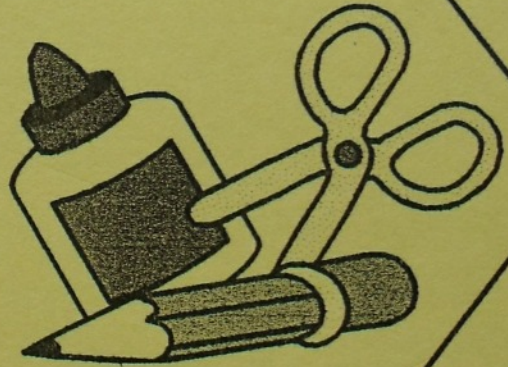
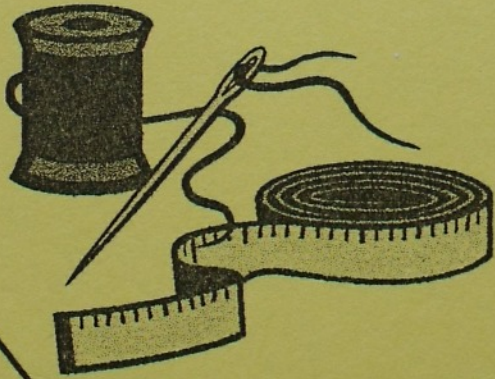


FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS



WORCESTERSHIRE
GUIDE ASSOCIATION

COMPILED BY :
WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY ARTS TEAM

VAL COOMBER
JULIET HERRING
KATHRYN KELLY
HEATHER LICENSE
PAM MARTIN
SALLY PARSONS
JEAN TAYLOR

TYPESETTING BY:
JULIET HERRING

PRINTING BY:
MARY K HARRIS OF OWLCRAFTS



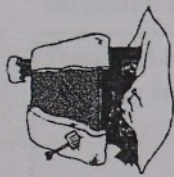
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NOT INCLUDED IN PDF VERSION



JANUARY



1st	National Day	Western Samoa	
1st	Sŭrva (New Year)	Bulgaria	
3rd	St Genevieve		Patron Saint of Air Hostesses
6th	Epiphany, Twelfth Night		Mexico - Day of the 3 Wise Men - children put shoes out for presents from the Wise men.
7th	Seven Herb Day	Japan	
13th	St Sylvester's Eve	Switzerland	Sylvester believed he captured a sea monster and saved the world.
15th	Adults Day	Japan	Dress up and make head dresses containing bells - use old Christmas decorations.
17th	Wassailing the apple trees		Dress a doll in a paper Kimono
19th	Martin Luther King Day	U.S.A	
20th	St. Sebastian		Patron Saint of archers, arrowsmiths and pin makers.
25th	Burns Night	Scotland	
	Pongee	India	

Jan/ Feb	Chinese New Year	China	Time for a new start Houses are filled with Plum and Peach Blossom Street dancing with a Chinese Dragon, flags and fire crackers to ward off evil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lucky money in red envelopes for children • find out the animal for the year • make plum and peach blossom from paper etc • decorate twigs with tissue paper chrysanthemums • make a paper dragon
	Lantern Festival- 15th Day of Chinese New year	China	Lanterns represent the increasing light and warmth after winter.	Make lanterns from paper, silk, glass or straw and then paint.
Jan/ Feb	Tu b' Shevat	Israel	Fifteenth day of the Hebrew month Shevat. A spring holiday marking the end of winter. A day for planting trees. Children parade carrying garden tools.	Make fake trees using a dowel or stick for the trunk, an oasis ball for the top, dried moss etc.

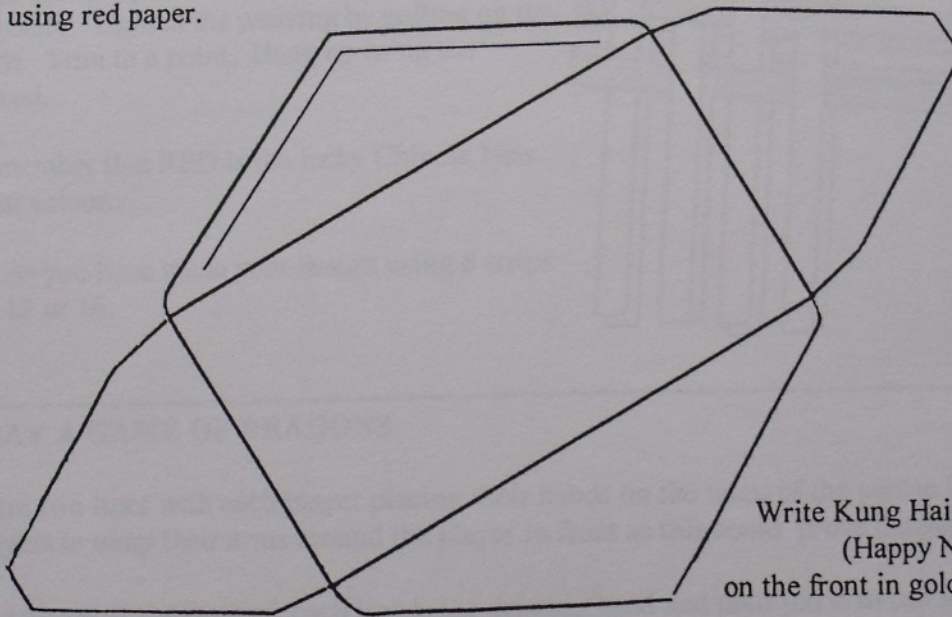
CHINESE NEW YEAR

The Chinese Year (Yuan Tan) works on the basis of the lunar calendar which means that the new year starts on a different date dependant on when the first day of the lunar calendar begins, but this usually happens between January and mid February. The festival itself lasts for 15 days and is celebrated by Chinese communities all over the world.

Each year is named after an animal starting with the year of the Rat. See table below.

Before the new year homes are thoroughly cleaned to remove bad luck. Red New Year messages are hung on doors and windows with the message "longevity, prosperity, happiness and harmony. Most homes are also decorated with a flowering branch such as a peach.

Trace the envelope pattern and make up using red paper.



Write Kung Hai Fat Choy
(Happy New Year)
on the front in gold lettering

Children are given good luck money which is contained in small red envelopes usually with gold lettering. These are called Hung Pao.

Traditional foods include pastries filled with nuts, fruits such as oranges and tangerines and vegetable dishes.

RAT	1900	1912	1924	1936	1948	1960	1972	1984	1996	2008
OX	1901	1913	1925	1937	1949	1961	1973	1985	1996	2009
TIGER	1902	1914	1926	1938	1950	1962	1974	1986	1997	2010
HARE OR RABBIT	1903	1915	1927	1939	1951	1963	1975	1987	1998	2011
DRAGON	1904	1916	1928	1940	1952	1964	1976	1988	1999	2012
SNAKE	1905	1917	1929	1941	1953	1965	1977	1989	2000	2013
HORSE	1906	1918	1930	1942	1954	1966	1978	1990	2001	2014
RAM OR SHEEP OR GOAT	1907	1919	1931	1943	1955	1967	1979	1991	2002	2015
MONKEY	1908	1920	1932	1944	1956	1968	1980	1992	2003	2016
ROOSTER	1909	1921	1933	1945	1957	1969	1981	1993	2004	2017
DOG	1910	1922	1934	1946	1958	1970	1982	1994	2005	2018
PIG OR BOAR	1911	1923	1935	1947	1959	1971	1983	1995	2006	2019

CHINESE NEW YEAR

The Chinese are skilled weavers and traditionally use natural materials such as bamboo and silk. However, these skills are difficult but why not try paper weaving to make decorations for the new year.

Materials:

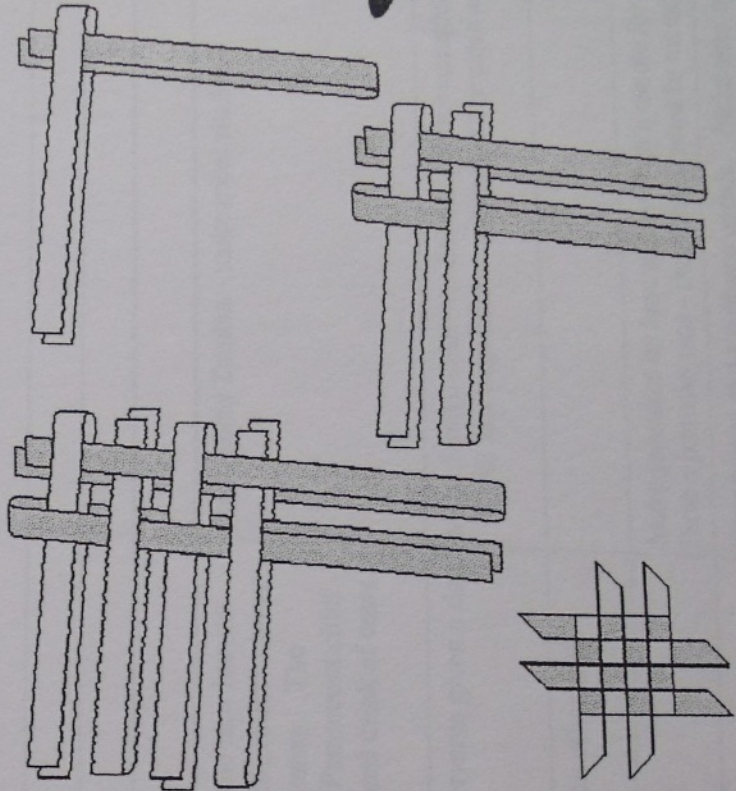
8 Paper strips 1cm wide x 25cm long (4 strips in 1st colour and 4 in 2nd colour)
Thread.

Method:

Fold each strip in half and follow the diagrams opposite. Tighten the weaving by pulling on the ends. Trim to a point. Hang up using the thread.

Remember that RED is the lucky Chinese New Year colour.

When you have made your design using 8 strips try 12 or 16.



PLAY A GAME OF DRAGONS

Form two lines with each player placing their hands on the waist of the person in front (do not allow the players to wrap their arms around the player in front as this could prove dangerous).

The player at the front of each line is the dragons head and their job is to catch the tail of the opposing dragon. The player at the back of the line is the tail of the dragon and their job is to avoid being caught. The head and the tail can be provided with appropriate decoration - the tail could be simply made by tucking a piece of tape into the belt of the player and provides a target for the opposing dragons' head.

The two dragons weave their way around the playing area each trying to catch the others' tail. If the tail is caught then that player becomes the head of the catching dragon.

If the dragon breaks apart then all those players behind the break must join the opposing dragon.

The winning dragon is the one with the longest body at the end of the playing time.

The game can be played in the dark giving each head a torch and attaching a luminous strip to each tail.

This game can provide much amusement, particularly to the observers!





FEBRUARY



1st	St Brigid	Ireland	
2nd	Candlemas		
3rd	St. Blaise		Patron Saint of throat suffers and woolcoomers.
4th	Waitangi Day	New Zealand	In 1840 Maoris and colonists signed a treaty at Waitangi that ended the war
4th	Risshum	Japan	1st Day of Spring Festival. The evening before someone puts on a goblin mask and is driven out by everyone else throwing dried peas.
5th	St. Agatha	Malta	Patron Saint of Malta
14th	St. Valentine's Day		Patron Saint of Lovers.
22nd	Thinking Day		
			Learn Moari Stick Dance
			Make goblin masks. Have games and competitions involving dried peas.

Feb	N'cwala Ceremony	Zambia	The Ngoni People of Zambia celebrate the new harvest with this festival. A group of 12 local chiefs each choose their best dancers and travel to the ceremony. The dancers perform the warrior dance and Paramount chief selects the best and then takes a traditional drink of cows blood to bless his people.	Learn about Zambia - make tribal shields.
4th Sun Lent	Mother/s Day/Mothering Sunday		People travelled to mother churches - servants given a day off to visit their mother.	Make Simnel cake - traditional gift from daughter to mother. It will last until Easter as it couldn't be eaten at lent.
Feb/Mar	Holl		Hindu Spring Festival - people spray each other with coloured water or powder.	Make pancakes on base of cans with a candle for heat. Have a pancake race - the pancake must be tossed 3 times.
Feb/Mar	Shrove Tuesday		Preparing for Lent	Have a feast and a costume parade. Make your own musical instruments.
Feb/Mar	Mardi Gras (Fat Tuesday)		Preparing for Lent	

MOTHERING SUNDAY

MAKE A SIMNEL CAKE - A traditional gift from daughter to mother on Mothering Sunday.

Ingredients:

8oz Plain Flour
Pinch of Salt
1 tsp Baking Powder
1 tsp Ground Cinnamon
Pinch Ground Nutmeg
6oz Butter
6oz Soft Brown Sugar
3 Eggs
2 tblsp Milk
4oz Raisins
6oz Currants
4oz Sultanas
2oz Mixed peel
2oz Chopped and Washed Glacé Cherries
Grated Rind of One Orange
1lb of Marzipan
Apricot Jam or Egg White

Method:

- Sift together the flour, salt, baking powder, cinnamon and nutmeg.
- Cream together the butter and sugar until light and fluffy.
- Beat the eggs into the creamed mixture. Fold in the flour mixture alternately with the milk.
- Stir in the dried fruit, cherries, and orange rind.
- Put half the mixture into a greased and lined 7" round deep cake tin.
- Roll out $\frac{1}{3}$ of the marzipan to fit the cake tin and lay it on the cake mixture. Add the remaining cake mix on top and bake for about 2 hours at 160°C.
- When cooked leave aside to cool.
- Roll out a little over half the remaining marzipan to fit the top of the cake. Brush the top of the cake with the jam or egg white and lay on the marzipan.
- Roll the remaining marzipan into 11 even-sized balls and arrange around the edge of the top, again attaching with jam or egg white.

SHROVE TUESDAY

Pancakes on Tins

Ingredients:

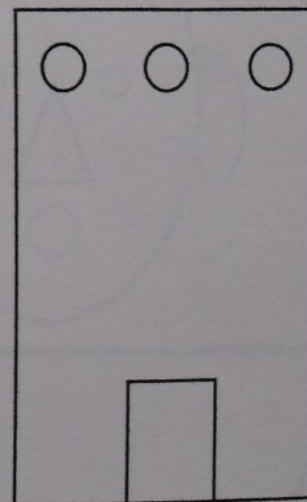
4oz Plain Flour, Pinch of Salt, 1 Egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt Milk, Lemon Juice, Sugar, Cooking Oil

Equipment:

16oz Tin - cleaned and labels removed and prepared as shown, Candle Matches, Mixing Bowl, Palette Knife, Spoon, Plate, Old Saucer, Oven Gloves

Method:

- **BATTER** - Mix together the flour and salt, make a well in the centre and break in the egg. Add half the liquid and beat until the mixture is smooth. Add the remaining liquid a little at a time and continue beating.
- Take your clean tin and make holes around the side about 1cm from the top. Cut 2 slots on opposite sides at the bottom. Remember that tins can be sharp so be careful!
- Fix your candle to an old saucer. The candle should be about half the length of the tin.
- Light the candle and place the tin over it.
- Grease the cooking surface and wait until it is hot before pouring on a small quantity of batter.
- The first pancake usually sticks as it does with a frying pan so be patient.
- When your pancake is cooked on one side turn it over with the palette knife holding the tin with an oven glove.
- When your pancake is cooked remove from the tin, squeeze on some lemon juice, sprinkle with sugar and eat.



MARDI Fat Tuesday GRAS

MASKS

Materials:

Card, Elastic, Paints, PVA Glue, Wool
Kitchen Paper, Double-Side Sticky Tape,

Equipment:

Scissors, Paint Brushes

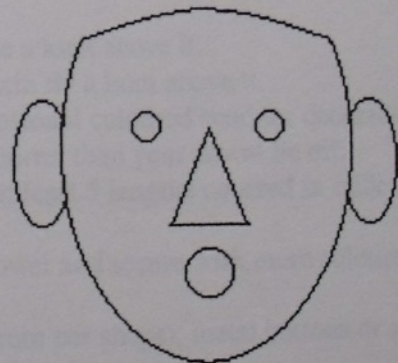
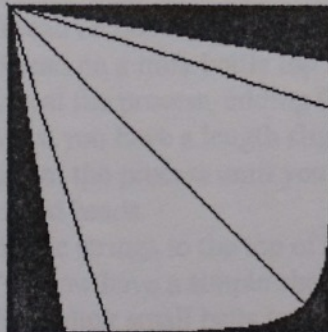


Method:

- Trace the mask template and mirror to make a complete face. Enlarge the mask template by 100% (approx.) depending on size required. Remember some people have smaller faces/heads than others.
- Trace the design onto card and cut out.
- Mark the position of nose, eyes and mouth by holding the mask in front of your face.
- Cut out a triangle for the nose, a small circle for the eyes and a circle or oval for the mouth.
- Cut a 5cm square of card (this can be varied to produce different sized noses) and cut and fold and marked in diagram.
- Use the flaps to attach over the nose hole with double sided- sticky tape or PVA glue.
- Cut a long strip of strong card 3cm wide and fold into a ring that will fit snugly over your head.
- Attach the mask to this so that the strip sits on your ears and holds the mask comfortably in place.
- Cover the whole of the mask, including the nose with PVA and water (mixed in equal parts) and cover with kitchen paper (or tissue). Begin building up layers paying attention to the eyebrows and cheeks. Remember to keep the eye and mouth holes open. You can cover some of the nose opening but remember to leave a hole to breathe through. Make sure that you wrap the edges of the mask in at least 2 layers of paper.
- When you have finished building up the areas as required to create an interesting face, cover the whole thing in the PVA/water mix and allow to dry.
- Paint the mask as required.

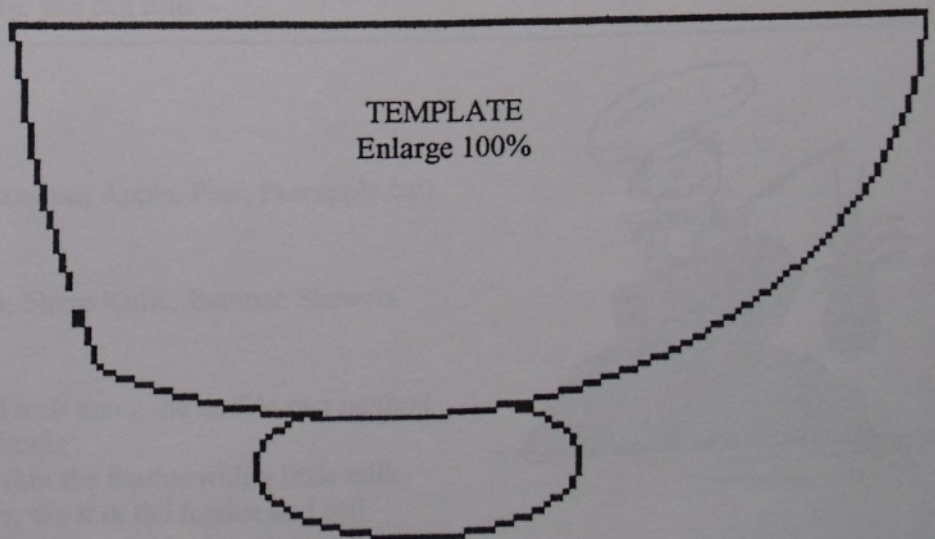
Nose:

Cut away all the black areas from the square and fold along the lines. The outer two sections are the flaps.



To make a wig:

- Cut a strip of card and make into a ring that fits snugly to your head.
- Attach lengths of wool using a larks head knot. Cover the whole ring in this way.
- Trim the wig to shape.
- Glitter hair spray can be used on the finished wig to add sparkle or attach lengths of sequins beads.
- If you are not wearing a hat with the mask then tie lengths of wool across the ring to cover the top of your head.
- You can attach the wig to the



MARDI GRAS

MARACAS

Materials:

Balloon, Wooden Dowel (25cm long), Split Peas, Newspaper, Wallpaper Paste, Masking Tape, Acrylic Paint

Method:

- Put a handful of split peas into your balloon.
- Inflate the balloon to 14cm high and secure leaving a good end.
- Fix the end of the balloon (mouthpiece) over the end of the dowel and tape into place.
- Cut the newspaper into strips and begin layering over the balloon using the wallpaper paste or a mixture of half PVA to water.
- Build up several layers of papier mache and allow to dry thoroughly.
- When dry paint with bright acrylic paints.



BOTTLE TOP SHAKER

Materials:

Foil Milk Bottle Tops, Wooden Dowel, Cord, Wooden or Plastic Beads, Acrylic Paints or Coloured Tapes

Equipment: Wool Needle, Scissors, Paint Brushes



Method:

- Paint the dowel using acrylic paints or wrap with coloured tape.
- Thread your needle with thin string or nylon cord and tie a large knot in the end.
- Thread on one of your beads and tie a knot above it.
- Thread on a milk bottle top and again tie a knot above it.
- Repeat the process, adding the occasional coloured bead for decoration.
- When you have a length slightly shorter than your dowel tie off.
- Repeat the process until you have at least 5 lengths covered in milk bottle tops and beads.
- Tie the strings to the top of your dowel and secure with more coloured tape.
- You now have a simple shaker.
- Try adding small bells (available from per shops), metal buttons or anything else you can find.

SWEET FONDUE

Ingredients:

Mars Bar, A Little Milk, Fruit (Bananas, Apple, Pear, Pineapple etc)

Equipment:

Double Saucepan, Wooden Spoon, Sharp Knife, Bamboo Skewers

Method:

- Chop up the chocolate bar and melt using the double pan method.
- Chop up the fruit into large chunks
- When the chocolate is melted thin the fondue with a little milk.
- Put a piece of fruit on a skewer, dip it in the fondue and eat!





MARCH



1st	St David's Day	Wales	Patron Saint	Make paper daffodils, leeks and a Welsh Dragon
1st	Matenitsa	Bulgaria	The Matenitsa is made with small red and white tassels and given as presents to relatives to wish them health and happiness.	Make a Matenitsa
3rd	Hina Matsuri - Girls' or Dolls' Festival	Japan	Special sets of dolls are put on display in homes	Make Japanese Fans. Make special dolls for display.
12th	Girl Scout's Birthday	USA		
17th	St Patrick's Day	Ireland	Patron Saint - drove the snakes out of Ireland.	Make potato cakes to remember the potato famine of 1846. Make a Snake.
19th	St. Joseph		Patron Saint of Carpenters	
21st	Spring Equinox			
25th	Lady Day		A quarter day.	
25th	Independence Day	Greece		
27th	St. John		Patron Saint of Bookbinders	
2nd Mon	Commonwealth Day			
Mar/Apr	Palm Sunday - Sunday before Easter			
Mar/Apr	Passover			
Mar/Apr	Easter Sunday		Celebrate the end of Lent Fast. Eggs given as a symbol of new life.	Decorate Boiled eggs Make Easter baskets for presenting the eggs.

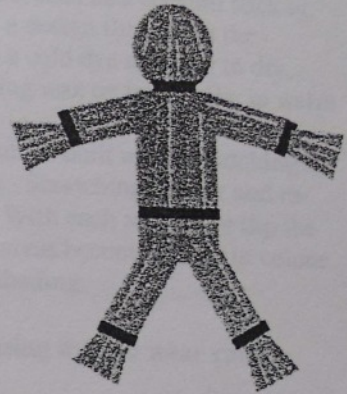
MARTENITSA

The Martenitsa is from Bulgaria and is a tiny woollen doll figure made in red and white and should be worn around the wrist but more often now is pinned to the lapel. Sometimes additional tassels or bobbles are added to them. They are given on March 1st to relatives to wish them health and happiness, and are also given to domestic animals and placed on fruit trees, and tools such as weaving looms. Tradition has it that they should be worn until the first stork or swallow is seen when they should be removed and put under a stone or put into a bush near the nest of either a stork or swallow. The giver of the Martenitsa gives it and says "Chestita Baba Marta" which translates as "Happy Grandmother March".

Materials: Red and White Wool.

Method:

- Cut around 24 lengths of wool (12 in each colour) about 6" long.
- Twist the two colours together to produce a striped effect.
- Fold the bundle in half and take a small piece of red wool and tie it around the bundle about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the way down from the fold. The folded section is now the head.
- Take out 20 lengths (10 of each colour) and divide either side to form two arms and tie at the wrists.
- Tie the remaining bundle half way between the neck tie and the end. This forms the waist.
- Divide the bundle below the waist into two bundles of 14 strands (7 of each colour) and tie these near the bottom to form the ankles.
- Your Martenitsa is now finished.



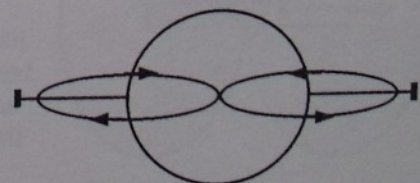
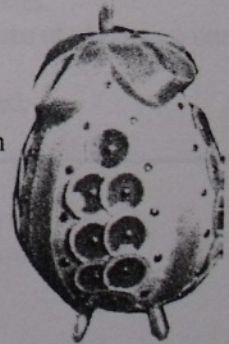
PINFLAIR EGG

Materials:

Polystyrene Egg, Ribbon, Craft Pins, Sequins, Beads

Method:

- Pin one end of the ribbon to the top of the egg and pass the ribbon firmly around from top to bottom and back to top, pin and cut. Repeat to divide egg into quarters.
- Using units of a pin passed through a large white sequin (cup side down), pin along the edge of the ribbon.
- Using units of a pin passed through a small coloured sequin (cup side up) and a large white sequin (cup side up), neatly fill in the remaining exposed spaces.
- Set two pins protruding as guides 2cm down from the top. Take the ribbon and pin one end to the top of the egg, (see diagram) lead down to one pin and back to top and down to the other pin and back to the top in a figure of 8. (Keeping the ribbon flat and the shiny side up) pin the ends and cut. Repeat at right angles, this forms the four loops.
- Using a pin passed through an oat bead and a coloured sequin (cup side down) and a large white sequin (cup side down), fix in top of egg.
- Using three units of a pin passed through an oat bead, position evenly around the bottom of the egg to form the feet.



USED BY PERMISSION OF PINFLAIR

EASTER

DECORATED EGGS

Method 1.

Hard boil your eggs .
Paint using poster colours, acrylic paint or felt tipped pens.
The finished eggs can then be varnished to protect them.



Method 2.

The eggs can be dyed using:
• onion skins - yellow, beetroot - red, or food dye
When the dyed eggs are dry they can be painted as above.

Simple stencils cut from very thin card or paper can be used to help produce regular patterns. A Spray mount will keep them fixed in place whilst you apply the colour.

Method 3.

Dip your hard-boiled eggs in melted paraffin wax. Using a pointed object such as a cocktail stick or wool needle scratch a design through to the shell. Dip the egg in a cold dye and allow to dry. Remove the remaining wax by immersing in warm water.

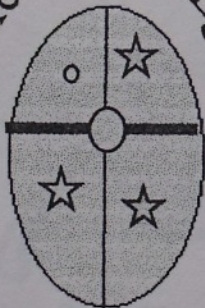
Complex patterns can be built up by scratching off an area and dipping. Scratching further and re-dipping and so on. With each successive dip the previously exposed areas become darker in colour giving a variety of shading.

Remember when using dyes to wear rubber gloves.

Egg Stand

- 1 Cut 2 circles of card larger than the diameter of the egg.
- 2 Make a tube from card with a diameter suitable for the egg to stand on (like an egg cup).
- 3 Cut slits around the bottom to the tube and bend out at right angles so. Use these strips to fix the tube to one of the card circles.
- 4 Cut a hole in the centre of the 2nd circle with the same diameter as the tube. Slide it over the tube and glue into place sandwiching the fixing strips of the tube between the 2 circles.
- 5 Put a small weight (e.g. a piece of plasticine) into the bottom of the tube.
- 6 Decorate the stand as required.

Fake Faberge Eggs



Materials:
Polystyrene Egg (Method 1),
2 Half Polystyrene Eggs (Method 2)
Card, Ribbon, Beads, Sequins, Paint, Glitter, Pins

Equipment:
Scissors, Glue

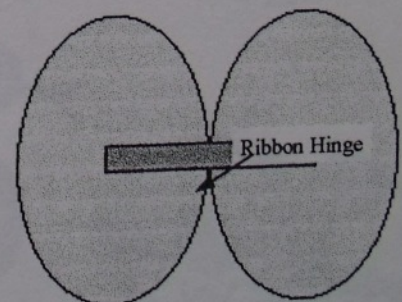
Method 1.

- 1 Paint the egg with gold and allow to dry.
- 2 Decorate the surface with assorted trimmings* to create a Faberge style egg.

You can use old stud ear-rings, decorated pins etc to push into the surface of the egg.

Method 2

- 1 Paint the curved surfaces of the egg with gold paint. Leave to dry.
- 2 Trace around one of the half eggs. Cut 2 of these shapes in card.
- 3 Lay the 2 half eggs side by side, flat side uppermost.
- 4 Glue a piece of ribbon across to act as a hinge.
- 5 Glue the card pieces from No. 1 onto each of the flat surfaces thus concealing the ribbon.
- 6 Decorate the 'inside' of the egg with a picture or message. You can use cut outs from magazines or simply paint the inside with a suitable picture.
- 7 Decorate the outside of the egg with the small beads, ribbon, braid, sequins etc as for method 1. You can use your imagination to create an interesting and unique egg. Try adding small feathers etc.



GIRL SCOUTS USA

Girl Scout Cookies

This recipe is the one used by the Girl Scouts of America in 1922 and was provided by Ann Mullin of the Information and Referral Centre. Many thanks to her and the Girl Scouts USA for this recipe.

Ingredients:

Makes 6 -7 dozen cookies

1 cup (8oz) of butter (or substitute)

1 cup (8 oz) of sugar

2 tablespoons of milk

2 eggs

1 teaspoon of vanilla

2 cups (8oz) of flour

2 teaspoons of baking powder

1 teaspoon of salt.

Method:

- Cream together the butter and sugar.
- Beat the eggs and add to the butter and sugar mix.
- Add in the milk, flour, vanilla, baking powder and salt.
- Refrigerate the dough for at least an hour.
- Roll out on a lightly floured board and cut into shapes.
- Bake in a pre-heated oven (375°F) for 8-10 mins until golden brown.
- Sprinkle the top of the cookies with a little more sugar.

Saint Patrick



Saint Patrick is the Patron Saint of Ireland. He was born in Wales and grew up in England. When he was about 16 year of age he captured by the Irish and carried off as a slave. He escaped this slavery following dreams in which he was told to do so. He made his way to Gaul where he was ordained as a priest. He eventually returned to Ireland and became Bishop.

Irish communities celebrate their Patron Saints' day with ceilidhs and shamrocks (St. Patrick is said have used the Shamrock to represent the Holy Trinity) are worn on their clothes.

Make a Paper-Plate Snake Mobile

Materials:

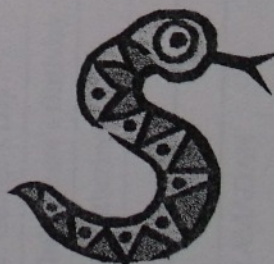
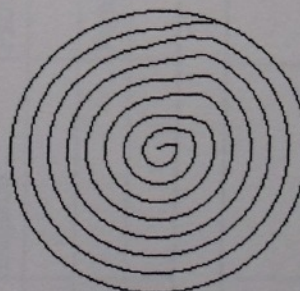
Paper Plate, Strong Thread, Paints or Felt Pens.

Equipment:

Scissors, Glue

Method:

- Take your paper plate and find the centre.
- Beginning at this point draw a spiral out to the edge.
- Cur along this line to the centre.
- Shape the head and attach a fake tongue using a small piece of coloured paper.
- Decorate you snake with zig-zag patterns using paints or felt pens. Remember to decorate both sides.
- Attach a thread to the centre and hang up your finished snake.





APRIL



1st	April Fools Day				
7th	World Health Day				
8th	Hanamatsui - Zen Buddhist			a flower festival to celebrate the birth of Buddha	Plant flower seeds. Make paper flowers and turn into a bouquet.
12th	Cosmonauts Day	Russia			
13th - 16th	Sankran	Thailand		New Year Water Festival - candles are floated out to sea in small paper boats cleansing the bad spirits.	Make paper boats.
21st	Queen Elizabeth II Birthday			Real birthday of the Queen.	
22nd	Hans Christian Anderson's Birthday				
23rd	St. George's Day	England		Patron Saint of England and of Soldiers	Make a shield, red rose and a paper dragon.
23rd	Shakespeare's Birthday				
29th	St. Catherine			Patron Saint of Spinsters	

April /May	RAMADAN				
April /May	Rogation - Wednesday or Sunday before ascension			To ask a blessing on the new crops	walk around the parish bounds stopping for prayers and refreshments.
April /May	Well Dressing - Ascension Day - 40 Days after Easter				Make pictures using flower petals and any other small pieces of natural material. Alternatively use small pieces of screwed up tissue paper.
April /May	Beating the bounds - usually part of rogation			marking the boundaries of the parish by beating the boundary stones with willow wands.	

SAINT GEORGE

PAPER DRAGON

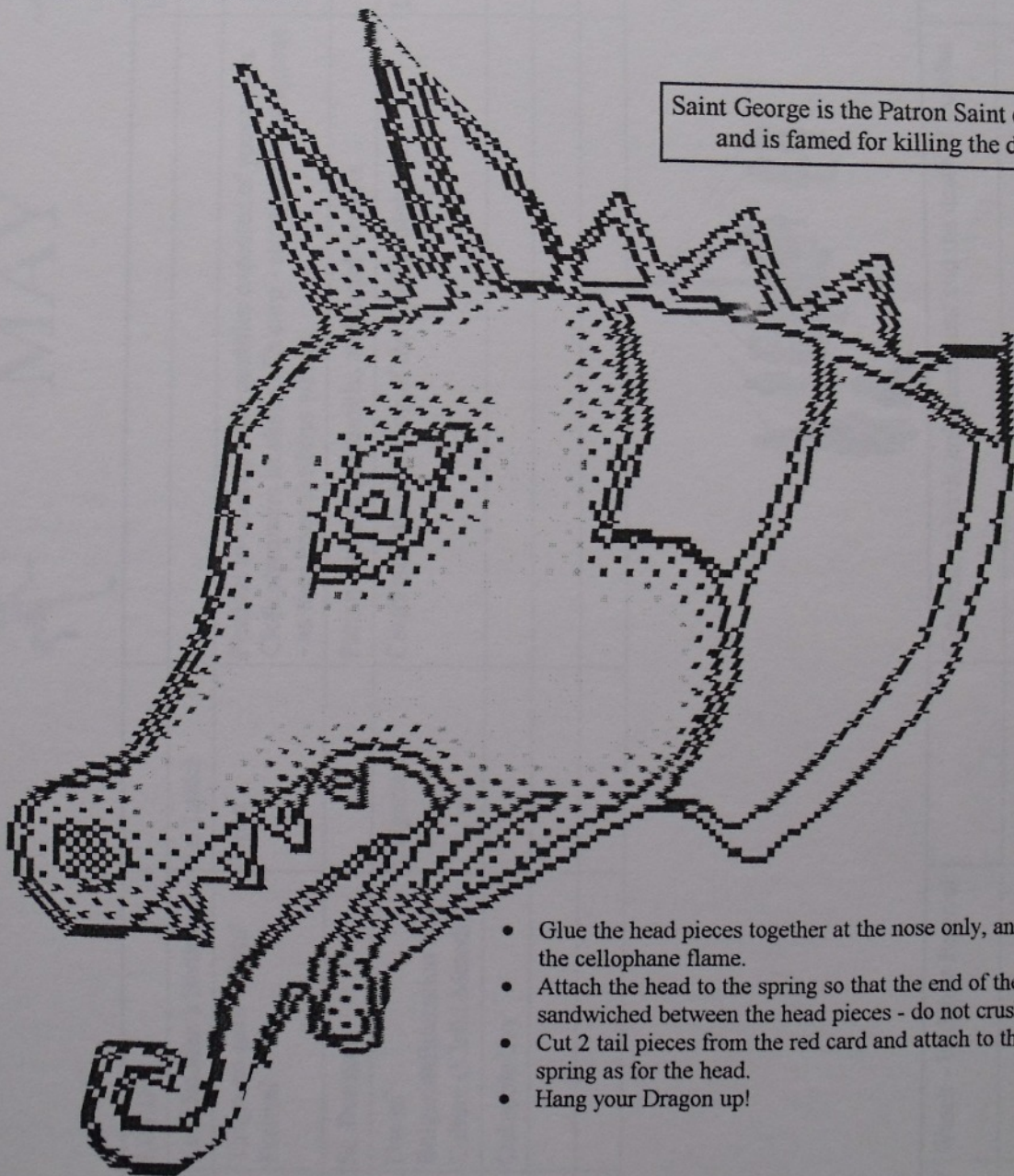
Materials:

Green (2 different shades) Sugar Paper cut into 5cm wide strips, Red Cellophane or Metallic Paper, Dark Green and Red Card, Glue, Large Goo-Goo Eyes, Cord, Black Marker Pen, Sellotape.

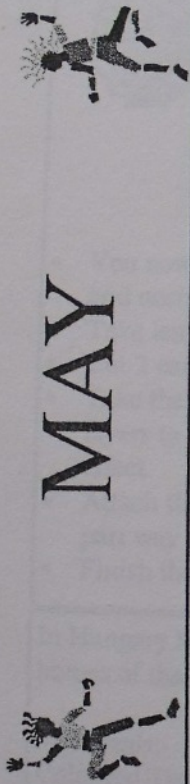
Method:

- Take 2 strips of the green sugar paper, one in each shade and join together to make a right-angle.
- Concertina fold the strips i.e. fold one over the other maintaining the right angle until you have a long 'spring' (about 0.5m long - you may need to join your paper lengths) which forms the body of the dragon, glue the ends together to prevent the spring unfolding.
- Securely fix a length of cord to each end of the spring.
- Draw a dragon's head on the dark card and cut two. Decorate using black pen for the nostril and attaching the goo-goo eyes.
- Cut a flame from the cellophane and attach to one side of the head. Attach a length of cord to the top of the head on the same side as the flame.

Saint George is the Patron Saint of England and is famed for killing the dragon.

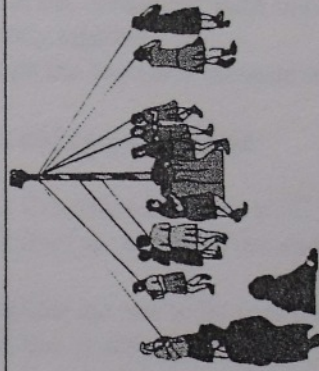


- Glue the head pieces together at the nose only, and sandwiching the cellophane flame.
- Attach the head to the spring so that the end of the spring is sandwiched between the head pieces - do not crush the spring.
- Cut 2 tail pieces from the red card and attach to the end of the spring as for the head.
- Hang your Dragon up!



MAY

1st	May Day				Maypole Dancing
5th	Lord Buddha's Birthday	Sri Lanka			
5th	Tango-no-seku - Boys' Festival	Japan		Festival to celebrate the qualities expected of young men. Cloth streamers in shape of a carp - strong and courageous - as they hope the boys will be.	
19th	St. Dunstan.			Patron Saint of goldsmiths and metal workers.	
24th	Day of Bulgarian Education and Culture (Kiril i Metodi)	Bulgaria		Celebrates the founding of the Cyrillic alphabet.	Learn about Bulgaria
29th	Oakapple Day				



May/June	Wesak - Buddhist Festival			Celebrating birth, enlightenment and the death of Buddha

MAY DAY

The Padstow 'Obby Oss' is probably the oldest surviving May Day tradition. Each year on May Day 2 men dress up, one as the 'Peace Oss' and the other as the 'Old Oss'. Each wears a mask which is half dragon and half horse, a tall pointed hat, and a framework hoop supporting a large black skirt.



Materials:

2 Newspapers, Black Crepe Paper, Thin Card Sheet, Brown Paper Bag, Sellotape, Brown or Black Wool, Ribbon or Cord, Thin Brown Card for Ears

Method:

- The Hat - Make a cone from the sheet of card.
 - The Skirt - Attach black crepe paper to the hula-hoop to form a skirt. Tie ribbon or cord to opposite sides - these go over your shoulders to hold the skirt in place.
 - The Horse - Take one of the newspapers and roll it to make a long shaft.
 - Fill the brown paper bag with some scrunched up newspaper.
 - Put the end of the newspaper shaft into the opening of the bag and tape securely together.
- You now have the horses head attached to its neck. Shape the head and decorate with pens putting eyes and nostrils.
 - Take lengths of wool and plait to make the horses halter and glue to the head.
 - Cut 2 ears from thin brown card and attach to the head.
 - Take the second newspaper and roll into a second shaft. Cut strips down the shaft going through all the layers to about half way down the length. Carefully pull from the centre of the shaft to create a 'palm tree' effect.
 - Attach the solid part of the shaft to the horses neck and allow the rest to lie over the top of the head and part way down the neck to create a mane. Glue and tape into position.
 - Finish the horse by painting the neck and mane.

In Hungary May Day is known as 'májusfaállítás' and young boys set up boughs of May trees in front of the homes of the girls they wish to marry.

Materials:

Coloured Tissues (Kleenex Family), Sewing Thread, Whole Black Peppers (or small beads), Twig, Newspaper, Glue, Flower Pot, Oasis.

Equipment:

Pinking Shears, Sewing Needle, Knitting Needle, Pen

Method:

- Cut a piece of oasis to fit your flower pot.
- Take 2 tissues and fold in half to make a square. Draw a 2.5cm diameter circle on top. Catch the folded tissue tightly together at the centre with a couple of small stitches.
- Cut carefully around the edge of the circle with pinking shears, then brush the edges firmly with your finger to separate the layers. Holding the knitting needle in one hand gently push the point into the centre of the circle and use the other hand to pinch the petals tightly together around it. Remove the needle and allow the flower to open out naturally. Glue a peppercorn into the centre.
- Make as many flowers as you like.
- Glue your finished flowers to your twig and push the end of the twig into the oasis.



Based on an idea by Kleenex and used by kind permission of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

JUNE



1st	National Day	Tunisia	
1st	National Day	Samoa	
5th	World Environment Day		
6th	National Day	Sweden	
7th	Independence Day	Eire	
10th	National Day	Portugal	
15th	St. Vitus		Patron Saint of nervous ailments
17th	Independence Day	Iceland	
20th	Father's Day		
21st	Summer Solstice		Ceremonies held at Stonehenge
23rd	National Day	Luxembourg	
24th	Midsummer's Day		

June	Dragon Boat Racing	
June	Festival of Roses	Bulgaria

MARK YOUR PLACE

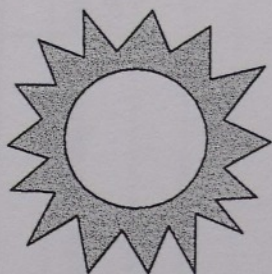
A Quick and Simple Bookmark based on an idea from a Canadian Guide, Miss Joanna Stec .

Materials:

Thick Card (15cm x 4cm), Thin Neoprene Craft Foam, Glue, Felt Pens

Method:

- Choose your design (some designs that you can trace are included here) remembering that it should be no bigger than 3.5 cm wide and 4 cm long.
- Trace your design onto the neoprene and carefully cut out.
- You can use several colours but do not build up more than 3 layers of the very thin neoprene).
- Additional details can be added to your design using acrylic paints but use this only for small details such as eyes etc.
- Stick in place at the top of your bookmark.



USE 2 COLOURS (2 LAYERS) FOR BOTH THE FLOWER AND THE SUN MOTIF.



THE HARP MAY APPEAR DIFFICULT BUT CAREFUL CUTTING WILL REWARD YOU



CUT OUT THE WHOLE SCENE IN ONE COLOUR E.G. WHITE OR GREY FOR SNOWY MOUNTAINS. NEXT CUT A YELLOW SUN, GREEN TREE AND BLUE RIVER AND GLUE ON TOP IN THE APPROPRIATE POSITION.



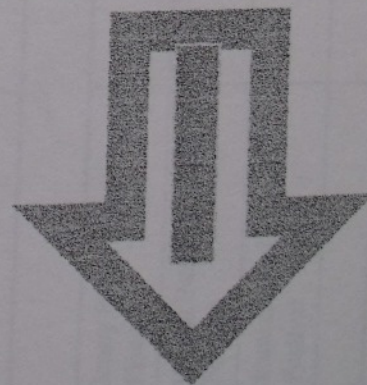
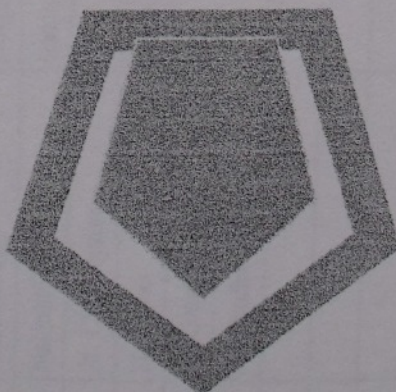
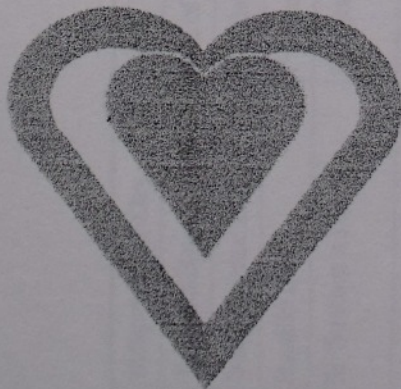
bookmark 2

Materials:

Thick Card or Neoprene Craft Foam

Method:

- Trace your design onto the neoprene or thick card.
- Carefully cut out and using a craft knife cut the slot (left white on the template).
- If using card, decorate it using acrylic paints or pens.
- Slip your finished bookmark over the edge of your page to mark your place.





JULY



4th	Independence Day	USA			
5th	Tynwald Day	Isle of Man			Hold a 3 legged race to represent the 3 legs of the Isle of Man
12th	Independence Day	Kiribati			
14th	Bastille Day	France			
15th	St. Swithin's Day	England		Tradition says that if it rains on this day then 40 days of rain will follow.	Organise a weather watch. make a weather vane, rain collector and a sun dial.
21st	National Day	Belgium			
25th	National Day	Spain			
25th	St. Christopher			Patron Saint of Travellers	
26th	St. Anne	Brittany		Patron Saint	
28th	Independence Day	Peru			Inca paint designs
31st	Adelboden opened				

Last Thur	Jersey Battle of the Flowers				
July/Aug	Rassha Bandhan - Hindu Festival			Sisters honour their brothers and brothers pledge to protect their sisters.	
July/Sept	Janmashatami - Hindu Festival			Celebrates the birth of Krishna	

INCA ART

Inca Empire

The Inca are also sometimes called peoples of the sun. They had a vast empire which was organised along socialistic lines. The ruler or emperor was known as the an Inca and like the emperors of Rome, was worshiped as a god. The Inca people made good use of the natural mineral resources of gold and jewels to be found in Peru and many examples of their craft have been found. They were also great builders constructing cities from immense blocks of stone. Many of these structures still exist today.

Materials:

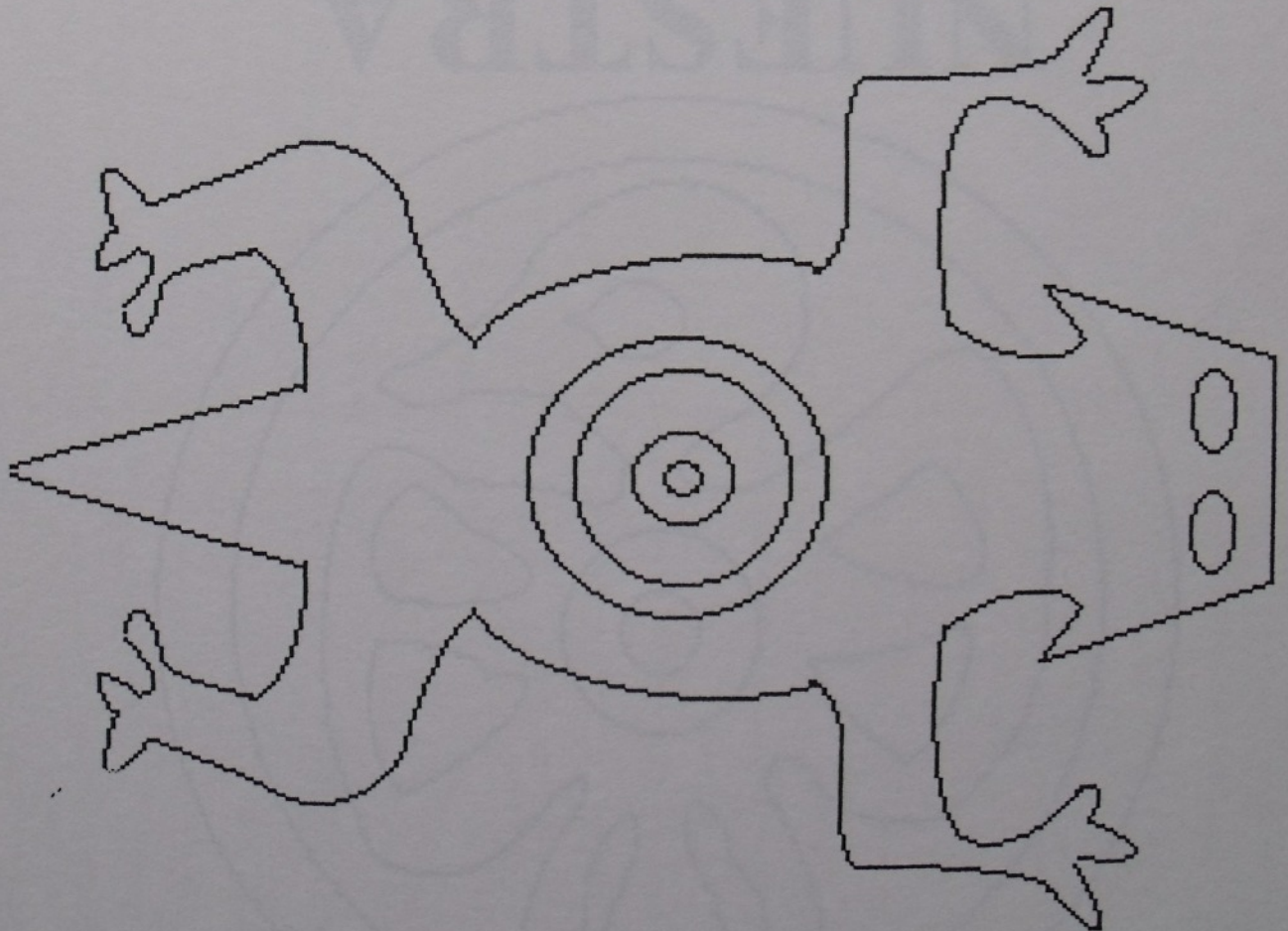
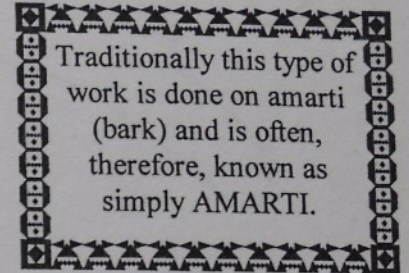
Cork Tiles, Poster or Acrylic Paints, Black Marker Pen, Tracing Paper

Equipment:

Paint Brushes, HB Pencil

Method:

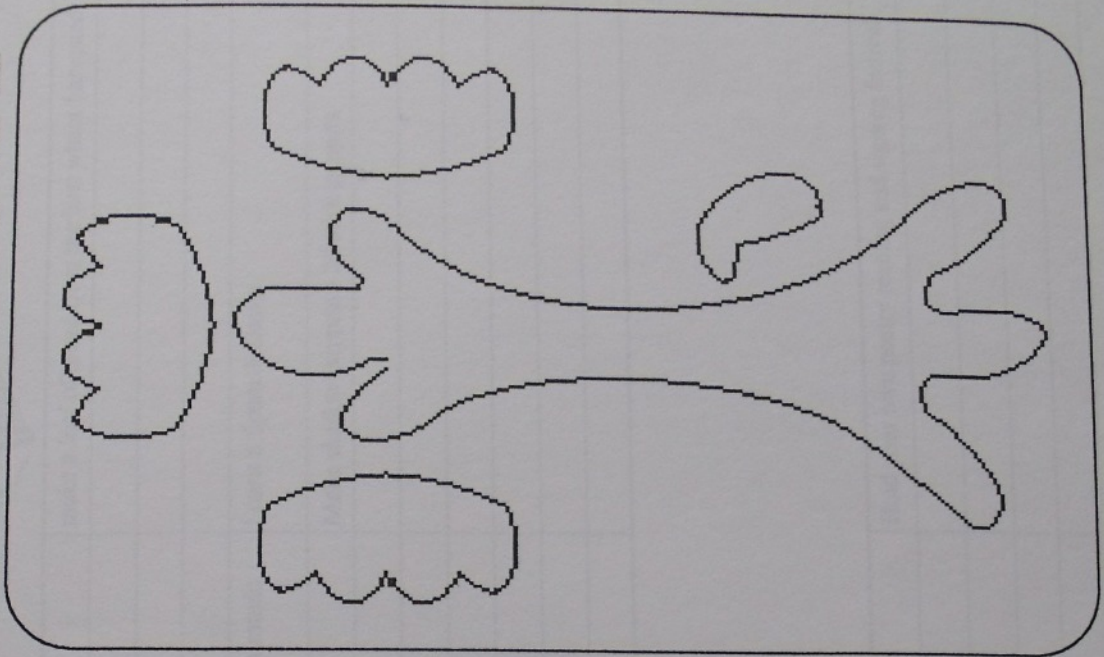
- Trace your chosen design and transfer to the smooth side of the cork tile.
- Colour your picture with poster or acrylic paint and leave to dry.
- Outline your finished picture with a fine black marker pen.



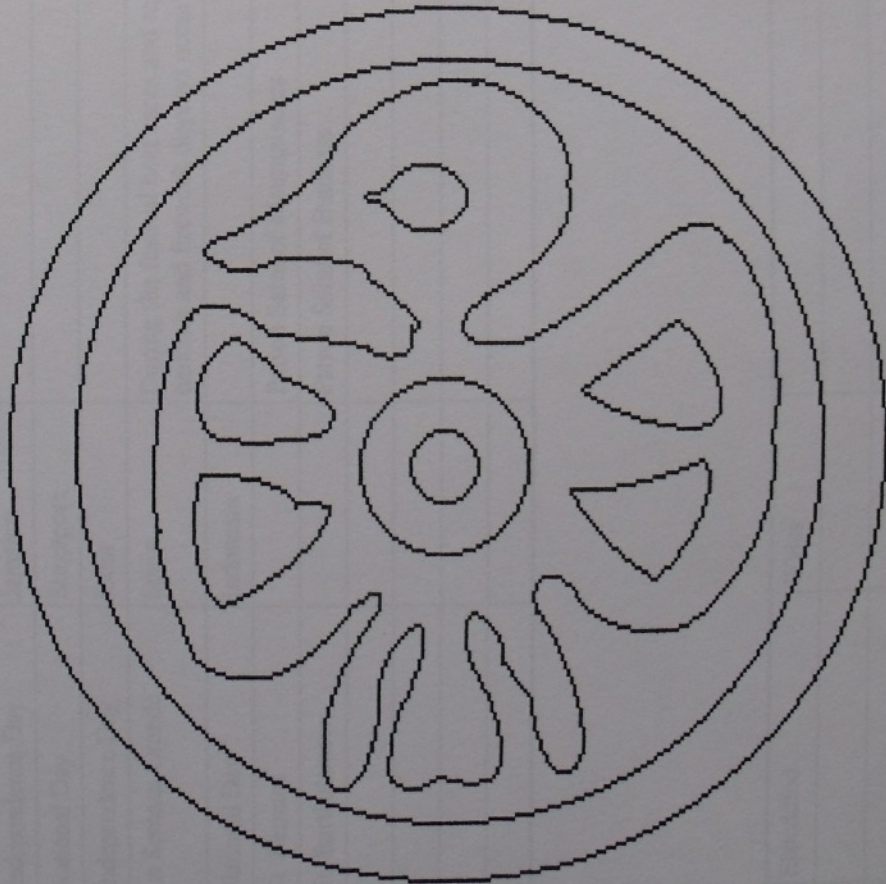
More Inca style designs can be found overleaf.

CABAÑA

MEXICO



NUESTRA





AUGUST



1st	Lammas			Celebrates the beginning of the harvest	make a loaf of bread from the first wheat harvested
6th	Independence Day	Jamaica			
9th	National Day	Singapore			
15th	Independence Day	India			
15th	La Semana Grande	Spain		During the festival boat races and regattas, street music, dancing and firework displays occur.	Learn a Spanish Dance
17th	National Day	Indonesia			Make shadow puppets - 2d stick puppets
20th	St. Bernard			Patron Saint of Mountaineers	
24th	St. Bartholemew			Patron Saint of Butchers	

Aug	Eisteddfod	Wales		Hold your own poetry reading and signing festival

SHADOW PUPPETS

Materials:

Black card or Sugar Paper, Split Bamboo Canes or Garden Canes, Sellotape, Chalk, Split Pins

Equipment:

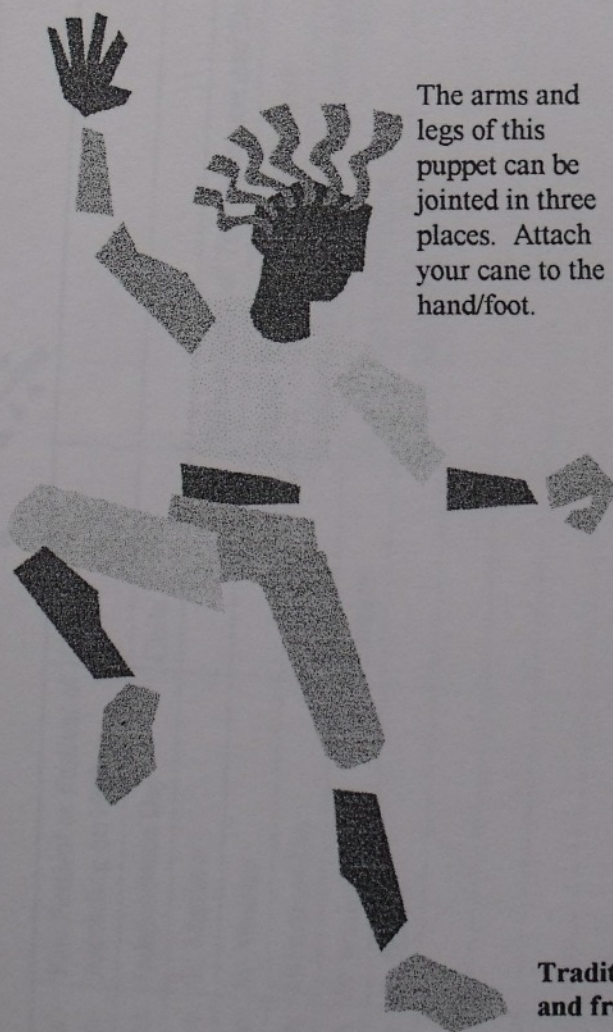
Scissors, Craft Knife, Large White Sheet, Light Source

Method:

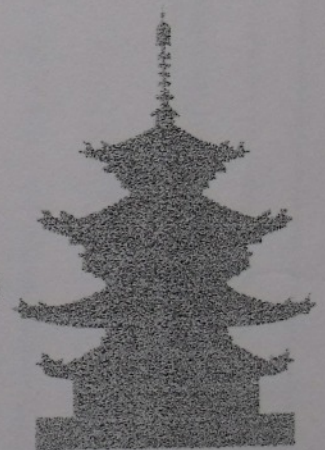
- Choose a design and decide on the size you want - a photocopier is useful for enlarging and reducing.
- Transfer the design to the black card or sugar paper using the chalk.
- Cut out the design - a craft knife is useful for the delicate parts.
- Attach a cane to the back of your shadow puppet making sure that it supports the full height.
- Puppets with moving joints are made using the split pins to attach arms and legs and each limb given its own support cane.

Puppet Show

- Hang up your white sheet with the light source behind it.
- Place a table (or some cardboard boxes) behind it lying on its side.
- Crouch down behind the table so that your own shadow cannot be seen.
- Hold up your puppet so that the light throws its' shadow onto the sheet.



The arms and legs of this puppet can be jointed in three places. Attach your cane to the hand/foot.



Traditional Asian puppet shows depict stories from history and from the religious teachings.



SEPTEMBER



1st - 9th	Kite Festival or Festival of Ascending on High	China		Make and fly your own kites
18th	Independence Day	Chile		
21st	St. Matthew		Patron Saint of Tax Collectors and Bankers	
22nd	St. Maurice		Patron Saint of Infantry Soldiers	
29th	Michelmas Day		a quarter day. Mop or Hiring fairs held.	
29th	St. Michael	Germany	Patron Saint of Policemen	
30th	St. Jerome		Patron Saint of Students	

Sept	Ganesh's Birthday		Ganesh - Elephant headed god of wisdom and prosperity.	
Sept/ Oct	Rosh Hashanah		Jewish New Year	Make potato Latkes
Sept/ Oct	Yom Kippur		Jewish Day of Atonement - 9 days after Rosh Hashanah	
Sept/ Oct	Dussehra or Ram Lila - Hindu Festival		Celebrating Durga and Rama	
Sept/ Oct	Harvest Home		Celebrate the safe completion of the harvest	Make corn dollies with the last corn harvested

ASCENDING ON HIGH

Chinese Kite Festival also known as the Festival of Ascending on High.

On the 9th day of the festival the children fly their kites. At the end of the day the kites are released. Tradition has it that if you find one of these kites on the ground you must burn it.

Materials:

1 Polystyrene Tile 30cm x 30cm, 2 Buttons, String, Rubber Band
5 Long Strips of Crepe Paper 5cm wide, Sellotape or Glue

Marking Out The Tile

• Make holes in the tile as shown in diagram 1. (The holes should just large enough for the string to pass through).

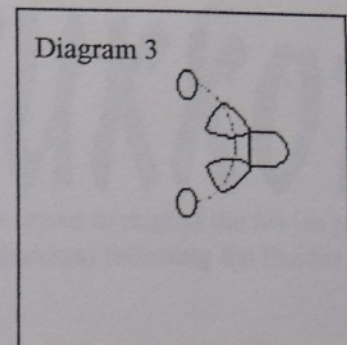
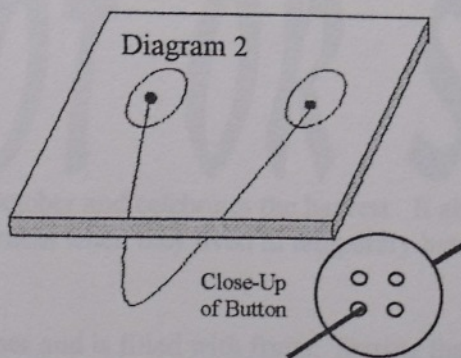
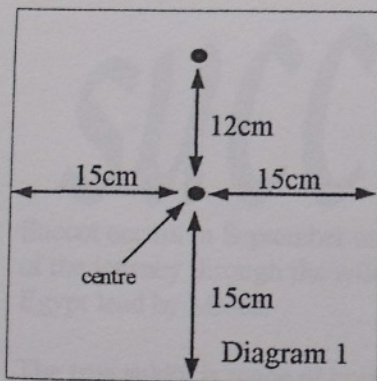
Fixing The Bridle

• Cut a piece of string 30cm long.
• Tie a knot in the string as near to the end as possible.

- Thread one of the buttons onto the string, then thread the string through one hole in the tile, back through the other hole and thread the second button on to the string and tie a knot in the end (Diagram 2).
- Loop a rubber band onto the string as shown (diagram 3). Pull the loop tight with the rubber band in the centre of the bridle and attach the string towing line.

Making The Tail

- Take a pack of crepe paper and cut 5 sections x 5cm (with the pack still folded).
- Unfold these strips and glue or tape in place along the bottom edge of the tile.



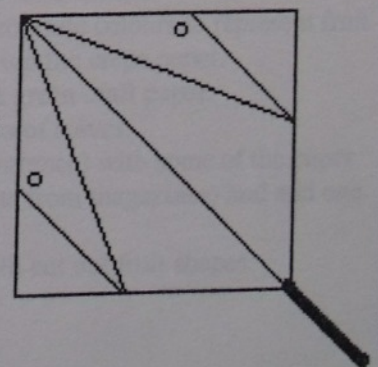
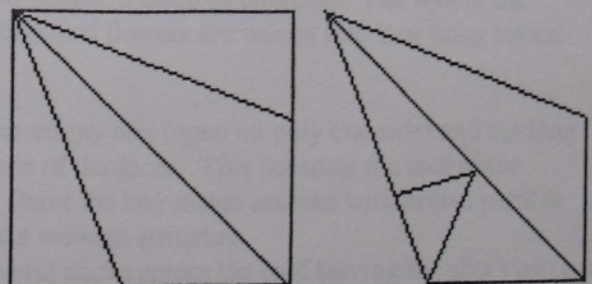
A Basic Square Kite

Materials: Strong Paper (thick wrapping paper), Thin Nylon Cord or Kite String, Insulation tape.

Equipment: Scissors, glue

Method:

- Cut a square of paper 30cm x 30cm. Keep the remaining pieces for later use.
- Make a crease along the diagonal line, turn the paper over so that the crease is uppermost, and fold in the side edges to meet this. Now fold again so that the original outside edges meet the new edges created by the fold above.
- Fold over the tip and the tail end by about 6mm and glue in place.
- Using strips of paper make a tail (approximately 1m long) and attach to the bottom of the kite with thread.
- Attach the string bridle, reinforcing the holes with insulation tape.
- Decorate with Felt Pens - DO NOT USE PAINT



ROSH HASHANAH

Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year and falls in September or early October. It is welcomed in by the blowing of the Shofar, a ram's horn.

Materials:

Newspaper
Kitchen Paper
PVA Glue
Paint (Brown for outside tan/cream for the inside)

Method:

- Take individual sheets of newspaper and make into long tight rolls.
- Take one roll and make into a ring of around 10cm diameter. (The larger the diameter of the initial ring the bigger the finished horn.)
- Now using the first ring as the base begin attaching successive rolls, gluing as you go and coiling so that each ring is smaller than the last until you have a finished horn shape.
- Cover the horn with a mixture of pva and water (mixed in equal quantities) and cover with kitchen paper remembering to wrap over the opening and as far inside as you can reach.
- Repeat the process so that the whole horn is covered with at least 2 layers of kitchen roll. Finish with a final coat of the pva/water mix.
- Leave to dry.
- The horn should now be hard and ready for painting.



If you have problems joining the coils try using strips of masking tape or double-sided sticky tape in-between the layers.

SUCCOT OR SUKKOT

Succot occurs in September or October and celebrates the harvest. It also serves to remind the Jewish people of the journey through the wilderness when they lived in temporary huts (sukkas) following the Exodus from Egypt led by Moses.

The true sukka is made of branches and is filled with fruits. During the festival sukkas are erected in gardens and in the synagogue and people try to eat as many of their meals in there as possible. The roof of the sukkah is always made of pine branches and fruit, vegetables and flowers are woven into it or hung inside.

To make a model sukkot:

Materials:

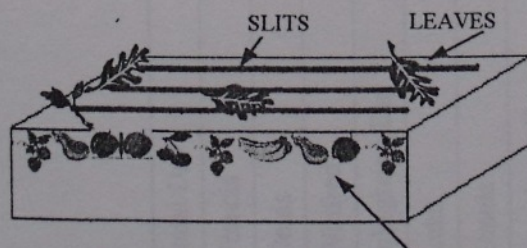
Cardboard box - a shoe box is idea for this.
Green craft paper, Small sticks/twigs
Small polystyrene balls Paint
Crepe Paper

Equipment:

Scissors, Glue, Paintbrushes

Method:

- Take your empty box (open on only one side) and cut long slits in one of the faces. This becomes the roof of the Sukkot. Paint the box inside and out with brown paint to resemble a wooden structure.
- Place several sticks across the roof leaving the slits visible so that the 'sky' will be visible from inside.
- Paint the small balls in appropriate colours to represent fruit.
- Cut out more fruit shapes from the crepe paper.
- Cut out leaf shapes from the green craft paper.
- Decorate the roof with sprays of leaves.
- Cover the top front edge (entrance) with some of the paper cut out fruits (or cut out fruits from magazines) and add one or two mock fruits.
- Decorate the inside walls with cut out fruit shapes.



CUT OUT AND MOCK FRUIT

CANDLE-LIGHT

Materials:

Paraffin Wax, Stearin, Wicks,

Optional Extras:

Wax Colouring, Candle Perfume

Equipment:

Double Pan, Wicking Needle or Metal Skewer,
Wax Thermometer, Mould, Mould Sealer

Choosing the Correct Wick Size.

Candle wicks come in various thicknesses from 0.5" - 4". To determine which size you need, measure the diameter of the mould. This will tell you the size of wick required. Never use a wick that is too thick as this will cause the candle to burn too quickly. If you cannot buy a wick the correct size, choose the next smallest available.

SAND CANDLES

Materials/Equipment: In addition to the materials listed above you will need building sand, empty film canister and a container at least 5 cms larger (wider and deeper) than the film canister (an empty tin is perfect for this).

Method:


- Weigh out your wax and stearin (10% stearin to wax by weight) and place in the top of your double pan.
- Fill the bottom of your double pan with water, put the pan with the wax on top and set to heat. Be careful not to get any water in with the wax mixture.
- Whilst the wax is melting prepare your 'mould'. Fill your container to the top with damp sand. The sand should be damp enough to hold its shape but not too wet - some experimentation with this may be necessary before hand. Make a hollow in the sand using your film canister or other mould shape.
- When the wax is hot enough (100°C) carefully pour it into the hollow being careful not to disturb the sand around the edges of the hole. Put aside and allow to set.
- Prepare your wick as follows:- Tie one end of the wick to a skewer and measure from that a length slightly shorter (about 0.5cm) than the depth of the mould. Prime the wick by dipping it into hot wax and keeping there for 5 seconds. Remove and allow to cool. Repeat twice more but this time only keeping the wick in the hot wax for 2 - 3 seconds.
- When your candle has set take a wicking needle or metal skewer and heat it over a flame. Use this hot needle to make a hole down through the centre of the candle being careful not to penetrate through to the sand. Place the wick into the hole. The skewer it is attached to should now rest comfortably across the top of the candle holding the wick upright.
- Top up the candle with hot wax at 93°C and allow to cool.
- When your candle is fully set remove untie the wick from the skewer and remove the candle from the sand. You will find that some sand has adhered to the candle and acts as a holder.
- Use sandpaper to level the bottom of the candle.
- Patterns can now be scratched into the sand through to the wax.

DIWALI CANDLES


Method:

- Take an empty film canister and make a small hole in the middle of the bottom.
 - Take your wick, tie it to a cocktail stick and prime as for sand candles.
 - Thread the wick through the hole in the canister from the inside and pull tight so that the cocktail stick lies across the top. Hold the wick in place and seal the hole with mould sealer on the outside (plasticine will do).
 - Pour in your hot wax (85°C- 90°C - any hotter may melt the canister).
 - Leave to set. Top up the hollow with more hot wax and leave to set.
 - Remove from the mould - dipping in hot water may help this - and level the bottom if necessary.
- NB** If you only require a short candle then only fill the mould part way.





NOVEMBER



1st	All Saints Day				
2nd	All Souls Day				Make Soul Cakes
5th	Guy Fawkes Night	England			
11th	Remembrance Day				
11th	St. Martin	France			
13th	St. Nicholas			Patron Saint of Children	
15th	Shichigomon	Japan		a children's festival	
18th	World Friendship Day				Write to friends. Make a friendship bracelet
22nd	St. Cecilia				
30th	Independence Day	Barbados			
30th	St. Andrews Day	Scotland, Russia, Greece		Patron Saint	Weave a piece of tartan with fabric strips, wool or paper.
Nov	Guru Nanaks Birthday - Sikh				
Nov 2nd Sat	Lord Mayor's Show in London	England		a themed procession to celebrate the new Lord Mayor of London	
Nov/Dec	Advent Sunday			first Sunday of Advent	Make an advent calendar and an advent ring with 6 candles.
Nov 4th Thur	Thanksgiving Day	USA			

WORLD FRIENDSHIP GAME

Do you know your countries and capitals?

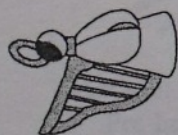
Copy the dominoes (above) onto card, cover with sticky backed plastic and cut into separate dominoes.

One half of each domino has the name of a country, the other half has the name of a capital city. Lay the dominoes linking capitals with countries. If you get it right the last domino will link with the first.

ENGLAND	PARIS	FRANCE	BRUSSELS	BELGIUM	VIENNA	AUSTRIA	ATHENS
GREECE	WELLINGTON	NEW ZEALAND	BERNE	SWITZERLAND	RABAT	MOROCCO	OTTAWA
CANADA	BRASILIA	BRAZIL	WARSAW	POLAND	NEW DEHLI	INDIA	KAMPALA
UGANDA	COLUMBO	SRI LANKA	BANGKOK	THAILAND	STOCKHOLM	SWEDEN	SURVA
FIJI	COPENHAGEN	DENMARK	ACCRA	GHANA	REYKJAVIK	ICELAND	CANBERRA
AUSTRALIA	VALLETTA	MALTA	DAKAR	SENEGAL	NAIROBI	KENYA	LONDON

COUNTRY	CAPITAL	LANGUAGE
AUSTRALIA	CANBERRA	ENGLISH
AUSTRIA	VIENNA	GERMAN
BELGIUM	BRUSSELS	FLEMISH, FRENCH, GERMAN
BRAZIL	BRASILIA	PORTUGUESE
CANADA	OTTAWA	ENGLISH, FRENCH
DENMARK	COPENHAGEN	DANISH
ENGLAND	LONDON	ENGLISH
FIJI	SURVA	ENGLISH, FIJIAN, HINDI, URDU, TAMIL, CHINESE
FRANCE	PARIS	FRENCH
GHANA	ACCRA	ENGLISH, AKAN, EWE, GA, GUR
GREECE	ATHENS	GREEK
ICELAND	REYKJAVIK	ICELANDIC

INDIA	NEW DEHLI	ENGLISH, HINDI
KENYA	NAIROBI	SWAHILI, ENGLISH
MALTA	VALLETTA	MALTESE, ENGLISH, ITALIAN
MOROCCO	RABAT	ARABIC, BERBER, FRENCH, SPANISH
NEW ZEALAND	WELLINGTON	ENGLISH, MAORI
POLAND	WARSAW	POLISH
SENEGAL	DAKAR	FRENCH
SRI LANKA	COLUMBO	SIHHALA, TAMIL, ENGLISH
SWEDEN	STOCKHOLM	SWEDISH, FINNISH, LAPPISH
SWITZERLAND	BERNE	GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, ROMANSCH
UGANDA	KAMPALA	ENGLISH, SWAHILI



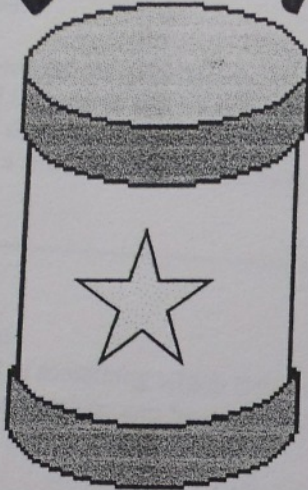
DECEMBER

1st	Hamukka - Jewish Festival of Light			
4th	St. Barbara		Patron Saint of Architects or Lightening and Artillery	
6th	St Nicholas Day	Scandinavia		
7th	St. Ambrose	Milan		
13th	St Lucia's Day	Sweden	Eldest girl wears a wreath of greenery with 7 candles in it and serves Lucia buns, ginger snaps and coffee.	
25th	Christmas Day			
26th	St. Stephen			
31st	Hogmanay	Scotland		Make black buns (rich pastries filled with nuts, raisins and spices), Hogmanay Oat Cakes or traditional Shortbread.

Dec	Christingle	symbolic of the work of Jesus - services often raising money for Church of England Children's Society	orange (the world) with a candle in the top (light of Jesus) goose feathers or sticks stuck in all directions (light going in all directions), sweet things stuck on the sticks (good things come through Jesus) and tied with red ribbon (blood of Jesus when he died).

CHRISTMAS

DRUM



Materials:

- 2 Plastic Tops* (4cm diam x 1cm)
- Spray Paint, A5 Card
- Double-Sided Sticky Tape or Glue
- Short Length of Cord or Wool

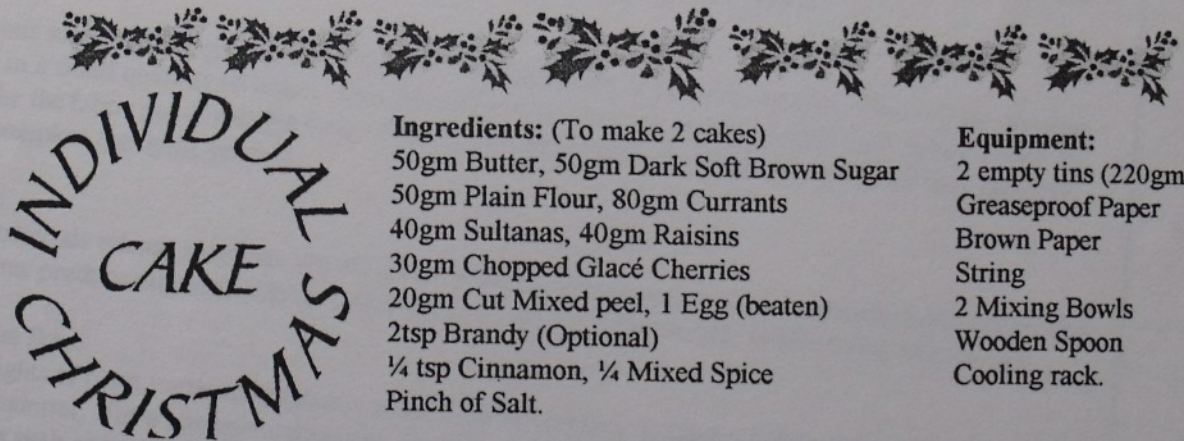
Equipment:

- Scissors
- Ruler
- Pen
- Bradawl

Method:

- Spray paint your plastic tops to match or contrast your card. (optional)
- Take one of the plastic tops and make a small hole in the centre.
- Fold your thread in half to make a hanging loop, pass the 2 ends through the hole and tie a strong knot on the inside to fix the thread in place.
- Cut the card into 4 equal long strips. You only require 1 per drum.
- Roll the card into a tube and slip into one of the plastic tops and allow to spring to maximum diameter.
- Take the second plastic top and firmly fix to the other end of the card tube.
- Now fix in place the first top.
- You now have a basic drum.
- Decorate as required.
- Hang your finished drum on your tree.

As an alternative fix hanging cords to both ends, fill the hollow with sweets and permanently secure only one end of the drum.



Ingredients: (To make 2 cakes)

- 50gm Butter, 50gm Dark Soft Brown Sugar
- 50gm Plain Flour, 80gm Currants
- 40gm Sultanas, 40gm Raisins
- 30gm Chopped Glacé Cherries
- 20gm Cut Mixed peel, 1 Egg (beaten)
- 2tsp Brandy (Optional)
- ¼ tsp Cinnamon, ¼ Mixed Spice
- Pinch of Salt.

Equipment:

- 2 empty tins (220gm size)
- Greaseproof Paper
- Brown Paper
- String
- 2 Mixing Bowls
- Wooden Spoon
- Cooling rack.

Method:

- Pre-heat the Oven to 149°C.
- Grease and line the tins with greaseproof paper. Wrap a layer of brown paper around the outside and tie in place with string.
- Cream together the sugar and butter until pale and fluffy. Add in the beaten egg a little at a time to prevent curdling.
- In a separate bowl mix together all the dry ingredients.
- Add half the dry mixture to the sugar, butter and egg mix and stir well. Add the remainder of the dry ingredients and the brandy (if used) and mix until the fruit is evenly divided.
- Divide the mix between the two tins making sure there are no air pockets. Leave a small indent in the centre so that the cake will rise more evenly.
- Place on a newspaper in the oven. After 1 hr cover the cakes with greaseproof paper to prevent burning and cook for a further 30 mins.
- Test the cake with a skewer to ensure that is thoroughly cooked.
- When cooked allow to cool for at least 30 mins before turning out on to a cooling rack.
- Store in an air-tight tin or wrap in foil.

THROUGH THE YEAR

MAKING UP YOUR CALENDAR

Method:

- Photocopy the calendar sheets.
- Add the year (a space has been left blank beneath the month for this)
- Add the days of the week (again a space has been left)
- Add a front and back cover and staple or stitch your calendar together.

DYING

Mordants:

A mordant is something which helps the dye 'stick' to the fabric and may also alter the final colour. Alum and Ferrous Sulphate can be purchased at most chemists.

Alum:

(75gm aluminium to 25gm cream of tartar). This is used BEFORE dying the fabric. Dissolve the mordant completely, add the fabric and bring slowly to the boil and simmer for 45 minutes.

Iron:

(15gm ferrous sulphate to 25gm cream of tartar). This dulls and darkens the colour. Dissolve the mordant completely in a small quantity of water. Dye the material for half the recommended time, remove from the heat and take the fabric out of the dye bath. Add the mordant to the dye bath, mix well and then return the fabric and complete the dying process.

Dye Source:

Most plant materials release a dye but not all give a pleasing or permanent colour. Different parts of the same plant may produce different colours and these can vary with the season, weather and other factors.

Extracting the Dye:

Use equal weights of plant material to fabric i.e. for a piece of fabric weighing 250gm you will require 250gm of raw plant material. For a stronger colour use more plant material.

Hard materials such as bark must be pre-soaked for up to 48 hours before use.

Gently bring the water to a boil and continue to boil until the colour has been released (suggested times - seconds for berries, half an hour for flowers, one hour for leaves and two hours for bark), then allow to cool.

Dying the Fabric:

Use sufficient water to allow the fabric to move freely. Place the fabric in the cooled dye and bring gently to the boil. Simmer and stir occasionally until you have a good colour - remember it will be paler when dry. Remove the fabric, squeeze out any excess dye and rinse in running water until the water runs clear, Dry the fabric.

Rinsing Fabric:

Rinsing the fabric in a weak solution of either white vinegar or ammonia may alter the colour.

A list of plants suitable for making dyes, together with their colour and the necessary mordants can be found overleaf.

NATURAL DYES

COLOUR	SHADE	PLANT	MORDANT
Black	Blue/Black	Blackberry Shoots	Iron
Black		Elder Bark	Iron
Black		Meadowseet Root	Iron
Blue	Slate Blue	Blackberries	Alum & Salt
Blue	Soft Blue	Elder Ripe Fruit	
Brown		Alder, Apple, Birch, Oak or Yew Bark	Alum
Brown	Tan	Blackberry Leaf	Alum
Brown	Light Coffee	Fir Cones	Alum
Brown	Golden	Juniper Berries	Alum
Red	Deep Pink	Bilberries	Alum
Red	Magenta	Dandelion Root	Alum
Red	Rose Pink	Elder Berries	Alum
Red	Bronze	Onion Skin	Alum
Red	Tangerine	Pine Cones	Alum
Red	Rust Red	Sloe Bark	Alum
Red	Rose Red	Sloe Berries	Alum
Red	Rusty	Bedstraw Roots	
Red	Apricot	Beetroot	
Red	Pink	Dandelion Root	
Red	Bluish Pink	Elder Berries	
Red	Pink	Poppy Flowers	
Red	Orange	Apple Leaf & Twig	Alum
Red	Orange	Bedstraw Tops	Alum
Red	Orange	Beetroot	Alum
Purple	Violet	Elder Leaf	Alum & Vinegar
Purple	Lavender	Elder Ripe Fruit	Alum & Vinegar

COLOUR	SHADE	PLANT	MORDANT
Purple	Lilac	Blackcurrants	Alum
Purple	Lavender	Grapes	Alum
Yellow	Deep Gold	Ash Bark	Alum
Yellow	Pale Lemon	Daffodil Flowers	Alum
Yellow	Bright	Carrot Parings	Alum
Yellow		Alder, Apple, Birch, Ivy, Privet or Grass Leaf	Alum
Yellow		Rhododendron Leaf	Alum
Yellow		Bindweed Leaf & Shoot	
Yellow		Blackberry Leaf	
Yellow		Buttercup Flowers	
Yellow	Pale Lemon	Carrot Parings	
Yellow	Greenish	Cowparsley	
Yellow	Pale Lemon	Dandelion Flowers	
Yellow		Nettle Leaf	
Yellow	Gold	Onion Skin	
Yellow	Yellow	Elder Leaf	Alum & Salt
Green	Yellow	Bracken Buds	Alum
Green	Yellow	Chives	Alum
Green	Pale	Dandelion Flowers	Alum
Green		Horsetails	Alum
Green	Bluish	Privet Berries	Alum
Green	Light	Red Cabbage	Alum
Green	Lime	Spinach Leaf	Alum
Green	Bright	Sycamore Leaf	Alum
Green	Mint	Tomato Leaf	Alum
Green		Mint Leaf & Shoots	
Green	Light	Sycamore Leaf	

MUSICAL FUN

FESTIVAL	SUGGESTED SONG	GUIDING PUBLICATION
Waitangi Day	Haere Mai	Canciones De Nuestra Cabana
Waitangi Day	Hurihuri	Sing, Sing Together Songs for Tomorrow
Waitangi Day	Maori Stick Game	Canadian Jubilee Song Book Our Chalet Song Book 2
Waitangi Day	Poi Song	Canadian Jubilee Song Book Diamond Jubilee Song Book
Waitangi Day	Pokare Kare	Diamond Jubilee Song Book
St. Valentine	My Sweetheart	Girl Guide Song Book 2 2nd Book of Campfire Songs
St. Valentine	Suitors	Diamond Jubilee Song Book Canadian Jubilee Song Book Canciones De Nuestra Cabana
Thinking Day	Thinking Day Song	Our Chalet Song Book 2
Thinking Day	Family of Man	Faith, Folk and Clarity
Thinking Day	Thinking Day Train Yell	Meet and Sing
Thinking Day	Thinking Day Song (Hey, Hey, Hey)	Around the Campfire Songs for Tomorrow
Thinking Day	God Bless Our Friends	Meet & Sing
Thinking Day	Guiding World	Our Chalet Song Book 2
Thinking Day	Hey, Hey, Hey, Jubilee Hey	Around the Campfire Canciones De Nuestra Cabana
Thinking Day	Jubelana (De-ci De-la, Semons la Joie)	Around the Campfire Our Chalet Song Book 1 Canciones De Nuestra Cabana
Thinking Day	Sisters in Guiding	Around the Campfire
Thinking Day	A Song for a Celebration	Sing a New Song
N'cwala Ceremony	Masilowe	Songs for Allsorts
N'cwala Ceremony	Simbotwe the Frog	Our Chalet Song Book 2
Mardi Gras	The Carnival	Canadian Jubilee Song Book Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
Mardi Gras	Clown	The Spinning Wheel
Mardi Gras	Viva La Musica	Our Chalet Song Book 1
Mardi Gras		
Mardi Gras	Carnival Time	Our Chalet Song Book 2

FESTIVAL	SUGGESTED SONG	GUIDING PUBLICATION
Girl Scout's Birthday	Girl Scouts Together	Canciones De Nuestra Cabana
Girl Scout's Birthday	Have Fun	Songs for Allsorts
St. Patrick	Saint Patrick's Breastplate	Songs for Allsorts
Spring	The Cuckoo	When We're Together
Spring	Cuckoo Song	Around the Campfire
Spring	The Sound of Happiness	Sing for Joy
Spring/Easter	Love is Come Again	Faith, Folk and Clarity Sing for Joy
Easter	Lord of the Dance	Faith, Folk and Clarity Music Time for Brownies
Easter	I Wonder as I Wander	Sing for Joy
Easter	The Angle Rolled The Stone Away	Faith, Folk and Clarity
Easter	Bread and Fishes	Songs For Tomorrow
Cosmonauts Day	Moon Visit	Sing a Song for Sixes
Cosmonauts Day	The Sky Rocket	Around the Campfire
Summer	The Great British Summer	Meet and Sing
Summer	Summer Evening (Kesailta)	Our Chalet Song Book 1
St. Dunstan	Four Jolly Blacksmiths	Canadian Jubilee Song Book
July 4th	American Hand Clap	Meet and Sing
July 4th	Dollar, Dollar	Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
St. Swithin	Rain Song	Girl Guide Song Book 2 Canadian Jubilee Song Book 2nd Book of Campfire Songs Sing, Sing Together
St. Swithin	Rainy Day Grace	Canadian Jubilee Song Book
Our Chalet	Golden Day at Our Chalet	Our Chalet Song Book 2
Our Chalet	Our Chalet Song(The Swiss Chalet Song)	Girl Guide Song Book 1 Our Chalet Song Book 1
St. Bernard	Mountains High	Together Again
St. Bernard	Tyrolean Tramping Song	Diamond Jubilee Song Book
St. Maurice	Swedish Action Song	Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
Rosh Hashanah	Hevenu Shalom Aleichem	Around the Campfire Our Chalet Song Book 2 Diamond Jubilee Song Book Canadian Jubilee Song Book
Rosh Hashanah	Israeli Allelu	Together in Song
Rosh Hashanah	Shalom Chaverim	Around the Campfire Faith, Folk and Clarity Our Chalet Song Book 1

FESTIVAL	SUGGESTED SONG	GUIDING PUBLICATION
Autumn	Automne (Colchiques)	Our Chalet
Autumn	Autumn Voices	Sing Together
Autumn	Golden Leaves	Sing a New Song
Autumn		
St. Francis	A Place in the Choir	Together in Song
St. Francis	The Zoo	Songs for Allsorts
St. Winifred	Back of the Loaf	Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
St. Crispin	Dutch Shoe Game	Around the Campfire Canadian Jubilee Song Book Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
St. Crispin	Boots of Many Colours	Around the Campfire
Austrian National Day	Austrian Campfire Song (Hola Hi)	Our Chalet Song Book 2 Around the Campfire
Winter		
St. Nicholas Day	Here Comes Saint Nicholas	Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
Christingle	Christingle	Sing a New Song
Christmas	Away in a Manger	Songs for Allsorts
Christmas	Bell Carol	Sing, Sing Together Songs for Tomorrow
Christmas	Buckby Bells	Together Again
Christmas	Christmas Cake	The Spinning Wheel
Christmas	Christmas Lullaby	Together in Song
Christmas	Christmas Morn	Together in Song
Christmas	Christmas Natus Est	Meet and Sing
Christmas	The Colours of Christmas	Songs for Tomorrow
Christmas	Come to the Stable	Sing a New Song
Christmas	Come, Come, Come to the Stable	When We're Together
Christmas	Day That Christ Was Born	Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
Christmas	The Drum Carol	Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
Christmas	Hear the Bells	Together Again
Christmas	High on a Hill	Together in Song
Christmas	Huron Indian Carol	Musical Fun with the Brownie Pack
Christmas	Te Harinui (Great Joy)	Together in Song
Hogmanay	Auld Lang Syne	Campfire Songs Book 1 Our Chalet Song Book 2 Canciones De Nuestra Cabana



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