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At Cornell University
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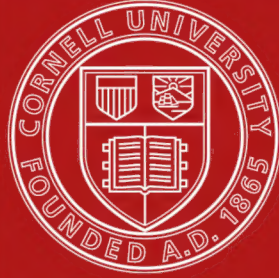
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The Beard birds, life size, standing alo



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THE BEARD BIRDS

LIFE SIZE

STANDING ALONE, WITH ADJUSTABLE WINGS

Invented and Drawn by

ADELIA BELLE BEARD

With Descriptions by the Inventor

NEW YORK

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PUBLISHERS

NOTE

The Beard Birds are called *standing alone* Birds, because they do stand up, and each bird stands in a position characteristic of that bird.

The military, head-up pose of the robin is studied from life, and is just like that assumed by wild robins standing on the ground.

The birds can also be made to perch upon a branch of a shrub or tree. If the lower parts of the stand are bent down and pinned together over a twig, the bird will look as if it had just alighted there.

The *adjustable wings* aid much in giving the life-like appearance, for they can be raised as if the bird were about to fly, or they can be lowered without clinging too closely to the sides.

The Beard Birds are studies of the *real birds*. The *drawing* is *correct*, giving the true shape of each different kind of bird; the *color* is *correct* and the birds are *life size*.

When the required touches of color have been added and the parts put together, one *can not forget* how that particular bird looks, and it will be easy to recognize the real bird whenever and wherever it is seen. Therefore, the Beard Birds, besides being the prettiest kind of toys, are a great aid in the study of the natural birds and are valuable alike to *adults* and *children*.

INDORSEMENTS

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Sc.D.,
Director.

MY DEAR MISS BEARD :

I am profoundly pleased with your novel and attractive design for the manufacture of colored birds by children. It is the most novel and attractive scheme that I ever have seen for leading children to take an active interest in birds, and at the same time giving them information of permanent use and value. I do not see how any child can resist the making and coloring of paper birds by your method, and I sincerely hope that your method can be made known wide and far. I should think that principals and teachers in the Public Schools would welcome this attractive aid to the teaching of Natural History, and also of Kindergarten work.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. T. HORNADAY.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDUBON SOCIETIES

(Founded 1901, Incor. 1905)

FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS

WM. DUTCHER, President.
DR. J. A. ALLEN, 2nd Vice-President.
JONATHAN DWIGHT, Treasurer.

THEO. S. PALMER, 1st Vice-President.
T. GILBERT PEARSON, Secretary.
SAMUEL T. CARTER, JR., Attorney.

MISS ADELIA BEARD,

DEAR MADAM:

I have examined the "Look-Alive-Stand-Up Beard Birds" with much interest. The working out of this unique and artistic conception will most assuredly make a strong appeal to the child's mind.

I most heartily recommend them to the attention of teachers and others who are engaged in interesting children in the study of our wild bird life.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) T. GILBERT PEARSON,
Secretary.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

WM. T. HORNADAY, Director

I have seen the "Look-Alive Beard Birds," and consider them to be exceedingly valuable as aids in the study of birds and as inducements to the taking-up of bird protection.

(Signed) L. S. CRANDALL,
Assistant Curator of Ornithology.

THE AMERICAN ROBIN

COLOR and put together your paper Robin and then watch for a live one just like him. As soon as the snow is gone, or even while it is still on the ground, he will come. He doesn't seem to mind the cold much, and some Robins stay North all winter. All of them love a gentle shower, and sing happily while it softly rains.

The Robin is not at all shy and will often build his nest quite close to the house, or in a cherry-tree or apple-tree in the garden. You will know the nest because it is bulky and not very neat, and is built of sticks and clay.

The eggs in the nest are a beautiful green-blue, and other things of that color we call Robin's-egg-blue.

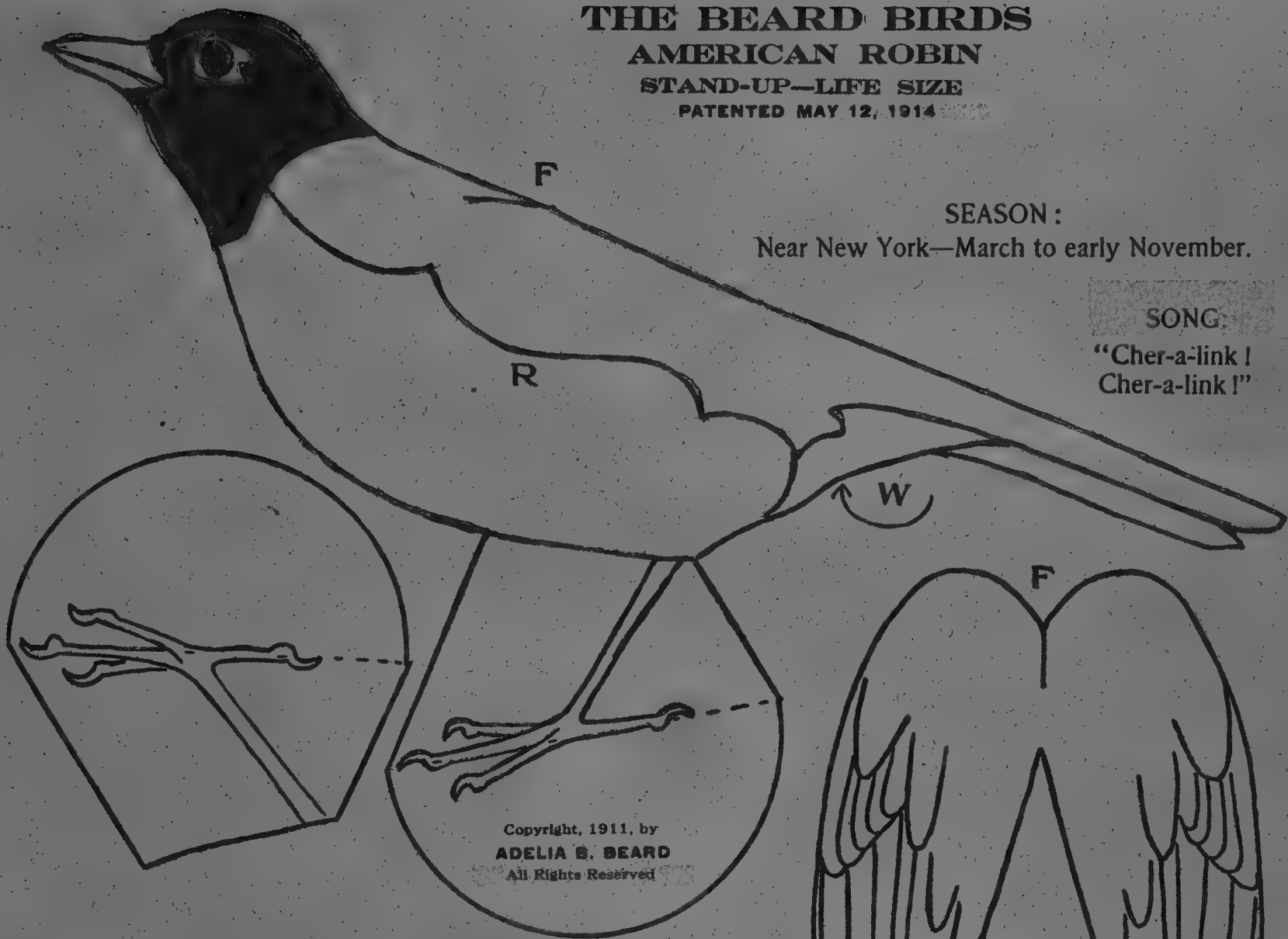
Birds are related to one another just as people are and they belong to large families. The Robin belongs to the Thrush family.

THE BEARD BIRDS

AMERICAN ROBIN

STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE

PATENTED MAY 12, 1914



SEASON:

Near New York—March to early November.

SONG:

“Cher-a-link !
Cher-a-link !”

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BEFORE CUTTING OUT COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS

Breast, space R, brick red. Beak, light yellow. White around eye.
White in space W under tail. Stand, light green.

Cut out bird, wings and half stand.
Cut slit F in wings and slit F in back.
Glue upper part of half stand to upper part of stand on bird.
Bend out lower parts of stand along dotted lines.
Slide slit F in wing into slit F in back.
Bend wings down a little.



THE BLUEBIRD

MAKE your paper Bluebird and then you will be sure to know the real bird when you see him.

The Bluebird does not often hop around your doorstep like the Robin, so you will have to look for him. Probably you will see him first while he is flying. He comes quite early in the spring, and his song is very sweet.

Perhaps you will find his nest down in the orchard, where he chooses a hole in one of the trees and lines it with soft grasses; or it may be he will take possession of an empty bird-house or a cranny in some building. He never builds an outside to his nest, but just lines the shelter he has found.

In the Bluebird's nest there will be four or five bluish eggs.

The Bluebird is a cousin to the Robin and belongs to the Thrush family.

THE BEARD BIRDS

BLUEBIRD

STAND-UP-LIFE SIZE

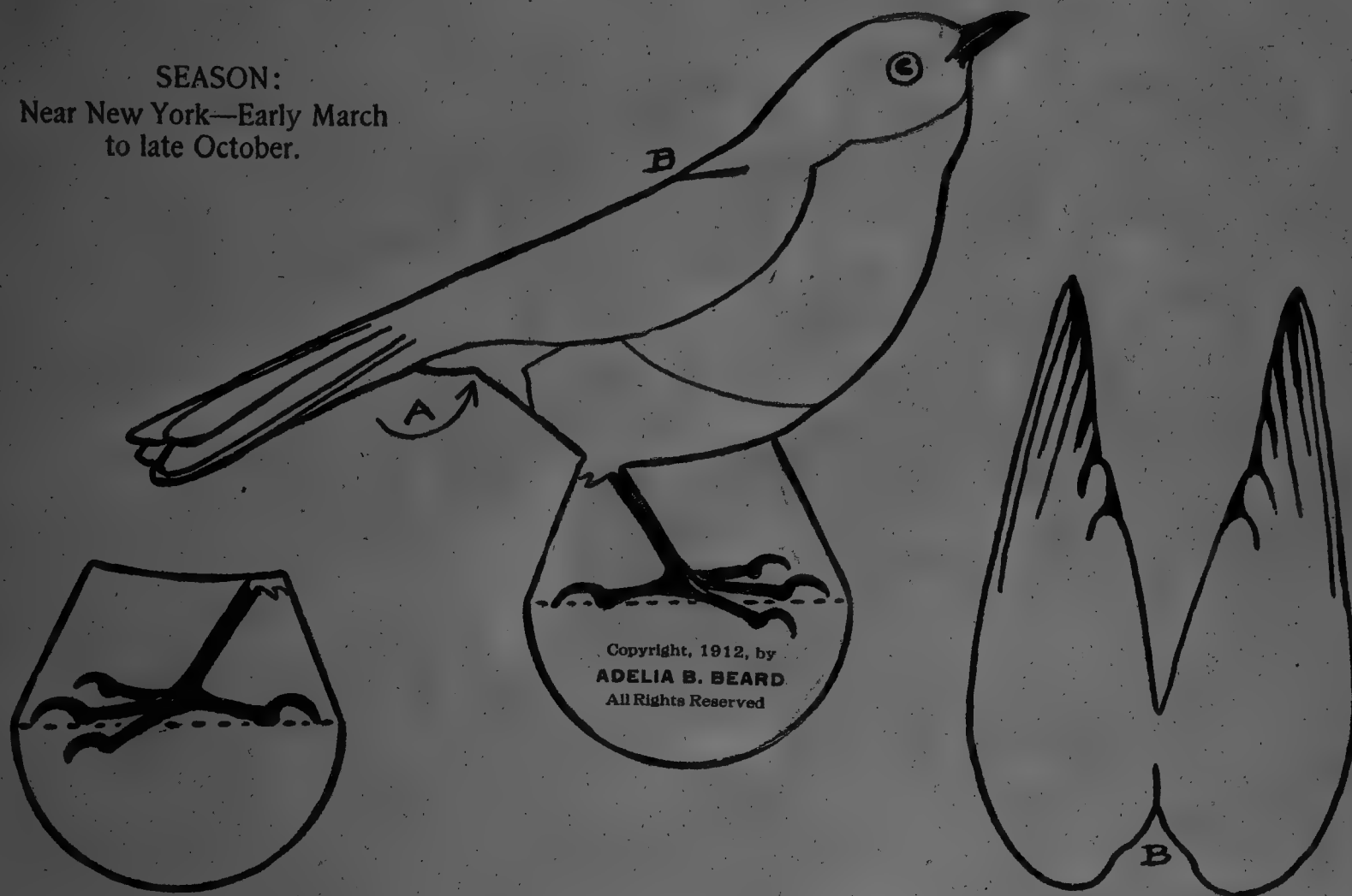
PATENTED MAY 12, 1914

SONG:

Dear, dear! Think of it, think of it!

SEASON:

Near New York—Early March
to late October.



BEFORE CUTTING OUT COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS

Breast space and throat, enclosed in line, red-brown. Under part of body, enclosed in line, brown-gray.
Space marked A, white. Stand, light green.

Cut out bird, wings and half-stand. Cut slit B in wings and slit B in back. Bend out stand at dotted line on bird and on half-stand. Paste upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird. Slide slit B in wings into slit B in back as far as it will go. Bend wings down a little.

THE RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

WHEN you put the scarlet shoulders on your paper Red-winged Blackbird you will know exactly how the live bird looks, but you may have to go to some marshy place to see him, for he makes his home where the ground is wet, most often on the meadows.

If you first see the Red-winged Blackbird on a tree you will very likely think him all black, but when he spreads his wings to fly you will see his bright red shoulders and know him immediately.

Put on your overshoes and look for a queer, bulky, pocket-shaped nest, woven of the blades of rushes and grass, and hung between reeds or stems of bushes. That will be the Red-winged Blackbird's nest. It is lined with fine grass, and in it will be three—perhaps five—bluish-white eggs with marks like a lead-pencil scrawl around the large end.

The Red-winged Blackbird is a cousin to the Finch family and of the Crow family.

THE BEARD BIRDS
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE
PATENTED MAY 12, 1914

SEASON :
Near New York—Late March to
October.

SONG :
Oucher-la-ree-e!

BEFORE CUTTING
OUT COLOR WITH
DRY CRAYON PENCILS

Shoulder feathers,
bright red edged
with yellow.

Stand, light green.

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Cut out bird,
wings and half-
stand.

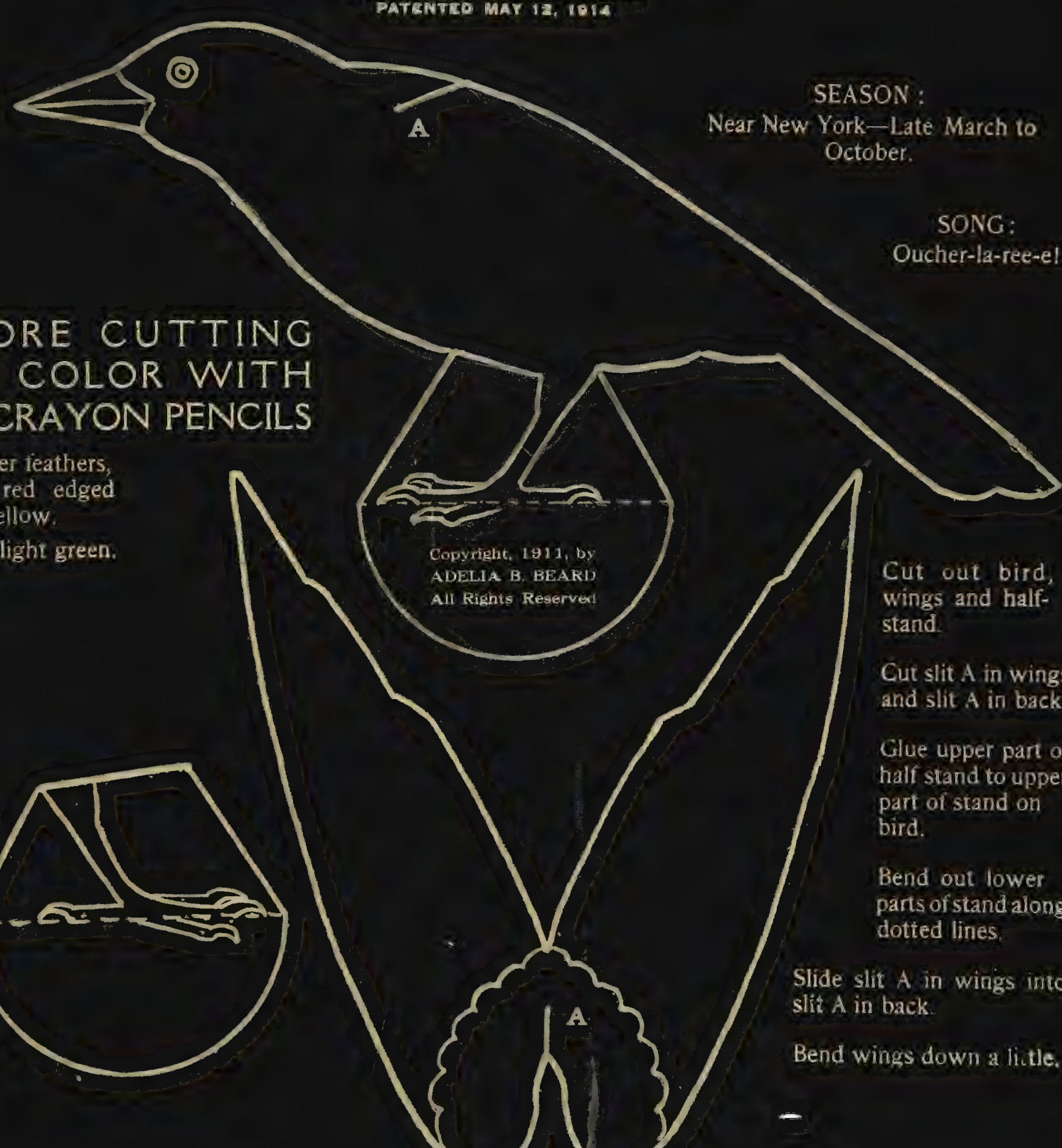
Cut slit A in wings
and slit A in back.

Glue upper part of
half stand to upper
part of stand on
bird.

Bend out lower
parts of stand along
dotted lines.

Slide slit A in wings into
slit A in back.

Bend wings down a little.



THE AMERICAN GOLDFINCH

HE IS a brilliant little fellow, with his yellow body, his black wings and his black cap pulled down over his eyes. You will see this when you make your paper Goldfinch, and then when the real bird comes you will surely know him.

If you want him to visit you often, plant sunflowers in your garden; the Goldfinch loves the seed of the sunflower. And if you want him to live near you, plant wild clematis and let some wild grasses grow at the back of your garden, for he makes his nest from grasses and lines it with the soft down of clematis, thistles and dandelions. It is a very neat and closely woven nest, and in it will be four or five bluish eggs. Sometimes you can find the nest in bushes on the edge of a field, sometimes in trees, and often in the willows or alders near water.

The Goldfinch is closely related to the Sparrow.

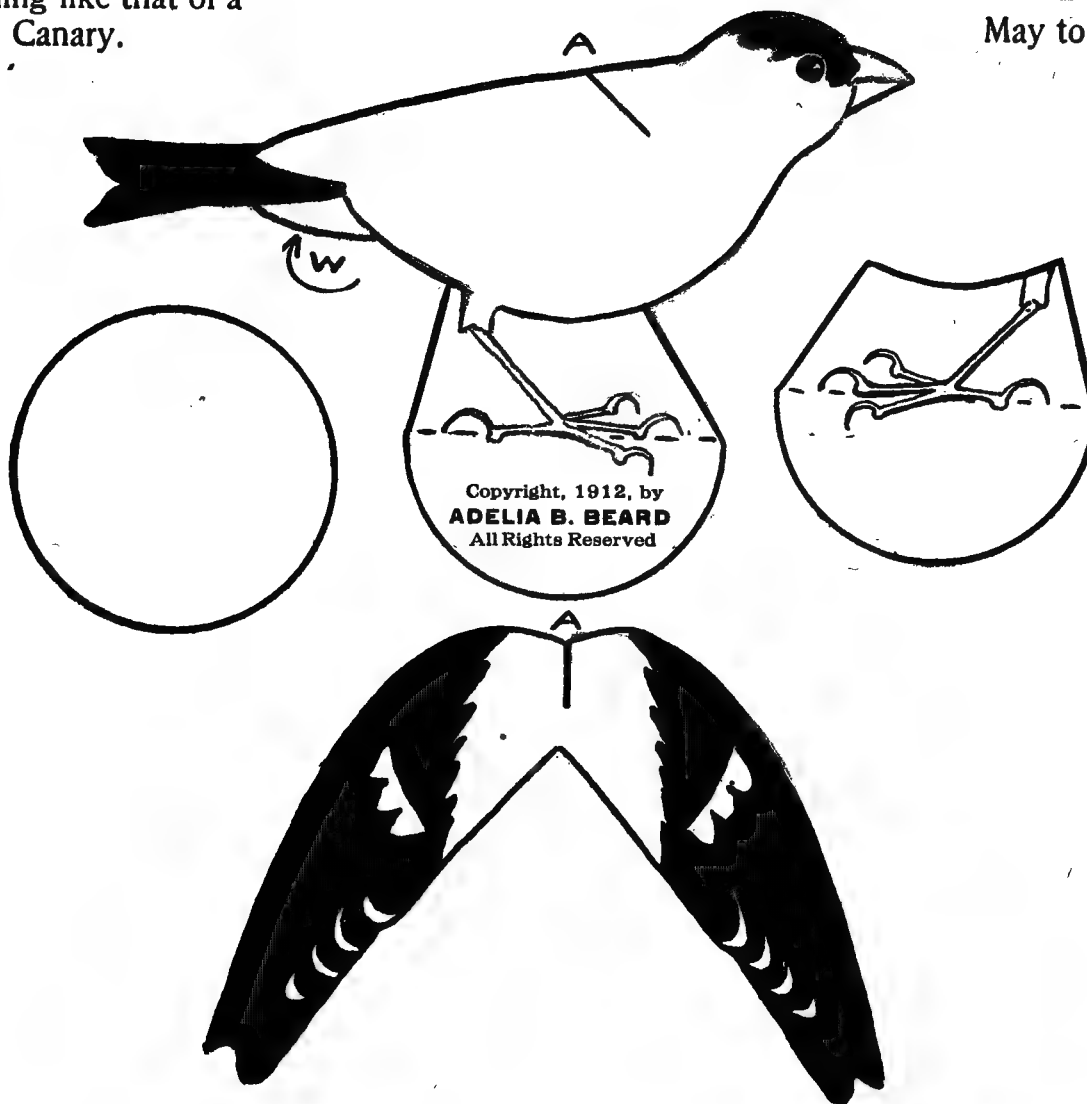
THE BEARD BIRDS GOLDFINCH

STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE

PATENTED MAY 12, 1914

SONG:
Something like that of a
Canary.

SEASON:
May to October.



BEFORE CUTTING OUT COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS

Space marked W, white.

Stand, dark green.

Leave bill, legs and feet yellow.

Cut out bird, wings, half-stand and circle. Cut slit A in wings and slit A in back. Bend out lower part of stand on bird and lower part of half-stand along dotted lines. Paste upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird. Paste base of stand to circle. Slide slit A in wings into slit A in back as far as it will go. Bend down wings a little.

THE MEADOW-LARK

YOUR Meadow-lark is the largest of all your paper birds. Look at it carefully while you are making it. Notice its queer markings, and the black crescent on its breast, and see what long pink legs it has; then when you see a live one on the meadows you can say: "I see a Meadow-lark!"

This great bird is out very early in the spring searching for the worms he loves, and he sings so blithely he makes every one glad who hears him.

The Meadow-lark uses dry grass for his nest and builds it on the ground; but you may walk past, or even step over it, without knowing it is near, for he usually hides it under a tuft of grass.

The eggs in the nest are very white, covered with specks of brown and purple.

The Meadow-lark is a cousin to the Blackbird and the Oriole.

THE BEARD BIRDS

MEADOW-LARK

STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE

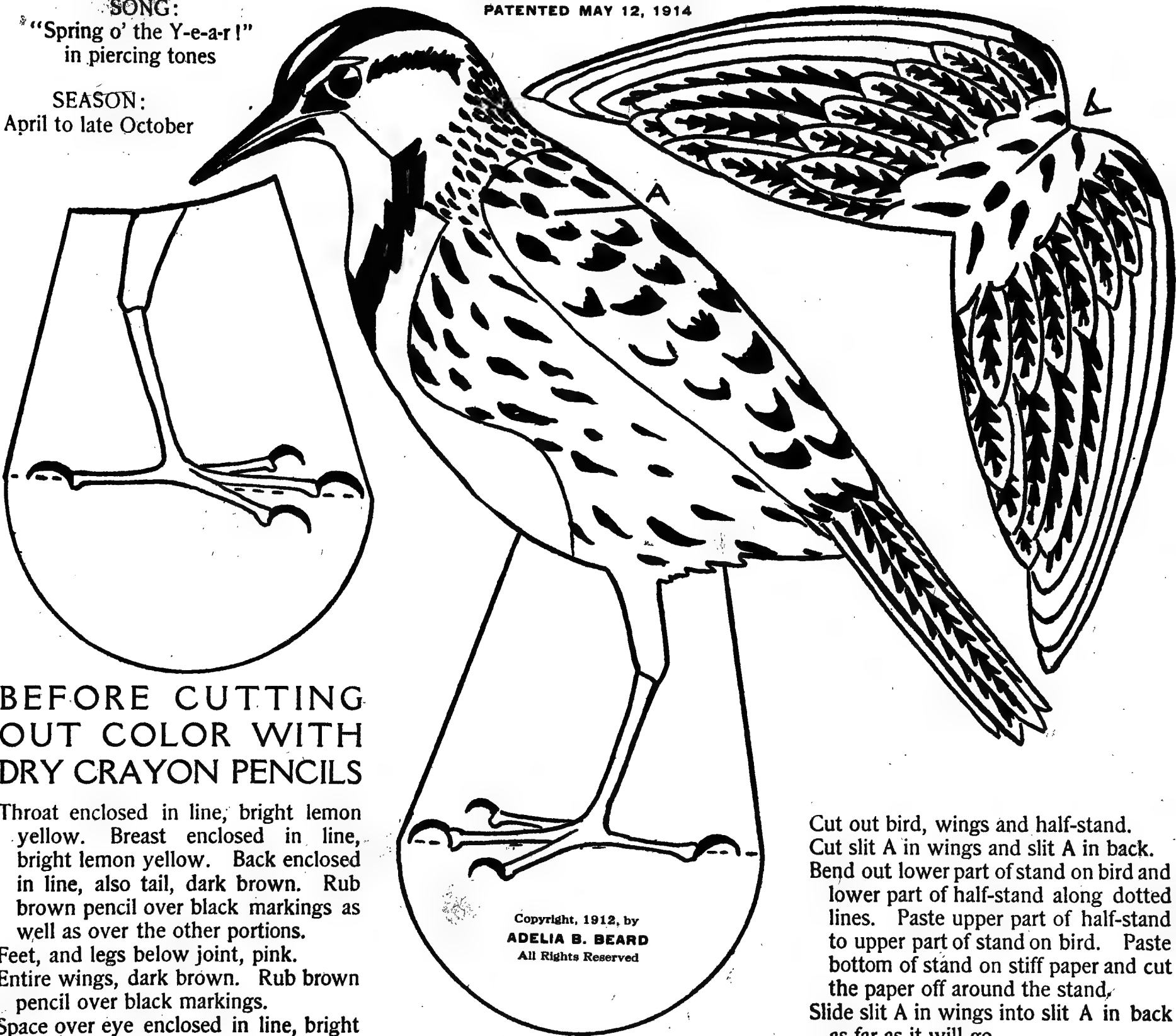
PATENTED MAY 12, 1914

SONG:

"Spring o' the Y-e-a-r!"
in piercing tones

SEASON:

April to late October



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BEFORE CUTTING OUT COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS

Throat enclosed in line, bright lemon yellow. Breast enclosed in line, bright lemon yellow. Back enclosed in line, also tail, dark brown. Rub brown pencil over black markings as well as over the other portions. Feet, and legs below joint, pink. Entire wings, dark brown. Rub brown pencil over black markings. Space over eye enclosed in line, bright yellow.

Stan

Cut out bird, wings and half-stand. Cut slit A in wings and slit A in back. Bend out lower part of stand on bird and lower part of half-stand along dotted lines. Paste upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird. Paste bottom of stand on stiff paper and cut the paper off around the stand. Slide slit A in wings into slit A in back as far as it will go. Bend down wings a little.

THE SCARLET TANAGER

IT WILL take only a little while to make your paper Scarlet Tanager, but it will look so much like the real bird that when you see the living one you cannot help but know him.

The Scarlet Tanager does not come north as early as some of the other birds and is not seen as often; but if he is near, you won't miss him, because his color is so bright.

You must look for him on the edge of the woods, in the orchard, or in a large park. Sometimes he will even make his home in a large tree on the village street. He does not build a very neat nest; it is flat and ragged and made of twigs and small roots; and he usually puts it out of reach on a high branch.

Four or five green blue, or dull white, eggs with brown spots on them will be in the Scarlet Tanager's nest.

He belongs to the family of Tanagers.

THE BEARD BIRDS

SCARLET Tanager

STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE

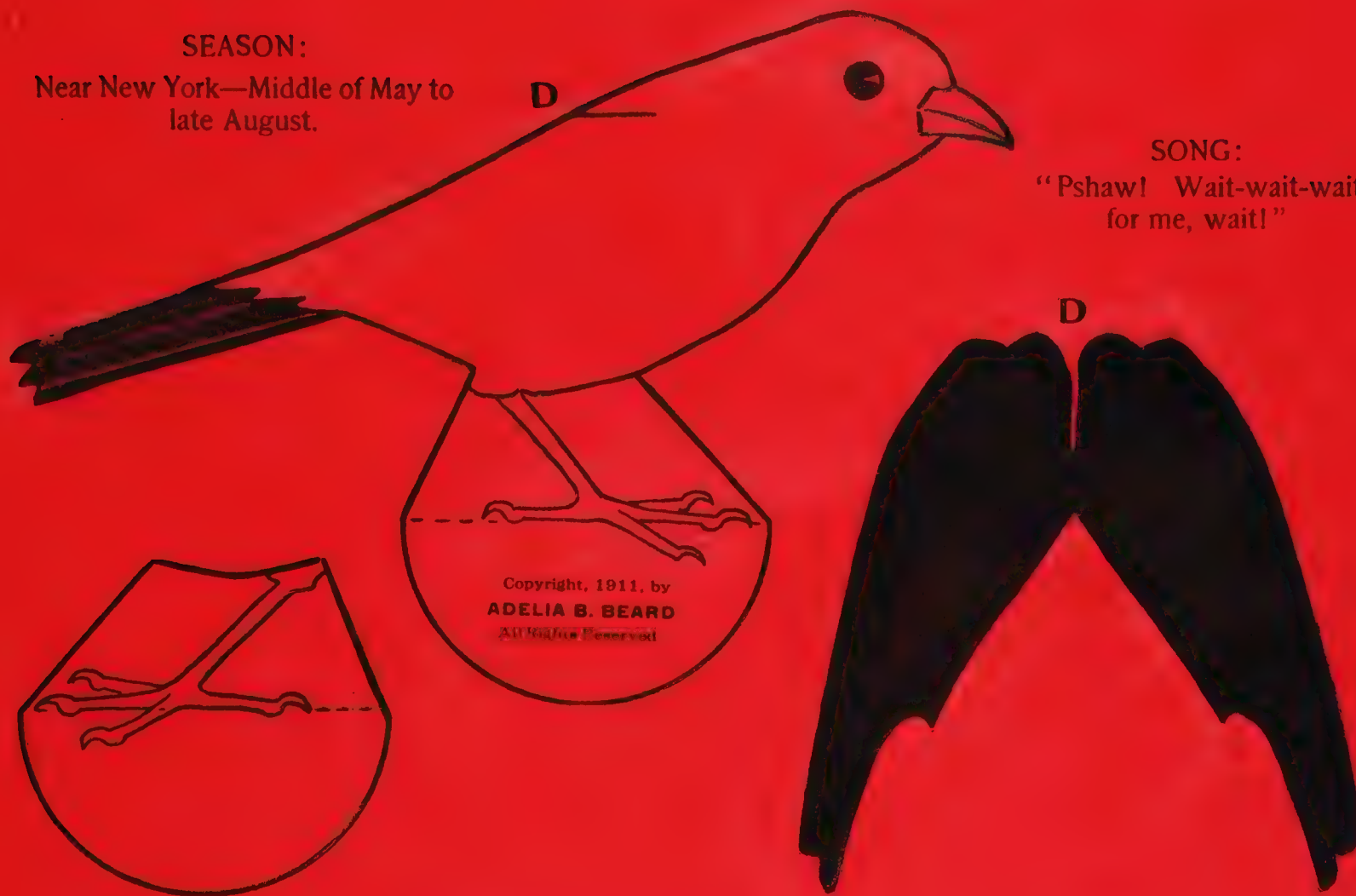
PATENTED MAY 12, 1914

SEASON:

Near New York—Middle of May to
late August.

SONG:

“Pshaw! Wait-wait-wait
for me, wait!”



BEFORE CUTTING OUT COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS

Beak, brown.  Legs and feet, brown.  Stand, green.

Cut out bird, wings and half-stand.

Cut slit D in wings and slit D in back.

Glue upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird.

Bend out lower parts of stand along dotted lines.

Slide slit D in wings into slit D in back.

Bend down wings a little.

THE BLACK-AND-WHITE CREEPER

THE Black-and-White Creeper is a little fellow, smaller than any of your other paper birds ; and you can make him in a twinkling, because all of his markings are on him.

It will be easy to find the real bird. You can often see him running briskly round and round the trunk of a tree, clinging to its sides like a fly. That is where he looks for his dinner of insects, and he is very busy about it. When you have made your paper bird you will know the Black-and-White Creeper from any of the other birds that you see on the tree-trunks.

Although this little bird is not much afraid of you himself, he will carefully hide his nest where he thinks you cannot find it. Sometimes he puts it on the ground and sometimes on a stump, but he makes it of leaves, pieces of bark, and hair, so that it does not show among the other leaves and tree bark.

The eggs in the nest will be white, covered with red and brown dots.

The Black-and-White Creeper belongs to the large family of Wood Warblers.

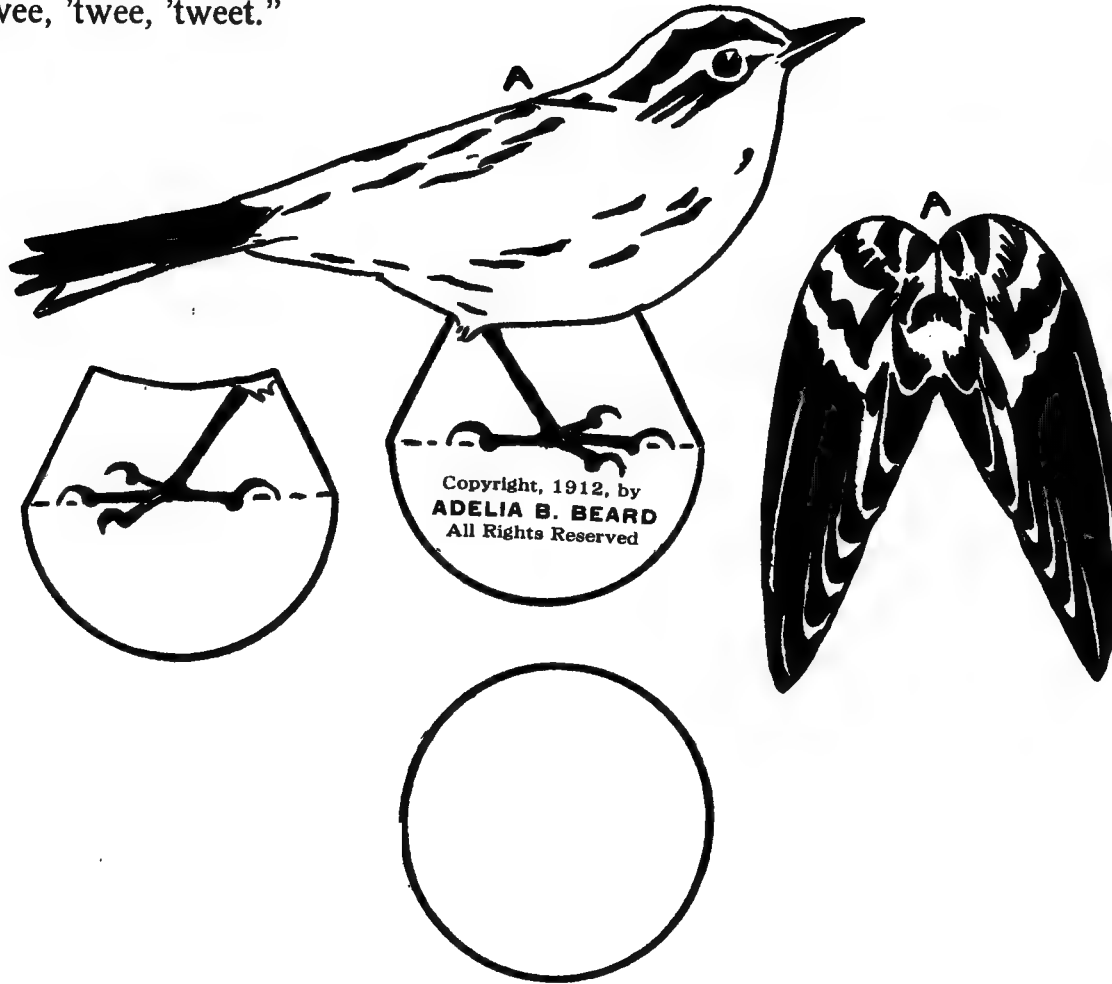
THE BEARD BIRDS
BLACK-AND-WHITE CREEPER
STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE
PATENTED MAY 12, 1914

SONG:

“Weachy, weachy, weachy, 'twee,
'twee, 'twee, 'tweet.”

SEASON:

April to late September.



BEFORE CUTTING OUT
COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS

Stand, light green.

Cut out bird, wings, half-stand and circle. Cut slit A in wings and slit A in back. Bend out lower part of stand on bird and lower part of half-stand along dotted lines. Paste upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird. Paste base of stand on circle. Slide slit A in wings into slit A in back as far as it will go. Bend down wings a little.

THE BALTIMORE ORIOLE

MAKE your paper Baltimore Oriole; then at apple-blossom time, when you see the beautiful live bird, you can say: "I know you!"

The Baltimore Oriole is apt to be a sociable bird, and he often builds his nest in a tree near the house, where you can see it from the upper windows. You will know it is the Oriole's nest because it is shaped like a long pocket and hangs some distance below a branch, where the wind swings it back and forth and rocks the baby birds hidden inside.

You can help the Oriole build his nest if you will put some short pieces of bright-colored string or yarn where he can find it. This he will weave in with milkweed and flax and bits of frayed rope; and the bright-colored yarn will help you to see the nest when the leaves grow thick about it.

Before the little birds are hatched there will be in the nest five or six white eggs marked with brownish scrawls.

The Baltimore Oriole is a cousin to the Red-winged Blackbird.

THE BEARD BIRDS

BALTIMORE ORIOLE

STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE

PATENTED MAY 12, 1914



SONG:

"Will you really, really, truly?"

SEASON:

Near New York—First of May
to Middle of September



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BEFORE CUTTING OUT COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS

White on wings in spaces between black, EXCEPT on the shoulder spaces marked O, O. Beak, gray. Legs and feet, brown. Stand, light green.

Cut out bird, wings and half-stand.
Cut slit C in wings and slit C in back.
Glue upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird.
Bend out lower parts of stand along dotted lines.
Slide slit C in wings into slit C in back. Bend wings down a little.

THE ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK

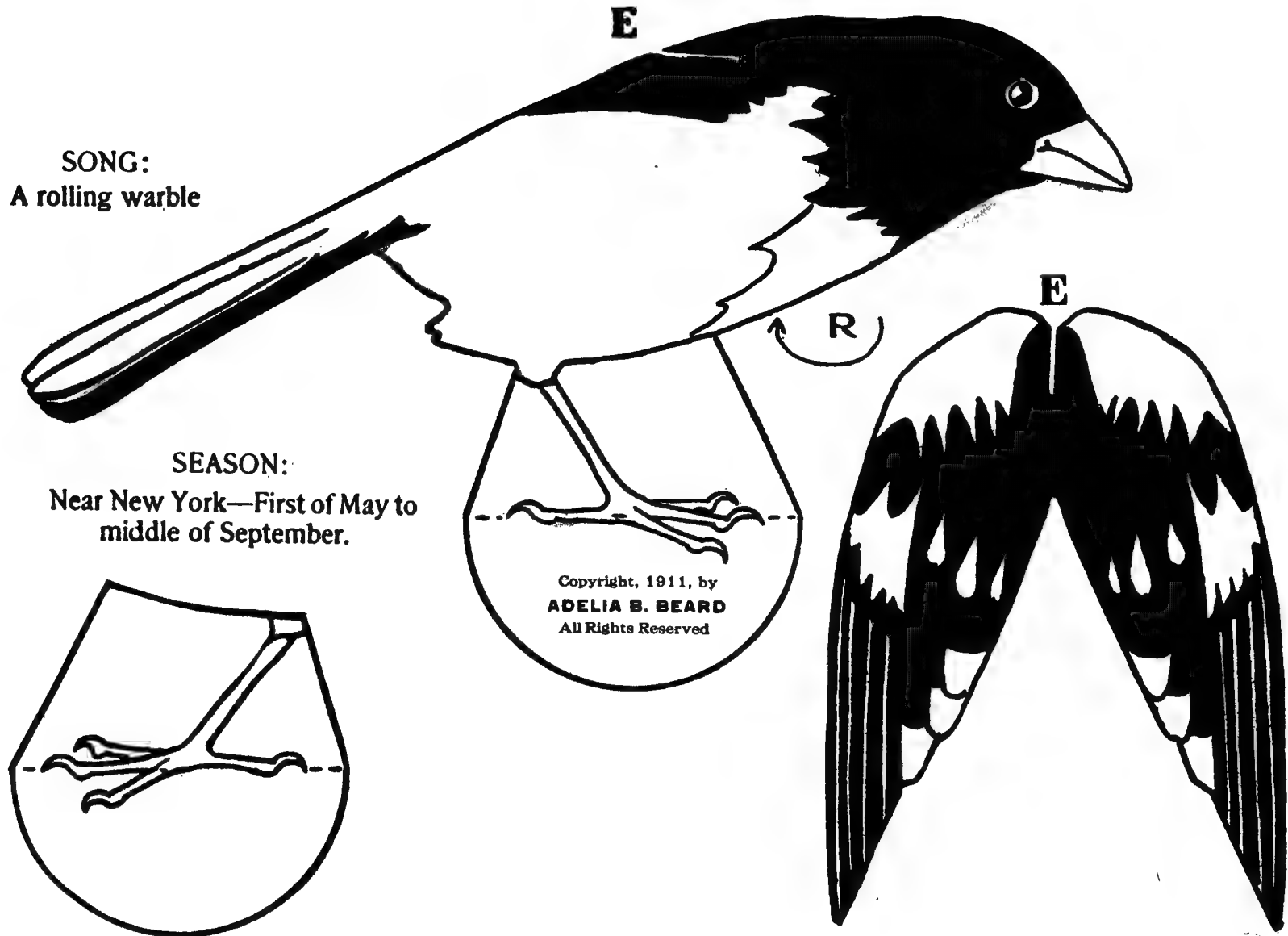
WHEN you cut out your paper Rose-breasted Grosbeak notice how thick and clumsy his beak is. Grosbeak means large beak, and that is why the bird was given that name.

The real Rose-breasted Grosbeak is not a very common bird ; so you will have to look for him to find him. When you see a black and white bird with a thick beak, notice his breast, and if it is rose-colored you will know it is the Grosbeak. You may find him in the orchard, or on the edge of the woods, or perhaps on the swamps. He has a very beautiful song, and you may hear that before you see the bird.

Look in a thicket for his nest. It will be low enough for you to see into. If you find a nest that is round, and made of twigs loosely put together, and holding dull green eggs covered with brown spots, you may be sure it belongs to the Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

The Grosbeak belongs to the Finch family and is a cousin to the Sparrow.

THE BEARD BIRDS
ROSE-BREADED GROSBK
STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE
 PATENTED MAY 12, 1914



BEFORE CUTTING OUT
COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS

Breast, space R, rose-red. Legs and feet, light yellow. Beak, light brown. Stand, green.

Cut out bird, wings and half-stand.
 Cut slit E in wings and slit E in back.

Bend out lower parts of stand along dotted lines.
 Slide slit E in wings into slit E in back.

Glue upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird. Bend down wings a little.

THE YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT

YOUR paper bird shows what a bright little fellow the living Yellow-breasted Chat really is. Happy and rollicking, he seems to play tricks just for the fun of it; and that is why some people call him "the clown bird." He won't show himself very often, but will whistle or call to you out of a thicket, like a little boy daring you to find him. Then, perhaps, he will fly across the road just in front of you; and when you see his bright yellow breast, his long legs trailing out behind and his tail jerking up and down, you will know he is the Chat.

If you want to find a Yellow-breasted Chat, go where there are thickets and briers, because he likes to hide himself and build his nest in these; then sit down and wait. It is said that if you make a little squeaking sound with your lips, he will answer and come out of his hiding-place.

The Yellow-breasted Chat builds his nest of grasses and leaves and hides it in the brambles; but it is quite close to the ground and you may be able to look into it and see the beautiful, glossy, white eggs covered with specks and spots of brown and lavender.

The Chat belongs to the family of Wood Warblers.

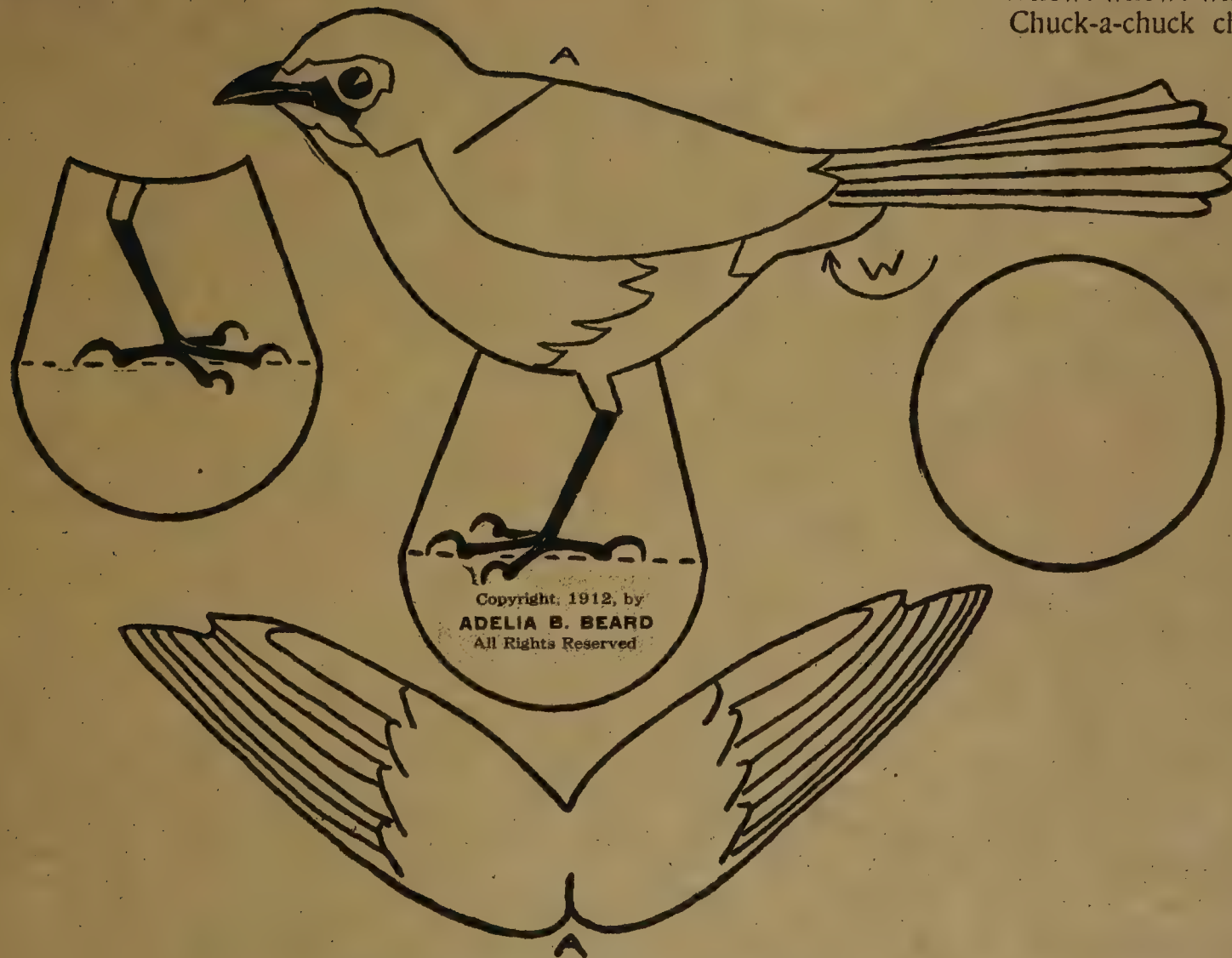
**THE BEARD BIRDS
YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT**

**STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE
PATENT APPLIED FOR**

SONG:

Varied mocking syllables like:
"Whew! whew! whew! Hi!
Chuck-a-chuck chuck."

SEASON:
May to September.



**BEFORE CUTTING OUT
COLOR WITH DRY CRAYON PENCILS**

Throat and breast, enclosed in line, bright lemon yellow. Lower part of body, enclosed in line, light gray. Space marked W, white. Space around eye and over bill, white. Space under bill, white. Stand, light green.

Cut out bird, wings, half-stand and circle. Cut slit A in wings and slit A in back. Bend out lower part of stand on bird and lower part of half-stand along dotted lines. Paste upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird. Paste base of stand on circle. Slide slit A in wings into slit A in back as far as it will go. Bend down wings a little.

THE RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

YOU will like to put the red hood on your paper Woodpecker. It is just as if you were making a red hood to cover his entire head, face and neck, leaving open places only for his eyes and beak.

After you have made your paper bird you will surely know the real Red-headed Woodpecker when you see him. He will probably be clinging to the trunk of a tree, devouring the insects he finds there; or he may be on a telegraph pole. He is a quarrelsome, noisy fellow, but very pretty to look at.

He builds his nest in holes in the trees; or if there is a hole in a fence-post, he may choose that for his home.

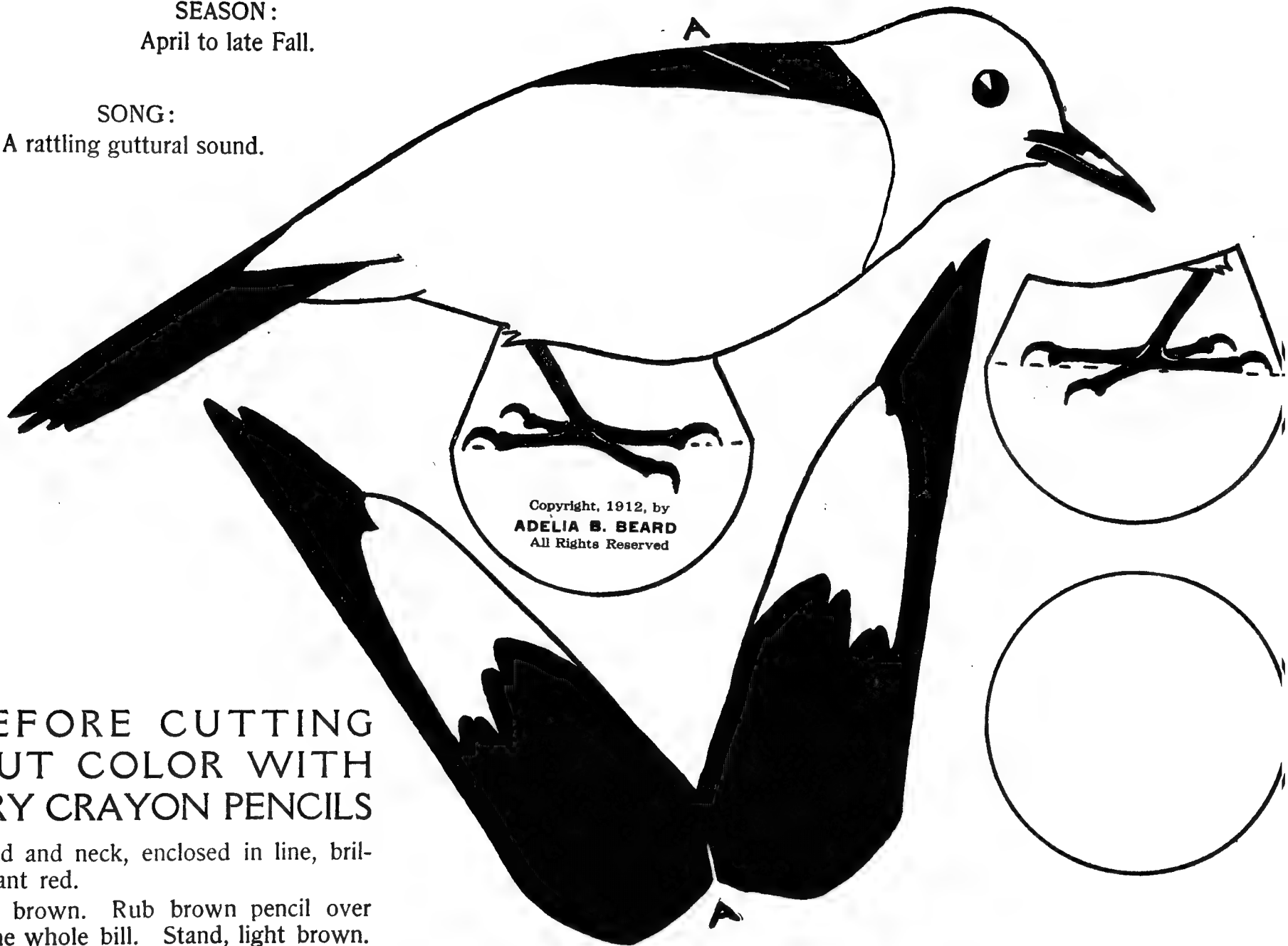
In May or June his nest will hold four or five glossy white eggs. He belongs to the family of Woodpeckers.

THE BEARD BIRDS
RED-HEADED WOODPECKER

STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE
PATENT APPLIED FOR

SEASON:
April to late Fall.

SONG:
A rattling guttural sound.



**BEFORE CUTTING
OUT COLOR WITH
DRY CRAYON PENCILS**

Head and neck, enclosed in line, brilliant red.

Bill, brown. Rub brown pencil over the whole bill. Stand, light brown.

Cut out bird, wings, half-stand and circle. Cut slit A in wings and slit A in back. Bend out lower part of stand on bird and lower part of half-stand along dotted lines. Paste upper part of half-stand to upper part of stand on bird. Paste base of stand on circle. Slide slit A in wings into slit A in back as far as it will go. Bend down wings a little. Pin bird to a stick of wood and stand wood upright.

THE MOCKINGBIRD

YOUR paper Mockingbird looks like the real one, and even made of paper he is very charming.

The live Mockingbird's home is in the South, but once in a while he is seen as far north as Connecticut. You will sometimes find him in a cage; and in the bird-house at the New York Zoological Park he flies about and sings—how he does sing! And he sings at night as well as in the day.

In his southern home he generally builds his nest in a thicket; but sometimes you may find it in the garden, and it will be near enough to the ground for you to look into. Perhaps it will be loosely made of twigs and small roots. The eggs in it will be a bluish green with spots of brown.

The Mockingbird is a cousin to the Wren and the Catbird.

THE BEARD BIRDS

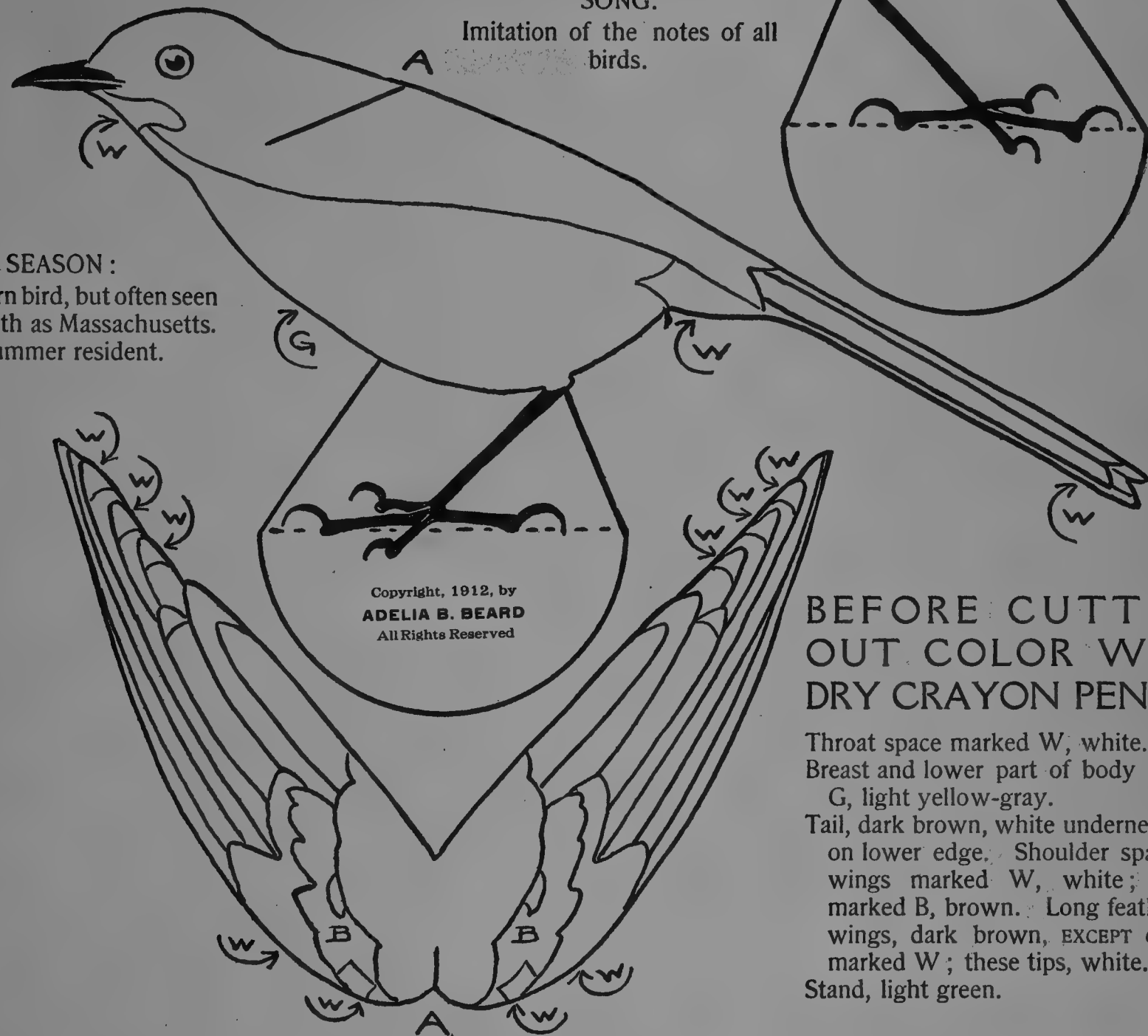
AMERICAN MOCKING BIRD

STAND-UP—LIFE SIZE

PATENTED MAY 12, 1914

SONG:

Imitation of the notes of all birds.



SEASON:

A Southern bird, but often seen as far North as Massachusetts.

A Summer resident.

**BEFORE CUTTING
OUT COLOR WITH
DRY CRAYON PENCILS**

Throat space marked W, white.
Breast and lower part of body marked G, light yellow-gray.
Tail, dark brown, white underneath and on lower edge. Shoulder spaces on wings marked W, white; spaces marked B, brown. Long feathers on wings, dark brown, EXCEPT on tips marked W; these tips, white.
Stand, light green.

Cut out bird, wings and half-stand. Cut slit A in wings and slit A in back. Bend out lower part of stand on bird and lower part of half-stand along dotted lines. Paste upper part of half stand to upper part of stand on bird. Paste bottom of stand on stiff paper and cut the paper off around the stand. Slide slit A in wings into slit A in back as far as it will go. Bend down wings a little.

