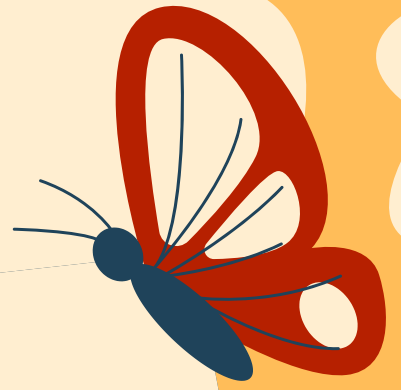
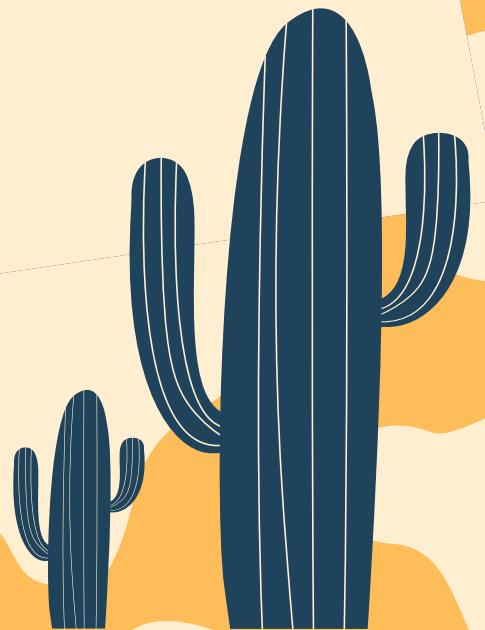




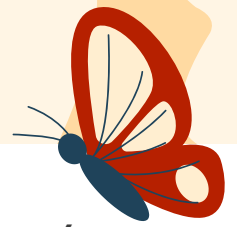
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STORY TIME GUIDE 2022



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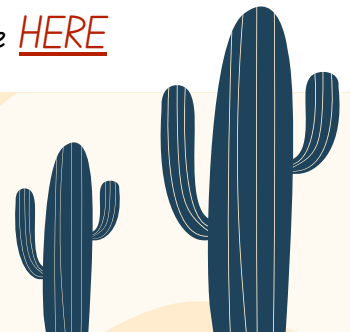
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POTTERY



BAKING DAY AT GRANDMA'S

BY ANIKA DENISE

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Bowl
Paper plates
¼" masking tape
Various flat brushes
Small round brush or dotting tool
Writer bottle or liner brush

GLAZE COLORS

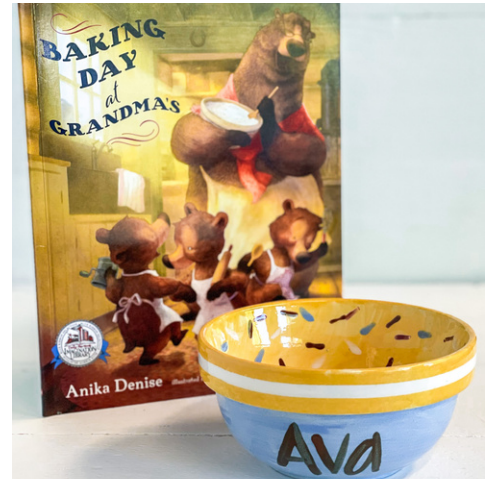
Golden Yellow, Periwinkle Blue, White, Chocolate Brown, Burgundy

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, apply a strip of masking tape horizontally around the outside of the bowl. If the bowl has a rim, apply the tape in the center of the rim.
2. Water down Golden Yellow in a small bowl.
3. Pour out Periwinkle Blue White, Burgundy, Chocolate Brown on paper plates.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a medium flat brush to apply 1–2 coats of watered-down Golden Yellow to the inside of the bowl and the rim.
2. Use a medium flat brush to apply 1–2 coats of Periwinkle Blue to the outside of the bowl.
3. To create sprinkles, dip the pointed handle end of a small round brush into the color and, instead of dotting with the tip of the handle, make small dashes. Remember to dip the handle in the color between each sprinkle. Remind the kids that sprinkles go in all directions and can overlap. Start with White sprinkles all over the inside of the bowl, then repeat this step to add Blue, Brown, and Burgundy sprinkles inside the bowl.
4. To create the pawprints, show kids how to close their fist and use only their pointer finger to dip it into the color, then show them how to tap their finger on the paper plate so it's not dripping. Make the center of a pawprint by dipping the finger into color and making a fingerprint, then moving in a circle only a tiny bit bigger than the actual fingerprint. Then add three smaller dots to the pawprint using a pinky finger. (Note: This step can also be completed using ¾" and ½" sponge dotters instead of fingerprints.)
5. After participants have left and their projects are completely dry, use a writer bottle or liner brush to add their name.
6. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



COLOR BLOCKED

BY ASHLEY SORENSON

This project can also be paired with *A Color of His Own* by Leo Lionni.

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Salad or dessert plate
Letter stickers cut from vinyl or contact paper
Various round brushes (small to large)
Paper plates
Washable marker
Liner brush or writer bottle
Jar or tub designated for clean water
Small bowls or condiment cups

GLAZE COLORS

Red, Orange, Yellow, Lime, Bright Blue, Purple

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut out letter stickers and apply to plates.
2. Water down rainbow colors to skim milk consistency in small bowls or condiment cups, one set for each table.
3. If desired, draw light lines with washable marker to section off the bisque plates in approximate areas for the rainbow colors.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a medium round brush to apply a small patch of watered-down Red on one side of the plate. Dip the large round brush in clean water and drop some water on the Red. Allow the water to spread out the Red and let it sink in for a moment before continuing. The clean water is key for blending the Red and achieving the watercolor look. (Note: The drips at the bottom will be added later.) Remind them to keep all watercolor blobs above the bottom portion of the plate if they want to add the drips later.
2. Continue around the plate, adding the next color before the previous color has soaked all the way in. Add the watered-down Orange to an area adjacent to the Red. Dip a clean large round brush in clean water and drop some water on the overlap between the Red and Orange to blend the colors together.
3. Repeat step 2 with Yellow, Lime, Bright Blue, and Purple.
4. Add some of each color (one at a time) to the sections near the line at the bottom of the plate. Tip the plate to allow the color to run a bit. Then move on to the next section of color, apply some excess color, and tilt to create drips of color.
5. Use a medium round brush or liner brush to splatter a bit of each color around the plate. If desired, this step can be completed at a "splatter station" setup with a table with all of the rainbow colors that aren't watered down.
6. Once the color has lost its shine, peel up the stickers to reveal the name.
7. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



TEN RULES OF THE BIRTHDAY WISH

BY BETH FERRY

This project can also be paired with *Eat the Cake*, by M.H. Clark.

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square or round plate
Various brushes
Washable marker
Liner brush or writer bottle
Paper plates

GLAZE COLORS

Teal, Peach, Medium Turquoise, Orange, Pale Yellow, Mint, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, draw an oval for the cake plate and a line for the placement of the base of the handprint.
2. Pour out nickel-sized amounts of all colors except for Black on paper plates for each participant.

DIRECTIONS

1. Demonstrate to parents how to successfully paint their child's hand for a handprint. Remind them that, when painting several colors, it's important to move quickly and not let the color dry on the hand.
2. Using a different brush for each color, paint the top half of the child's palm with Teal and the bottom half with peach. Paint all the fingers except the thumb with Medium Turquoise and press the handprint onto the plate with the base of the hand near the line drawn onto the plate.
3. Show kids how to close their fist and dip only their pointer finger into the color. (Note: Using a thumb for these types of projects makes it tough to get the print exactly where they want. We like to show them how to dip their pointer finger into the color and then tap it off on the paper plate so it's not dripping.) Apply flames to the tops of each "candle" with a finger dipped in Orange. Make sure to leave a tiny gap between the candle and the flame.
4. Use a small round brush to paint the oval plate around the handprint.
5. To create sprinkles, dip the pointed handle end of a small round brush into the color and, instead of dotting with the tip of the handle, make small dashes. Remember to dip the handle in the color between each sprinkle.
6. Use various sized brushes to paint stripes around the rim of the plate in all of the colors except for Black.
7. After participants have left, use Black with a liner brush or writer bottle to outline the cake, cake plate, and flames, and to add small lines and dots to the stripes on the rim.
8. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



FROGGY GOES TO CAMP

BY JONATHAN LONDON

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square tile or plaque
Log patterns printed on plain paper (1 set for each participant)
Bendy straws
Small bowls or condiment cups
Sea sponges
Paper towels
Washable marker
Sponge dotters
Plastic forks
Large flat brushes
Toothpicks
Writer bottle



GLAZE COLORS

Bright Orange, Bright Red, Light Brown, Medium Brown, Dusty Blue, Grass Green, White, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut out the separate logs from the paper pattern and place a set with each tile along with a clean bendy straw.
2. Water down Bright Orange and Bright Red in small bowls or condiment cups with a ratio of 1 part color to 1 part water. Cut the straight portion of some straws into 4"-5" pieces and put 1-2 of these in each container of color.
3. Pour out Light Brown and Medium Brown on plates for the first step of the project.
4. Soften sea sponges with water, then squeeze in paper towels to remove excess water.
5. Use a washable marker to draw a line on the tile to indicate the bottom of the logs.

DIRECTIONS

1. Before beginning, demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of color will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying a thin layer of color, pressing down the paper, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little color was transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with scrap paper on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
2. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Light Brown to the back of the Log A pattern and press color side down on the tile on top of the line drawn with a marker. (With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better than a flat brush for the paper technique.)
3. Repeat Step 2 with Medium Brown applied to Log B, making sure to angle it so it appears to be sticking out from Log A.

FROGGY GOES TO CAMP

BY JONATHAN LONDON

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

4. Repeat Steps 2–3 with Log C using Light Brown and Log D using Medium Brown. Press down with your fingertips. (Leave all the paper patterns in place until step 10.)
5. Place a finger over the end of the short straw in the watered-down Bright Orange to gather some into the straw. Place several drops of the Orange at the top edge of the logs. Use the clean bendy straws to blow the paint off the logs towards the top of the tile until it stops spreading out. Add more paint to the same area and blow with the straw towards a top corner to help spread the fire out. Repeat this cycle until the campfire is the size you want.
6. Repeat Step 5 with the watered-down Bright Red to add another layer to the campfire.
7. Dip a sea sponge in Dusty Blue and sponge around the campfire.
8. Dip the prongs of the plastic fork into Grass Green and stamp grass onto the bottom of the tile with the tips of the fork pointed towards the top of the tile.
9. Dip the rounded end of a paintbrush handle in White to add stars/dots to the sky.
10. Use a toothpick to remove the paper log patterns,
11. After participants have left and pieces have dried, use a writer bottle to outline the logs and add writing if desired.
12. Glaze and fire to cone 06.

FROGGY GOES TO CAMP

-PATTERN-

LOG D

LOG C

LOG A

LOG B

GOBBLE, GOBBLE, CRASH

BY JULIE STIEGEMEYER

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Party plate
4" and 2.5" masking circles (purchased, or cut your own from contact paper)
¼" and ⅛" masking tape
¾" masking dots
Stick from ½"-1" sponge dotter
Paper plates
Various brushes
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Pale Yellow, Sage Green, Peach, Medium Turquoise, Teal, Army Green, Golden Yellow, Coral, Light Turquoise, Coffee Brown, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, stick the two large masking circles to the plate for the body and head of the turkey. Make sure to overlap the top circle onto the bottom circle.
2. Use ¼" masking tape to create lines radiating from the bottom of the head circle.
3. Use ⅛" masking tape to create feathers by placing slanted lines of tape between the thicker lines of tape, making sure to alternate the direction of the slant with each column of feathers. The skinny tape is a little difficult to work with so we recommend doing this prep work ahead of time to help parents out since their littles will want to "help" too much with the skinny tape and create more frustration for the parents.
4. Pour out all the colors onto paper plates except for Light Turquoise, Brown, and Black, preferably with only 1-2 colors per plate, and add a brush to stay with each color. You can plan for kids to share these colors and pass the plates around the tables.
5. Pour out Light Turquoise on a small paper plate for each child.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a small flat brush with Light Turquoise to paint the area around the turkey feet/below the last feather tape.
2. Instruct kids to paint small sections/blobs of the lighter colors to some areas of the feathers using small round brushes. If they want to try to stay in the lines and paint different feathers different colors, they can do that, but this project turns out the cutest with messy feathers. They should spread out their "blobs" to "sprinkle" the feathers with Light Turquoise, Pale Yellow, Sage Green, and Peach. Once they are done with these colors they should have only painted about half of the white area of their feathers. This step works best if they pass plates around to share and leave the brush with the plate, to avoid having to wash brushes between all the colors.



GOBBLE, GOBBLE, CRASH

BY JULIE STIEGEMEYER

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

3. Continue painting the rest of the white feather areas with Medium Turquoise, Teal, Army Green, Golden Yellow, and Coral. When they are done with this step all areas of the feathers should be covered. If needed, they can fill in spots with any of the colors previously used.
4. Fan with a piece of cardboard or a clean paper plate to dry the colors. Once the shine is gone, peel up the tape and circle stickers.
5. Apply the ¾" masking dots to the face to mask off the eyes.
6. Use a round brush to paint 2 coats of Coffee Brown on the turkey head and body.
7. Peel up masking dots to reveal the eyes
8. Use a pinky finger dipped in Black or the stick end of a sponge dotter to apply Black dots to eyes.
9. After participants have left, use a writer bottle to create the beak and legs with Coral.
10. If desired, use a liner brush or writer bottle to outline the body with Black.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

GUSTAVO THE SHY GHOST

BY FLAVIA Z. DRAGO

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Salad plate
Sponge dotters ($\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1", and 1.5")
Ghost pattern cut from vinyl or contact paper
Paper plates
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Light Orange, Light Pink, Light Purple, Pink, Purple, Bright Orange, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut out ghost pattern from vinyl or contact paper and apply to the plate.
2. Pour out colors for sponge dotters on separate paper plates for each color.

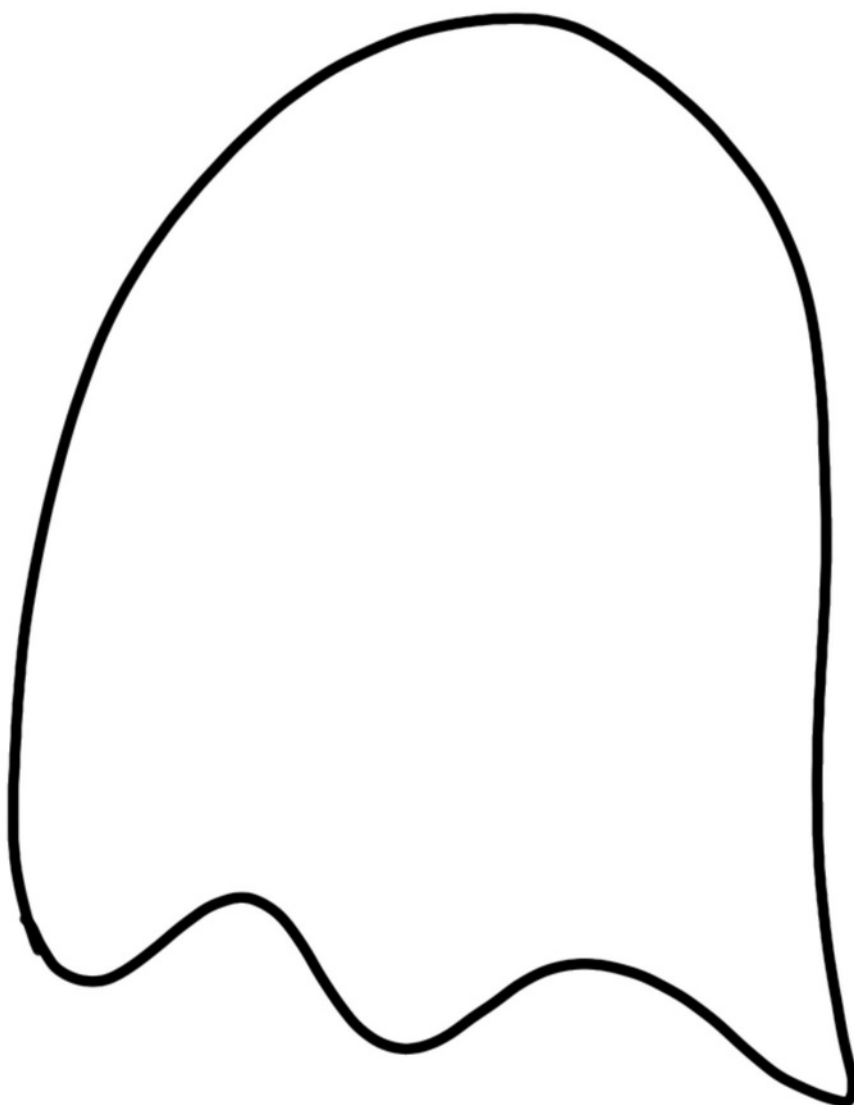
DIRECTIONS

1. Dip a 1.5" sponge dotter into Light Orange and apply 10–12 dots to the plate in random spots, making sure to not overlap any of them.
2. Use a 1" sponge dotter to add Light Pink and then Purple dots to more of the background. Each color should get 10–12 dots.
3. Repeat Step 2 with a $\frac{3}{4}$ " sponge dotter to apply 10–12 Pink dots, then repeat with Light Purple.
4. Use the $\frac{3}{4}$ " sponge dotter to apply Bright Orange dots to any gaps in the background where white is peeking through. Make sure the whole background is covered, especially all the edges of the ghost pattern.
5. Peel up the ghost sticker to reveal the white ghost.
6. Show kids how to close their fist and use only their pointer finger to dip into color to add the cheeks on the ghost. For the cheeks, dip a finger in Light Pink and spread it around in a small circle to make the cheek a bit larger than a fingerprint.
7. Add the eyes using an index finger dipped in Black.
8. Add music notes using a pinky finger dipped in Black.
9. After participants have left, use a writer bottle or liner brush add eyebrows, mouth, and music notes.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



GUSTAVO THE SHY GHOST

-PATTERN-



THE HONEYBEE

BY KRISTEN HALL

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Round box
Bee patterns printed on plain paper (1 set for each participant)
Compressed sponges
Paper towels
Small round brushes
Flat brush
Sponge dotters (1", ½", ¾")
Pipe cleaners, cut 6-8" long
Liner brush or writer bottle
Toothpicks
Paper plates



GLAZE COLORS

Bright Green, Light Sage Green, Grass Green, Golden Yellow, Light Gray, Pale Yellow, Peach, Bright Orange, Turquoise, Light Purple, Black, White

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut out bee pieces from the printed patterns.
2. Cut out small leaf shapes from compressed sponges, then hydrate with water to expand and squeeze water out of sponge, then squeeze in paper towels to remove excess water.
3. Pour out Bright Green and Light Sage Green on separate paper plates for each table. Place a leaf sponge on each plate. You can plan for kids to share these colors and pass the plates around the tables.
4. Pour out Grass Green onto a paper plate for each table. Place a pipe cleaner on each plate.

DIRECTIONS

1. Demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of color will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying a thin layer of color, pressing down the paper, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little color is transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with scrap paper on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
2. With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush. Using a sponge dotter or flat brush, apply a generous layer of Golden Yellow to the paper bee body pattern and press color side down onto the corresponding spot on the box top. Remind them to place it in a way to leave room for the head and wings. Press down with fingertips and remind them to not remove the paper pattern until instructed to do so.
3. Apply a generous layer of Light Gray to the wing paper pattern and press color side down onto the box top. Overlap them onto the bee body just a bit.

THE HONEYBEE

BY KRISTEN HALL

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

4. Use small sponge dotters to create dots all over the top of the box using Pale Yellow, Peach, Bright Orange, Turquoise, and Light Purple. Make sure the entire top and pattern is covered with dots. Dots can overlap, just make sure to fan the dots with a clean paper plate to dry them before layering more dots.
3. Dip a leaf sponge into Light Sage Green, drag excess off on the edge of the paper plate, then stamp a leaf onto the bottom outside edge of the box with the leaf pointed up. (Note: This is only using the top half of the leaf stamp.) Stamp 5-6 leaves in this color around the outside of the box, then repeat this step using Bright Green.
5. Dip a pipe cleaner into Grass Green and stamp blades of grass onto the bottom edge of the outside edge of the box. Reapply color to the pipe cleaner every 3-4 blades.
6. Use a small round brush to paint small blades of grass to fill in any gaps on the bottom edge of box using Light Sage Green or Bright Green.
7. To create the flowers, show kids how to close their fist and use only their pointer or pinky finger to dip into color. We like to show them how to dip their finger into the color, then tap it off on the paper plate so it's not dripping. Stamp onto the piece to make flowers on the side of the box in the same bright colors used on the top of the box.
8. Add tiny dots/flowers to the sides of the box using the rounded end of a paintbrush handle using the same colors from Step 8.
9. Optional: Repeat Step 8 to cover the inside of the box with multicolored fingerprints.
10. Use a toothpick to remove the paper patterns.
11. Use a 1" sponge dotter dipped in Black to make the bee's head.
12. After participants have left, use a White writer bottle to create the eyes and mouth.
13. Use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to outline and add stripes, antennae, and dashes to the bee.
14. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

THE HONEYBEE

-PATTERN-



A HOUSE FOR HERMIT CRAB

BY ERIC CARLE

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Tile
Pattern for shell cut out of vinyl or contact paper
Washable marker
Sea sponge
Paper towels
Fresh broccoli florets
Flat brush for handprints
Various round brushes (small to large)
Bowl or jar designated for clean water
Stick end of ½" sponge dotter
Writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Medium Turquoise, Brown, Bright Orange, Red, Golden Yellow, White, Light Turquoise, Purple, Peach, Black

SETUP

1. Before kids arrive, cut out the shell pattern from vinyl or contact paper and apply to the tile. Make sure to apply the sticker as far to the left of the tile as possible to allow as much room for the hand as you can. (For size reference, this sample was done on an 8" tile with a 5-year-old's handprint.) Use a washable marker to trace a line around the edge of the sticker and a line for the ground to show where the shell is once the sticker is removed. Remember to have the ground overlap the bottom of the shell a bit.
2. Soften sea sponges ahead of time by rinsing in water and removing any excess water by squeezing the sponges in paper towels.
3. Cut off small pieces of broccoli florets for "sponge painting." It's easier for kids to speckle an area with something more rigid like a broccoli floret because with a sponge they tend to press all the way down and create "blobs" rather than a speckled look. Plus, it's just fun to paint with food!
4. Pour small amounts of broccoli colors onto paper plates with a piece of broccoli for each color: Medium Turquoise, Brown, and Bright Orange.

DIRECTIONS

1. Using a flat brush, apply Red to child's left hand and press down, overlapping the vinyl sticker. The thumb should completely overlap the sticker and not show on the bisque at all.
2. Dip a sea sponge in Golden Yellow and sponge the ocean floor across the bottom, making sure to go around the fingertips.
3. Dip a piece of broccoli into Medium Turquoise and tap off excess onto the paper plate or a sponge. Use the broccoli to "sponge" the color on the ocean floor.
4. Repeat Step 3 with Brown and Bright Orange.



A HOUSE FOR HERMIT CRAB

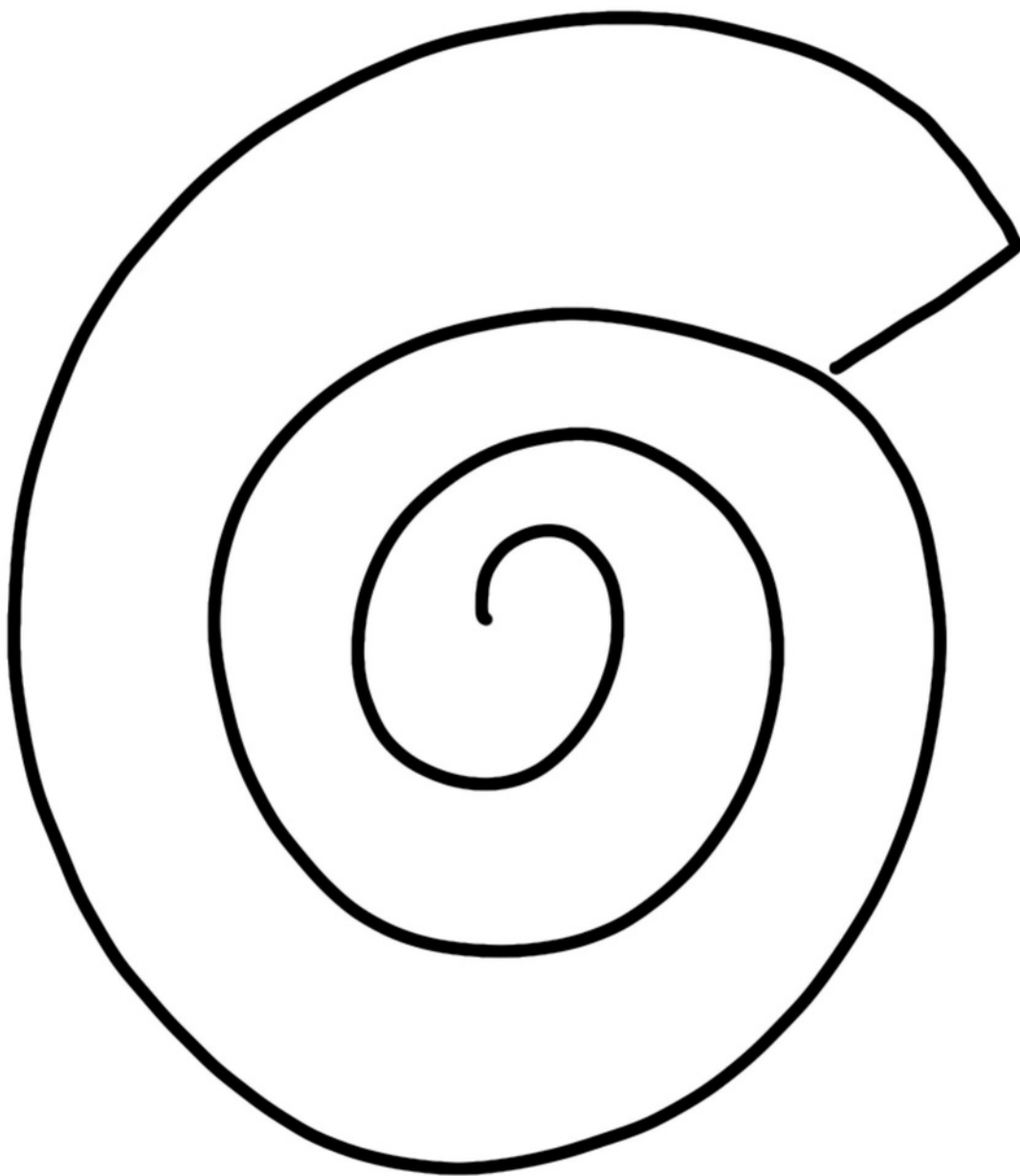
BY ERIC CARLE

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

5. Remove the shell sticker and apply 1-2 coats of White to the shell, staying within the marker outline of the shell.
2. Use a small round brush to paint Red lines and circles above the hand to create the crab eyes.
3. Check that the shine is gone from the White on the shell before continuing.
4. Use a medium round brush to apply small patches of watered-down Light Turquoise to areas of the shell. Dip the large round brush in clean water and drop some water on the Light Turquoise. Allow the water to spread out the Turquoise and let it sink in for a moment before continuing. Repeat this step using Purple, Bright Orange, Peach, and then White. The clean water is key for blending the colors together and achieving the watercolor look. Or you can just let the kids paint patches of color within the shell area without going for the watercolor look.
5. Dip the stick end of the sponge dotter in White to add eyes inside the Red circles created in Step 6.
6. After the kids have left and the projects are completely dry, add the black outlines and the pupils in the eyes. Add a name, if desired.
7. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

A HOUSE FOR HERMIT CRAB

-PATTERN-



IT BEGAN WITH LEMONADE

BY GIDEON STERER

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Mug
1.5" sponge dotter
White school glue
Medium and large round brushes
Paper plates
Washable marker
Bamboo scraffito tools or toothpicks
Small bowls or condiment cups
Writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

White, Bright Yellow, Yolk Yellow, Light Blue



SETUP

1. The day before your event, use a washable marker to draw a line around the mug for the top edge of your lemonade.
2. Use a large sponge dotter to apply White circles to the side of the mug wherever a lemon slice will be painted.
3. Once the White is dry, use white glue to draw the lines on the inside of the lemon slice on top of the previously stamped circles. Draw the outside circle approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ "– $\frac{1}{4}$ " inside the outside edge of the White stamped circle, then add the cross lines. Allow glue to dry fully before moving on to any other steps.
4. Before your participants arrive the day of your event, water down Bright Yellow and Light Blue to the consistency of whole milk and pour into small bowls or condiment cups.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a large round brush to apply 1–2 coats of watered down Bright Yellow around the mug below the washable marker line.
2. Use a large round brush to apply 1–2 coats of watered down Light Blue above the line drawn on the outside of the mug. Also paint the inside of the mug with this, or with Yolk Yellow.
3. Use the same size sponge dotter that was used to apply the White the night before to stamp Yolk Yellow on the White circles previously painted. Make sure to line up the sponge dotter as close as possible to the White circles.
4. Use a clean paper plate to fan the color. When it's lost its shine, peel up the dried glue to reveal the lemon slices.
5. Use a writer bottle to apply Yolk Yellow to the top edge of the lemonade and small details on the Bright Yellow.
6. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

THE KOALA WHO COULD

BY RACHEL BRIGHT

This project can also be paired with *Don't Call Me Bear* by Aaron Blabey.

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Party plate
Sea sponge
Plastic forks
1½" masking dots
1" sponge dotters
¾" flat brush
Small round brushes
Washable marker
Stiff round brushes (can use old brushes ruined by improper cleaning)
Writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Light Tan, Light Gray, Gray, Taupe, Light Pink, White, Black



SETUP

1. Before kids arrive, draw large ovals for the snout area and cut them out. Place one on each plate.
(Note: This is meant to cover the whole Tan area in the center, not just the Black part.)
2. Cut a 1.5" masking dot in half and place two halves on each plate along with two full dots.
3. Pour out Light Tan on plates and place a sponge dotter on each plate to pass out when it's time to use them.
4. Pour out small amounts of Gray on paper plates and place a plastic fork on each plate.

DIRECTIONS

1. Have kids peel masking dots and stick down on the plate for the eyes and the halves for the ears.
2. Demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of color will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique using only a thin layer of color; press down the paper and peel back up to give them an idea of how little color is transferred to the piece in the process.
3. With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Light Tan to the oval paper pattern and press down onto plate, color side down. Leave the paper in place.
4. Using the stiff brush, apply Light Gray in strokes outward from the center piece of paper to the edges. This is similar to dry brushing—small amounts of color are better.
5. Repeat step 4 using Taupe to cover the rest of the plate.

THE KOALA WHO COULD

BY RACHEL BRIGHT

DIRECTIONS

6. Dip the prongs of the plastic fork into the Gray and apply short strokes to the koala face, starting from the center and working outwards. If the fork scratches into color already applied, that's fine—it helps create the look of fur.
7. At this point, remove all of the paper pieces and masking dots. The kids love to see this step since it really is a “wow” moment.
8. Use a small round brush to apply 1–2 coats of Light Pink to the inside of the ears.
9. Use a washable marker to draw the nose on the snout, then use a small round brush to apply 2 coats of Black to the nose.
10. Use a 1” sponge dotter to apply Black to the eyeballs.
11. After the kids have left, add the White highlight to the Black eyeball.
12. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

THE LITTLE RABBIT

BY NICOLA KILLEN

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Salad plate
Compressed sponges
Rabbit pattern cut from vinyl or contact paper
Paper towels
Various round brushes (small to large)
Paper plates
Liner brush or writer bottle
Jar or tub dedicated to clean water

PAINT COLORS (ACRYLIC OR LATEX)

Pale Yellow, Golden Yellow, Sage Green, Peach, Taupe, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut out rabbit/scarf pattern from vinyl or contact paper and apply to the plate.
2. Cut out leaf shapes from compressed sponges, then hydrate with water to expand and squeeze water out of sponge, then squeeze in paper towels to remove excess water.
3. Pour out leaf colors (Pale Yellow, Golden Yellow, Sage Green, and Peach) onto paper plates with a leaf sponge for each color.
4. Water down Taupe to skim milk consistency in small bowls for the final painting step.

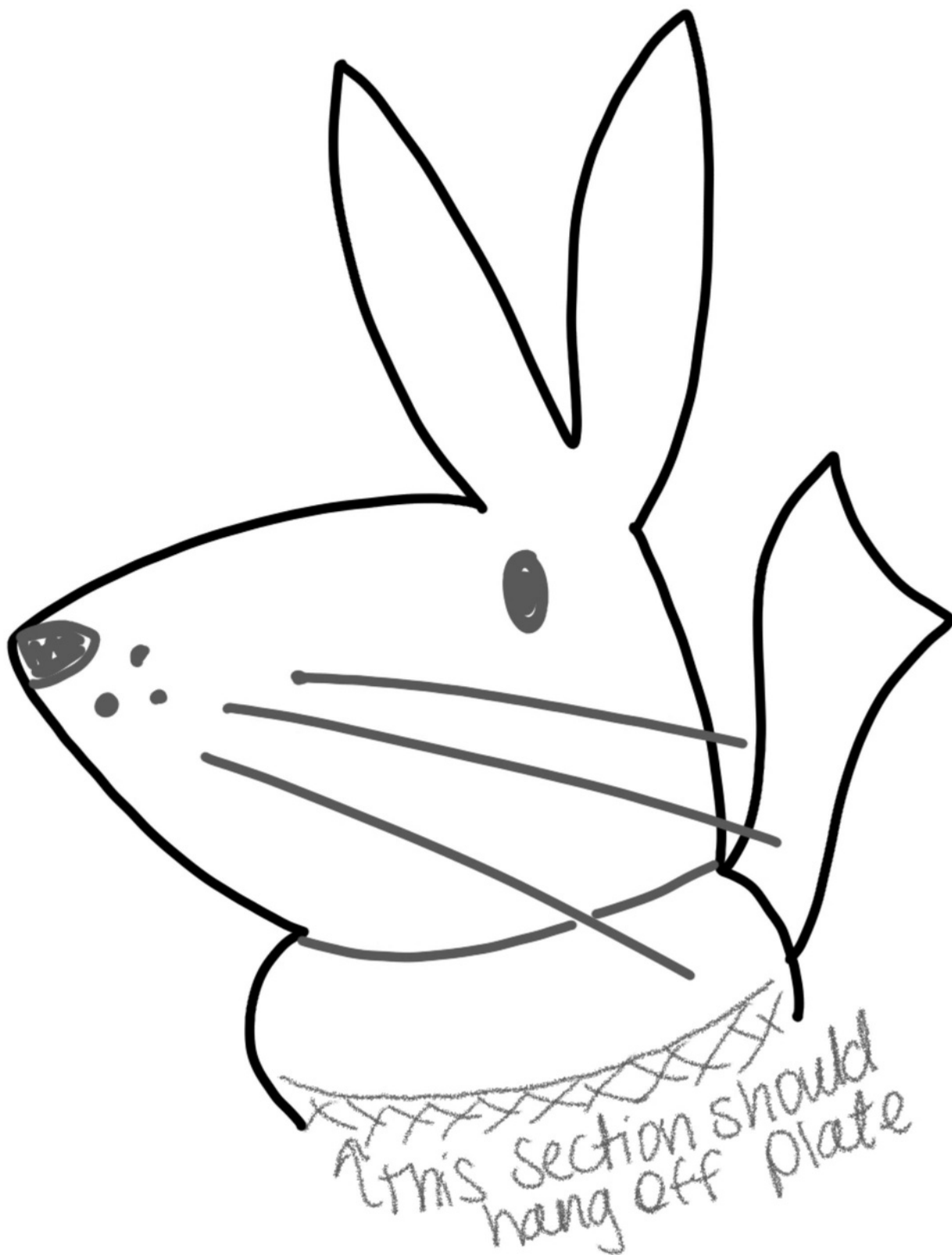
DIRECTIONS

1. Dip a leaf sponge into Pale Yellow, drag excess off on the edge of the paper plate, then stamp a leaf onto the plate. Stamp 5–6 Pale Yellow leaves in various directions on the background of the plate. Make sure to reload the stamp with color every 1–2 leaves and overlap the rabbit pattern.
2. Repeat Step 1 with Golden Yellow, Sage Green, and Peach until the entire background is covered and all edges of the rabbit pattern are covered.
3. Peel up the rabbit sticker to reveal the rabbit shape.
4. Use a small round brush to paint the scarf with 2 coats of Pale Yellow.
5. Use a medium round brush to apply a small patch of watered-down Taupe around where the eye will be placed on the rabbit face. Dip the large round brush in clean water and drop some water on the Taupe. Allow the water to spread out the Taupe and let it sink in for a moment before continuing. The clean water is key for blending the Taupe and achieving the watercolor look.
6. After participants have left, use a writer bottle or liner brush to outline the rabbit and the scarf, and add the eye, whiskers, and nose.
7. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



THE LITTLE RABBIT

-PATTERN-



THE MITTEN

BY JAN BRETT

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square tile (with or without holes)
Mitten pattern
Paper towels
Large flat brush
Yellow art sponge
Bowls designated for clean water
Toothpick
Round brush
Sea sponge
Craft pompom
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Pale Yellow, Golden Yellow, Sage Green, Peach, Taupe, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, print out mittens pattern on plain paper and cut out a set of mittens for each child.
2. Soften sea sponges ahead of time by rinsing in water and removing any excess water by squeezing the sponges in paper towels.
3. Pour out White on plates for each participant. Place a large flat brush on the plate.
4. Pour out quarter-sized amounts of Periwinkle Blue onto plates and place a sea sponge on each plate.
5. Pour out Red and Teal on plates for each participant. Place a pompom at each spot.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a large flat brush to paint the entire front of the tile with one heavy coat of White. Use a clean paper plate to fan the White until it's lost its shine.
2. Dip mitten cutouts into clean water and place on the tile, making sure to leave some space for the writing if desired. Press down with a damp yellow art sponge until all the edges of the paper are smooth and flat. Squeeze out sponge in a paper towel to remove excess moisture before continuing.
3. Sponge 2 coats of Periwinkle Blue over the entire tile.
4. Use a toothpick to peel up the mitten patterns.
5. Use a small round brush to paint the mittens with 2 coats of Red.
6. Dip a craft pompom in Teal and add the puffy portion on the wrist. Repeat this step to apply a second coat.
7. Dip the rounded end of a paintbrush handle in White to add dots to the background.
8. After participants have left, use a White writer bottle to add snowflakes and stitching to the mittens.
9. Use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to outline the mittens and add words, if desired.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



THE MITTEN

-PATTERN-



← Mitten for
pattern on
tile project

Mitten
for
clay project →



MONSTERS LOVE COLORS

BY MIKE AUSTIN

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square vase or pencil holder
Paper plates
Plastic forks
Washable marker
Masking dots ($\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1", and 1.5")
Various round brushes for splatter
Sponge dotters ($\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ ")
Liner brush or writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Bright Orange, Red, Turquoise, Bright Blue, Lime, Grass Green, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, pour out all the colors (except Black) on separate paper plates for kids to share. Place a plastic fork on each plate.
2. Draw circles on each side of the vase with a washable marker to show approximate sizes for each monster.

DIRECTIONS

1. Apply masking dots inside each monster circle to create eyes. Sets of two eyes can be added using the $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" dots. Use a single 1.5" dot for the one-eyed monster.
2. Dip the prongs of a plastic fork into Bright Orange and tap off excess on the paper plate. Stamp the fork prongs onto the side of the vase to create a circle with the ends of the prongs facing the outside edge of the marker circle. Repeat this step with Red on top of the Bright Orange for your first monster.
3. Repeat Step 2 with Turquoise and Bright Blue for a second monster, then Lime and Grass Green for the third monster.
4. Repeat Step 2 with Orange, Red, Lime, and Bright Blue to make a monster on the fourth side.
5. Dip the prongs of the plastic fork into the Grass Green and stamp grass onto the bottom edge of the vase with the tips of the fork pointed towards the top. Repeat this stamping all the way around the vase.
6. Use medium round brush or liner brush to splatter a bit of each color inside the vase. If desired, this step can be completed at a "splatter station" setup with a table with all of the rainbow colors ready to splatter.
7. Once the color has lost its shine, peel up the stickers to reveal the eyes.
8. Use small sponge dotters dipped in Black to add pupils to the eyes.
9. After participants have left and their projects are completely dry, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to add outlines, mouths, arms, and legs to each monster.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



NUGGET & FANG GO TO SCHOOL

BY TAMMI SAUER

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square vase or pencil holder
Simple fish shapes cut from plain paper
Sea sponges
Paper plates
Dish soap
Small bowls or condiment cups
Bendy straws
Paper towels
Large flat brushes
Sponge dotters
Pipe cleaners
Writer bottles
Toothpicks



GLAZE COLORS

Coral, Bright Orange, Yolk Yellow, Bright Blue, Light Blue, Lime Green, Grass Green, Orange, Medium Turquoise, Red, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, make a bubble mixture of Bright Blue and water with a few drops of dish soap in small containers. Snip a small slit in the side of each straw about halfway up to prevent kids from accidentally drinking the bubble mixture. Place a straw at each participant's spot.
2. Soften sea sponges with water, then squeeze in paper towels to remove excess water.
3. Pour out colors for fish on paper plates (Coral, Bright Orange, and Yolk Yellow).

DIRECTIONS

1. Demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of color will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying a thin layer of color, pressing down the paper, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little color is transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with scrap paper on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
2. With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for the paper technique than a flat brush. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Bright Orange to a paper fish and press color side down on the vase. Repeat with other desired fish colors (the sample uses Coral and Yolk Yellow).
3. Use the straw to blow bubbles into the Bright Blue bubble mixture. Dip one side of the square vase into the mound of bubbles. Continue blowing bubbles and rotating the vase to dip remaining sides into the bubble mounds.
4. Allow bubbles to pop naturally and dry for a bit before continuing.
5. Use a large flat brush to paint 1-2 coats of Light Blue on the inside of the vase.

NUGGET & FANG GO TO SCHOOL

BY TAMMI SAUER

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

6. Dip a pipe cleaner into Lime Green and stamp plants on the sides of the vase. Twisted plants can be created by placing the pipe cleaner on the side then dragging the pipe cleaner off the bottom edge of the vase.
7. Repeat Step 6 with other plant colors. Sample uses Coral, Orange, and Medium Turquoise.
8. Use a sea sponge to apply bits of the ocean floor and coral around the bottom of the vase using Lime Green, Orange, Coral, and Red.
9. Peel up the paper fish using a toothpick to reveal the fish shapes.
10. After participants have left, use a Black writer bottle or liner brush to add outlines and small details, and name, if desired.
11. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

OUT OF NOWHERE

BY CHRIS NAYLOR-BALLESTEROS

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Coupe salad plate
Butterfly pattern printed on plain copy paper
Small round brushes
Plastic knives
Sea sponge
Toothpicks
Writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

Bright Yellow, Peach, Turquoise, Dark Purple, Red, Black, Light Gray, White



SETUP

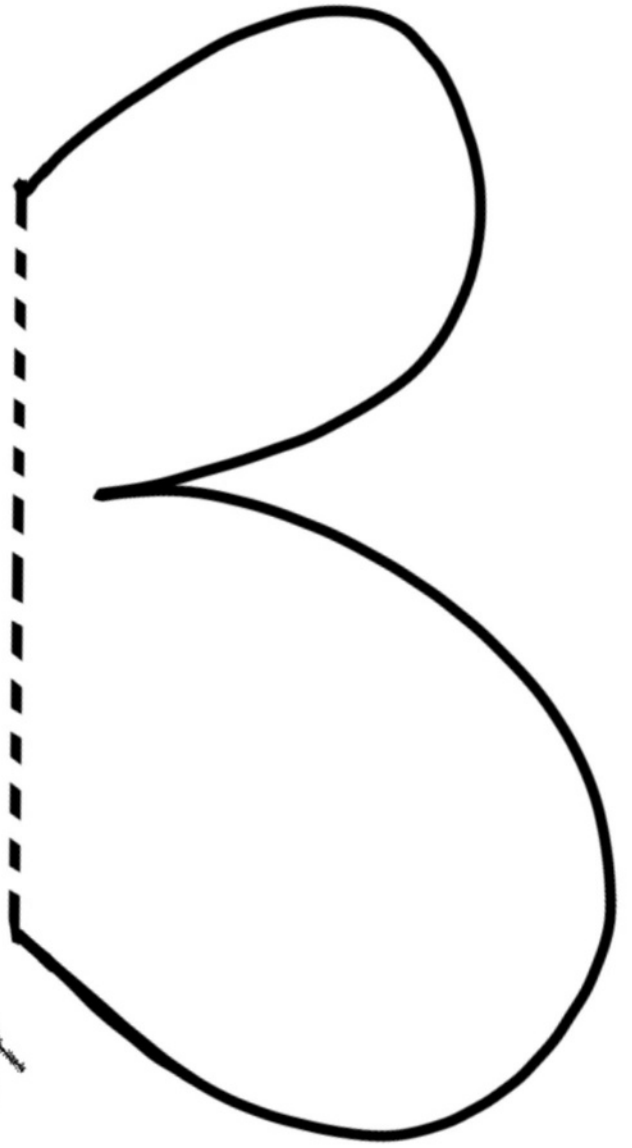
1. Before participants arrive, cut out a butterfly pattern for each participant.
2. Pour out butterfly bright colors on separate paper plates and add just bit of water to each color to help them spread easier. Place a plastic knife on each.

DIRECTIONS

1. Fold the butterfly pattern in half so the wings line up together, then unfold and lay flat.
2. Use a plastic knife to scoop small bits of the bright colors onto one half of the butterfly pattern. Explain this step, telling kids that the bits of paint on the paper should be approximately the size of a chocolate chip. These should be spaced about 1" apart.
3. Repeat Step 2 until the entire half of the butterfly is covered in small blobs of Yellow, Peach, Turquoise, Purple, and Red.
4. Fold the butterfly in half to transfer the paint. Don't press the folded paper or squeeze out the paint. Just fold the butterfly over and tap it lightly with your fingers until all of the butterfly wings are covered with paint.
5. Unfold the butterfly and lay it flat in the middle of the plate, color side down. Press down with your palm. If paint seeps out of the edge you can spread it out with your finger or a paper towel.
6. Dip a sea sponge in Black to sponge the rest of the plate with 2 solid coats. Make sure to cover all the edges of the paper butterfly completely, as well as the outside edge of the plate.
7. Use a clean paper plate to fan the Black until it loses its shine, then use a toothpick to remove the butterfly pattern.
8. Use a writer bottle to add white dots to the black background.
9. After participants have left and pieces have dried, use a writer bottle to add a Light Gray body and antennae, as well as lines for highlights.
10. Glaze and fire to cone 06.

OUT OF NOWHERE

-PATTERN-



Fold paper along dashed
line then cut out
along solid line

THREE WAYS TO TRAP A LEPRECHAUN

BY TARA LAZAR

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Square or round plate
Pattern printed on clay carbon paper
Ballpoint pen
Medium flat and round brushes
Liner brush or writer bottle
Paper plates

GLAZE COLORS

Pale Blue, Red, Orange, Yellow, Lime, Bright Blue, Purple, White, Black



SETUP

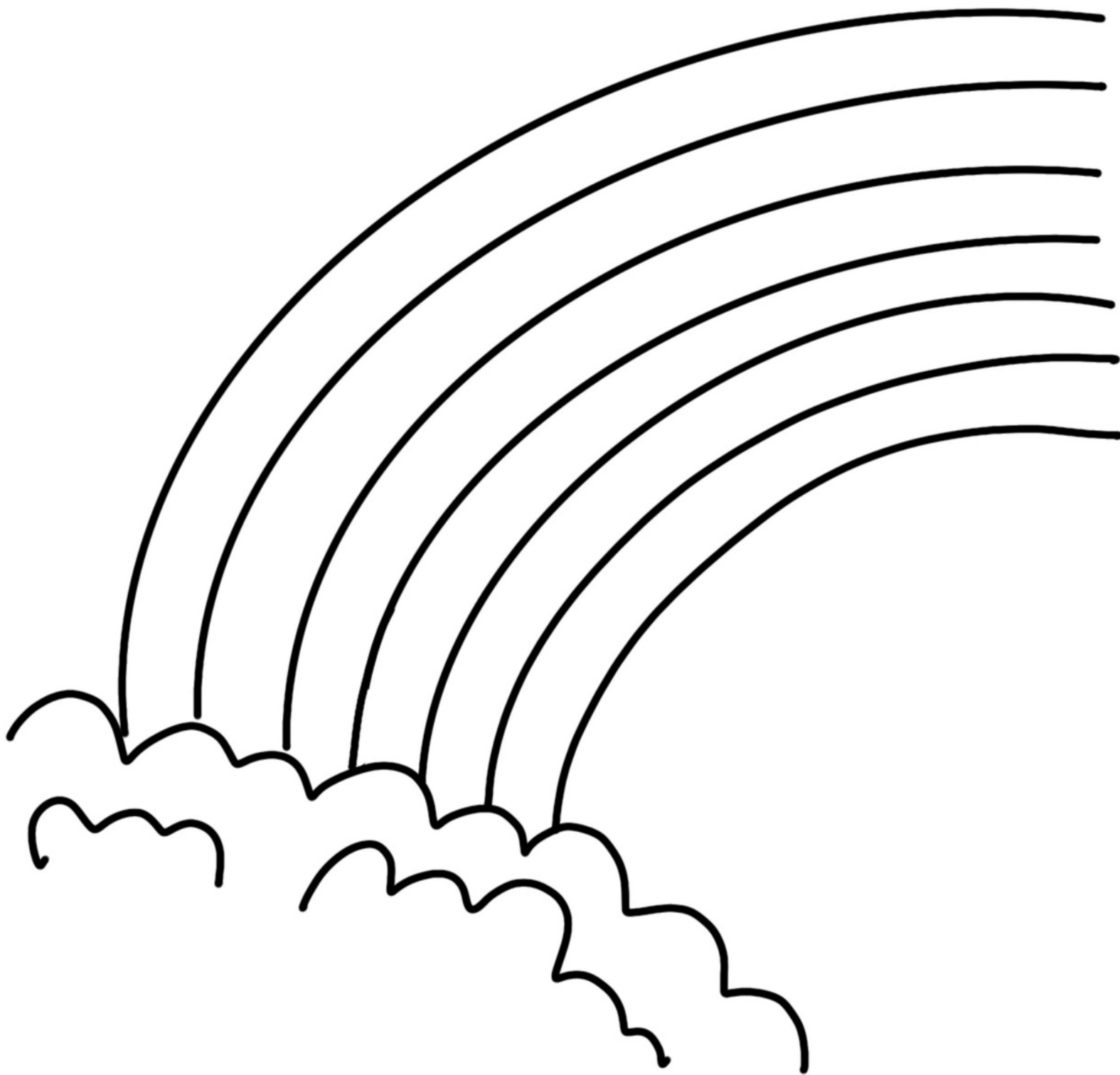
1. Before participants arrive, trace the pattern onto the plates using the clay carbon pattern and a ballpoint pen.
2. Pour out dime- to nickel-sized amounts of rainbow colors on paper plates.
3. Pour out Pale Blue on paper plates for each participant.

DIRECTIONS

1. Using a flat brush, apply 1–2 coats of watered-down Pale Blue to the areas outside of the rainbow and clouds.
2. Demonstrate how to apply fingerprints to the rainbow. Show kids how to close their fist and use only their pointer finger to dip it into color. (Note: Using a thumb for these types of projects is tough to get the print exactly where they want. We like to show them how to dip their pointer finger into the color, and then tap it off on the plate so it's not dripping.) Apply a fingerprint to the correct line of the rainbow pattern. They will need to dip their finger into the color every 1–2 fingerprints made on the plate.
3. Fill the top line of the rainbow with fingerprints using Red.
4. Repeat step 3 with Orange, Yellow, Lime, Bright Blue, and Purple.
5. Use a round brush to apply 2 coats of White to the cloud.
6. After participants have left, use a Black writer bottle or a liner brush to outline the rainbow and clouds.
7. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

THREE WAYS TO TRAP A LEPRECHAUN

-PATTERN-



TOUGH COOKIE

BY EDWARD HEMINGWAY

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Rim salad plate
Gingerbread man pattern printed on plain paper
½" masking dots
Flat brush or sponge dotters
Pipe cleaners, cut 6"-8" long
Liner brush or writer bottle
Sea sponges
Paper towels
Toothpicks
Paper plates
Washable marker



GLAZE COLORS

Light Brown, Grass Green, Lime Green, Red, White, Black

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, cut out gingerbread men from the printed patterns.
2. Pour out Light Brown and Grass Green on paper plates for the first steps of the project.
3. Pour out Lime Green and Red on paper plates. Place a couple of pipe cleaners with each color. You can plan for kids to share these colors and pass the plates around the tables.
4. Lay out a set of ½" masking dots on each plate.
5. Soften sea sponges with water, then squeeze in paper towels to remove excess water.

DIRECTIONS

1. Lay the gingerbread pattern onto the plate to get an idea of where the face will be. If needed, draw a line around the head using a washable marker.
2. Remove the pattern and apply the two masking dots to the traced area for the head to add eyes to your gingerbread man.
3. Demonstrate the paper technique on a sample piece before beginning. Tell parents that their help will be needed for this project and show how heavy the application of color will need to be for the paper technique to work properly. It is helpful to show how not to do this technique by applying a thin layer of color, pressing down the paper, and peeling back up to give them an idea of how little color is transferred to the piece in the process. Encourage them to test it out with scrap paper on a practice tile that can be washed off later.
4. With small kids, sponge dotters tend to work better for paper technique than a flat brush. Using a sponge dotter, apply a generous layer of Light Brown to the paper gingerbread pattern and press color side down onto the corresponding spot on the plate, lining up the head with the previous traced outline.

TOUGH COOKIE

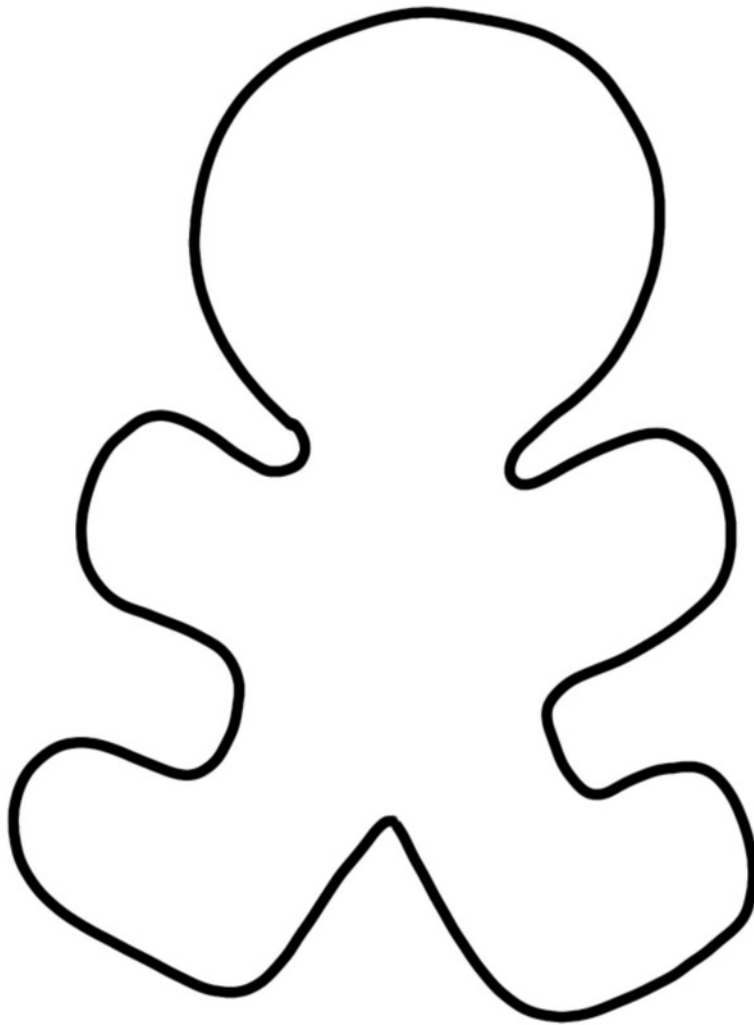
BY EDWARD HEMINGWAY

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

5. Use a sea sponge to apply 1–2 coats of Grass Green to the inside portion of the salad plate. Make sure to cover all the edges of the gingerbread man. If the paper pattern is pulling up, you can get the pattern to stick down by pressing a yellow art sponge and some clean water onto the paper.
6. Use a toothpick to remove the paper patterns and the masking dots.
7. Dip a pipe cleaner into Red and stamp stripes on the rim of the plate. Reapply color to the pipe cleaner every 3–4 stripes.
8. Repeat Step 7 with Lime Green and Grass Green to fill in all the gaps.
9. Use the rounded end of a paintbrush handle dipped in Black to add pupils to the eyes.
10. Repeat Step 9 with Red or Green to add buttons to the gingerbread man.
11. Use a pinky finger dipped in Black or the stick end of a sponge dotter to apply the Black dots to eyes.
12. After participants have left, use a White writer bottle to create icing squiggles on the arms and legs. Add a mouth (and bow if desired) with a Red writer bottle.
13. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

TOUGH COOKIE

-PATTERN-



THE UGLY PUMPKIN

BY DAVE HOROWITZ

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Mug
Washable marker
Medium flat brushes
Plastic forks
Writer bottle
Paper plates

GLAZE COLORS

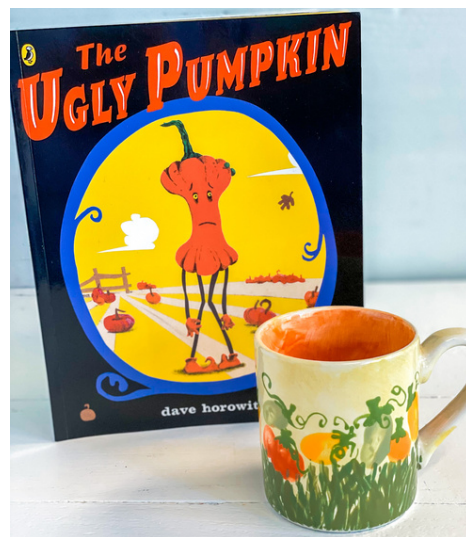
Golden Yellow, Orange, Bright Orange, Light Orange, Yolk Yellow, Sage Green, Grass Green, Army Green

SETUP

Before participants arrive, draw a line around the mug using a washable marker to give participants an idea of the top of the grass and where to place their pumpkin prints. If desired, it may help to draw X's to mark where to place prints.

DIRECTIONS

1. Using a flat brush, apply one coat of watered-down Golden Yellow to the outside of the mug.
2. Using a flat brush, apply 1-2 coats of watered-down Bright Orange to the inside of the mug.
3. Demonstrate how to apply fingerprints to the mug to make pumpkins. Show kids how to close their fist and use only their pointer finger to dip it into color. (Note: Using a thumb for these types of projects is tough to get the print exactly where they want. We like to show them how to dip their pointer finger into the color, and then tap it off on the plate so it's not dripping, then make a sample print on a plate or the table.) Show them how to use a pointer finger or pinky finger to make different sizes of squash and that the squash can lean different directions on the mug and don't have to all stand straight up. Demonstrate how to make a pumpkin using three fingerprints overlapping using Orange.
4. Using any of the Oranges, Yellows, or Sage Green, apply a fingerprints around the mug above the marker line to create pumpkins and squash.
5. Dip the prongs of the plastic fork into the Grass Green and stamp grass onto the mug with the tips of the fork pointed towards the top of the mug. Repeat this stamping all the way around the mug.
6. Use a clean paper plate to fan the Grass Green until it's lost its shine.
7. Repeat Step 5 using Army Green to add more grass overlapping the previous grass created.
8. After participants have left, use Grass Green in a writer bottle to add vines, stems, and name.
9. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.



WALTER'S WONDERFUL WEB

BY TIM HOPGOOD

SUPPLIES

Bisque: Coupe salad plate
Flat brushes
Paper plates
Bamboo scraffito tools or toothpicks
Craft pompoms
White school glue
Writer bottle

GLAZE COLORS

White, Light Mint, Mint, Light Turquoise, Black



SETUP

1. The day before your event, coat the salad plates with 1–2 heavy coats of White.
2. Once the White is dry, draw the main lines/pattern of the web on the plate using a bottle of white glue. Allow glue to dry fully before moving on to any other steps. Refer to the pattern for tips on drawing spiderwebs.

DIRECTIONS

1. Apply Light Mint to the top third of the plate using a flat brush and horizontal brushstrokes. Paint over the glue/web also. Dip the brush in water to blend.
2. While step 1 is still wet, apply Mint to the middle third of the plate, blending the two colors together with some water if needed.
3. While step 2 is still wet, apply Turquoise to the bottom third of the plate using the same technique as steps 1–2.
4. Use a craft pompom dipped in Black to stamp the body of the spider.
5. Use a clean paper plate to fan the plate. When the color has lost its shine, peel up the dried glue to reveal the web.
6. Use the scraffito tool to scratch a vertical line from the spider to the top of the plate, and to make ovals for the eyes and add the mouth.
7. Use the scraffito tool to scratch additional shapes and small details into the web.
8. Add the Black pupils to the eyes with the rounded end of a paintbrush handle dipped in Black.
9. After participants have left, use a writer bottle to add legs onto the spider.
10. Glaze and fire to Cone 06.

CLAY



THE DAY IT RAINED HEARTS

BY FELICIA BOND

SUPPLIES

Low-fire white clay with light grog
Craft foam for work surface
Rolling pin or slab roller
Craft foam or paper for clouds and hearts template
Heart-shaped cookie cutters and nonstick cooking spray (optional)
Bubble wrap
Yellow art sponges
Pattern printed to show hole placement
Wooden skewer
Large sponge dotter
Straw cut into 1" pieces
Various round brushes
Jute cord

GLAZE COLORS

Pale Blue, Red, rainbow colors of choice



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, roll out slabs large enough for your patterns, ¼" thick, and store between craft foam sheets in an airtight container.
2. Prepare cloud templates from craft foam or paper.
3. If using heart cookie cutters, wipe the cutters with nonstick cooking spray. If you choose to skip using cookie cutters, prepare heart templates for kids to trace around to cut out hearts.
4. Put out damp yellow sponges on the tables, but do not put out any water at this point.
5. Make sure to label the craft foam with the participant's name. We like to stick a piece of masking tape on their foam before class then write their name on it while they work.
6. Prepare pieces of bubble wrap for each participant. Some bubble wrap from suppliers doesn't have enough air in the bubbles to stamp a great dot pattern, so make sure the piece is larger than the cloud pattern and has plenty of air in the bubbles to stamp a good pattern on the piece.

DIRECTIONS

1. Place the cloud template on the clay and cut out with the wooden skewer. Remind participants that they do not need to cut all the way through the clay on the first pass. It can take 2-3 trips around the pattern to cut all the way through.
2. Remove the excess clay. Smooth the edges of the cloud with fingers. We like to tell them they can get their finger wet on the damp sponge to smooth it out better, but not to use the sponge or any additional water for smoothing.
3. Cut out hearts using heart cookie cutters or by tracing around heart templates. Don't forget to cut the larger heart for above the cloud.

THE DAY IT RAINED HEARTS

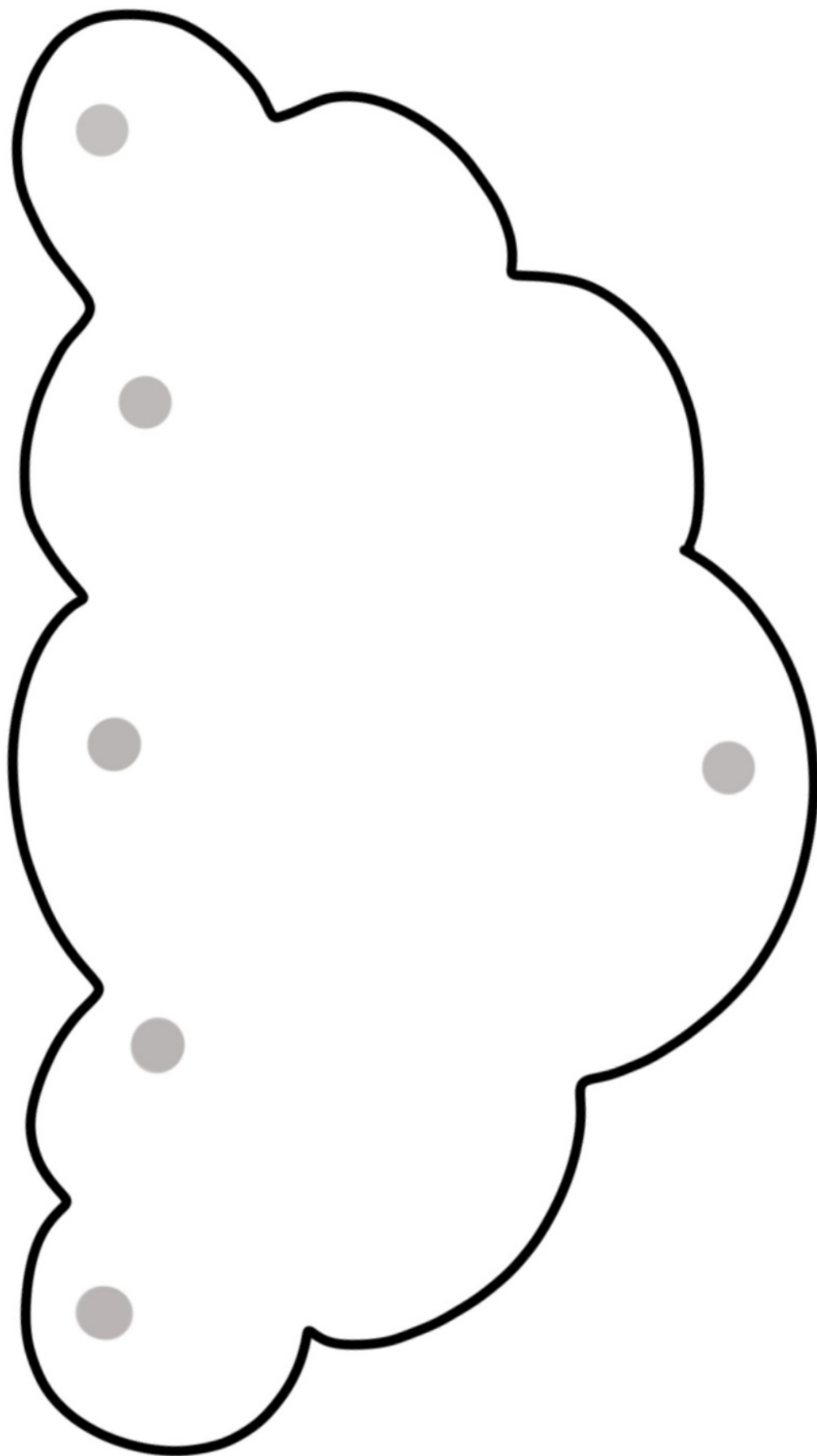
BY FELICIA BOND

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

4. Use the small piece of straw while holding your finger over one end to stamp out holes for the strings in the cloud and the hearts. Refer to the printed pattern for hole placement. Smooth the edges of the holes with a slightly damp finger.
5. Dry pieces with a hair dryer long enough to get leather hard or close to it. Make sure to peel the foam back and move the piece around a bit so it isn't stuck to the foam as you dry it.
6. Use a large sponge dotter to apply a coat of Pale Blue to a piece of bubble wrap. Then place bubble wrap paint side down on the clay cloud. Pat gently with an open hand and peel up to reveal the dot pattern on the cloud.
7. Use the edge of a yellow sponge to lightly add Pale Blue around the edges of the clouds.
8. Use various round brushes to paint the front and sides of the hearts using one color per heart in your desired color scheme. Paint the edges too. Be sure they do NOT paint the back of the hearts (or the cloud) so that the clay can still dry and will fire in the kiln without blowing up.
9. Etch the child's name or initials onto the back of the pieces before moving to drying boards.
10. Fire to Cone 04 or 06.
11. If desired, after the initial firing and before moving on to the next step, put a coat of the heart colors on the back of each heart to complete the look and avoid having white backs on the hearts.
12. Clear glaze and fire to Cone 06.
13. To hang tie jute cord onto the pieces following the example shown.

THE DAY IT RAINED HEARTS

- PATTERN -



I AM JELLYFISH

BY RUTH PAUL

SUPPLIES

Low-fire white clay with light grog
Craft foam for work surface
Rolling pin or slab roller
Craft foam or paper for jellyfish template
Printed patterns on plain paper for reference
Wooden skewer
Yellow sponge
Straw cut into 1" pieces
Fan brush
1" sponge dotter
Writer bottle
Raffia or ribbon that has texture or will curl

GLAZE COLORS

Light Turquoise, Medium Turquoise, White, Black, Red



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, roll out slabs large enough for your patterns, ¼" thick, and store between craft foam sheets in an airtight container.
2. Prepare jellyfish templates from craft foam or paper. You will need one per participant.
3. Put out damp yellow sponges on the tables, but do not put out any water at this point.
4. Place printed patterns out for the hole placement.
5. Make sure to label the craft foam with the participant's name. We like to stick a piece of masking tape on their foam before class, then write their name on it while they work.

DIRECTIONS

1. Place the jellyfish template on the clay and cut out with the wooden skewer. Remind participants that they do not need to cut all the way through the clay on the first pass. It can take 2-3 trips around the pattern to cut all the way through.
2. Remove the excess clay. Smooth the edges of the jellyfish with fingers. We like to tell them they can get their finger wet on the damp sponge to smooth it out better, but not to use the sponge or any additional water for smoothing.
3. To stamp out holes for the ribbon, use the small piece of straw while holding your finger over one end. Refer to the printed pattern for the location of those. Smooth the edges of the holes with a damp finger.
4. Dry pieces with a hair dryer long enough to get leather hard or close to it. Make sure to peel the foam back and move the piece around a bit so it isn't stuck to the foam as you dry it.

I AM JELLYFISH

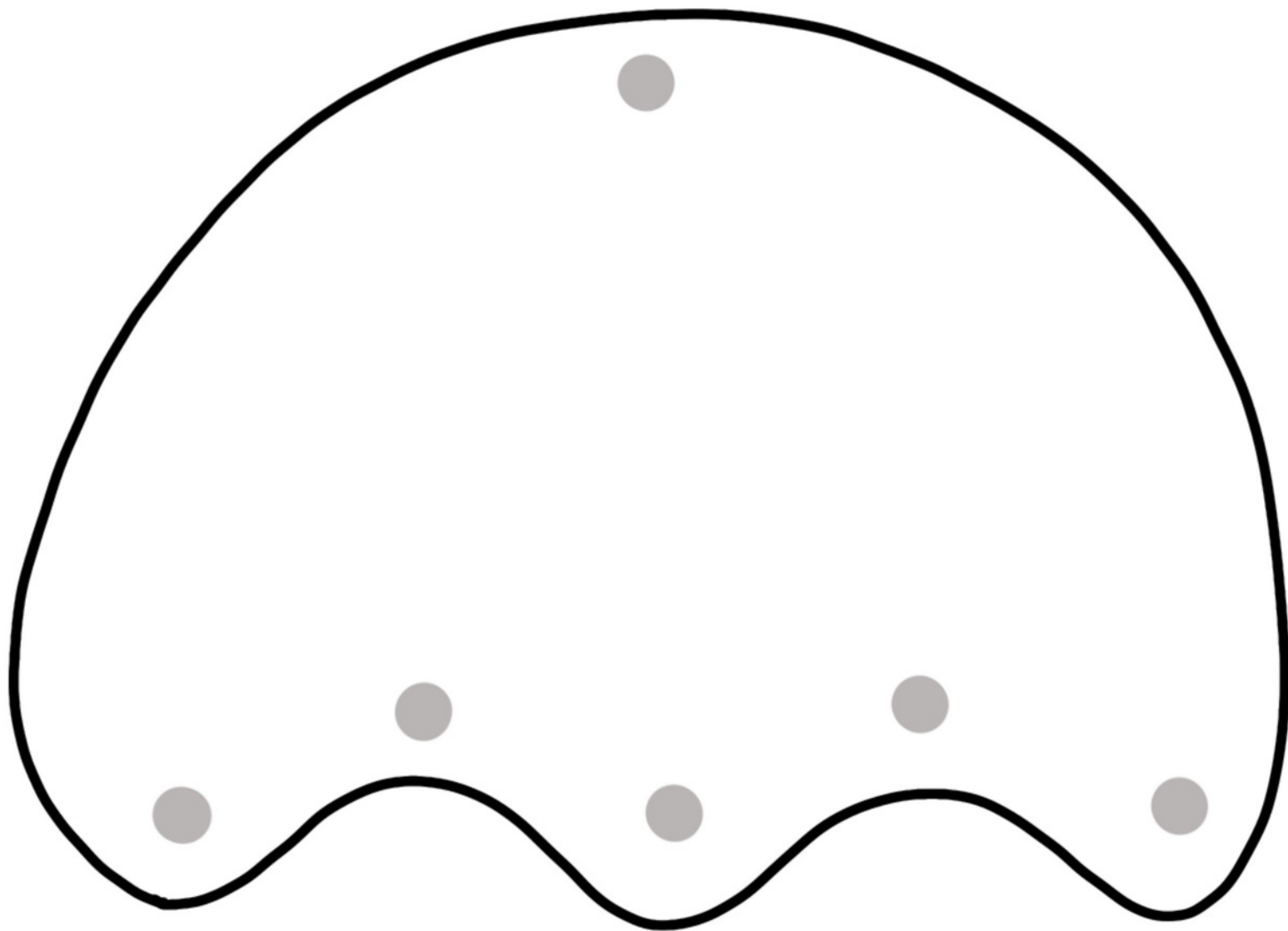
BY RUTH PAUL

DIRECTIONS

5. Use a fan brush to apply one coat of Light Turquoise to the front and sides of the jellyfish. Be sure they do NOT paint the back so that the clay can still dry and will fire in the kiln without blowing up.
6. Use a yellow sponge to lightly sponge a layer of Medium Turquoise around the outside edges.
7. Dip the stick end of a sponge dotter in White to add eyes.
8. Once participants have left, add the pupils to the eyes with a Black writer bottle and the mouth with a Red writer bottle.
9. The following day, etch the child's name onto the back of the piece and move the jellyfish to sheetrock or concrete board to dry.
10. Fire to Cone 04 or 06.
11. Clear glaze and fire to Cone 06.
12. Tie raffia or ribbons onto the piece or package them up to finish their creations at home.

I AM JELLYFISH

- PATTERN -



THE MITTEN

BY JAN BRETT

SUPPLIES

Low-fire white clay with light grog
Craft foam for work surface
Rolling pin or slab roller
Craft foam or paper for mitten template (see page 26)
Wooden skewer
Yellow sponge
Straw cut into 1" pieces
Various round brushes
Jute cord

GLAZE COLORS

Teal, Red, Pea Green, Golden Yellow, Light Gray



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, roll out slabs large enough for your patterns, ¼" thick, and store between craft foam sheets in an airtight container.
2. Prepare mitten patterns from craft foam or paper. You will need a mitten for each participant.
3. Put out damp yellow sponges on the tables, but do not put out any water at this point.
4. Make sure to label the craft foam with the participant's name. We like to stick a piece of masking tape on their foam before class, then write their name on it while they work.

DIRECTIONS

1. Place the mitten template on the clay and cut out with the wooden skewer. Remind participants that they do not need to cut all the way through the clay on the first pass. It can take 2–3 trips around the pattern to cut all the way through.
2. Flip the pattern over and cut out another mitten. This should give everyone a right-hand and a left-hand mitten.
3. Remove the excess clay. Smooth the edges of the mittens with fingers. We like to tell them they can get their finger wet on the damp sponge to smooth it out better, but not to use the sponge or any additional water for smoothing.
4. To stamp out holes for the cord, use the small piece of straw while holding your finger over one end. Smooth the edges of the holes with a damp finger.
5. Dry pieces with a hair dryer long enough to get leather hard or close to it. Make sure to peel the foam back and move the piece around a bit so it isn't stuck to the foam as you dry it.
6. Use various round brushes to paint stripes on the front of the mitten like the sample. Paint the edges too. Be sure they do NOT paint the back so that the clay can still dry and will fire in the kiln without blowing up.

THE MITTEN

BY JAN BRETT

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

7. When the paint has lost some of its shine, use the bamboo skewer to scratch designs into the painted stripes to create the white lines like the sample.
8. Etch the child's name onto the back of the piece before moving to drying boards. Let dry completely.
9. Fire to Cone 04 or 06.
10. Clear glaze and fire to Cone 06.
11. Tie jute cord onto the mittens and tie together to hang.

THE VERY LAST LEAF

BY STEF WADE

SUPPLIES

Low-fire white clay with light grog
Craft foam for work surface
Rolling pin or slab roller
Craft foam or paper for leaf templates or fresh/silk leaves
Pool noodle segment
Dinner-sized Chinetti or Styrofoam plate (2 for each participant)
Wooden skewer
Medium sponge dotters
Yellow art sponge
Straw cut into 1" pieces
Various round brushes
Small tree branch cut to length (12"-18" long)
Jute cord



GLAZE COLORS

Red, Orange, Golden Yellow

SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, roll out slabs large enough for your patterns, ¼" thick, and store between craft foam sheets in an airtight container.
2. Draw simple leaf patterns on craft foam or paper and cut them out, or gather leaves to use to press into clay. (See the explanations below about leaves in steps 1 and 2.)
3. Put out damp yellow sponges on the tables, but do not put out any water at this point.
4. Label two plates for each participant with their name.

DIRECTIONS

1. Fresh/silk leaf option: Choose a leaf for imprinting onto the clay. Position the leaf with the underside facing the clay and lightly press the leaf down into the clay. Keep positioning other leaves into the clay, leaving about a finger width between them. Each participant should have 6-8 leaves. Use the pool noodle as a roller to lightly roll the leaves fully into the clay. Skip to Step 3.
2. Leaf pattern option: Place a leaf pattern onto the clay and cut out with the wooden skewer. Refer to Step 3 for cutting instructions. After one leaf is cut, participants can share leaf patterns to get different sizes and shapes.
3. When cutting out the leaves, remind participants that they do not need to cut all the way through the clay on the first pass. It can take 2-3 trips around the leaf to cut all the way through.
4. Remove the excess clay. Smooth the edges of the leaves with fingers. We like to tell them they can get their finger wet on the damp sponge to smooth it out better, but not to use the sponge or any additional water for smoothing.

THE VERY LAST LEAF

BY STEF WADE

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

5. For the holes in the leaves to add string later, hold your finger over one end of the small piece of straw to stamp out the holes. Refer to the sample picture for hole placement, either in the skinny end or the fat end of the leaf. Smooth the edges of the holes with a damp finger.
6. Dry pieces with a hair dryer long enough to get leather hard or close to it. Make sure to peel the foam back and move the leaves around a bit so it isn't stuck to the foam as you dry it. Move the leaves to the dinner plates. Split them between the two plates.
7. The first plate will have Red/Orange leaves: Use a sponge dotter to apply Red to a portion of each leaf on this plate, then use another sponge dotter to apply Orange to the other half of these leaves, preferably while the Red is still damp, blending the two colors together. Try to get the edges if possible, without handling the leaves, and keep them flat on the plate.
8. The second plate will have Orange/Yellow leaves: Use a sponge dotter to apply Orange to a portion each leaf on this plate, then use another sponge dotter to apply Yellow to the other half of these leaves preferably while the Orange is still damp to blend the two colors together. Try to get the edges if possible, without handling the leaves and keeping them flat on the plate.
9. Use a wooden skewer to etch lines into the leaves if a pattern was used. If fresh leaves were used, you can skip this step.
10. The following day, etch the child's name or initials onto the back of the leaf and continue to dry.
11. Fire to Cone 04 or 06.
12. If desired, after initial firing, wipe a bit of the leaf colors onto the back of each leaf with a sponge to complete the look and not have white backs.
13. Clear glaze and fire to Cone 06.
14. Use jute cord to tie the leaves onto the branch like the sample picture.

CANVAS



CAMILLA THE CUPCAKE FAIRY

BY TIM BUGBIRD

SUPPLIES

Canvas, 11"x14" (also works on 12"x16")
White school glue
Additional white glue or Mod Podge
Shaving cream
Disposable bowls
Disposable plastic spoons
Large flat brushes
Small to medium round brushes
Patterned scrapbook paper, cut into ½"-1" strips
Cardstock or posterboard
Large glitter or confetti

ACRYLIC PAINT COLORS

Mint Green, Teal, Coral, White



SETUP

1. Draw the cupcake onto each canvas, following the sample as a guide: an oval near the bottom, a squarish shape for the wrapper, and a big poufy shape for the frosting.
2. Before participants arrive, prepare puffy paint. There are many recipes online for this, but for this sample we mixed one part white glue to two parts shaving cream with a bit of White acrylic paint mixed in to start.
3. Separate puffy paint mixture into disposable bowls and place a plastic spoon in each bowl. For best puffy painting results, do not mix up puffy paint until an hour before the project.
4. Pour out white glue onto plates and mix with a touch of water, or pour out Mod Podge on each plate.

DIRECTIONS

1. Use a large flat brush to paint around the cupcake with Mint Green. While the Mint is still wet, pick up a bit of White on your brush and mix it into the background.
2. With a round brush, paint the plate around the cupcake Teal.
3. While background is drying, demonstrate the process of adding the scrapbook paper strips to create the cupcake wrapper:
 - a. Paint a coat of white glue on a portion of the cupcake wrapper area, starting on one side.
 - b. Line up a strip of scrapbook paper along the left side of the line and the bottom. Tear off anything from the top that extends more than ¼" over the line for the edge of the icing.
 - c. Repeat step b until half the cupcake wrapper is covered. Paint another coat of white glue on top of the pieces of scrapbook paper.
 - d. Layer any skinny pieces on top of the other pieces if there are gaps in the paper.
 - e. Continue this process until the entire cupcake wrapper is covered with paper strips.
 - f. Paint one final layer of glue on the cupcake wrapper before continuing.

CAMILLA THE CUPCAKE FAIRY

BY TIM BUGBIRD

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

4. Add a few drops of acrylic paint to each bowl of puffy paint, depending on the child's desired icing color. Ensure the previous steps are dry before continuing.
5. Use a plastic spoon to scoop out the puffy paint and smooth it out using the back side of the spoon.
6. When the puffy paint is smooth and where it should be but still wet, sprinkle with glitter. Allow to dry flat.

THE LITTLE TACO TRUCK

BY TANYA VALENTINE

SUPPLIES

12" half oval door hanger
Pencil
Compressed sponges
Paper towels
Paper plates
Craft pompom
Pipe cleaners
Variety of paintbrushes
Black Sharpie
Wire for hanging, pre-curved on one end
Needle-nose pliers

PAINT COLORS (ACRYLIC OR LATEX)

Bright Yellow, Lime Green, Red, Dark Brown, Light Orange



SETUP

1. Before participants arrive, make sure to cover tables with a tablecloth or butcher paper.
2. Use a pencil to draw an arch shape for the top edge of the front of the taco.
3. Cut out lettuce and tomato shapes from compressed sponges, then hydrate with water to expand and squeeze water out of sponge, then squeeze in paper towels to remove excess water.
4. Cut pipe cleaners to approximately 4" long. Bend a 1" section at the end to make an L shape.
5. Pour out Lime Green, Red, Dark Brown, and Orange on separate paper plates. Place a lettuce sponge on each Lime Green plate, tomato square sponge on Red, 2-3 craft pompoms on Dark Brown, and a bent pipe cleaner with each plate of Orange.
6. Set out each door hanger on a dinner-sized paper plate to keep the edges from sticking.

DIRECTIONS

1. Before starting, remind parents that these paints will stain.
2. Paint two coats of Bright Yellow on the back shell and along the back outside edge. Try not to cover up the pencil line. Make sure to paint edges and if it is sitting flat on paper, make sure to move your door hanger every couple of minutes to keep it from sticking to your work surface. Dry between coats with a hair dryer, if desired.
3. Use the lettuce sponge dipped in Lime Green to stamp 4-5 lettuce leaves above the pencil line with the ruffled edge facing out.
4. Use a craft pompom dipped in Dark Brown to stamp some areas of meat near the bottom of the pencil curve and a few tiny spots above the pencil line.
5. Use a rectangle sponge dipped in Red to add some tomatoes above the pencil line.

THE LITTLE TACO TRUCK

BY TANYA VALENTINE

DIRECTIONS CONTINUED

6. Use the L-shaped pipe cleaners to add cheese to your taco. Dip only the 1" portion in Light Orange and stamp pieces of cheese above the pencil line in different directions. If they extend below the line, that's okay.
7. Make sure everything is dry before continuing on. Add 2-3 coats of Bright Yellow to the front shell and edges of the taco.
8. Once everything is fully dry, use a small round brush or fat Sharpie to outline and add black dots to the shell. We usually encourage them to wait until the next day and complete this step at home with a Sharpie, or you can finish off their piece after they've left and have them pick up pieces later.
9. Add a cute saying or pun to your taco shell to make it a welcome sign or to announce that it's Taco Tuesday.
10. Once dry, attach wire at the top by running the non-curved end through the front of one hole and the back of the other hole. Curl the remainder in the front with a pair of needle-nose pliers.