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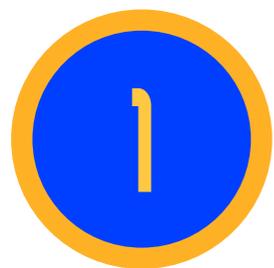
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FESTIVALS



The
Nicholas
Endowment

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**June
Family
Festival
Art
Projects**



Pinocchio Paper Puppet

description

For this project we will be learning to make a paper marionette using the Franklin Haynes printout of Pinocchio.

materials

Paper Puppet Printout*	Scissors	Hole Puncher
Glue	Crayons markers	String/Yarn

*visit <http://haynesmarionettes.com/ColorBk.html> to print out your own paper puppet template.

history

Marionettes, French for “little Mary” have long histories in Italy, France, and Britain. These puppets are controlled by strings from above and can be made to move in a variety of ways. In America, 18th century puppeteers travelled from town to town, performing in theaters and streets. Since then, puppetry has moved from the stage to the screen, with The Muppets introduced in the 1950s and stop motion puppets creating animation movies like Corpse Bride.



Procedure

1. Print the Pinocchio template by visiting the Haynes Marionette website.
<http://haynesmarionettes.com/Images/InternationalChildren.pdf>
2. Color the template using crayons or markers.
3. Cut out the template.
4. Hole punch where indicated on the puppet.
5. Cut four small pieces of yarn, about 2 inches long.
6. Use the yarn pieces to tie the arms and legs to the body.
7. Hole punch one hole at the top of the head.
8. Cut a long piece of yarn, about 6 inches long, and tie it through the hole on the head.
9. Pull puppet up and down with the yarn and see arms and legs move.



2

Fingerprint Doodles

description

For this project we will be learning to make a thumbprint doodle.

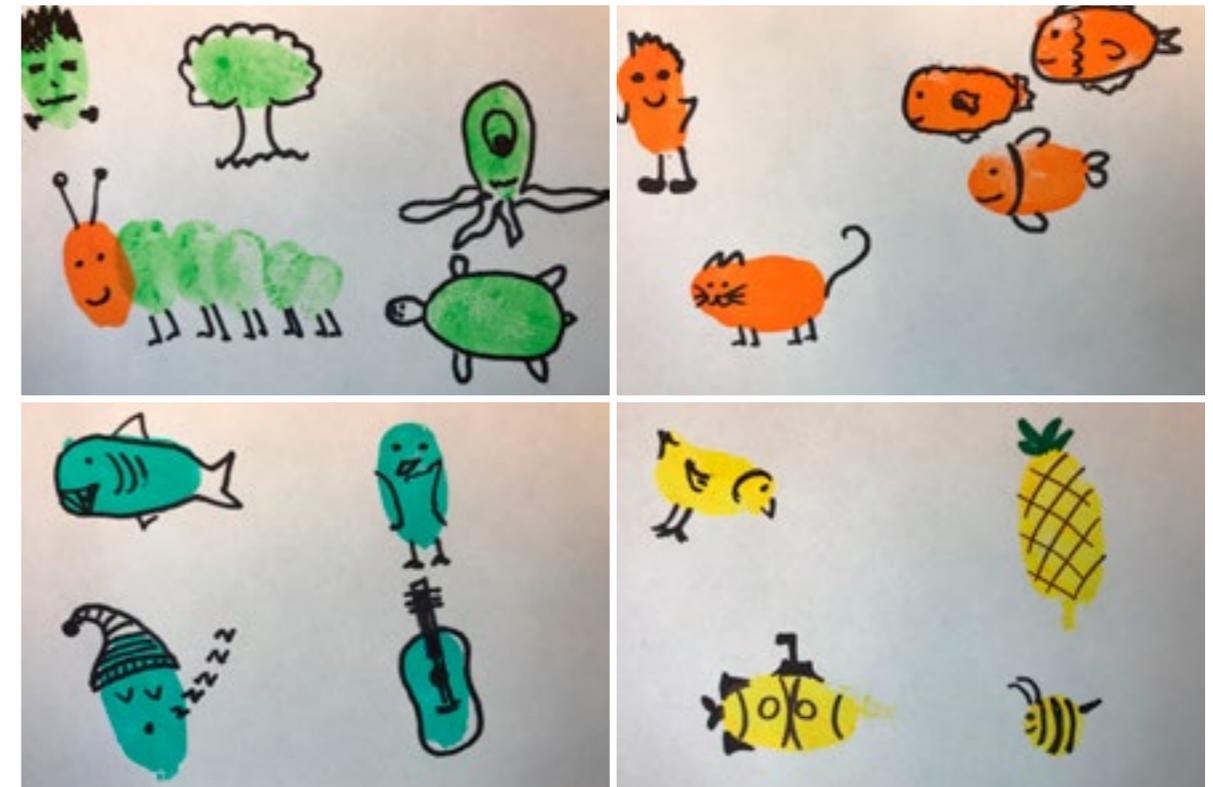
materials

Tempera Paint	Paper plate
Paper Towel	Paper
Markers	

history

Our fingerprints are special, with no two people having identical matches - not even twins. Because they are unique, fingerprints have been used to identify people and even catch criminals.

Look closely at your fingers.
Do your prints have a whorl, loop, or an arch?



Procedure

1. Pour a drop of paint of any color onto the paper plate
Add a drop of water and mix
2. Press your thumb or fore finger completely into the paint. Roll your finger side to side and forward and backward to cover your finger completely in paint.
3. Press your finger into the paper, once again rolling it sideways to create a complete print
4. Wait for the print to dry, then draw in details using markers. Draw hats, instruments, silly faces, make butterflies, dogs, flowers and anything else that comes to mind based on the pattern you see.



3

Candy Apples aka Toffee Apples

Ingredients

Package of Candy Apple Sticks (available at cake supply stores and Michaels)		
Cellophane bags	6 Granny Smith Apples	2 Cups Granulated Sugar
1 Cup Boiling Water	½ Tsp. of Cream of Tartar	1 Tsp. of White Vinegar
1 Tsp. of Red Food Coloring	Cookie Sheet	Pam Spray or Parchment Paper

Notes:

The toffee is extremely hot and can cause a burn if it touches your skin. Just in case, have a bowl of ice water handy to submerge your hand if needed. Please let children watch from afar and do not let them near the hot toffee mixture.

Cream of tartar, a byproduct of wine and grape juice processing, is an acidic salt that acts as a stabilizer in recipes that require whipped egg whites, such as meringue. Its use in this recipe is to prevent the toffee from crystalizing.

If biting into the apple is too daunting, try slicing them.

Process

1. Spray the cookie sheet or parchment paper with Pam and set aside.
2. Remove stems from apples.
3. Immerse apples in boiling water for 8 seconds to remove the wax covering used as a preservative.
This helps the toffee mixture stick to the apples. Immediately wipe the apples with a clean cloth and place in cold water to cool.
4. Insert sticks deeply into the stem end of each apple and set aside.
5. On the stove, pour sugar, boiling water, cream of tartar, and food coloring into a heavy saucepan with a handle.
6. Stir at medium heat until sugar is dissolved. Add vinegar, keep stirring until mixture starts to boil. Stop stirring once mixture starts to boil. Allow mixture to boil approximately 10 minutes (or to 300 degrees with candy thermometer). **Photo 1**
7. Starting at 5 minutes, test mixture by dropping a bit into a bowl of cold water. If mixture is soft when pinched, it will need to boil longer until it is hard to the touch. Mixture can be tested every 30 seconds. **Photo 2**
8. You are now ready to dip the apples. Tip the pan and dip the apple so that as much of the apple is covered as possible. **Photo 3**
9. Place the dipped apple on the prepared cookie sheet. **Photo 4**
10. Once all the apples are dipped you can spoon some of the extra toffee over the uncovered area where the stick is inserted. This ensures a good seal, allowing your candy apples to last longer. **Photo 5**
11. Once the toffee has hardened and the candy apples are still warm, they may be placed in the cello bags and tied. If you wait too long to place them in the bags, they may become sticky and will be difficult to bag. **Photo 6**
12. They should not be stored in the refrigerator as moisture may make them sticky.



Photo 1



Photo 3



Photo 5

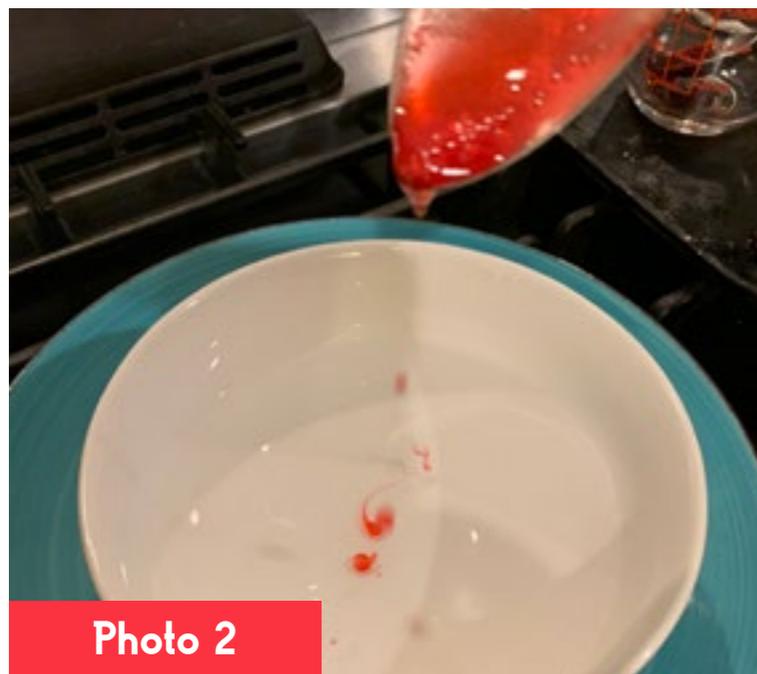


Photo 2



Photo 4



Photo 6



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