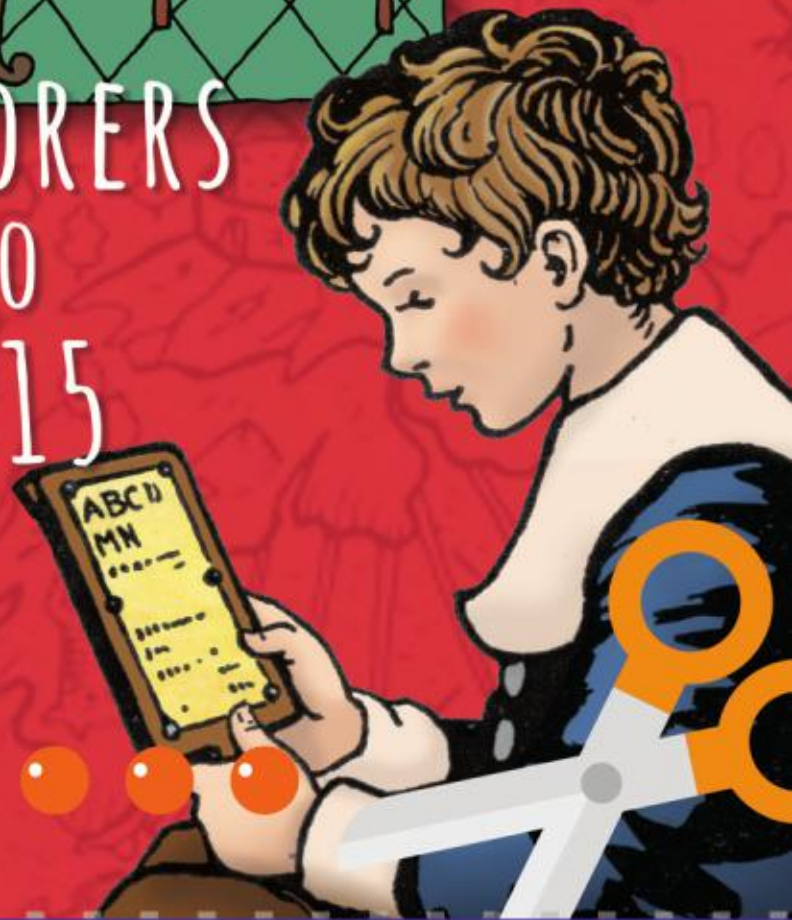




EXPLORERS TO 1815



P R O J E C T S

Explorers to 1815

PROJECTS

Laurie Detweiler



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Explorers to 1815 Projects

HOW TO USE THESE PROJECTS

We hope these projects will be helpful as your child progresses through the Explorers to 1815 Self-Paced course this year. Through the course, students take a journey where they see God's providence every day. This study will help build an understanding of the world in which we live and what sacrifices and battles resulted in the tremendous blessings we now know. God was faithful to His people through the years, just as He is today. What a joy for young children to come to realize God's faithfulness as they learn from the past. You will be amazed what your student will learn from this self-paced course. There really is nothing like it for a child to understand and learn the material. The projects in the manual will further reinforce their learning.

The self-paced course covers the 32 cards, including all worksheets and tests, on a weekly basis. Your children will not even realize that they are reviewing the material over and over as they play fun games. This manual provides fun, hands-on projects that are an effective way to bring students' learning alive. This collection of projects, drawing from our teacher's manual as well as developing new ones, provides fun and reinforcement. Do as few or as many as you want. Ideally, they should be done after the first lesson of an event and before moving on to the next event.

The self-paced course is used in many ways, so the same can be said of these projects. If you are a homeschooler with a child doing the course, we suggest looking through the book and deciding ahead of time which of the projects you would like your child to tackle. We have included projects for all ages, and most are easy to do—with very little prep. Many can be done in one sitting, but others will take a couple days.

If you are in a university model school or co-op, we suggest having the children do the self-paced lessons at home. Then, use your meeting times to work together on projects and discuss the historical fiction the children have been reading. (Access the Reading Schedule at this link: https://vpress.us/EXP_Lit). Your meeting time is also a great opportunity to sing the timeline song and play some of the memory games included in the back of this project manual.

Be sure to assemble the oversized map in the back of the book before beginning the course, so your student can use the medallions to mark each event. Other resources included in the back are timeline pages, a chronology review and answer key, fun memory tools, and many templates for projects that can be used over and over again.

This project book is an enhancement for your self-paced course. We hope that it will bring history alive for your students as they explore the world, starting with the Explorers, up to 1815.

Marlin Peterson
Karen Detweiler



Explorers to 1815 Projects

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Explorers to 1815 Projects

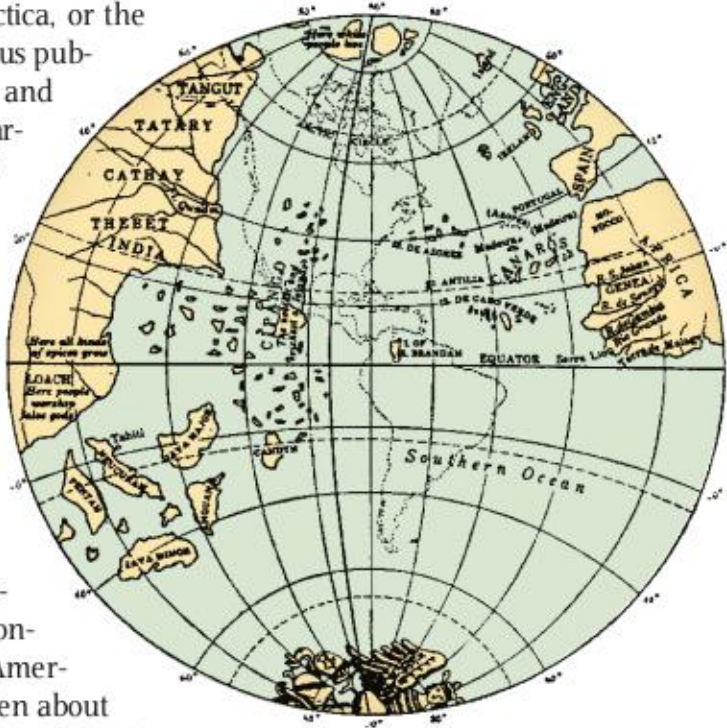
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Prince Henry the Navigator

PROJECT—CARTOGRAPHY (MAP MAKING)

Maps of the world looked very different in days past. No one knew that Australia, New Zealand, Antarctica, or the Americas existed. In 1490 Henricus Martellus published a map with seas separating Africa and Asia. The map shown was made by a cartographer named Behaim in 1493. Dotted lines show where the Americas should have been drawn. The viking Leif Ericson had found part of North America and called it Vinland around A.D. 1000, but it is not included on this map. The Isle of St. Brandon is shown near present day Colombia. Saint Brendan the Navigator was an Irish monk who some think landed in the Americas as far south as Florida early in the sixth century A.D., naming the land Hy-Brasil. In 1507 Walseemuller printed a huge world map and on it put a new continent. He named the southern continent “America” after Amerigo Vespucci who had written about the continent in a writing called *novus mundus* (Latin for “new world”).



As you can see, it is not easy to make a map of the world around you. To get a feel for this, draw a map of your neighborhood in the space provided on the next page. Add some symbols for topological features, like hills or trees, and include them in the key. When you are finished, compare your map to an online map of the same area (one option is <http://maps.google.com>). See if you were wrong in your placement of landmarks or if the proportions you drew would mislead you if you actually used your map to get around. For example, if you followed your map, would you walk into buildings or fall into rivers?





KEY



Columbus Sails to the New World

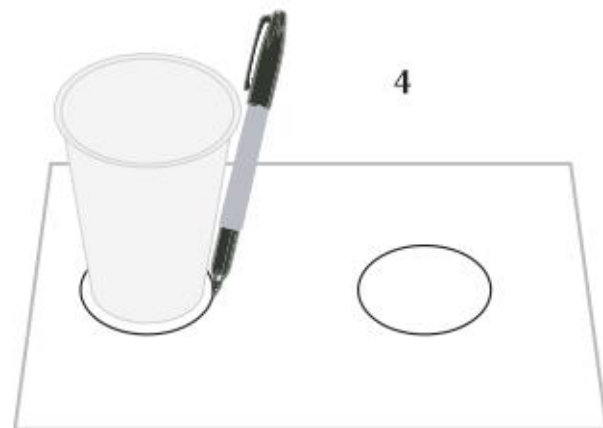
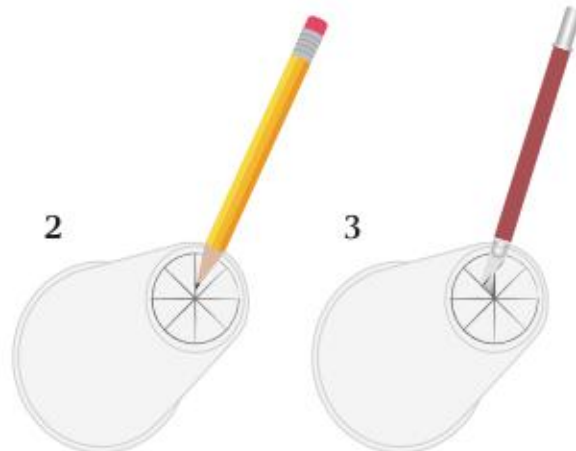
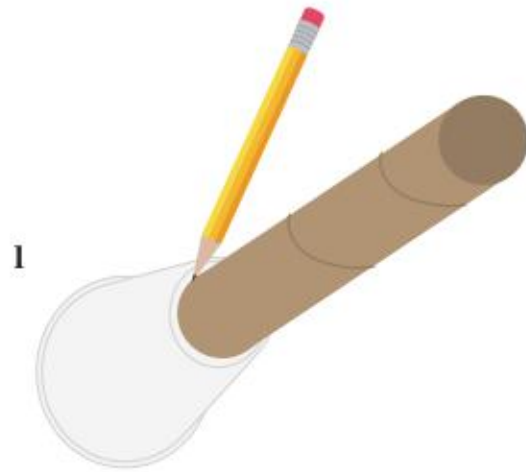
PROJECT—TELESCOPE TUBE

SUPPLIES

cardboard tube
paper cup
acetate (or clear plastic from any food container)
scissors
hobby knife (ask an adult to help)
pen/pencil & marker
glue
star sequins or glitter
craft foam sheet
paint & construction paper to decorate

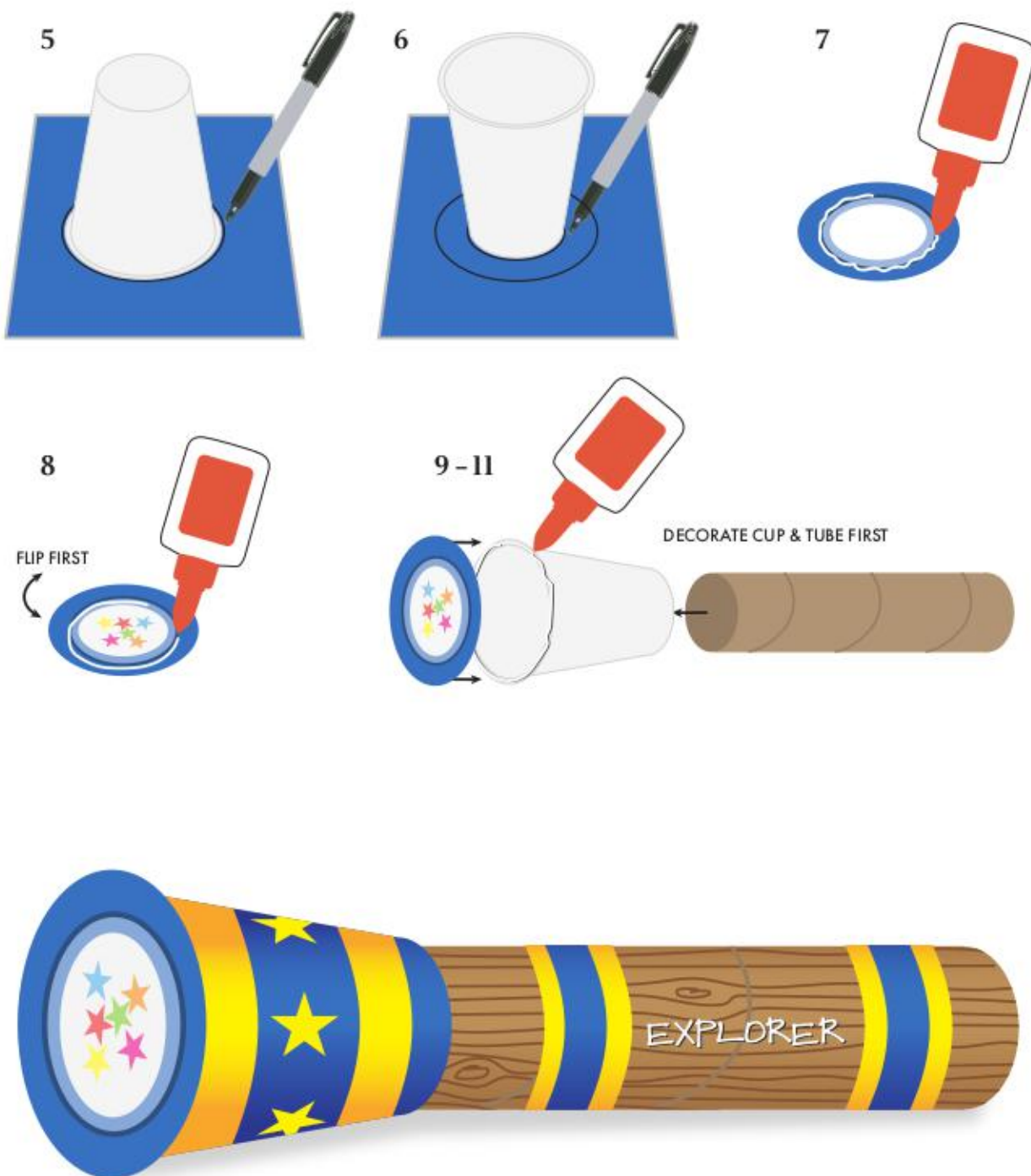
DIRECTIONS

1. Trace tube outline on the bottom of the cup.
2. Remove tube and draw lines inside that circle to divide it into sections.
3. Carefully cut those lines and gently fold flaps into cup.
4. Use small end of cup and trace two circles slightly larger than base onto clear plastic. Cut out circles.
5. Trace large end of cup onto foam sheet to create the front.
6. Then flip cup and trace the smaller end inside the large end and cut out center hole.
7. Glue 1 clear plastic circle to front foam ring.
8. Turn over and add sequins or glitter to center of ring.
9. Carefully glue second plastic cover to seal in sequins and glitter.
10. Decorate tube and cup with paint and paper.
11. Glue top rim of cup and place foam ring to top. When dry assemble tube and cup and enjoy scanning the heavens to chart your course!



Columbus Sails to the New World

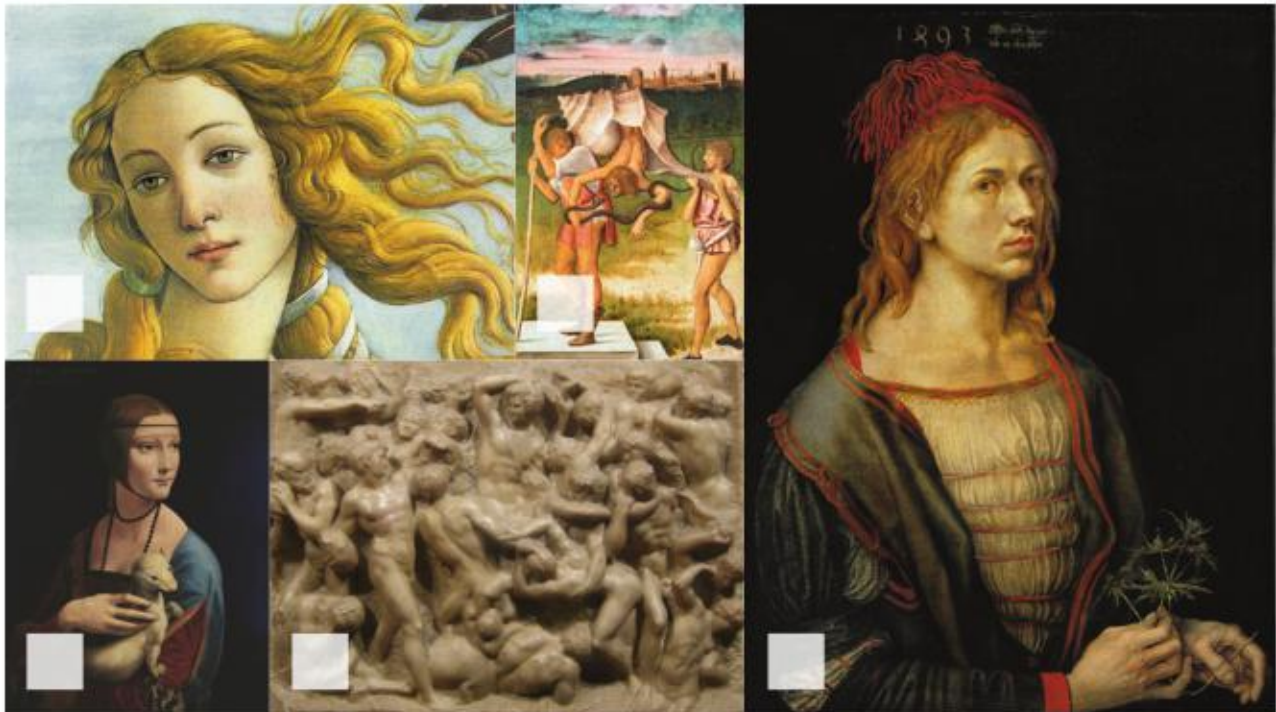
PROJECT—TELESCOPE TUBE



Columbus Sails to the New World

PROJECT—RENAISSANCE MAN

The study of Columbus and the exploration of the New World is often studied apart from the Renaissance, but in fact, many of the famous artists of the period were living and working at the same time. The artwork below was all created within five years of the *Niña*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria*'s famous voyage.



DIRECTIONS

Label the box in each famous artwork with the number of its creator below. Also write the number in the space by the title of that artwork. (Do a quick online search if you need some hints.) Then color the *Lady with an Ermine* on the next page.

1. Leonardo da Vinci

___ Battle of the Centaurs (1492)

2. Sandro Botticelli

___ The Birth of Venus (c. 1485)

3. Giovanni Bellini

___ Lady with an Ermine (c. 1491)

4. Albrecht Dürer

___ Allegories: Falsehood (c.1490)

5. Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti

___ Portrait of the artist holding a thistle (1493)

Columbus Sails to the New World

PROJECT—*LADY WITH AN ERMINE* COLORING PAGE



Magellan Circumnavigates the Earth

PROJECT—SALT RELIEF MAP

SUPPLIES

cardboard box lid or foil baking tray (8.5" x 11")

white glue or tape

pencil

two mixing bowls

spoon

measuring cups

flour

salt

water

food coloring

yarn

DIRECTIONS

1. Cut out the maps on the next two pages and tape them together inside the box lid as a guide. Use the third page as a reference map.
2. Using green dough, cover the land areas.
3. Using blue dough, cover the bodies of water.
4. Allow one week for drying.
5. After drying cut labels out and glue them in the appropriate places.
6. Glue yarn along Magellan's route.

SALT DOUGH RECIPE (FOR THREE MAPS)

6 cups of salt

6 cups of flour

2-3 cups of water

Combine salt and flour, mix well. Add two cups of water and mix until smooth. Add remaining water as needed. Divide dough in half. Add green food coloring to one portion and blue to the other. Cover and set aside. (This can be mixed the day before and stored in a refrigerator. It may also be frozen to use later.)







LABELS

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Indian Ocean

Asia

China

Japan

Australia

North America

South America

Philippines

Brazil

Europe

Africa

Cape of Good Hope

Magellan Circumnavigates the Earth

PROJECT—SALT RELIEF REFERENCE MAP



Cortés, De Soto, De Leon, and Coronado, the Spanish Explorers

PROJECT—GOLD MASKS

The Spanish found gold masks and other valuable items in South America. Consequently, many explorers wanted to look elsewhere for gold in South America. One explorer was Hernando Cortés, who conquered the great Aztec empire. Follow the directions below to make a mask like those found by the Spanish. Consider using the Aztec sun stone for your inspiration. This famous sculpture was buried shortly after the Spanish arrived, only to be discovered in 1790 when repairs were being made on the Mexico City Cathedral. Scholars believe it was probably carved during the lifetime of Cortés.



SUPPLIES

cardboard cake plate
air drying clay/
modeling compound
glue gun
gold spray paint
(or tempera paint)

DIRECTIONS

Using clay, form eyes, a nose, a mouth and other patterns. Allow to air dry. Glue them on the cake plate. After glue has dried, paint the whole surface.



Explorers of the Northeast: Cartier, Champlain, and Cabot

PROJECT—MODEL OF THE MATTHEW

Follow the directions below to make a ship model inspired by Cabot's ship, the *Matthew*.

SUPPLIES

plastic banana split dish (try *Dairy Queen*)
paper condiment cup (try *Wendy's*)
brown and white construction paper
twine
scissors
popsicle sticks
glue gun
cardstock
air-dry clay

DIRECTIONS

Cut narrow strips of brown construction paper and glue to the banana split dish. Cut wider strips of construction paper to be the (pointed) bow and (square) stern and glue to the top edge, front and back. Cut out white sails (a triangle, small rectangle, and large rectangle) and glue them to sticks as shown. Glue two sticks together then slice a small hole in the condiment cup to make the main mast and a crow's nest. Glue the sails to the masts and the masts to the boat. (Use a bit of clay as a base for the main mast.) Use twine to create rigging.



Raleigh Settles Roanoke

PROJECT—MISSING SETTLER POSTER

Fill out the poster below and draw an image of your missing settler. Create details based upon your reading and understanding of the mysterious events.

MISSING
ROANOAKE SETTLER DISAPPEARED!

NAME: _____

AGE: _____ HEIGHT: _____

OCCUPATION:

FAMILY DETAILS:

**CLUES & INFORMATION -
DISAPPEARANCE DETAILS**

IF FOUND CONTACT JOHN
WHITE AND SIR WALTER
RALEIGH

Raleigh Settles Roanoke

PROJECT—TANKA POEM

Tanka is a thirty-one-syllable poem, usually composed as a single thought in five lines (5-7-5-7-7 is the syllable pattern). Read the following biography of Raleigh and write a tanka poem about his life on the next page.

Walter Raleigh was born in 1552 in a seacoast town in southern England, and he belonged to a family of high social rank. We know little about his early years, but we are told that he went to the University of Oxford, possible when only fourteen years of age. But without waiting to finish his course at Oxford he went to France and joined the Huguenot army, who were fighting their fellow countrymen, the Catholic party in France. There he remained about six years and then went to Holland to join the Dutch, who were at war with Spain.

In 1578 he joined his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in an expedition to Newfoundland. There they hoped to plant a colony and then to sail and discover the northwest passage to China. But having put to sea, they were attacked by Spaniards, and after the loss of one of their ships and damage to others, they were obliged to return home.

After the failure of this expedition, Raleigh, put in command of a hundred men, went to Ireland to fight against a rebellion there. On his return from Ireland, Raleigh had an opportunity to show a marked courtesy to Queen Elizabeth. One day, as the Queen with her attendants was about to cross a muddy road, Raleigh chanced to be standing nearby. On seeing the Queen hesitate, he took from his shoulders his beautiful velvet cloak and spread it across the way for her Majesty to walk upon. This act of gallantry at once insured the friendship of the Queen. Raleigh soon became one of her greatest favorites.



The Queen made him rich because she was fond of him. She gave him large estates and offices of trust that paid him large sums of money. Raleigh spent some of his money in 1584 fitting out two vessels which he sent over to the New World to find out something about the country. The men in charge of these two vessels brought back so glowing an account of the land they had seen that Queen Elizabeth said it should be called Virginia, in honor of herself, the Virgin Queen.

The next year Raleigh sent out a colony of one hundred and eight persons. They landed at Roanoke Island and were met with great misfortunes, soon returning to England. In 1587 a second colony was formed in Roanoke. Raleigh himself wished to join this colony, but the Queen would not allow him to leave her court. Three years later the entire colony had disappeared. Raleigh sent out five expeditions in search of his lost colony, but without success.

Raleigh was knighted in 1585, and in 1591 he secretly married one of the Queen's ladies-in-waiting, without the Queen's permission! Raleigh and his bride were punished by being sent to the Tower of London. They were eventually released and in 1594 mounted an unsuccessful expedition to find a city of gold said to be in South America. He tried again in 1616 but ran into trouble with the Spanish, ultimately leading to his arrest and execution in 1618.

Raleigh Settles Roanoke

PROJECT—TANKA POEM



Jamestown is Founded in Virginia

PROJECT—MODEL LONGHOUSE AND LOG CABIN

When we compare the way of life of the native Americans versus the colonists, we find many differences, especially in the kind of shelter they built. The colonists had come to this country accustomed to living a more luxurious life than was immediately possible in the New World. Many of these settlers had not known hard work. Building shelter was a difficult task. The Indians lived in “wetus” houses or “longhouses” with other families. The houses were built out of wooden poles and branches, covered with mats and long strips of bark. The “longhouses” were more than several hundred feet long and large enough for several families. In the middle of each there was a fireplace on the ground and over the fireplace was a large hole in the roof for smoke to escape.

There was little furniture in a house. Common items were mats, baskets, earthen pots, a stone mortar for pounding corn, and sometimes sleeping platforms covered with animal skins.

When they first arrived, the colonists built a small fort as a defense against the Indians. Then,

instead of building houses, they made themselves some rude shelters out of branches of trees or old sails. Soon many colonists fell sick, and by autumn half of the colonists had died. When the cool weather set in, their condition improved, and the men erected log cabins for themselves.

One of the first acts in establishing Jamestown was to prepare a place of worship. They used an old sail for a roof to keep off the sun and rain. The seats were logs. A bar of wood nailed to two trees fenced off the pulpit. The colonists soon built a more traditional church building.

Men were fined if they didn't go to church. One of the reasons for removing a president of the council at Jamestown was that he came to Virginia without a Bible. The photo below shows the church at Jamestown. The tower is part of the church built in 1639–1647. The rest of the church was rebuilt at the time of the Jamestown Exposition in 1907.



Jamestown is Founded in Virginia

PROJECT—MODEL LONGHOUSE AND LOG CABIN

In this project we are going to make a longhouse and a log cabin so as to compare the two.

SUPPLIES

brown construction paper
pencil
hot glue
brown pipe cleaners
pint milk or cream container



LOG CABIN DIRECTIONS

1. Cut brown construction paper into the length of the sides of the milk container. Cut into strips of 1-1/2".
2. Roll the paper lengthwise tightly around the pencil to form a log. Glue the edge and remove the pencil.
3. After the logs have dried, glue them to the milk carton.
4. Cover the top of the milk carton with construction paper or more logs.

LONGHOUSE DIRECTIONS

1. Bend pipe cleaners into U shapes to form the frame for the longhouse.
2. Rip brown construction paper into strips. Glue to the pipe cleaners to form the walls and roof.

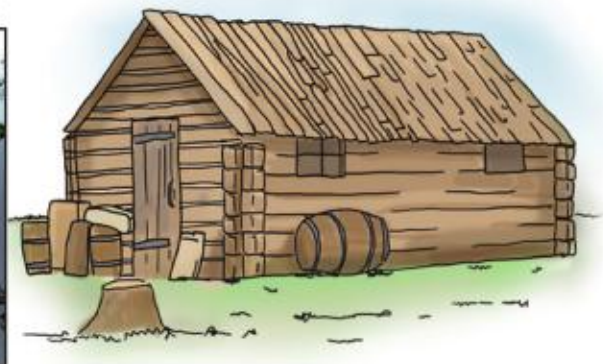


Jamestown is Founded in Virginia

PROJECT—MODEL LONGHOUSE AND LOG CABIN



Compare the homes of the Indians (top) to the homes of the colonists (bottom).



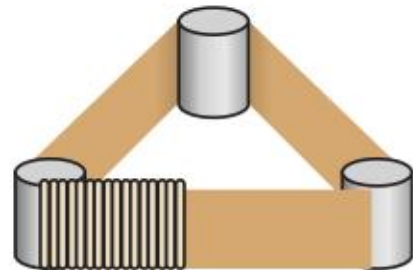
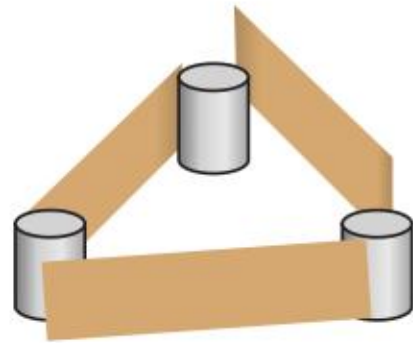
Jamestown is Founded in Virginia

PROJECT—JAMES FORT MODEL

In 1607 James Fort, later known as Jamestown, was established in the New World. It was built 30 miles upriver from Hampton Roads on a flat peninsula approximately three miles long. A contemporary description says it was “triangle-wise, having three Bulwarks, at every corner, like a halfe moone, and four or five pieces of artillery mounted on them.”

SUPPLIES

- 3 empty soup cans
- 3 pieces of cardboard
(one longer than the other two)
- glue
- popsicle sticks
- toothpick
- scissors



DIRECTIONS

1. Glue the three boards to the three soup cans.
2. Glue the popsicle sticks around the outside of the fort.
3. Cut out, color and glue the flag to the toothpick and then into a tower.
4. If desired, make a model storehouse, house, and church to place inside the fort.



The Mayflower Lands at Plymouth

PROJECT—A PRAYER FOR CROSSING TO THE NEW WORLD

It has been said that copies of an abbreviated version of the 1559 Book of Common Prayer were bound with the Geneva Bible and edited down to align with the theological distinctives of the Puritans, leading to a hybrid book that has been called the “Puritan Prayer Book.” Following is an example of prayers that would have been part of the source material of such a book.

Read the following excerpt of a prayer from the 1552 Book of Common Prayer (notice the spelling!) and then read William Bradford’s account of the Mayflower’s crossing. Imagine that you were on board that tiny ship and write your own prayer in the space provided.

O HOLY, BLESSED, and glorious Trinitie, three persons and one God:

Have mercie upon us miserable synners.

Remember not, Lorde, our offences, nor the offences of oure forefathers, neyther take thou vengeance of our sinnes spare us, good lord, spare thy people, whom thou hast redemed with thy most precious blood, and be not angry with us for ever.

Spare us, good Lorde.

From all evill and myschiefe, from synne, from the craftes and assaultes of the devill, from thy wrath, and from everlasting damnacion.

Good Lorde, deliver us.

From all blyndnes of heart, from pryde, vaynglorye, and hipocricie, from envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness.

Good Lorde, deliver us.

From lightnings and tempestes, from plague, pestilence, and famine, from battayle and murther, and from sodayne death.

Good Lorde, deliver us.

That it may please thee to preserve all that traivale by lande or by water, al women labouringe of chyld, al sycke persons, and yong chyldren, and to shewe thy pietie upon al prysoners and captives.

We beseche thee to heare us, good Lorde.



Excerpt from William Bradford’s *Of Plymouth Plantation*

“Of Their Voyage, and How They Passed the Sea; and of Their Safe Arrival at Cape Cod.”

These troubles being blown over, and now all being compact together in one ship, they put to sea again with a prosperous wind, which continued divers days together, which was some encouragement unto them; yet, according to the usual manner, many were afflicted with seasickness . . .

After they had enjoyed fair winds and weather for a season, they were encountered many times with cross winds and met with many fierce storms with which the ship was *wickedly* shaken, and her upper works made very leaky; and one of the main beams in the midships was bowed and

The Mayflower Lands at Plymouth

PROJECT—A PRAYER FOR CROSSING TO THE NEW WORLD



cracked, which put them in some fear that the ship could not be able to perform the voyage. So some of the chief of the company, perceiving the mariners to fear the sufficiency of the ship as appeared by their mutterings, they entered into serious consultation with the master and other officers of the ship, to consider in time of the danger, and rather to return than to cast themselves into a desperate and inevitable peril. And truly there was great distraction and difference of opinion amongst the mariners themselves; fain would they do what could be done for their wages' sake (being now near half the seas over) and on the other hand they were loath to hazard their lives too desperately. But in examining of all opinions, the master and others affirmed they knew the ship to be strong and firm under water; and for the buckling of the main beam, there was a great

iron screw the passengers brought out of Holland, which would raise the beam into his place; the which being done, the carpenter and master affirmed that with a post put under it, set firm in the lower deck and otherways bound, he would make it sufficient. And as for the decks and upper works, they would caulk them as well as they could, and though with the working of the ship they would not long keep staunch, yet there would otherwise be no great danger, if they did not overpress her with sails. So they committed themselves to the will of God and resolved to proceed...

But to omit other things (that I may be brief) after long beating at sea they fell with that land which is called Cape Cod; the which being made and certainly known to be it, they were not a little joyful. After some deliberation had amongst themselves and with the master of the

The Mayflower Lands at Plymouth

PROJECT—A PRAYER FOR CROSSING TO THE NEW WORLD



ship, they tacked about and resolved to stand for the southward (the wind and weather being fair)

to find some place about Hudson's River for their habitation. But after they had sailed that course about half the day, they fell among dangerous shoals and roaring breakers, and they were so far entangled therewith as they conceived themselves in great danger; and the wind shrinking upon them withal, they resolved to bear up again for the Cape and thought themselves happy to get out of those dangers before night overtook them, as by God's good providence they did. And the next day they got into the Cape Harbors where they rid in safety...

Being thus arrived in a good harbor, and brought safe to land, they fell upon their knees and blessed the God of Heaven who had brought them over the vast and furious ocean, and delivered them from all the perils and miseries thereof, again to set their feet on the firm and stable earth, their proper element.

A Prayer for CROSSING *to the* NEW WORLD

Pilgrims Build Plymouth Colony

PROJECT—A THANKSGIVING FEAST COOKBOOK

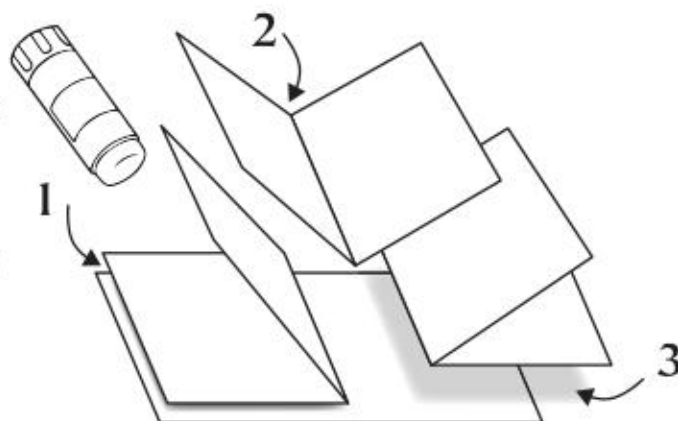
Make your own cookbook and enjoy an authentic Thanksgiving feast.



DIRECTIONS

Cut out the following pages to build a booklet by folding and gluing them together.

1. Using a glue stick, glue the front cover to the first page.
2. Glue the back of the first page to the first half of the second page.
3. Glue the back half of the second page to the third page.
4. Glue the back half of the third page to the back cover.





THANKSGIVING FEAST COOKBOOK



Authentic Pilgrim & Indian Recipes to Enjoy Today!

JOHNNY CAKES

A colonial cornbread recipe whose original name was “Journey Cakes,” because they were often taken along on a journey and stuffed into a traveler’s pockets. Try them hot or cold, with butter and syrup.

Ingredients:

1 cup yellow cornmeal
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
1/2 cup milk
maple syrup or butter (optional)

Directions:

1. Mix the cornmeal and salt.
2. Add the boiling water, stirring until smooth.
3. Add the milk. Stir well.
4. Grease a heavy, 12-inch frying pan. Set over medium-low heat.
5. Drop teaspoons of the batter onto the pan. Cook until golden, about five minutes. Turn the cakes carefully with a metal spatula.
6. Cook the other side five minutes.
7. Serve the cakes hot with butter and maple syrup. Makes 12-15 cakes.

Source: ColonialCooking

HOMEMADE BUTTER

Ingredients/Supplies:

Whipping Cream
Baby food jars
A bowl of ice
Small bowl to put the butter in the ice
Spoon to press butter on the bowl
Measuring spoon

Directions:

1. Put 2 tablespoons whipping cream in each baby food jar. Put lid on tightly and shake as long as you can.
2. Remove lid and pour off excess liquid.
3. Spoon butter into the smaller bowl and set this bowl in the bowl of ice.
4. As butter chills, continue to press it against the side of the bowl to get rid of any remaining liquid.
5. When ready, enjoy on some good bread or rolls!

Tip: To speed up the process you can add a marble to the jar when shaking it! Be sure to remove the marble when done

HARDTACK

Hardtack, also known as ship biscuit, is called so because it is hard.

Ingredients:

- 2 cups flour (all purpose flour)
- 3/4 cup water
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt

Directions:

1. Put flour into the mixing bowl. Add water. Then salt to help in dehydrating and drying. Mix together. When it becomes really sticky, add a little more flour, then start kneading it. Spread some flour on the countertop. Take your dough and knead it together. Fold, press, repeat until the ingredients are all mixed in well.
2. Flatten the dough by taking the rolling pin and roll it out until you get the thickness you want.
3. When you get the preferred thickness, put holes in the dough using the fork. This is to release the moisture and pop any air bubbles.
4. Cut and slice the dough into rectangles or any shape you prefer.
5. Put them on a cookie sheet. Make sure the cookie sheet is clean and oil-free. You don't have to keep the pieces far apart since they will not rise. Heat your oven to 370°F. Set the timer to 28 minutes. When the time is up, open the oven, slide the sheet out a little bit. Flip them over and bake for another 28 minutes.

To eat your hardtack, soak them in milk for about 15 minutes. Water can also work as a softener.

SAMP

This recipe is the English version of the Native Nasau Samp recipe. The word *samp* is a simplified English version of the word *nasamp*. The description below comes from the 1600s book *Two Voyages to New England* by John Joselyn.

"It is light of digestion, and the English make a kind of Loblolly of it to eat with Milk, which they call Sampe; they beat it in a Morter, and sift the flower out of it; the remainder they call Hominey, which they put into a Pot of two or three Gallons, with Water, and boyl it upon a gentle Fire till it be like a Hasty Puden; they put of this into Milk, and so eat it."

Ingredients:

- 2 cups coarse com grits
- 4 cups water
- 1 cup milk
- 1/4 cup sugar

Directions:

1. Bring water to a boil in a large saucepan with a heavy bottom.
2. Add the com grits and stir.
3. Simmer until they are soft, about 10 minutes, and the water has been absorbed. Serve with milk and sugar.

TURKEY SOBAHEG

Ingredients:

- 1 cup dry beans
- 1 cup white or yellow corn
- 1 lb. of turkey meat
- 3 qt. cold water
- 1/2 cup green beans, cut into 1-inch lengths
- 1 cup winter squash, cubed
- 1/2 cup pounded walnuts
- onion powder and/or garlic to taste
- clam juice to taste (optional)

Directions:

1. Place beans, corn, turkey meat, onion or garlic powder, and water in a large pot.
2. Simmer over medium heat and cook for about 2 1/2 hours. Stir occasionally.
3. When the beans are tender, break up turkey meat and remove the skin and bones.
4. Throw in green beans and squash, simmer over low heat until they are tender.
5. Serve and enjoy!

STEAMED PUMPKIN PUDDING

Ingredients:

- 6 tablespoons butter
- 3/4 cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup granulated sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/2 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon ground ginger
- 1/4 teaspoon ground nutmeg
- 3/4 cup mashed cooked pumpkin or canned pumpkin
- 1/2 cup buttermilk

Directions:

1. Cream butter and sugar together until light.
2. Beat in eggs.
3. Stir together flour, salt, soda, cinnamon, ginger, and nutmeg.
4. Mix pumpkin and buttermilk; add to creamed mixture alternately with dry ingredients, mixing well after each addition.
5. Spoon into greased and floured 6 1/2 cup ring mold.
6. Cover tightly with foil. Bake 350 for one hour.
7. Let stand 10 minutes. Unmold.
8. Serve with whipped cream. Serves 12 to 16.