

# DELAWARE

## Historically Speaking Patch Program

### ABOUT THIS 'HISTORICALLY SPEAKING' KIT

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This **kit** was created to assist you or your group in completing the 'Delaware Patch Program.'

**Kits** are books written to specifically meet requirement of our state's patch program and help individuals earn the associated patch.

All of the information has been researched for you already and collected into one place.

Not all of the requirements of the patch program are

covered in this kit. Selected requirements are included and you choose the ones you wish to complete according to the items given. Included are; state symbols, maps, crafts, games, recipes, coloring sheets, and more educational information. These materials can be reproduced and distributed to the individuals completing the program.

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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Patchwork Designs, Inc. using any of the methods listed below.



### ORDERING AND CONTACT INFORMATION

Written By:

Cheryle Oandasan

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After completing the 'Delaware Patch Program', you may order the patch through Patchwork Designs, Incorporated. You may place your order in one of the following ways:

#### Mail

*Checks and Money Order:* Please send checks and money orders, payable to Patchwork Designs, Inc. to:

Patchwork Designs, Inc.  
8421 Churchside Dr  
Gainesville, VA 20155

#### Credit Card

Telephone your MasterCard or Visa order to (703) 743-9948. Leave your order and credit card number on our secure line.

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All information is secure.

# Historically Speaking Delaware Requirements

Complete 3 requirements to earn the patch

1. Delaware was one of the thirteen original colonies. What number was it? Who was the state named after? Locate Delaware on a map of the USA. Identify the capital, State Bird, flower and flag.
2. Discover the historical area of Delaware. Research or visit one that may interest you. Such as, Wilmington Square, Historic New Castle, Old Town Hall, Amstel House or Dutch House.
3. Discover and learn more about some of the famous people from Delaware. Why were they important? What was their trade or job? For example: Patty Cannon, Caesar Rodney, Henry Heimlich or Annie Jump Cannon.
4. Delaware's first settlers were the Leni Lenape Native Americans, also known as the Delaware. They lived along rivers and traded with other Native American's in the region. What type of housing did they live in? Why did they live near the rivers? What type of clothing did they wear? What is a wigwam? What other tribes resided in Delaware? Choose one of the following: Conduct a dance using expression, make paper dolls dressed in native clothing, play a native American game or make a model of a native American home or color/draw a picture of their home life.
5. Delaware became one of the first colonies to become a state. Therefore receiving the name "first state". What other important events contributed to their nickname? Research other nicknames Delaware has and why?
6. The first flour mill created in Delaware allowed the state to produce a flour that was sold throughout the world. Learn more about other inventions or "firsts" in Delaware. Such as nylon, jello or the first steam rail train. Who invented them and do we use them today?
7. Over 22 miles of Delaware is seaside shore. From New Castle to Fenwick Island. Discover more about these seaside sites. How did pea patch island get its name? Discover more about sealift and the land by water. For extra have a seashore hunt.
8. Delaware's colonial past was began through the first settlers from Sweden, Holland , and the Netherlands. Therefore creating a Multicultural melting pot state. What was the name of the first settlement.? Who was it named after? What type of clothing did they wear? How were the foods prepared? What daily chores did the children have? Choose one of the following: Visit a colonial festival or reenactment, make paper dolls dressed in colonial clothing, attend or prepare a colonial tea using proper teatime manners, play a colonial game, or draw a colonial picture.
9. Technology has changed since the early history of Delaware. Choose 2 of the following jobs and compare them to today's jobs. Milliner, silversmith, shoemaker, cooper, laundress, weaver, dairyman, mantua-maker or bookbinder.
10. Delaware became the nation's leader in agricultural products. Some well know products were corn, peaches, apples, and strawberries. Create or try a traditional recipe from Delaware and share it with others. Such as carrot cake, applesauce cake, corn pudding, crab puffs, peach cobbler or strawberry tarts.
11. The first log cabins were introduced in America in Delaware. Learn more about how a cabin was constructed. Such as how many rooms were in the house? What was the average size, did it have windows, how they keep warm? How log cabins different from your house today?



**DELAWARE****DETAILED OUTLINE OF KIT**

\*Page 4- Front cover of Delaware Journal REQUIREMENT #15

\*Page 5- Picture of the Delaware state flag and map of the United States of America. This page should give specific instructions on what to do. REQUIREMENT # 1

\*Page 6- State outline, bird, flower and insect are on this page. It tells each participant instructions on what to do. REQUIREMENTS # 1 and #5

\*Page 7 - Seashore Hunt Word Search. This page has a list and some pictures of sea life. Answer key is included and any answers for REQUIREMENT # 7.

\*Page 8 - Match the yesteryear job to a manufacturer or company of today. This helps participants realize how times have changed. REQUIREMENT #9

\*Page 9- Included is an information sheet about log cabins. While they are coloring the picture of the log cabin, answer the questions. REQUIREMENT # 11

\*Page 11 - Create a traditional recipe from the information included. Recipes included are Strawberry Tarts and Carrot Cake. REQUIREMENT #10

Other items to complete that shouldn't be stapled in the journal:\*\*

Colonial life in Delaware information sheet;; an answer to all the questions for REQUIREMENT # 8, information for a game, potpourri sachet, paper dolls, or homemade book.

Included in the kit are items to complete the following requirements #1, #4, #5, #7, #8, #9,#10, #11 and #15. Choose items for the participants to complete according to their age level or interests.



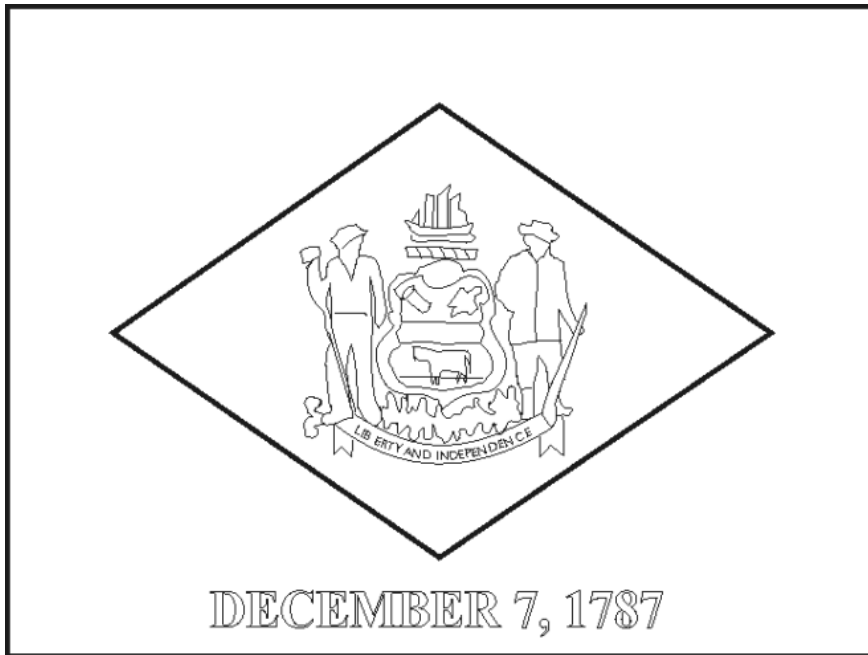
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# MY DELAWARE JOURNAL

Locate Delaware on the map. Color it blue.



Delaware Flag



Blue background and yellow diamond

Date is written in white

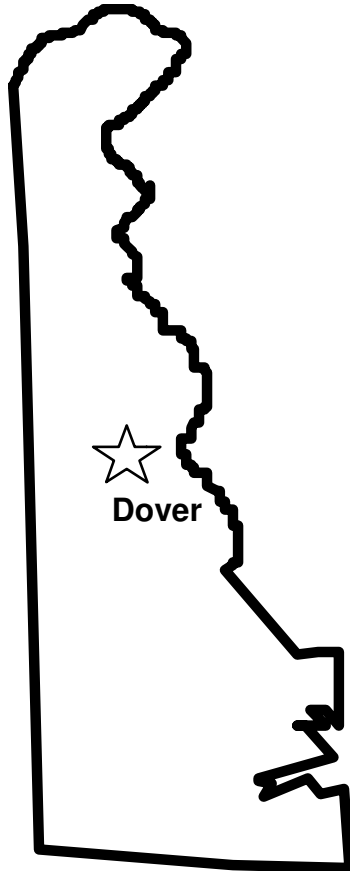
The flag has a blue field that features a yellow diamond with the state's seal. On the seal, a soldier (with a rifle), wears **green**, and a farmer (with a hoe) wears a **red shirt and brown pants**. Enclosed in the shield is an ox, (**brown**) a sheaf of wheat, (**yellow**) and an ear of corn. Underneath is a **white** ribbon. Above is a sailing ship (**white**).

# "The First State"

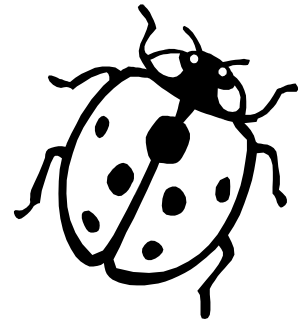
**State Flower:** Peach Blossom. Color the blossoms pink. Color the tree limb brown.



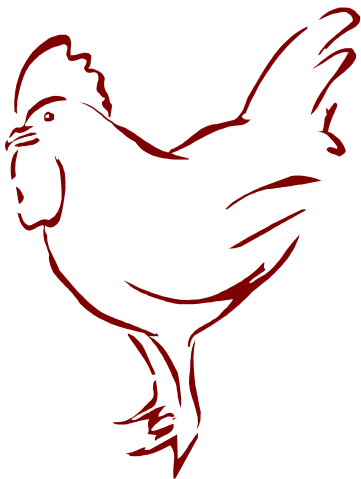
"The Diamond State"  
It is described as a jewel among states because of its location on the eastern shore.



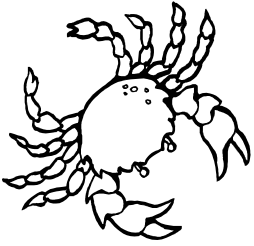
**State Insect:** Lady Bug



The Lady Bug was declared the official state "bug" or insect of Delaware on April 25, 1974. It was passed by the legislature, after an energetic effort by Mrs. Mollie Brown-Rust and her 2nd grade students of the Lulu M. Ross Elementary School in Milford, Delaware.

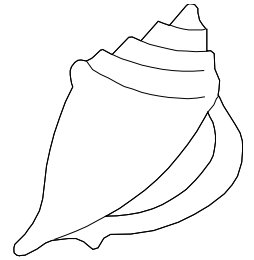


**State Bird:** Blue Hen  
Color the hen blue. His beak and legs are yellow.

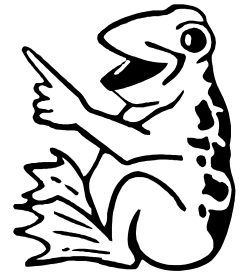


# Seashore Hunt

## Word Search



Q S X X F C W J T Q X I W N U  
 N U D R W Y N G J J S R X B V  
 Z P M J D I Q E W E G O H J R  
 X O U W H A L E A L B H S F Y  
 O T Z P X L W L B A R C H B S  
 X C L B Y Y F S H O O Z A Q P  
 L O Q F S A A W B U Z G R D P  
 D L I E L T R U T A E S K N W  
 U S E G U A L B T X X S H F L  
 H X N H O E S C V W E W B F Z  
 Y P Q E S R N W L V P M Q O U  
 H Q P O N A F I I A B Y M A Y  
 T G S K F L E I T Q M E L W H  
 K P G T B M D S Q I F S R F E  
 M Y O Z N M A T B Q P G I X V



### WORDS TO LOCATE IN THE PUZZLE!

CLAMS  
 CRAB  
 DOLPHIN  
 FROG  
 JELLYFISH  
 OCTOPUS  
 SEAL  
 SEASHELL  
 SEA TURTLE  
 SHARK  
 WHALE



Which one of the above items would be more likely seen in a pond rather than the seaside shore? \_\_\_\_\_

**MATCH THE JOBS OF YESTERYEAR TO JOBS OF TODAY.****The town's craftspeople****Factories or People of today**

Milliner

Rug manufacturer

Bookbinder

Car Dealership

Weaver

Dry Cleaners

Laundress

Hairdresser

Shoemaker

Book Publisher

Cooper-Barrel Maker

Shoe Store

Dairyman

Jeweler

Silversmith

Grocery Store

Wigmaker

Metal Factories

Horse stable boy

Mall

Candle maker

Clothing Store

Seamstress

Craft Stores

Blacksmith

Wood craft Factories

Potter

Electric Company

Printer

Newspaper/Magazine  
Company

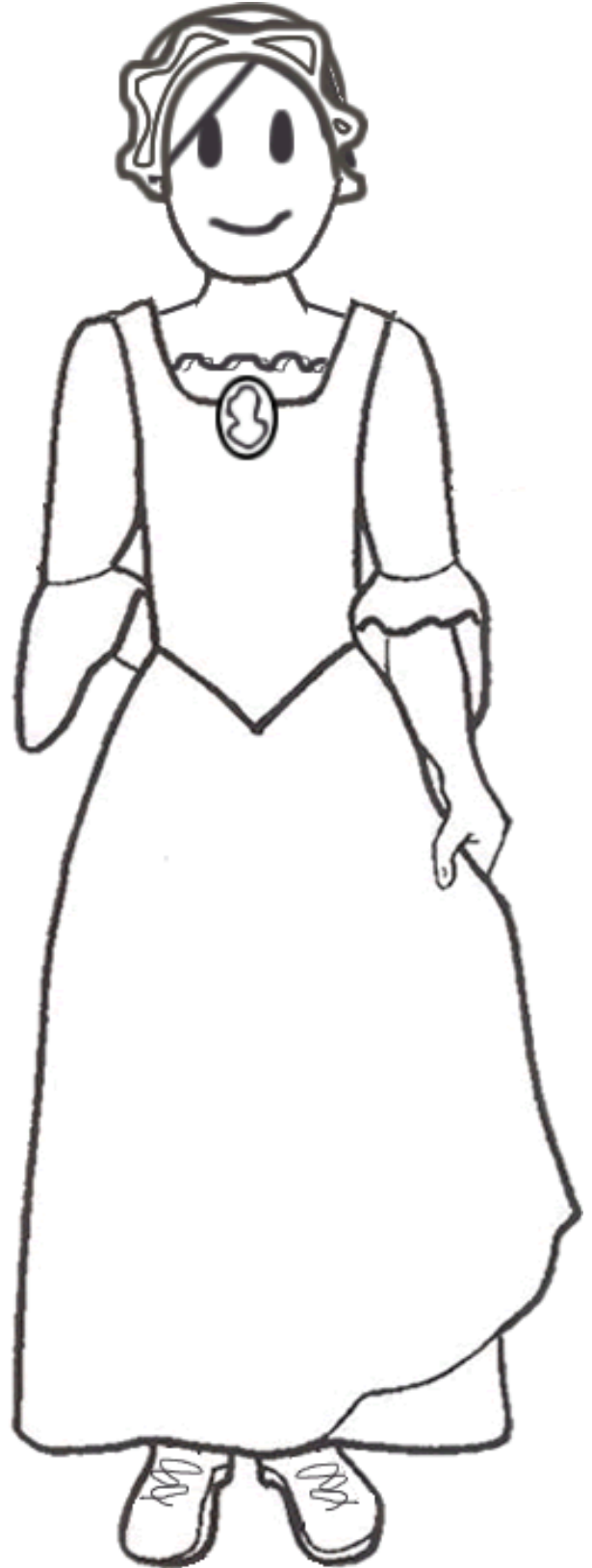


The log cabin, was built in the 1700s by new German and Scots-Irish arrivals in Delaware. The early log cabins usually had one room, about 15 X 20 feet. Most of them had a loft in the top with a small stepping ladder attached to the floor. This is where the children usually slept.

**Draw trees, people, and landscape items around the log cabin.**

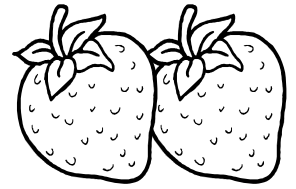


Pictured below are **colonists from the 1700's**. Colonists are early settlers of the first 13 colonies in America. The woman is wearing a mop hat, a cotton dress trimmed with ruffles on the sleeve, it has a small lace inset complimented with a brooch at the neckline. To complete her outfit she is wearing a laced up boot. A man's daily clothing consisted of a vest, shirt, and breeches. The vest and breeches were often made of matching material. The hat he wears is folded up and sometimes resembles a triangle. Men's shoes were and low-heeled leather black shoes with a buckle.



# Recipes

## Strawberry Tarts



1 pint of strawberries  
 1/2 cup sugar  
 1 cup water  
 2 containers of frozen strawberries in syrup (as a substitute for the strawberries, sugar and water)  
 Premade angel food tarts or pound cake or angel food cake  
 whip cream or cool whip (for garnish)

Wash the strawberries and haul out the top or cut the greenery off. Slice. Place in a bowl with sugar and water. Stir. Prepare cake to garnish with berries. Spoon strawberries over cake and top with whip cream or cool whip. When using frozen strawberries: Let strawberries thaw. After they thaw, the sugar syrup is already prepared. Spoon on cake and garnish with whip cream or cool whip.

## Carrot Cake



3 cups of shredded carrots (about 5 medium carrots)  
 1 cup chopped nuts  
 1 1/2 cups of sugar  
 1 cup vegetable oil  
 3 eggs  
 2 cups of self-rising flour  
 1 1/2 teaspoons of cinnamon  
 1 teaspoon of vanilla  
 1/4 teaspoon of nutmeg

### **CREAM CHEESE FROSTING: (OPTIONAL)**

1 package of 8 oz cream cheeses  
 1 tablespoon of milk  
 1 teaspoon of vanilla  
 4 cups of powdered sugar

Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Grease a bundt pan or 13 X 9 X 2 inch pan. Mix the **sugar, oil and eggs** in a large bowl until blended. Stir in **flour, cinnamon, vanilla and nutmeg** until well blended. Add **carrots and nuts**. Pour into pan. Bake for 35-45 minutes in 13 inch pan or 60 minutes in bundt pan or until wooden toothpick inserted in the center comes out clean. Invert cake and let cool  
**FROSTING:** Beat **cream cheese, milk and vanilla** on medium speed until smooth. Gradually beat in **powdered sugar**, one cup at a time, until smooth. Frost or drizzle over cake.

Let's learn some language from the Leni-Lenape tribe. Try to pronounce as many words as you can.

<u>English</u>	<u>Lenape Language</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Hello, Hi	Hè	hay
Eat	mitsi	meet-see.
Wake up!	tukihëla	toe-key-a-la
I don't know	taktani	tak-tawn-knee
I am hungry	ngatupwi	got-toop-we
I am thirsty	ngatusëmwi	got-two-some-we
I am sleepy	ngatungòm	got-tune-gom
It is snowing	wine	we-nay
It is raining	sukëlan	su-ka-lawn
It is hot day	shëlànde	she-lawn-day
squirrel	xanikw	hun-kneek
bobcat	chingwe	ching-way
crow	ahas	ah-haus.
fox	òkwës	oak-quis

## Learn more about how a cabin was constructed. Such as how many rooms were in the house?

The log cabin, was built in the 1700s by new German and Scots-Irish arrivals in Delaware. They were not easy to put up. They needed to cut down about 10 to 12 trees to make one small one-room house. Usually, the neighbors would pitch in and build the log cabin in two days. If properly built, a log cabin could last several hundred years.

## What was the average size, did it have windows, how did they keep warm?

The early log cabins usually had one room, about 15 X 20 feet. Most of them had a loft in the top with a small stepping ladder attached to the floor. They would use this space for storage or a sleeping area for children. The main area used was the family area around the fireplace. The fireplace was used for cooking and warmth and in the cold weather it was kept burning all day. They did not have matches or lighters so they tried to keep the fire burning all day long.

They had very few windows and were very small, sometimes they covered them with paper to keep the cool air out or the hot sunlight. They used candles for lighting at night. They had to fit all of their belongings in this small cabin. Usually, they would hang a lot of their pots, pans, or spinning wheel from the walls or tucked under the beds.

## How are log cabins different from your house today?

Today houses are much larger with usually each member of the family having their own room. We have cabinets or storage areas for our belongings. We use electricity for light instead of candles and can cool and warm our house with central air and heating. We do not have to spin wool to make our clothing, we can usually buy items at the local store.

## CONSTRUCT AN EDIBLE LOG HOUSE

Graham Cracker (7 per participant) bottom, sides and top  
pretzel sticks

Assorted candies or edible products to decorate the roof  
and make windows. EX: Chex cereal, chocolate squares etc.

If you are doing this as a group project, ask each participant to bring an item.  
small milk cartons, found in schools (optional)

### FROSTING:

3 cups sifted confectioners' sugar

2 egg whites

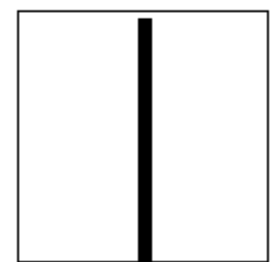
3 to 4 drops of lemon juice or water

### Directions:

Beat sugar with egg whites until thick and smooth. Correct consistency with additional sugar (to thicken) or lemon juice or water (to thin).

If you are concerned about egg safety, sub dried egg whites

size of cracker



Set your graham crackers up like a house. Spread frosting onto the edges of the crackers, hold the sides together. Start on the other two squares hold the house together. Place all sides together to make a square. Attach the roof to the top of the house. Place frosting on the edges, holding the crackers at an angle so it will fit over the square. LET DRY completely or it will collapse. If you have a milk carton, spread frosting on all sides of the carton and place the graham crackers on the outside of it. Place frosting on the top of the milk carton, place the graham crackers on the carton. Apply frosting to the outside of the graham cracker as you are placing the decorative items on the house.

### ***What type of housing did they live in?***

*The Leni-Lenape lived in round huts called wigwams or longhouses.*

Wigwams were domed shaped structures built with branches covered with bark, dirt and skins. It is about eight to 15 feet in diameter and seven feet high. The doorway was not covered. There was a hole in the middle of the roof for the fireplace smoke to escape. A

longhouse is a rectangular home built with a dome shape at the top and usually reaching about 60 feet in length and 18 feet high. It had one hallway down the center with rooms off each side where each individual families lived. Supplies were kept in a storage area located in the rear of the house. Everyone needed to share the fireplace.



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### ***Why did they live near the rivers?***

***They did not live directly by the water, but close enough that it was resourceful for them to be there. They lived along the rivers so they could trade food, tools and other needed items with other Native American's in the region. They could always have fresh water to drink and to bathe in. They constructed nets from tall grass and caught fish in the water. They watched the animals come to the water to drink. They would hide until the deer came, so they could have venison, or deer meat to eat. They also used the river for traveling.***

### ***What type of clothing did they wear?***

Before colonial times in warm weather the only men wore was a breechcloth and moccasins made of deerskin. Sometimes leggings for colder weather. Some fur robes were worn in winter time. The women also wore moccasins and a deerskin skirt, wrapped around the body. One item worn by Delaware men was the Bandolier Bag. It has a wide, fully beaded shoulder strap and bag. Later they were made of cloth.

### ***What is a wigwam?***

The word means "dwelling house". These shelters were shaped like half walnut shells with entrances in the front. They were not portable and were made of bark and deerskins. A hole was created in the top to let the smoke out from the fire. An animal hide was usually hung over the entrance as a door. Teepees were copied from this design.



### ***What other tribes resided in Delaware?***

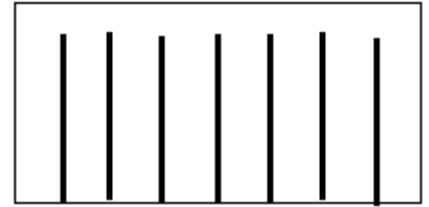
The name DELAWARE was given to the Native Americans who lived along the Delaware River. The name Delaware later came to be applied to almost all Lenape Native Americans. The Delaware people signed the first Indian treaty with the newly formed US government on September 17, 1778.

They were also the Nanticoke tribe, who later moved to Pennsylvania. Tribes established before 1682: The Munsee, "people of the stoney country", mountains. Unami (Wenami)," people down river". Unalactigo," people near the ocean".

## Native Americans wore headbands during dances, ceremonies and pow wows.

### Items needed per participant:

Tan felt or (construction paper and stapler)  
 markers  
 feathers (optional)



Cut the felt or construction paper in 2 inch wide strips. The felt needs to be long enough to tie around the head. The construction paper needs to be long enough to staple around the diameter of the head. Distribute markers to participants and let them draw various symbols or designs within the 2 inch strip. Optional: Staple paper made or real feathers to the construction paper headband. Stick the feather in the knot located in the back of the felt headband.

## Weaving was a skill that was shared by many Native Americans all across the country.

### Items needed per participant:

3 pieces of construction paper (three different colors)  
 glue/scissors

Fold one piece of construction paper length wise. Cut slits in the paper about 1 inch apart. Leaving a one inch edge around the top and sides.

Take the other piece of paper and cut it in 1 inch wide strips, the length of the paper.  
 Example: Cut eight strips 11 1/2 inches long to weave.

Open up paper that slits were cut into. Lay flat. Weave strips up and down through the openings. Older participants should be able to alternate colors. Glue the edges down so the weaving will not come undone.

## Older participants:

patterned paper, marbled paper, vibrant paper or photo safe paper  
 glue stick or photo safe glue /scissors  
 wooden box/paint/paintbrush (optional)

As they weave the paper, have them secure it with a glue stick. After the rectangle is completed, they may cut it into a shape of their choice and place it on a card, painted wooden box or in a scrapbook. The ideas are endless!



### **What was the name of the first settlement.? Who was it named after?**

When the Sweden's established their colony in present Wilmington, near Christina River, which was the first permanent settlement in Delaware. A fort was built called **Fort Christina** after the young queen of Sweden, and the river was likewise named for her.

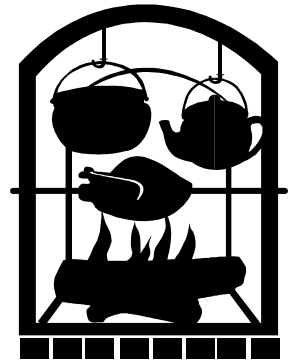
The village, Christinahamn, is what they called "New Sweden." Perhaps most importantly, the fort was crucial economically, protecting the Christina River trade and a communication link connecting the colonies of New England, New Amsterdam, and New Sweden with the Maryland and Virginia colonies.

### **What type of clothing did they wear?**

Women wore cotton dresses, or skirts and blouses. Colonial women and girls kept their heads covered at all times. Typically, they wore a white hat that covered the top of their head. Men wore long sleeve shirts and pants tied at the knees. They wore stockings up to breeches tie and shoes or boots that reached the knee.

### **How were the foods prepared?**

They raised, sheep, pigs, chicken, geese and cows. The produce grew in the garden consisted of corn, beans, grains, pumpkins, squash etc. The sheep were used for wool and meat; pigs for meat, fat used for cooking and making soap; chickens are used for eggs and meat; geese are used for eggs, meat and their feathers for stuffing pillows and quilts; the cows were used for milk, butter and cheese. They took some of their produce to the local market to sell or trade for needed items such as sugar, cloth, salt and coffee. The women cooked in the kitchen on an open fire. There was a large black heavy pot that most of the meals were cooked in. They had to cook all day. As soon as Breakfast was completed and served, they needed to clean up the kitchen and start simmering the lunch food. In the meantime, they needed to be boiling the berries for raspberry jam or the apples to make apple butter. Warmer days they would tap the maple trees for sap. Then they would need to boil the sap to make maple syrup.



### **What daily chores did the children have?**

Everyone had to help around the house even the little ones. At the age of 12 a girl needed to know how to cook, bake, weave wool, preserve food, make butter and cheese, sew linen for clothing, grow herbs and tend the flower garden. At the age of 12 a boy will need to know how to plow, plant, hoe and harvest the crops He could also hunt, cut firewood, and make small things out of wood. At five years old all children would help feed the animals, gather eggs, pick berries, sweep the floors, clean-up after meals and make their bed. Although they needed to help with chores, children still found time to swim, fish, ice skate, sled and other playful games.



Today we launder our clothing more often than in colonial days. They used sachets, placed in their clothing or rooms to freshen the area or clothing. You can make your own potpourri sachet to freshen your room or home.

Sachet- (Potpourri bags)

**Items needed per participant:**

6X6 piece of cloth (calico or muslin)

(12 inch) piece of ribbon (this usually purchased by the spool for .99 or less)

Prepackaged potpourri (Dollar store will have this for reasonable price)

Take the piece of cloth and lay it flat. Place a handful of potpourri in the center, crumble the potpourri with your hands to make smaller pieces.

Carefully fold up each of the four corners of the cloth, hold them together to form a small bag. The folding will create 4 more corners.

Tie a piece of ribbon around the top of the cloth to close up the bag. Make sure there are no gaps in the sachet. Finish with a double knot and bow.

**GAME: Blind man's Bluff**

This game was popular with children in the 1700's

Items needed:

Handful of sticks or straws of different lengths

bandanna or cloth to blindfold the person

at least 5 players



Each person draws a straw or stick to see who will go first. The player that draws the shortest stick or straw wears the blindfold. An adult or older participant ties the blind fold around the persons head who is it. The other players form a circle around the person. A player sets forward and spins the person. They then join back in the circle.

Then they walk around the person with joined hands. The player in the middle claps three times and points to a person in the circle. The person walks in the middle of the circle, the blindfolded person has one chance to guess the person. If he or she guesses wrong then the blindfolded person tries to catch the player by touching him or her on the clothing or body part.

After one -two minutes of chasing, if they have not touched the person, they have one more chance to guess who the person is. If they guess then they must wear the blindfold.

After two turns of wearing the blindfold and they have been unsuccessful at choosing the person, then the blindfold is turned over to another person. Draw straws again if needed, leaving the last blindfolded person out of the draw. Continue until all the participants get a chance to be "it". Of course if certain children do not want to be blindfolded then they need not be in the draw.

In the early years, people used marbled papers or pretty patterned paper to decorate the inside covers of books, called endpapers. Today we use it to cover boxes or many other handmade projects.

Make a MINI TIME CAPSULE BOOK (all about me or someone important to me)

**Items needed :**

- \* Cardstock (3 1/2 wide X 2 tall) (Decorate any way you desire, paint splats, swirls, dots etc.)
- \* Or printed paper glued on the outside of the cardstock, (if you are gluing paper to the cardstock, an easy alternative is to use cereal box cardboard to cover with paper)
- \* Small piece of ribbon about 1/4 inch wide by 6 inches long
- \* white sheet of paper (8 1/2 X 11)
- \* glue stick or glue
- \* scissors
- \* ruler/pencil
- \* markers
- \* other craft items to decorate cover)

Cut out the cardstock and decorate as desired or cover.

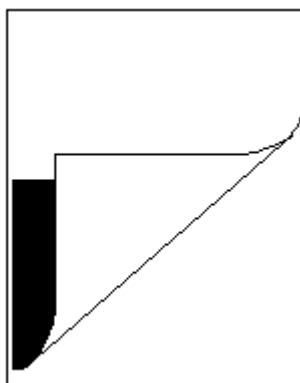
Fold the white sheet of paper (8 1/2 X 11) so that the shorts end meets. Fold it in half again, and again. Unfold and then fold back and forth along the fold lines until it looks like an accordion. Mark off the accordion strip in 2 inch intervals with your pencil, you should have about 1/4 inch left over. Cut all the pieces out. You should have 4 accordion pieces, each 1/4 inch wide and 2 inches tall. Glue the front cover to the front of the accordion pages and the other end to the back of the book.

Draw pictures or place stickers inside the accordion book. Write some interesting facts about you, see suggestions below. Once you have completed the book, tie it up with the ribbon and place it in a box or hidden place to be discovered in a few years OR give it to a relative so they can remember what you were like at that age OR create a book about your grandma or mom things they liked when they were your age and today.

Some ideas to place in your book :

FAVORITES...color, book, hobby, clothes, food, star, subject in school, holiday, TV show, movie, music , toys, animals, etc. GOALS....FRIENDS...VACATIONS....PAST TIMES...HANG OUT PLACES...

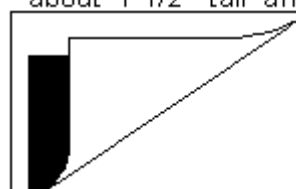
**STEP ONE**



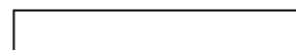
8 1/2 " X 11"  
paper  
folded up to  
meet the  
top . This  
leaves the paper  
about 5 1/2  
inches tall and 8  
1/2 inches wide,  
as shown below.

**STEP TWO**

Fold the paper up  
again this makes the paper  
about 1 1/2 " tall and 8 1/2



inches  
long as shown.



# Seashore Hunt

Word Search ~~~ANSWER KEY~~~

+	S	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
+	U	+	+	+	N	+	J	+	S	+	+	+	+
+	P	+	+	I	+	E	+	E	+	+	+	+	+
+	O	+	W	H	A	L	E	A	+	+	+	S	+
+	T	+	P	+	L	+	L	B	A	R	C	H	+
+	C	L	+	Y	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+
L	O	+	F	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	R	+
D	L	I	E	L	T	R	U	T	A	E	S	K	+
+	S	E	G	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
H	+	+	H	O	+	+	C	+	+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	S	R	+	+	L	+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	A	F	+	+	A	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	+	E	+	+	+	M	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	S	+	+	+	S	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

(Over, Down, Direction)

CLAMS(8,10,SE)

CRAB(12,5,W)

DOLPHIN(1,8,NE)

FROG(7,12,NW)

JELLYFISH(9,2,SW)

OCTOPUS(2,7,N)

SEAL(11,2,SW)

SEASHELL(8,14,NW)

How did Pea Patch island get it's name? Delaware's Pea Patch Island hosts over 6,000 pairs of herons and egrets.

Which one of the above items would be more likely seen in a pond rather than the seaside shore?

FROG

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**Factories or People of today**



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You can add any additional items to this form that you may need for your event or group.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (     ) \_\_\_\_\_ Referred By: \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Discover/MasterCard/Visa# \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ or Check # \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Have you ordered before? \_\_\_\_\_

Item #	Description	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
Delaware	Delaware Patch		\$1.75	\$
				\$
				\$
				\$
				\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
			\$	\$
SUBTOTAL				\$
Regular Shipping & Handling ( <a href="#">view chart</a> )				\$
Special Shipping (next day, priority mail etc)				\$
TOTAL ENCLOSED				\$



**Patch and Program Created  
By:  
Cheryle Oandasan**

8421 Churchside Drive  
Gainesville, VA 20155  
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Next day service is an average cost of \$28.00 (USPS determines the pricing according to the zone and weight.)

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6-20	\$4.99
21-30	\$5.99
31-50	\$6.50
51-70	\$6.99
71-100	\$9.55
101-150	\$10.55
151-200	\$13.00
201-400	\$15.99
401-500	\$17.50
Over 500	Contact us for pricing

Kits or Manuals (shipped Priority Mail)	
1	\$6.99
2	\$9.25
3-5	\$10.75
6-8	\$12.75
10-12	\$15.75
13-20	\$22.25
21-23	\$24.00
Over 24	Contact us for pricing

Kits and manuals range from 30 to 62 pages in length (except the Patch Program Book, that is over 100). Therefore if you are ordering more than 2 kits or manuals, please use the above shipping chart. Patches, bracelet kits, and stamps can be added to any order falling within that price range. Otherwise, use the highest shipping amount on the chart according to the items ordered.