

**KIDS
DISCOVER**

Colonial America

**BOYS
WORE
WHAT
?**

SEE PAGE 12

mmm... Let's
TEA PARTY.

BIGWIGS WEAR BIG WIGS!

WHAT'S BUGGING THIS KID?

973
KID

SEE PAGE 13

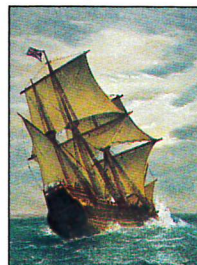
DO HORNBOOKS MAKE MUSIC?

A Wide, Wide Ocean to Cross

Picture yourself on the dock of Plymouth, England, a green and pretty port town. It's the year 1620. You are waving good-bye to your friends and relatives. Most likely, you'll never see them again.

Like many Europeans of your day, you are boarding a ship for the New World. Your ship is called the *Mayflower*, and you will travel on it for two long months.

Instead of sleeping on your soft bed, you sleep squeezed between



other passengers on a hard wooden deck below the main deck. There is no hot water, so you wear the same dirty clothes day after day. You eat salt horse

(salted beef, pork, or fish). Your jaws ache from biting into hard dry biscuits called hardtack. You can't stand the sight of another dried bean or pea. Worst of all, storms batter the ship, soaking you, your clothes, and the awful food!

What made you come on this dangerous voyage? Freedom. Freedom to practice the religion of your choice. Freedom to believe what you believe, and not what someone tells you. Or maybe it was to seek adventure or the chance to start with nothing and work your way to riches.

Whatever the reasons, many Europeans crossed an ocean of troubles to get to the New World. What happened to them? What did Native Americans think of these strange-looking creatures? Read on.

AFTER FIRST GOING ashore on the tip of Cape Cod, the *Mayflower* Pilgrims decided to look around a little more. (We call the people who sailed on the *Mayflower* Pilgrims because *pilgrim* means someone who goes on a long

journey.) Finally, on December 11, 1620, they landed in what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts, named after the port they had left. Other brave pioneers landed in other places along the East Coast.

► THERE WERE 101 passengers when the ship left England, and 102 when it arrived in America. Two babies were born on board. One passenger died on route.



◀ NO ONE KNOWS for sure if the Pilgrims actually landed on Plymouth Rock. Many people think they did, because the rock is the only logical landing spot on Plymouth's sandy beach.

THINK PIECE!

Each family was allowed to bring a Bible box containing the family Bible and one chest with everything the family would need to survive in the new land. What would you have taken?

What, Where, When, and Who Was Colonial America?

Like children grabbing for cookies, the nations of Europe rushed to claim land in the Americas in the 16th and 17th centuries. Spain, Portugal, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and England all set up colonies. (A colony is a group of peo-

ple who settle in a place far from their native land but who remain under the control of the country they left.)

This issue of *Kids Discover* is about the 13 English colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America. This is the Colo-



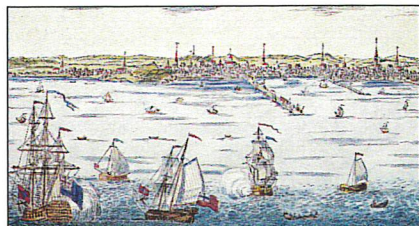
▲ **WHEN THE FIRST** people arrived from Europe, they had no houses. They had to build shelters from

scratch using what was available. They had no crops or grocery stores. They ate wild berries and

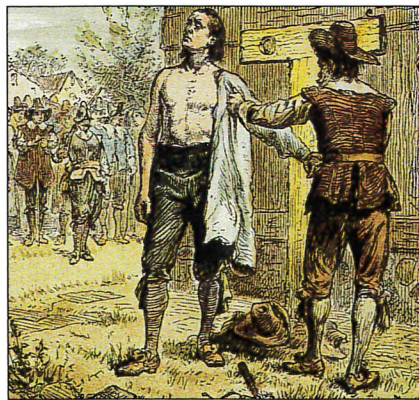
hunted animals to avoid starvation, or they received gifts of food from Native Americans.



▲ **SCATTERED GROUPS** of Native Americans—some friendly and helpful, some hostile, and all curious—greeted the first settlers. This watercolor was made by Englishman John White, who spent a year on Roanoke Island 22 years before Jamestown was settled.



▲ **SOME COLONISTS** sought economic opportunity. And opportunity there was. By the 1750s, the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston were bustling centers of commerce as ships carried America's products to England and the West Indies.

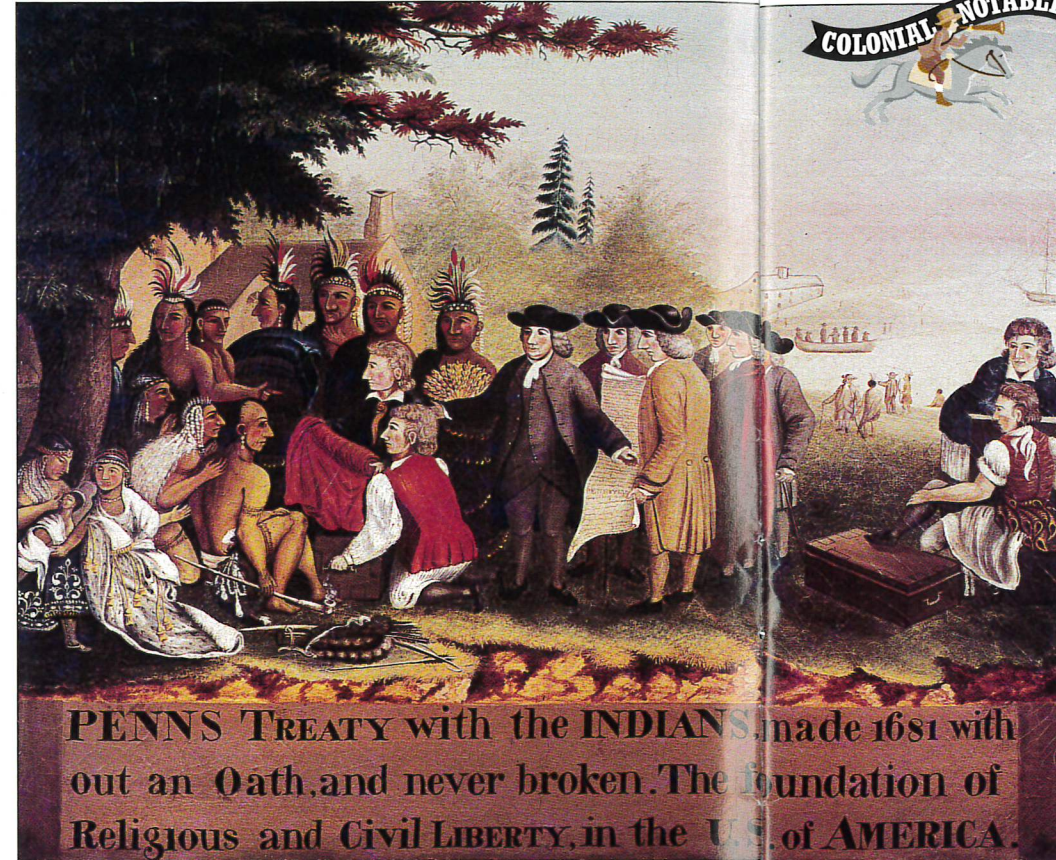
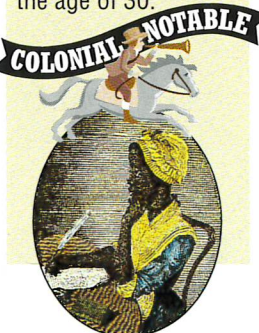


◀ **NEW NETHERLAND** was settled by the Dutch in 1624. In 1664 the English seized control and renamed the colony New York.



◀ **ALTHOUGH MANY** colonists came seeking freedom to worship as they wished, they were not always accepting of those who held different beliefs. Laws passed in Maryland forbade Catholics to hold public religious services. Jews were denied the right to vote in most colonies. Rhode Island was settled by those trying to get away from the rigid laws of the Massachusetts Puritans.

▼ **PHILLIS WHEATLEY** (1753?–1784), brought to America from Africa as a slave, taught herself English and Latin and wrote poetry that was greatly admired in her time. After she got quite sick, she was freed. She died in poverty around the age of 30.



PENNS TREATY with the INDIANS, made 1681 with out an Oath, and never broken. The foundation of Religious and Civil LIBERTY, in the U.S. of AMERICA.

nia America that gave birth to the United States of America. It spans 168 years, beginning in 1607 when the first permanent English settlement was founded in Jamestown, Virginia.

In the beginning, the colonists welcomed the aid of England. Eventually, however, they began to resent the control of a gov-

ernment that was thousands of miles away and was interested mainly in economic profit. Conflict between England and the colonists erupted into war in 1775. The war became the Revolutionary War, and as you no doubt know, the colonists won. After the war, they were no longer colonists but citizens of a new nation.

COLONIAL NOTABLE

◀ **WILLIAM PENN** (1644–1718) founded the colony of Pennsylvania (Penn's Woods) as a haven for Quakers, who were despised in England because they insisted on religious toleration and treated everyone equally. The government established by Penn was the most democratic in the colonies.



▲ **TO PROVIDE LABOR** for the colonies, many common people were brought over as indentured servants (people required to work for their masters for a set period of time). After four to seven years of servitude, the indentured servant was given clothing, tools, a rifle, and occasionally a small piece of land. Although many indentured servants came willingly, others, such as convicts and orphans, were sent forcibly.

CHECK IT OUT!

Do you know which colony was first settled by Swedes? (answer on back cover)

► **THE 13 COLONIES** were not identical to the states that bear their names. The colony of Massachusetts, for example, included parts of what is now Maine. What is now Vermont was then claimed by both New Hampshire and New York. These dates (right) show the first permanent European settlements of each colony.



Major Events in Colonial History



▲ **JAMESTOWN,** Virginia, is the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America. It was named in honor of King James I. Today, the colonial atmosphere has been re-created in the 17th-century replicas of the village.

- 1607 First permanent English settlement founded by 104 English citizens in Jamestown, Virginia.
- 1692 Witchcraft hysteria in Salem, Massachusetts, results in death of 20 of the accused.
- 1733 13 English colonies exist along the Atlantic coast.
- 1763 Britain wins the French and Indian War and takes over French colonies in Canada.
- 1763 Proclamation of 1763 temporarily prohibits colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains, which is reserved for Indians.
- 1765 Britain's Stamp Act raises question of taxation without representation.
- 1770 In Boston Massacre, British soldiers fire on unruly mob.
- 1773 At Boston Tea Party, colonists dressed as Indians throw shipment of British tea into harbor.
- 1775 First military conflict between British and colonists at Lexington, Massachusetts.
- 1776 Declaration of Independence separates colonies from Great Britain.

The Pilgrims Live On!

Imagine walking down a street and seeing two girls your own age dressed in long skirts of homespun cloth and wearing white Pilgrim caps on their heads. As you stroll past, you hear them talking about their poppets and planning a game of knickers. Are you in a time warp? No, you're in Plimoth Plantation, a living museum in Plymouth, Massachusetts. (*Plimoth* is the old-fashioned spelling of *Plymouth*.) Plimoth Plantation is a recreation of the Pilgrims' first village.

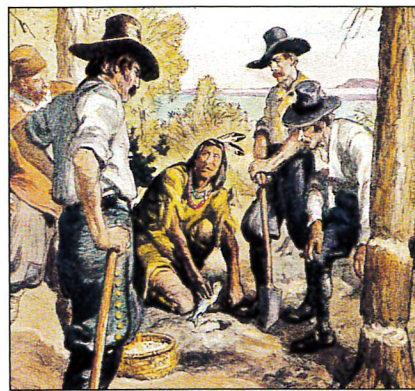


▲ **THE PILGRIMS** planted herbs to use in medicines. Wild daisy mixed with animal fat would be rubbed



on a cut. Sage mixed with fat and cornmeal was supposed to cure a headache. If home remedies didn't work, Dr. Samuel Fuller was available. Bleeding—draining some blood out of the body—was thought to be good for most ailments.

► **ABOUT THREE** months after the Pilgrims arrived, they were visited by two Wampanoag Indians, Squanto and Samoset. They taught the Pilgrims where to hunt and fish and how to plant corn so that it would grow better. They also arranged a meeting between the Wampanoag leader, Massasoit,



and the Pilgrims. At the meeting a peace treaty was signed. The peace

between the Indians and the Pilgrims lasted 55 years.



The main thoroughfare of Plimoth Plantation is a dirt road sloping down to the sea so that all may know immediately when a ship is on the horizon.



COLONIAL NOTABLE

▲ **WILLIAM BRADFORD** (1590–1657) became governor of Plymouth Colony in 1621 and held the position for most of the rest of his life. He was re-elected 30 times. The success of

the colony was due in large measure to him. Bradford also wrote *Of Plimoth Plantation*, an account of the early days of the colony and of the voyage over.



▲ **PILGRIM CHILDREN** had to work as hard as their parents did to insure the success of the colony. Toys and games were scarce. But girls had homemade dolls; poppets,

they called them. And children played knickers, or marbles.



▲ **HOUSES WERE** small and dim inside. The Pilgrims had no glass, so they covered windows with cloth or paper rubbed with fat to let in some light.

► **THE INSIDE OF A** Pilgrim house was simple. A fire-place—used for cooking, light, and heat—took up one wall. There was not much furniture. Wooden boards placed across two sawhorses made a table. If there was a chair, it was for the man of the house. Others sat on benches or the floor.



The Rise & Fall & Rise of Colonial Williamsburg

The Pilgrims of Plimoth Plantation led simple lives. Their attention was always on survival. However, another living museum—some 600 miles and more than 100 years away from Plimoth—gives visi-

tors a view of later—and more leisurely—Colonial America.

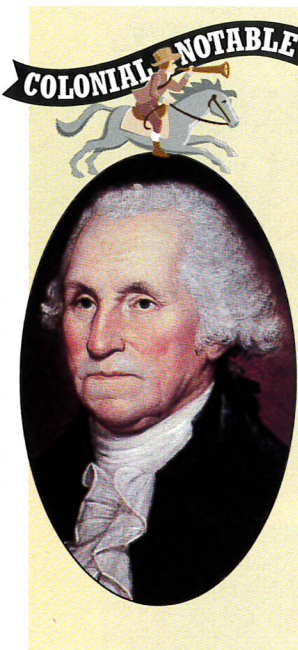
This is Colonial Williamsburg, once the lively capital of Virginia, the largest colony in America. In Colonial Williamsburg, the well-to-do ladies in fashionable gowns and gentlemen in powdered wigs took tea in the late afternoon and attended elegant balls at night, while slaves did the work that made this gracious living possible.

Colonial Williamsburg was built in the

early 1700s after a fire destroyed the first capital of Virginia, Jamestown. By the mid-1700s, Williamsburg was a bustling seat of colonial government. However, when war broke out between England and her colonies, Virginia's capital was again moved. This time it went to Richmond.

For the next 147 years, Williamsburg was just another sleepy small town. However, in the early years of the 20th century, Reverend William Goodwin had

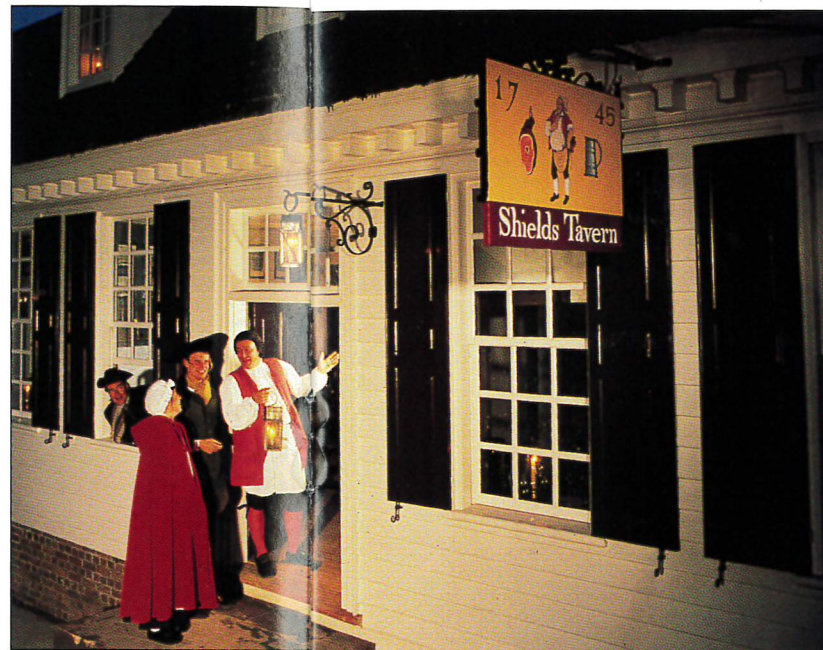
a dream of restoring Williamsburg to its colonial glory. In 1926 he enlisted the financial support of millionaire John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In the following years, 720 modern buildings were knocked down; 88 original colonial buildings were restored; and over 400 lost houses and stores were reconstructed. By 1934 the restored town was ready to receive visitors. If you go there now, you can get a glimpse of life in Colonial Williamsburg.



◀ In 1758 George Washington (1732–1799) was elected by Frederick County citizens to represent them in Virginia's House of Burgesses. While in Williamsburg, he lived in a house owned by his wife, Martha Curtis Washington. Later Washington became commander in chief of the Continental Army and, as you probably know, the first president of the United States.



▶ TOWNSPEOPLE on their daily rounds often socialized on Williamsburg's cobbled streets. The town's many taverns were places for dining, merrymaking, and catching up on the news. They also provided lodging for men, but not for women. If you stayed at a tavern, you might have to share your bed with a complete stranger, or two!



▲ At the barber shop fashionable men were shaved and had their wigs made and groomed. A thick wig with lots of curls proclaimed the wealth of its wearer, who must be a "big wig."



▲ Williamsburg's blacksmith was kept busy making tools and utensils like hoes, boot-scrapers, and cooking spits for fireplaces. He also

supplied other craftspeople with the tools of their trades. Out of his forge came barrel hoops for the cooper, metal tires for the wheel-

wright, pressing irons for the laundress, castors for the cabinetmaker, and long-handled spoons for the baker.

▼ The colony's military supplies were kept in the powder magazine. On April 20, 1775, Virginia's governor, aware that the colonists were becoming hostile to the British, ordered the gunpowder removed. The

colonists, led by Patrick Henry, demanded that the gunpowder be returned or paid for. The governor made payment, but it wasn't long before the Virginians had joined Massachusetts in armed revolt against the British.



▲ The colonial capitol building was rebuilt on the original site. On this spot in 1765, Patrick Henry, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, criticized England so strongly that some accused him of treason

(helping the enemy). He replied, "If this be treason, make the most of it!" Ten years later, Henry was still calling for American independence when he uttered the stirring words: "Give me liberty or give me death!"

▲ Many residents of Williamsburg had miniature estates with lovely houses, outbuildings, and backyard gardens.

There they grew much of their own fruits and vegetables, including corn and grapes. Supermarkets were yet to come!



▲ Today, most homes have running water. In colonial days,

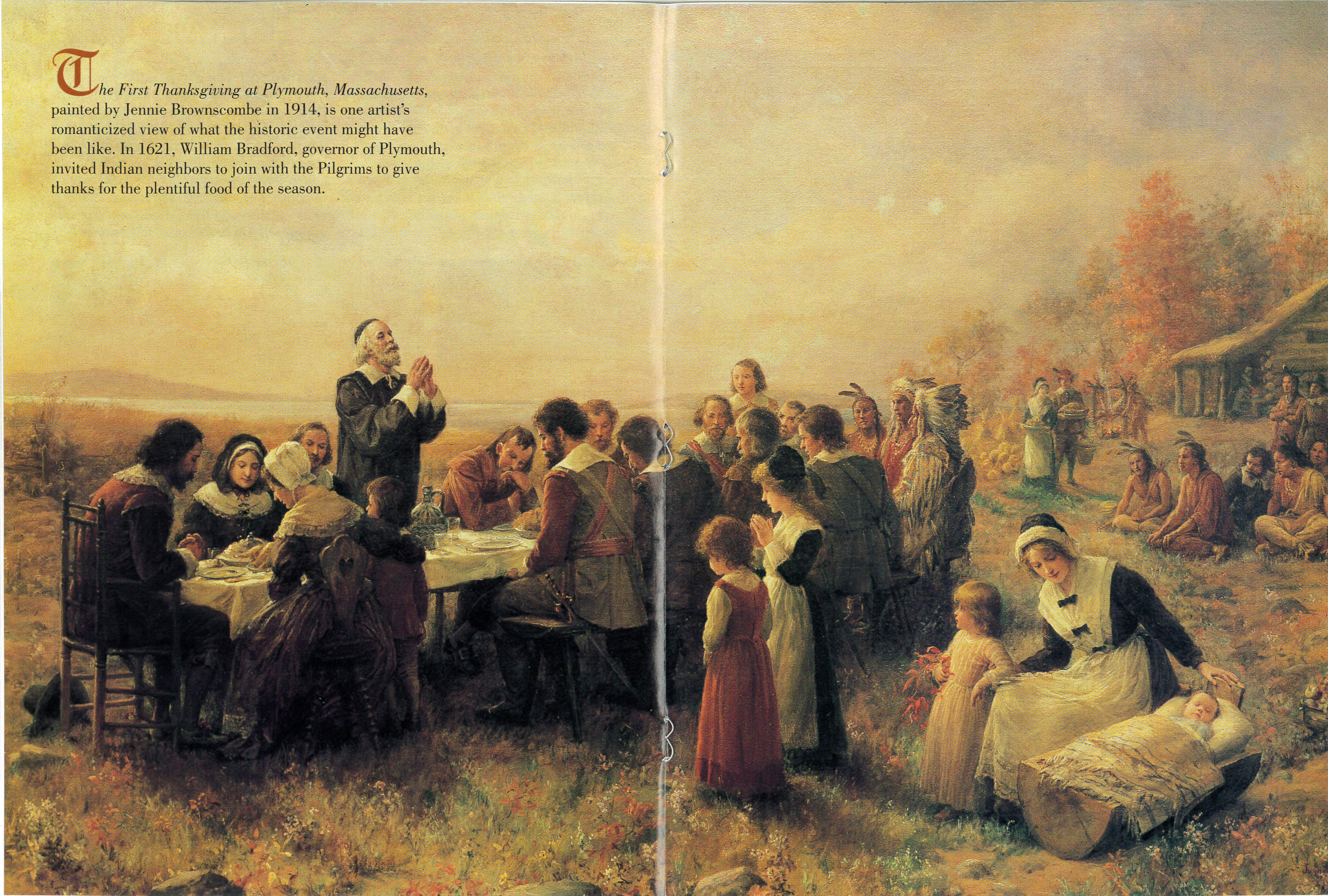
outside wells provided water for cooking and for bathing.



▲ Animals were essential to every household in colonial times. They were used for food, clothing, transportation, and labor. Oxen, sheep, horses,

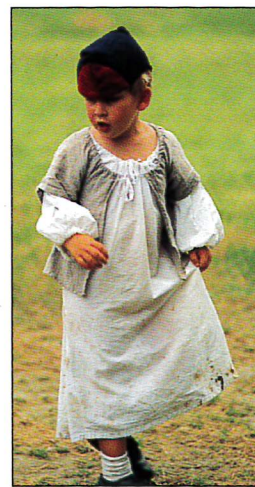
pigs, and fowl were among the most common.

The *First Thanksgiving at Plymouth, Massachusetts*, painted by Jennie Brownscombe in 1914, is one artist's romanticized view of what the historic event might have been like. In 1621, William Bradford, governor of Plymouth, invited Indian neighbors to join with the Pilgrims to give thanks for the plentiful food of the season.



Colonial Kids

Children were valued members of the community in Colonial America. Their labor was important, both on farms and in towns and cities. Large families were common. Six or more children in a family was not unusual. A Boston printer named Green had 30 offspring! However, almost half of all the children born died before the age of six. Diphtheria, whooping cough, small pox, and other diseases were common childhood killers. Those children who survived led lives far different from yours.



▲ **YOUNG BOYS WORE** loose-fitting dresses until they were five or six. Then they began to dress exactly like their fathers.



▲ **YOUNG GIRLS** dressed just like their mothers. Wealthy young ladies began wearing stays at an early age. These were undergarments stiffened with whalebone and laced tightly to give a fashionable figure.

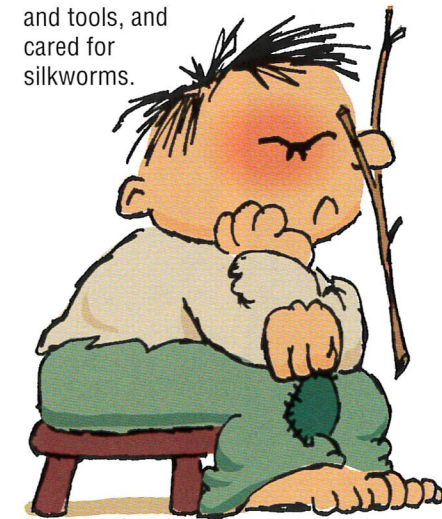


▼ **COLONIAL CHILDREN** had few toys, and most of them were homemade. A boy might carve toys with his trusty pocketknife,

and girls made dolls from cornhusks. The child of a wealthy family might have an imported doll or a set of toy soldiers.

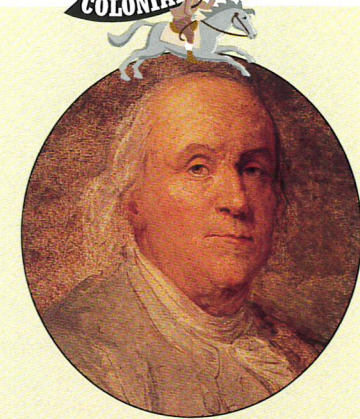


◀ **GIRLS MENDED,** plucked feathers off geese, pieced quilts, made soap, churned butter, and spun wool. Boys sawed and chopped wood, made brooms, carved utensils and tools, and cared for silkworms.



COLONIAL NOTABLE

► **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN** (1706–1790), one of seventeen children, had a long and illustrious career in science and public service. Besides proving that electricity is present in lightning, he invented bifocal glasses and the Franklin stove. Both are still in use today. He also founded the first public lending library and first



volunteer fire department in the colonies. An early environmentalist,

Franklin proposed that trees be planted to purify city air.

▼ **FOR FUN, CHILDREN** played charades or singing games, went for walks or



horseback rides, played musical instruments, and read aloud.

▼ **CHILDREN WHO** misbehaved soon regretted it. Whipping and paddling were not uncommon at school and at home. Some school punishments were designed to make a child feel ashamed and foolish. A naughty student might be sent out to cut a small branch off a tree. The teacher would split the end of the branch and place the offender's nose in the split end.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES?



TEXTBOOKS, CALLED hornbooks, consisted of single sheets of animal skin mounted on boards and protected by see-through sheets of animal horn. Schooling varied greatly in the colonies. A Massachusetts law of 1647 required every town of 50 or more families

to provide a school where children could learn to read and write. However, in the South, where there were few villages, children were mostly taught at home. Girls rarely attended school. They learned homemaking skills from their mothers.



Hearth and Home

Colonial Americans were homebodies. There were few things to take them away from home: no movies, malls, video arcades, or roller rinks. So the home was the center of family activity. And the center of the home was the kitchen, the busiest and warmest room in the house.

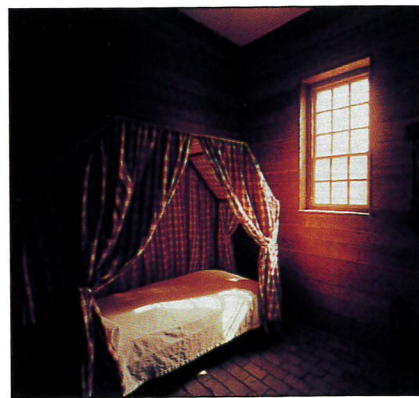


CHECK IT OUT!

The colonists were quite inventive about naming foods. Can you imagine what slumps, grunts, and snicker-doodles were? (answer on back cover)

▲ **IN THE EARLIER** days of the colonies, eating was an informal affair. Often a large pot was set in the middle of the table. Diners might eat right out of the pot with little regard for hygiene. Or, each person might dip

into the pot with a spoon. The food might be transferred to individual trenchers (wooden blocks with a hollow in the middle). Wealthy colonists had elaborate meals and ate with more refined table manners.



times right before bedtime. However, it had to be moved

quickly to keep the pan from scorching the sheets.

The kitchen centered around a large fireplace used for cooking and heat. Of course, colonial kitchens varied from colony to colony and time to time. Pull up a bench, make yourself comfortable by the hearth, and watch the goings-on in a colonial kitchen. You're in for a good meal, too—goose, potatoes, and corn bread.

COLONIAL NOTABLE



▲ **ACCORDING TO** legend, Pocahontas (1595?–1617), daughter of Chief Pow-

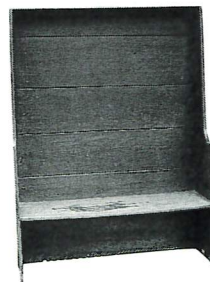
hatan, successfully pleaded with her father not to kill Captain John Smith, of the Jamestown colony. She later married colonist John Rolfe and with her husband visited England, where she was received as royalty by King James I. She died of smallpox.



▲ **COLONIAL WOMEN** made most of their family's clothes. Sewing was the last step in a long process. For woollen garments, wool shorn from the sheep had to be cleaned, dyed, carded (fluffed), spun into thread on a spinning wheel, and woven into cloth before the cloth could be made into garments.



▲ **IN THE 17TH** century, Brewster chairs were made in New England. Gate-leg, or "flap," tables were popular space-savers.



▼ **EARLY NEW ENGLAND** homes didn't have much room for furniture. One favored piece was a settle. It was too narrow to be really comfortable. But the high back kept drafts off of those seated in it.



► **PREPARING** dinner in Colonial America was not quite the same as it is today. Birds had to be plucked, and bread was baked in an outdoor oven of brick and clay (above).



COLONIAL NOTABLE



▲ **MERCY OTIS WARREN** (1728–1814) received an unusually good education for a woman by reading in her uncle's

library and by listening to her brother's lessons. In the days before the Revolutionary War, she wrote plays making fun of British officials. The plays were printed in Boston newspapers and widely read by dissatisfied colonists. Later she wrote a history of the American Revolution.

► **ALMOST EVERYTHING** needed for the home was made in the home. Early colonists made most of their candles by first dipping wicks in melted wax or tallow (animal fat).

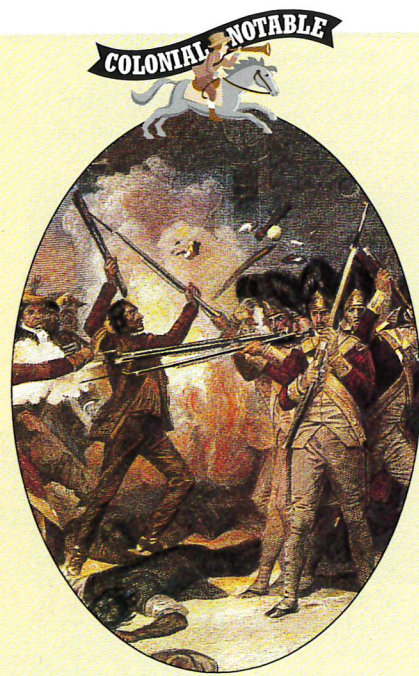


The Business of America

The first business of America's colonists was survival. Therefore, farming was their major occupation. However, when survival was no longer an issue, the colonists turned to business with enthusiasm. At first they profited from the natural resources of the land and the sea. They fished and caught whales and cut down trees for lumber and shipbuilding. They also harvested such forest by-products as pitch, tar, resin, and turpentine. Later, when large supplies of iron ore were discovered, they made pots, pans, and cannonballs.

By the 18th century, many of America's colonial merchants were quite successful. They built fine houses in thriving cities. And they looked for ways to display their wealth. One popular way was to convert silver coin into useful and decorative silverware. Silversmiths were respected craftsmen in all the large cities, and one of the most notable was Boston's Paul Revere.

► **CRISPUS ATTUCKS** (1723?-1770) is believed to have been a runaway slave of African and Indian heritage who became a sailor. What is known for sure is that he was a leader of the mob that confronted British troops on March 5, 1770. Attucks was the first to be killed in the Boston Massacre when the British troops fired on the crowd.



COLONIAL NOTABLE



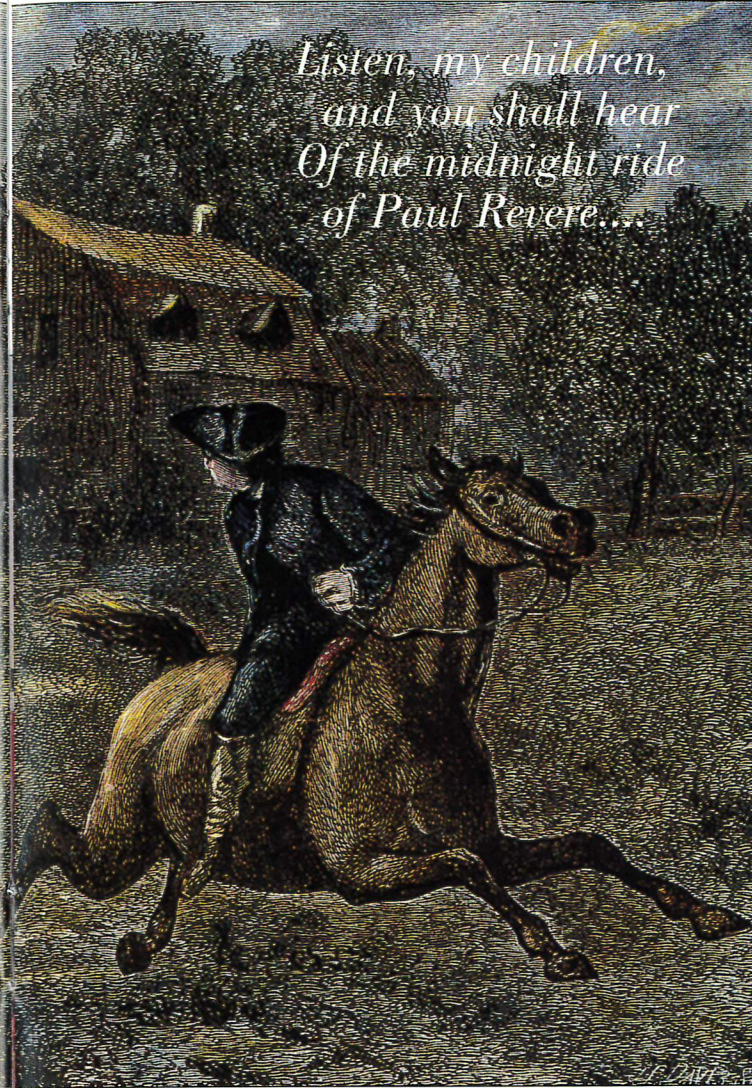
▲ **REVERE'S MOST** famous accomplishment had nothing to do with his trade as a silversmith. On the night of April 18, 1775, as a messenger for the Massachusetts

legislature, Revere rode from Boston to Lexington to warn Samuel Adams and John Hancock that the British were marching to arrest them for their patriotic activities.

The lanterns to signal how the British were traveling ("one if by land and two if by sea") were hung in Christ Church, now known as the Old North Church.



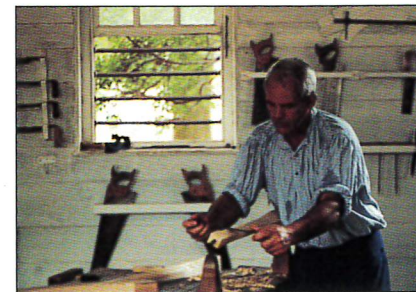
IN EARLY AMERICA, ALL BUILDING AND WOODWORKING HAD TO BE DONE BY HAND.



► **PAUL REVERE WAS** also an engraver who made copper plates for book illustrations, certificates, business cards, and currency for the colony of Massachusetts. In

1770 he made this famous engraving of the Boston Massacre, an incident in which British soldiers fired on an unruly mob. The engraving is not accurate historically. The

soldiers were not in formation, and their reaction was panic, not deliberate slaughter. However, Revere was a patriot and he wanted to arouse anti-British feelings.



MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE WERE SKILLED IN VARIOUS CRAFTS.



▲ **AS A BOY, PAUL** Revere, Jr., was apprenticed to his father, a prosperous silversmith. When Revere Senior died in 1754, his son was too young to take over the shop. However, his mother ran it until her talented son was of age. By 1757 Paul was

working as a master silversmith with his younger brother as apprentice. A punch bowl he made in honor of the patriots was once called a national treasure. The steel engraving (above) is based on a portrait done by Gilbert Stuart.



brass in rolls, strips, and sheets, is a direct descendant of Revere's company. And working at the New Bedford, Massachusetts, branch of Revere Copper Products is one Paul Revere, a direct descendant of the colonial patriot and silversmith.



▼ **AFTER THE REV-**olutionary War, Paul Revere started a copper mill in Canton, Massachusetts. Today, Revere Copper Products, Inc., manufacturing copper and

Colonial TREATS



JOHNNYCAKES

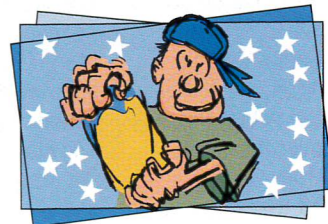
INGREDIENTS

- 1 cup yellow or white cornmeal
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 2 teaspoons sugar
- 1 cup water
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1/4 cup milk
- oil for frying

1. Combine cornmeal, salt, and sugar in a bowl.
2. In a saucepan, bring water and butter to a fast boil.
3. Pour hot water and butter over dry ingredients and stir.
4. When all the liquid is mixed in, add milk and stir.

One of the most abundant crops in the New World was corn. A meal popular with traveling preachers was a flat pancake made of cornmeal. Because they were easy to transport, these pancakes came to be called journey cakes. In Rhode Island, the "journey" turned into "jonny." People in other places, thinking the name had something to do with the name John, made it "johnnycake."

5. With an adult, heat a large frying pan or griddle. Add oil. When oil is hot, drop spoonfuls of batter into pan to make circles about 4 inches across. When the bottom is firm and golden brown, turn cakes with a spatula and brown the other side.
6. Serve with butter and syrup. Makes about 12.



HOMEMADE BUTTER

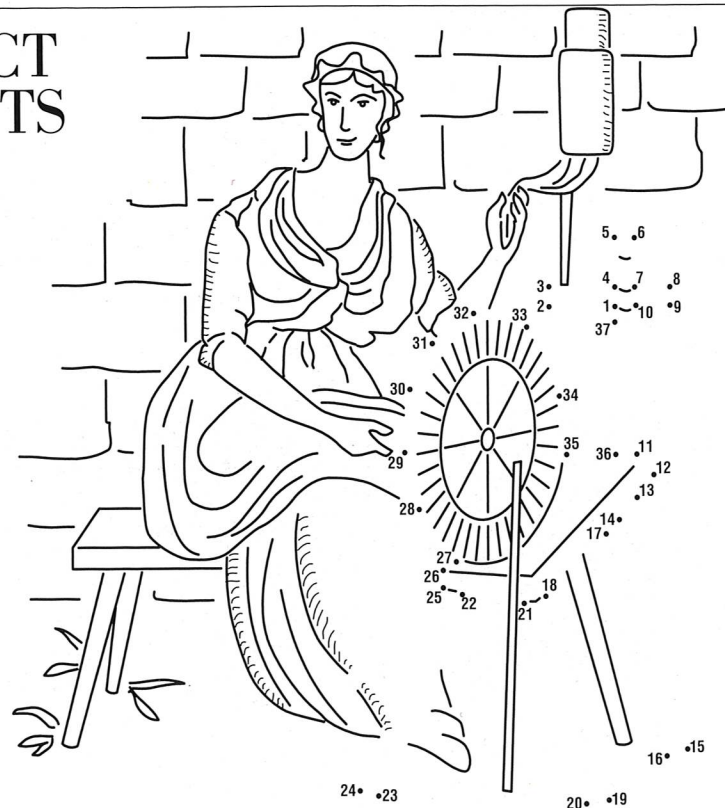
INGREDIENTS

- 2 cups heavy whipping cream
- 1/4 teaspoon salt

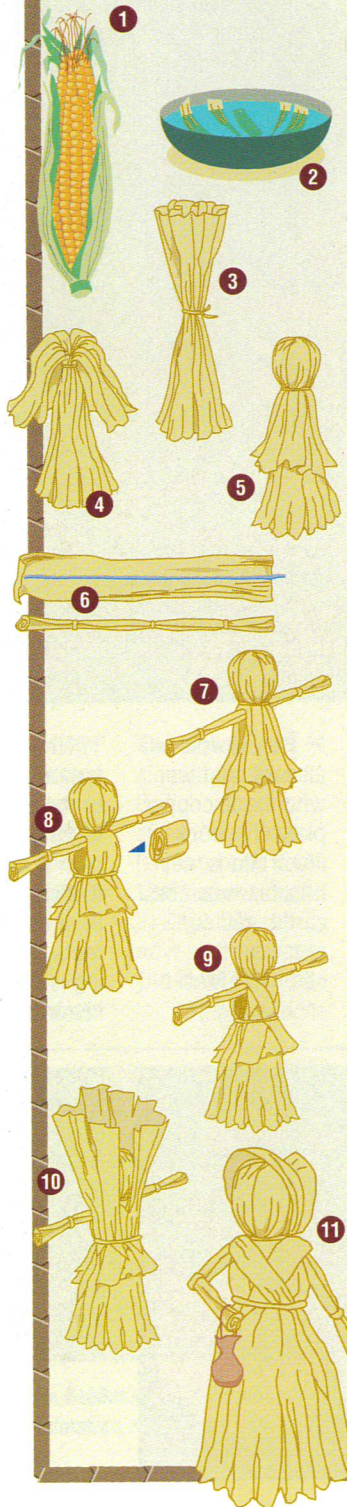
1. Put the cream in a glass jar with a screw-on lid, and let it sit in a warm place for two hours.
2. Screw the lid on the jar tight, and shake the jar for 10 to 20 minutes. (You might want to enlist the help of several friends or family members and take turns doing this.) The cream should start to separate into a liquid and lumps of butter. If the butter does not start to form into lumps after 20 minutes, add several teaspoons of hot water.
3. Pour off the liquid. This is buttermilk.
4. Put 4 or 5 ice cubes in a bowl and let them melt. With your fingers, mix the cold water into the butter until it is cold. Pour off the ice cubes and extra water.
5. Add salt to the butter and mix with your fingers.

CONNECT THE DOTS

To find out what this busy colonist is doing, connect the dots. Then color the picture with crayons, markers, or colored pencils.



CORN HUSK DOLLS



Colonial kids made their own toys. Here's how you can make a cornhusk doll.

MATERIALS

- cornhusks
- string
- pipe cleaner
- scraps of cloth for accessories

1. Use the inner green leaves of the cornhusks. Cut off and discard the ends and dry the cornhusks between several sheets of newspaper until they turn light yellow.
2. Soak the dried husks in a bowl of warm water for 10 to 15 minutes to make them easy to work with. Keep them moist as you work. (Covering your work space with a towel will help keep it dry.)
3. Gather 6 to 8 husks together and tie them in the middle.
4. Turn down the ends above the string.
5. To make the doll's head, tie a piece of string

- about 1 inch from the top.
6. To form the arms, roll a pipe cleaner in a husk. Tie string near the ends and at the center.
7. Insert the arm piece between the husks just below the head.
8. Fill the hollow space below the arms with husk. Tie a string to make the waist.
9. Place two husks over the doll's shoulders and cross at the front and back. Tie a string around them at the waist.
10. To make the skirt, place pointed ends of husks at the waist and the other ends over the head all around the doll. Tie another string around the waist and pull down the long ends of the husks.
11. Let the doll dry overnight.

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WHO WAS SHE?



Fill in the blanks with answers to each clue. The letters in the houses spell the name of a Native American who befriended the Jamestown colonists.

1. Someone who goes on a long journey

2. A doll, to Colonial girls

3. Ocean crossed by the Mayflower

4. Native American who lived near Plimoth Plantation

5. Dutch colony

6. First permanent English settlement in America

7. Penn's Woods

8. High-backed bench

9. Ship that brought colonists to Plymouth Rock

10. Lively capital of Virginia colony

THE LETTERS IN THE HOUSES SPELL

MORE READINGS ON COLONIAL AMERICA

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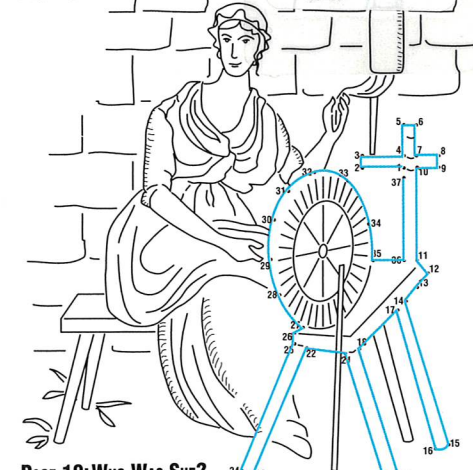


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ANSWERS:

PAGE 5: Do you know which color Swedes? Delaware was settled by named New Sweden. The Dutch named New Netherland in 1655. The English they took control of New Netherland.
PAGE 14: The colonists were quite naming foods. Can you imagine and snickerdoodles were? Slumpr names for the same dessert: a New consisting of sweetened fruit, top ture and steamed over the fire un and syrupy. According to one boy "a slump was heavy and just see sheer weariness when it was dish pot." The name grunt might have made by satisfied or overstuffed were cookies made with flour, not the Dutch in New Netherland.

PAGE 18: CONNECT THE DOTS



PAGE 19: WHO WAS SHE?



THE LETTERS IN THE HOUSES SPELL

POCAHONTAS

973 KID Stella Sands, editor Colonial America!



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