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1

Statue of William Penn



William Penn was the founder of Pennsylvania. This 18' tall, 3200 lb. statue, created by artist Janet de Coux, is a representation of Penn, not an accurate depiction of what William Penn looked like.

Did you know? The small figure behind the left hand on the statue is "Free Man." The location behind Penn's hand represents Penn's protection of the freedom for an individual to publicly or privately worship or practice the religion of their choosing without persecution.

2

Rudy Gates



Commissioned in 1964, Bucks County artist Charles Rudy designed the bronze figures on the gates. Each depicts a distinguished Pennsylvanian, labeled with their name and an icon representing their field of expertise. In an interpretation of the painting *Penn's Treaty with the Indians*, the figures on the top of the gates represent William Penn and an unidentified man meeting with two members of the Lenape Tribe, which is now federally recognized as the Delaware Tribe of Oklahoma.

Did you know? Charles Rudy also created the bronze insignias above the Charter - (from left to right) the royal coat of arms of King Charles II of England, the seal of Pennsylvania, and the Penn family crest.

3

The Charter

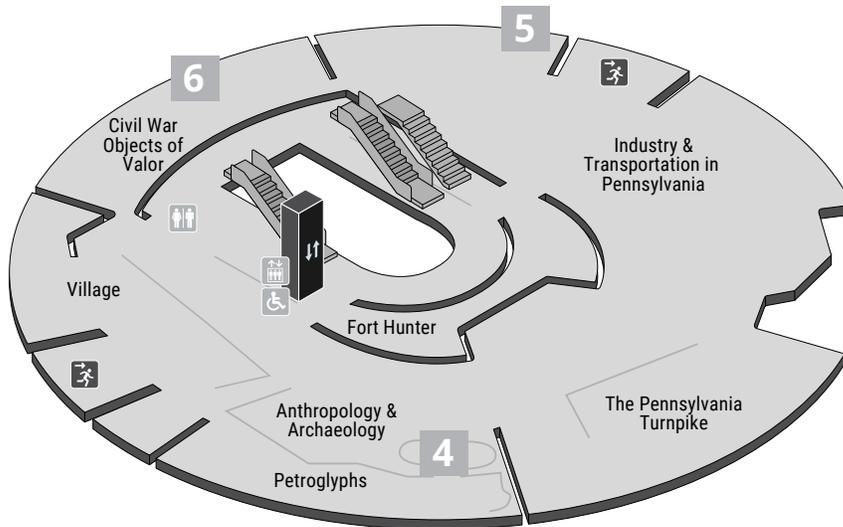


The 1681 Charter served as the deed from King Charles II of England to William Penn for the land that would become Pennsylvania. This document is a replica of William Penn's personal copy. The original is in storage at the Pennsylvania State Archives.

Did you know? The Charter is written on animal-skin parchment, not paper.

Activity: Find the image of King Charles II of England on the Charter.

2ND FLOOR



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4 Dugout Canoe



Dugout canoes were an effective means of travel because of Pennsylvania's numerous waterways. The dugout canoes were made by burning the trunk of a large white pine tree and scraping out the ashes to make a hollow center. When not in use, the canoes were submerged in cold water, weighed down with rocks, preserving them at that location for future use.

Did you know? In 2005, using only traditional tools and methods, it took a 2-3 person team of archaeologists over 350 hours (each person working 6-8 hours a day over 17 days) to make a dugout canoe.

5 Conestoga Wagon



The Conestoga Wagon was first built in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in the early 1700s. These wagons were designed to move cargo over the rolling hills and valleys in southeastern Pennsylvania, an area known as the Piedmont Province.

Did you know? The exit intervals on the original Pennsylvania Turnpike (Philadelphia to Lancaster) were based on the distance that a Conestoga Wagon could travel with one team of horses before needing to stop to rest or change horses.

Activity: Compare and contrast the Conestoga Wagon with its curved design for carrying cargo to the stagecoach which was designed to transport people.

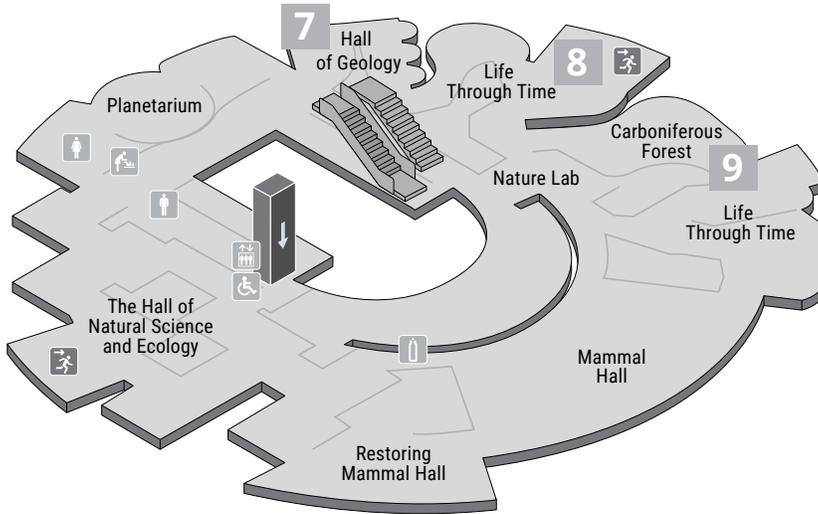
6 The Battle of Gettysburg: Pickett's Charge



Created by artist Peter Frederick Rothenmel, this was the first work of art commissioned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It memorializes the efforts of infantry soldiers during Pickett's Charge, which took place at the Battle of Gettysburg during the American Civil War on July 3, 1863.

Did you know? The Union soldier with rifle raised above his head, is referred to as Private Sills. He is a fictitious character that Rothenmel used to illustrate the determination and fighting spirit of the Union Infantry.

Activity: Find the drum from the painting in the gallery.



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7 Hall of Geology



Rocks and minerals are found throughout Pennsylvania. Rocks are made up of one or more minerals and classified as igneous, sedimentary, or metamorphic according to the major Earth processes that formed them.

Did you know? Sedimentary rocks often contain fossils, as organisms were buried under the layers of accumulating sediment - sand, shells, pebbles, or rocks.

8 Dunkleosteus



A *Dunkleosteus terrelli* could grow 27' to 30' long and weighed approximately 4 tons or 8,000 pounds, about the size of a modern killer whale. During the time when Dunkleosteus lived, about 408 to 362 million years ago, the land now known as Pennsylvania would have been under water.

Question: Why do we only have fossils of the Dunkleosteus' exterior armored plating and not the whole animal?*

Did you know? Dunkleosteus didn't have teeth. They had self-sharpening ridges along the edge of their jaw bones that served as teeth.

*Answer: The Dunkleosteus' armored plating was the only part of the body made of hard bone, so it fossilized. The remainder of the body was made of soft tissue, called cartilage, which decayed.

9 Carboniferous Forest

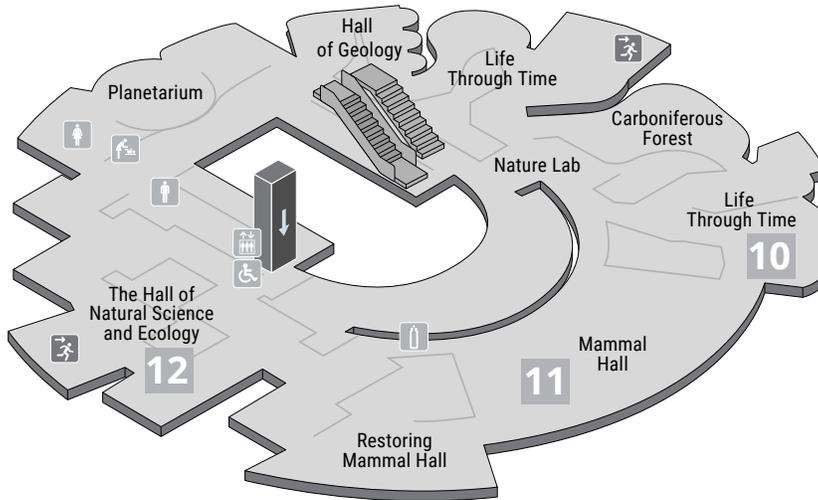


The widespread coal beds of Pennsylvania, one of the state's most unique geologic features, have shaped both the history and pre-history of the state. Pennsylvania is the only state with both bituminous (soft) and anthracite (hard) coal. The state's rich bituminous coal deposits were formed from the vegetation that died during the Carboniferous Period, which stretched from 358 to 299 million years ago.

Question: What is coal, and where can you find it?*

Did you know? Anthracite coal burns slowly, at high temperatures, and with little smoke. It has the highest energy content of all coals, making it an excellent source for heating and metal production.

*Answer: Coal is a black rock composed of the altered and compressed remains of plant material. It is found in layers, with other rocks, at or beneath the Earth's surface.



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Marshalls Creek Mastodon



The Marshalls Creek Mastodon is one of the most complete skeletons of a mastodon found in the eastern United States. Mastodons and mammoths were both large, hairy proboscideans, with trunks. Although now extinct, both animals lived in Pennsylvania about 30 million to 10,000 years ago.

Question: Is the Marshalls Creek Mastodon's skeleton a fossil?*

Did you know? While mammoths are close relatives of modern elephants, mastodons are only distantly related.

***Answer:** Tricky question! The skeleton is considered a fossil, as the bones are the preserved remains of the animal. However, it has not been fossilized. Unlike a true fossil, the bones are still bone. They have not been turned to rock.

11

Mammal Hall



The thirteen alcoves feature mammals found in Pennsylvania. Each diorama depicts a specific Pennsylvania location, season, time of day, and other animals and plants found in that habitat.

Activity: Pick a diorama: What season is it? What time of day is it? How many animals can you find? Have you seen these animals in your yard?

Did you know? The white-tailed deer, ruffed grouse, mountain laurel, and Eastern hemlock tree, featured in the white-tailed deer diorama, were all selected as state symbols to represent Pennsylvania.

12

The Hall of Natural Science and Ecology



The forests, meadows, lakes, rivers, and wetlands of Pennsylvania support the variety of plants, animals, and other organisms that live there.

Did you know? Pennsylvania resident Rachel Carson (1907–1964) was a conservationist, writer, and ecologist whose 1962 book, “Silent Spring,” addressed the negative effects of pesticides on the environment.