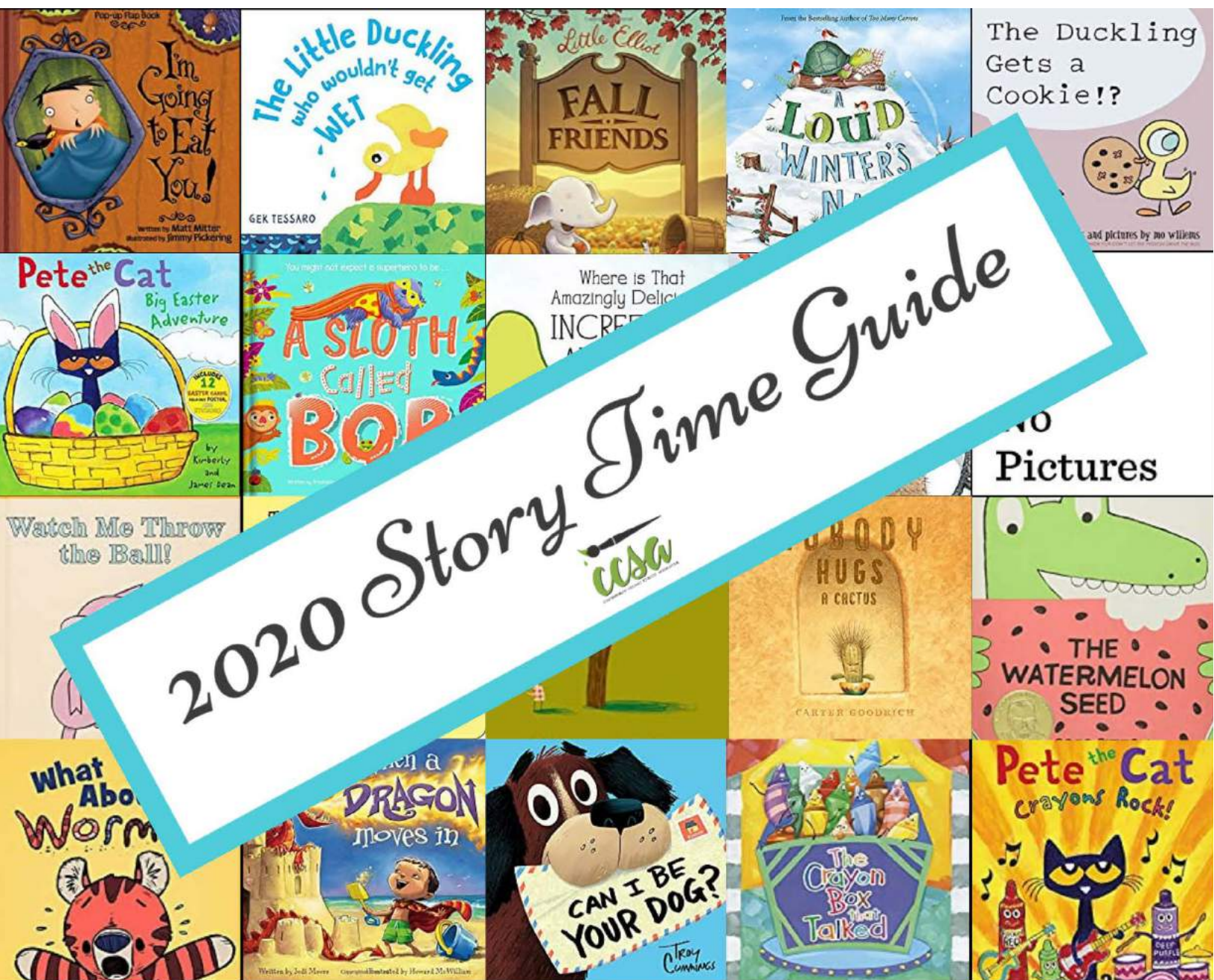




## POTTERY PROJECTS

|                                                                      |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <a href="#">The Book with No Pictures</a>                            | 4     |
| <a href="#">The Duckling Gets a Cookie</a>                           | 5     |
| <a href="#">The Good Egg</a>                                         | 6     |
| <a href="#">Goodnight Veggies</a>                                    | 7—9   |
| <a href="#">Hedgehugs</a>                                            | 10    |
| <a href="#">Hungry Harry</a>                                         | 11    |
| <a href="#">If You Take a Mouse to the Movies</a>                    | 12    |
| <a href="#">I'm Going to Eat You</a>                                 | 13    |
| <a href="#">The Little Duckling Who Wouldn't Get Wet</a>             | 14—15 |
| <a href="#">Little Elliot, Fall Friends</a>                          | 16    |
| <a href="#">A Loud Winters Nap</a>                                   | 17    |
| <a href="#">Pete the Cat Easter Adventure</a>                        | 18—19 |
| <a href="#">A Sloth Called Bob</a>                                   | 20—21 |
| <a href="#">Stuck</a>                                                | 22    |
| <a href="#">Thank You Mr. Panda</a>                                  | 23    |
| <a href="#">Watch Me Throw the Ball</a>                              | 24    |
| <a href="#">What About Worms?</a>                                    | 25—26 |
| <a href="#">When a Dragon Moves In</a>                               | 27—30 |
| <a href="#">Where Is That Amazingly Delicious Incredible Avocado</a> | 31    |

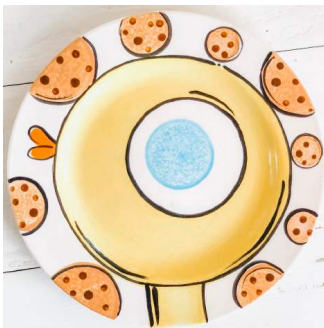
## CLAY PROJECTS

|                                      |       |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| <a href="#">Can I Be Your Dog?</a>   | 33—34 |
| <a href="#">Nobody Hugs a Cactus</a> | 35    |

## DOOR HANGER PROJECTS

|                                                                                         |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| <a href="#">Nerdy Birdy</a>                                                             | 37—39 |
| <a href="#">Pete the Cat Crayons Rock</a> OR <a href="#">The Crayon Box that Talked</a> | 40    |
| <a href="#">The Watermelon Seed</a>                                                     | 41    |

## POTTERY PROJECTS





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

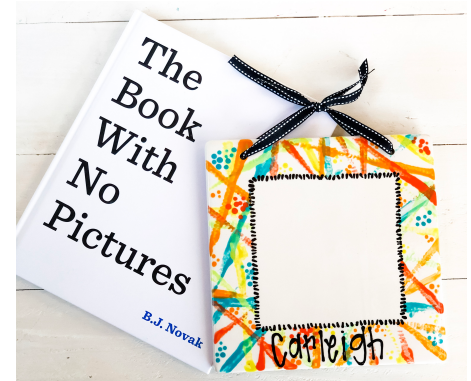
### The Book With No Pictures

By BJ Novak

Create your own “whiteboard” to draw pictures to go with *The Book with No Pictures*.

#### Supplies

Bisque: Square tile (shown on 8" tile with holes)  
Contact paper  
Pipe cleaners cut to 4–5" long, bent into L shape  
Paper plates  
Various brushes  
Writer bottle



#### Glaze colors

Any combo of bright colors, Black (Shown with Bright Orange, Coral, Turquoise, Lime Yellow, and Lime Green). Just make sure to keep the colors light enough for the writing to show up on top.

#### Setup

1. Before participants arrive, cut squares from contact paper, and apply to the center of each tile. (Our sample uses a 5" contact paper square.)
2. Pour out colors onto paper plates for pipe cleaner use. We recommend pouring in a small line instead of a dot or a circle and sticking with one or two colors per plate. Participants can pass plates around and share pipe cleaners.

#### Directions

1. Dip pipe cleaners in color to create lines on the border of the “whiteboard.” For best results, apply all the stripes of lighter colors first and allow to dry before moving on to darker colors. Give participants a clean paper plate or a piece of cardboard to fan tiles dry between colors. Remind kids to overlap the “sticker” with their lines.
2. Repeat step 1 with darker paint colors.
3. Dip the back end of various paintbrushes in different colors to apply dots in small groupings of 3–6 dots of the same color.
4. Use a toothpick to remove the sticker to reveal your abstract border.
5. Use a Black writer bottle to add dashes to the border of the square.
6. After participants have left and pieces have dried, use a Black writer bottle to write the name.
7. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### The Duckling Gets a Cookie

By Mo Willems

#### Supplies

Bisque: Rim salad plate  
Contact paper or round sticker (shown with 3" round sticker)  
Various sponge dotters ( $\frac{3}{4}$ "– $1\frac{3}{4}$ ")  
Various round brushes  
Cotton swabs  
Washable marker or ballpoint pen  
Writer bottle or liner brush

#### Glaze Colors

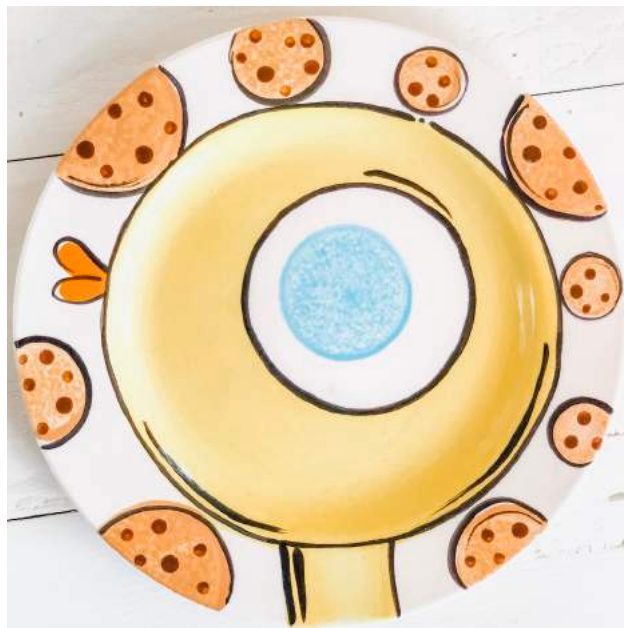
Pale Yellow, Bright Orange, Tan, Brown, Light Turquoise, Black

#### Setup

Before participants arrive, use a washable marker or ballpoint pen to draw a circle inside the rim, a neck, and a duck mouth.

#### Directions

1. Apply a contact paper circle or round sticker to the plate for the eye. If desired, complete this step prior to participants arriving.
2. Use a large round brush to apply 2–3 coats of Pale Yellow to the duckling head (inside the drawn circle) and neck.
3. Use a small round brush to paint the duckling's mouth with Bright Orange.
4. Use various sizes of sponge dotters with Tan to make cookies around the rim of the plate. Remember the cookies can be much larger than the rim and can hang off the plate.
5. Dip cotton swabs in Brown to make chocolate chips on the cookies.
6. Remove the sticker for the eye.
7. Use a large sponge dotter to apply a Light Turquoise dot inside the White circle.
8. Once participants are gone and pieces are dry, use a writer bottle or liner brush to add Black outlines and small details.
9. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### The Good Egg

By Jory John and Pete Oswald

#### Supplies

Bisque: Egg-shaped or oval plate  
Contact paper or round sticker (shown with 1½" round sticker)  
Sponge dotters (shown using ¾" sponge dotter and stick end of 1¼" dotter)  
Flat brushes  
Toothbrush or splatter tool  
2-oz to-go paint cup  
Paper plates  
Sea sponge  
Writer bottle

#### Glaze Colors

Tan, Pink, Light Brown, Coffee Brown, Mint Green, Black

#### Directions

1. Apply contact paper circle or round sticker to the plate for eyes.
2. Using a flat brush, apply 2–3 coats of Tan to the entire plate.
3. Dip a sea sponge in Pink and apply 1 coat for rosy cheeks.
4. Using a toothbrush or splatter tool, speckle the entire plate with Light Brown and Coffee Brown.
5. Remove the stickers.
6. Using a sponge dotter, apply a Mint Green dot inside the white circle.
7. Once Mint Green is dry, use the stick end of a sponge dotter to create the black pupil inside the green circle.
8. To create the circles for glasses, dip the upper edge of a 2-oz to-go paint cup in Black paint that has been poured out on paper plates. Encourage parents to help with this step and pass out scrap paper or tiles for participants to practice this before applying color to their plate.
9. Once participants are gone and pieces are dry, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to add details to the glasses and the smile.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Goodnight Veggies

By Diana Murray

#### Supplies

Bisque: Small bowl (slightly curved or straight sides work best; too much curve will make the paper technique difficult)  
Veggie paper patterns  
Scissors  
Sea sponges  
Contact paper  
Ballpoint pen or washable marker  
Flat brush or sponge dotters  
Toothpicks  
Pipe cleaners cut to 3" long and bent in L shape  
Craft pompoms  
Round brush or splatter tool  
Writer bottle or liner brush



#### Glaze Colors

Bright Orange, Cream, Red, Golden Yellow, Brown, Black, Lime Green, Leaf Green, Dark Green, White

#### Setup

1. Cut out paper veggie patterns ahead of time. Make sure to have a full set per child.
2. Soften the sea sponges ahead of time by running under water and squeezing out excess water in a paper towel.
3. Cut out a moon shape from contact paper.
4. Draw a line for the top of the dirt around each bowl using a ballpoint pen or washable marker.

#### Directions

1. Apply contact paper moon to the inside of the bowl.
2. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this step. Before anyone begins, demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece by applying color to the paper, pressing the paper color side down on the plate, and peeling it off. As you do this, mention how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the technique to work properly, and also show how *not* to do this technique by demonstrating how little paint is transferred to the piece when using only a thin layer of paint. Encourage them to test it out with some scrap paper patterns on a practice/scrap tile that can be washed off later. *Note: With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush but demonstrate and make both tools available.*
3. Using a sponge dotter or flat brush, apply a generous layer of Bright Orange to the carrot patterns and press color side down onto the side of the bowl, with the top of the carrot lining up just above the pen/marker line. Leave the paper in place.
4. Repeat step 3 with Cream applied to the onions, Red on the radishes, and Golden Yellow on the turnips.
5. Use a sea sponge to apply two coats of Brown to the dirt below the marker line.
6. Use a toothpick to remove the veggie patterns.
7. To create the tops of the veggies, use pipe cleaners dipped in any of the greens. Make sure to overlap the top of the veggies just a bit. Dip craft pompoms in any of the greens to create some plants above the dirt.
8. Use a sea sponge to apply 2–3 coats of Black to the inside of the bowl. Demonstrate how to lightly sponge the top edge of the bowl on the last coat to create a sponged edge.
9. If time allows, splatter paint the inside of the bowl using white to create stars. This can also be done by dipping the handle end of a brush into white and stamping stars. Otherwise, you may choose to splatter paint after the participants have left, depending on their age and parental involvement.
10. After participants have left, use Black with a writer bottle or liner brush to outline the veggies and leaves.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



# 2020 Story Time Guide

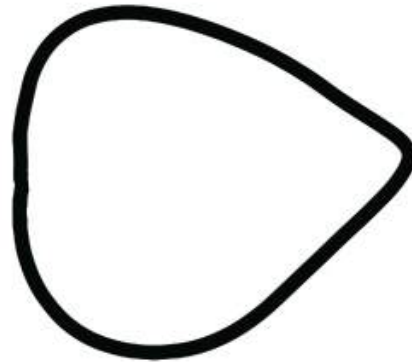
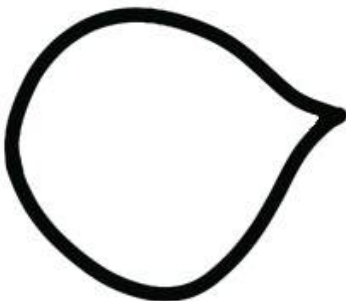
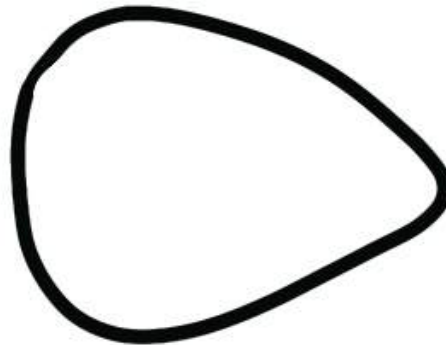
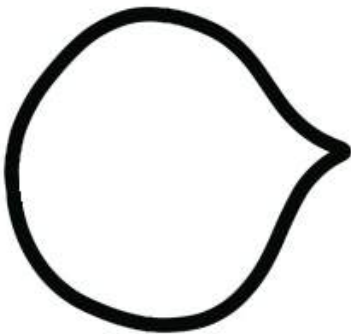
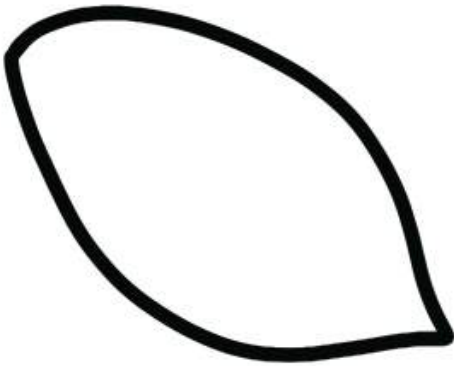
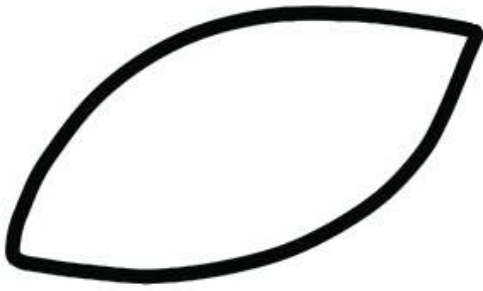
## POTTERY PROJECTS





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS



Goodnight Veggies



# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Hedgehugs

By Diana Murray

#### Supplies

Bisque: Large round box  
Oval and heart paper patterns, sized to chosen bisque  
(allow room for quills above the head)  
Plastic forks  
Pipe cleaners cut to 3" long and bent in L shape  
Flat brush or sponge dotters  
Toothpicks  
Writer bottle  
Marker or ballpoint pen

#### Glaze Colors

Taupe, Light Tan, Dark Brown, Red, Pink, Lime Green, Black

#### Setup

1. Cut out oval body and heart face patterns ahead of time, with a full set per child.
2. Draw approximate location for heart face on the top of the box with a marker or ballpoint pen.
3. Mix taupe with some light tan ahead for the face.

#### Directions

1. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this step. Before anyone begins, demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece by applying color to the paper, pressing the paper color side down on the plate, and peeling it off. As you do this, mention how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the technique to work properly, and also show how not to do this technique by demonstrating how little paint is transferred to the piece when using only a thin layer of paint. Encourage them to test it out with some scrap paper patterns on a practice/scrap tile that can be washed off later. *Note: With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush, so you may want to make those available.*
2. Using a sponge dotter or flat brush, apply a generous layer of Taupe/Light Tan on the heart pattern and press color side down onto the top of the box. Leave the paper in place.
3. Repeat step 2 with Taupe applied to the oval body.
4. Dip a plastic fork in Dark Brown to create the quills around the hedgehog body and face. Make sure to not paint quills off the bottom of the body.
5. Create stripes around the outside edge of the box top using pipe cleaners dipped in Red, Pink, and Taupe. Each color will need its own pipe cleaner.
6. Use a toothpick to remove the paper patterns from the top of the box.
7. Dip a plastic fork in Lime Green to create grass around the bottom edge of the box.
8. For the heart-shaped flowers, have kids make overlapping fingerprints in Red or Pink above the grass, leaving room for the stems and leaves afterward.
9. Use a Lime Green writer bottle to add stems and leaves to the flowers. Parents can complete this step, or have staff finish this after participants have left.
10. After participants have left, use a writer bottle or liner brush with Black to add ears, eyes, nose, and feet.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Hungry Harry

By Joane Partis

#### Supplies

Bisque: Oval plate or dish  
Contact paper  
Flat brushes  
#6 round brush  
Washable marker  
Writer bottles

#### Glaze Colors

Lime Green, Leaf Green, Pink, Black

#### Setup

Before participants arrive, cut out ovals for eyes from the contact paper.

#### Directions

1. Apply contact paper stickers to the plate for the eyes.
2. Using a flat brush, apply 2–3 coats of Lime Green to the inside and outside of the dish.
3. Use a round brush to create the stripes on the top of Harry's face by painting small zigzags with Leaf Green.
4. Use a washable marker to lightly draw Harry's smile and tongue.
5. Using a round brush, paint 3 coats of Pink in the tongue outline.
6. Remove the contact paper eyes.
7. Once the participants are gone and the plates are dry, add a Black outline and smile with a writer bottler or liner brush.
8. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### If You Take a Mouse to the Movies

By Laura Numeroff

#### Supplies

Bisque: Square coupe salad plate  
 ½" masking tape  
 Sea sponges  
 Assorted round brushes  
 Flat brush  
 Writer bottle or Liner brush



#### Glaze Colors

Lime Green, Taupe, Royal Blue, Yolk Yellow, Red, Orange, Medium Purple, Turquoise, White, Black

#### Setup

1. Apply tape in the shape of a triangle to outline the tree, making sure to run the edges of the tree off the top of the plate and leaving room below the tree for the trunk. Keep in mind that the inside edge of the tape will be the tree shape. Apply tape across the tree in a diagonal pattern for the popcorn garland.
2. Soften sea sponges ahead of time by wetting in the sink and squeezing excess water out in paper towels or rags.

#### Directions

1. Using a round brush, paint 2 coats of Lime Green inside the taped tree triangle. Remove the tape.
2. Using a flat brush, paint a coat of Taupe to create a trunk.
3. Using a sea sponge, apply 2 coats of Royal Blue to the background. Get parents to help sponge up close to the tree and trunk.
4. Have kids create popcorn by adding Yolk Yellow fingerprints inside the diagonal stripes on the tree.
5. Dip the back end of a small brush in Red and add ornaments to the tree. Repeat this step using Orange, Medium Purple, and Turquoise.
6. Dip the back end of a brush in White to create snow on the background.
7. Once participants are gone and plates are dry, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to outline the tree, trunk, and popcorn garland.
8. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### I'm Going to Eat You

By Matt Mitter

#### Supplies

Bisque: 12-oz mug or Dunk mug  
 Contact paper or round sticker  
 Sponge dotters (two sizes smaller than round sticker)  
 Flat brushes  
 Round brushes  
 Writer bottle

#### Glaze Colors

Bright Orange, Bright Blue, Black, Lime Green

#### Directions

1. Apply contact paper circle or round sticker to the mug for the eye.
2. Using a flat brush, apply 2–3 coats of Bright Orange to the outside of the mug.
3. Using a flat brush, apply 2–3 coats of Bright Blue to the inside of the mug.
4. Use round brushes or splatter tools to splatter Black and Lime Green on the outside and inside of the mug.
5. Repeat step 4 to apply Bright Blue to the outside of the mug and Bright Orange to the inside of the mug.
6. Remove the contact paper eye.
7. Use a sponge dotter to apply a Blue dot inside the White circle.
8. Using a round brush, paint the mouth with 2–3 coats of Black.
9. Use a smaller sponge dotter to apply a black dot inside the blue circle.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### The Little Duckling Who Wouldn't Get Wet

By Gek Tessaro

#### Supplies

Bisque: Square coupe salad plate  
Contact paper  
Scissors  
Flat brushes  
Assorted large round brushes  
Copy paper  
Toothpicks  
Pipe cleaners (cut 3"-4" long and bent into L shapes)  
Writer bottle or liner brush



#### Glaze Colors

Light Blue, Bright Blue, Royal Blue, Dark Orange, Bright Orange, Bright Yellow, Yolk Yellow, Black

#### Setup

1. Cut out duck feet paper patterns from plain copy paper. The webbed feet are created with tall triangles with rounded tops and two C-shaped sections taken from one side.
2. Cut a circle for the sun (shown with a circle about 4" in diameter).
3. Cut a strip of contact paper with a wavy edge to mask above the water. Apply this before participants arrive. To keep the mess of the "water" below the wavy line, it helps to make this strip of contact paper cover the entire white area on the plate.

#### Directions

1. Use a large round brush to paint random short brushstrokes to the water area in Light Blue. These brushstrokes should only fill about half of the water area.
2. Use another large round brush to fill in the gaps with random strokes of Bright Blue, making sure that most of the water area and the entire wavy edge of the contact paper are covered.
3. Repeat step 2 with Royal Blue, then add the Light Blue and Bright Blue on top for more depth.
4. Peel off the contact paper.
5. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this step. Before anyone begins, demonstrate this paper technique on a sample piece by applying color to the paper, pressing the paper color side down on the plate, and peeling it off. As you do this, mention how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the technique to work properly, and also show how not to do this technique by demonstrating how little paint is transferred to the piece when using only a thin layer of paint. Encourage them to test it out with some scrap paper patterns on a practice/scrap tile that can be washed off later. *Note: With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush, so you may want to make those available.*
6. Apply a generous layer of Dark Orange to the duck feet patterns and press down onto the plate, paint side down. Leave the paper in place.
7. Dip a short pipe cleaner in Dark Orange and stamp onto the plate to create the legs. Make sure to overlap only onto the feet paper pattern and not onto the water.
8. Using a flat brush, apply a generous layer of Yolk Yellow to the circle paper pattern. Press onto the corner of the plate, paint side down. The paper pattern should be hanging off the plate. Leave the paper in place.
9. Use pipe cleaners dipped into Bright Yellow, Yolk Yellow, and Bright Orange to create rays on the sun. Remember to overlap onto the paper sun.
10. Use a toothpick to remove the paper sun and duck feet.
11. Once participants are gone and plates are dry, use a writer bottle or liner brush to add Black outlines and small details to the feet, sun, and water.
12. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Little Elliot, Fall Friends

By Mike Curato

#### Supplies

Bisque: Coupe salad plate  
Paper strips  
Sea sponge  
Flat brush  
Toothpicks  
Sponge dotter  
Writer bottle

#### Glaze Colors

Light Tan, Dark Tan, Golden Yellow, Coffee Brown

#### Setup

Before participants arrive, cut paper strips that are approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and longer than the plate diameter.

#### Directions

1. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this step. Before anyone begins, demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece by applying color to the paper, pressing the paper color side down on the plate, and peeling it off. As you do this, mention how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the technique to work properly, and also show how not to do this technique by demonstrating how little paint is transferred to the piece when using only a thin layer of paint. Encourage them to test it out with some scrap paper on a practice/scrap tile that can be washed off later.
2. Using a flat brush, apply a generous layer of Light Tan to a paper strip and press it color side down onto the plate. Leave the paper in place.
3. Repeat step 2 using another paper strip, applying this piece perpendicular to the first strip. Continue applying strips of paper evenly spaced, vertically, or horizontally working, toward the outside edge of the plate. *Note: Paper was NOT applied all vertically and then horizontally. To make it look more like the lattice top of a pie, alternate the application of the strips vertically and horizontally.*
4. Using a sea sponge, apply Golden Yellow to the squares between the strips. Don't apply this "pie filling" around the outside edge where the crust will be painted.
5. Use a toothpick to remove the paper strips.
6. Use a large sponge dotter (we used a  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " dotter) to apply half circles in Dark Tan to create the crust. Slightly overlap each circle over the last.
7. After participants have left, use a writer bottle to outline the crust and write the name.
8. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### A Loud Winter's Nap

By Katy Hudson

#### Supplies

Bisque: 12-oz mug  
Paper snowflake patterns  
Scissors  
Toothpicks  
Flat brushes  
Various round brushes  
Round yellow sponge



#### Glaze colors

White, Light Blue, Medium Blue, Bright Blue (3 complementary shades of blue)

#### Setup

1. Before participants arrive, print snowflake paper patterns or precut snowflakes. For this mug we created snowflakes from various Pinterest posts. A lighter-weight paper tends to work better for cutting out pieces of the snowflakes. The snowflakes that we used were approximately 5" in diameter.
2. Set out clean water containers and sponges for paper patterns.

#### Directions

1. Use a flat brush to apply 1–2 coats of white to the outside of the mug.
2. While white is drying, instruct participants on how to cut out snowflakes.
3. Lay a snowflake on the side of the mug. Dab the paper pattern with a wet sponge and press it to the mug so it sticks. Wring out any excess water and continue to press the sponge onto the pattern until all the edges are sealed. Repeat this step with other snowflake patterns on the rest of the mug.
4. *Note: Steps 4–6 were created without drying in between each step to allow the blues to blend together.*
5. Use a round brush to paint random Light Blue over most of the outside of the mug, making sure to use brushstrokes in all directions. There should be plenty of spaces unpainted after this step.
6. Repeat step 4 to apply random short brushstrokes of Medium Blue to the outside of the mug. After this step is complete, most of the outside of the mug should be covered.
7. Repeat step 5 to apply strokes of Bright Blue to any unpainted areas on the outside of the mug and also overlapping areas that are already painted. Double check that all the “holes” in the snowflakes are filled in with blue paint so that they show up once the pattern is removed.
8. Use a toothpick to remove the paper from the outside of the mug.
9. Use a flat brush to apply 2–3 coats of bright blue inside the mug.
10. Once the Bright Blue has lost its shine, use a round brush to splatter the inside of the mug with White. We've found that we get the best results by placing the brush inside the mug and gently tapping the handle on the top edge of the mug. Make sure to rotate the mug and change the depth of the brush for even coverage. This step can also be completed by staff after the participants have left if needed, depending on time limits, mess already created, and the parents/participant's skill level.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Pete the Cat, Big Easter Adventure

By Kimberly and James Dean

#### Supplies

Bisque: Square tile (shown on 6" tile)  
Assorted round brushes  
Pattern printed on clay carbon paper  
Ballpoint pen  
Writer bottle

#### Glaze Colors

Bright colors, Black

#### Directions

##### Option 1: Prefired Outline

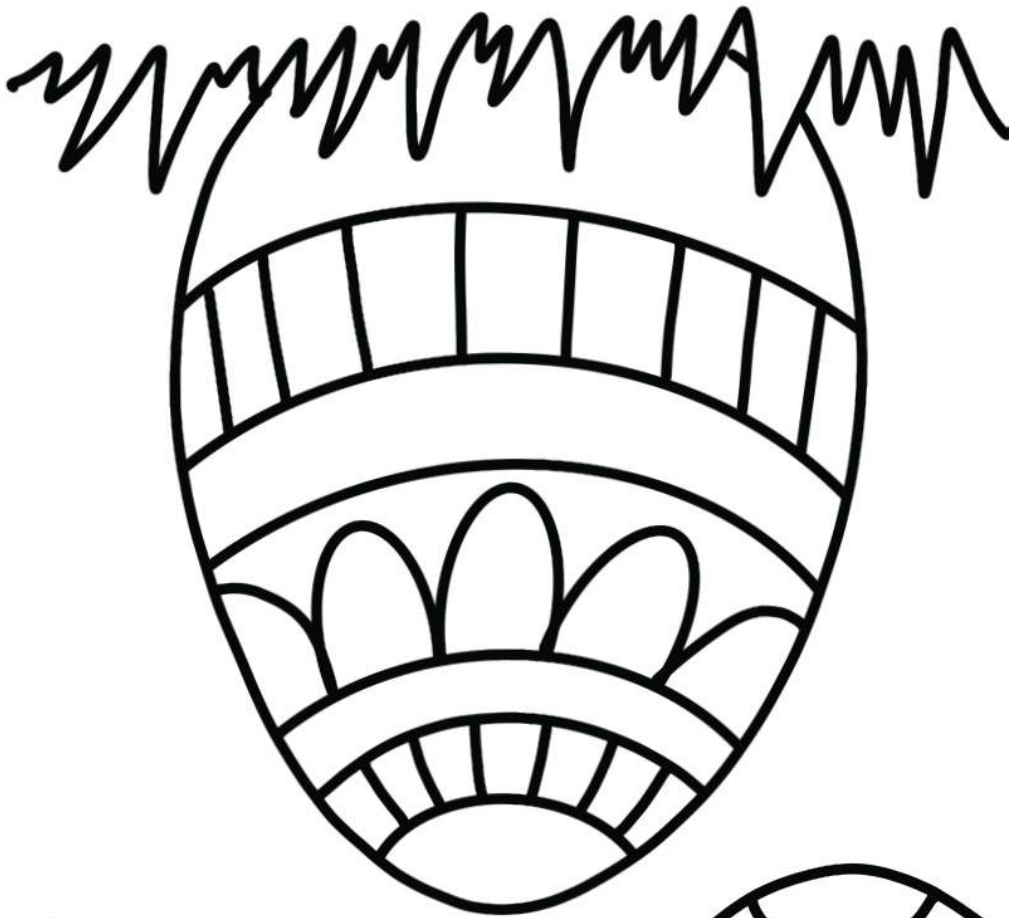
1. Trace the pattern onto the tiles and outline with a Black writer bottle. Preset the outline to prevent smearing by firing to cone 010 fast or in a cone 06 kiln.
2. Use various round brushes to paint, coloring book style.
3. Once tiles are dry, painters can use a pencil eraser or wet detail q-tip to wipe off paint that got on the black lines.
4. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

##### Option 2: Outline after Painting

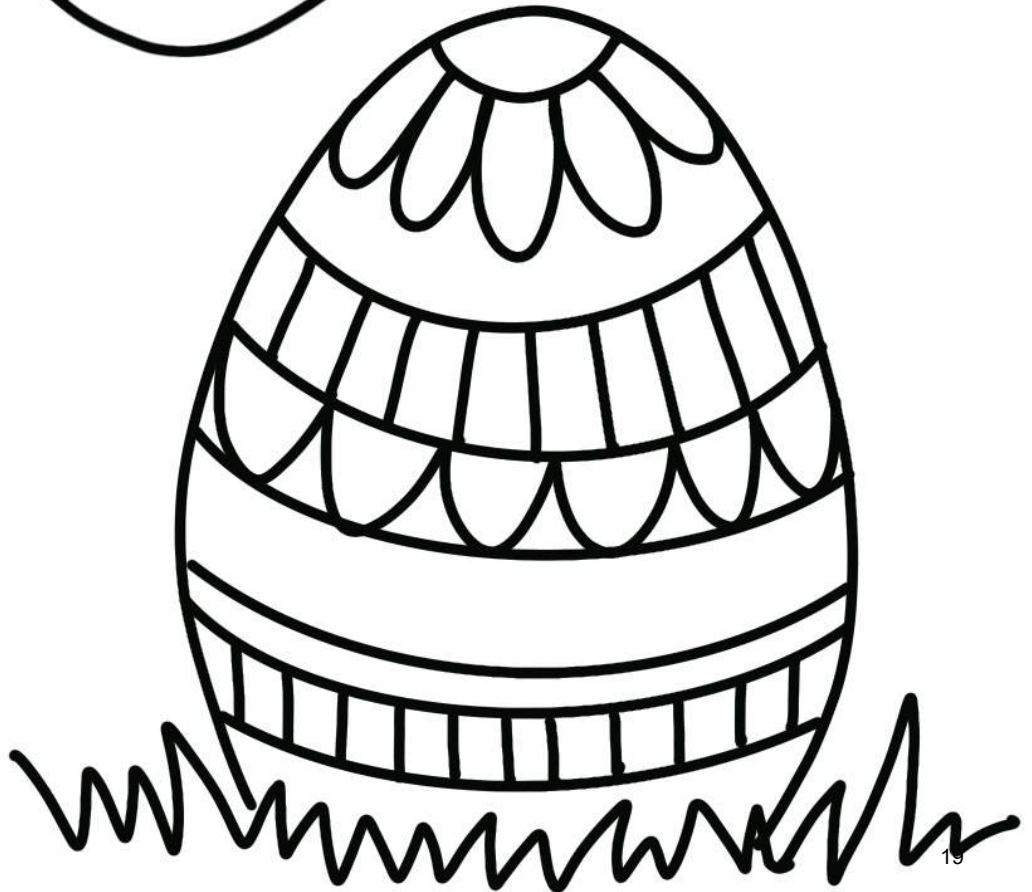
1. Print patterns on carbon paper and trace onto tiles or prepare the materials and show participants how to trace the design onto the tiles.
2. Use various round brushes to paint the design.
3. Once tiles are dry and participants are gone, outline the eggs with a Black writer bottle.
4. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS



Pete the Cat





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### A Sloth Called Bob

By Stephanie Moss

#### Supplies

Bisque: Square picture frame  
Pattern  
Contact paper  
White tissue paper  
Pencil  
Sharpie marker  
Scissors  
Compressed sponge  
Yellow craft foam or felt  
#6 round brush  
1" round stickers  
Writer bottle or liner brush

#### Glaze Colors

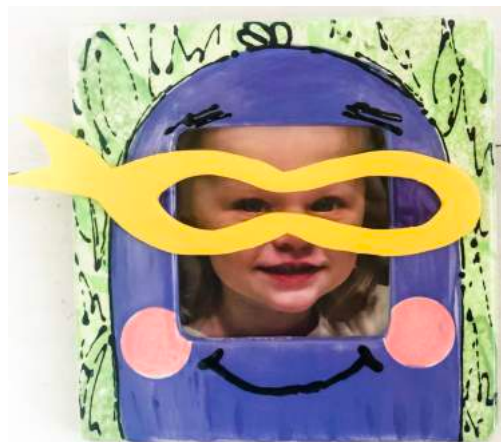
Lime Green, Leaf Green, Purple, Dark Purple, Pink, Black

#### Setup

1. Before participants arrive, cut out the shape for the sloth's head from contact paper and apply to the frames.
2. Cut 1–2 leaf shapes out of compressed sponges for each participant. Hydrate them and then remove excess water in a paper towel. Pour out a small amount of Lime Green and Leaf Green onto small paper plates and add a leaf sponge to each plate for kids to share.

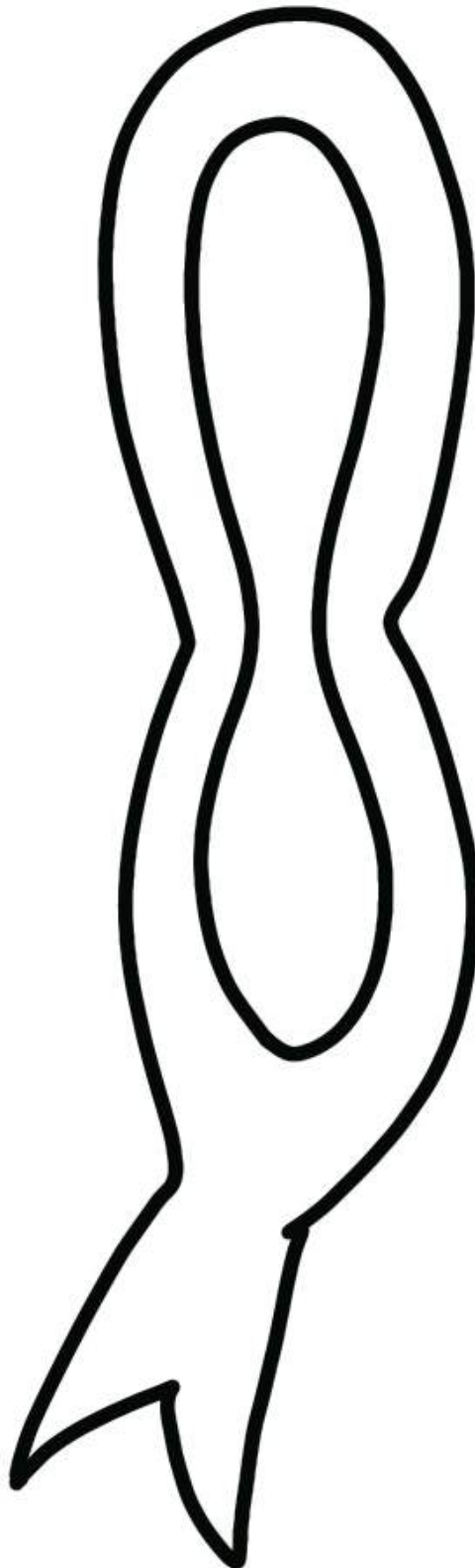
#### Directions

1. Dip the leaf sponges in Lime Green or Leaf Green and stamp the background of the frames. Make sure to overlap the stamps onto the contact paper sloth head.
2. Remove the contact paper sloth head. Apply two round stickers to his face to mask off the pink cheeks.
3. Using a round brush, paint 2–3 coats of Purple inside the masked sloth head.
4. Use a round brush to add the Dark Purple lines near his eyes.
5. Peel off the stickers for the cheeks and apply 2–3 coats of Pink inside the circles.
6. After participants have left and pieces have dried, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to outline and add small details.
7. Glaze and fire to cone 06.
8. Print out the pattern for the superhero mask. Trace the mask onto the yellow craft foam by placing a piece of white tissue paper over the pattern, tracing the pattern with a pencil, and positioning the tissue tracing on the craft foam, then retracing the pattern with a Sharpie. (Tip: You can use the same tissue tracing to transfer the pattern multiple times.) Cut out the masks and attach to frames with a repositionable glue dot on each side of the frame opening or apply to just the superhero mask for participants to attach once they have a picture printed at home.





## POTTERY PROJECTS



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Stuck

By Oliver Jeffers

#### Supplies

Bisque: Square vase or pencil holder  
Compressed sponges  
Scissors  
Flat brushes  
Small round brush  
Pipe cleaners (cut 3-4" long and bent into L shapes)  
Writer bottle or Liner brush  
Craft pompoms (optional)

#### Glaze Colors

Light Blue, Leaf Green, Brown, Red, Medium Green, Dark Sage Green, Black

#### Setup

Cut compressed sponges into diamond shapes for the kite. Hydrate them and then remove excess water in a paper towel. Pour out a small amount of Red onto small paper plates and add a kite sponge to each plate for kids to share.

#### Directions

1. Using a large flat brush, paint 1 coat of Light Blue on the outside of the vase.
2. Using a large flat brush, paint 2-3 coats of Leaf Green on the inside of the vase.
3. Use half of a bent pipe cleaner dipped in Brown to create a tree trunk on three sides of the vase. Stamp the pipe cleaner 2-3 times to make the trunk thicker. Use the pipe cleaner to add branches.
4. Use another pipe cleaner dipped in Leaf Green to add grass around the bottom of all 4 sides of the vase.
5. Dip the kite sponge in Red and stamp the kite on the side with no tree.
6. Using a small round brush, add a few Red ribbons to the end of the kite.
7. There are two options for creating the leaves on the trees:
  - a. Have kids make leaves using fingerprints of Leaf Green, Medium Green, and Dark Sage Green.
  - b. Dip craft pompoms in those shades of green and use these to stamp leaves onto the trees.
8. Once participants are gone and vases are dry, use a writer bottle or liner brush with Black to add outlines and small details to the kite.
9. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Thank You, Mr. Panda

By Steve Antony

#### Supplies

Bisque: Cube or square box  
¾" masking tape  
Small sponge dotters  
New pencils (preferably unsharpened)  
½" flat brush  
Writer bottle or liner brush

#### Glaze Colors

Yellow, Coral, Medium Purple, Red, Dark Purple, White, Black

#### Setup

Apply tape across the top and down the sides of the boxes where the ribbon will be painted. To simplify the project, tape the top to keep it attached to the sides.

#### Directions

1. Using a small sponge dotter, apply random Yellow dots to the sides and top of the box. Remember that dots can overlap the tape or hang off the edge of a side.
2. Repeat step 1 with Coral, Medium Purple, and Red.
3. Using a clean pencil eraser, stamp a white dot in the middle of all the sponge dots created in steps 1–2.
4. Remove the tape from the box.
5. Using a ½" flat brush, paint the ribbon on the top and sides of the box with Dark Purple. Don't forget to add the loops and ends of the bow.
6. Once participants are gone and boxes are dry, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to outline and add small details to the ribbon and bow.
7. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Watch Me Throw the Ball

(Or other Elephant & Piggie books)

By Mo Willems

#### Supplies

Bisque: Pet-shaped plate  
Oval paper pattern for nose  
1" sponge dotters  
Flat brush  
Toothpicks  
Writer bottle

#### Glaze Colors

Light Pink, Medium Pink, Black

#### Setup

Cut out paper oval nose for pig



#### Directions

1. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this step. Before anyone begins, demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece by applying color to the paper, pressing the paper color side down on the plate, and peeling it off. As you do this, mention how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the technique to work properly, and also show how not to do this technique by demonstrating how little paint is transferred to the piece when using only a thin layer of paint. Encourage them to test it out with some scrap paper patterns on a practice/scrap tile that can be washed off later. *Note: With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush, so you may want to make those available.*
2. Using a sponge dotter or flat brush, apply a generous layer of light pink to the oval paper pattern and press color side down onto the plate. Leave the paper in place.
3. Using a flat brush, paint 2–3 coats of Medium Pink over the entire plate.
4. Use a toothpick to remove the paper nose pattern.
5. Use the stick end of the sponge dotter with Black to add eyes to the pig. Demonstrate how to create an oval eye by moving the dotter vertically just a bit.
6. Repeat step 5 with Black and the back end of a smaller brush to create black ovals on the pig's nose.
7. After participants have left, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to outline the pig's face, nose, eyebrows, and mouth.
8. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS

### What About Worms?

By Ryan T. Higgins

#### Supplies

Bisque: Pet-shaped plate  
Paper patterns for face (stripes, nose, ears)  
Sponge dotters  
Flat brush  
Toothpicks  
Writer bottle

#### Glaze Colors

Black, Tan, Brown, Bright Orange

#### Setup

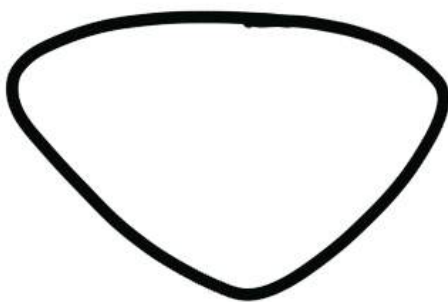
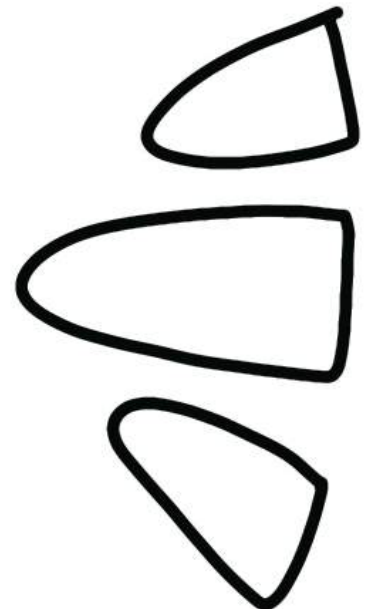
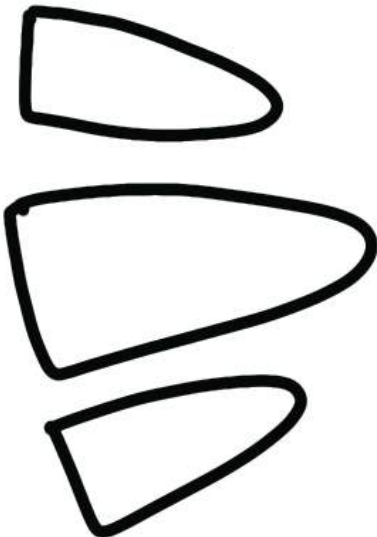
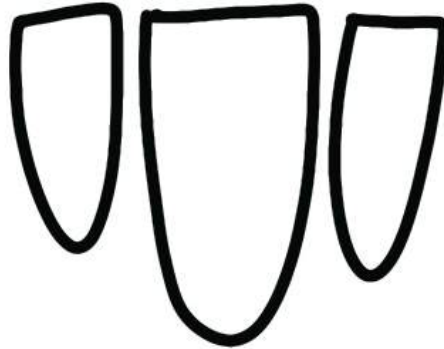
Cut out paper patterns for face.

#### Directions

1. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this step. Before anyone begins, demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece by applying color to the paper, pressing the paper color side down on the plate, and peeling it off. As you do this, mention how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the technique to work properly, and also show how not to do this technique by demonstrating how little paint is transferred to the piece when using only a thin layer of paint. Encourage them to test it out with some scrap paper patterns on a practice/scrap tile that can be washed off later. *Note: With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush, so you may want to make those available.*
2. Using a sponge dotter or flat brush, apply a generous layer of Black to the nose paper pattern and press color side down onto the plate. Leave the paper in place.
3. Repeat step 2 with Tan and the snout pattern, placing the snout paper over the nose paper. Remember, with the paper technique you must work in reverse, so layering the paper will create the look of the snout behind the black nose.
4. Repeat steps 2–3 with Tan for the ears and Brown for the stripes. Make sure to leave a bit of the paper pattern hanging off the side of the plate for each of these.
5. Using a flat brush, paint 2–3 coats of Bright Orange on the entire plate over the paper patterns.
6. Use a toothpick to remove the paper patterns.
7. After participants have left, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to add eyes, eyebrows, mouth, outlines, and small details.
8. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



## POTTERY PROJECTS





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### When a Dragon Moves In

By Jodi Moore

#### Supplies

Bisque: Square tile (8" tile used for sample)  
Paper patterns for castle, or shapes cut to create your own castle design  
Sponge dotters  
Flat brushes  
Toothpicks  
Writer bottles



#### Glaze Colors

Medium Tan, Light Tan, Light Blue, Light Turquoise, Speckled Sand, Black, Coffee Brown

#### Setup

1. Cut out paper patterns for the castle.
2. Draw the basic outline of a castle shape (see pattern). We recommend creating a pattern for this using carbon paper or a tissue paper pattern to easily pretrace all the tiles for participants.

#### Directions

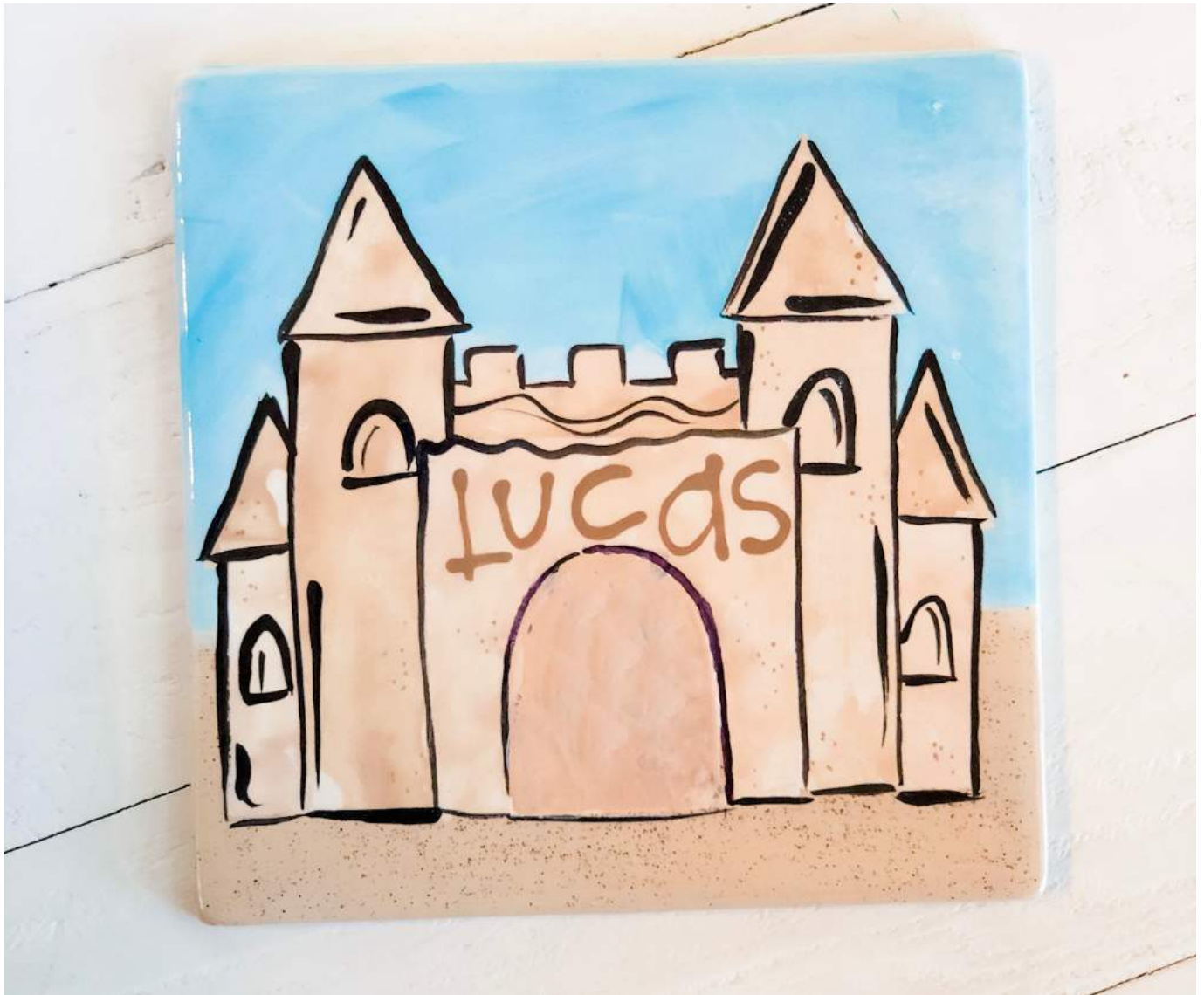
**Note: For steps 2–8, apply paint to the back side of the pattern, leaving the number side up. Two shades of Tan are used for these steps, but the brushes were not washed in between steps, just wiped off on a paper towel, allowing for a little mixing of the two shades.**

1. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this step. Before anyone begins, demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece by applying color to the paper, pressing the paper color side down on the plate, and peeling it off. As you do this, mention how heavy the application of paint will need to be for the technique to work properly, and also show how not to do this technique by demonstrating how little paint is transferred to the piece when using only a thin layer of paint. Encourage them to test it out with some scrap paper patterns on a practice/scrap tile that can be washed off later. *Note: With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush, so you may want to make those available.*
2. Using a sponge dotter or flat brush, apply a generous layer of Medium Tan to the back of the door pattern (piece 1) and press color side down onto the tile. Leave the paper in place.
3. Repeat step 2 with Light Tan and the square (piece 2). Place this square paper over the door. Remember, with the paper technique you must work in reverse, so layering the paper will create the look of the castle building up behind the door.
4. Apply the large triangles to the top of the castle (pieces labeled with 3s) using the Light Tan.
5. Apply the large rectangles (pieces labeled with 4s) using the Dark Tan to the castle. These should overlap the square and the triangles already applied.
6. Apply the top of the castle (piece 5) to the top of the castle using the Dark Tan.
7. Apply the top of the outside towers to the castle (pieces labeled with 6s) using the Dark Tan.
8. Apply the rectangles to create the outside towers of the castle (pieces labeled with 7s) using the Light Tan.
9. Using a flat brush, paint a layer of Light Blue above the horizon line, making sure to paint over all the edges of the paper patterns that are still on the tile.
10. Once the paint from step 9 has lost its shine, repeat step 9 using Light Turquoise.
11. Using a flat brush, paint 2 coats of Speckled Sand below the horizon line.
12. Once the paint has lost its shine, use a toothpick to remove the paper patterns to reveal your castle.
13. After participants have left, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to outline the castle.
14. Use a Coffee Brown writer bottle to write the name and add small dots in small sections to the pieces of the castle.
15. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

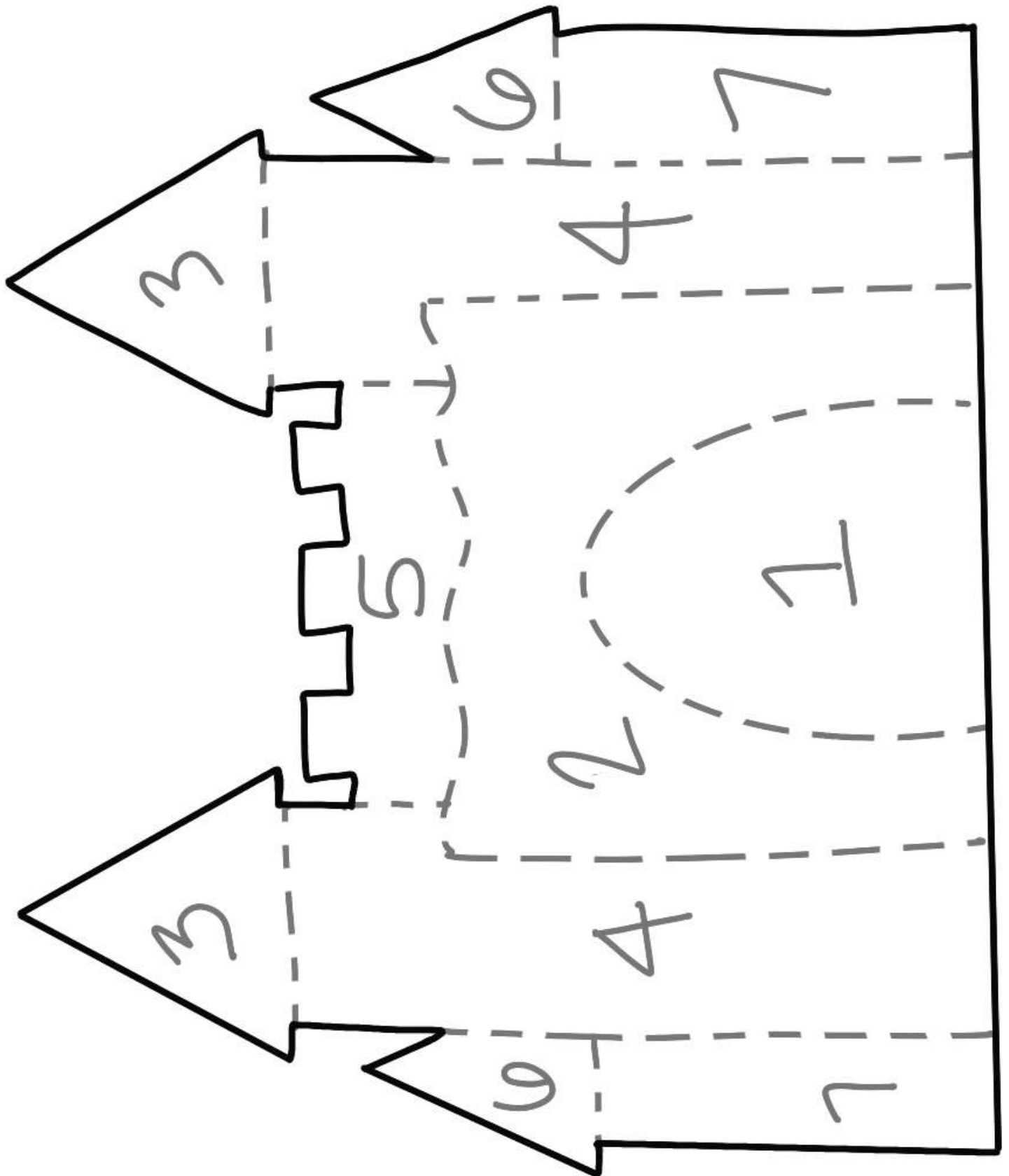


# 2020 Story Time Guide

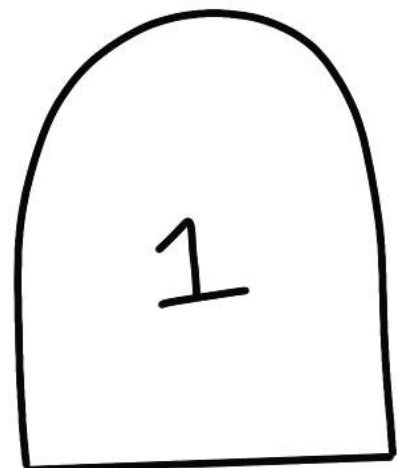
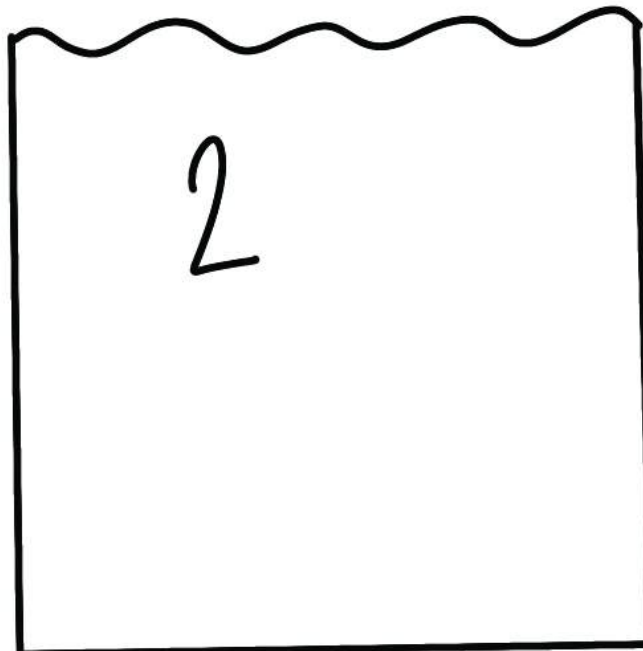
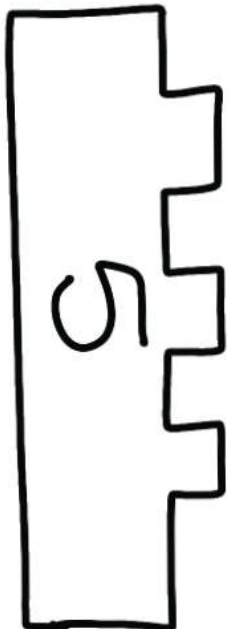
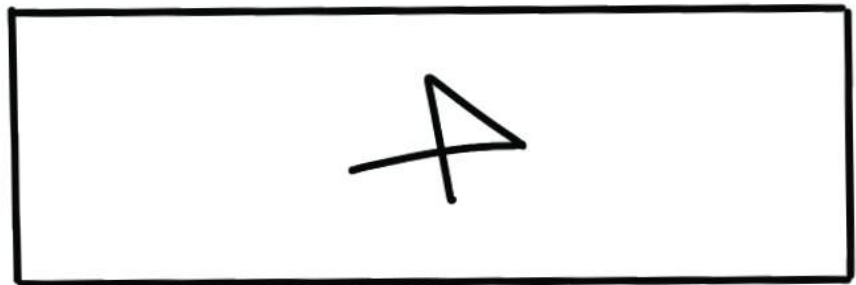
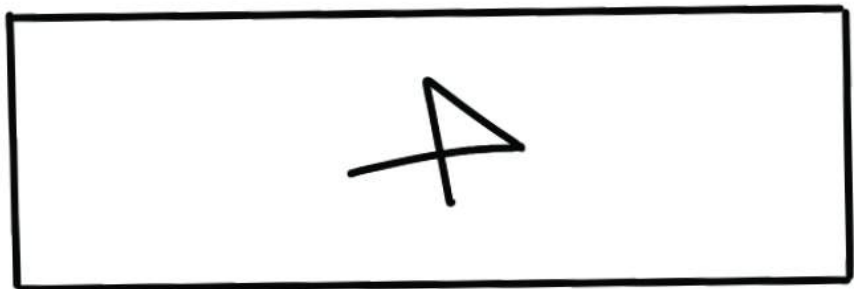
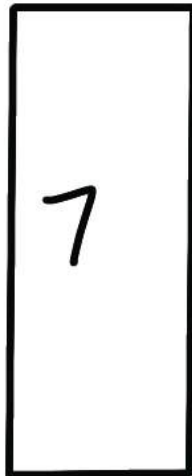
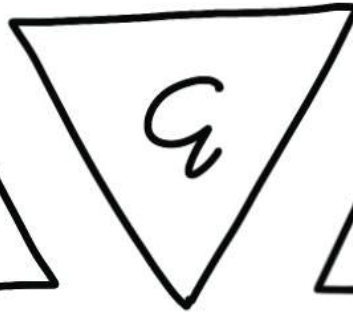
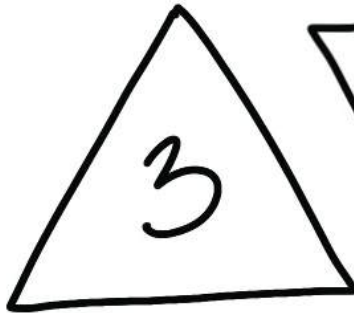
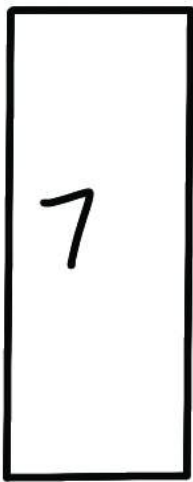
## POTTERY PROJECTS



## POTTERY PROJECTS



## POTTERY PROJECTS



When a dragon  
moves in



# 2020 Story Time Guide

## POTTERY PROJECTS

### Where Is That Amazingly Delicious Incredible Avocado

By Kaine and Duds

#### Supplies

Bisque: Coupe plate and sauce bowl  
Contact paper  
Tissue paper  
Pencil  
Sharpie marker  
Pipe cleaners  
Sea sponge  
Flat brushes  
#6 round brush  
Scissors  
Writer bottles



#### Glaze Colors

Bright Blue, Dark Purple, Light Purple, Pink, Bright Orange, Dark Orange, Lime Green, Light Lime Green, Teal, Leaf Green, Black, Dark Brown, Light Brown

#### Setup

1. Before participants arrive, draw a curved line on a sample plate to create the edge of the avocado. Trace this shape onto contact paper by placing a piece of tissue paper over the pattern, tracing the design with a pencil, and then positioning the tissue tracing on contact paper and retracing with a Sharpie. *Tip: You can use the same tissue tracing to transfer the same pattern multiple times. Cut out the avocado shape, making it a bit taller so that it overlaps the edges of the plate.*
2. Cut out the contact paper avocados and apply to each plate.

#### Directions

1. Drag the length of a pipe cleaner through one color to load up the paint. Lay the pipe cleaner down across the plate and wiggle it just a little to transfer the paint. Make sure to overlap the contact paper avocado edge and go off the other edge of the plate. Use the same pipe cleaner to create stripes spread out of one color, then fill in gaps with each color after that. Some colors were repeated right next to each other to create thicker stripes of that color. Repeat this step for all the colors except for Black and the Browns.
2. Use a sea sponge to apply Light Brown to the inside of the sauce bowl.
3. Paint the outside of the sauce bowl with Dark Brown.
4. Remove the contact paper avocado.
5. Using a flat brush, paint 2–3 coats of Lime Green inside the avocado.
6. Using a round brush, paint 2 coats of Leaf Green on the edge of the avocado.
7. Once the participants are gone and the plates are dry, add a Black outline and other details to the avocado using a writer bottle or liner brush and black paint.
8. Fully clear-glaze both pieces individually.
9. Load into kiln by setting the sauce bowl where it belongs on the avocado.
10. Fire to Cone 06.





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## CLAY PROJECTS





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## CLAY PROJECTS

### Can I Be Your Dog

By Troy Cummings

#### Supplies

Low-fire white clay with light grog  
Wooden skewer  
Toothpick  
Compressed sponge  
Picture of finished project/pattern as sculpting and painting guide  
Round or flat brushes in assorted sizes  
Smoothie straw, cut into 2" pieces  
Yellow sponge or crumpled paper  
Wire or ribbon

#### Glaze Paint Colors

Pale Blue, Royal Blue, Red, Black

#### Setup

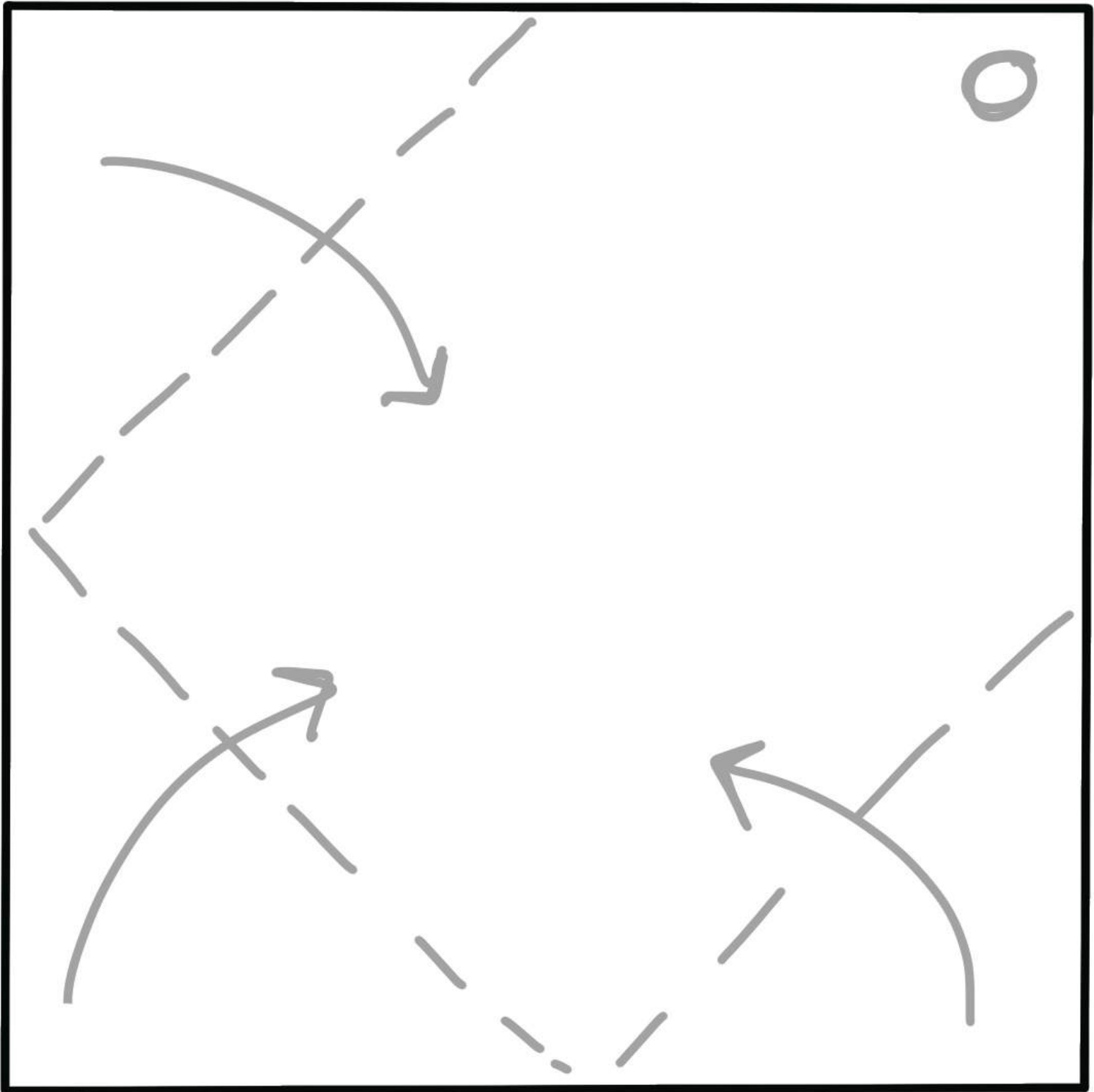
Cut heart shape of compressed sponges. Hydrate them and then remove excess water in a paper towel. Pour out a small amount of Red onto small paper plates and add a heart sponge to each plate for kids to share.

#### Directions

1. Roll out an 8"x8" clay slab, ¼" thick. Cut 8" squares to use with pattern.
2. Using the skewer, trace dotted lines from pattern for folding.
3. Place a yellow round sponge in the middle. Fold bottom piece up onto a sponge or crumpled paper. Fold side pieces onto the middle piece. Score and clay-glue the side pieces to the bottom flap. Smooth the edges.
4. Use a smoothie straw piece to punch a hole in the top.
5. Paint the envelope with 2 heavy coats of Pale Blue. Do not paint down the inside or the back of the envelope.
6. Use various round brushes to add stripes to the edges.
7. Stamp the heart sponge with Red onto the front of the envelope.
8. Write kids names on the paper plates where projects are drying.
9. The following day remove the sponges or crumpled paper. When clay is leather hard, use a Black writer bottle to add names and pawprints.
10. Fire to cone 06.
11. Clear glaze and fire to cone 06.



## CLAY PROJECTS



## CLAY PROJECTS

### Nobody Hugs a Cactus

By Carter Goodrich

#### Supplies

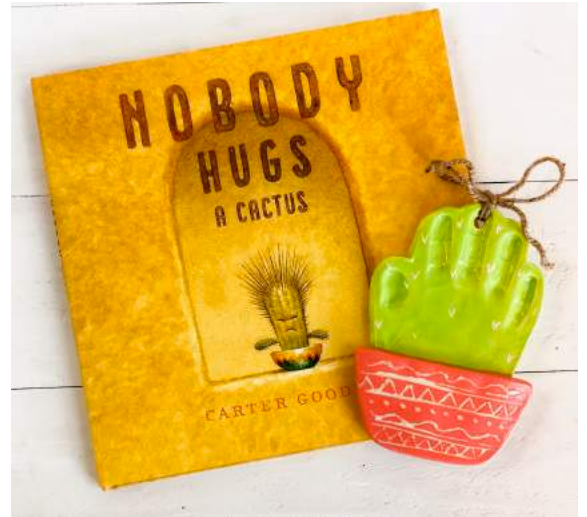
- Low-fire white clay with light grog
- Wooden skewer
- Toothpick
- Picture of finished project as sculpting and painting guide
- Round brushes in assorted sizes
- Smoothie straw, cut into 2" pieces
- Wire or ribbon
- Patterns for planting pots created with cardstock (optional)

#### Glaze Paint Colors

- Lime Green, desired color for planting pot

#### Directions

1. Roll out an 8"x8" clay slab, ¼" thick.
2. Press kids' hands into clay to create a clay impression.
3. Using the skewer, trace around the hand and cut out on the sketch lines. Smooth the edges.
4. Using the skewer, sketch out a planting pot for your cactus, making sure it's wider than the cut-out handprint. (Patterns for different-sized or -shaped pots may be helpful for this step.)
5. Using the skewer, cut out on the sketch lines. Smooth the edges of the pot.
6. Place the pot on top of the bottom portion of the handprint. Score and clay-glue to hold the pieces together.
7. Use a piece of smoothie straw to punch a hole in the top.
8. Paint the handprint with two heavy coats of Lime Green and allow to dry.
9. Paint the planting pot and the edges with two heavy coats of desired color.
10. Use the skewer to scratch needles into the hand and various stripes or designs into the pot.
11. Fire to cone 06.
12. Clear glaze and fire to cone 06.





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## DOOR HANGER PROJECTS





# 2020 Story Time Guide

## DOOR HANGER PROJECTS

### Nerdy Birdy

By Aaron Reynolds

#### Supplies

- 12" round wood door hanger or canvas (shown on 11"x14")
- Small round brush
- Flat brush
- Sea sponge
- Yarn
- Tissue paper
- Sharpie marker
- Black paint pen
- Bottle cap (optional)
- Drill and drill bit (3/16" or 1/8") (for door hanger)
- Wire or ribbon (only for door hanger)

#### Acrylic or Latex Paint Colors

Light Gray, Pale Blue, White, Orange, Dark Gray, Black

#### Setup

1. Before participants arrive, cut pieces of yarn about 16" long. Pour out Light Gray onto plates. Crumple up yarn and place in paint. Allow this to sit during the story.
2. Soften sea sponges ahead of time by wetting in the sink and squeezing excess water out in paper towels or rags.
3. Prep tissue paper patterns with words to fit on your door hanger or canvas. Print out the pattern for the words, lay a piece of tissue paper over the words, and trace with a pencil.
4. Cover tables to prepare the area for painting with acrylics or latex paint.

#### Directions

1. Using a flat brush, paint Pale Blue over the entire piece, including the edges. It helps to place the door hanger on a paper plate to raise it off the table enough to paint the edge and keep it from sticking to the paper on the table. Allow to dry.
2. Dip a sea sponge in White to add clouds.
3. Paint kid's hands with a flat brush and add "birdy" handprints to the middle of the piece with the fingers pointing down. Allow to dry.
4. Take a piece of paint-dipped yarn and stretch it out. "Stamp" 3–4 lines across the piece with the string. Each time you place the string, wiggle it lengthwise a bit to transfer the paint onto the piece. Angle the lines so they are gathered in the middle of the piece and are more spread out near the edges. Remember, these lines should cut across the fingers on the handprints a little bit below the top of the palm of the hand to allow room for the feet.
5. Using a small round brush with Orange, paint feet and a beak.
6. If desired, dip a bottle cap in Dark Gray to create glasses on your birds.
7. Dip the back end of a paintbrush in Black to create eyes.
8. Lay the tissue paper pattern for the words onto the board and trace over the letters with a Sharpie marker to transfer the pattern onto the piece. Use a small round brush with Black or a black paint pen to trace over the words. You can also tell participants that it is easier to trace the letters at home the following day (when the project is extra dry) with a Sharpie marker.
9. Drill holes and add wire or ribbon. We prefer to not drill holes before painting since they get filled with paint and cause more of a mess during drying.



## DOOR HANGER PROJECTS





DOOR HANGER PROJECTS

Every-birdy  
Welcome

Every-birdy  
Welcome!

## DOOR HANGER PROJECTS

### Pete the Cat Crayons Rock OR The Crayon Box That Talked

#### Supplies

- 12" wood door hanger pencil or crayon shape
- Wavy masking tape or contact paper cut in wavy strips
- Light-colored chalk (preferably not white)
- Small round brush
- Poster board, cardstock, or old file folders
- Flat brush
- White tissue paper
- Sharpie marker
- Black paint pen
- Wire or ribbon
- Drill and drill bit (3/16" or 1/8")

#### Acrylic or Latex Paint Colors

Light Purple, Bright Purple, White, Black

#### Setup

1. Sketch lines across the door hanger where the Bright Purple will be painted.
2. Cut out oval patterns from poster board or old file folders.
3. Cover tables to prepare the area for painting with acrylics or latex paint.
4. Prepare tissue paper patterns with kids' names to fit inside the oval.

#### Directions

1. Using a flat brush, paint Bright Purple on the top and bottom sections of the crayon. This should extend beyond the pencil lines.
  2. Once very dry, apply tape to the Bright Purple to create the wavy edge.
  3. Using a flat brush, paint Light Purple between the wavy tape lines.
  4. Remove the tape.
  5. Lay the oval pattern on the middle of the crayon. Trace around it with chalk.
  6. Using a round brush, paint the inside the oval with White. This may take 2 coats to cover.
  7. Put the pieces in front of a fan or dry with a hair dryer before moving onto the next step.
  8. Lay the tissue paper pattern of the name onto the oval. Trace over the words with a Sharpie marker to transfer the design onto the crayon.
- Note: To simplify the project, you can complete the rest of the steps after participants leave if they will be coming to pick it up another time.*
9. Use a small round brush with Black to paint the wavy lines and the name.
  10. Use a Black paint pen to complete the outline. If they choose to take their project home that day, we encourage them to outline their projects with a Black sharpie marker the next day.
  11. Drill holes and add wire or ribbon. We prefer not to drill the holes before painting since they get filled with paint and cause more of a mess during drying.



## DOOR HANGER PROJECTS

### The Watermelon Seed

By Greg Pizzoli

#### Supplies

12" wood door hanger, rainbow, taco, or half oval shape  
Pencil  
Flat brush  
Sea sponge  
Small round brush  
Foam makeup wedge  
Drill and drill bit (3/16" or 1/8")  
Wire or ribbon

#### Acrylic or Latex Paint Colors

Bright Coral, White, Lime Green, Black, Kelly Green

#### Setup

1. Before participants arrive, sketch the curve for the approximate location of the white line on the watermelon.
2. Soften sea sponges ahead of time by wetting in the sink and squeezing excess water out in paper towels or rags.
3. Cover tables to prepare the area for painting with acrylics or latex paint.

#### Directions

1. Using a flat brush, paint Bright Coral in the center of the watermelon, covering the pencil line. Allow to dry.
2. Dip a sea sponge in White, blot off on paper towel, then dab on the edge of the watermelon to cover the edge of the Coral with White.
3. Once step 2 is dry, paint the edge of the watermelon Lime Green. Make sure to cover the outside edge. We find it helps to place the door hanger on a paper plate to raise it off the table enough to paint the edge and keep it from sticking to the paper on the table.
4. Have kids add seeds to the watermelon by creating Black fingerprints. Have parents help with this step, reminding them to dip their finger in paint before each print and to also space out the "seeds."
5. Once the Lime Green is dry, use the square end of a makeup wedge to stamp the stripes with Kelly Green.
6. Drill holes in the door hanger add wire or ribbon. We prefer to not drill holes before painting since they get filled with paint and cause more of a mess during drying.

