POSTER WORK in Kindergarten AND Primary Grades
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in

Kindergarten and Primary Grades

BY JOHANNA HOLM
The poster as a form of art work originated with German artists and was popular for advertising purposes. Because of its simplicity of form and of numerous possibilities for illustration it offers, a phase of this art has gradually been introduced into the educational field.

One of the serious problems for the primary teacher is how to find material which will serve to keep the little ones busy, and, at the same time, have a real educative value. Poster work is a means that serves both of these purposes. Work with the hands has come to be considered essential to a child's complete education. Poster work is hand work. Its correlation with, and application to, language work greatly increases its value.

The posters in the following pages have been successfully developed by Miss Holm in her work with primary children. They will prove invaluable aids to the primary teacher.

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Author's Preface

The originals of the posters, the prints of which appear in this book, were made by the pupils in the Kindergarten and First Grade under the supervision of the author. The pleasure the children experienced in making the posters did not exceed the enjoyment they found in studying the finished borders.

With the pleasure they revealed in mind, the articles and posters were published each month in the Primary Education so that other teachers could use them in their schools. The success of this venture has encouraged the author to offer this book "Poster Work in Kindergarten and Primary Grades" to the teachers hoping that they will receive practical and helpful suggestions therefrom and that they will be convinced that only as the handwork is correlated with the language and nature lessons does it attain its highest educational value.

Author
A YEAR'S CALENDAR

Whatever the weather may be, says he.
Whatever the weather may be.
It's the song ye sing.
And the smiles ye wear.
That's a-making the
Sunshine everywhere.—James Whitcomb Riley
A Year’s Calendar

THIS calendar represents the twelve months of the year. It takes but little board space and compensates the teacher for her work in its value as a time saver. It is valuable in the information which can be imparted to the child; not only can the weather of the days of one month be compared, but the relative changes observed in the different months and seasons can be discussed.

This calendar consists of ten concentric circles. Draw the ten circles, using a piece of white crayon attached to a piece of twine 25 in. long. The first circle has a diameter of 50 in. or the height of the board. The second circle has a radius 1 1/2 in. shorter than that of the outside circle of 23 1/2. The third has a radius 2 1/4 in. shorter than the radius of the second; the fourth 1 1/8 in. shorter than that of the third. Make the radius of each of the next five circles 1 1/4 in. shorter than that of the one preceding. The small circle has a 3 in. radius.

With the radius of the second circle divide the second circle into six equal parts and then divide each arc thus made into two equal parts. Now draw diameter from “A,” which is a space and a half from the point directly above the center through the center of circle to the outside circumference. Then counting four points from “A” inclusive, to point “C,” place the yard stick from this point through center of the circle and draw a second diameter. This divides the outside circle into four equal parts. In the space between circles 1 and 2 and midway between diameters, write or print names of the seasons, with winter in space above, with spring and autumn at right and left respectively, and summer opposite winter, below the center.

Now with radius extending from second circle, draw lines dividing the circle into twelve equal parts. In the space between the second and third circle write or print the names of the months with January directly above the center of the circle and February next space to the right and the following months in their order around the circle.

Divide the twelve sections of the third circle into seven equal parts (each part in this size calendar measured 1 1/2 in.), and connect these points to the center of the circle, thus dividing each month into thirty-five spaces. In each section, in the spaces between the third and fourth circles, write or print the first letter of the name of the days of the week, beginning with “S” for Sunday and to the left to “S” for Saturday. Now between the inner 6 in. circle and the circle next to it, erase the radii, leaving only the diameters which divide the outside circle into quarters. Thus we have a space for the illustration of the seasons.

In this calendar one scene has been illustrated in the four seasons. Any illustration with this idea in mind can be used. Colored chalk was used to make the background, the sky, grass, water, house and trees. As it is difficult to make the details of a picture distinct on the smooth surface of the background with colored chalk, pictures of children were cut out of magazines colored and mounted in position. Thus in the winter scene the boy with the huge snowball is an advertisement brought by the children for the purpose. The boy flying the kite in the Spring scene was cut out of one of the back numbers of the Primary Education. All pictures suitable to the seasons may be used.

In the center 6 in. circle write the years to be represented, and your calendar is completed and ready for use. The characters used for each month to represent the weather, can be prepared by the children under the supervision of the teacher.

To represent the kinds of weather yellow was used for sunny days, gray for cloudy, black for rain, and white for snow. Each month had some object or form characteristic of it in any of these colors. These characters must be not more than 1 in. in diameter.

Thus September, the month of fairs and street carnivals, the toy balloon was used to illustrate the kinds of weather. For instance, circles were cut out of these different colors of paper, and if the weather were sunny on the first day of school a yellow circle is mounted in its space and the teacher adds a little line with a piece of crayon to represent the string or stick attached to the balloon.

October, the month of brownies, witches and goblins, is represented with yellow Jack-o’-lanterns and black
witches for rain; gray pumpkin heads for clouds, and white crayon massed in behind a gray circle to represent the snow.

November has the yellow pumpkins and gray, black or white turkeys.

December is represented with the Christmas tree in gray or white and stars in yellow.

January is represented with different forms of snow crystals cut out of the different colors.

February, with hatchets of yellow, and folded Washington hats of gray and white.

March is represented with squares of paper of different colors folded into a form commonly called windmills.

April, with a conventional buttercup in yellow and birds in gray and black. June, with the same as May and April.

George Washington's picture was mounted on the day on which his birthday came. Also pictures of other persons of whom the children had learned were placed on the calendar. These pictures were obtained from the educational magazines. The children's birthdays were commemorated with a red cross over the character representing the weather. This personal element makes each individual have an added interest in it.

Any kindergartner or teacher after using this calendar will be better able to estimate its value to herself as well as to the child. It decorates, as well as being a source of information, and its growth from day to day is thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the children.
Poster Work

GENERAL REMARKS

A great deal of cutting to line, freehand cutting, paper tearing, paper folding, and so forth is done in the lower grades. These occupations are necessary in imparting skill and dexterity, in aiding the child in discerning the form and outline of objects and also in developing the muscles of the fingers and hand.

What to do with this material which accumulates so quickly is a problem to all primary teachers. Poster Work is a form of mounting this material. Making a simple background and mounting these crude forms in place is a great pleasure for the child. He has accomplished something worth while. Ask him what he has contributed to the poster. No, that is not necessary. He will tell you that anyway with a great deal of pride.

The poster is often very crude. Children enjoy a work of art drawn upon the blackboard by the teacher. Yes, certainly! But place the poster made by the children near it and see which will attract their attention more. Each have had a hand in making this. The very crudeness of it appeals to him as no finished piece of art can. He is in that stage of development where whatever appeals to his imagination, interests him and it is a stage of growth which we as teachers can not ignore.

CORRELATION OF MANUAL WORK WITH LANGUAGE WORK

CORRELATION of manual work with language work is the basis upon which this book and posters is planned. The language lessons consists of nature work, geography, myths, fairy tales, and so forth. On these lessons are based all their occupation lessons. This correlation adds interest to the language work and aids in impressing important facts upon their minds which if abstractly taught would soon be forgotten.

For example we will cite the Thanksgiving story as illustrated in the poster. The story of the Indians, Dutch and Pilgrims will interest the children. They would not understand it clearly however and the impression made would not be permanent. Children living in the city can not picture mentally the wilderness with only trees in which these Indians lived. They have probably never seen more than three or four trees in a group.

The poster with the trees, and no house but the crude log church built by the Pilgrims, and the tents made of the skins of wild animals would aid in portraying the background in which the people, the children are to study, are to be placed. They can give the Pilgrims the right environment and so better understand the hardships they had to put up with because of their faith. The illustration of the large expanse of water which they crossed in sail boats gives them a faint idea of the precariousness of their journey.

The occupation lessons, when correlated with the language lessons, also become connected, and there would always be an object for each lesson. The children soon notice this and a more daring one will say, “What are we going to use this for?” referring to the lesson planned for that day.
CARE OF MATERIAL

EVERYTHING a child does should be collected and the best results preserved. Don't send home the worst results of their best efforts. This sounds inconsistent. But do you think parents as a rule, appreciate these crude pieces of work? Some parents thoughtlessly destroy them before the child. This is not an incentive to better efforts. The work done the first month is very crude. Collect the material, mount some of it in a little book. Have a lesson the last month and mount these in the same booklet. Now the parents will appreciate what the year's work has done for their child.

THE FIRST EFFORTS IN POSTER WORK

The first efforts in Poster Work must necessarily be very simple. During the first half of the year the best efforts of the majority of the children will be crude. A simple individual poster for September for beginners is a house, the siding of which the children have first colored, then cut to line and mounted. Use the common drawing paper and water-wash, or color with colored crayons. The teacher then draws lines on the other side of the paper about one-half inch apart. During the occupation period the children cut on these lines and mount the so-called siding on a house, outlined by the teacher, beginning from the foundation line and working up as the carpenter does. Another individual poster is a brick house or fireplace made in like manner. For Christmas, a box cut like a fireplace may be covered with bricks which each child has made one or more of. The balloon border is appropriate for the month of September also and is simple enough to result in a successful poster.

THE PURPOSES OF POSTER WORK AS PLANNED IN THIS BOOK

To unify the work in the lower grades, the occupation work is based on the language, nature study, reading and so forth. This is done to attain unity of thought, to add interest to the language work and make the abstract facts real to him. This subject is discussed more fully under the topic Correlation of Poster Work and Manual Work.

Another aim is to use the material made by the children and put it into a form at once pleasing to the eye and also a source of information to him. To bring into his school life outside interests and make him as happy in his work as possible is another purpose the teacher must have in mind. This is especially true the first month of the school year. The fairs usually occur at this time and with this to interest him, the simple Balloon poster is most appropriate, others, equally simple and interesting, can be planned.

There is nothing better than Poster Work to awaken the power observation. Siding the house, laying the bricks, suggestive posters mentioned above, will tend to cause the child to watch them whenever he sees carpenters or bricklayers at work. He notices the birds,
The telephone post is made, the trees, the flowers, everything which he has endeavored to picture in the posters. Nothing now escapes his observing eye.

The manual work necessary in making these posters develops the muscles of the fingers and hand and with the constant use of these he soon attains great skill and dexterity. His sense of beauty is developed. His first attempts are necessarily crude. But the comparing of his own work with that of others which is better, he soon becomes self-critical. As his hands become more skillful in manipulating the tools and his eye is gradually becoming trained also, his work will be proportionately better. Neatness is essential to good results. So this attainment is absolutely necessary before the children can hope to do good work. The pasting lessons will develop this as nothing else can. A careful child will soon attain this virtue; but the careless child will have to learn to be careful as well as neat.

After the children become skillful in the use of the scissors, the cutting-to-line lessons can be used as seat work. Tracing can also be done undirected after several lessons under the direction of the teacher.

THINGS TO AVOID IN POSTER WORK

To make the posters too elaborate and expensive should be avoided. Use inexpensive materials which you have on hand. With water colors, tint the drawing paper you have, if the tinted paper is not furnished.

It is a temptation to permit the children, who do the good work, to make the greater part of the poster. It is an incentive to the best effort however to allow the children who get the best results mount theirs on the poster. The teacher should be careful in judging this. If a child used his best effort and the result is crude, use it. Too accurate work should not be expected of the little people. The children should do the tracing, cutting, and pasteing and, under the supervision of the teacher, the placing of the object upon the poster.

Do not neglect to emphasize the object in making the poster if directly correlated with the language work. Constant reference to the subject to be illustrated should be made during the occupation lesson.

Do not have all group posters. Permit the children to make individual posters also.

Avoid colors which are not in harmony with each other in the poster itself. If unable to get good colors in paper, make the silhouette posters entirely. Avoid mounting paper which does not harmonize with the general coloring of the room.

COLOR COMBINATIONS IN POSTER WORK

The most effective combinations for two-toned poster work are the silhouette colors, black on white or white on black background.

The three-toned posters are made of black, white or gray. The gray is used for the background usually but either of the other colors can be used.

Other strong contrasting colors for two-toned posters are black with red, black with orange, cream with brown, and blue with white.

For the three-toned posters, black, red and white as in the Japanese poster, or blue, gray and white as in the Eskimo poster make very good combinations.

Any color may be used effectively on black, hence the blackboard always makes a good background. Brown is also a good color for mounting.

For night scenes the black is used for the background, the white for the objects on the poster. These objects if painted should be in faint colors as the night subdues the coloring of everything. The black background with the colored brownies in the foreground is very effective. The Hallowe’en poster illustrated in this book was mounted on an orange background with the brownies and witches in silhouette.

These are colors appropriate for the different seasons: The autumn colors are decided in tone as orange, red, brown and bright yellows.

The colors in the winter are blue, violet, white and grays. Spring contains subdued tints of all the colors in green, red, yellow and violet.

When the objects in the posters are colored and the natural coloring carried out in detail as in the Thanksgiving posters, the coloring should be as nearly natural as it is possible with paper. Use the water colors or crayons if necessary to tone the coloring to the proper shade.
The first weeks of school are usually devoted to water washes in drawing. To make something attractive to the children and still use the material necessary to the first steps in drawing, I planned this poster.

Water is applied to the drawing paper with a brush, then painted with the color desired. In this poster the red and the blue washes were used. The patterns of the boys and girls were hектographed on the tinted paper and cut out by the children. The man selling the balloons, is colored with brown crayon.

Chicken Little is a nonsense story familiar to all children. It lends itself readily to dramatization. A simple poster like the one shown below will interest the children greatly.

This is a three-toned poster in gray, black and white. The background is gray. Hen Pen, Turkey Lurkey, Foxy Loxy and the den is cut to line from black coated papers. Chicken Little, Duck Luck and Goosey Loosey are cut out of white paper.

Chicken Little is mounted facing Hen Pen, Duck Luck, Goose Loose, Turkey Lurkey and Foxy Loxy, to each of whom she told her story. The right hand of the poster shows where they all turned and fled with Foxy Loxy into his den. Size of poster 18 in. by 50 in.
Soap Bubble Poster

"Blow, blow, blow your shining bubbles,
Float, float, float you fairy things,
Filling all the air with rainbows,
Floating on your sunbeam wings."
— Songs of the Child World.

Children love color. The teacher must begin early to train the color sense. The distinct, bright primary colors appeal to him most. Gradually color blending is taught and this is taught more successfully with water colors. Through conversational lessons lead the children to see and tell about the colors about them. Study the rainbow. Show the children the color cast upon the floor and wall through the prisms hung in the window. The most effective lesson is the soap bubble lesson. After the soap bubble party the children will have their usual painting lesson.

Paint soap bubbles, water wash a soap bubble or circle on the drawing paper. Then with a delicate color of paint on the brush, paint with a rotary movement the different colors on the water-washed surface.

Transfer the children shown in the poster, from the pattern sheet on drawing paper. During another occupation period these children are either colored with water colors or crayons. Mount them in place on the background of brown oatmeal wall paper or the blackboard on which the lines representing the boards in the floor and wainscoting have been drawn.

Then cut out the soap bubbles and mount them in position also, placing the smaller ones in the distance.
Hallowe’en Poster

"The night wind howls about the house
And strangest lights are seen;
Bad children better keep inside for this is Hallowe’en
And fairies watch you now from o’er the hill.
The woods are full of goblins
And the most of them are bad
They chase the witches flying thru the air,
And should a black witch catch you
While she’s riding on a broom
Your folks would never find you anywhere."

This poster is made in black and orange. Everything suggestive of Hallowe’en is found in it; the witches on their broomsticks in the air, and others brewing in their kettles, the Brownies, the owls in the trees, the Jack-o’-lanterns, the black cats, and the laughing moon. These are hектographed and cut from black coated paper and mounted on orange.

The background of trees is torn by the children, giving the rough appearance of bark and also disclosing the white, giving the effect of reflection of moonbeams. The larger Brownies are mounted in front, the smaller ones in the background among the trees. The fire is torn from a lighter shade of orange than the color of the mounting boards, and the logs are torn from black-coated paper and piled beneath. The sky line is drawn with charcoal.

This when completed makes a very effective border for decorating and is greatly enjoyed by the children. The size of this poster is 12 ft. by 15 in.
Hallowe'en on the Sand Table

Place the sandtable in the corner of the room. Directly over the table from one wall to the other fasten a taut string. Suspend other strings of graduated lengths so that the largest witches will be hanging from the lowest string and the smallest witches are fastened to the shortest strings. Mount the moon on the blackboard in the rear of the table.

Plant trees made of branches in the sandtable. Place the smaller brownies in the rear among the trees. In the front of the table place the larger brownies and the witches. Place two twigs, with crotches on the top as in the poster, about four inches apart. Place a five inch stick across in the crotches of these sticks. Suspend a tin toy kettle from this stick with a string. A kettle can be made of black paper by rolling a strip about six inches long and two inches wide and pasting the two ends that meet together like a napkin ring. No bottom is necessary for the effect. Fasten the two ends of a four inch string to opposite side of the kettle and hang it from the stick above. Under this kettle pile twigs and under and between these sticks place pieces of orange and black paper to represent fire.

The owl, which is cut out of black paper is pasted with a strip of paper on the back of it and over a twig of the so-called trees so that the owl will keep an upright position. (See chapter: "Those patterns for the Sand Table" in the back of this book.)

To carry out the effect further, darken the room. Cover an electric light bulb with orange paper and with black crayon put in the shadows of the moon. Make the paper appear as nearly round as possible. Fasten the bulb to the string from which the witches are suspended and turn on the light. This can be done with a small oil lantern but is not a safe thing to do. Small individual search-lights can be used for this purpose beautifully and are inexpensive and there is no danger of causing a fire.
There were men with hoary hair
    Amidst that pilgrim band;
Why had they come to wither there,
    Away from their childhood's land?

There was woman's fearless eyes,
    Lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow serenely high,
    And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar?
    Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war?—
    They sought a faith's pure shrine!

Ay, call it holy ground
    The soil where first they trod;
They have left unstained what there they found,—
    Freedom to worship God.

Thanksgiving Poster

The above poster illustrates the language lessons for the month of November. The Dutch people are cut from the Manila paper and colored by the children, following a language lesson on the costumes of the people of Holland. The windmills and one-story houses with thatched roofs are illustrated next. Not any of this work is mounted until the subject of Holland is exhausted. On the day on which it is reviewed the material is mounted on the border.

The background in this entire border is a strip of blue "oatmeal" wall paper the length desired. The above border is twenty feet long. For the foreground, illustrating Holland and America, brown "oatmeal" wall paper is used. Then the border is tacked in place with thumb tacks on the wainscotting in the room and is ready for mounting. The children paste and under direction of teacher mount all they have made.

Now the journey across the ocean is illustrated. These boats are folded from 4x4 Prang paper. The brown coated paper is used in this border. Any simple boat fold can be used. To mount these boats cut or tear rough lines or slits in the blue paper illustrating the ocean about three inches long. Insert a boat into each of these and touch the ragged edges with white chalk, making the appearance of white caps.

A large rock is torn from the brown paper and inserted into a hole torn in the blue paper near the coast, illustrating America. This is Plymouth Rock. The torn edge is touched with white chalk also.

Next the Indians were cut out and colored and mounted. Then the Pilgrims going to church. A log church torn from the brown paper is darkened and is placed near the little stream which separates the Indians from the home of the white people. A background of trees is torn from green paper and mounted at the extreme edge of the brown paper. Tree trunks torn from brown paper and darkened with colored crayons are mounted in the foreground. The Indian tents are cut and colored also and mounted in place.

This completes the Thanksgiving Poster, a border rich in information and of interest to the children for months after its completion. Size of poster is 5 yds. by 18 in.
**First Boat Fold**

Directions for folding No. 1. Placing the 4x4 square of paper directly before you fold the front edge to the back edge. Open the fold. Now place the paper with diameter of this square vertically on the desk. Now fold front edge to the back edge. Place brown side of paper on desk. Fold corners a and b to center. Fig 2.

Turning the paper thus folded with white side on desk, fold c and d to center. Fold x to center and a brown boat with white sails is the result.

**Second Boat Fold**

Fold 16 square fold of 4 in. paper. Place brown side on desk. Fold front edge to diameter. Fig II.

Fold back a and b on their diagonals. Fig III. Then cut off squares x, z, y and k, leaving the large center square m n. Fig IV. Now fold this large square on diagonal placing point m on n folding so that the white surface is exposed as in Fig V.

**Third Boat Fold**

Fold as in second boat to Fig .III. Cut on line y x. Fold corner z to x and corner y to a, exposing the white side of the paper. The result is Fig IV.
Hiawatha's Boyhood (Illustrated)

"Then the little Hiawatha
Learned of every bird its language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,
How they built their nests in Summer
Where they hid themselves in Winter,
Talked with them whene'er he met them,
Called them 'Hiawatha's Chickens.'

Of all beasts he learned the language,
Learned their names and all their secrets,
How the beavers built their lodges,
Where the squirrels hid their acorns,
How the reindeer ran so swiftly,
Why the rabbit was so timid,
Talked with them whene'er he met them
Called them 'Hiawatha's Brothers.' "

Hiawatha Poster

Preceding the study of the Pilgrims the children are taught the habits and customs of the Indians. Selections from Hiawatha's Childhood are introduced and some committed to memory.

The first poster illustrates Hiawatha among the beasts and birds of the forest. (Lines 144 to 150) (and 151 to 158). The sky and water are made of blue paper, the foreground of brown. The trees in the rear of the poster are cut from green paper or colored with colored crayons. A rainbow (lines 127 to 135) is painted behind and above the trees, with a reflection of it to the right. Here the color lessons may be introduced.

The tree trunks are torn out of brown paper and shaded with dark brown crayon. The flowers and plants in the foreground are colored with crayons. At this time of the year, the birds are leaving for the south. As they emigrate they can be studied, and painted and mounted in place on the poster. Hiawatha is the central figure in this poster. He is mounted just behind the trees in the foreground and is preparing to shoot the deer which stands alert farther up the brook. (Lines 210 to 222.)

A Hiawatha book should be made in connection with this poster. After a lesson on birds and selecting the best ones for the poster, have each child mount the birds they have made on the first page of this book. Paint a sky picture with the rainbow for the next page. On another page mount Iagoo and Nokomis (lines 159 to 172) sitting by the campfire talking. Paint a blue sky with a lake and ground or grass in the foreground. Tear some trees of paper or paint these with water colors or crayons. In and near the water mount the leaves and water lilies, mount the rabbits, the squirrels and deer among the trees.

Hiawatha with bow (lines 210 to 222) which Iagoo had given him ready to shoot the deer near the brook is mounted on the last page.
Hiawatha's Boyhood (Continued)

"Many things Nokomis taught him
Of the stars that shine in heaven;
Showed him Ishkoodab, the comet,
Ishkoodab with fiery tresses:
Showed the Death-Dance of the spirits
Warriors with their plumes and war-clubs,
Flaring far away to northward
In the frosty nights of winter;
Showed the broad white road in heaven,
Pathway of the ghosts, the shadows,
Running straight across the heavens,
Crowded with the ghosts, the shadows."

"When he heard the owls at midnight,
Hooting, laughing in the forest,
'What is that? he cried in terror,
'What is that,' he said, 'Nokomis?'
And the good Nokomis answered:
'That is but the owl and owlet,
Talking in their native language,
Talking scolding at each other.'

Hiawatha Poster (Night Scene)

The second poster is a night scene depicting Nokomis teaching Hiawatha the secrets of the night (line 86 to 97), the moon with its shadows (lines 117 to 126) the stars, the comet, northern lights, milky way (lines 86 to 97) and the owls in the tree above their tent (lines 136 to 143.)

This poster is mounted in black, the northern lights, stars, comet, and so forth, in the sky, are colored with white chalk. Cut the moon out of white paper and darken the shadows with black crayon.

The foreground is shaded with chalk. The trees, owls, Hiawatha and Nokomis are cut from black coated paper. The tent is cut out of white paper. The rushes and grasses are painted with white chalk. The size of these two posters are fifty-one inches by twenty inches.

(Footnote: The lines referred to in the description above, designate where these quotations are found in "The Song of Hiawatha", which the different parts of these posters illustrate.)
Santa’s Helpers

The fairies and brownies on last Christmas tide
Decided to open their hearts very wide.
And spend extra time throughout the whole year
In helping their grandfather, Santa Claus, dear.

Then bravely they all went to work with a will
And soon all was quiet in workshop and mill,
For Old Santa said, “Enough and well done,
We’ve toys enough now to make all kinds of fun.”

—From Primary School.

Christmas Poster

These two posters illustrate Santa Claus preparing for his journey from the northland and on his way to the children of our country. The posters are both mounted on black paper. The trees, hills and background are torn to line from the black paper also. The reindeer are cut from white paper; the cutters from red; Santa Claus and Brownies and toys are colored with crayola by the children and then cut out. The house is made of black paper, the roof and window ledge being torn to represent the uneven surface of snow. Orange colored paper, to represent candle light, is mounted behind window and open door.

The Brownies carry the toys and help Santa Claus fill the bag and sleigh with the toys.

The second poster represents Santa on his journey with the laughing moon, which is cut out of white paper with slits cut to represent the shadows in it, coming up behind the distant trees and housetops.

The introduction of the Brownies again in the first poster pleases the children greatly and adds interest, if that is possible, to the oft-repeated story of Santa Claus on his journey as illustrated in the second poster. The size of these posters are both four feet by sixteen inches.
SANTA CLAUS ON HIS WAY

"Now swift over the snow,
The tiny reindeer
Are trotting and bringing,
Good Santa Claus here."

The Ski Tournament Poster

Every child enjoys out-of-door sports. But what appeals to a boy more than ski-ing?
This poster is made on a background of blue “oatmeal” wall paper. The hills are drawn and shaded with white chalk; the trees are torn from blue paper by the children; the men on skis are cut to line from gray drawing paper; the scaffolding and audience are cut out of black-coated paper.

When the poster below was completed and ready to be hung in its place, one lad, at noon, brought a penny flag and told us we had forgotten to put a flag at the head of the scaffolding. So with this addition this simple poster was hung in our room and remained with us until March brought promises of spring. The size of this poster is six feet by twenty-five inches.
"A wond'rous light beamed thro' the night,
Fear bent the shepherds low,
Till angels caroled fear away,
By telling Christ was born that day
In Bethlehem."

The Shepherds and the Wise Men

The children love the beautiful Christmas story. The shepherds watching their sheep at night, discover the beautiful star of Bethlehem just above the city. At the right of the poster, the Three Wise Men are coming to bring gifts to the Christ Child and to worship Him. They are following the star which has illumined their path on their journey from their far away home.

The background is black-coated paper. The hills, the outline of the city, the rays of the stars, and the road are outlined and shaded with white crayon. The white, in water-color paints, can be used and makes a more durable poster. The star, sheep, Shepherds, and Wise Men are cut out of white paper and mounted.

This is a very effective, though simple poster. It measures eight feet by twenty inches.
THE WISE MEN

“A-down the vale that silent hour
Heartstrong as well bent low.
In land, to them all strange and wild
Three Wise Men sought the Promised Child,
In Bethlehem.”

A Christmas Sand Table

For Christmas Santa Claus and the Brownies could be arranged upon the sand table. This, with the second poster and The Shepherds and The Wise Men poster, would decorate the room very effectively.

Pile the sand into a gradual rise from about eight inches from the front of the table to the back, the highest part being in the rear. Now, by digging out a little sand in this bluff about every foot or more, the effect will be a range of hills in the distance. Plant little evergreen boughs among the hills arranging the largest trees in the front. Plant branches of other trees also. Build a house of blocks on the sand table to the right near the front.

Color and cut out the figures and mount them on heavier paper. (Proceed as directed under “These Patterns for the Sand Table”) To make the cutter proceed as follows: cut two sides of red cardboard like the pattern of the cutter. Take a spool box and paste the sides of the cutter on this box. Cut a piece of cardboard the width of the box and height of the cutter back and mount on the back end of the box. Paint the box red. Arrange a seat in the cutter; cut a piece of cardboard half an inch wide and a half inch longer than the box is wide. Bend the two ends of this piece a quarter of an inch from each end and paste the laps so made on the inside of the cutter near the front.

Now arrange the brownies, reindeer and Santa Claus toward the front of the sand table as in the picture of the poster. The moon can be suspended with black string in the rear of the house, the moon can be arranged in the same way as suggested in the October Sand-table lesson.

Make the windows and doors of orange paper with black shadows on it and paste on the block house with a little paste applied to each corner.

This lesson, when completed is as effective as the poster for the teacher who is so fortunate as to possess a sandtable. It lends a variety to the Christmas work which adds pleasure to its development.
Eskimo Poster

“By the North Pole dwells, we know,
Chilly little Eskimo
On the fields of ice and snow
stands his house of turf and snow;
Sheet of ice for window pane
Would not you and I complain?

Wrapped in furry clothes yon go,
Clever little Eskimo.
Up above you icebergs rise
Northern lights are in the skies;
Winter is as dark as night
But yon stars are very bright.”

Our language lessons for January were based upon the people of the Northland, their habits and their customs. These we illustrated during our occupation period making the border shown above.

Blue “oatmeal” wall paper is used for the background in this border. The foreground is drawn in with white chalk and shaded to give the appearance of snow, the blue of the paper underneath the chalk giving the effect of the reflection of the sky. The block of ice is drawn with white chalk and blue crayola. The white clouds and the icebergs near the skyline are cut from white paper. The clouds are shaded lightly with blue crayon. The skyline is drawn with blue crayon.

A large whale is cut from black coated paper and inserted in the cleft cut in that part of the border representing the ocean. The rough edge of this cleft is touched with white chalk to represent white foam on the water. Near the whale are two boats, containing Eskimos with harpoons, in the act of throwing these to kill the whale and bear. A seal is seen sticking his head just above the surface of the water near the block of ice. Another seal is suiming himself near by. A white bear has captured a young seal and is in the act of devouring it. A large walrus, a white bear and a large seal are lying near the shore on the part of poster representing the land. The bears are made of white sheet wadding and the walrus and seals of dark gray to represent their woolly coats.

The Eskimos are dressed in gray sheet wadding costumes. The child has a white bear skin (sheet wadding) suit with a gray robe. The sled and dogs are cut from light gray paper.

The igloos or Eskimo houses are cut from white paper and shaded with blue crayon. The second igloo is shown in the process of construction, the large blocks of ice or snow being cut and ready to be lifted to another Eskimo who stands ready to put them in place.

The third igloo is cut double, the upper part, showing the exterior of the home when completed, is like the first igloo, and when this is raised the interior is shown as pictured on the right-hand side of the poster. In the center of the room is a large block upon which rests their oil lamp, over which hangs a large kettle suspended from the ceiling. The dogs are sleeping to the left of the fire: the mother, with her child strapped to her back, is watching the kettle, and the father is crawling through the entrance. The Eskimo on the sled with her six dogs portrays some of the joys of childhood in this northern country.

This border is suitable for decoration throughout the winter months, and is ever a source of pleasure to the children. The size of this poster is 4 yds. by 18 in.
Japanese Poster

This poster is mounted on black and the Japanese figures are cut out of red paper and markings sketched in with white, and if elaboration is desired, with gilt paint. These figures may also be painted or colored with colored crayons.

The lanterns are painted with water colors or crayons, and the birds are cut out of white paper.

This makes a very effective border for decoration.

The size of this poster is five feet by eighteen inches.
Marching Song

Bring the comb and play upon it!
Marching, here we come!
Willie cocks his highland bonnet,
Johnnie beats his drum.

Mary Jane commands the party,
Peter leads the rear;
Feet in time, alert and hearty,
Each a grenadier.

All in the most martial manner,
Marching double-quick;
While the napkin, like a banner,
Waves upon the stick!

Here's enough of fame and pillage,
Great commander Jane!
Now that we've been round the village,
Let's go home again.

—R. L. Stevenson.

February Poster

February is the month of birthdays of national interest. All children love to imitate the deeds of others and every boy enjoys playing soldier like George Washington or Abraham Lincoln.

The posters illustrating the Young Veterans on Parade appeals strongly to boy nature. The pictures are colored either with colored crayons or water colors and mounted on the blackboard or on dark paper. This poster is also appropriate for May. However, the game itself, with the children taking active part, is of more interest to them then. This poster is two yards long and ten inches wide. It can be made any length desired.
THE WIND

MARCH POSTERS

"Whichever way the wind doth blow,
Some hear it glad to have it so.
Then blow it east or blow it west.
The wind that blows, that wind is best."

The winds are associated with the month of March and the language lessons are based more or less on this subject. The above poster is an illustration of a poem appropriate for this month, "The Song of the Wind."

Booklets to illustrate this song were very effective. In the grades where children can write, the couplets can be written under the illustrations. For each figure an extra figure can be made by someone in the class, to be mounted on the poster.

The poem can be illustrated in this manner:

Decorate the cover of the booklet with any conventional design and write the name of the poem on it.

On the first page write the first stanza as follows:

Then when it rains I trust about,
And turn the umbrellas inside out.
On the seventh page mount the windmill with the couplet:

Then blow it east or blow it west.

The next page can be colored with a blue background to represent the sea and several boats mounted in place; or the little boy with his toy paper boat can be used. This illustrates the last stanza of the poem, which is:

And when I go far out at sea
Where many boats still wait for me,
And when the evening sky is red
I take the fisherman home to bed.

The above will cover about two weeks' occupation periods. The story of "The Wind and the Sun" was told next and illustrated. This can also be mounted in the booklet.

Cut out and mount a large tree as illustrated in the first poster with a man with overcoat and cap on and hands in his pockets and the sun shining behind the wind clouds. On the next page mount a tree with the smiling sun in the rear and the man with overcoat and cap removed, sitting under the tree.

The second poster is a direct contrast to that of the first. The attitude of the children in their play, of the man under the tree, and also the effect on the trees and the clothes, emphasize the difference in the conditions caused by the wind and the sun.

This month, Nature, after lying dormant so long, begins to assert herself. The children begin to observe the changes in everything about them. The two great powers mentioned above are very influential in aiding Nature in her work. The children must be taught this. The fact stated means nothing to them, but with the aid of illustrations as given here, it creates an interest which impresses these facts upon their growing minds. The size of posters are five feet by fourteen inches.

THE SUN

"God sends His bright Spring sun
To melt the ice and snow,
To start the green leaf buds,
And make the flowers grow."
BIRD POSTER

BIRDS HAVE COME AGAIN

The birds have all come again
Yes, they have come again,
Bluebird, and robin, and wren;
With musical hushes
Croon linnets and thrushes
And blackbirds pipe greetings amain.

Oh, gay are the grasses
When over them passes
The shadow of home-coming wings;
The eager wings tarry
The message to carry
When the wild bird its rapture outflings.

—Olive E. Dana

Bird Poster

Hand in hand with the study of the spring flowers, comes the study of the birds as they arrive from the south.

An interesting way of keeping a bird calendar is by drawing the telephone wires, as in the poster below, on the upper part of the blackboard or on dark paper and hung above the board.

As the children report the arrival of a bird, with the aid of Prang pictures used as patterns, hectograph the birds and let each child paint one for himself. Take the one made by the child who made the report, or if two or more saw the birds, mount these birds on the wire after they have been cut out by the children. The birds painted by the other children can be kept for a bird book. The date of report of seeing the bird is written under the bird on the poster.

Soon all the birds familiar to the children will be mounted on the border. Two or three posts make the poster more effective. This illustration shows only a portion of the border. This poster is made any length desired and if mounted on paper should be fourteen inches wide.
This poster illustrates the German legend, "Mr. Easter Rabbit." To appreciate the poster one must know the story. This is a brief review of it.

There was a famine in a far-off country; the grass dried up under the sun's merciless rays; no rain fell, so that few of the seeds which were planted sprouted and the hardy ones which did peep their heads above the parched earth were soon burned to the ground. Everything was dead. There were no flowers, no fruit, no grain. And in the fall, as a consequence, the granaries were empty.

Such unhappiness! No, the children were not unhappy. Their parents protected them from the knowledge of their anxiety. They always had something to eat because of the economy and care their parents took of the previous year's crops.

For Christmas they had no presents. But in this country Easter is the holiday which is celebrated and the time when gifts are given. So they did not miss them.

As Easter drew near the fathers and mothers were very sad. They wondered and wondered what they could do. It was hard to get even coarse bread now. The hens, however, had begun to lay and at one of the meetings the mothers had, eggs were suggested. But these would not be a treat, as the children had them every day. So they went to their separate homes as unhappy as ever, deciding that Easter Sunday must come and go as any other Sunday.

One mother, when she came home, overheard her boy and girl talking expectantly about the coming festival, and it made her very sad to think of the disappointment awaiting them. After going to bed she lay awake and wondered what she could do to give her little ones a happy surprise. All at once she thought of something and could hardly wait until morning to tell the neighbors about it. Before night all the parents knew and were happy.

When Easter Sunday came, all the good mothers, fathers and children went to church. After services, instead of going home, the older people suggested going to the woods back of the church, for they said they thought the early spring flowers might be in bloom. The children ran in and out among the trees. Shouts were heard from all sides:

"See what I have found!"
"Red ones!"
"Green ones!"
"I have found a whole nest full!"

All was excitement. They ran to their mothers displaying the many colored eggs and asked who had laid them there.

"They could not be birds' eggs," they said, "for they were to large. Nor hens' eggs, for whoever has seen red eggs?"

Just then a large rabbit, startled from its shelter, jumped just in front of them and one of the children called:

"It must be the rabbit laid the eggs!" And a mother replied, "Yes, it must have been the Easter Hase!"

And all the children, cheered and called, "Hurrah for the Easter Rabbit!" And both mothers and children were very happy.

This is the story which the above poster illustrates. The rabbits are cut out of white paper. The eggs are colored and cut out by the children. This is freehand work. The other figures are hectographed, colored and then cut to line and mounted. The trees are torn freehand. The background for the above poster is brown "oatmeal" wall paper or the border may be mounted on the blackboard. The size of this poster is five feet by eighteen inches.
“Gold and crimson tulips
Lift your bright heads up
Catch the shining dewdrop
In your dainty cups.
If the birdies see you,
When they're flying by,
They will think a sunset
Dropped from out the sky.”

—Songs of the Child World

Gardening Poster

The spring work in painting has now begun. The children paint flowers—tulips, crocuses, etc. An effective way of using this material is to cut the flowers out and mount in the form of a bed. Then cut out several sunbonnet and overall children and mount as in the poster illustrated.

The children enjoy this very much and if, when giving the painting lessons, this idea is suggested, it will be an incentive to better work from the children. Size is fifty-six inches long by twenty-two inches wide.
May Pole Dance Poster

"Who shall be the Queen of May?
Not the prettiest one, not the wittiest one!
Nor she with the gown most gay!
But she that is pleasantest all the day through,
With the pleasantest things to say and do,
She shall be the Queen of May."

This an effective and simple border for decoration.
The poster consists of a background of brown "oatmeal" wall paper, the trees are torn from a lighter shade and mounted in place.

A pole, cut from white paper, is placed in position, the real baby ribbon, strips of cloth, paper ribbons or painted ones are draped from top of pole to the fairies' extended hands, the fairies having first been mounted in the form of a circle as shown above.

The fairies are colored in delicate tints of blue, pink, yellow, green and lavendar, with brown acorn cups for caps. The wings are touched in spots with silver or gold paint, if desired, or cut from silver or gold paper. The white wings, however, are just as pretty without any other decoration.

Children enjoy the fairy stories, Brownie myths, stories of the giants, anything which appeals to their imagination. The story of the brownie is not associated with the quiet, mysterious awakening of Nature however. The fairies, with their graceful dancing in the woodland and clothed in the delicate tints of springtime, are more appropriate. The size of this poster is fifty-seven inches by twenty-four inches.
The Circus Parade

Oh, The Circus-Day parade! How the bugles played and played!
And how the glossy horses tossed their flossy manes and neighd,
As the rattle and the rhyme of the tenor-drummer's time
Filled all the hungry hearts of us with melody sublime!

How the grand band-wagon shone with a splendor all its own,
And glittered with a glory that our hearts had never known!
And how the boys behind, high and low of every kind,
Marched in unconscious capture, with a rapture undefined!

How the horsemen, two by two, with their plumes of white and blue,
And crimson, gold and purple, nodding by at me and you,
Waved the banners that they bore, as the Knights in days of yore,
Till our glad eyes gleamed and glistened like the spangles that they wore!

How the grace-less, graceful stride of the elephant was eyed,
And the capers of the little horse that cantered at his side!
How the shambling camels, tame to plaudits of their fame,
With listless eyes came silent, masticating as they came.

How the cages jolted past, with each wagon battoned fast,
And the mystery within it only hinted of at last
From the little grated square in the rear, and nosing there
The snout of some strange animal that sniffed the outer air!
And last of all, The Clown, making mirth for all the town,
With his lips curved ever upward, and his eyebrows ever down,
And his chief attention paid to the little mule that played
A tattoo on the dashboard with his heels, in the parade.

Oh! the Circus Day parade! How the bugles played and played!
And how the glossy horses tossed their flossy manes and neighed,
As the rattle and the rhyme of the tenor-drummer’s time
Filled all the hungry hearts of us with melody sublime! — James Whitcomb Riley

June Poster
CIRCUS PARADE

"The Circus is coming!" The excitement throughout the child world is paramount. What can we do to bring the children’s minds back into the at-that-time uninteresting routine of school work! In the upper grades, of course, this must be done.

It is not so easy to command interested attention in the lower grades. Why do we try to do it? Why not make use of the circus in our language work? Why not permit the children to talk about what interests them so vitally? The circus furnishes a fund of useful information. We have studied animals of this region and their winter homes previously. Now the animals of other climates come to visit us and a very interesting and impressive lesson can be given on them and their native homes.

The occupation, being based on the language work nothing pleases the children more than making a parade of their own that will remain in sight as long as they desire. The parade may consist of lessons in cardboard modeling and the animals made with standards and set in order on a shelf; or all the figures may be mounted on the surface in the form of a poster border.

The background of buildings and streets is drawn by the teacher. The children will bring pictures from fashion books and automobile magazines. For busy work cut out these figures and during an occupation period mount them in place on the sidewalks and side streets. If the parade is to be cardboard modeling then this background is hung against the wall at the rear of the long shelf, which might consist of a long board hung in place at the top of wainscoting or blackboard.

To make the animals stand, cut duplicate legs of tag board and fasten on the lower part of the bodies. The animals in the wagons are fastened against the front of the cage with a little paste. The drivers are fastened in place with little extensions on their shoulders which are inserted in corresponding slits in the front of the wagon.

The animal wagon consists of a sixteen-square fold of heavy paper 22 x 22 inches. If the decoration on top is desired it is cut out separately and mounted.

Fold the square piece of paper into sixteen squares as in Fig. I. (See illustration next page.) Cut on full lines. Fold on dotted lines.

Measure on the sides x and y, from the right hand side, spaces 1/2 in., then 1/4 in. and 1/2 in. and 1/4 in. alternately across the entire length and 3/4 in. from top and bottom. Cut out the spaces (after corresponding dots have been connected) measuring 1/4 in. wide and the bars in the wagon will be 1/2 in. wide.

(Continued on next page)
Now fold squares a and e on their diameters as indicated in Fig. I. Paste b and d together. Paste the inner halves of a and c to the wagon and the outside half of square a to the outside half of square c. This forms the driver's seat. Paste squares e, f, g and h one upon the other to form the closed back of the wagon. The result is Fig. II.

Fasten the wheels on with brads, or collar buttons which can be obtained at laundries. The band-wagon consists of a spool box to each side of which is pasted the band and outside of wagon as back and front are two straight pieces of paper of the same color. The wheels are fastened the same as on the animal wagons.

The background of the poster and the cardboard modeling parade is mounted on brown oatmeal wall paper. It is twenty-one feet long. The animals are hektographed on Manila paper and colored with colored crayons or water-colors. The figures may be cut from colored papers if desired. The elephants are a dark gray color; the horses are tan or brown; the donkeys, white or black; the giraffe is a yellowish brown, spotted with a darker shade; the monkeys are brown with red suits; the camels, a light brown.

The large animal and band-wagon are red with yellow wheels. The leading man with the megaphone is dressed in black; the drivers in tan, and the rest of troupe, except the clowns, are dressed in red. The clowns have white suits with large red or yellow polka dots.

When all the above figures are mounted on the street in front of the waiting people, the result is a very interesting and attractive poster.
HOW TO USE PATTERNS

THE patterns with no detail and which are used for the silhouette posters, as the Hallowe’en Poster patterns, can be pasted on heavy paper and then cut out. The children or teacher can then trace around them. The patterns having detail as the Thanksgiving Poster patterns should be used with carbon paper if the teacher it not so fortunate as to possess a hektograph. Several copies can be traced at a time with the carbon paper however, the number depending on the quality of the carbon paper and the weight of the paper on which the pattern is to be transferred.

HOW TO PRESERVE THESE PATTERNS FOR FUTURE USE

GET a good sized book containing blank pages. After transferring the pattern on another sheet mount the original patterns in this book. Now you have the patterns preserved so that, if constant tracing destroys the sheet on which you have transferred the patterns in use, you still have the original for future use.

THE USE OF THESE PATTERNS

1. For outline cutting. These patterns are made to aid the teacher in making the poster, the prints of which are found in this book.

2. Free Hand Cutting. The cutting need not necessarily be cutting to line. In the more advanced classes the patterns may be cut out and temporarily mounted on the blackboard with the application of water on the back of the pattern. Now with this pattern before them, the children may cut out the object free hand. Very good results may be attained by this method of procedure and is very valuable in the training of the eye and hand.

THESE PATTERNS FOR THE SAND TABLE

A great many of these patterns can be used for Sand table and table-top lessons. The object should be cut out of heavier paper. Standards, which are made by repeating the lower half of the object you wish to stand erect, are pasted to the middle of the object. Thus, with a horse as an example; cut the lower half of the horse out of stiff paper same as the pattern. Paste this to the middle of the horse which has already been cut out of heavy paper. Bend back the standard slightly and set the horse in position on the sand table.
MATERIALS USED FOR POSTER WORK

The oatmeal wall paper seems to be the only accessible material for mounting. We hope that in time other more durable papers will be placed on the market for this purpose. One roll of sky blue and one roll of brown wall paper is all that is necessary for this work for several years. If the brown paper is coated, not double faced, the under side is of a lighter color and can be used for the trees. But if this can not be gotten the trees can be touched with a light brown crayon to distinguish them from the background. These papers can be procured at any wallpaper establishment for forty or fifty cents a roll.

Other paper used is the tinted drawing paper in beautiful shades of green, brown, grays and so forth. The common papers can be substituted for these, however, tinting it with water colors or colored crayons.

The black coated paper is five cents a sheet and can be obtained at any book and stationary store or at the School Supply houses advertised in the Educational magazines.

The orange card board as mentioned in the October poster can be obtained at the printing office. This material is also five cents a sheet.

Library paste is very expensive. A very little is necessary however in proportion to the amount of pasting done if done correctly. Do not cover the entire surface with paste. A little paste applied down the center of the objects is all that is necessary. If pasted around the edges, the objects will not lie smoothly upon the background. A good inexpensive recipe for library paste is given below.

**Recipe for Library Paste**

```
2 cups water
1/2 tablespoon alum
1 cup flour
1/2 cup cold water

Boil together
Stir ten minutes

Pour boiling alum water on flour paste so stirred and boil 10 or 15 minutes.

Add 20 drops oil of cloves. Bottle hot in air tight jars.
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(Stamps Not Accepted)

Address—

JOHANNA HOLM,
Chippewa Falls,
Wisconsin.
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