PAPER MODELLING

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A COMBINATION OF

PAPER FOLDING, PAPER CUTTING & PASTING, AND RULER DRAWING

FORMING AN INTRODUCTION TO CARDBOARD MODELLING

by

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INTRODUCTION

Paper Modelling is one of the best forms of Handwork for young children, in whom the constructive impulse is remarkably strong. The materials are readily obtainable in even the poorest homes, where the children can carry out in play what they have been helped to do in school.

It is a good plan to let children bring odd pieces of paper, such as sugar paper, brown paper in which parcels have been wrapped, bits of wall paper, even newspaper. They can all be utilized, and the collection of this material will in itself prove of interest.

Where paper folding squares are exclusively used, children are apt to think that because they cannot find these at home, they are therefore unable to make the things that gave them so much pleasure at school.

It should be remembered that while the constructive impulse is stimulated by *suggestion*, it is easily inhibited by over direction. As soon as possible imitation should give way to original effort. The best means of making an object, should, from the earliest, be talked over with the children, and the finishings—decoration or cutting of edges—should be left to individual taste.

In all cases it is possible to get some original work; *e.g.*, a class of 50 children, who were beginning this constructive work in paper, made the little basket, No. 2. They examined a large model, which was then opened to show the plan. After comparing with their own papers, a few directions enabled the children to make their baskets. Then each child filled it differently ; some cut out and coloured tiny vegetables, others cut flowers, eggs, medicine bottles, groceries, etc. To each, the basket represented some different idea.

The objects given in this book are not intended as a "Course," but are merely suggestions which have been found useful in helping children in their play.

Almost every plan is capable of modification. In all cases where it is desirable to show a model, the plain, undecorated one should be chosen, and the children invited to suggest alterations or decoration. About the age of six children begin to use the ruler, and in many schools ruler drawing is taught with no end in view save to get the children proficient in drawing and measuring accurate lines. In this case the lessons are dull, mechanical, lacking in interest, because there is no purpose in the activity.

If children learn to use the ruler in the construction of some desirable object, they will be helped by interest to become more skilful and accurate, while increase in skill will be rewarded by a sense of power and more satisfactory results.

In the later objects, especially in connection with the construction of boxes, the children must learn incidentally a considerable amount of Geometry, which will not be forgotten, since it is seen to have practical value.

PAPER MODELLING

MATERIALS REQUIRED

1. **PAPER**—For this Occupation use Cartridge, or some stiff make of paper. Some of the fancy papers used for mounting photographs are admirable for the purpose.

   The colours chosen should be pale, otherwise there would be undue strain on the eyes in striving to cut along the lines.

2. **PAPER KNIFE** or Penknife. It is very difficult to make clean neat folds on stiff paper unless previously marked or half cut through with some sharp edge. The simpler objects might be folded in thinner paper without cutting, but for the more difficult ones in Series II and III this is necessary.

3. **RULER.**

4. **GUM**, or some strong mucilage.

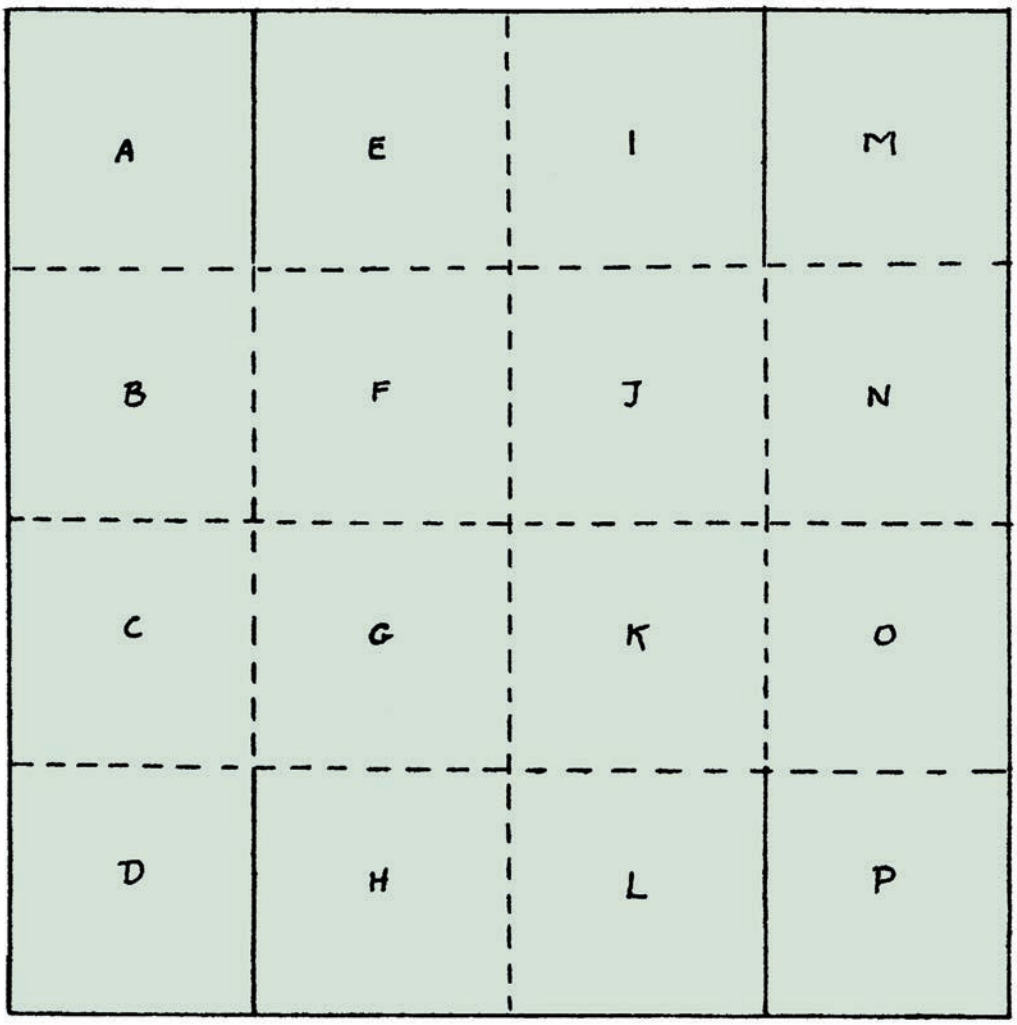
DIRECTIONS FOR CUTTING AND FOLDING

In the accompanying plans, the **dotted lines** show the folds which should be marked along with a penknife before bending. The **drawn lines** show the cuts.

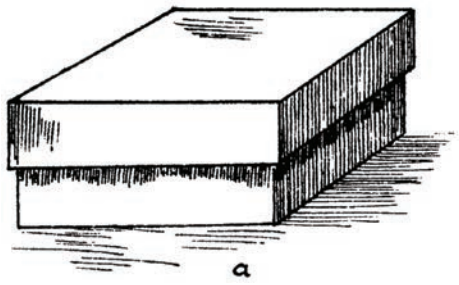
SERIES I — FROM THE SQUARE

1. BOX AND LID
2. BASKET
3. COAL SCUTTLE
4. BARN
5. RABBIT HUTCH
6. TROUGH
7. HIGH BACK CHAIR
8. ARM CHAIR
9. SETTLE
10. CART

1. BOX AND LID

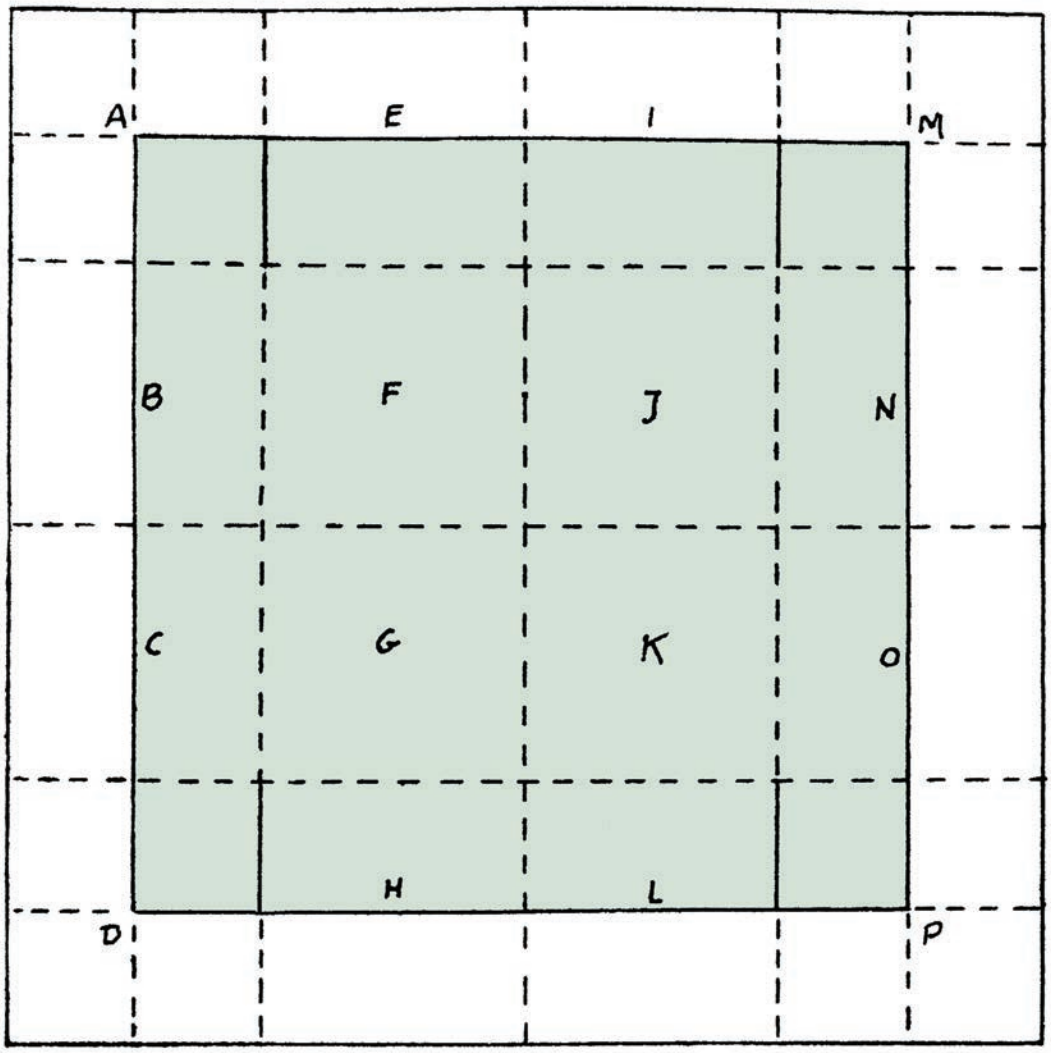


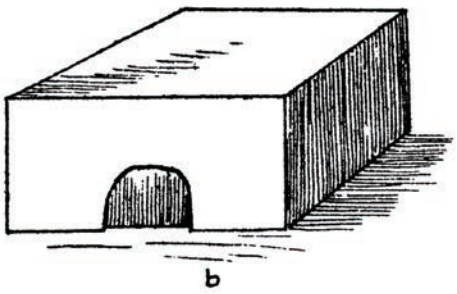
1. Square Box



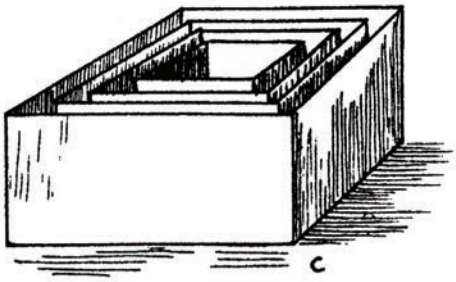
(a) Box — Take any size square and fold it into 16 equal parts. Cut the drawn lines as indicated in the plan. Fold up the outer rows of squares to form the sides of the box. Paste squares A and M inside oblong EI. Also D and P inside HL.

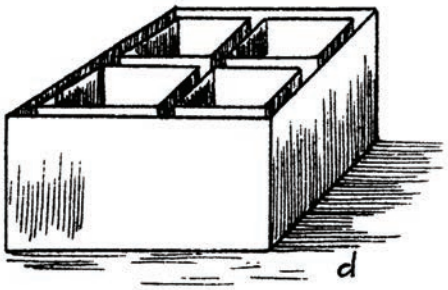
(b) Lid — This is made from a square ⅛ inch larger than that forming the box. Thus, if the box be folded from a 4-inch square, for the lid use a square 4⅛ inches. Proceed as before, but fold the outer rows of squares in half in order not to make the lid too deep.



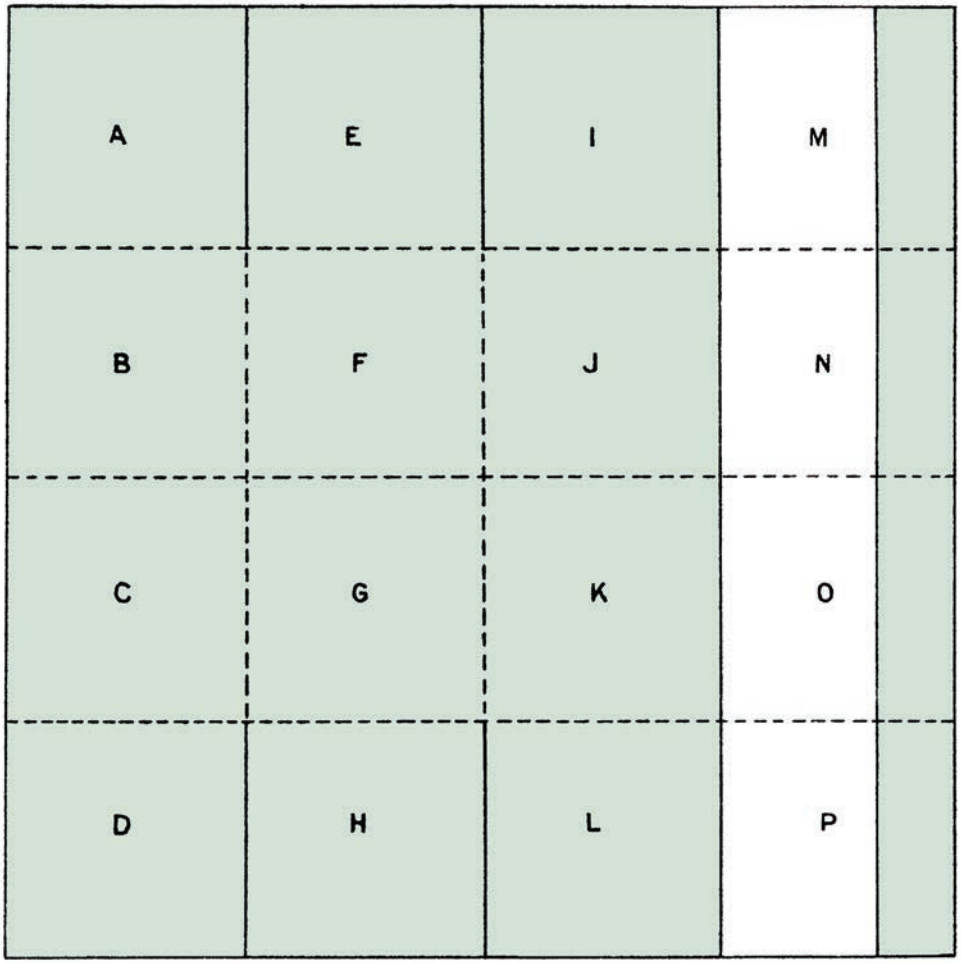


This plan can be modified in several ways; *e.g.*, the lid might be left as deep as the box, or could have the edges cut in various ways. Small boxes, made on the same plan, might be fitted in after Japanese fashion, as in *c* and *d*. The addition of a handle will give a square basket.





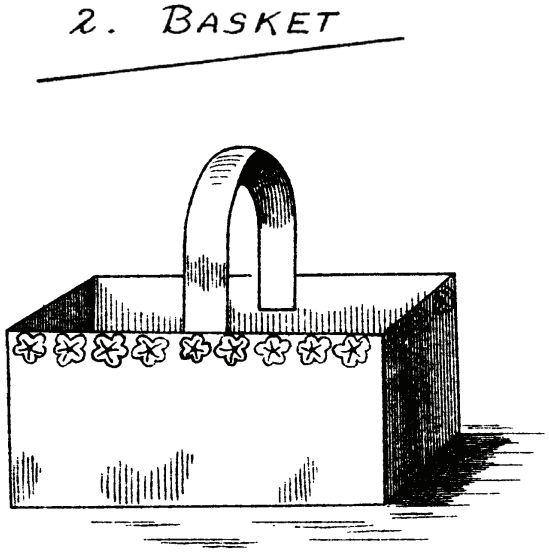
2. BASKET



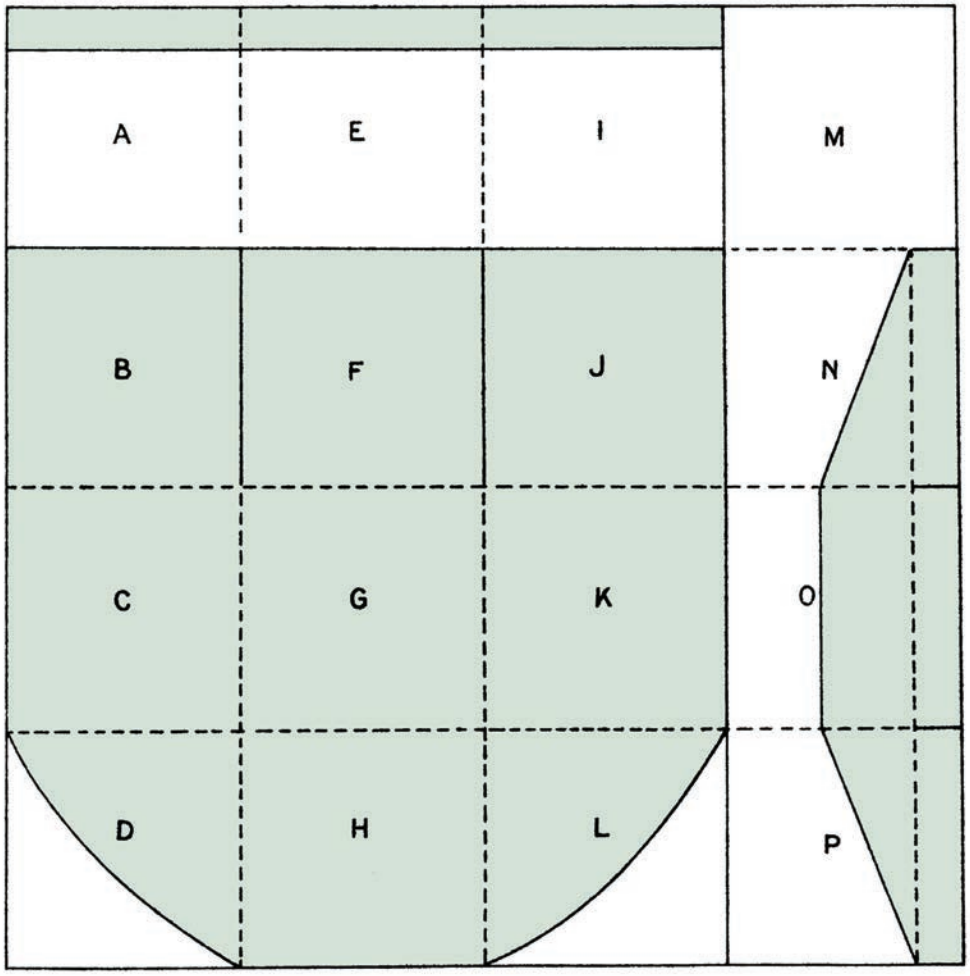
A 6-inch square will be found a convenient size for this object. Fold as in Figure 1, then cut off a quarter of the square. This leaves an oblong folded in thirds, which otherwise would be difficult for a small child. Cut up each of the folds along the smaller sides of the oblong for the space of one square. Turn up the sides as in Figure 1, pasting A and I over E and D and L over H.

The handle is made from a third of the part cut off at first.

The basket may be ornamented by a row of tiny leaves or flowers cut from some contrasting colour and pasted round the top.



3. COAL SCUTTLE

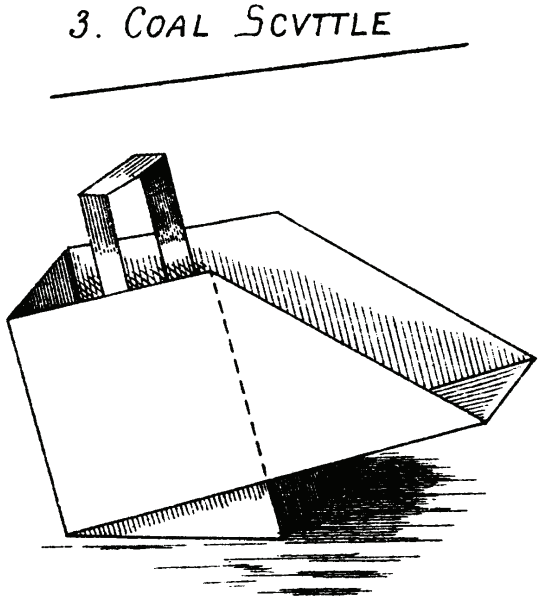


Take a 4-inch square. Fold as in Figure 2. Cut off squares from P to M and I to A. This leaves a square of 3 inches folded in thirds. Cut along diagonals of squares D and L, either in straight or curved lines. Fold up sides JKL and BCD so that the squares B and J can be pasted over F.

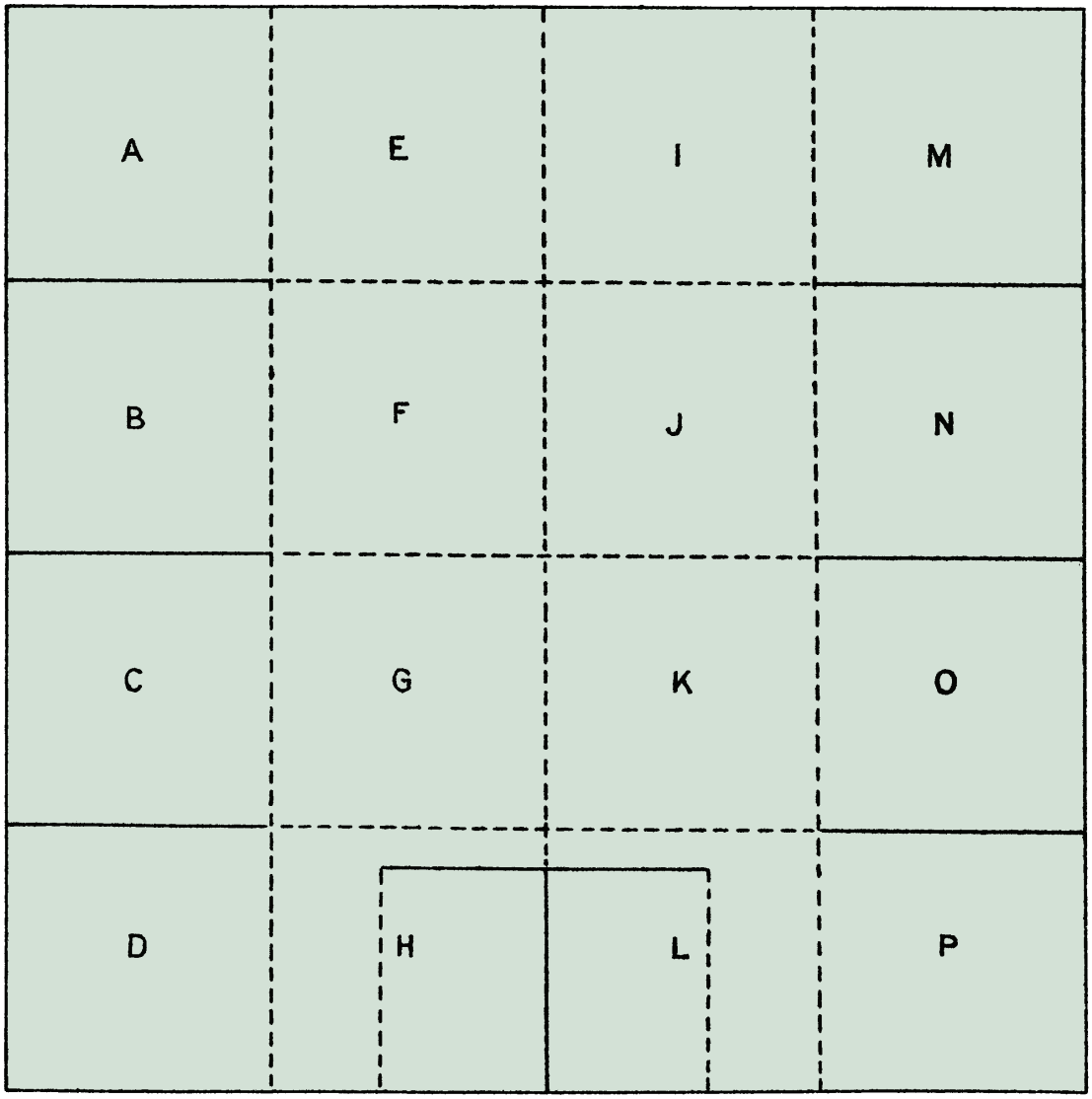
For the base use squares NOP. Draw and cut as indicated in the plan. Paste part of flap N on O at right angles to it, also P on O in the same way.

Paste base to body of scuttle.

Cut the handle from a little less than a quarter of squares AEI and add to scuttle.



4. BARN

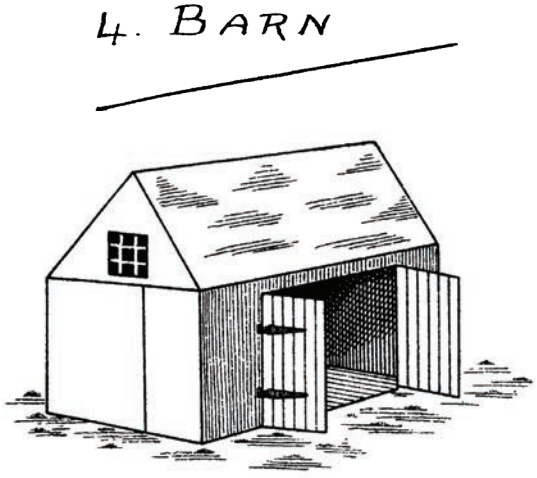


Suggested for this an 8-inch square. Fold and cut as indicated in plan. The drawn lines in squares H and L when cut and folded back form the door.

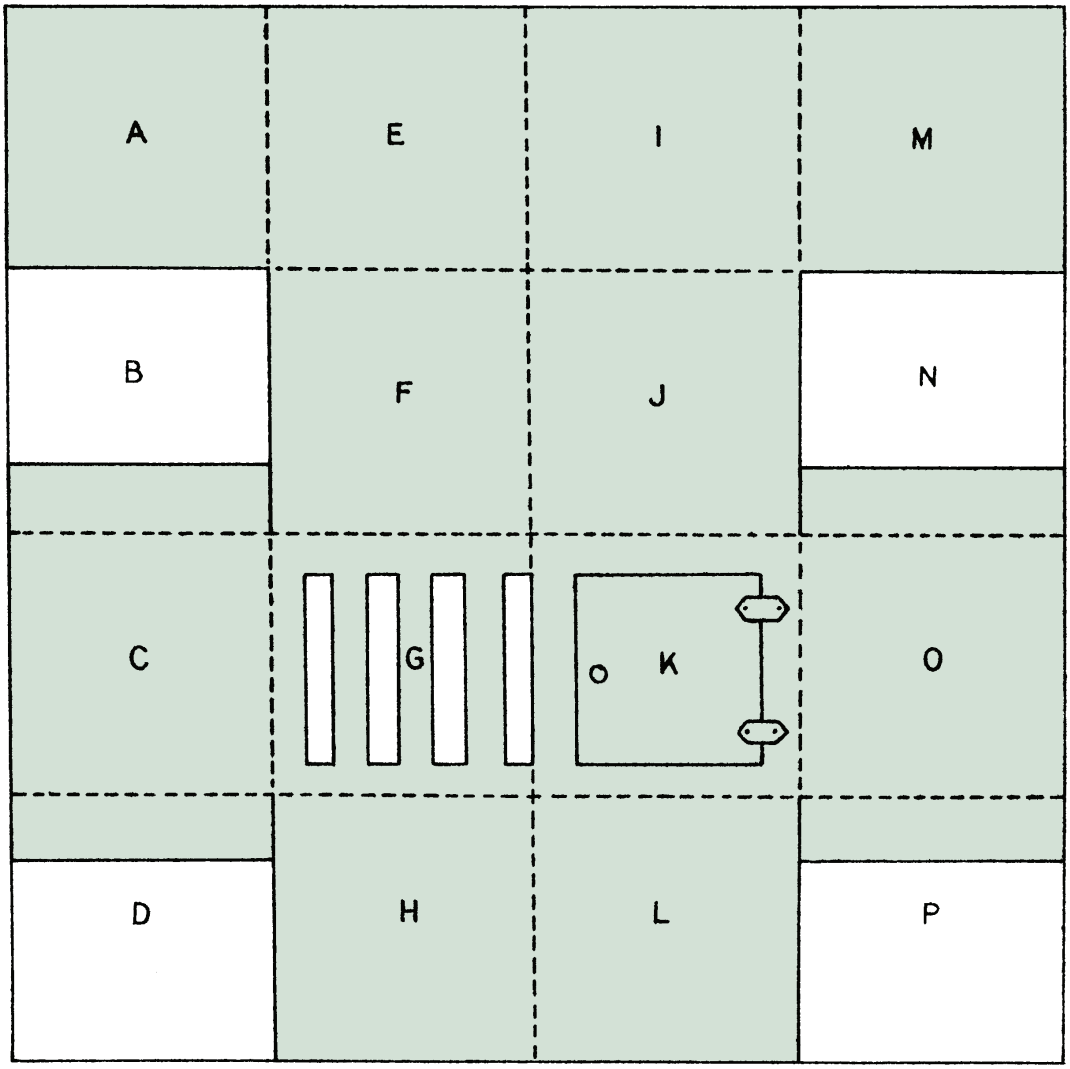
To make the roof paste B over C and N over O.

Fold A and D at right angles to E and H over BC, also M and P at right angles to I and L over NO. Paste to form short sides of barn.

Windows may be either drawn or cut.

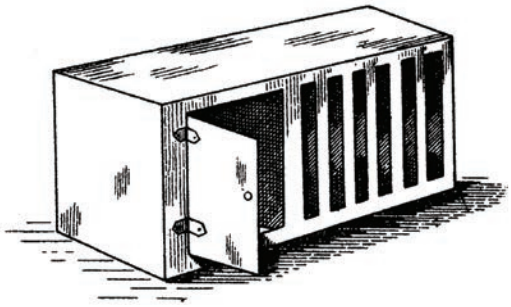


5. RABBIT HUTCH



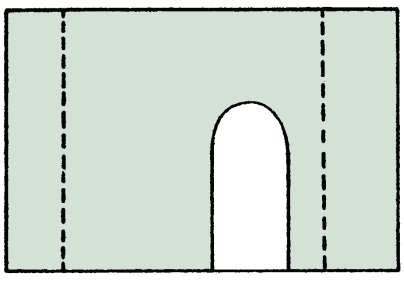
After folding and cutting from a 6-inch or 7-inch square, as shown in Plan 5, paste the lower three quarters, as directed in Plan 2, to form the basket. Parts of squares B, D, N, P, are cut away to lessen the thickness, and make a neater object, but this is not essential.

5. RABBIT HVTCH

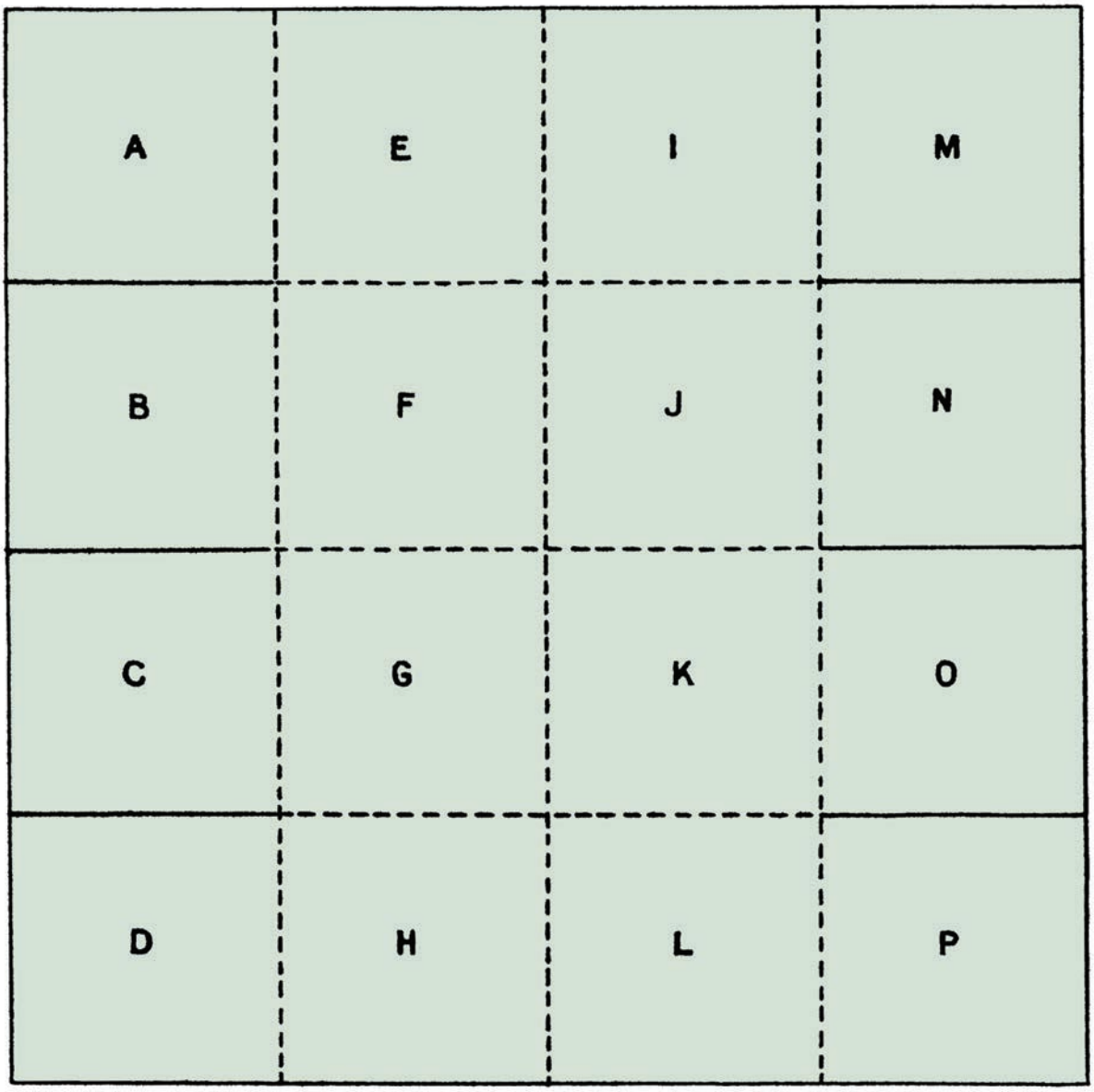


Squares EI form the back of the hutch, and A and M folded at right angles to EI are pasted inside O and C.

A partition may be made to divide the hutch into day and sleeping compartments.

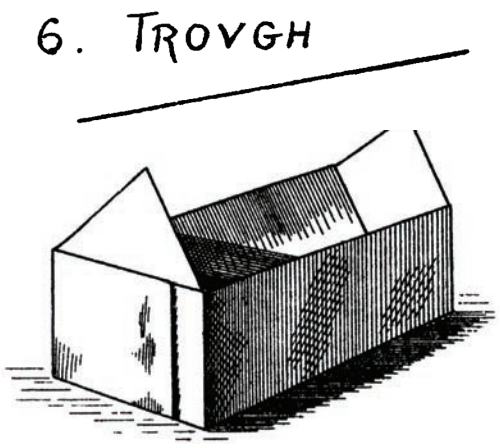


6. TROUGH

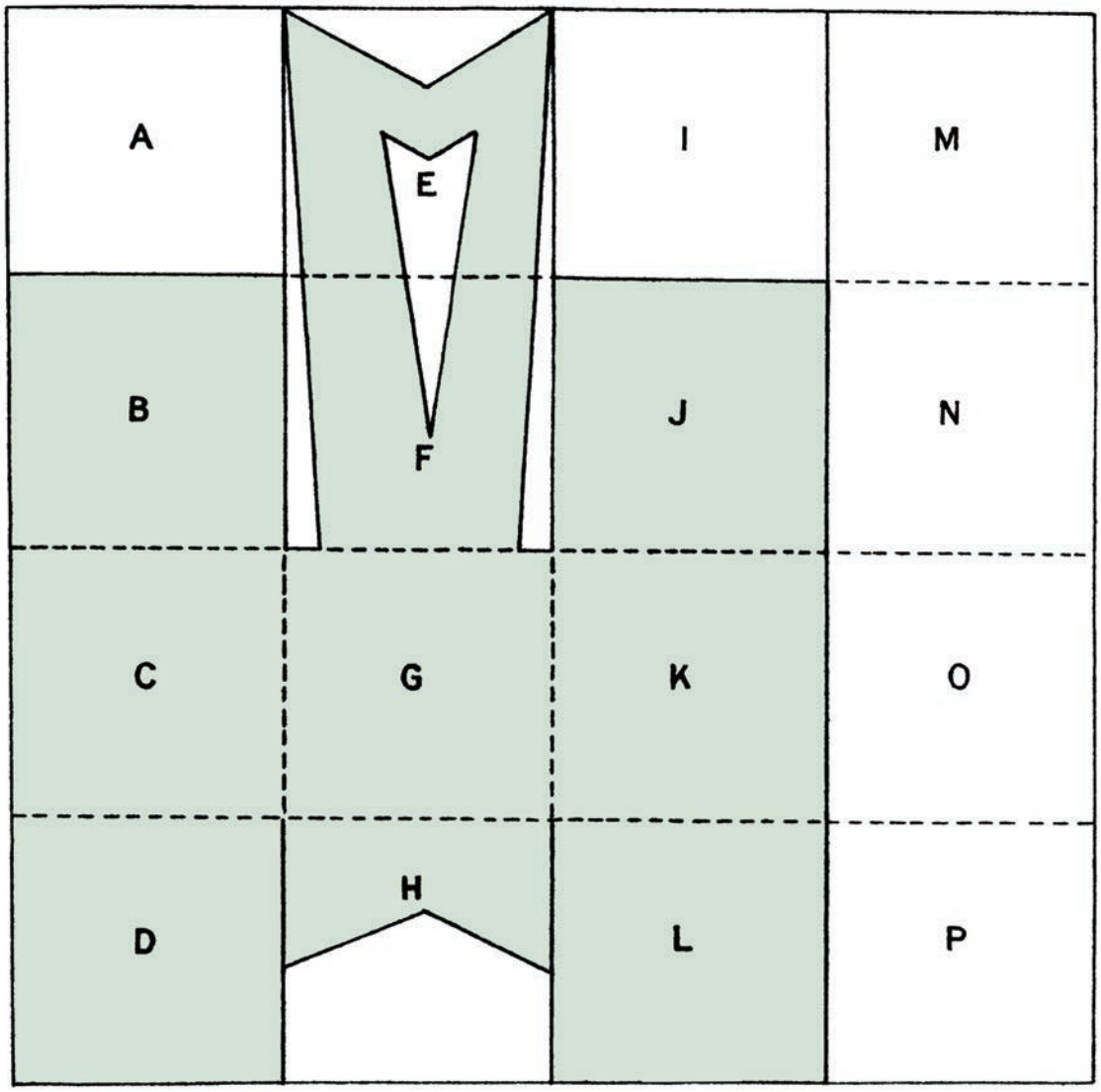


Fold and cut as in Figure 4. Paste N on O and B on C to form inside of trough. Bend back EI and HL to form the long sides. Fold A and M at right angles to EI, and D and P at right angles to HL.

Paste A and D over BC, and M and P over NO to form short sides of trough.



7. HIGH BACK CHAIR



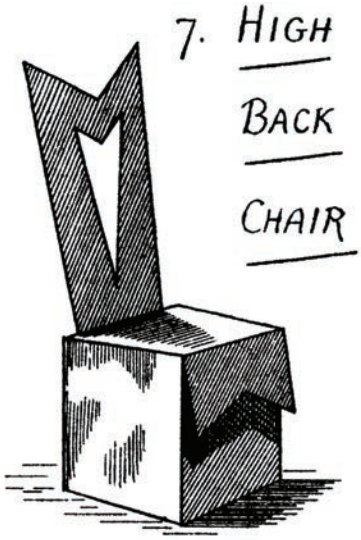
Fold and cut as shown in plan. Bend C and K downwards at right angles to seat G. Fold J and L at right angles to K, and B and D at right angles to C. Paste J on B, and L on D.

Draw and cut out high back EF according to fancy, and fold up at right angles to G.

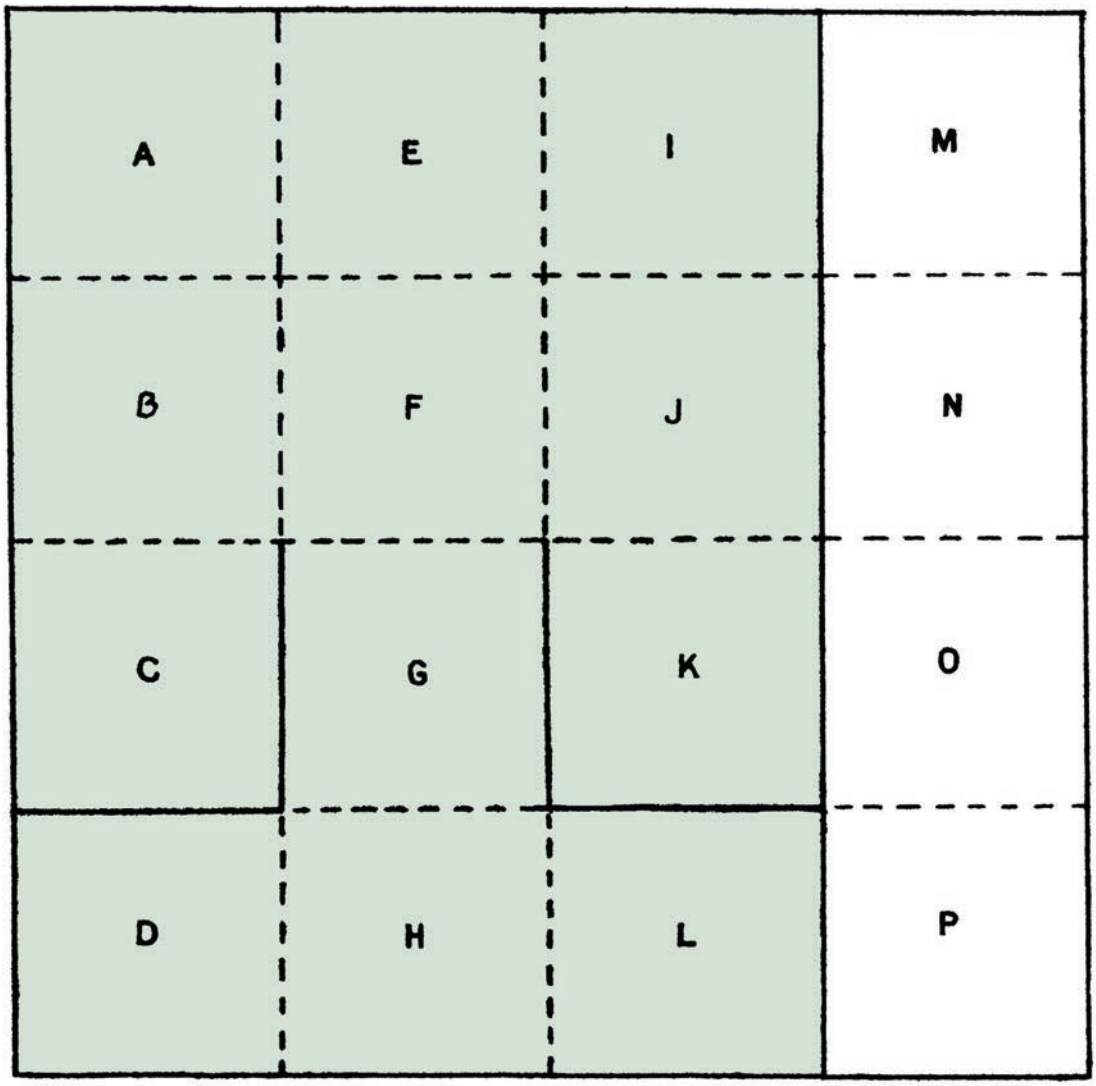
It will be necessary to brace the back with a piece of stiff paper in order to keep it from falling back.

After this is finished the sides may be cut to form legs if desired.

A great many modifications of this simple plan can be made.



8. ARM CHAIR



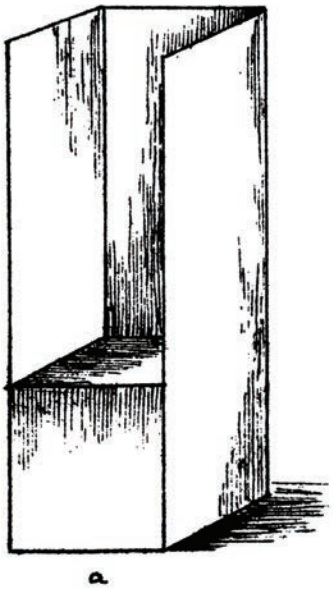
Take a 4-inch or 5-inch square, fold as in Figure 2, cutting off one quarter.

Cut along lines as indicated in squares K and C.

The square G forms the seat.

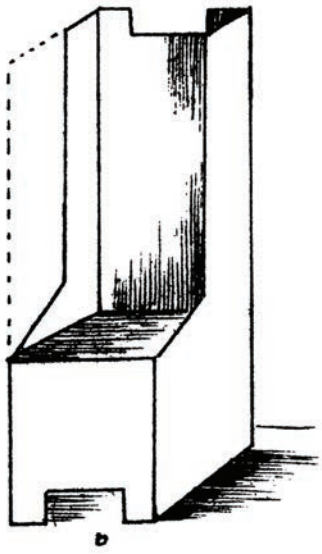
Fold up squares IJK and ABC at right angles to EFG to make sides of arm chair, then bend squares D and L downwards at right angles to H. Paste L on K, and D on C.

Cut out back and sides according to fancy, either in curves—an example of which is shown in *d*—or in straight lines as *b, c, e*.

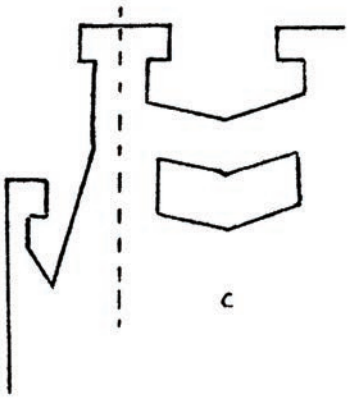


8. Arm Chair

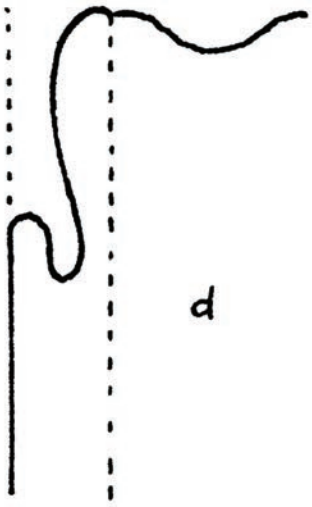
b.c.d.e Suggestions for cutting back and sides.



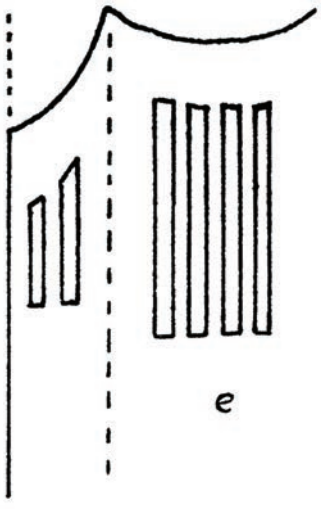
b



c



d



e