



AMERICAN ELM DISTRICT



Volume 3, Issue 4
April 1, 2004

Welcome to American Elm District Cub Scout
Roundtable Electronic edition
Webelos activity badges Outdoorsman and Handyman

Theme: My Home State PRE OPENING ACTIVITIES Ohio Rules! By The Big Ohio Activity book

- State rules are called 12 1 23 19.
- Laws are made in our state 3 1 16 9 20 1 12.
- The leader of our state is the 7 15 22 5 18 14 15 18.
- We live in the state of 15 8 9 15.
- The capital of our state is 3 15 12 21 13 2 21 19.

OHIO
www.50states.com



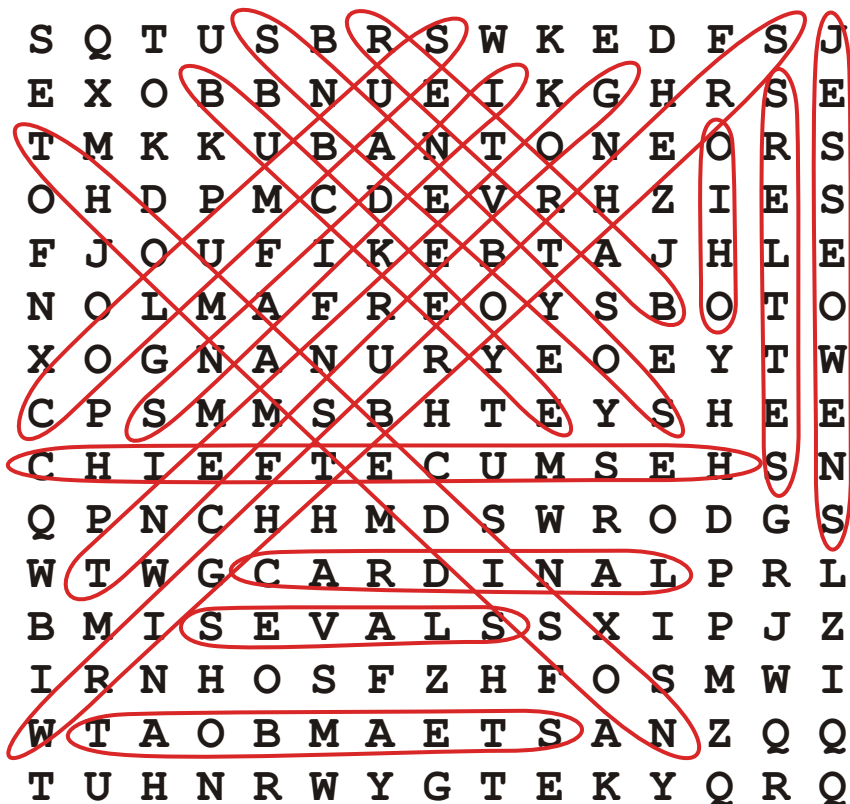
- Answers:
1. Laws
2. Capitols
3. Governor
4. Ohio
5. Columbus

OHIO WORD PUZZLE

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

Word search

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| BUCKEYE | CHIEF TECUMSEH | BARTER |
| SOYBEANS | WRIGHT BROTHERS | THOMAS EDISON |
| SETTLERS | INDIANS | OHIO |
| SLAVES | JESSE OWENS | GOVERNMENT |
| STEAMBOAT | COLUMBUS | CARDINAL |



Opening

Ohio Facts

The stage is set with the American Flag and the Ohio Flag, the lights are dimmed. The Cub Scouts enter the stage in line and recite the following.

It would be helpful if the boys each had a sign with the appropriate letter and a picture of the State flag.

Scout 1 Ohio joined the United States on March 1, 1803 and became the 17th state.

Scout 2 O is for Ohio, the Buckeye state

Scout 3 H is for Rutherford Birchard **Hayes** (19th), Benjamin **Harrison** (23rd) and Warren Gamaliel **Harding** (29th) Presidents who were born in Ohio

Scout 4 I is for Indians who used to live in Ohio--the Shawnee, Seneca, Delaware, Wyandot, Ottawa and the Miami

Scout 5 O is for the great Ohio River.

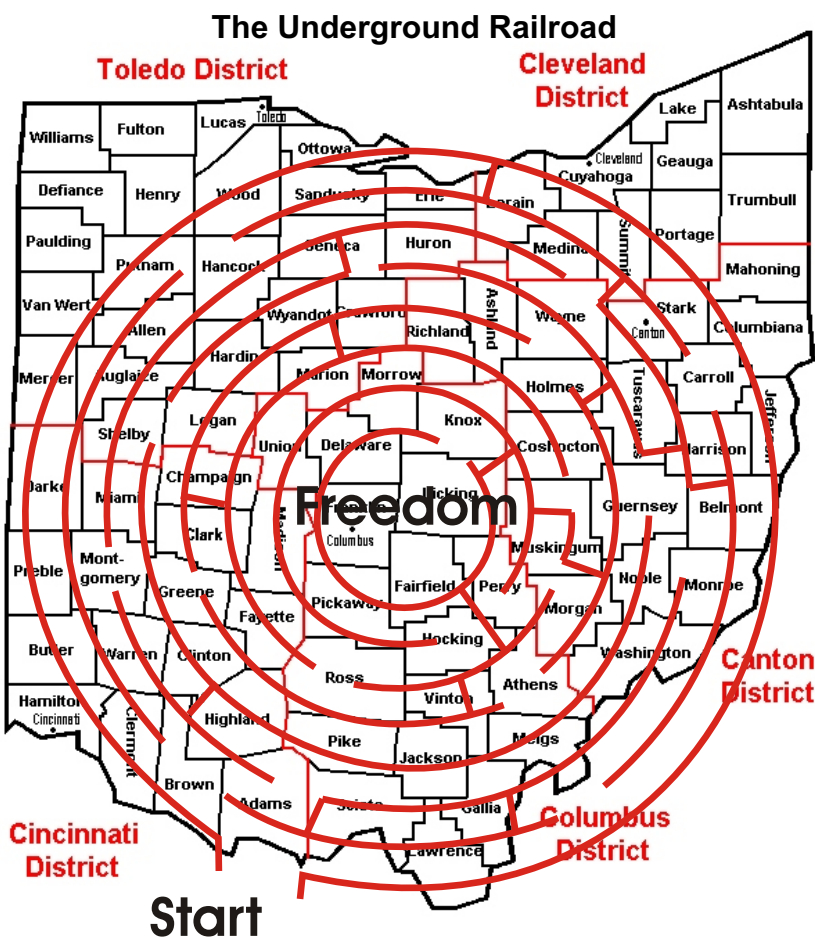
Achievements and electives for My Home State by Southern Sierra Council

- Tigers Elective 9, 15, 48, 49
- Wolves Electives 10
- Bears Achievement 17 Electives 23, 24
- Webelos Citizen

Advancement Ceremony

Denver Area Council

Hero Advancement
 Props: Medals of Honor made from construction paper and attached to loops of crepe streamer to be hung around the Cub Scouts necks. Label the metals "Hero".
 Cubmaster: Often we hear of professional athletes being called "sports heroes." That's a colorful description, but all they are really doing is playing a game to entertain us. Some of these people really are heroes, but that comes from things they do off the playing field to help their communities.



A hero is a person who is not afraid to do what he believes is right. He is a person who wants to make things better for other people. He usually prepared and trained to do the job. And he will do his best even if he is afraid because it is important to him to do what is right.

The following boys are heroes to me, they have chosen to work hard and prepare themselves in life by learning Cub Scouting ideals. They are learning to be independent and successful and happen to have a lot of fun along the way. Please join me in congratulating the heroes who have earned their Bobcat rank (call out names of boys and their parents) present rank awards and place medals around the boy's necks. Continue in a similar manner for each additional rank.

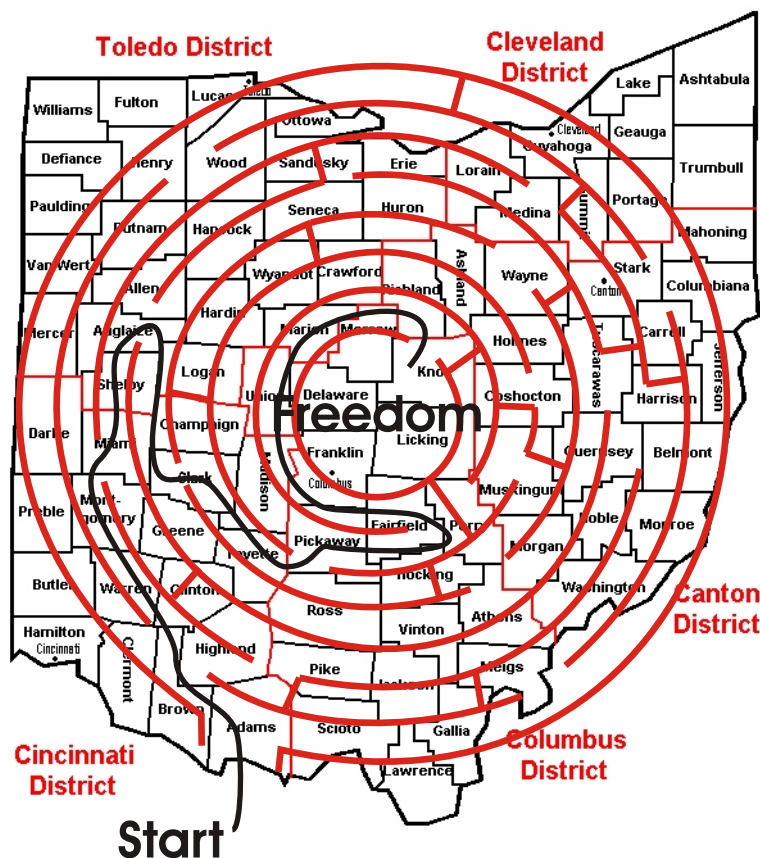
And The Heroes Are --Advancement

Props: Make award cards cut out of card stock or poster board in the shape of trophy or medals for each boy. Write each boy's name on a trophy and attach his awards.

During the ceremony, talk about how the boys have helped other people during the month. How their helpfulness has touched the lives of many who are living in their hometown and state of Ohio, just because it is who they are and what they do. Hero's aren't usually famous people. In fact, most heroes are people we know, love, and respect. People who influence our lives everyday in every way. As each boy advances along the Rail to the Arrow, they perform acts of service and kindness. As each boy and his parents come forward, present his award with heartfelt thanks for his heroic deeds that have touched so many people in their communities.

Ideas: Hang pictures of hometown heroes around the meeting area, one for each den. Pictures may be those of actual people or drawings of particular occupations such as a firefighter, policemen, teacher, etc. Around each picture, hang photos of Cub Scouts and leaders. If photos are not available, use drawings or decorated cards with their names on them. Attach awards to each photo. If the boy did not earn an award that month, attach a card to the photo that tells something good he has done in the last month. When presenting awards mention the boy's hard work and their willingness to give good will—the same characteristics of those heroes.

Answer to the Underground Railroad



Check out

<http://www.findlayoh.com/online/findlay/history1.htm>

For local Findlay and Hancock County history on the Underground Rail and our state's part in history.

Also,

<http://www.keltonhouse.com/uggrandohio.html>

Lifesaver candy is created

Clarence Crane, who made candy had a problem in the summer of 1913 because it was so hot. All of his chocolates melted. He decided to create hard mints that wouldn't melt in the heat. He used a pill-making machine and punched holes in the middle of the mints. Because the little candies looked like little life preservers he decided to call the Life Savers. In those early years the candy was sold for 5 cents. The shop is located in Cleveland, OH.

For fun with candy check out

<http://www.candystand.com/>

Every wonder where we got the #2 Yellow pencil that was the standard for test taking?

Dixon Triconderoga (Prang) Crayon Factory in Sandusky, OH 419-625-9545 from the book Free Ohio Fun by Frank R. Satullo ISBN #0-9724030-0-0 of www.freeohiofun.com

Native American Medallion California Inland Empire Council

Materials

Light brown felt

Hole punch

Yellow, red and brown yarn

1/2-inch wooden beads (optional)

• Permanent marker



Step 1: Cut out two felt circles, each one approximately 4 inches in diameter. (You can use chalk to trace around the lid of a coffee can to get the right-sized circle.)

Step 2: Use a single-hole punch (or scissors) to cut out circles around the outside of both pieces of felt, leaving a 1/4-inch margin and 2 inches for the opening of the pouch.

Step 3: Place one circle on top of the other, then use an 18-inch piece of yarn to thread the two felt pieces together. Knot the yarn in the back of the medallion.

Step 4: To make a braided chain for the necklace, twist together two pieces of yellow yarn, two pieces of red, and two pieces of brown (each piece of yarn should be about 1 yard long). Then braid the three colors together. Add wooden beads while braiding by tying a knot in the braid, slipping on the bead and then tying another knot on the other end.

Step 5: Thread each end of the braided chain through the top holes on each side of the opening of the pouch and tie the ends together on the back.

Step 6: Create a design for the front of the medallion (sketch one on a separate sheet of paper first) and then use the permanent marker to draw the design on the felt.

Your child can draw something that's meaningful to her or to the person to whom she plans to give the medallion. (She can also write a message and slip it inside the pouch.)

Native American leg rattles

Color a design on a piece of construction paper. Glue it to a section of cardboard. The cardboard should be similar size to the construction paper. Punch holes around the edges of the cardboard. Next, cut lengths of raffia or corn husks and tie them onto the rattle at each hole. Add beads, shells, or sticks for rattles. Punch holes in the corners and tie with yarn to the leg.

Choker

Materials: 1 1/4 cups flour, 1 1/4 cup salt, 1-cup water, 2 tbl. Paprika. Measure all dry ingredients and put into bowl. Add water and mix until workable. Form the clay into small balls and tubes. Use different objects to add texture to beads. Push a toothpick through the centers, jiggling it around gently for the holes. Bake in 200-degree oven for an hour.

String beads on plastic lacing or yarn.



Drum

One empty salt container

Felt

Yarn

Feathers

1. Wrap a piece of felt around the salt container.

Glue this felt into place.

2. Cut two pieces of felt in a waving zigzagged circle pattern to look like a piece of deerskin.

The circles must be approximately 1/2 to 1 inch bigger in diameter than the top of the salt container.

Glue one circle to the top and the other to the bottom of the salt container.

3. Cut a small hole in each of the longer zigzags of the circle pieces of felt that have been glued to the top and bottom of the salt container.

4. Weave yarn through the holes in the felt going from the top to the bottom of the drum each time.

5. Decorate the drum with feathers.

Peace Pipe or War Pipe

2 wooden paint stirrers

Clay

2 straws

Feathers

Raffia

Markers

1. Mold the bowl of the pipe with a small amount of clay. Insert a straw to shape the hole through the base of the bowl. Allow to dry overnight.

2. Have students use the markers to color Plains Indian designs on one side of each of the paint stirrers.



3. Next take two drinking straws and slide them together at one end.
4. Glue the straws in between the two paint stirrers making sure the designs are showing on both the top and the bottom. One/half inch of the straw should hang over one end and two inches of straw show hang over the other end.
5. Glue the bowl of the pipe onto the end with 2 inches of straw.
6. Tie short pieces of raffia around the pipe for decorations.
7. Glue feathers to the pipe.

Kachina Dolls

For each doll purchase:

2 1 ½ by 5/8 inch spools

2 ½ by 5/8-inch spools

2 3/16 by 7/8 inch spools

1 3/4 inch wooden ball

Scraps of craft foam

1. Using a glue gun, glue the two 1 ½ by 5/8 inch spools together to form the body. Glue the ½ by 5/8-inch spool to the bottom of the body to form the legs. Next glue the two 3/16 by 7/8 inch spools in the arm positions. Add the 3/4-inch ball to the top to form the head.
2. Decorate the doll with magic markers.
3. Glue feathers, foam craft shapes, and odds and ends to add the finishing touches.

Sand painting

1. Using double-sided tape, have the students make a design on a piece of construction paper. Because the tape has a protective waxy paper on one side of the tape it may be torn from the dispenser and easily cut into the desired shape. Once a piece of tape is cut into shape, have the student press in onto a piece of construction paper. Tell students to leave the waxy paper on the tape until later.
2. To make the sand painting have students remove the protective waxy paper from one area at a time.
3. Rub the tape with the colored sand until the

tape is completely covered.

4. Repeat with all areas of the sand painting design until the tape is completely covered by the colored sand.

Knots on a Counting Rope

Native Americans tied knots on a rope for keeping track of time, number. Give each boy a pieces of rope, tie knots into hem of each significant event in their lives. Show them a jar filled with beans. Ask them to guess how many beans are in the jar. Write each boy's estimate on paper and give it to her to hold. Together count out the beans into groups of 10 and place the groups in paper cups. Show them how to count up the cups to get the total amount. Write the total and ask them to compare it with their estimates. Show them how to sort their papers into piles that are more and less than the totals. Put a pencil on one side of the scale and have boy's estimate how many beans it will take to balance the scale. Help them slowly add beans to the other side. Allow time for them to remember and compare their estimates Ask, "what else can we weigh with beans? Do you think it?"



FUN FOODS**Fresh Butter**

The objective is to taste freshly made butter and to make butter from cream as the pioneers would have done.

Fresh butter is easy to make and tastes great.

Pioneer young folks would have churned butter to help their busy mothers in the kitchen. Pioneers used a *butter churn* to make butter, but you can do it in a glass jar with a lid.

You'll need:

one pint of heavy cream

a glass jar with a tight-fitting lid

A wide, shallow bowl

A pitcher of water

A pinch of salt

Wooden spoon

1. Pour the cream into the jar and tighten the lid.

Now shake the jar vigorously for about 10 minutes.

It's a good idea to have a few friends around to help you when your arms get tired.

2. Soon, you will notice that a lump of butter has formed in the jar. Carefully pour off the liquid. This is called buttermilk and you can save it to drink or use in baking.

3. Place the lump of butter in the bowl. Pour water over the butter and swirl it around. Drain off the water. Rinse the butter this way until the water runs clear.

You may have to rinse the butter several times.

4. Add a pinch of salt to the butter and work it in using a wooden spoon.

5. Enjoy your fresh butter on crackers, toast, or pancakes!

Buckaroo Cookies: (No-Bake)

1/2-cup raisins

1/2 cup chopped dates

2 tablespoons honey

Graham crackers

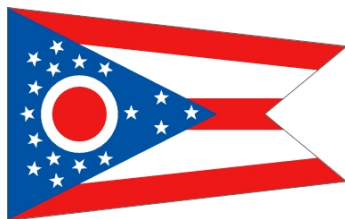
Mixing bowl and spoon

Reseal able plastic bag

Rolling pin

Pour raisins, dates, and honey into mixing bowl. Put several graham crackers in plastic bag. Seal and crush them with a rolling pin.

Add honey fruit mixture until the mixture is dry enough to roll into balls.

**Pioneer Honey Candy**

2 cups honey

1-cup sugar

1-cup cream

Combine ingredients together and cook over medium heat to hard crack stage. (When

a small amount is dropped into a cup of cold water, it hardens immediately and will snap in pieces.) When cool enough to handle, butter hands and pull until it is golden color. Stretch candy out into long pieces. Cut into 1" pieces.

Working on Wood Working or Handyman ideas**Check these out!**

Category: Woodworking

Name Description

Books Woodworking with Your Kids (book)

Woodworking with Your Kids: With Richard Starr as your adviser, you and your child can learn basic woodworking together.

Projects**All Free woodworking plans!**

Doll Cradle

Workbench

Toolbox (stackable)

Shopping List Holder an easy gift for children to make. Utilizes beginning woodworking skills.

<http://www.kidscanmakeit.com/mlbproductlist.asp#5>

Wood Craft

Heart of America Council

The instructions for the wood projects in this section are intended for den leaders who have had little experience with wood and only a few tools are needed. Scrap lumber may be available from a lumberyard.

All projects can be made with a few simple hand tools. Power tools will speed the work but are not necessary. With a saber saw and/or coping saw, square, hammer, wood file, ruler, vise and/or C-clamps, drill, drill bits, sandpaper and glue available, carpentry craft is easy to do. It is important to make rules and enforce them.

Some suggestions are listed here:

1. No one opens paint or stain until he can name the solvent in which the brush can be cleaned and has a supply of the solvent on hand.
2. All solvents are poured outdoors under the leader's supervision. Never use flammable solvents in the house or garage.
3. All sawdust and sand dust are to be swept up before the boys leave.

4. All tools are clean and put away before the boys leave.
5. Use only the tools provided. Some tools are off limits for boys.
6. All projects are to be marked on the underside with the owner's name or initials. Do this before beginning work on the project.

Suggestions for Leaders

- Have on hand the materials and tools needed for the project.
- Use scrap wood which is free of knots. Knots can sometimes be dangerous.
- Have a sample of the craft project made in advance to view. Provide step-by-step instructions for the boys.
- Find out what type sandpaper is most suitable for the project - what types nails or brads, etc.

Types of Wood

- Avoid hardwoods like ash, birch, black walnut, maple and oak.
- Soft woods without knots such as basswood, poplar, white pine and cedar are best for most projects. White pine and cedar are found at most residential construction sites and good-sized scraps are given for the asking. These scraps will generally come in 1" x 2", 1" x 3", 1" x 4", 1" x 6", 1" x 8" or 1" x 12"; depth and width measurements at random lengths.
- Plywood, excellent for larger projects, is available in various thicknesses and generally has a attractive grain that lends itself to an oil stain or varnished finish. It is slightly harder to saw but is stronger and does not split or break as easily. Again, residential construction sites are good places for scraps. The plywood used most is 3/4" used for subflooring, 1/2" used for roof sheathing, and 3/8", 9/16" or 5/8" wall sheathing.

Terms Used In Woodworking And Carving

Rough wood: Wood as picked up in the open: twigs, sticks, logs, etc.

Slabs: Boards with bark still on the wood.

Green Wood: Wood that still has sap in it, not dried: it is easy to carve, but may split or check when dry.

Seasoned Wood: Wood that has dried, either naturally in the open, or in kilns. Seasoned wood is necessary for whittling and woodcarving.

Lumber: Boards of varying sizes, sawed from logs. Dressed or finished lumber has been smoothed and sanded, ready to use. Timber is another term generally used in the same way as lumber.

Softwood: Wood that is soft, light in weight.

Hardwood: Wood that is firm, dense, heavier in weight than softwood.

Grain: The fibers which form the substance of wood: with the grain, along the length of the piece; against the grain, across the width of the piece.

Knot: A hard spot at the point where a branch grew from the trunk or limb.

Heartwood: The central part of the tree trunk: usually darker and denser than the outer part (**Sapwood**).

Power Tools

Power drills are handy when there are a lot of holes to drill. Power saws are a time saver to cut many pieces of wood and if a very thick piece of wood needs to be cut. Remember an adult should always be in charge of power tools.

Safety Rules for Tools

- Use each tool for the job it was intended and the way it was intended to be used. Most accidents occur to the hands, face or feet. Protect the eyes. Keep fingers and hands away from cutting edges of tools. Secure or clamp down wood which is being worked.
- Be patient. Don't work with tools when tired. Alertness is necessary.
 - Don't wear loose clothing or jewelry which can be caught in moving parts.
 - Never use electrical tools in damp or wet locations. (**Power tools are reserved for adult use only.**)
 - If extension cords are used, be sure they are heavy duty.
 - Unplug all electrical tools when finished and put them out of reach of children. Don't leave any tools unattended.
 - Keep tools sharp, clean and oiled.
 - All boys should work with adult supervision.



Figure 1

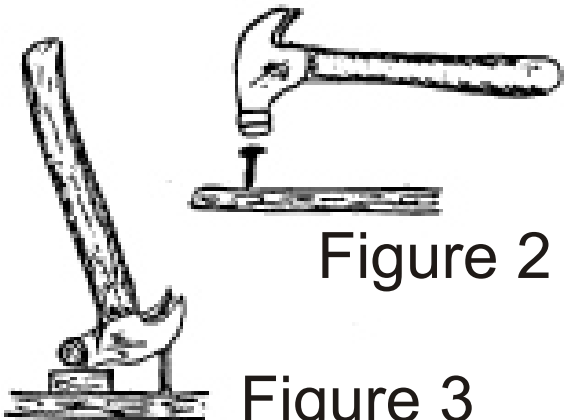


Figure 2



Figure 3

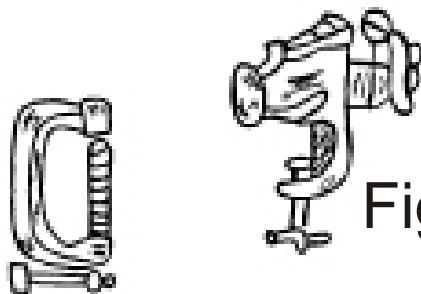


Figure 4



Figure 5

Figure 6

- Work areas should be large, clean and well lighted.
- Work slowly and carefully.
- Work tops should be “knuckle” high for best results.
- Do not force work. Tools, and knives should be kept in good working order to prevent “kickback”, binding, slipping and breaking.
- Most 7-10 year old boys will not be able to effectively handle any hammer over 12 ounces in size.
- OSHA recommends safety glasses whenever striking nails with a hammer or using power tools where flying wood chips are common.

Know Your Tools

Hammer: Striking the nail at an angle (fig. 1) will bend it. Strike the head of the nail flat to drive it in straight (fig. 2). Long nails may be removed by placing a wood block under hammer head as shown in (fig. 3).

Vise: Vice may be fastened to desk, table or any other projecting edge. Pin (fig. 4) turns to open or shut jaws. Vise illustrated is a machinist's vise for metal and hard objects. It may be used for wood if jaws are padded with felt or by placing wood project in between pieces of scrap wood to prevent Marring.

“C” Clamp: Used for holding flat objects together such as two pieces of wood. Use this clamp to hold bench fork in coping saw Work.

Pliers: For general holding purposes or bending metal and wire. To cut wire, place between jaws as far as possible and close pliers.

File: For smoothing wood or metal. Hold file flat, with handle towards you. Apply pressure on forward stroke only.

Hand Drill: For drilling holes in wood or metal. Twist drills (fig. 5) are available in a variety of sizes. Turn drill chuck (fig. 6) to remove the twist drill.

Nails

Hardware should include nails of assorted sizes, both headed and finishing nails; galvanized nails should always be used in outdoor projects as they resist rusting. Again residential construction sites are good places to get nails - just for the asking. Finish nails should be used for fine work.

Glue

Gluing is necessary when joining wood joints and if using dowels to join wood pieces. Always read the instructions to select the correct glue for that particular job. Sand the surface to be glued so that the wood is clean and will absorb the glue.

Preparing the Project

The best projects are well-designed and are usually drawn out on graph paper with quarter or half inch squares, going to progressively larger squares until the size desired is reached. Cut out the enlargement, lay it on the wood and draw around it. Pencil marks should be kept light to facilitate cleaning for finishes. Place the design as near to a corner as possible **(to save material)** with the grain running the long way of the design. If the piece of wood has a knothole, try to place the design so that the cuts will not be next to or through the hole. After drawing on the wood, drill all holes required before sawing to prevent breakage of small or narrow parts. In drilling, turn the wood over as soon as the tip of the bit comes through and drill back from that side to prevent surface breaks underneath. Another method to prevent splintering is to put a piece of scrap wood beneath the project and drill completely through.

Cutting

In using a saw, always cut into the face of the project. On long thin parts, start at the top end of such parts and saw along one side to a wider portion, then start at the other end and saw on the other line, keeping the part top being sawed firmly held in a vise or flat on the bench with a C-clamp. The use of a vise or C-clamp will make cutting easier.

To make an inside cut **(such as a ring)**, drill a small hole within the area to be removed. Put the coping saw blade through the hole, refasten in the frame and saw.

When using the wood file to take away amounts of wood too large for sandpaper to accomplish, keep the motion with the grain. Going across it will produce ridges.

Sanding And Filling

Small prepackaged units of assorted sandpaper are adequate for most projects. All sanding should be done with the grain. To correct slight cutting mistakes, use a wood filler to fill spaces. Wood filler can be made by mixing sawdust with any white glue to form a paste. After filling spaces, the project should be ready for sanding.

.Finishes

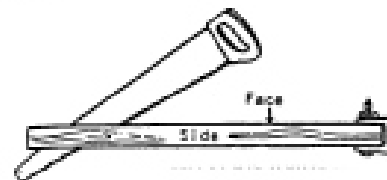
A quick and colorful finish is obtained by the use of tempera or poster paint into which a little glue or paste is well stirred to prevent rubbing of in use. If a coat of shellac is brushed on, an even harder finish is obtained.

Oil stains are quick finishes and are obtainable in soft greens, browns or reds. They may be rubbed dry within a few minutes of application and waxed if so desired.

Varnish stains are adequate for those who like a high gloss. When staining, always start from the center of the project and work out.

At least three brushes should be within reach; a very small brush for fine lines and decorative detail, another about 1/2" wide, and a third brush about 1 1/4" wide for larger surfaces.

Turpentine, followed by soap and water, is a good brush cleaner and will keep the brushes soft and pliable. Shellac and varnish on brushes require a cleaner with an alcohol base or just plain alcohol.



Games:

Southern Sierra Council

***Back-to-Back Relay** Pairs standing back to back their backs touching and must run together to a goal and back with one running forward and the other running backward. If they separate, they must start over again.

***Backward Trip Race** This is run in teams of three, the central player facing forward. The other two, with arms linked, facing backwards. The first team to finish intact wins.

***Blind Walk** Divide group into pairs with one member of each pair blindfolded. Seeing partner leads blind partner on a walk. The walk should be challenging, including such obstacles as climbing over tables, crawling under chairs, walking up or down stairs, climbing over railings, etc.

***Come Along** All of the Cubs are placed in a bunch in the center of the play area. Each of the four teams is assigned a corner of the room as home base. Four Cubs are chosen to be leaders. The four leaders run to the center of the room and grab the hand of another Cub. The two Cubs must run around the bunch of Cubs and then grab another Cub. The three Cubs circle the bunch and grab another Cub, etc. Determine how many Cubs would evenly divide the bunch into four even groups. That is the number of Cubs that must be gathered in a string before heading for home base. First team to gather their Cubs and get home wins. Boys left in the bunch are the leaders for the next round.

Circle Trivia Use a tennis ball or beanbag. After choosing a category, call out a letter. "It" has five seconds to find a response to the category with that letter.

Cross the River Line up in teams with their equipment and draw two lines to represent the river. Lay "stepping stones" (pieces of paper) across the river. Cub 1 carries Cub 2 on his back across the river using the stepping stones. Cub 2 comes back and picks up Cub 3 plus a piece of equipment. Cub 3 comes back and picks up Cub 4 plus a piece of equipment and so on until all the Cubs have crossed the river.

Cub Car Races Use cardboard boxes as cars. Dens should decorate their vehicles. One lap equals a trip around the room. Pit stops mandatory. Change tires (remove shoes and put them back on). Wash windshield (other team member sprays driver's face with water bottle and then wipes face dry). Fill up with gas (drink a glass of water). Either have each den member run three laps or have dens exchange drivers after each lap.

Cubmobiles (Pushmobiles) Plans and rules found in "The Cub Scout Leader How-To Book".

C.U.B.S. Cubs sit in a large circle and a bean bag is placed in the center. The leader assigns each Cub a letter of the word CUBS. When the leader calls out a letter, all the Cubs with that letter jump up, run around the circle twice, come back to their spot, then enter the circle, and try to snatch the bean bag from the center of the circle.

Cup Race Thread paper cups onto a cord stretched between chairs, or posts. Each team member blows cone to the end of the cord, brings it back; next boy does the same. First team finished wins.

Dizzy Pole Relay (Izzy Dizzy) Each team member runs up hall, picks up a bat. Then puts one end stationary on the ground and runs around it 10 (or so) times before running dizzily back to his team to tag the next boy.

Long Distance Whispers Distribute members of a team some distance away from one another. Give the leader a scrap of paper with a message around 15 words long. The team members must remember the message and relay it to the next team member who in turn relays it down the line to the final Scout. The final Scout writes down the message when he returns back at the starting point. The team with the message most resembling the starting message wins. The longer the distance the more breathless and less articulate and more forgetful the Scouts become.

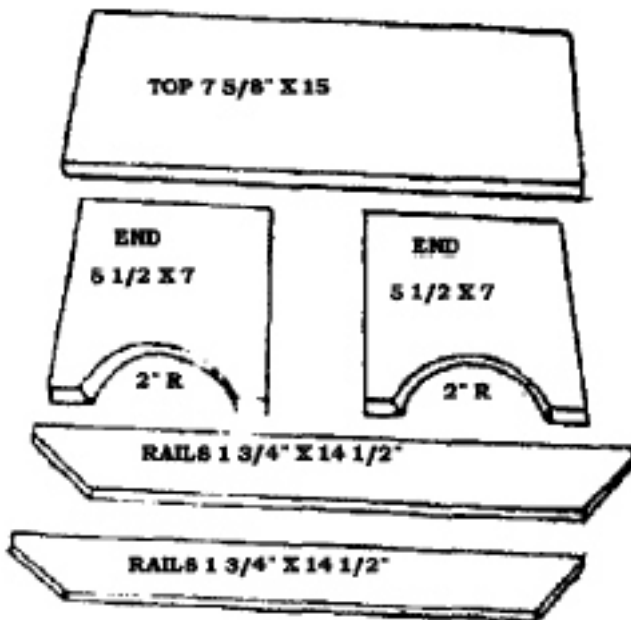
***Packed My Suitcase** Memory game where Cubs sit in a circle. The first Cub names an item that he packed in his suitcase. Each Cub adds another item as they go around the circle. The Cubs who remembers all of the previous items wins.

***Pioneer Went to Sleep** Everyone stands in a circle. The first player begins by saying "Pioneer went to sleep." The rest of the group answers "How did Pioneer got to sleep?" The leader then says "Pioneer went to sleep like this, like this," repeating a small gesture such as nodding the head or twisting the wrist. The rest of the group mimics the gesture and answers "like this, like this." The entire group continues to repeat the gesture as the next boy in line says "Pioneer went to sleep," and others respond as before. The second boy adds another gesture to the first, so that now there are two movements to keep going. The game continues around the circle, each player adding a gesture. By the end of the game, the entire group should be a foot-wiggling, eye-blinking, head-shaking, nose-twitching mess. Try to add as many gestures as possible before the game totally falls apart. Since it is difficult to do more than ten gestures at once, you may not get everyone in the group, but the challenge is to see how far you do get. Start off

Make A Five-Board Stool

Materials: 5 boards cut - the top piece is cut from a 1 "x 8" piece of lumber, which is actually slightly thicker than 3/4" thick and 7-5/8" wide. The two ends are cut from a six inch board and the rails are from two inch stock, jigsaw or coping, a cross-cut saw, a compass, T-square, a drill, finishing nails, white glue, a drill and stain or paint. Cut pieces using a cross-cut saw for the straight cuts, and a coping saw or jigsaw for the curves in the ends. Lay out the curved lines with a compass and lay out the beveled ends on the rails with a combination square and pencil. Use the square for marking the lines for cutting the piece to length as well. Be sure to use a sharp pencil.

After the parts are cut, trim the ends with a wood file. Sandpaper all surfaces to remove imperfections. Assemble the stool with two 2" finishing nails and white glue at each joint. To prevent splitting the wood, first drill 1/8" holes through the rails. Then drive the nails just through the rails and into the-ends to locate their position. Next drill the same size holes for the nails in the ends, apply some glue and drive in the nails. Use a nail set to drive the heads of the nails slightly below the surface of the wood. Give your stool a final sanding and apply a coat of stain or paint.



WEB SITES

These sites are current as of 3-23-04

For info on OHIO call 1 800 BUCKEYE

Series of Unit Studies for each of the 50 states.

[Http://homeschooling.about.com/cs/unitssubjgeog/l/blstateform.htm](http://homeschooling.about.com/cs/unitssubjgeog/l/blstateform.htm)

Info on the State of Ohio

[Http://www.worldalmanacforkids.com/explore/states/ohio.html](http://www.worldalmanacforkids.com/explore/states/ohio.html)

A SALUTE to the OHIO BICENTENNIAL
Ohio Websites for Youth

[Http://www.wpl.lib.oh.us/ohio-bicentennial-links.htm](http://www.wpl.lib.oh.us/ohio-bicentennial-links.htm)

Ohio Links Featuring historical pages, Bicentennial events and the Who, What, When and Wow! about the great State of Ohio!

[Http://16crayons.com/ohiolinks.html](http://16crayons.com/ohiolinks.html)

Boating and safety sites for kids

[Http://www.boatohio.com/kids/index.shtml](http://www.boatohio.com/kids/index.shtml)

Information and activities on Ohio including additional links and Historical Society program information.

[Http://www.ohiokids.org/](http://www.ohiokids.org/)

Tourism information just for kids including games, homework help, and adventures in learning.

[Www.ohiotourism.com/kids/](http://www.ohiotourism.com/kids/)

Pictures of many interesting barns in Ohio with a link to all the Bicentennial Barns

<http://www.ohiobarns.com/index.html>
indexed by county.

Facts for Kids: Shawnee Indians (Shawnees)

[Http://www.geocities.com/bigorrin/shawnee_kids.htm](http://www.geocities.com/bigorrin/shawnee_kids.htm)

the Pollution Prevention Coloring Book for Kids!

<http://www.epa.state.oh.us/opp/consumer/kidsp2.html>

The Ohio Department of Development, Division of Travel and Tourism created this site. A link to "Kid's Stuff" includes information helpful for state reports.

http://www.ohiotourism.com/default_f.asp

Senate Page for Kids

http://www.kids.gov/k_states.htm