

ART TO ZOO

News for Schools from the Smithsonian Institution, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Washington, D.C. 20560

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1982

Celebration!

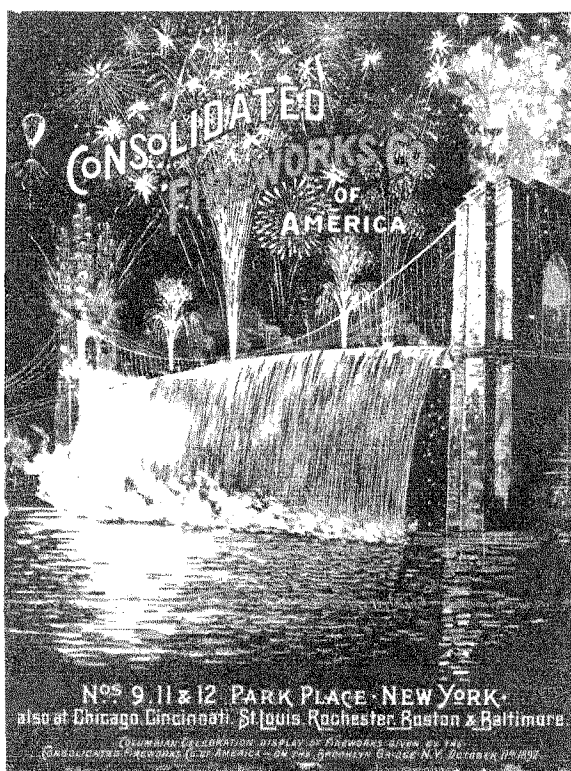
Planned or spontaneous, joyous or solemn, every milestone in our lives is marked by a precious kind of human experience—the camaraderie of people joining together in celebration. Families, communities, and nations celebrate special events. Whether we share Thanksgiving with relatives, plan a birthday party with friends, or mourn at a state funeral with fellow citizens, our celebrations give vivid form to commonly felt sentiments. A society that may be otherwise divided by status, sex, age, ethnicity, and religion will on special occasions find reasons to put aside differences and come together to celebrate.



In this photograph taken about 1900, the Haida Indians of Klinkwan, Alaska, pose in their potlatch costumes. The potlatch ceremony has recently been revived by all Northwest Coast tribes to mark important transitions in an individual's life and to express pride in Indian cultural identity.

Many of the world's celebrations are so familiar that we instantly recognize their symbols. Carved pumpkins, witches on broomsticks, spooky sounds, bags of candy, and apples for bobbing: we easily identify all of these with Halloween. But to a culture unacquainted with this holiday, you can imagine how baffling and mysterious these festive ingredients might appear.

If we were to witness the Abelam people of New Guinea celebrating their harvest festival, we might be



According to this 1882 advertisement, Consolidated Fireworks, Inc., planned a dazzling pyrotechnical display from the Brooklyn Bridge commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus.

just as perplexed by their customs as they ours. The Abelam decorate yams with masks, rings, shells, and plumes. Men dress in feathered headdresses, chant songs, and parade their vegetables through the village. The yams are considered to have a spirit; and by acknowledging this, the Abelam people encourage the growth of their staple crop.

Though the Abelam harvest celebration and the United States Halloween tradition seem more different than similar, they both are made up of the same elements—masks, costumes, music, dance, food, and games. These elements, singly or in combination, are found in all celebrations, and through them we can discover the common ground on which all celebrations are built.

Masks enable people to disguise themselves as something they are not. The likenesses of goblins, gods, and clowns can be cut out of paper bags, carved in wood, or painted directly on the face. The effect can be one of fear, awe, or humor. But the mask's original purpose was to represent supernatural beings, and this function is still carried on in some societies. For instance, Japanese Buddhists create demon masks that are meant to look fierce enough to frighten devils and drive away winter's evil spirits. Most cultures regard the face as the expressive part of the person, so to put on a surrogate head is to become another personality.

Costumes do for bodies what masks do for faces. People look special when wearing ceremonial outfits whether these are made of cloth or grass, brightly colored or black. A costume can be unique, like a fancy ball gown, or regulation issue, like the uniform worn by members of a marching band. They all herald an event that is out of the ordinary. Some costumes, like a wedding dress, are only worn once, but there are fashions virtually impossible to take off. Though we rarely consider it as such, the tattoo is a costume—the most permanent kind of adornment. For the Osage Indians of Oklahoma, it was an indelible sign of valor and achieve-

ment, and the tattooing procedure was itself a sacred ceremony.

Music, whether a funeral dirge or a wedding march, effectively creates a celebratory atmosphere. Some celebrations are unthinkable without music. It is hard to imagine a Christmas without carols or a political rally without the national anthem. Sounds of many sorts are associated with acts of celebration. A twenty-one gun salute, an explosion of firecrackers, and the ringing of bells call our attention to the special event.

Dance is more than recreation and entertainment. In Hawaii, the hula-hula was created to bring rain. At German weddings the polka is an expression of joy. A dance can last for as short a time as a few minutes while people waltz around a ballroom; or it can be a frenzied movement lasting a week such as when Alaskan Eskimos "dance out" their feelings before, during, and after a whale hunt. Dance has been a necessary part of celebrating ever since primitive man jumped up and down.

Food and drink are part of spiritual as well as lighthearted celebrations. For many Christians, the communion wafer symbolizes the body of Christ. A matzoh eaten during the Passover holiday recalls for Jews the time when their ancestors fled Egypt with no time to leaven their bread and bake it properly. At less sacred occasions, food is no less symbolic. Every family has its own favorite foods and drinks at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and birthdays. For many people eating and celebrating are one and the same.

Games and sports are also associated with celebrating. Thanksgiving and New Year's Day have become synonymous with football. Children play pin the tail on the donkey at birthday parties and hunt for eggs at Easter. From horseback riding and wrestling competitions at county fairs to the Olympic games—these sports celebrations call for people to come together.

Whether we celebrate alone or with millions of other people, the celebration will always have one or more of these elements. Some festivities, like a presidential inauguration, are very complicated and take months to organize. Others, like celebrating a passing grade, may call for nothing more than getting an extra scoop of ice cream. Whatever our motivation, it is the experience of a communal feeling, of sharing the joyous and the sad, that reveals the common humanity in all societies.



A "Children's Celebration." Story on page four.

Marianne Bell Gurley



President Ronald Reagan celebrates his seventy-first birthday.

A Lesson Plan Birthdays Around the World

1. As preparation for the lesson, discuss with your students the meaning of the term “to celebrate,” and list on the chalkboard the six different *elements of celebration* explained on *page one* of this issue of ART TO ZOO. Then tell the children you are going to have them think about *one particular kind* of celebration—the birthday—as it is observed here in the United States and in several other countries around the world.
2. Now have each child recall to himself, in as much detail as possible, his or her own most recent birthday. Which of the six elements of celebration did that event include? Food and drink? Masks? Costumes? Music? Dance? Games and sports? On a sheet of paper, have the child write down, under each element, some specific details from his or her own birthday experience—such as “pin the tail on the donkey” for sports and games, “ice cream and cake” for food, “party hat and best dress” for costume.
3. Select five or six different countries for this comparison. These may be countries you are studying (or planning to study) in relation to classroom units in geography or world cultures. Or they may be the countries of origin of the families of some of your students. Divide the class into as many teams as you have countries, and assign one country to each team.
4. Now, as a homework assignment, have each team use the resources listed in the SUGGESTED READING at the end of this article to find out all it can about the celebration of birthdays in its assigned country. Have half of each team concentrate on people’s *personal* birthdays and the other half concentrate on *community* observances, such as George Washington’s birthday or the Fourth of July. To guide their research and notetaking, the students should use as a mental reminder the six elements of celebration discussed on *page one* of this issue.
5. Next day, in the classroom, have each team report on its findings to the rest of the class. As the reports are given, record the information on the chalkboard in the format used in the Birthday Fact Sheets shown here. . . . And finally, to help your students make sense of all the data they have found, from the cross-cultural and the historical perspective, introduce them to the important birthday facts presented at the beginning of this article.
6. As a culmination to their study of worldwide birthdays, your students may now use the information they have gathered to do either one of two things:

- create a classroom museum using drawings, photographs, and miniature dioramas of birthday scenes, as well as objects of celebration, carefully arranged and labeled . . .
- stage an international birthday celebration with food the children have brought in as well as music, games, and customs from each of the assigned countries.

And if possible, in conjunction with these activities, you may want to invite people *now living in your community*, who are natives of the countries under study, to come to your classroom and share their own personal remembrances of birthday customs in their native lands.

For billions of people, hundreds of nations, and dozens of religions, birthdays come but once a year.

For Billions of People, Hundreds of Nations, Dozens of Religions, Birthdays Come But Once A Year

When it comes to celebrations, the most joyful and universal is the birthday. Whether it’s your own personal birthday or that of a friend, a national hero, or a religious figure, this is an occasion to cherish and enjoy.

And all over the world, people celebrate their birthdays in different ways. The following plan will help you and your students learn about birthdays as a form of celebration having deep significance for people everywhere. The lesson has been designed to complement classroom studies in the areas of geography, world cultures, and language arts with an emphasis on developing your students’ research skills.

Surprisingly little is known about the history of birthdays—but before we begin our lesson, here are some important birthday facts:

- The first recorded birthday celebration is to be found in the Bible (Genesis 40:20): Pharaoh, by way of observing his own birthday, provided a feast for his servants. In ancient times, only persons of the highest rank (gods, kings, nobles) merited birthday celebrations, and well into the 1700s women, children, and other persons of low social standing (as it was understood then!) were considered too insignificant to deserve such recognition. Indeed, scholars think that honoring an individual’s date of birth is relatively modern as a popular practice. The wide-scale celebration of birthdays probably began in the late 1700s as countries became more democratic and people more affluent.
- The American birthday party derives from German customs. The Germans were the first to celebrate a child’s birthday with a *Kinderfeste* (children’s festival) which featured a cake topped with lighted candles, called the “light of life.” The birthday child made a secret wish that would be granted only if the candles were blown out with one puff. The blowing out of candles has become one of several birthday superstitions which we have adopted over the years. Other such customs include the addition of one extra candle “to grow on,” a spank for every year, and birthstones (like turquoise or zircon for December, sapphire for September)—all meant to bring good luck.
- One of the chief elements of any birthday celebration is playing games. Traditionally, in ancient Greece, games were considered tests of skill to show the progress the celebrant had made in the past year. Some old-fashioned games like hide and seek, pin the tail on the donkey, and blindman’s buff are still in favor at many parties—although in some social circles, games have been replaced altogether by activities like roller skating and movie-going.
- Not only individuals celebrate birthdays. Government and religious communities celebrate them too. Most nations, states, and cities set aside a date to commemorate the anniversary of their founding. The United States celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4 as the country’s birthday. Texas is now preparing for its sesquicentennial (150th birthday) honoring 150 years of statehood. And Philadelphia’s tricentennial (300th birthday) celebrated in 1982 brought many special activities to the city, from museum exhibitions to a fleet of tall ships sailing into the harbor.
- Most organized religions celebrate the birth of their founders. Christians, for example, honor the birth of Christ with Christmas. Moslems celebrate the birth of Muhammed with a festival called Mulud. In Pakistan, Mulud is a national holiday during which food is given to the poor and people congregate to praise the prophet. For Hindus, the birthday of the god, Krishna, is one of the most beloved festivals of the year. In India, the statue of the infant Krishna is bathed in milk, curds, butter, honey, and sugar, while the congregants hold out their hands to receive a few drops of the precious nectar that has washed him.
- Birthdays are as diverse as they are popular. They, like all celebrations, are made up of many parts. Music, games, sweets, and gifts all combine to set the scene and separate this day from the ordinary. The birthday follows the dictates of family customs, cultural folkways, and religious traditions; nevertheless, the appeal is universal. This is a festivity that honors the celebrant and raises the spirits of the guests. It’s easy to see why for a child, an adult, a nation, or a religion, the birthday often becomes the favorite day of the year.

Birthday Fact Sheet Personal Birthdays

country	India	
games	passing the parcel	
food & drink	golgappa	
costume	best dress	
masks		
dance		
music	“Happy Birthday”	

Birthday Fact Sheet Communal Birthdays

name of country	Ecuador	
name of celebration	6 th of December	
reason for celebration	anniversary of founding of Quito, the capital	
games	bullfights	
masks	clown	
music	drums and bugles	
dance	San Juanito	
food & drink	fritada (fried pork)	

Suggested Reading

Birthday Candles Burning Bright by Sara and John E. Brewton, Macmillan Co., 1960.

A collection of poems about birthdays by William Wordsworth, Carl Sandburg, Ogden Nash, and many lesser-known poets.

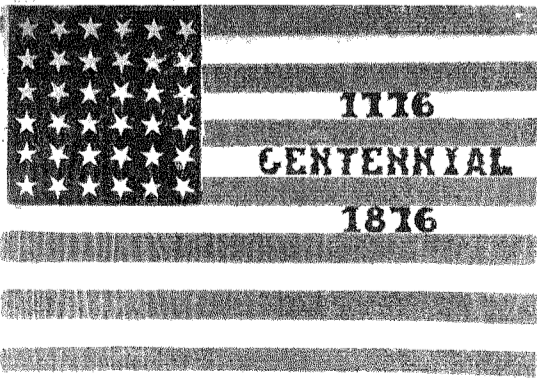
Birthday Parties Around the World by Barbara Rinkoff, M. Barrows and Co. Inc., 1967.

The story of birthday customs along with party games and recipes from twenty-three countries.

Happy Days by Christine Price, UNICEF, 1969.

A description of how birthdays, both sacred and secular, are celebrated in different cultures and countries. There is also an appendix that includes an international section of songs and music.

Diplomatic List, U.S. Department of State. The main purpose of this Department of State Publication is to provide the addresses of foreign embassies in the United States. (You can then write to the embassy, in care of the public information officer, for free printed materials and a list of films that individual governments often distribute free of charge.) This booklet also lists the national holidays of foreign countries. To order a single issue (this publication is updated frequently), send a check for \$4.75 to Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.



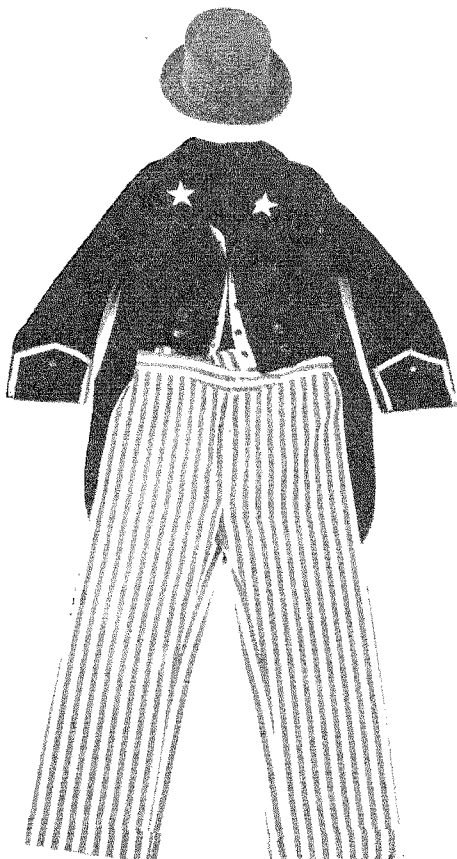
A flag made for the 100th birthday of the United States.

Gift of Miss Bertha Boehmer, National Museum of American History

Objects Speak: The Art of Celebrating

1. Uncle Sam Costume, United States, 1936 National Museum of American History Ralph E. Becker Collection

A familiar item at Fourth of July celebrations and virtually all other political events in this country is the Uncle Sam costume. The figure of Uncle Sam originated during the War of 1812 with Samuel Wilson (1766–1854), known as Uncle Sam to his friends. Samuel Wilson was a meatpacker from Troy, New York, who worked for the United States Army inspecting meat and stamping it with a “U.S.” The troops decided that the “U.S.” stood for Uncle Sam Wilson and that it was he who provided them with provisions; thus they began calling themselves “Uncle Sam’s soldiers.” Later, Thomas Nast, a political cartoonist, popularized a gaunt and goateed figure dressed like a flag . . . and so the Uncle Sam symbol has remained to this day.



1

2. String Mask and Costume, African, 1900–1950 National Museum of African Art

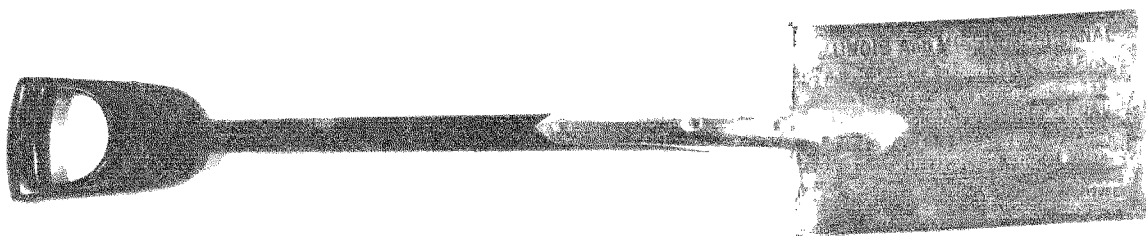
This mask and costume from the African country of Zaire were worn by instructors at a special initiation ceremony for boys. These instructors enforced the rules of the training camp. The secret of their identity was revealed only shortly before the newly initiated boys returned to their village. The instructors danced to celebrate the return of the initiates and at other important village events.



2

3. Ceremonial Spade, United States, 1892 National Museum of American History

In a ground-breaking ceremony on July 12, 1892, this spade, made by the St. Louis Shovel Co., was used to remove the first earth for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal. The inscription on the blade reads in part: “presented to the United States as a memento of the Great National Work.” But who could have known in 1892 that by the time construction was completed fifteen years later, the canal would be already obsolete! The waterway was too narrow to allow passage of large vessels, and the canal soon fell into disuse except for fishing and drainage. Illinois farmers and merchants depended instead on the railroad for transportation.



3

4. Battledore (Hagoita), Japan, ca. 1875–1946 National Museum of Natural History

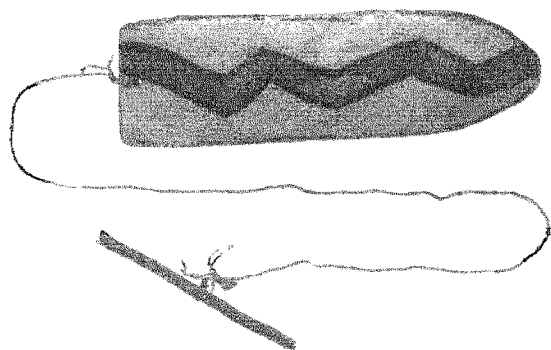
During the New Year season, Japanese girls play a game called *hagoita-asobi*, which resembles our badminton. At this time highly decorated paddles (impractical for actual sport) are exchanged as gifts for display in the home. Motifs for decorating these paddles or *battledores* include birds, flowers, and popular theater characters.



4

5. Hopi Indian Bull-Roarer, United States, ca. 1850–1875 National Museum of Natural History

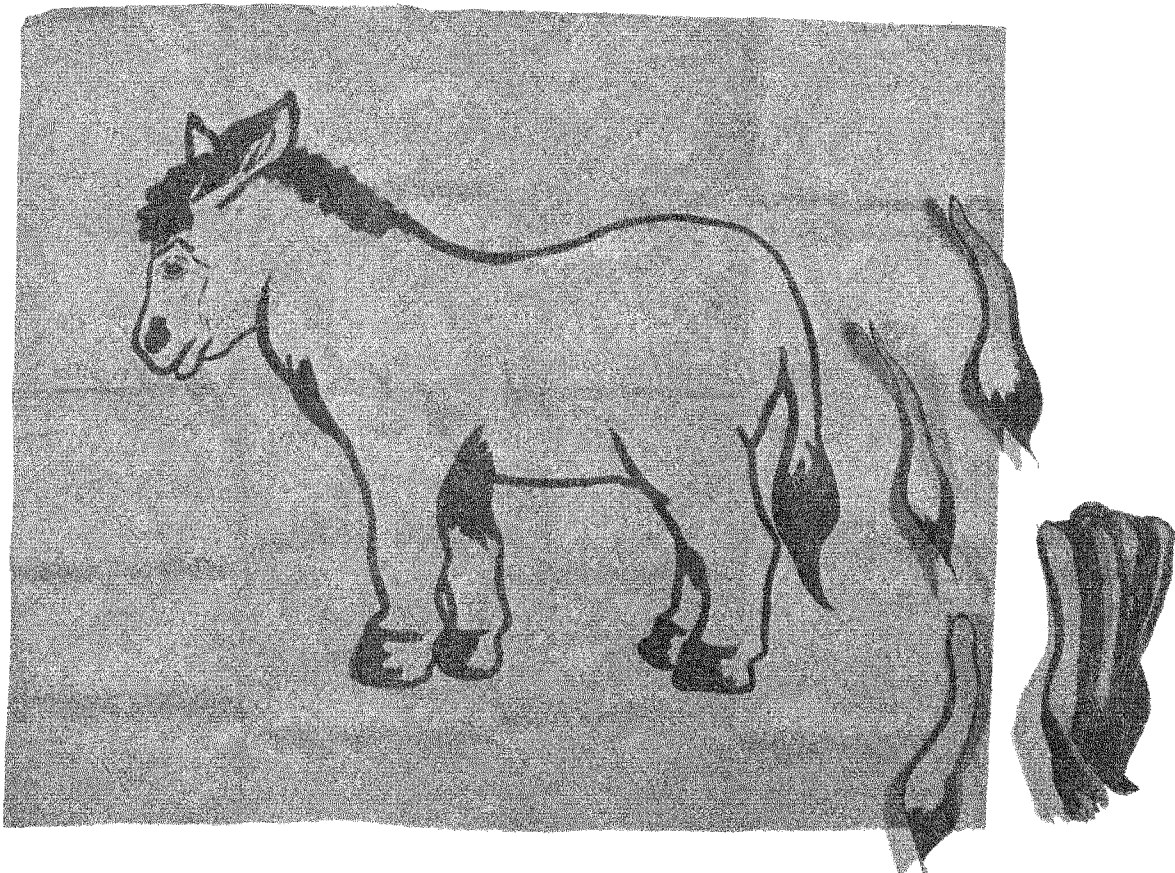
The bull-roarer is a noise-making device swung by a rope. A number of peoples in different parts of the world use the bull-roarer for a variety of purposes. For example, the Hopi Indians of Arizona sometimes swing the device at religious ceremonies to ask the gods for rain. Thus, the Hopi bull-roarer is often decorated with a lightning bolt and is said to sound like thunder.



5

6. Pin the Tail on the Donkey Game National Museum of American History Gift of Margaret K. DeRuiz

Along with cake and ice cream, “pin the tail on the donkey” is a familiar tradition at birthday parties in the United States. Children in other countries—Cuba, Brazil, Denmark, Great Britain—also play “pin the tail,” although sometimes with a different animal as the object of their effort.



6

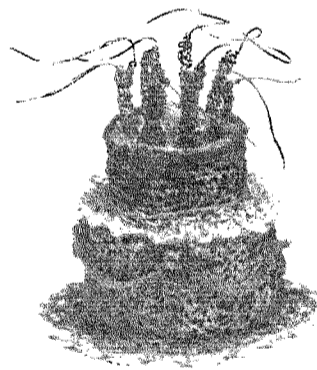
About Celebrations

Films

- All Hard Work*. 15 minutes
James Cottrell, a 74-year-old mountain artist plays his banjo and sells his crafts at music festivals. University of California, Extension Media Center, Berkeley, CA 94720.
- A Moon Mask*. 10 minutes
A Haida Indian carves a ceremonial moon mask. National Film Board of Canada, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020.
- Festival at Mizumi*. 28 minutes
A spring festival, originated in the 1100s, in the tiny town of Mizumi, Japan. Tom Haar, 463 West Street, New York, NY 10014.
- Judge Wootton and Coon on a Log*. 10 minutes
Fourth of July celebration in Kentucky, including a dog and raccoon contest on the river. Appalshop, Box 743, Whitesburg, KY 41858.
- Pedro Livaries: Papier-Mâché Artist*. 23 minutes
A demonstration of his work and a description of his life and art. The Works, 1659 18th St., Santa Monica, CA 90404.
- Marcelo Ramos: The Firework Maker's Art*. 23 minutes
Ramos and his family prepare a firework display for fiesta. The Works, 1659 18th Street, Santa Monica, CA 90404.
- Quilts in Women's Lives*. 28 minutes
Seven women describe the joy of creative quilting. New Day Films, P.O. Box 315, Franklin Lakes, NJ 07417.
- This Was the Time*. 15 minutes
The Haida Indian village holds a potlatch. National Film Board of Canada, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020.

Suggested Reading

- Celebration: Studies in Festivity and Ritual*, edited by Victor Turner, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1982. A collection of essays by folklorists and anthropologists. \$9.95.
- Celebration: A World of Art and Ritual* (exhibition catalogue), Office of Folklife Programs and Renwick Gallery of the National Museum of American Art, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1982. Well illustrated 214-page catalogue. \$12.50.
- Let's Celebrate: A Handbook for Teachers* (with slides), Smithsonian Institution Press, 1982. Copies are limited but can be borrowed by writing to the Education Department, Renwick Gallery, 17th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. This is a collection of lessons for teachers of middle schools. Included are three curricular areas—art, language arts, and social studies. The handbook focuses on five topics: What does it mean to celebrate? Why do we celebrate? What are the components of celebration? How do celebration affect me? What can we learn from objects?

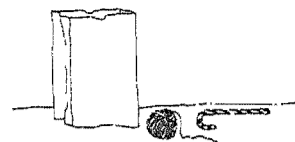


This "Renwick Anniversary cake" was crocheted by Norma Minkowitz of Westport, CT.

How to Make a Piñata

Smashing the piñata is a birthday party tradition in Mexico. Inside the fragile papier-mâché piñata is a clay bowl filled with candies, nuts, or toys. The piñata, which can be made into any fantastic shape, is hung from the ceiling within striking distance of a blindfolded child who, after being whirled around three times, gets a chance to crack the piñata open with a long stick or broom handle. The whole party may have a try with sticks and blindfold before a well-aimed blow hits the piñata, causing it to shatter. A shower of nuts and sweets comes tumbling down.

To make a piñata without the mess of papier-mâché, all you will need is paper bag, string, colored paper, and, of course, prizes.

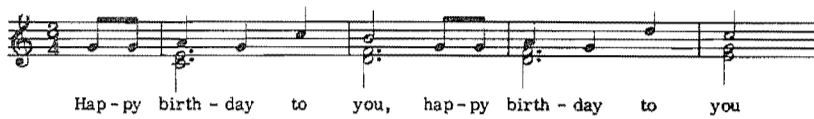


Simply fill a large paper bag with the prizes and tie the opening closed with a long string.



Decorate the bag in any shape you wish, using designs cut out of colored paper, ribbons, bells or whatever else might strike your fancy.

Still at the Top of the Charts



"Happy Birthday to You" has the deceptive ring of an age-old folk song, but these well-known words and music were in fact written by two kindergarten teachers in Louisville, Kentucky, some time during the first quarter of this century. And if you are not surprised by the authorship, you will be surprised by the fact that "Happy Birthday," the most frequently sung music in the United States, is protected by copyright laws until the year 2010!

The lyrics were written by Dr. Patty Smith Hill (1868-1946), and the melody was composed by her sister Mildred Hill (1859-1916). Dr. Hill, known as an innovator in preschool education, formed the Louisville Kindergarten Training School and later taught education at Columbia University. Mildred Hill was a church organist, concert pianist, composer, and authority on Black spirituals.

Their song first appeared in 1893 as "Good Morning to

All," usually sung as "Good Morning to You." Some time later the "Happy Birthday" arrangement was written, and in 1935, the copyright was received (and later was renewed, so that it is protected for 75 years from the original date).

Dr. Hill had instructed her publishers never to license her tune to be "jazzed up." It was "swung" once on a Jack Benny program and she didn't like it. The melody has by now been sung by millions of people who have made the Hill sisters' happy refrain an essential ingredient at every birthday.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU by Mildred J. Hill and Patty S. Hill. Copyright © 1935 by Summy-Birchard Music division of Birch Tree Group Ltd. Copyright renewed. All rights reserved. Used by permission.

In conjunction with the exhibition, *Celebration: A World of Art and Ritual*, the National Museum of American Art's Renwick Gallery and the Office of Folklife Programs co-sponsored a *Children's Celebration series*. Saturday morning demonstrations and activities in the Renwick's Grand Salon enabled students to participate in often unfamiliar celebrations.



A kindergartener attentively follows instructions on how to fold paper to be used in a traditional Chinese children's game. His teacher is a member of the Chinese Rainbow Dancers, a group of Chinese-American students in junior and senior high schools in Montgomery County, Maryland.



Following the beat of live steel drum music, children get into the mood of Calypso. The eight-to-ten year olds had already learned in their mask-making and face-painting workshop the customary designs worn during Trinidad's annual Shrovetide, or "King Carnival." This is the most important event on Trinidadians' calendar and calls for brightly colored masqueraders to take to the streets singing and dancing.

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Regular Contributors:
THE ANACOSTIA NEIGHBORHOOD MUSEUM
THE CHESAPEAKE BAY CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
THE COOPER-HEWITT MUSEUM OF DECORATIVE ARTS AND DESIGN
THE HIRSHHORN MUSEUM AND SCULPTURE GARDEN
THE MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART
THE NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ART and the RENWICK GALLERY
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY
THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY
THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

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Art to Zoo brings news from the Smithsonian Institution to teachers of grades three through eight. The purpose is to help you use museums, parks, libraries, zoos, and many other resources within your community to open up learning opportunities for your students.

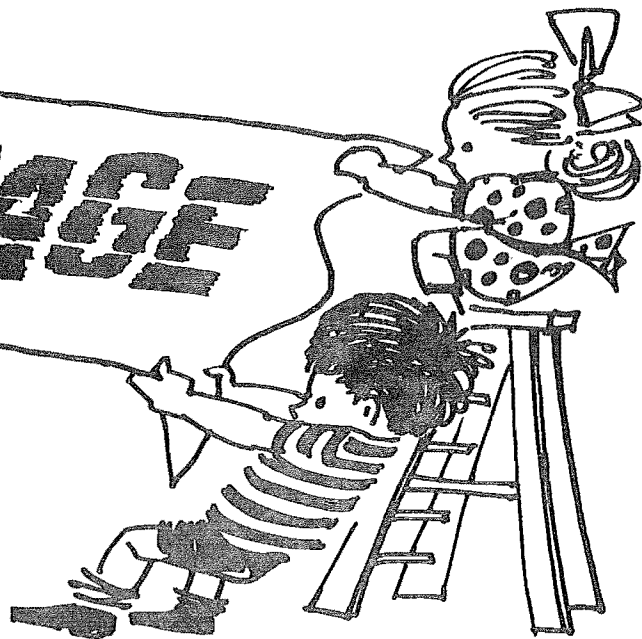
Our reason for producing a publication dedicated to promoting the use of community resources among students and teachers nationally stems from a fundamental belief, shared by all of us here at the Smithsonian, in the power of objects. Working as we do with a vast collection of national treasures that literally contains the spectrum from "art" to "zoo," we believe that objects (be they works of art, natural history specimens, historical artifacts, or live animals) have a tremendous power to educate. We maintain that it is equally important for students to learn to use objects as research tools as it is for them to learn to use words and numbers—and you can find objects close at hand, by drawing on the resources of your own community.

Our idea, then, in producing *Art to Zoo* is to share with you—and you with us—methods of working with students and objects that Smithsonian education staff members have found successful. This is the first of four issues to be published this school year.

This issue of *Art to Zoo* is based on the exhibition *Celebration: A World of Art and Ritual*. This exhibition (on view at the Smithsonian's Renwick Gallery of the National Museum of American Art from March 17, 1982, to June 26, 1983) gathers from nine Smithsonian museums six hundred objects representing aspects of celebration in sixty-two cultures from six continents and the Pacific Islands. *Celebration* was codirected by LLOYD E. HERMAN, director of the Renwick Gallery, and RALPH RINZLER, director of the Smithsonian's Office of Folklife Programs. We are especially grateful to VICTOR TURNER, guest curator, whose exhibition catalogue was a great source for photographs and information. Additional assistance was provided by:

ALLAN BASSING, Assistant Cuarator for Education, Renwick Gallery; WALTER L. HILL II, Public Program Coordinator; FLORENCE E. SCHWEIN, Outreach Program Director; KITTY COINER, Film Coordinator; KRISTINE E. MILLER, Project Manager for *Celebration*; ELIZABETH HANTZES, Exhibition Assistant for *Celebration*, and ANN BAY, former editor of ART TO ZOO and now Program Coordinator of the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education.

PULL-OUT PAGE



Celebration: A Photo Album



Korean Information Office, Embassy of Korea

How many times have you wished you had brought a camera to a party? More often than not, somebody *does* bring one . . . for the camera is as much a part of celebrating as masks and costumes, music and dancing, food and games. Can you imagine a birthday or a wedding without shutters clicking and bulbs flashing? With a camera, you can record all your celebrations, to keep.

Photographs also give us a "magic window" through which we can see celebrations we could not attend. Here are some pictures of celebrations from many different places. Before reading the captions that go with these photographs, look at each picture carefully and try to answer the following questions:

What are the people doing?

From the faces of the people and the way they are standing or sitting, would you say that this is a serious or happy event?

Can you find clues as to where this celebration might be taking place?

Can you guess the name of the event being celebrated?

Would you know what to do at this celebration?

1. A Korean folk dance, 1981.
2. New York City honors American hostages freed from Iran with a "ticker tape parade," 1981.
3. Neighborhood "trick or treaters" celebrate Halloween in Wheaton, Maryland, 1981.
4. A musician from the Ivory Coast in Africa plays a harp-lute and is joined by a metal scraper and singers, 1971.
5. Thanksgiving dinner in Neffsville, Pennsylvania, 1942.
6. A Jewish boy asks the traditional "four questions" at a Passover seder ceremony, New York City, 1951.
7. Dance given by Mexican-American women during a fiesta in Brownsville, Texas, 1942.
8. Blowing horns on New Year's Day, New York City, 1943.
9. Marian Anderson, a famous singer, christens the SS *Booker T. Washington*, 1942.
10. Funeral in Baltimore, Maryland, 1974.



2

Chester Higgins, Jr., NYT Pictures



3

Stephen G. St. John



National Museum of African Art, Eliot Elisofon Archives

4



Library of Congress

5



Library of Congress

7



Library of Congress

6



Library of Congress

8



OWI/Palmer

9



Roland Freeman

10