

# Utah Society of Mayflower Descendants

## JUNIOR MAYFLOWER COMPACT



July 2017 – Summer Edition

### Junior Mayflower Society First Annual Family Day

Mark your calendars to attend our first annual Junior Mayflower Society Family Day Saturday, September 30, 2017 at Wheeler Historic Farm, 6351 South 900 East, Murray UT 84121. Utah Mayflower Society will be hosting activities at the park's pavilion and west lawn, adjoining Wheeler Historic Farm's south parking lot from noon until 2pm. Please bring your own picnic blankets and lunches, and settle in to visit with your Junior Mayflower Society cousins. The cost is \$5.00 per person or \$25.00 per family. Volunteers are not expected to pay admission. Reservations need to be received by Saturday, September 16, 2017. (Please see the reservation slip below.) Mayflower Society adult members interested in volunteering to man an activity booth, please email Tanya Bird, Junior Mayflower Chair at [1620.dec@gmail.com](mailto:1620.dec@gmail.com). Wheeler Historic Farm will be open dawn to dusk – and the general farm area, public facilities and playground are always free of charge. As part of Wheeler Farm's Pumpkin Days celebrations, additional activities will be offered 10am through 6pm. Admission is \$10.00 for entrants ages 2+ and includes a hay maze, cow train and wagon rides, plus a pumpkin. These fees are separate from Junior Mayflower Society Family Day and should be paid upon entrance to Pumpkin Days areas. Please visit <http://slco.org/wheeler-farm/events/Pumpkin-Days/> for more information.



#### Salt Lake County Wheeler Historic Farm

6351 South 900 East, Murray UT 84121

Saturday, September 30, 2017

Activities noon-2pm Pavilion & West Lawn

Cost: \$5.00 per person or \$25.00 per immediate family

Bring your own picnic blankets and lunches.



#### Junior Mayflower Society First Annual Family Day – Reservation Form

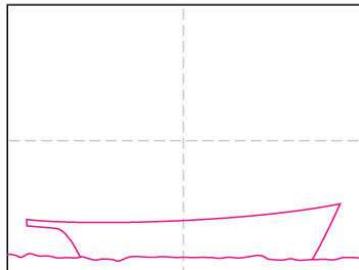
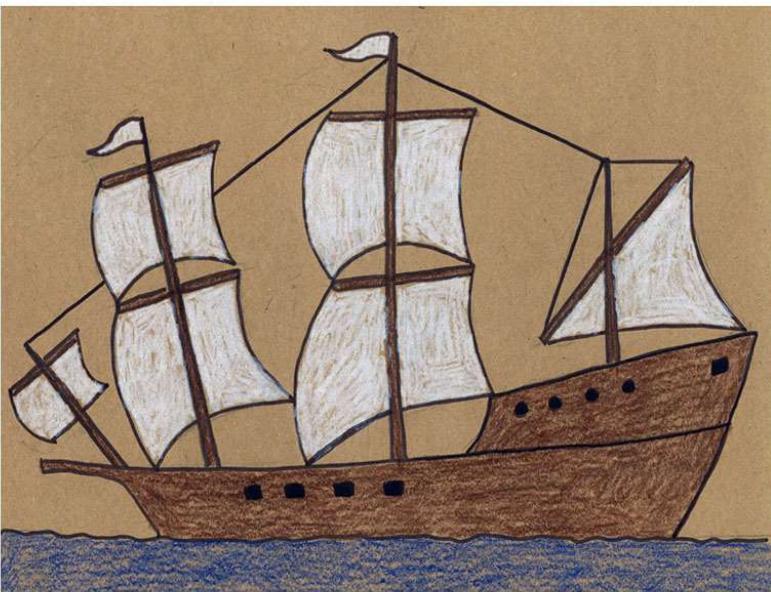
Deadline: Saturday, September 16, 2017

Name(s) & age(s) of attendees –

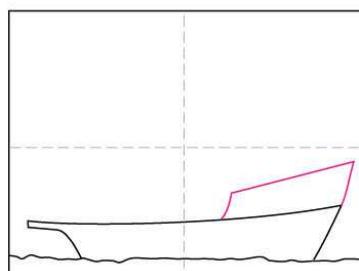
(Volunteers need not pay admission, but please list name below, indicating that you will be helping with activities.)

Please mail checks made out to Soc of Mayflower Desc in the State of UT (\$5.00 per person or \$25.00 per family) to:

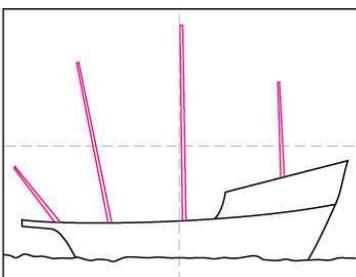
Cindy Cooke, Treasurer & Jr Co-Chair  
Soc of Mayflower Desc in the State of UT  
1576 West 6720 South  
West Jordan UT 84084



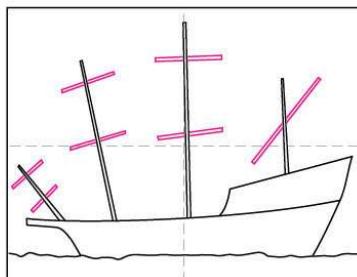
1. Make guide lines. Draw water and boat.



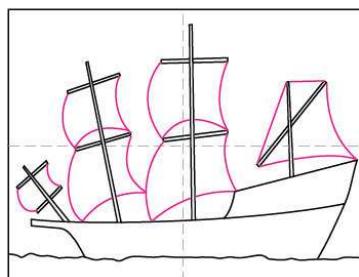
2. Add section to boat.



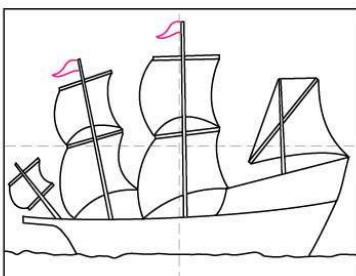
3. Draw four poles as shown.



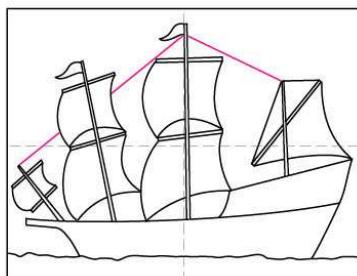
4. Add crossbars as shown.



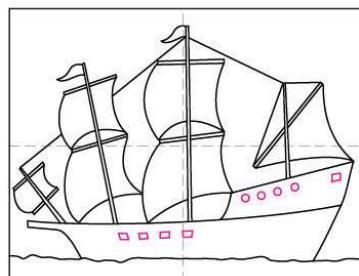
5. Draw curved lines for masts.



6. Add two waving flags.



7. Draw rope lines as shown.

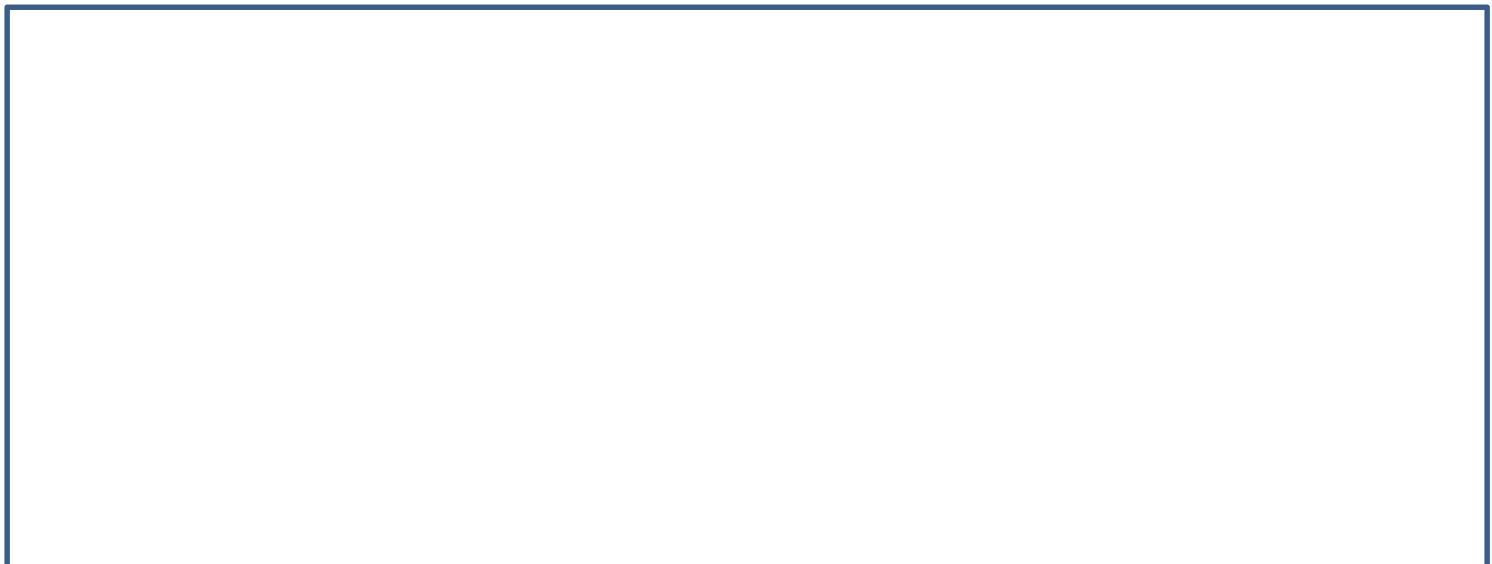


8. Draw the boat windows.

© 2014 www.artprojectsforkids.org



In the space provided below, try drawing your own version of the Mayflower.



# Hardtack (Ship's Biscuit)

The name hardtack refers to the iron hard biscuits that were stored on ships like the Mayflower and were a staple of the passengers and crews. They were made just like this recipe, from a simple mixture of flour, water and salt, rolled out thinly and baked slowly until very hard and dry. This recipe has optional ingredients of milk and butter to make them slightly more palatable.

The original ingredients for hardtack:

3 ½ CUPS flour

1 CUP water

½ tablespoon sea salt

Optional ingredients:

2 oz butter

1 cup milk instead of water



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC](#)

1. Measure flour and salt into mixing bowl and blend. Measure milk and butter into a saucepan and warm over very low heat until butter melts.
2. Pour wet ingredients into flour mixture and mix until stiff dough forms, kneading until all of the flour is absorbed. The dough should be thick, shiny and stiff.
3. Roll dough until it is fairly thin, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick.
4. Cut the biscuit shapes using a cup rim or round biscuit cutter.
5. Place on baking tray and prick all over to let out any air while cooking.
6. Bake at  $325^{\circ}$  until golden brown (20-40 minutes depending on consistency and thickness). When done, turn off oven and allow biscuits to cool completely in the oven.
7. Store in a dry place until needed for your voyage. The biscuits should be dry throughout or they may get moldy when you take them to sea.

## Pilgrim Children Play and Learn Life Skills

Have you ever played **naughts and crosses**, **draughts**, **all hid**, **lummelen**, or **hop frog**? You may not think so, but you probably have – you just know them by different names! These are the names of games that children played in England and that the Pilgrims brought with them to the Plymouth Colony in 1620. Yes, we have been playing these games, thanks to our ancestors, for nearly 400 years! Today, we have different names for them: **naughts and crosses** is **tic, tac, toe** and **draughts** is **checkers**. **All hid** and **hop frog**, anyone? They are **hide and seek** and **leap frog**. **Lummelen** is a Dutch game that means wandering around and that game is **keep away**. The Separatists' children learned this game while living in Holland, and it is played on playgrounds today. It is uncertain how often children in Plymouth played. They likely did not have as much free time as children do today. At a very early age, they were taught skills to prepare them for adulthood, such as working in the fields, cooking, fetching water, taking care of the animals, hunting, and watching the younger children. Between all the chores, Bible lessons, and worshiping, the children still managed to find time to just be kids. They also played familiar games like marbles, ring toss, walking on stilts, sack races, blind man's bluff, and spinning tops.



### Naughts and Crosses



Pilgrim children would have played **naughts and crosses** by drawing a grid in the soil with a stick or using sticks and stones to craft the game. Wasting precious paper and pencil or ink on a game would not have been an option. To make **naughts and crosses** from nature, cut or break four sticks at least a foot long. Then cut or break ten smaller twigs at least two inches long to use as the “crosses” (X). When five stones have been found for the “naughts” (O), the game is ready to be played. Assemble the grid for **naughts and crosses** by placing two of the four large sticks vertically on the ground and the remaining two horizontally across the first two sticks. Determine which player will be the naught and which will be the cross (O or X) and determine who will be the first to choose placement. The “cross” will be made by simply placing one across the other to form an X. The naught player will then have a turn to choose the placement of the stone (O) on the grid. Taking turns, the first one to get three in a row wins the game.

# *Colonial Implements Matching Game*

*Match the colonial household items with their names.*



*Toe Stir*



*Settle*



*Gridiron*



*Sugar Nipper*

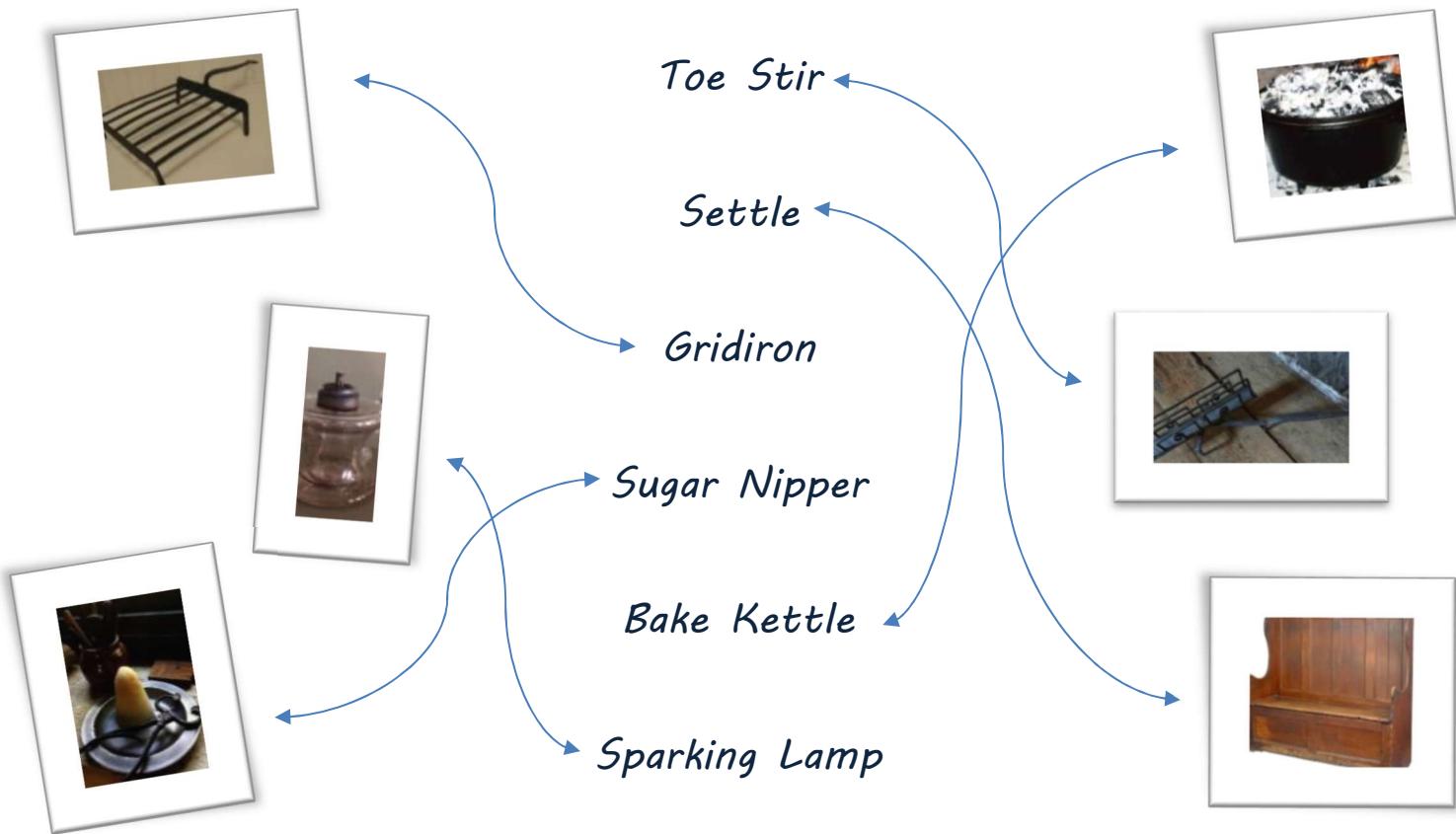


*Bake Kettle*



*Sparkling Lamp*

# Colonial Implements - Answer Key



Toe Stir - Is this where we got the name, toaster? It is said that bread was placed in the rack and set on the hearth near the flames of the fire. The rack was on a pivot, so after the bread was toasted on the first side, it was turned with the toe of someone's shoe to toast the other side.

Settle - The high back of this bench was a protection from the drafts of an opened door. It was most frequently placed near the fireplace in the sitting-room.

Gridiron - A metal grate with parallel bars typically used for grilling meat and fish. The word "gridiron" has been in use since the 14th century and refers to a metal grid for cooking food over a fire. The American football field resembles a gridiron, which is probably why we use the term "gridiron football."

Sugar Nipper - White sugar came from tropical islands in the shape of cones or loaves. Many loaves during the period were traditionally wrapped in blue paper with string for hanging. Before using, small pieces had to be cut with sugar nippers, then ground for use in cooking.

Bake kettle - A heavy iron pot with a lid used for baking breads, pies and for making soups and stewing meats.

Sparking Lamp - These were very small lamps and did not contain much oil. When the lamp was about to burn out, it would flicker, signaling that it was time for the young man courting the young lady of the house to leave for the night.