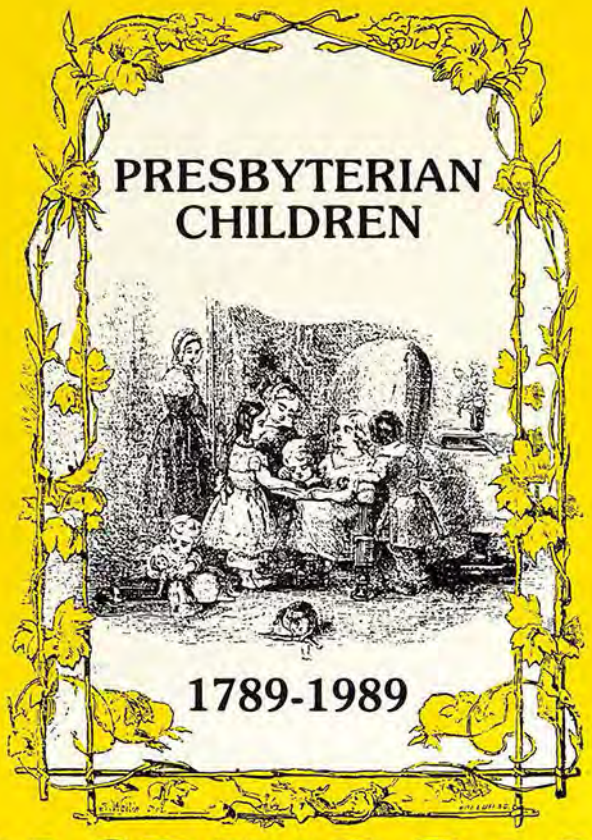


COLORING BOOK

Published for the Bicentennial
of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)

A Coloring Book to help Presbyterian children understand a little more about the history of the Presbyterian Church and the history of the Constitution of the United States

Edited by Carolyn Atkins
Designed by Jimmy Ning

Consultant: Gerald W. Gillette

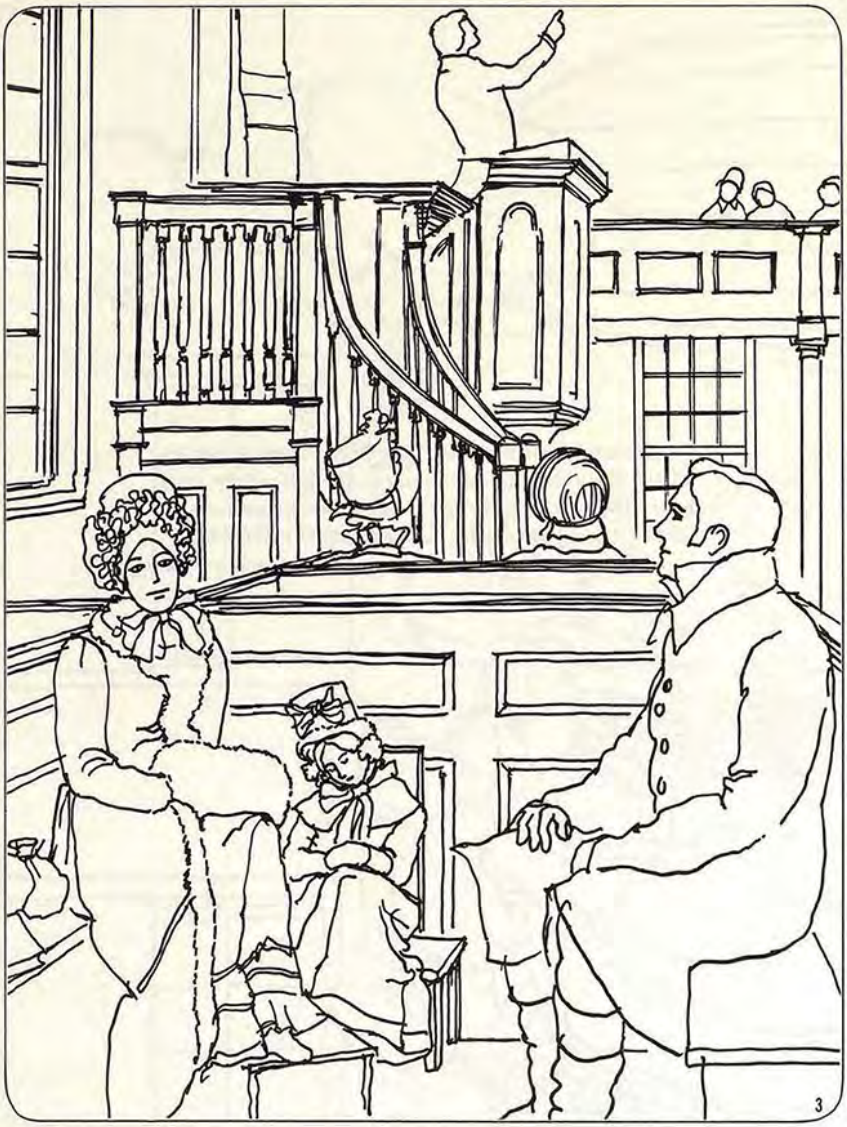
© Copyright 1987 by Carolyn Atkins

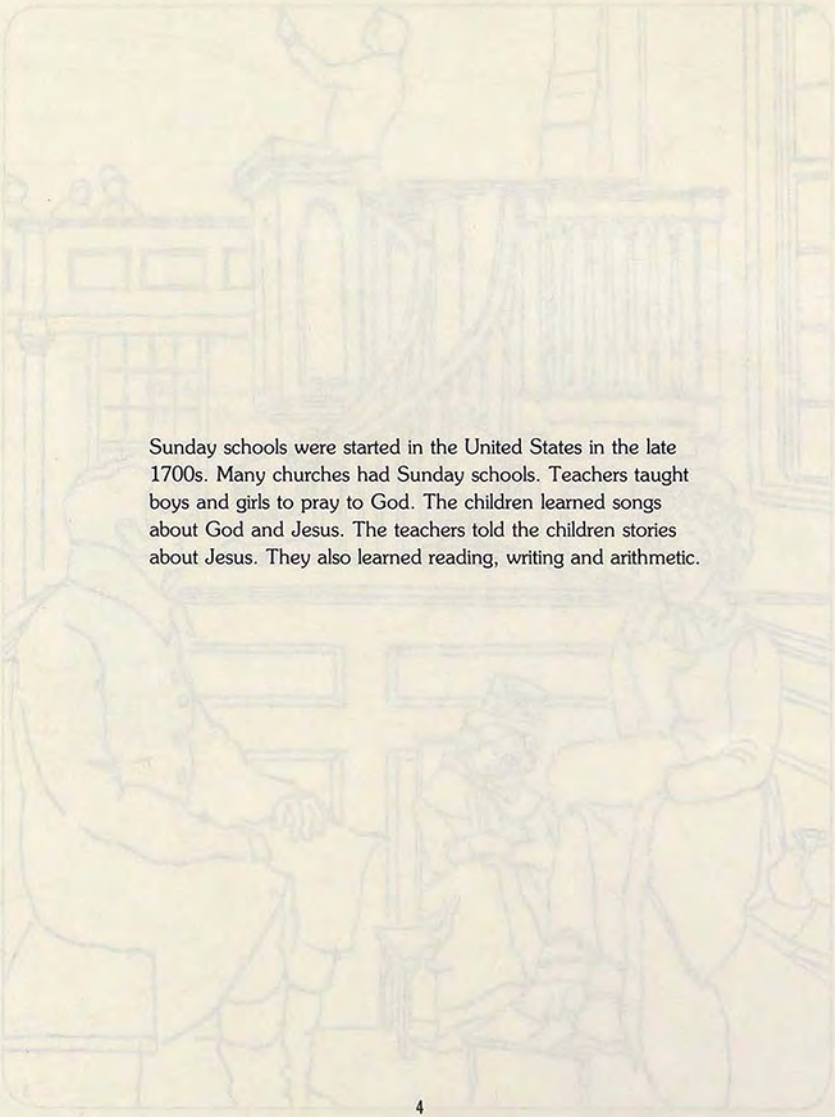
A COLORING BOOK

FOR THE BICENTENNIAL
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

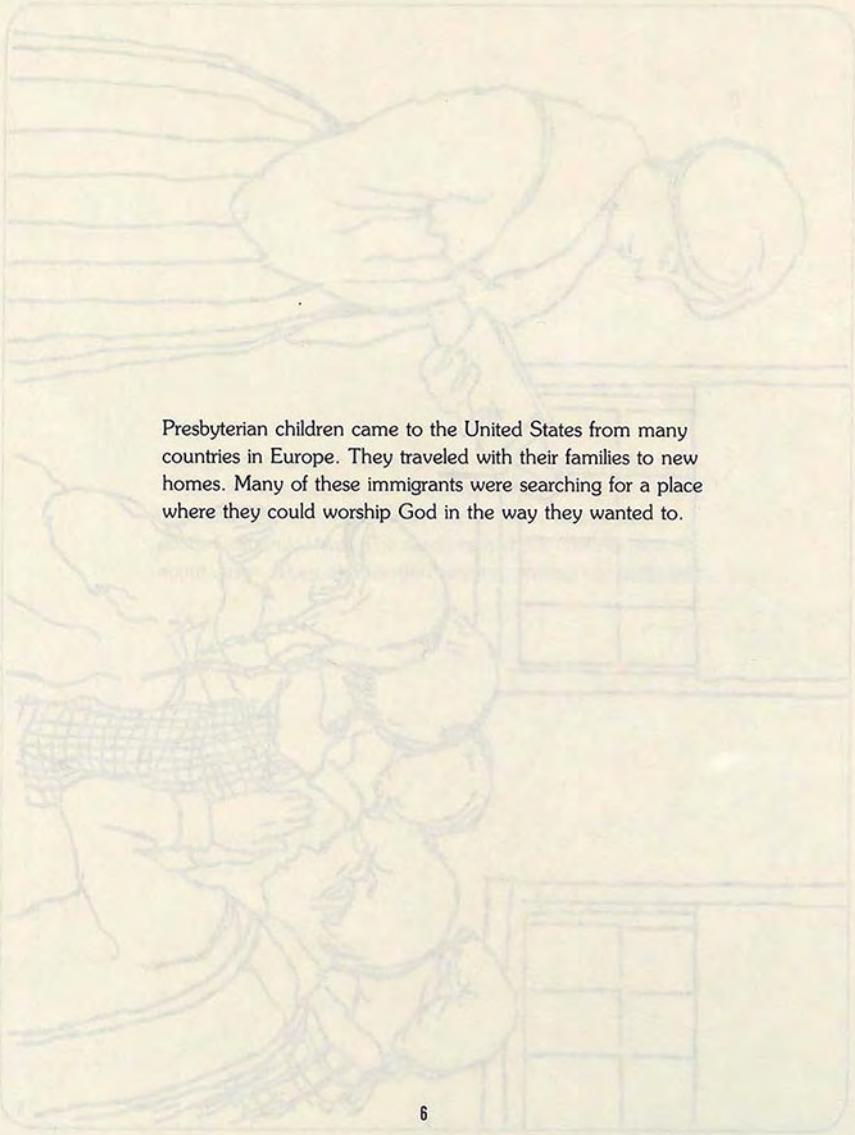
What if you had lived in Philadelphia 200 years ago?
You might have walked down this street.
You would have seen the row houses on either side.
You would have seen the carriage and heard the horses.
Maybe you would have known some of these people.
If you had looked up, you would have seen the steeple of the Second Presbyterian Church. An important meeting took place here in May of 1789. It was the first national meeting of the Presbyterian Church. Do you know what that meeting was called? (See page 20 for the answer.)

Children went to church services with their parents in the early 1800s. There was no heat in the buildings in winter so people kept their coats on and carried foot warmers to church. Foot warmers were metal boxes with live coals in them. They had handles so people could carry them and not get burned. Women and children put their feet on the foot warmers. Closed pews kept drafts off of the church members.

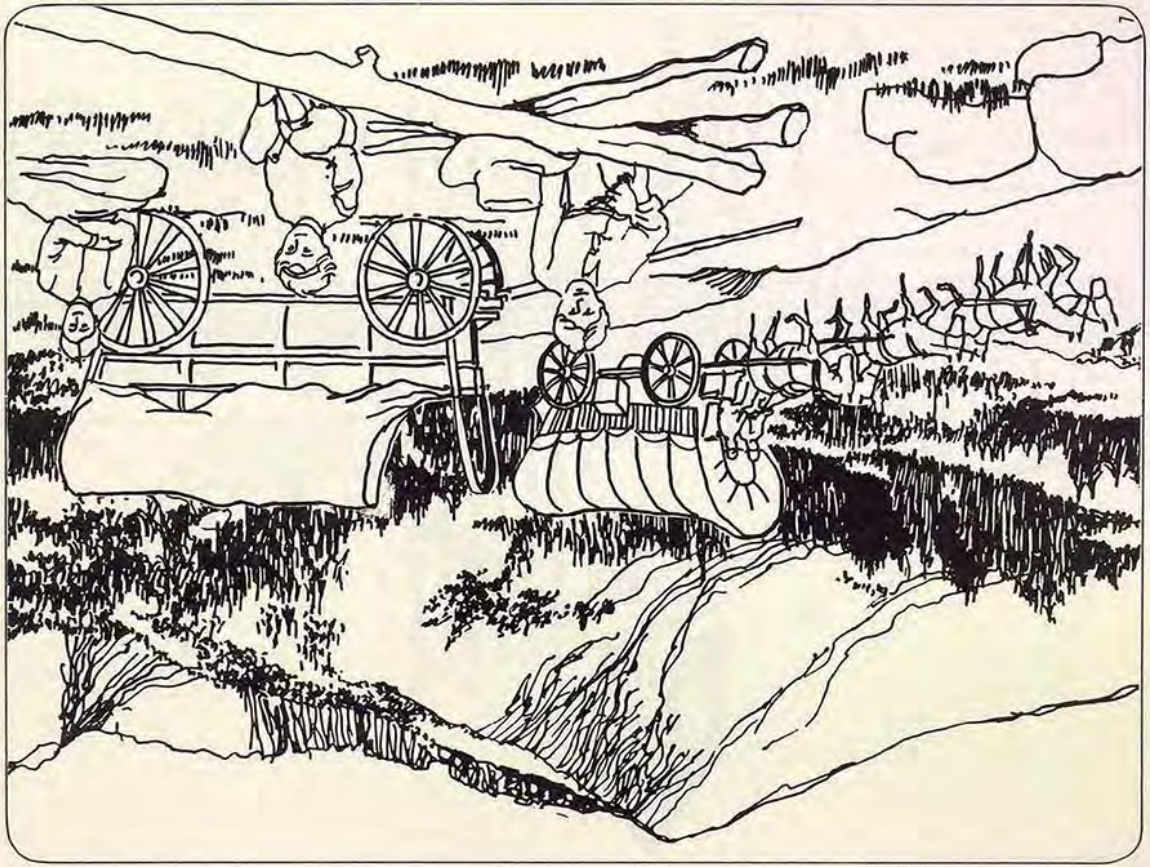




Sunday schools were started in the United States in the late 1700s. Many churches had Sunday schools. Teachers taught boys and girls to pray to God. The children learned songs about God and Jesus. The teachers told the children stories about Jesus. They also learned reading, writing and arithmetic.

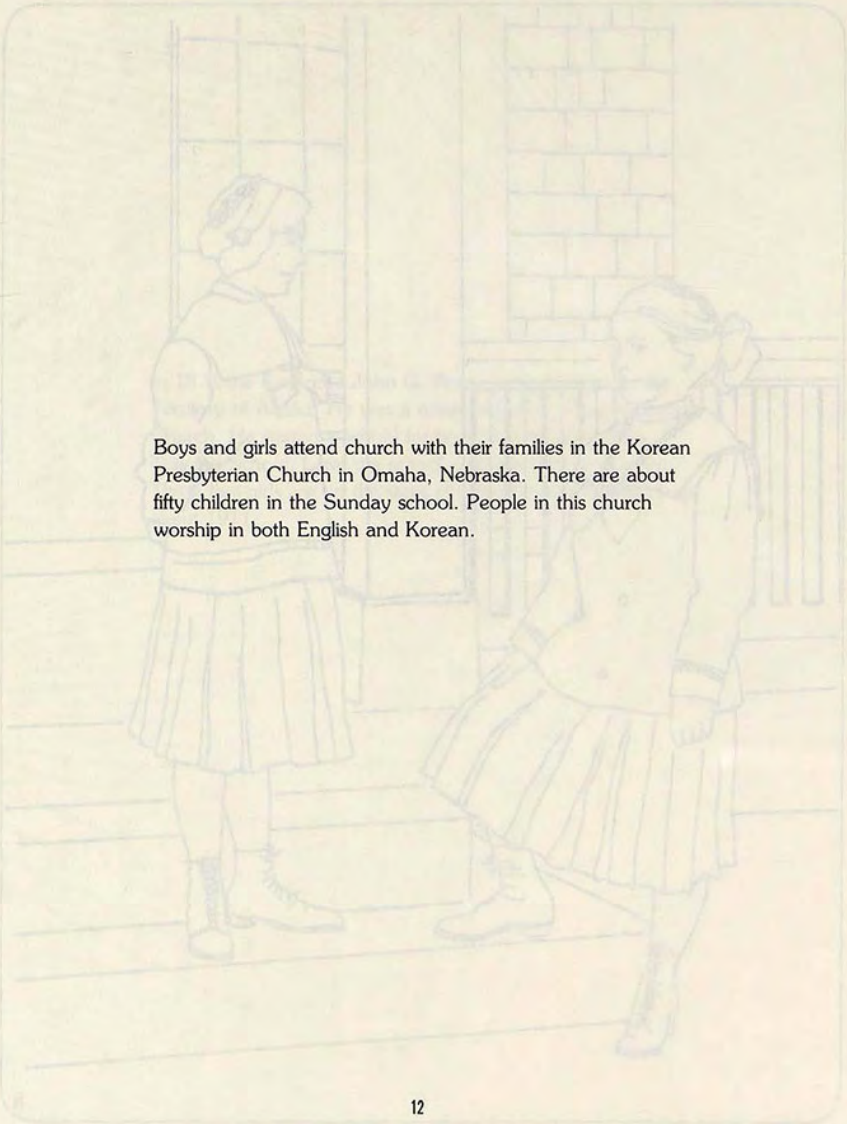


Presbyterian children came to the United States from many countries in Europe. They traveled with their families to new homes. Many of these immigrants were searching for a place where they could worship God in the way they wanted to.

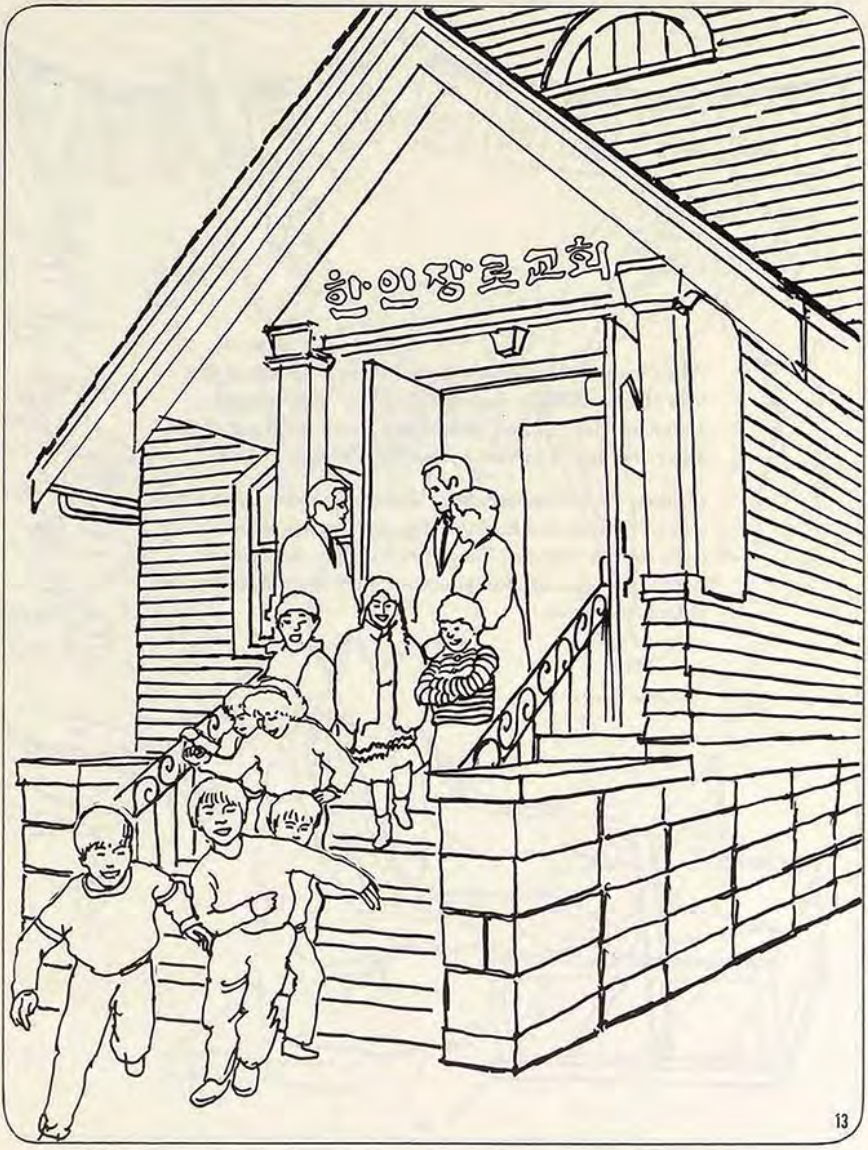


Miss Alice Hyson traveled on the train from Pennsylvania to New Mexico Territory in 1884. She started a school in Ranchos de Taos for boys and girls who spoke only Spanish. She taught them to speak English and they taught her to speak Spanish. A Presbyterian church was built beside the Presbyterian school. Miss Hyson taught for thirty-four years in Ranchos de Taos. The school lasted for many years.

In 1878 the Reverend John G. Brady came to Sitka in the Territory of Alaska. He was a missionary of the Presbyterian Church. He started a school for boys. It was called Sitka Training School. Later the school accepted girls as students. These two girls are on the steps of one of the school buildings about 1911.



Boys and girls attend church with their families in the Korean Presbyterian Church in Omaha, Nebraska. There are about fifty children in the Sunday school. People in this church worship in both English and Korean.

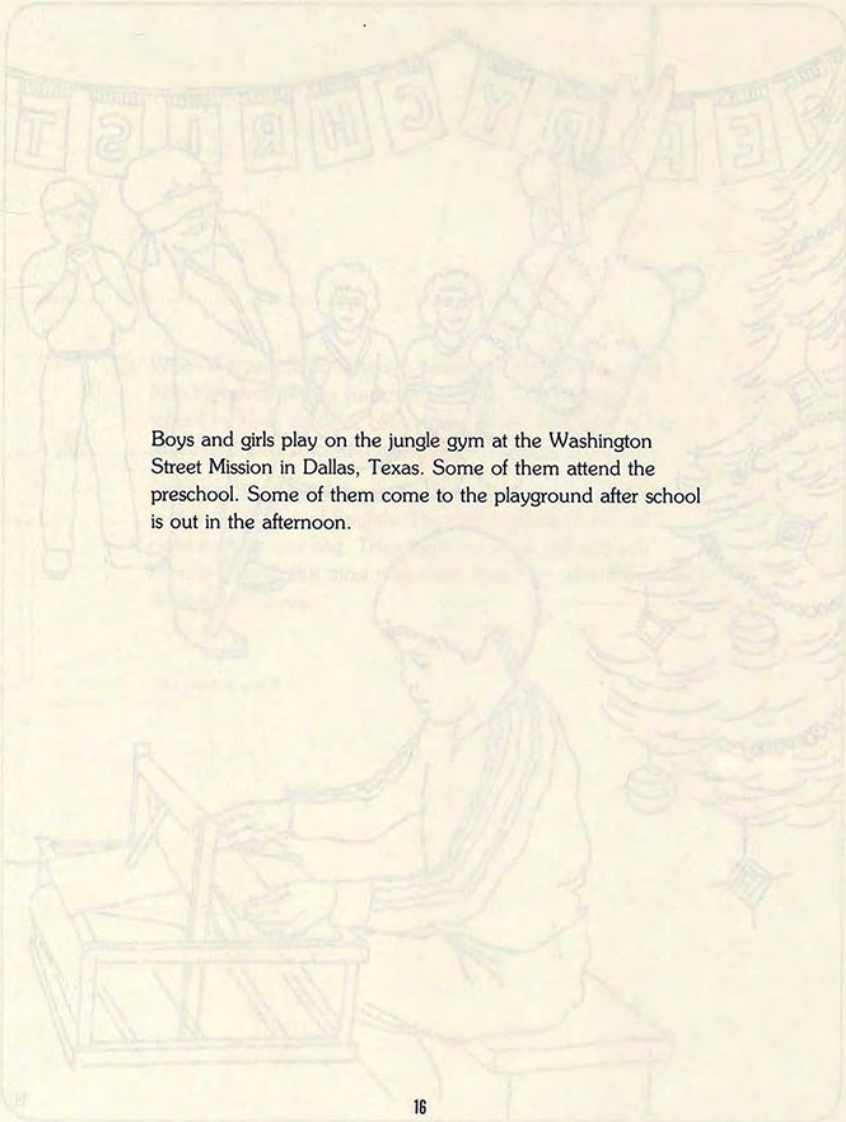

한인장로교회

When the people in Chimayo heard about the school that Miss Hyson started in Ranchos de Taos,* they wanted a school for their children. Miss Hyson saved $600 out of her salary and gave it to start a school in Chimayo in 1900.

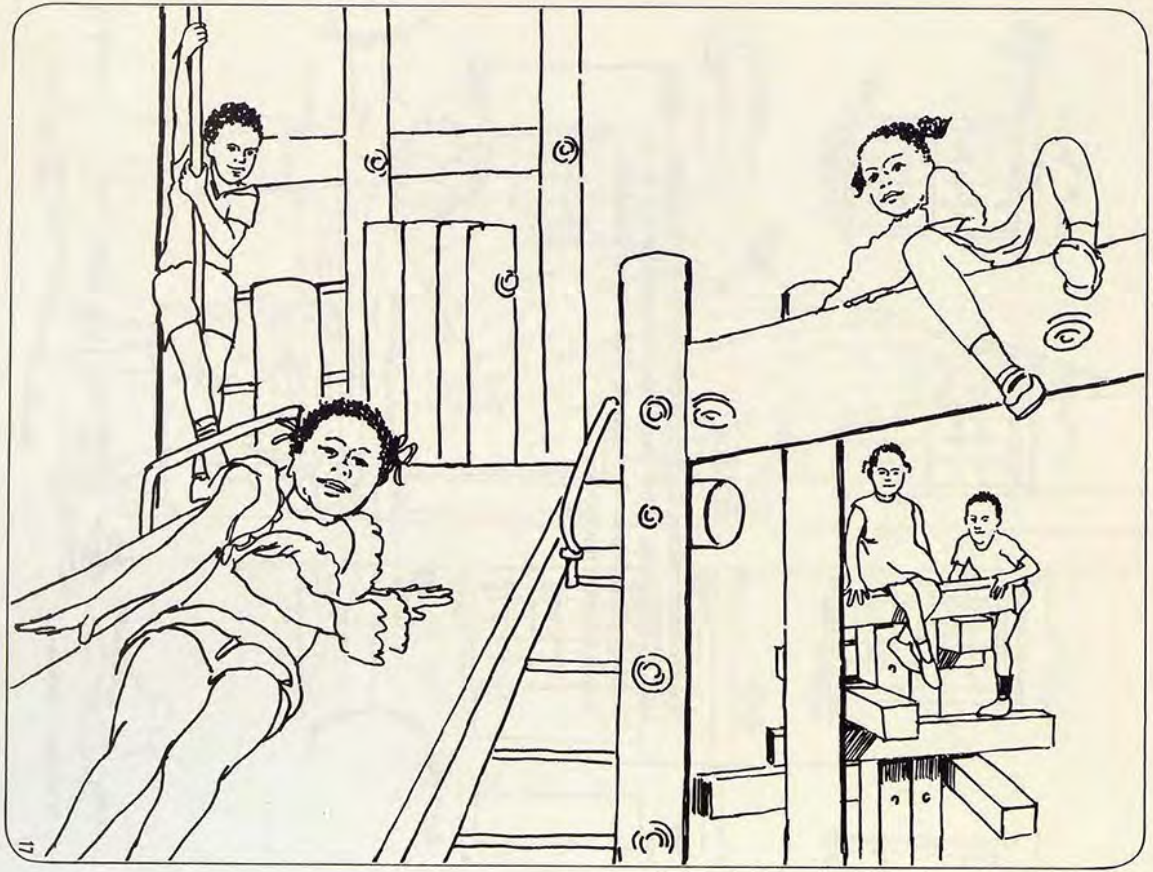
Children still attend this school. They learn to read and write in both Spanish and English. They learn many of the old crafts such as weaving. They learn the same subjects you learn in school. But most important, they learn about the love of God and Jesus.

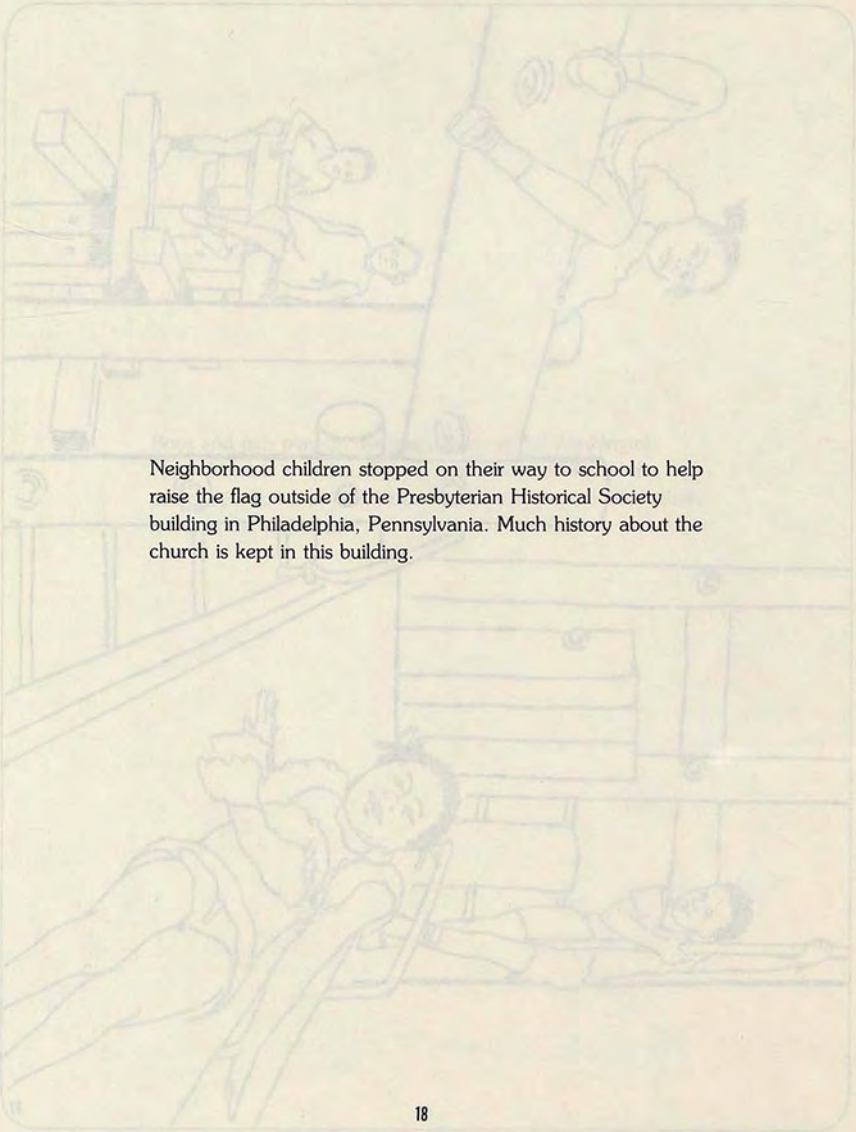
*See pages 8 and 9.

ERY CHRIST

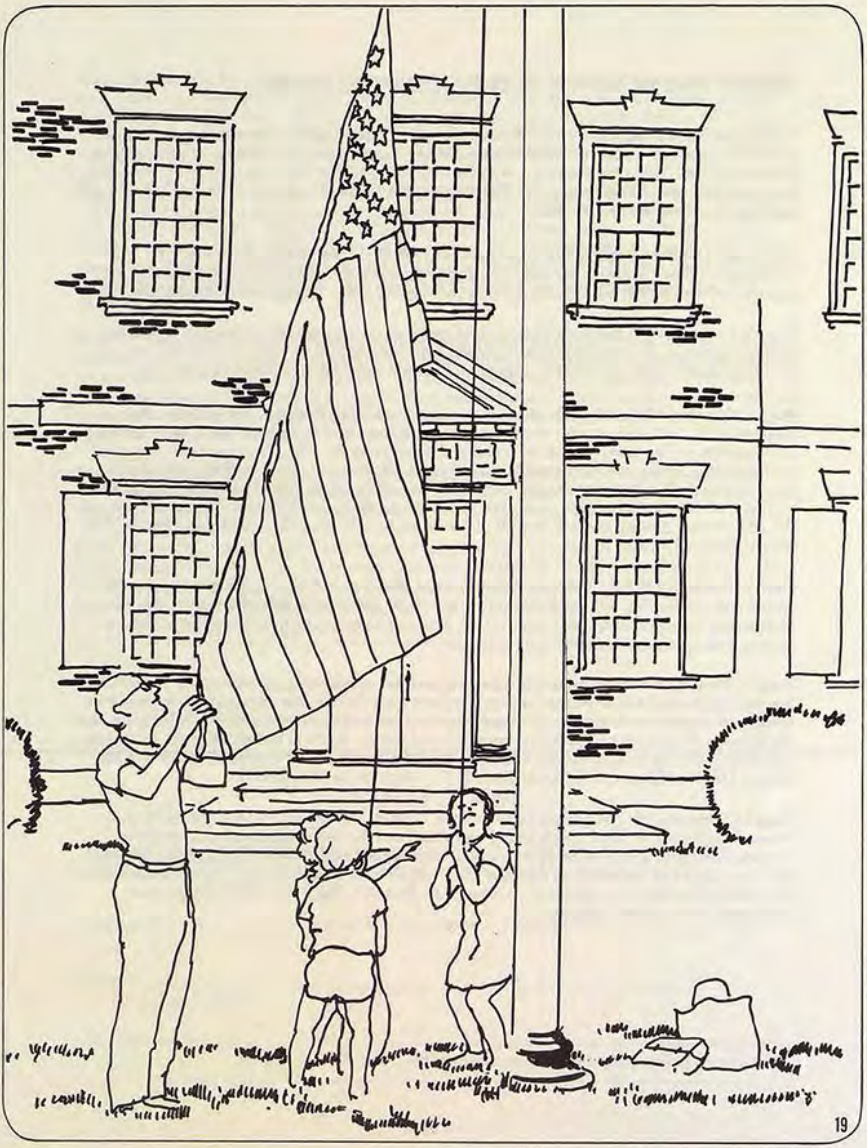


Boys and girls play on the jungle gym at the Washington Street Mission in Dallas, Texas. Some of them attend the preschool. Some of them come to the playground after school is out in the afternoon.





Neighborhood children stopped on their way to school to help raise the flag outside of the Presbyterian Historical Society building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Much history about the church is kept in this building.



ABOUT THE PICTURES IN THE COLORING BOOK:

Cover: In colonial days, books for children were imported from England. After a number of years, printers in some of the cities published children's books. Most of these were written to instruct rather than to entertain. This cover drawing is from *Pictorial First Book for Little Boys and Girls*. Presbyterian Board of Publication, 265 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, PA, 1851. (Presbyterian Historical Society, 425 Lombard St., Philadelphia, PA 19147).

Title Page: This Birch engraving of Philadelphia in 1799 shows the steeple of the Second Presbyterian Church in the background. The engraving was made ten years after the first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met here on May 21, 1789. (Presbyterian Historical Society).

Page 3, Drawing #1: In the early 19th century, churches were simple and unadorned on the interior. Sermons were two or three hours long. Children, who were treated as "little adults," were expected to sit through church with their families. (Based on a print in the Presbyterian Historical Society).

Page 5, Drawing #2: Sunday schools were started in England by Robert Raikes in 1781. He was distressed that child laborers, who worked in mines and factories for six days a week, were receiving no education, so he started schools on Sundays to teach them the 3 Rs and about God, Jesus and the Bible. The Sunday schools spread to the U.S. and were popular. They were the mainstay of many churches. The American Sunday School Union, which was founded in 1780, published tracts and curricula for churches. Today it is called the American Missionary Fellowship and is in Villanova, PA. (Based on a drawing in *I Will Build My Church*, by Amy Morris Lillie, Westminster Press, 1950. Used by permission).

Page 7, Drawing #3: After 1800 the American Presbyterian church was made up of many racial groups and nationalities — English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, Welsh, Hispanic, Blacks, Hungarians, Orientals, Italian and many others. Some of these moved inland in covered wagons seeking a place to worship God in their own way.

Page 9, Drawing #4: The modern period was one of the great missionary movements in the U.S. Starting in colonial times when missionaries were sent from Europe, this missionary movement continued until mid-twentieth century. Dedicated teachers and preachers went into the wilderness to take the message of Christ to people on the frontier. Many women teachers had an influence on schools and churches as the country moved west. (Based on a photograph in the picture collection of the Menaul Historical Library, 301 Menaul Blvd. N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87107).

Page 11, Drawing #5: John Brady came to Sitka 11 years after the purchase of the Territory of Alaska from Russia. In 1917 a high school was added and the name was changed to Sheldon Jackson School. In 1943 the elementary school was dropped and a junior college added, at which time the school was opened to all Alaskans. Sheldon Jackson College is now a 4 year accredited college. Michael Kaelke is the president. Address: P.O. Box 479, Sitka, AK 99835 (Based on a photograph in the school's archives).

Answer to question on page 1:

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Page 13, Drawing #6: The Korean Presbyterian Church in Omaha has been growing steadily ever since it was organized in 1981 by the Presbytery of Missouri River Valley with a gift made available through the church's mission money. The average age of people in this congregation is 40. Address: Korean Presbyterian Church, 3734 South 13th St., Omaha, NE 68107. (Based on a photograph on the cover of the *1985 Mission Yearbook of Prayer*. Used by permission).

Page 15, Drawing #7: There has been a Presbyterian school for children in Chimayo, NM since 1900. When the Board of National Missions decided to close the school in 1968, dedicated teachers and parents kept it open. Today the John Hyson Educational Center receives funds from church groups, individual donors, and has received monies from the Christmas Offering for Minority Education. There are about 50 students from ages 4 to 9 in an open classroom situation, with a bilingual/individualized instructional program. Miss Julia Hudson is the head teacher. Address: Box 189, Chimayo, NM 87522.

Page 17, Drawing #8: Washington Street Presbyterian Mission was started in the '60s when a group of Presbyterian churches agreed to fund a recreational facility within a black neighborhood around the Roseland Homes housing project in Dallas, TX. Today the mission has a preschool, a day care center, youth activities, leadership training, cultural enrichment and other programs which instill dignity and self-worth in people. Walter Travis is the director. Address: 3525 State St., Dallas, TX 75204. (Based on photos from the Mission's picture collection).

Page 19, Drawing #9: Historical records of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) are housed at the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia, PA and at the Historical Foundation in Montreat, NC. (Based on a photo in the Presbyterian Historical Society's picture collection).

Back Cover: The Constitutional Convention convened in the Pennsylvania State House in Philadelphia on May 25, 1787. Delegates worked nearly 4 months writing a new Constitution. The Constitution was signed by 39 of the 42 delegates present on September 17, 1787. In order to become law, it had to be ratified by 9 states. This was accomplished in 1788.

All of the drawings in the Coloring Book were done by Jimmy Ning.

ORDER FORM

Copies of this Coloring Book may be ordered from the editor for $2.50 prepaid.
Address: Mrs. Carolyn Atkins, 8901 James Ave. N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87111.

Please send me _____ copies of the Coloring Book. I enclose $ _____

Name _____
(Type or print)

Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Independence Hall in Philadelphia

Have you ever visited Independence Hall in Philadelphia?
Did you know that Presbyterian children walked by this building 200 years ago?
Do you know why this building is important to our nation?
It is because the Declaration of Independence was signed here on July 4, 1776;
and because our United States Constitution was signed here on
September 17, 1787.
These two documents gave us our freedom and our law.