

Summertime Art-at-Home Information

Tools for a Creative Summer!

Penland School of Craft has teamed up with a group of art teachers, teaching artists, and community volunteers to create this packet. It's full of activities and materials that we hope will inspire you to try all kinds of art this summer!

Share Your Work We would love to see what you create with these materials! Please send pictures of your artwork to us by emailing photos to kidsart@penland.org. Be sure to include the student's first name and age. Artwork will be shared through Toe River Arts "Journey at Home" Instagram page, Penland's social media, and maybe even the newspaper.

What is in this packet?

Crayons are great for drawing and coloring. What will you draw? What colors are in the rainbow? Which color is your favorite? Try making rubbings by placing paper over an interesting flat textured surface and coloring lightly on the paper until the image or pattern starts to show.

Scissors for cutting string, paper, cloth, tape.

Drawing pencils These black and white pencils are great for sketching. The white one will work best on the black or grey paper. The black one will work best on the grey or white paper. Both will work beautifully on brown paper bags. Try using both on the same drawing!

Masking tape can be used for SO many things: making cardboard sculptures (how about building a giant tower, a dinosaur, a dollhouse, what else can you imagine?), covering areas you want to protect while you are drawing, building a rocket out of toilet paper tubes, and holding things in place while you work. It can also be used to secure the edges of your embroidery cloth so it won't unravel, or to display your artwork on the wall or fridge!

White eraser This special eraser can erase marks without leaving marks itself. Erasers won't erase every kind of mark, so test it on a scrap page to be sure it will erase the type of pencil you are using in a project. You can even cover the surface of the paper with pencil, and use the eraser as a drawing tool to remove the pencil marks in the areas you want to create a picture!

Embroidery cloth This white cloth can be used for embroidery and cross stitch. Directions are included in this packet. You can also fold it and sew the edges to create a little pouch.

Embroidery floss Use for embroidering, sewing, cross stitch, or needlepoint. It can also be used for binding your pamphlet books, or to make Friendship Bracelets!

Plastic and metal needles - The plastic needle can be used for the embroidery project and is also helpful for weaving with yarn or thin strips of cloth. The metal needle can be used for the pamphlet bookbinding project, or for embroidery.

Glue stick These are great for putting scraps from magazines together for a collage or mounting a picture on a page in your book. When you are using the glue stick, put some kind of scrap paper underneath your work area to avoid a mess.

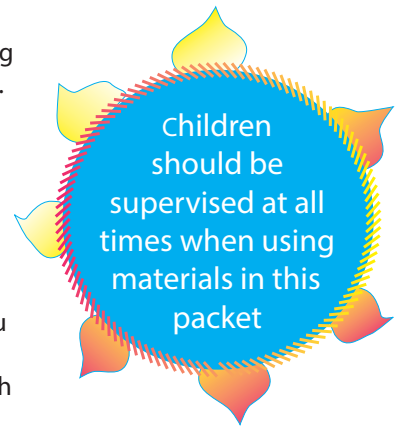
Cardboard loom This loom has been "warped" (wrapping the string on) for you. Instructions for weaving are included in this packet. This loom is reusable, so once you remove your first weaving, you can "warp" it up and use it again!

Origami paper This is the brightly colored square paper. It can be used to create folded paper sculptures from the directions in this kit. You could also cut it up to use in a collage, use it to draw on, or make folded animals!

Folded paper with three holes This can be used to make your own book! Instructions are in this packet.

Assorted paper can be used for so many things! Drawing, collage, folding, sculpture! You can even cut into strips for weaving. When you run out of this paper, you can cut up paper grocery bags, use the back of mail, use newspaper - paper is everywhere!

- **Black** - this paper is great to draw on with the white pencil or colored pencils. Or you can cut it into shapes, tape it to a stick, and use it as a shadow puppet!
- **Grey** - this paper has a nice texture and is wonderful for sketching portraits, landscapes, or still lives (a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects like flowers, dishes, natural objects, etc)! The black and white pencils should work really well on this paper.
- **White** - this paper can be used for so many things. What will you make?



Summertime Art-at-Home Activities

There are lots of activities here for you to explore. They came from art teachers from all over Mitchell County. The instructions are divided into grade levels, but please explore everything you're interested in. Happy creating!

Grades K-5~Leslie Dickerson

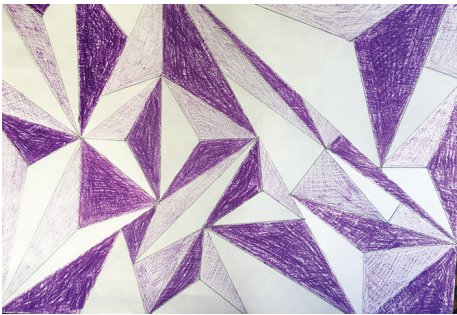


Pet Portrait

Draw a picture of your pet. Do you have a pet with personality? Is there a pet you want to own in the future? Start with a pencil sketch. Try to capture your animal's unique expression. Then use color to create details, texture, and background.

Optical Illusion

Make a flat surface look 3-D by shading. Use pencil to draw only triangles on your paper along a straight edge, like a ruler, as a guide. Then choose one color crayon, pastel, or colored pencil. When 3 triangles meet at a point use this formula: one of those triangles will be left blank or the color of the paper. Another triangle will be colored lightly. The third triangle will be colored very dark.



Barefoot

Take off your shoe and trace it on paper. Then examine all of your shoe's details. Draw the sole, laces, logos, and seams. A simple but colorful background will make your shoe dance!

Grades K-2~Marisa Westall

Salt Dough Sculptures

Stir salt and flour together. Add water and knead (squish) dough together

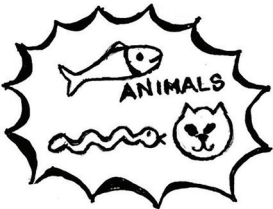
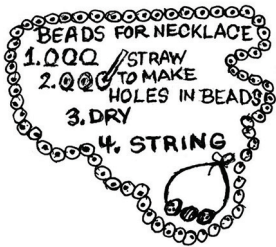
for 10 minutes. If it is sticky, add a little more flour. If it is too dry, add a little more water. Don't make your pieces too thick because they won't air dry. It may

take several days to dry. If you can't wait, you may put your pieces in the oven at 200° for an hour or so. Have fun!



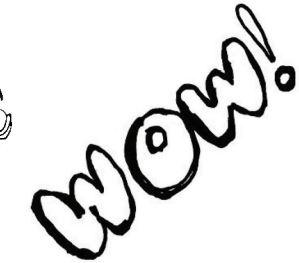
Large Recipe

- 2 cups plain flour
- 1 cup salt
- Up to 2 cup water



Medium Recipe

- 1 cup plain flour
- 1/2 cup salt
- Up to 1/2 cup water



Small Recipe

- 1/2 cup plain flour
- 1/4 cup salt
- Up to 1/4 cup water

Subs with SuitCASEs~Ms. Taylor

Treasures in the Trees



Materials:

- Crayons
- White square paper
- Black paper
- Pencil
- Glue/Glue stick
- Black pen/ marker (optional)
- Aluminum foil (optional)

Go outside and look up into a tree. Notice how the branches get smaller & smaller the further they are from the trunk. After studying the branches, you're ready to make some art!

Step 1: Cut a piece of white paper to 7.5 inches by 8 inches.

Step 2: Draw tree branches across the paper, making sure that the branches get smaller and smaller the further they are from the trunk.

Step 3: Think about what you might see in a tree. Leaves, hats, cats, footballs, squirrels, birds, toys-what can you imagine? Draw these things in your tree branches.

Step 4: Go back over your drawing with a black pen or marker to make your lines pop (optional).

Step 5: After drawing your branches and treasures, cut your paper into 3 equal strips.

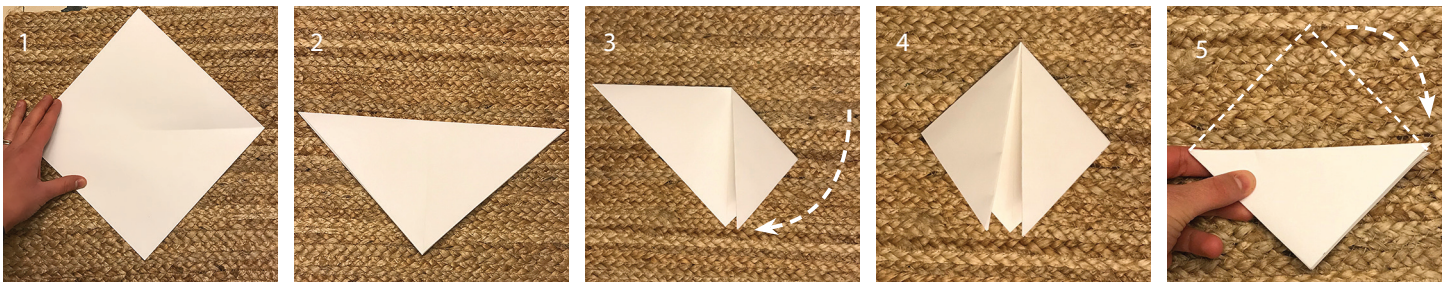
Step 5: Color the first strip of paper. Once done, move to the second strip of paper. Color the branches, treasures and background different colors in the second strip. If the branches are pink in step one, you might color them green in step two. Once strip 2 is finished, move onto strip 3. Make sure to use colors that are different from the other two strips.

Step 6: After coloring, glue strip 1 onto the black paper. Find strip 2 and glue it to the black paper, leaving a little room between strip 1 and strip 2. Glue strip 3 down, leaving a space between strip 2 and strip 3.

Step 7: (Optional) If you have aluminum foil, you may want to add some on top of your drawing. Cut it into thin strips and pieces. Glue the silver pieces anywhere on top of your drawing.

Step 8: Enjoy your art!

Origami Fox



For this project, you'll use the origami paper in this kit—you'll know it because it's colorful and in the shape of a perfect square.

1. Turn your paper to look like a diamond

2. Fold top point down to meet bottom point.

3. Fold right point to meet the bottom point.

4. Fold left point to meet the bottom point.
5. Flip the whole thing over and rotate it so the folded points are on the right, then fold down the middle.

6. Fold the the top 2 layers of the right point up, as shown.

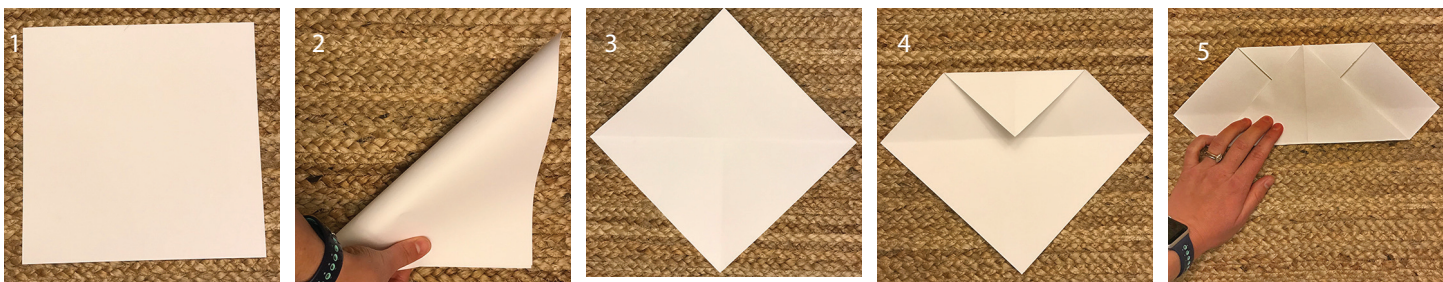
7. There are now 2 points facing up. Fold the one on top down, to make the fox's face, as shown.

8. Fold the left corner to create the tail.

9. Draw the eyes and nose on your fox!



Origami Heart



1. Start with a piece of paper origami paper.

2. Fold it in half, corner to corner.

3. Open the paper up and fold it corner to corner the other way and open it back up again.

4. Fold the very top point to the center.

5. Fold the bottom point to the very top.

6. Fold the right side up to the top.
7. Do the same thing to the left side.

8. Flip paper around to the other side.

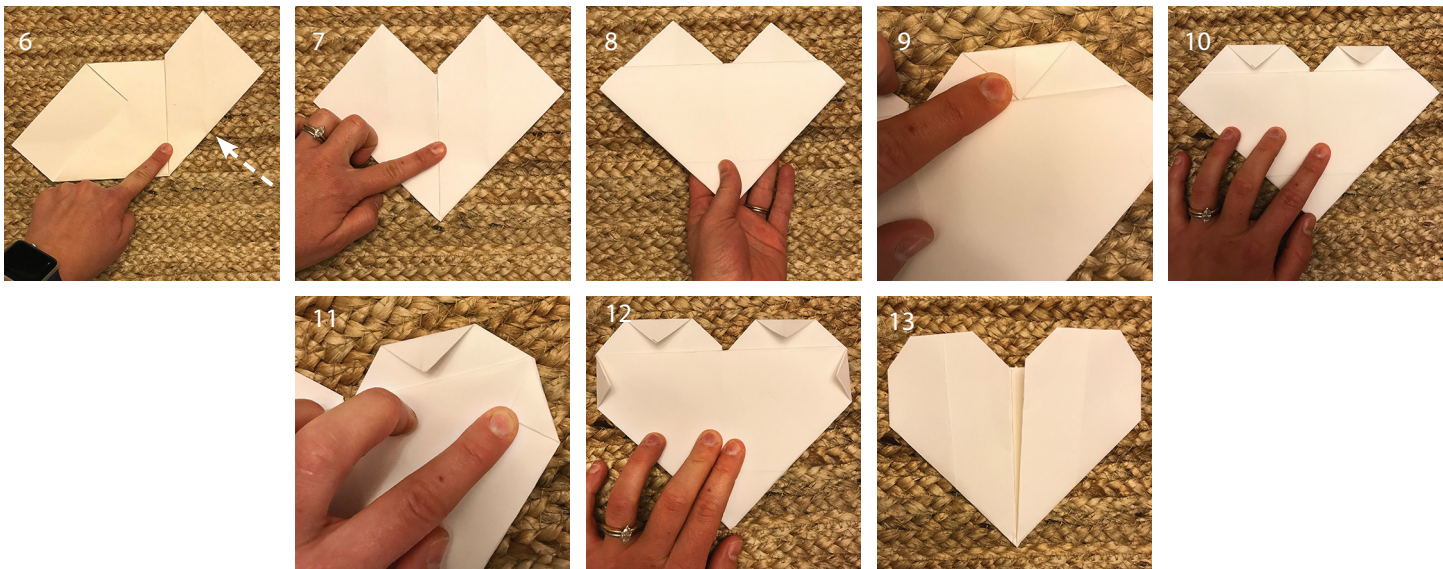
9. Fold the top right point down.

10. Fold the top left point down.

11. Fold the right point in.

12. Fold the left point in.

13. Turn paper around to view your heart!



Imaginative Collage

Cut out pictures from magazines, newspapers, copies of your own photos, or colored paper. Take some time to try different ways of arranging them—you can tell amazing stories with collage. Fill the whole page with pictures or leave some open spaces. Once you like the design, glue it all down to a new piece of paper. If you like, you can draw on top of your image once the glue is dry.



Spring Observation Embroidery~Ms. Alena

Materials:

- Pencil and a crayon or marker
- A few sheets of paper
- Yarn or embroidery thread
- Large holed embroidery needle
- Masking tape

Sit outside or in front of a window and observe the natural world near you for 5-10 minutes. What do you see? Are there birds? Bugs? Flowers? Deer? Write down a list of what you see around you.

Decide which thing you like the most and make some very simple line drawings of it on a piece of paper. Remember it's your art, so it can look however you want it to.

1. Prepare your cloth using the instructions on the Embroidery Basics sheet.
2. Cut a piece of embroidery thread or yarn about 12-16 inches long. Thread the needle and pull a few inches through (enough for you to hold onto). For younger children, see the

instructions in Embroidery Basics.

3. Tie a double knot into the long end. It needs to be big enough so it doesn't pull through. Might need to be a triple knot!

4. Draw the design on the burlap with the pencil first, then go over it with a crayon or marker to make it darker.

5. Now it's time to stitch your design. Insert the threaded needle through the back side of the fabric and pull all the way through so that the knot rests against the burlap. Now the needle and thread are on the same side of the burlap as the drawing.

6. Use a simple running stitch (achieved by following the drawing outline and putting the needle back through to the non-drawing side and then back up to the drawing side, every 1/4" at the longest)

7. When you're almost out of yarn, pull the needle to the back.

8. Tie a knot with the old and new

yarns so that your stitches won't come out. To do this, thread the needle the same way as before, tie a knot and continue working where you left off. Keep the knot as close as you can to the fabric without pulling too tight on your stitches. Cut the tails about 1/2" long. *(Don't be confused by what you see-the burlap I used has images printed on the back!)*

9. Once you've made it all the way around the outline, it will look like a dotted line. Go around again, filling in the spaces.

10. Repeat this as many times as needed to complete the drawing with the yarn/thread. You can use some of the other stitches on the Embroidery Basics sheet to fill in the whole fabric, or leave some of it showing. You can be as detailed and creative as you like!

There's a wealth of information about embroidery online, both printed and in video format, so if you would like to learn more, do a quick search!



Melisa Cadell (Grades 9-12)

Paper Mache Sculpture

This project is wide open to your imagination. You could find inspiration from your pet OR an exotic animal you wish you had as a pet OR a giant insect OR something totally not an animal.



Think about basic body shapes and how you can break them down into separate forms like spheres, cylinders and conic sections.

Get clear about your idea and then look for items you may have in your home to build it out of. Maybe you have some wire, cardboard tubes, packing materials, newspaper, old cereal boxes, egg cartons or empty Walmart plastic bags...you get the idea.

The easiest thing to do is to start wadding up paper or plastic bags to create the shapes and then use masking tape to hold them together.

Next, tear paper into strips. You can use newspaper, paper bags or thin paper. If you can get two different colors of paper (newspaper and paper bags work great) then you can switch back and forth for each layer to make it easier to keep track of how many layers you have.

Dip the strips into paper mache solution and squeeze the excess off with your fingers, so that the paper is tacky and not soggy. Apply strips to the surface of your taped-together-stuff, smoothing each one and wiping away any extra paste. You can also use a paint brush to apply the strips. Coat with at least three layers of paper mache. No need to wait to dry between layers. Five layers of paper makes a very strong paper mache.

See the image to the left where Autumn has created a rabbit. She used wire for the ear structure and taped newspaper together to form the body of the rabbit.

Notice how she has started to coat the form with paper mache to cover the armature (or framework for the sculpture.)

When completed, finish the surface decoration using paint, colored paper, or fabric. Make it a family group project for larger or multiple forms. Make your surface design fit the mood or the texture of the sculpture.

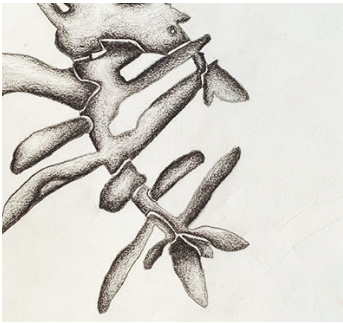
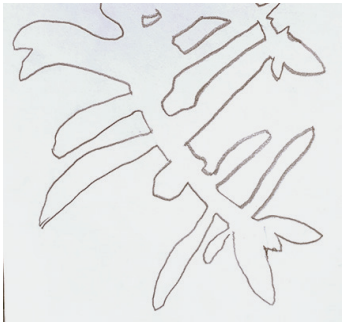
Recipe for paper mache paste

Mix 1/4 cup cornstarch with 2 cups cool water and stir until dissolved. Bring 6 cups of water to a boil. Stir in cornstarch mixture and continue cooking until somewhat translucent (about 10-15 mins), stirring frequently. It will thicken as it cools.



Shadow tracing

This is nice to do outside, but could also be done near a sunny window or with a strong light indoors. Place a plant or toy or something else with an interesting shape on a table so that it makes a shadow. Place a piece of paper where the shadow is falling. Trace the shadow with crayons, pencils, or even paint. Now fill the picture with colorful patterns, or add shading and other details to make it look realistic.



Friendship bracelets

Use embroidery floss to make bracelets that are as simple as braiding three strands together, or look online for more elaborate designs & patterns.



Weaving on a Cardboard Loom

For weaving, you'll need the cardboard loom, scissors, and something to use for yarn. The plastic needle and a fork from your kitchen might be helpful too.

Let's start with a few weaving terms :

- Loom** The structure that gives your weaving support and tension while you work. You have a cardboard lap loom.
- Warp** The white string that is already on your loom. This creates structure for your cloth and holds the tension.
- Weft** The horizontal thread that you will weave around the warp threads to create cloth. You can use yarn, cut up t-shirts or other fabric, strips of paper or even tall grass as your weft threads. If you use a t-shirt, cut 1/2 inch strips. Put your hands on each end and give the yarn a good tug before you start weaving to turn it into thick yarn.



You can either weave the yarn with your fingers, thread it through a needle, or tightly wrap the end of the yarn with masking tape to make weaving easier.

- Row one: Pull the weft over the first warp thread, then under the second, over the third, and so on until you get to the end of the warp.
- Row two: Do the opposite of what you did on the first row. If the weft thread was on top of the warp on the first row,

- it will be under it on the 2nd. Let the yarn be a little bit loose like it is in the picture.
- Use a fork from the kitchen to "beat" the weft down between each row to condense the yarn into cloth.
- Keep going over and under until the you reach the end of each row, then switch directions and do it again, making sure that if you went under a warp thread last time, you go over it this time.
- When you're at the end of the yarn, add another piece by weaving it right along beside the first one (together, as if they're the same thread) for a half row or so.
- Keep working until you've filled the card-leaving about 1/2" of the warp at the end empty. Weave the end of the last piece of yarn so that it's tucked below the last row, as shown.

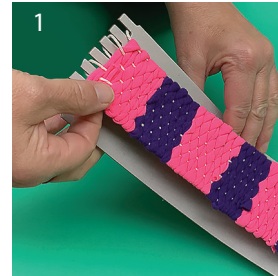
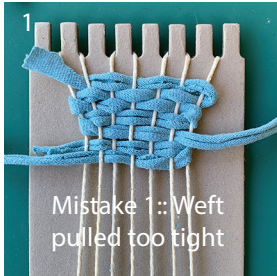
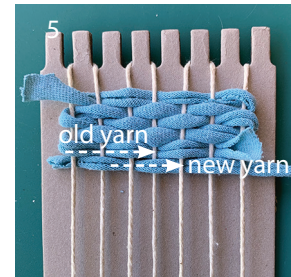
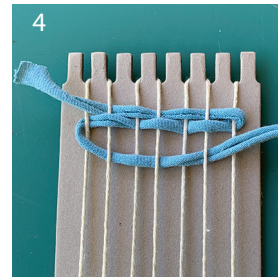
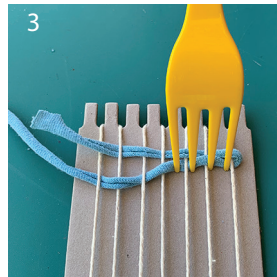
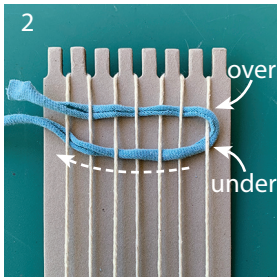
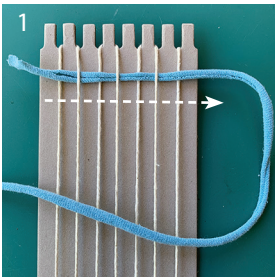
A couple of common mistakes

- If you pull too tight on the weft, the cloth will get more and more narrow. If this happens, you can loosen it up. Just work backward from where you are, adding in slack. This is easier the sooner you catch it!
- If you do the same pattern for two rows in a row, (over, under, over, under twice instead of alternating on the next row) there's nothing to hold them and both of them will pull out! To fix this, take out your last row and do it over.

Two ways to remove your weaving from the loom

- Gently bend the loom toward the weaving so the warp becomes loose, then slip the loops over the tabs to remove, OR cut warp strings at the ends and tie the strings together in groups of two. If there is an odd number of strings, you can tie three strings together.
- Hang your weaving to display on the wall.

For more information about weaving, there are lots of great tutorials online!

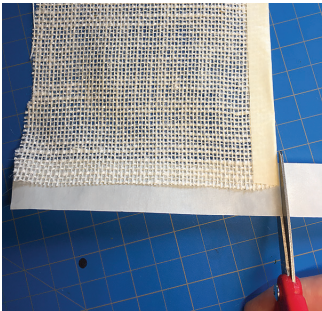


Basic Embroidery Instructions

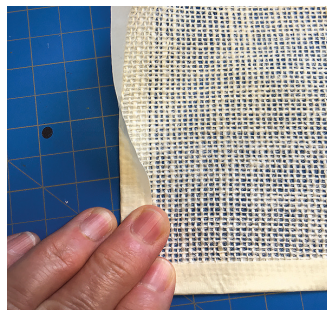
Embroidery is using stitches to create pictures on fabric. Embroidery thread (sometimes called floss) comes in lots of different colors and you can create all kinds of textures, depending on the stitches you use. You can make a patch to decorate your clothing or a bag, whatever you can dream up! Use these instructions, or search for information online videos to see demonstrations.

Step 1: Prepare the fabric

To keep the edges of the fabric from unraveling as you're working, tape the edges.



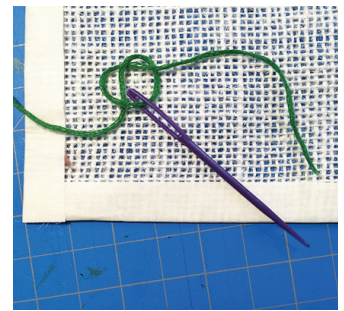
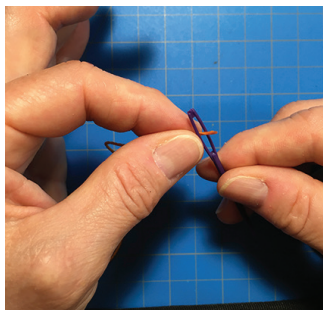
Fold the tape around the fabric to completely cover the edge. Do this on each side.



Step 2: Thread the needle

Cut a piece of embroidery floss that's between 1 & 1.5 lengths of your arm. The longer the thread the higher chance it will get tangled. The needles

in this kit have big eyes, so just aim the end of your thread at the eye of the needle and push it through. Tie a simple knot to secure floss to needle.



Needle threading trouble?

If you have trouble or end up using a needle with a smaller eye, here's a trick: Embroidery floss is basically a round shape and it's often too big around to fit through the eye of the needle. The trick is to squash the end flat enough to fit.

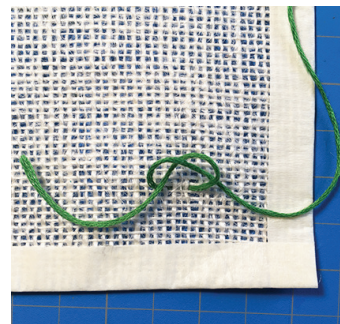
Get the very end of the floss damp (not dripping wet!) and drag it between 2 things to flatten it: a thumbnail and the pad of your finger works, or pull it between your teeth.

Step 3: Tie a knot

Make your first stitch and pull the thread all the way through so it's snug against the fabric, leaving a 3" tail.

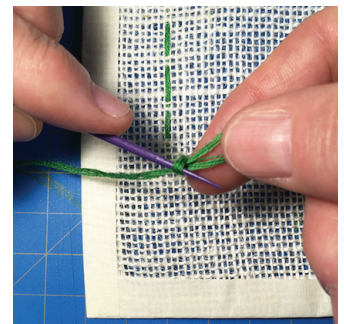


Turn the fabric over so the back is facing up. Tie the two threads together with 2 knots. This shows the first knot.



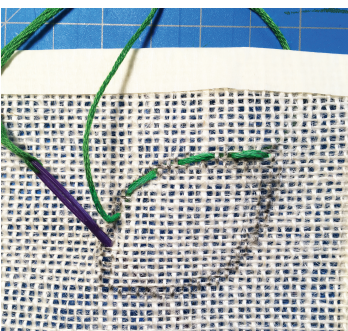
If there's a tangle

The very first thing is to relax! Try to keep the thread loose and use the needle to carefully pick it apart.



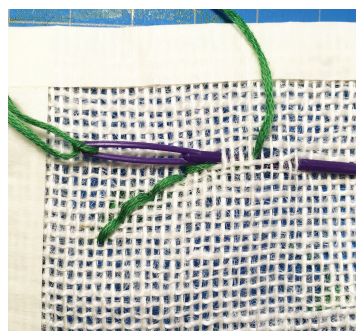
Running stitch

The needle moves from the front through the fabric to the back and then to the front again, making a dotted line. Keep your stitches as evenly spaced as you can!



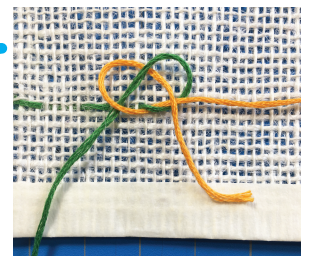
Back stitch

This stitch makes a solid line. After pulling the thread through to the front, insert the needle at the beginning of your last stitch, as shown.



Adding a new thread

If you're coming to the end of your piece of yarn and want to keep going with that color, tie a new piece to the old one on the back, as close to the fabric as you can.



Finish a thread

Take the needle to the back side of the fabric and guide it under the last few stitches. Make sure you only go under stitches that are behind the fabric, so it won't show on the front. Take 1 or 2 of these stitches to anchor the floss.

