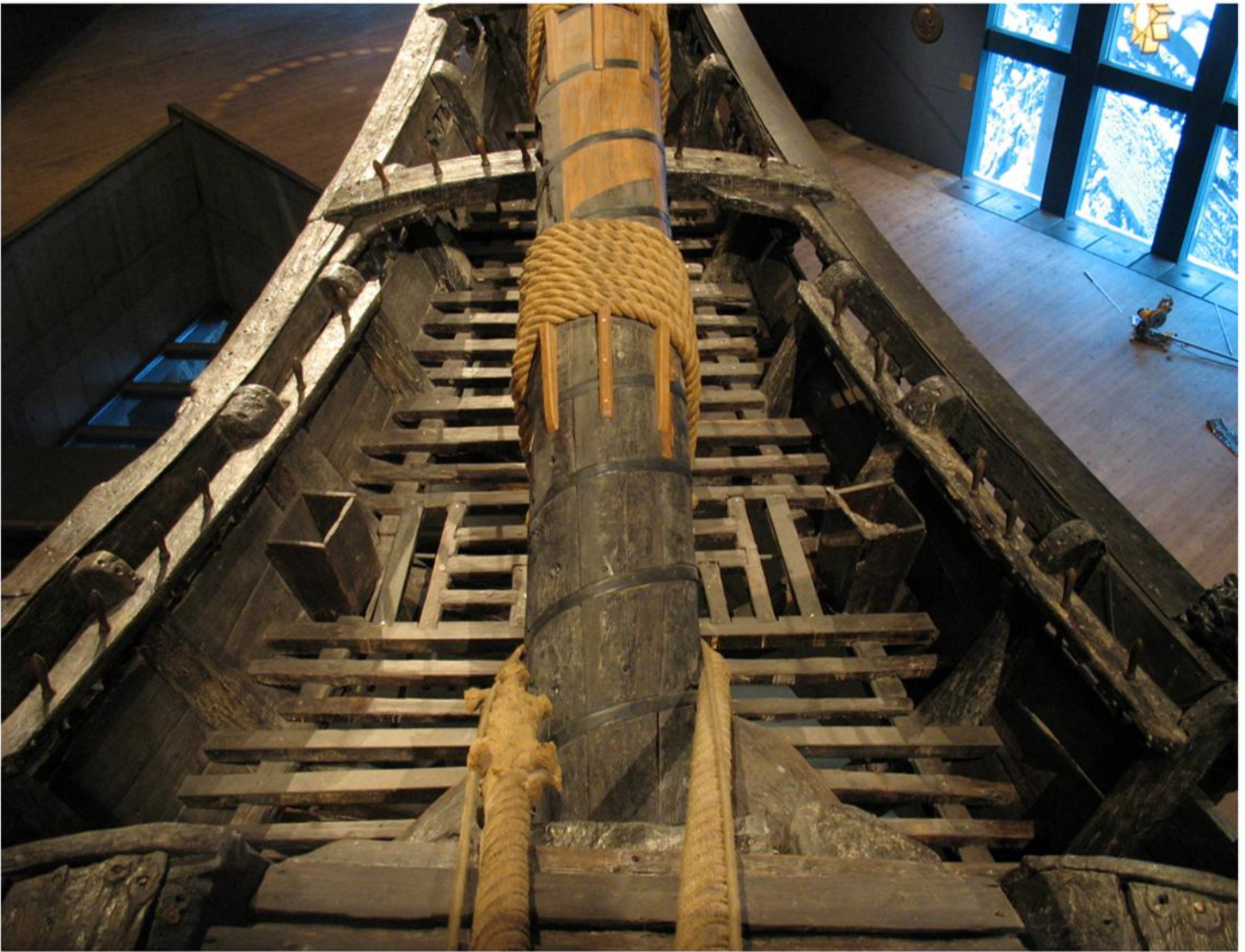


Plymouth rock is the traditional place where passengers of the *Mayflower* are said to have first stepped on their arrival at the site of their settlement. Some legends say that Mary Chilton was the first person to step on this rock. There is no reference to any rock in William Bradford's book nor in Edward Winslow's journal. The rock is mentioned for the first time 121 years after the Separatists arrived, in 1715, when it marked a boundary of the town. It is not likely that Captain Jones would try to bring his ship next to a large boulder in a December stormy sea!

Four Reading Levels:
Grades K-1
Grades 2-3
Grades 4-5
Grades 6-8



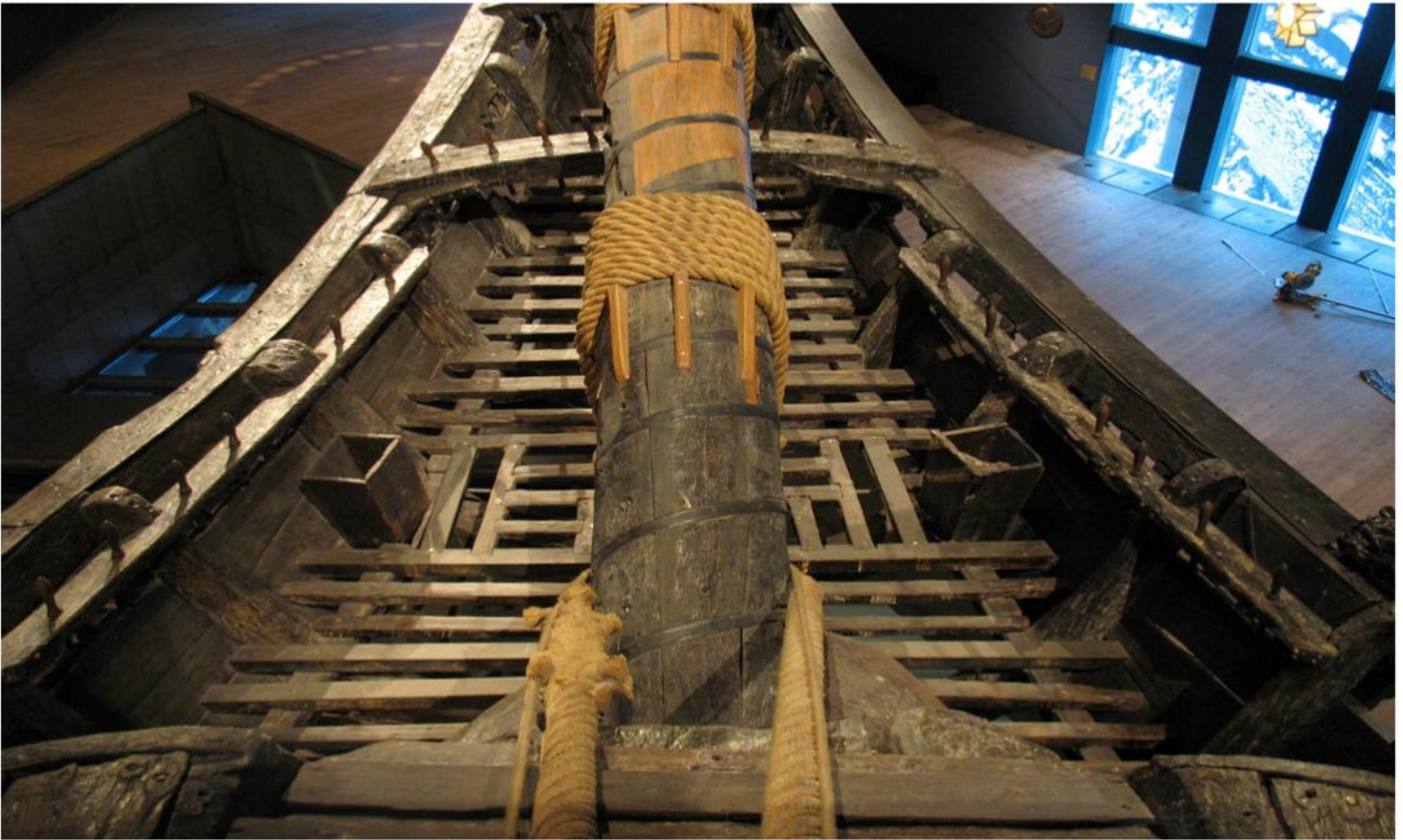
Head



Ship's Head, 17th Century: Photo by Peter Isotalo, via Wikimedia Commons. This file is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en) Unported license. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>

The *Mayflower* did not have a head (a bathroom). The crew used boxes on the beak of the ship. Can you find them? The Pilgrims used buckets. They threw the slop over the side of the ship.

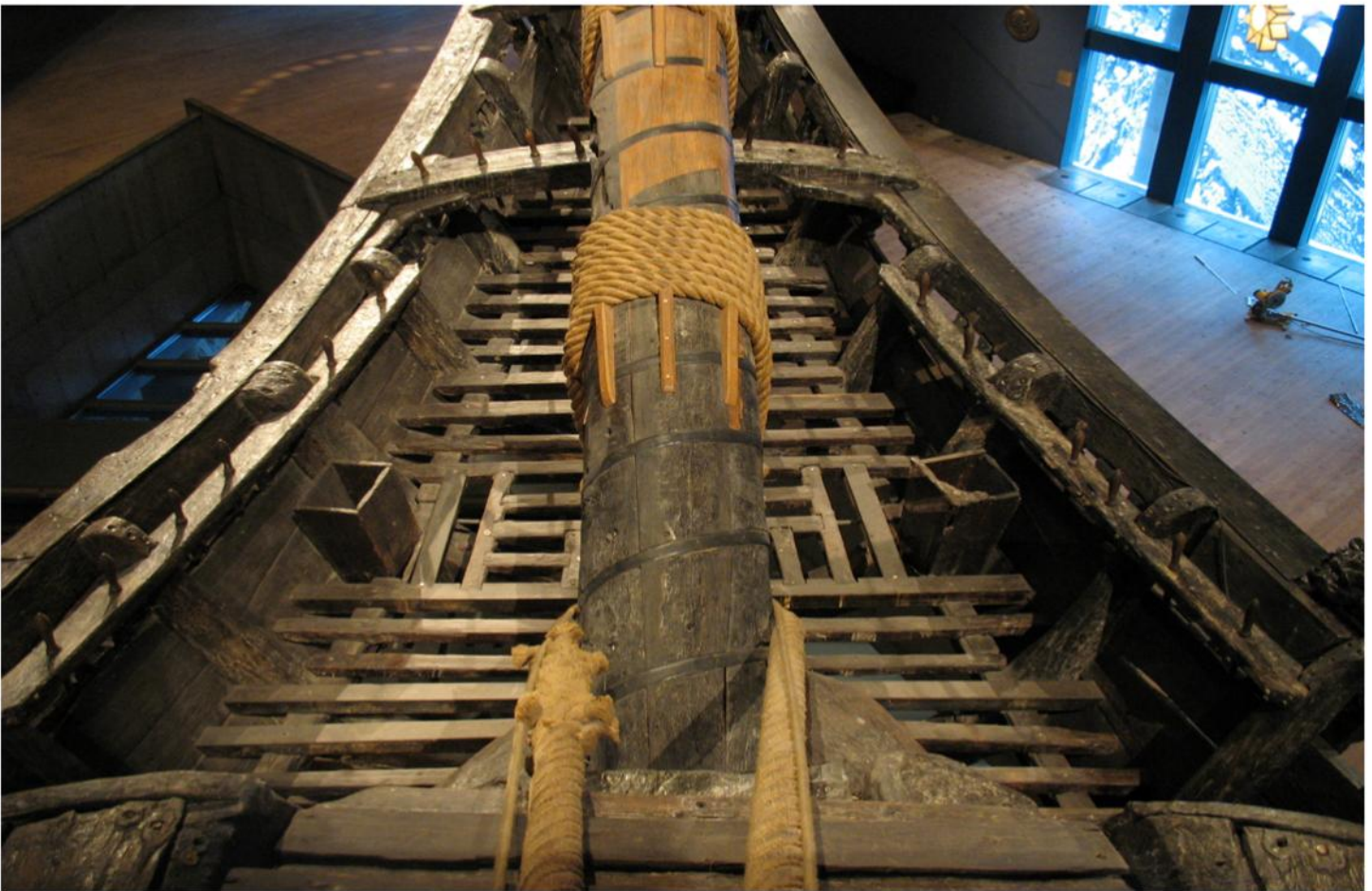
Head



Ship's Head, 17th Century: Photo by Peter Isotalo, via Wikimedia Commons. This file is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en). <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>

The head is the ship's bathroom. The *Mayflower* didn't have one, so the crew used boxes on the beak of the ship, not so safe in rough waters. The boxes opened right into the ocean! The passengers used buckets. When they were full, someone climbed up the ladder to the main deck, and dumped them overboard. Often, the buckets spilled or overflowed! I wonder who cleaned up that mess!

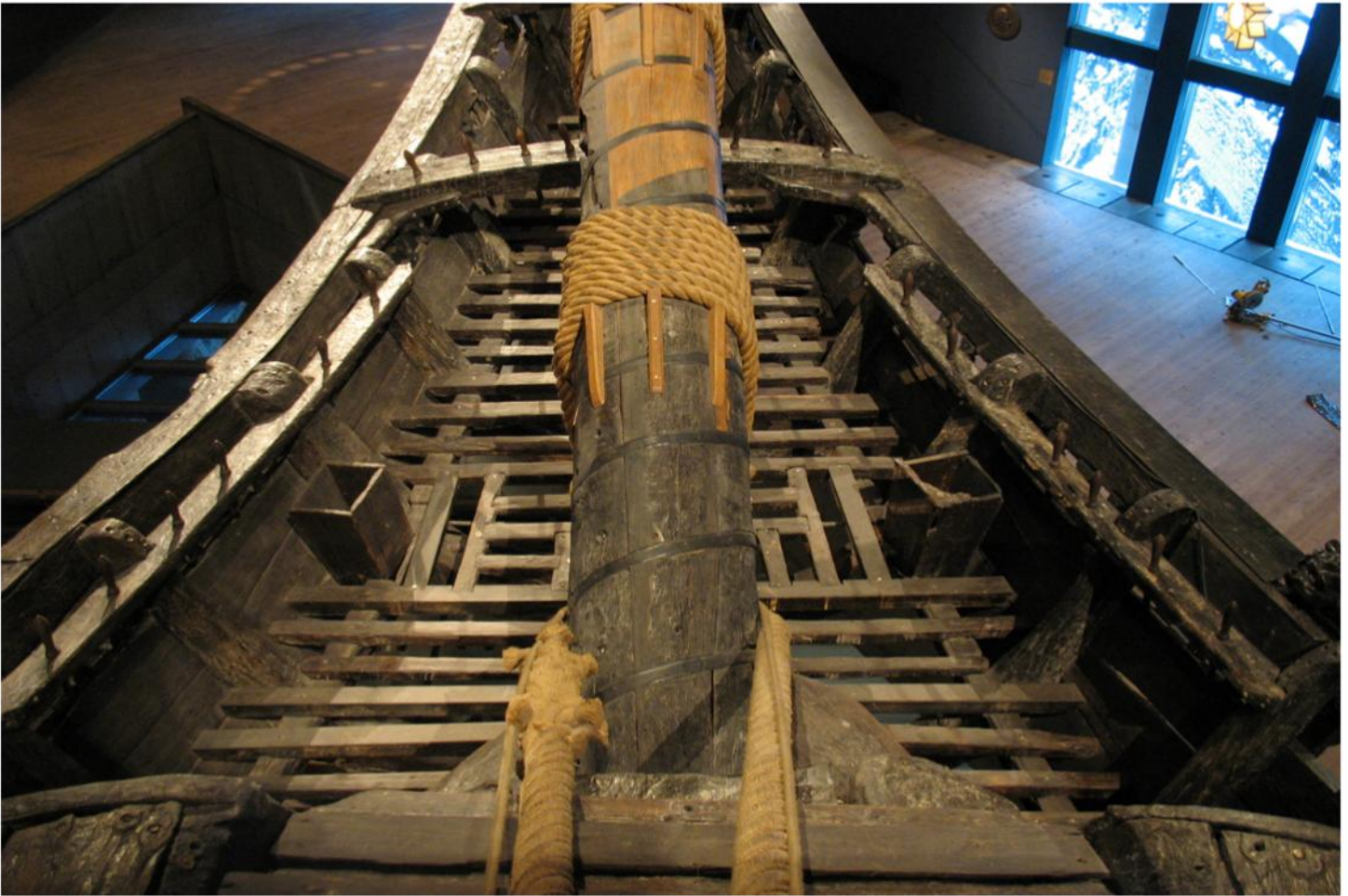
Head



Ship's Head, 17th Century: Photo by Peter Isotalo, via Wikimedia Commons. This file is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en). <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>

The head is the ship's bathroom. The *Mayflower* didn't have one, so the ship's crew had to climb out on the beak of the ship and sit on a box that emptied into the sea. It was not very private, and when the waves were breaking and the wind was raging, it wasn't very safe either! The passengers didn't even have that much—they used buckets, then carried the waste up the ladders to the main deck, and threw it overboard. The buckets would sometimes spill, overflow, or tip. Who cleaned it up?

Head



Ship's Head, 17th Century: Photo by Peter Isotalo, via Wikimedia Commons. This file is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en). <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>

The head is the ship's bathroom. The *Mayflower* didn't have one, so the ship's crew had to climb out on the beak of the ship and sit on a box that was open to the sea below. Not much privacy there! Think about what that was like during those raging storms with waves breaking over the beak! The passengers didn't even have that much—they used buckets, then carried the waste to the main deck, and threw it overboard. The buckets would sometimes spill, overflow, or tip. What fine living quarters! Who cleaned it up?