## SCROLLSAW WORKSHOP

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## Digital Patterns Designed by Steve Good

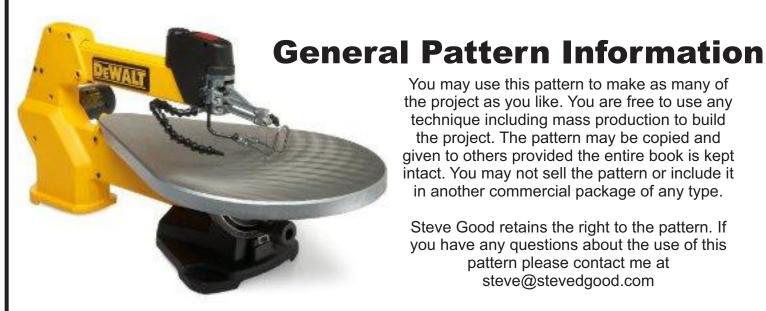


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You may use this pattern to make as many of the project as you like. You are free to use any technique including mass production to build the project. The pattern may be copied and given to others provided the entire book is kept intact. You may not sell the pattern or include it in another commercial package of any type.

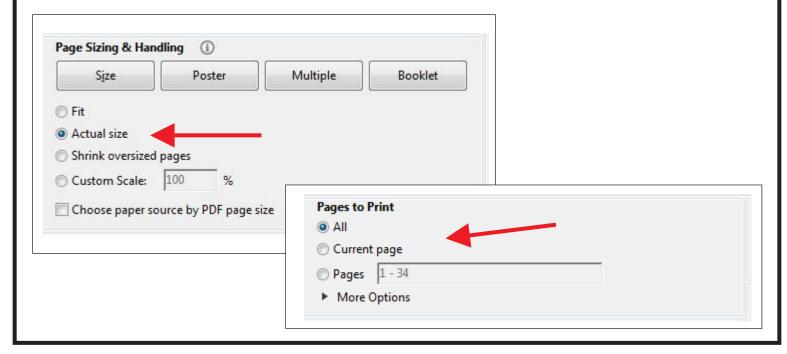
Steve Good retains the right to the pattern. If you have any questions about the use of this pattern please contact me at steve@stevedgood.com

When printing this pattern it is important to print it full size. When you bring up the print dialog box look in the "Page Sizing & Handling" section. Make sure the "Actual Size" is selected before you hit print.

You also only need to print the page/s you need. After the print dialog opens look for the "Pages to Print" section. You can print the current page or a range of pages. This will help save ink by not printing the title/instruction pages.

## **Printing Instructions**





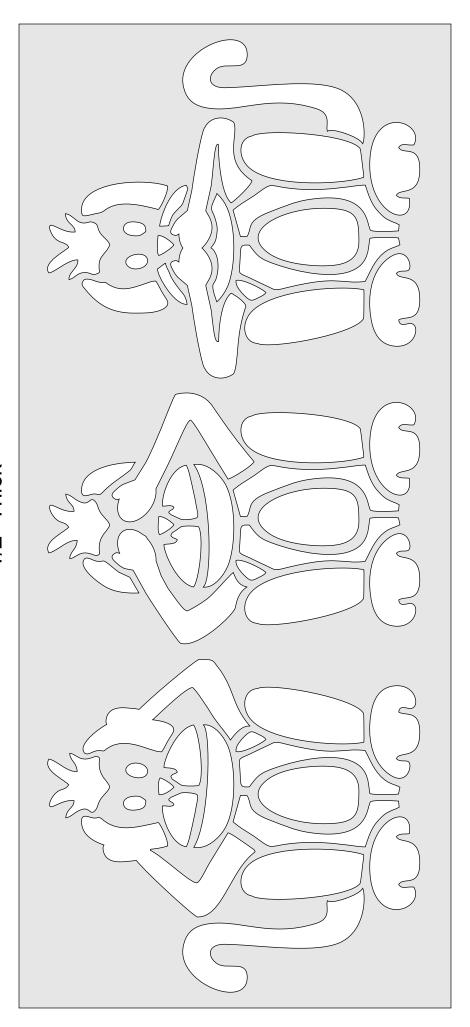
## Hear No Evil See No Evil



Small statuettes of three monkeys, one covering his eyes, another his ears, and another his mouth, have been popular in Britain since (probably) the 1900s; they are known to have been carried as lucky charms by soldiers in the First World War. They are identified with a proverbial saying, 'See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil', first recorded in 1926 and now generally used sarcastically against those who, through selfishness or cowardice, choose to ignore some wrongdoing. A few figurines show the first two monkeys peeping and listening, while the third has a finger on his lips; these may reflect the proverb 'Hear all, see all, say nowt', known since the late Middle Ages.

The Wise Monkeys originated in Japan, where they have been known since the 16th century; statues of them are set at crossroads in honour of Koshin, the God of Roads, whose attendants they are. There, their slogan is Mizaru, kika-zaru, iwa-zaru, 'No seeing, no hearing, no speaking', with a pun on saru, Japanese for 'Monkey', and it is used seriously to teach prudence and purity.

Wolfgang Mieder, Tradition and Innovation in Folk Literature (1987), 157–77; A. W. Smith, Folklore 104 (1993), 144–50.



1/2" Thick