

By BETTY DEBNAM

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Native People in Early Times

The Wampanoag Child

The present-day Wampanoag (WAHM-pah-NO-agh) people of southeastern Massachusetts are concerned with the preservation of their culture. Through the Wampanoag Indian Program at Plimoth Plantation, in Plymouth, Mass., they tell the story of how their ancestors lived before and after the Pilgrims came to America.



photos © Plimoth Plantation

Wampanoag men and boys were responsible for making frames of houses, or wetus. Some houses were covered with mats made of marsh grasses or rushes. Others were covered with bark.

Boys



If you were a Wampanoag boy, you would learn how to hunt small animals with a child-size bow and arrow.

As you were growing up, you would learn to:

- fish and make traps;
- make such things

as utensils, weapons, tools, canoes and frames for houses;

 protect your village and your family.



When you were old enough, you would have to show that you could survive on your own.

You would be blindfolded, led into the wilderness with nothing but a bow and arrow, knife and hatchet.

In the spring, you would rejoin

your family. After a special ceremony, you would be known not as a boy, but as a man.

Girls



If you were a Wampanoag girl, you would imitate your mother

as she cared for her family.

When you got older, you would learn how to:

 work in the fields, growing such crops as corn, beans, squash and pumpkins;

- dig for clams and oysters;
- preserve foods;
- make mats, baskets and clay pots.



Wampanoag women wove rush grass to make mats. Mats were used to sit on, to line storage pits and to cover the frames of houses.

When you grew up, you would be honored in a ceremony that announced to all that you were a woman and ready to marry. When you did marry, you and your husband would live with your family.

You would keep on learning for the rest of your life. You would learn from your elders, from nature and from Mother Earth. You would pass on what you learned to others.

Plimoth Plantation is an outdoor museum that re-creates the lifestyle and setting of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony and the Native Americans who lived in that area more than 360 years ago. It is 3 miles from the first site near Plymouth, Mass. The Native American information in this issue is based on copyrighted material developed and produced by Plimoth Plantation Inc. All rights reserved.

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Words of the Wampanoag

We have given you the English words, the Wampanoag words, and how to pronounce them in parentheses ().

basket manoot (m-NOOT) Used for storing food.



breechclout autah (AU-tuh) Men wore an apronlike breechclout.



bow ahtomp (uh-TOMP) Made of hickory wood with deer sinew (tendon) for string.

clothing hogkooonk (hog-KOO-onk) Women wore skirts



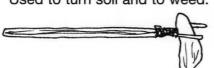
club tomahawk (TOM-uh-hawk) Made from a small tree trunk.

comb nesick (NEE-sik) Made of bone, wood, shells or antlers.

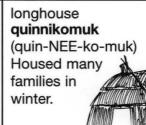
cup wuttattamwaitch (wut-taht-tahm-WAH-itch) Made of bark strips sewn together or of wood.



hoe anaskhig (uh-NAHSK-hig) Used to turn soil and to weed.



knife chohquog (CHO-quog) Had a sharpened flint or bone for a blade.



mat matasquas (m-TAHS-q's) Used as a wall or mattress.



shell beads wampum (WAHM-pum)

Ceremonial insignia also used to bind agreements between parties.



spoon kunnam (kuh-NAHM) Made of wood, with animal designs.

thread tuttuppun (tuh-TUP-un) Made of animal sinew, rawhide or plant fibers.



tobacco pipe hopuonk (HOP-oo-onk) Often decorated with designs.

Conversation

Hello. Farewell. I am called ... Thank you.

pooneam wunniish nutussawes taubut

(poo-ne-AHM) (WUN-ee-ish) (nuh-TUS-uh-wees) (TAU-boot)

Family

my brother my father my mother my sister

neemat noosh mokas numisses

(NEE-maht) (noosh) (MO-k's) (nuh-MIS-sees)

TRY 'N

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Mini Spy and her friends are celebrating a harvest feast. See if you can find:



- canoe
- caterpillar
- letter D
- frog
- letter A
- tooth
- letter B
- heart
- fish
- number 3 arrow
- ruler
- turkev word MINI

BASSET BROWN

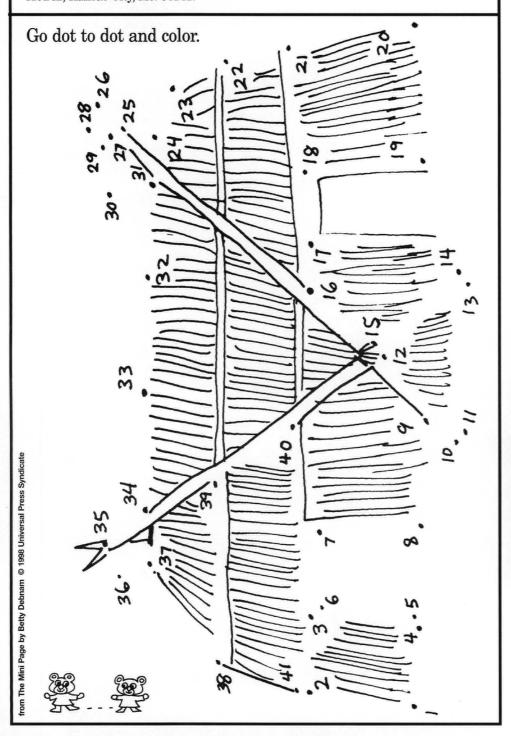
Words that remind us of the Wampanoag Indians are hidden in the block below. Some words are hidden backward. See if you can find: CHILDREN, FAMILY, CLAN, VILLAGE, INDIANS, CLAY, POT, FIRE, REEDS, MATS, MOCCASINS, SKINS, HUNT, BONE, WAMPUM, NATIVE, CULTURE, BOW.



FFNNXBIPWXICMCY CIVAOAOLQRNUOHW DPRITBMNSEDLCIA WOBELIFQEEITCLM HUNTGLVSCDAUADP H S T A M T A E D S N R S R U JCLANUEGNTSEIEM OTKYALCEVFONNV SNIKSYLIMAFLSWG



The Presidents of the United States Poster is an attractive, educational reference for home and classroom use. It features reproductions of engraved portraits of each of the presidents, including Bill Clinton, shown in chronological order along with the dates they held office. To order, send check or money order for \$3 plus 75φ postage and handling per copy, payable to Andrews McMeel Publishing, P.O. Box 419242, Kansas City, Mo. 64141.



Rookie Cookie's Recipe Thanksgiving Muffins

You'll need:

- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 cup sour cream
- 3 tablespoons sugar
- 1/2 cup all-purpose flour
- 1/2 cup cornmeal
- 1 teaspoon baking powder

What to do:

- 1. Combine egg, sour cream and sugar in a large bowl. Mix well.
 - 2. In another bowl, combine remaining ingredients. Mix well.
 - 3. Pour dry mixture into wet mixture in large bowl. Mix well.
 - 4. Fill greased muffin tins to the top with batter.
- 5. Bake in a preheated 400-degree oven for 15 to 18 minutes or until browned. Makes about 8 muffins.

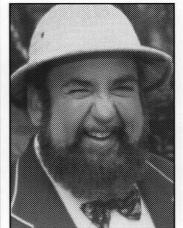
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• 1/4 teaspoon salt

• 1/2 teaspoon

baking soda

Meet the New Captain Kangaroo



Generations of kids have grown up with Captain Kangaroo. The show began airing in 1955.

The newest Captain Kangaroo is played by John McDonough, 44.

John grew up with his sister in Hartford, Conn.

For more than 20 years, he has worked in children's theater and performed in schools. He loves storytelling.

He has also worked in commercials,

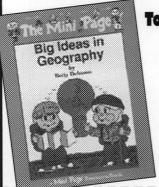
soap operas, plays, and in small parts in movies. He has been the narrator for many books on tape and for musical concerts for kids.

One of John's hobbies is raising honeybees. He also has several dogs.

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Name

The Arctic

The area around the North Pole is called the Arctic.

The area around the North Pole is called the Arctic.

North Pole is called the Arctic.

The area around the South Pole around the South Pole is called Antarctics.

Location

The Arctic is important to us for many reason. Pyring over it is the shortest air route between Europe and Morth America.

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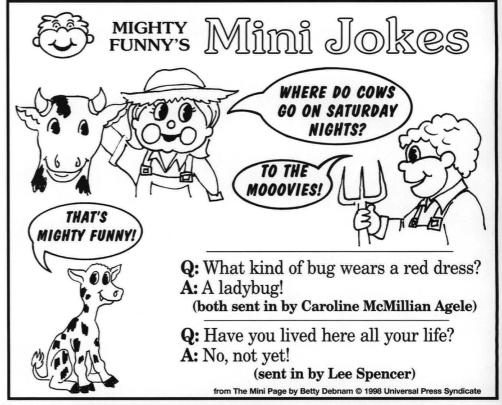
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Sample Page (Actual size 81/2 by 11 inches)



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Wampanoag Daily Life

Family life

Wampanoag children were treasured by their family. Their family would be the center of their lives.

The family would be part of a "clan" made up of related families who lived together. Several different clans would make up the village.

Children's parents, aunts, uncles and other relatives would patiently teach them the skills they would need.

They would learn by copying adults as they helped with everyday tasks. Children learned to make many things needed for day-to-day living.



This present-day Wampanoag baby is sleeping on a flat board laced with rawhide called a "cradleboard." Mothers strapped these to their backs or set them nearby while they worked. Children were very important to the Wampanoag people.

How the Wampanoag Indians made everyday things

Making a clay pot



The women dug the clay from the ground.



Crushed shells were added to make the clay strong.



The clay was formed into a bowl and clay coils were added to complete the pot.



The pots were baked in a fire to harden them.



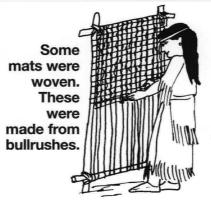
Making a mat



Women gathered bullrushes and flag leaves (cattails).



Reeds were dried and bundled for storage.



Some mats were sewn together. These were made from flag leaves.



This is one way the mats were used. They were also used to sit on and to line storage pits.

Making a dugout canoe



The men picked a large, straight tree. They cut it down by burning the base of the tree and chopping away the burned parts with a stone ax.



The outside of the trunk was shaped with a stone ax and shell scraper.



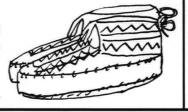
The inside was hollowed out by placing hot stones on the wood to burn it.



This is how it was used.

Moccasins

Men hunted animals for the skins. Women prepared and sewed the skins. To make moccasins, a single piece of shaped skin was used. Holes were made in the material with bone awls (pointed instruments), and they were sewn with sinew. They were decorated with wampum and embroidery of quill and moose hair.



Site to See: www.plimoth.org

Look through your newspaper for stories and ads about Thanksgiving.

Next week The Mini Page offers a kid's guide to economics and the stock market.



(Note to Editor: Above is camera-ready, one column-by-4\(^1\)_4-inch ad promoting Issue 47.)



Teacher's Guide

For use by teachers and parents at home and at school. For use with issue: The Wampanoag Child

Main idea: This issue is about the Wampanoag Indians. The following is a list of activities to be used with this issue. They are listed in order of difficulty, with the easier pre-reader assignments listed first. Most of the activities are for younger readers. Ask the children to do the following:

1. Look through your newspaper for pictures of Thanksgiving symbols.

2. Draw a picture of yourself dressed as a Wampanoag Indian.

3. Discuss the following: What would it have been like to live as a Wampanoag Indian during the times of the Pilgrims? What do you think a typical day would have been like? What do you think the Wampanoag people would think about the way we live today? Why is it important that we learn about the Wampanoag? What will you and your family do for Thanksgiving this year? Why do we celebrate Thanksgiving?

Look in the weather section of your newspaper for the forecast for Thanksgiving Day.

5. Pretend you are helping to make Thanksgiving dinner for your family. Look through the food section of your newspaper for five things you would like to serve.

6. Find Massachusetts on a U.S. map. If you were to travel there, what states would you pass through? What is the capital of the state? Which states touch its borders?

(Note to Editor: Above is the Teacher's Guide for Issue 47.)



Gus Goodsport's Report

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Supersport: Scott Hamilton

Weight: 11 Scott Ha

Height: 5-3 Birthdate: 8-28-58

Weight: 115 College: Bowling Green State U.

Scott Hamilton is probably the most popular male figure skater ever. He began skating as a child after seeing his sister skate. Soon he started taking lessons and joined an ice hockey team.

At 13 he began training with a former Olympic gold medalist.

In 1980 he was ranked third in the nation and was a member of the Olympic team. He won the gold at the 1984 Olympics.

Scott was adopted by his parents when he was just 6 weeks old. They were both professors at Bowling Green State University.

He has recovered from cancer that was discovered last year. He lives in Denver and likes golf.

(Note to Editor: Above is copy block for Page 3, Issue 47, to be used in place of ad if desired.)

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