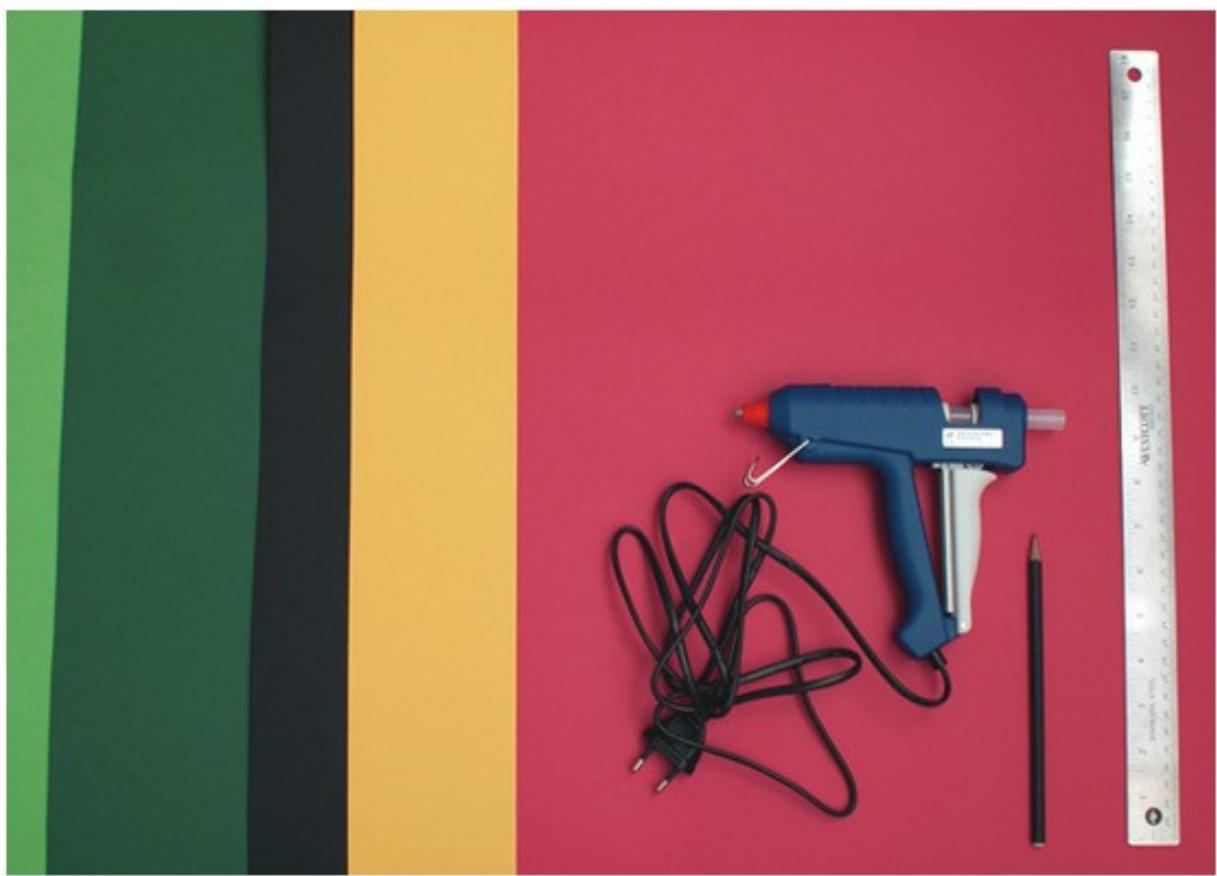
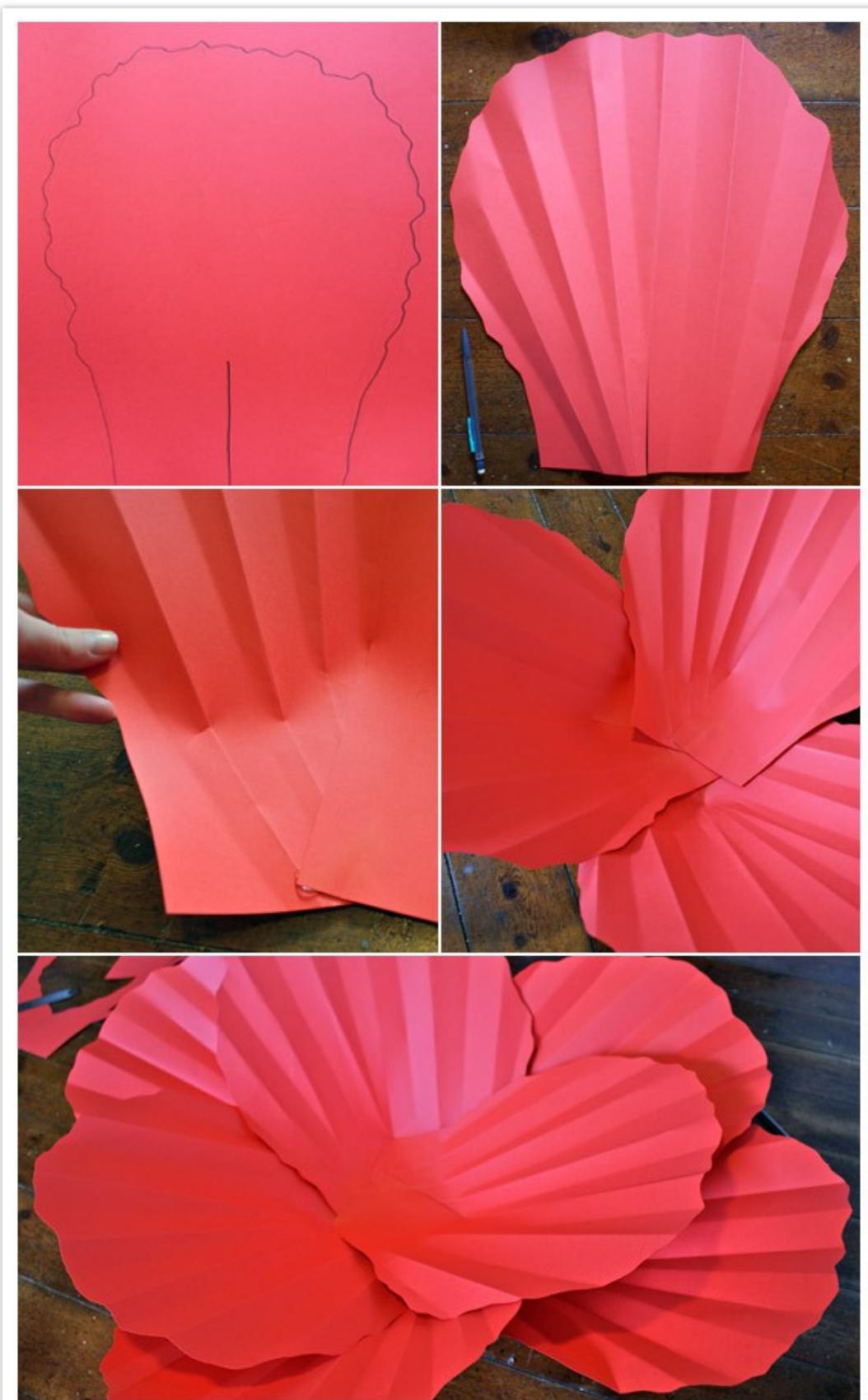


321







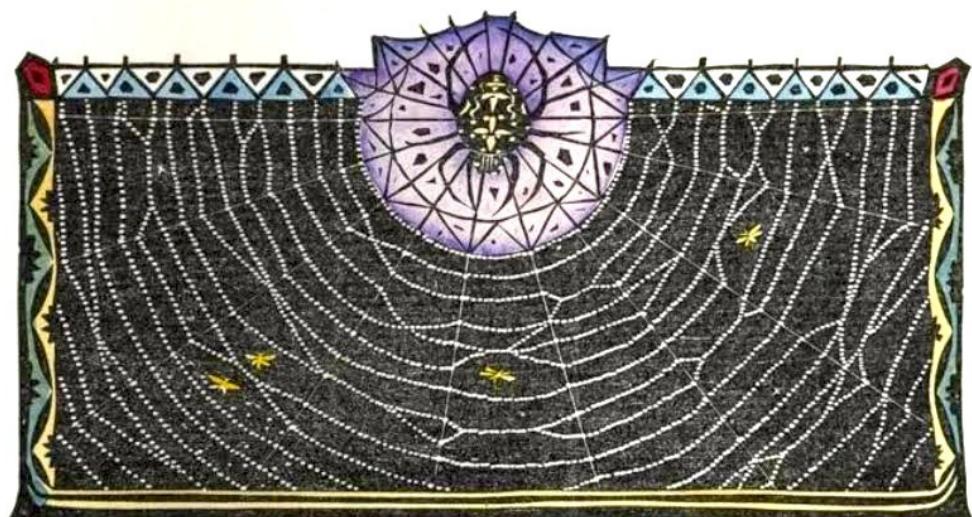




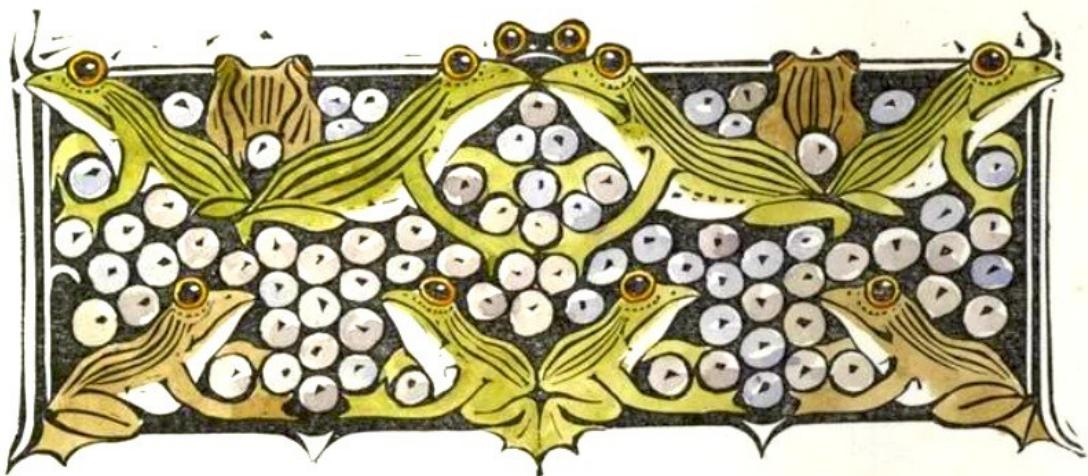
GW Dijsselhof
from '*Kunst en Samenleving*', 1894



DE ARCHITEKTUUR DER KUNST.











95\$

Making Butter on Solstice...

This is what you need:

Glass jar from your recycling with a lid
Glass marble to help speed up the creaming process
Salt
Cream





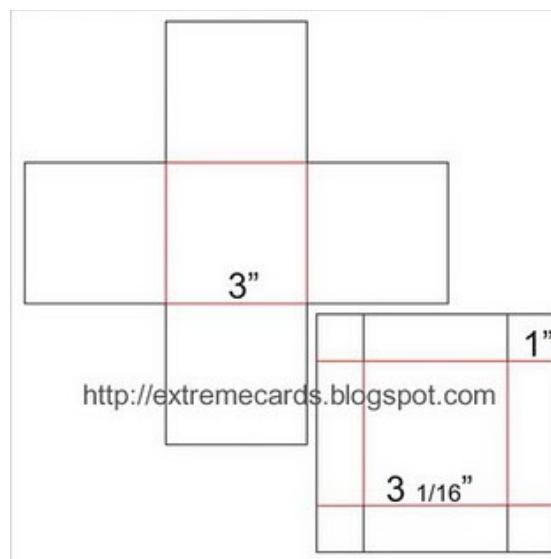




336



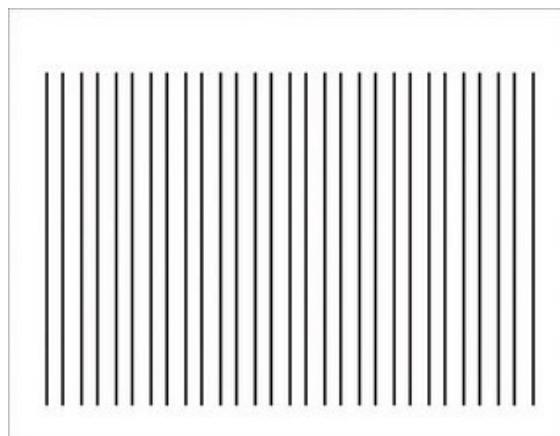
337



338
Woven QR code



First, I generated the QR code for a simple text message (Happy Birthday!), with QR Code Platform
<http://qrcode.good-survey.com/>



Cut 1/4" strips from a light colored paper. Then, weave away!



Test it to see if it reads. If you don't have a smart phone you can download a code reader from QuickMark. <http://www.quickmark.com.tw/En/basic/downloadMain.asp>

<http://www.fatacicci.blogspot.com>



fatacicci



Shine – reversible paper lanterns by Jurianne Matter



The pop-out cards are size 31 cm x 15 cm. The lanterns are large enough to fit over most drinking glasses and jam jars.

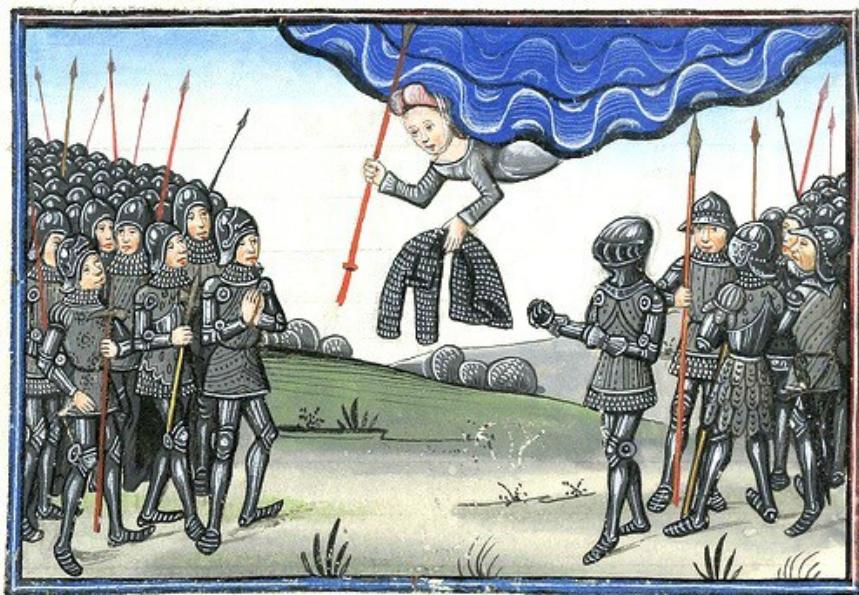
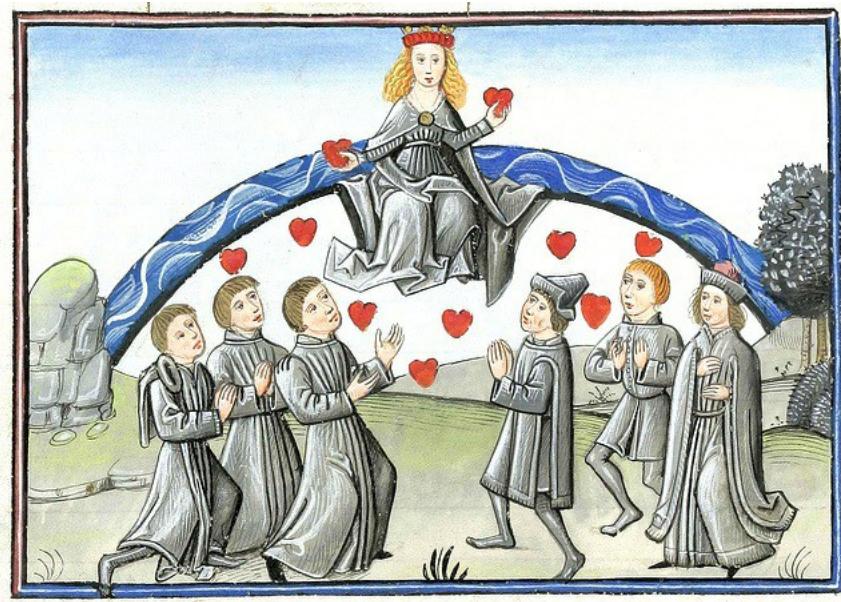
The Book of Knighthood

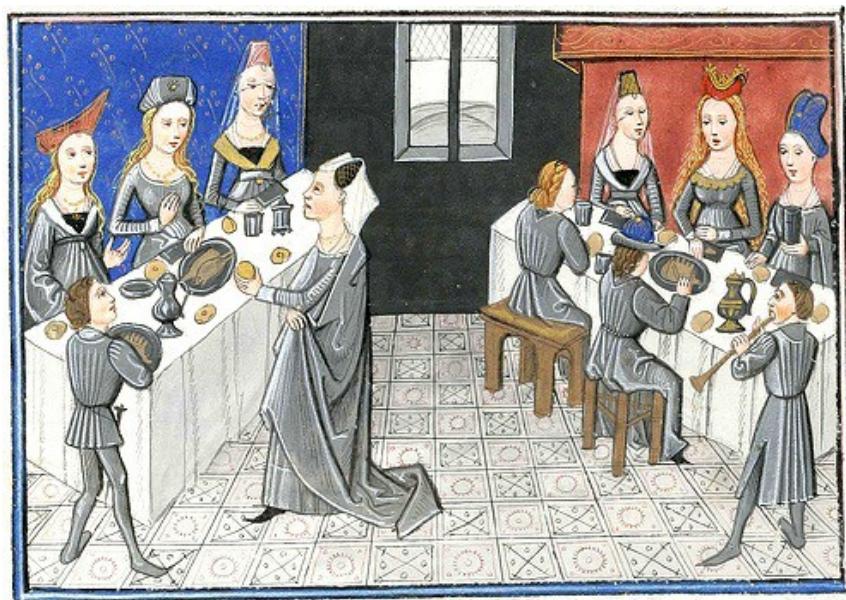
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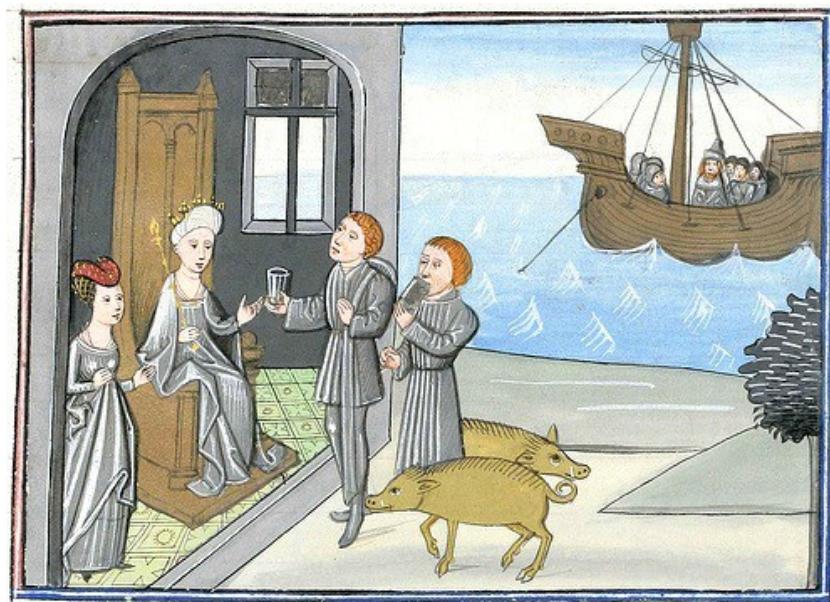
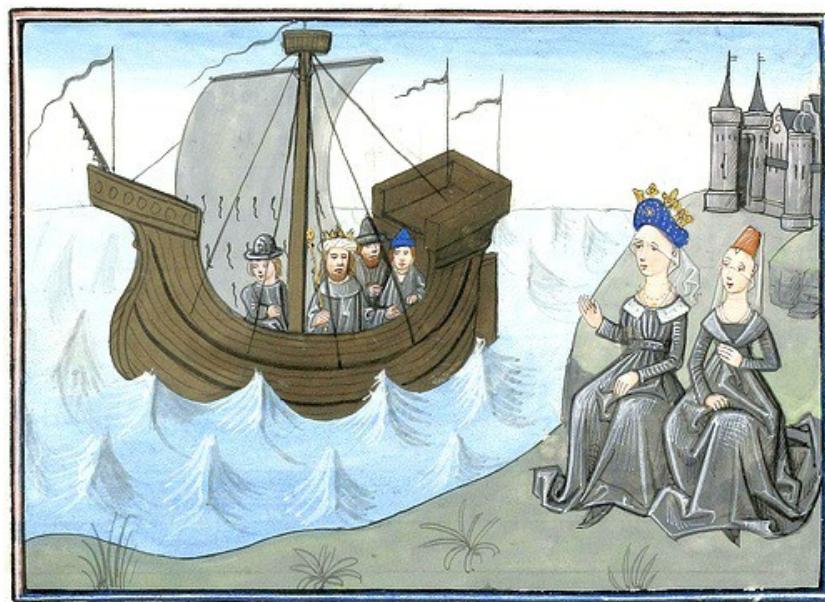
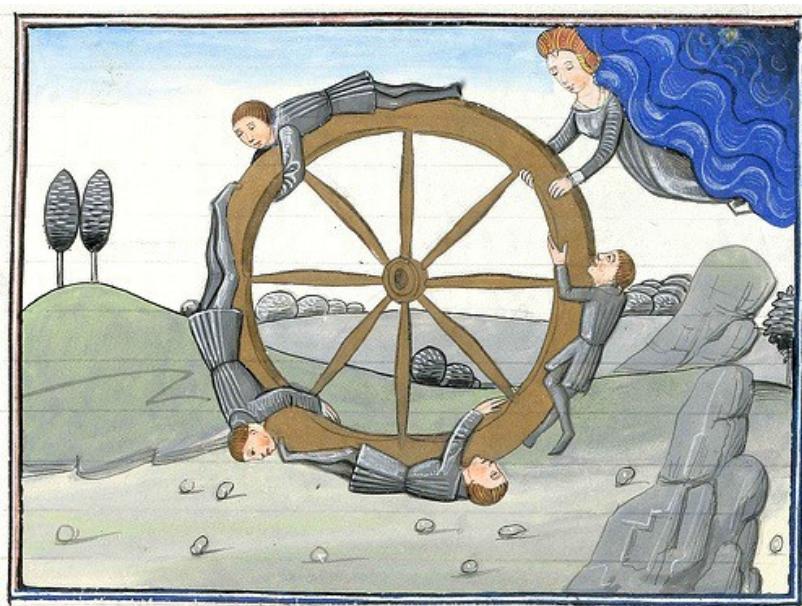
Miniatures cropped from the ~1460 manuscript containing Christine Pizan's *'Épître d'Othéa'* (Epistle to Hector; sometimes known as the Book of Knighthood) - Cologny, Fondation Martin Bodmer, Cod. Bodmer 49, courtesy of the Virtual Manuscript Library of Switzerland [http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/Epitre_d'Othea] [Cod. Bodmer 49 Pizan] {Cologny, Fondation Martin Bodmer} is available online through e-codices, the Virtual Manuscript Library of Switzerland.

<http://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/preview/cb/004>













348
Glazed Beet Donuts

3/4 c all-purpose flour
1/4 c sugar
3/4 t baking powder
pinch salt
pinch cinnamon
pinch cayenne
1/4 c chopped, roasted beets
1/4 c milk
3/4 t vanilla
1 egg
1 t shortening
Glaze
1/2 c powdered sugar
1 T milk



Preheat oven to 325 F. Lightly grease three donut forms in a donut baking pan. In a small bowl, mix together the flour, sugar, baking powder, salt, cinnamon and cayenne.

In a small food processor or chopped, purée the beets with the milk. It won't be smooth. Mix into the flour mixture. Stir in the vanilla, egg and shortening. Divide between the three greased donut forms.

Bake for 8 - 11 minutes (mine took all 11) until the donuts spring back when touched. Let cool for a few minutes in the donut pan before removing to a rack to finish cooling.

Once cool, make the glaze by mixing the powdered sugar and milk in a bowl you can easily dip the donuts into. I like to start with the water and add the sugar a little at a time until I get a thickness I like. You may need more or less sugar. Dip the cool donuts carefully into the glaze. Remove to a rack where the glaze can drip off. Let set for a few minutes to harden.

Makes 3 donuts.

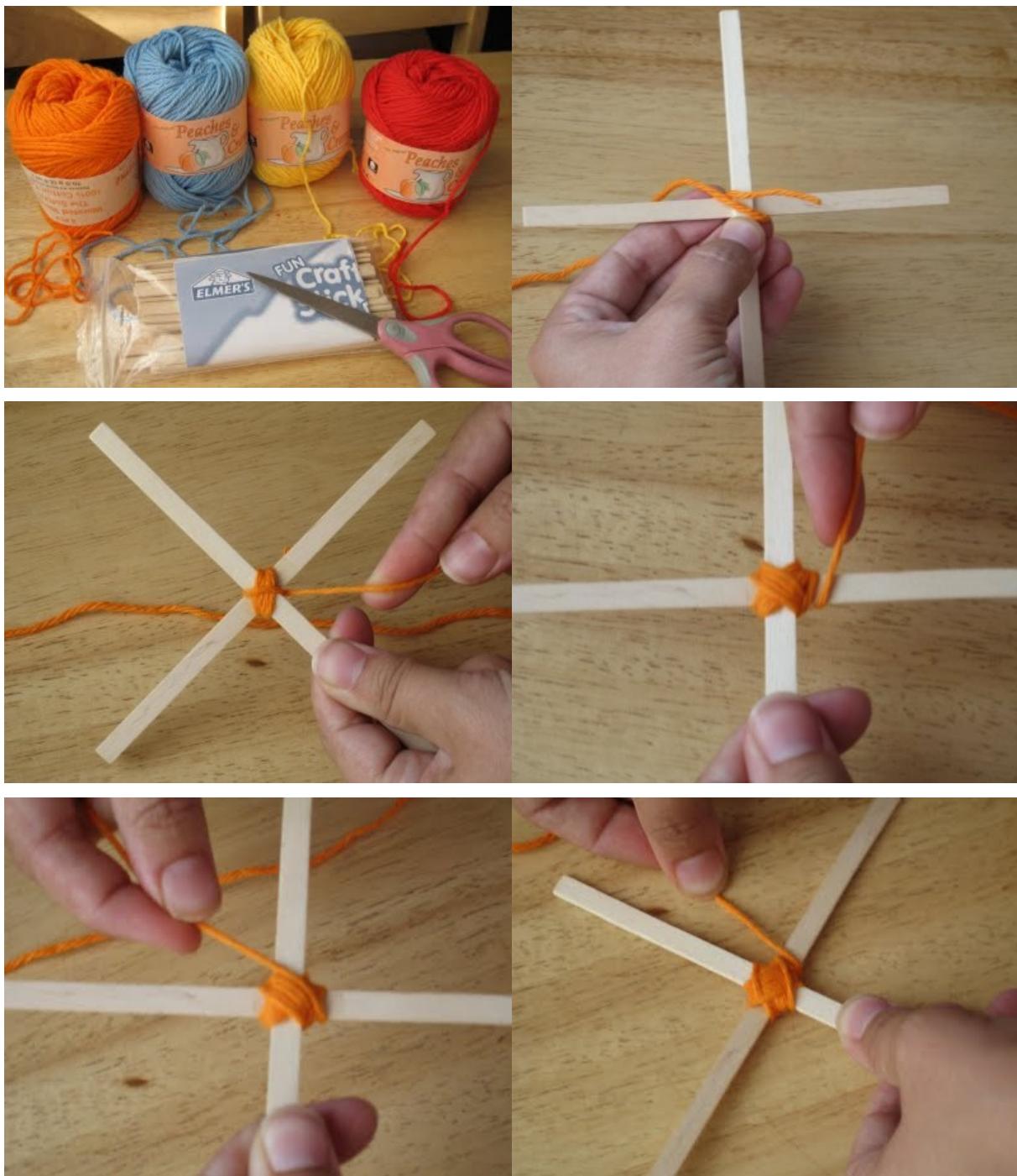
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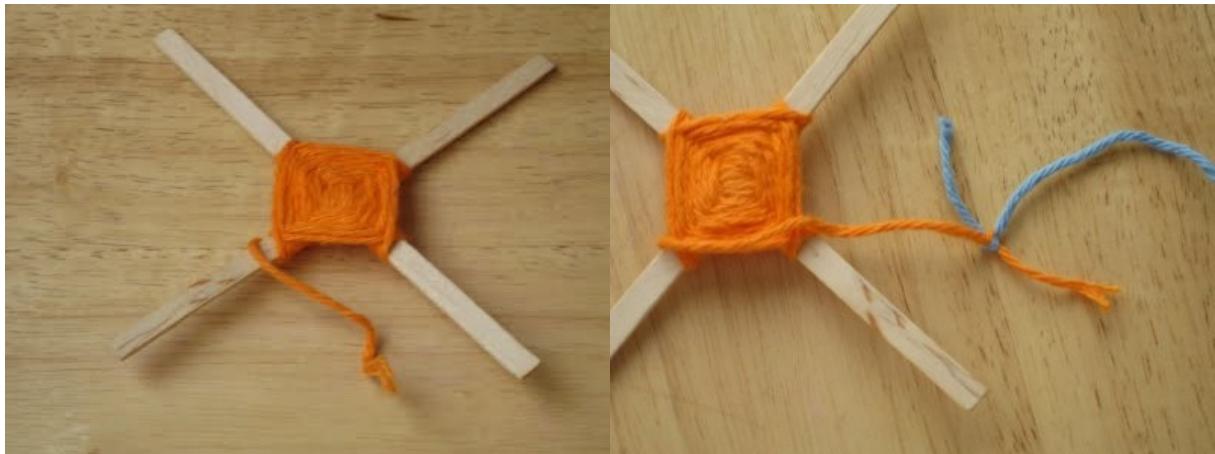




Ojo De Dios or God's Eye Craft

- ~Assorted colors of yarn.
- ~Small craft sticks
- ~Scissors
- ~Super glue (optional)





how to make a god's eye

Last week, I posted two of my God's Eyes. Detail pic:



Now, you can make one so that you'd have a way to invite spirits into your home.

Materials: Sticks (I used sticks of a sushi pad), yarns of different colors, superglue.

1) Make 2 crosses. These are labeled Cross A and Cross B in the illustrations (A).

Cross A

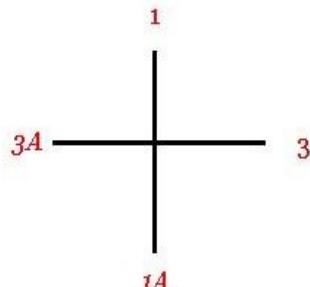
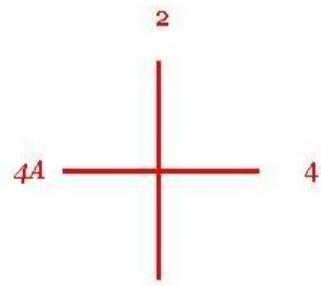


Illustration A

Cross B



2A

2) Loop yarn around Cross A, like you would when making regular 4-pointed God's Eye. My yarn color for Cross A is green. Here is the direction of your yarn: **Knot the end of your yarn to the center of your cross. Loop it OVER, then UNDER 1, then bring it OVER, and UNDER 3A.** Do the same thing until you cover all points of your cross. Loop over and over again until your yarn already has the thickness that you like. **GLUE THE END OF THE YARN TO THE STICK WHEN YOU FINISH LOOPING.** You can also tie a knot or twist to the next yarn but that would make the back of your God's Eye bumpy.

3) Do the same to Cross B, but use a different yarn. For my God's Eye, I used black. At this point, it would be wise to think of your color scheme. Obviously, mine is reminiscent of Marvin The Martian.

4) Put your Cross A over Cross B, with the centers meeting. Cross B has to be placed diagonally so that you'll end up with an 8-pointed frame. (See Illustration B)

8-Pointed God's Eye

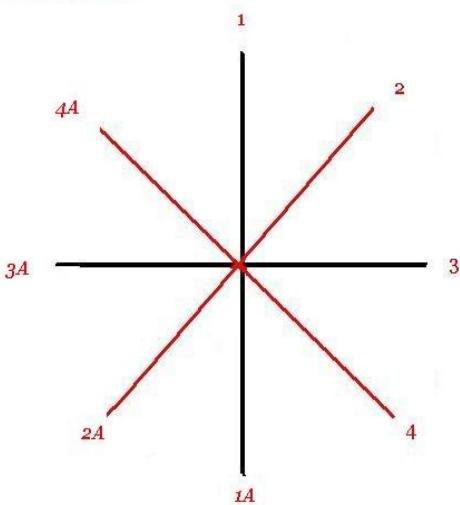


Illustration B

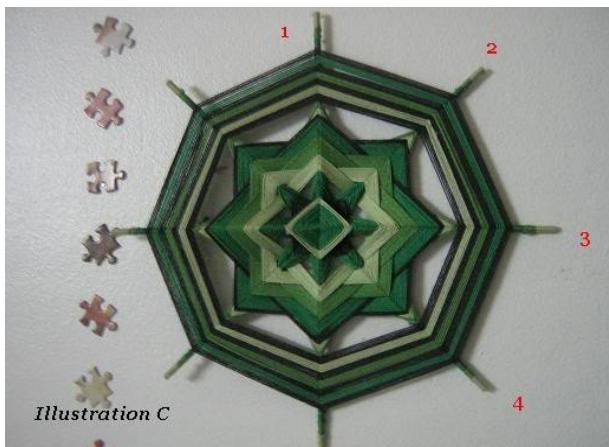


Illustration C

5) Now, loop your yarn from 1 to 1A, under Cross B. This will make your crosses stay together. Loop until the desired width. Do the same for 2 and 2A. Then, 3 and 3A. Then, 4 and 4A. The yarns for these steps have to be the same color. (See Illustration D for the detailed image of the yarn. They are numbered according to the steps I just mentioned.)



Illustration D

**6) Loop yarn from 1 to 3A to 1A to 3, over and over again. (My direction is counter-clockwise.)
Yarn has to go UNDER AND PASS sticks 4A, 2A, 4, and 2.**

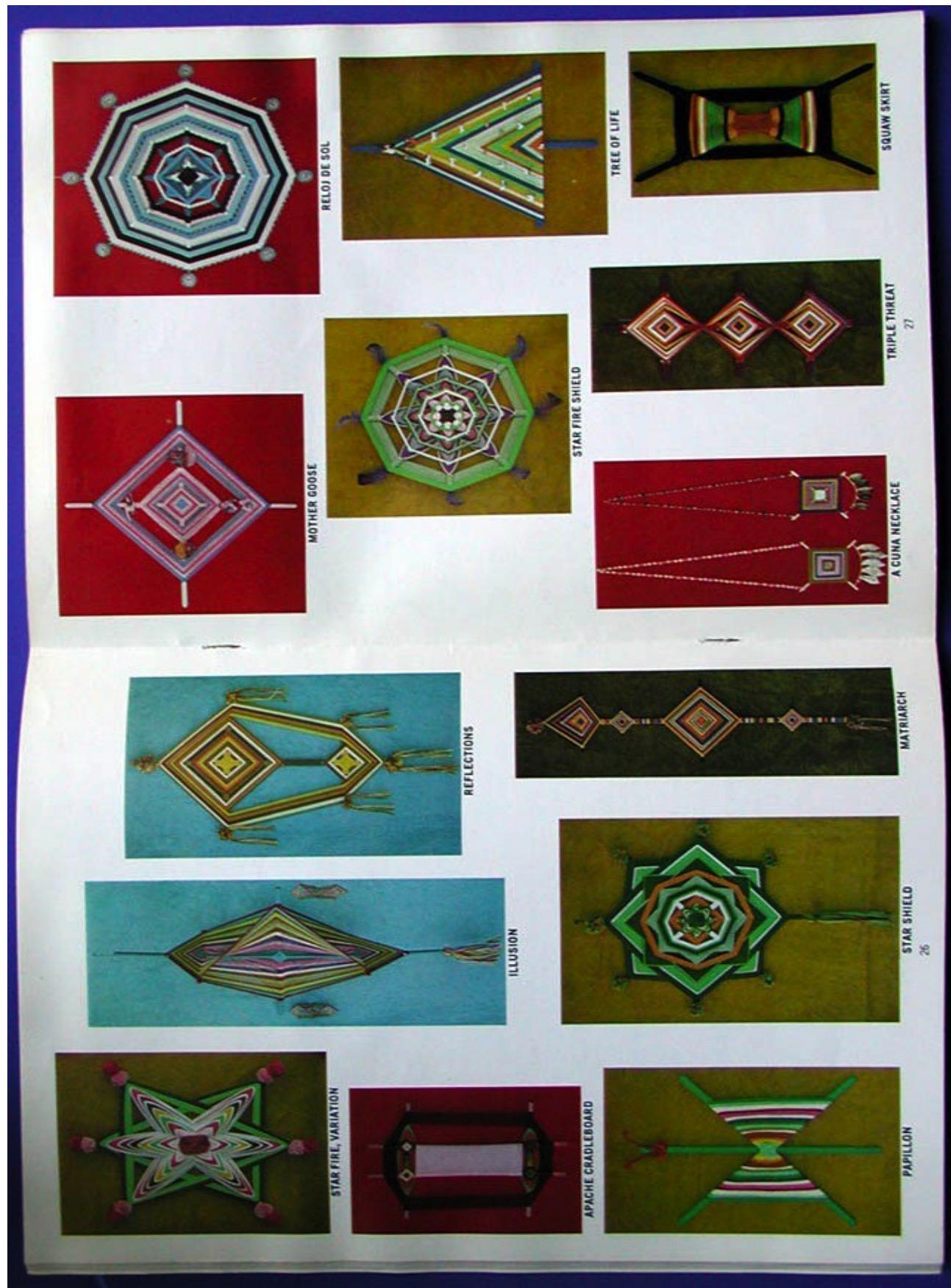
7) Loop yarn from 4A to 2A to 4 and to 2 over and over again. **Yarn has to go UNDER AND PASS sticks 1, 3A, 1A and 3.**

8) Repeat 6 and 7, using the colors you want. For the last layer, I finished the loop with black yarn. See Illustration D.

9) Repeat Step 5 for all points of the frame. I used two shades of green for my God's Eye.

10) For the outer frame, loop yarn over all points of the frame. You can use different-colored yarns, or just one. It's your choice.

11) To finish off your God's Eye, you can attach trimmings, beads, etc. to the ends of the sticks.





LA TORTUGA

(The Turtle)

STICKS:

Cut one 22½" and two 20" sticks in narrow width. Arrow ends.

NOTCHING:

Mark 11" up on longer stick, mark shorter sticks in center. Using template, (See **MAKING A TEMPLATE**) place two shorter sticks at 35° angle to center vertical stick and notch.

GLUING:

Glue two shorter sticks together and then glue on top of vertical stick. Paint sticks dark green.

PROCEDURE

With color 1, do oblong eye as follows: Pass yarn between arms 3 and 4, then around 3; between 4 and 5, then around 4; between 6 and 1, then around 6; between 2 and 3 and around 2. Repeat twice to cover center. Then wind each stick in turn to make eye until it measures 2 inches on long side. Glue off.

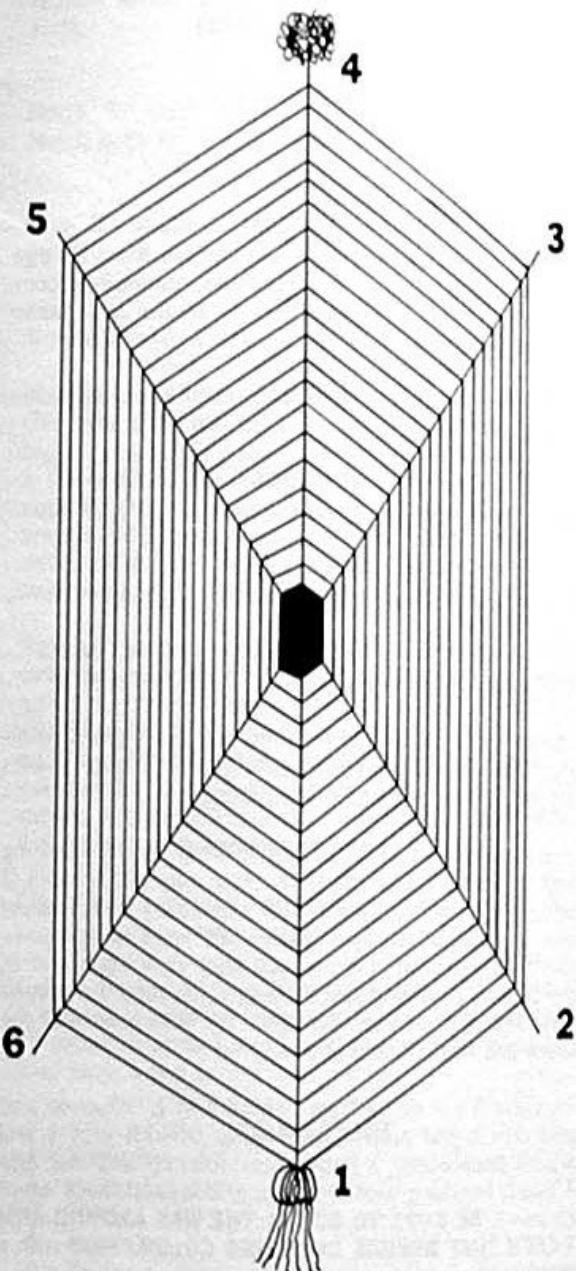
Using top wrap throughout and wrapping each stick in turn, wind as follows:

5 rounds of color 2, 3 of color 3, 5 of color 4, 4 of color 5, 3 of color 6, 6 of color 7, 4 of color 2, 6 of color 3, 6 of color 1, 8 of color 8, 5 of color 6, 3 of color 9, 4 of color 7, 3 of color 3, 7 of color 2, 3 of color 4, 8 of color 1, 4 of color 3, 3 of color 7, 4 of color 6, finish with 5 of color 1. Extend wrap arm 1 to end with color 1 and glue off. Attach color 1 to arm 4 and extend wrap to end.

Finish with shooting tassel on arm 1 and pompon on arm 4.

COLOR CHART

- 1 Moss green
- 2 Variegated green
- 3 Orange
- 4 Yellow
- 5 Rust
- 6 Lime green
- 7 Brown
- 8 Cream
- 9 Gold



MUCHAS TORTUGAS

(Many Turtles)

See Back Cover

STICKS:

Cut one stick 24" and one stick 18" in narrow width.
Also, 8 coffee stirrers.

NOTCHING:

Notch each stick in center. Arrow ends.

GLUING:

Glue sticks together at notch. Paint bright red.

PROCEDURE

With color 1, do a 1" eye. With color 2, do a $\frac{3}{4}$ " wing wrap on arms 1 and 3, and 2 and 4. With color 4, back wrap for 4 rounds. Continue back wrapping doing 3 rounds of color 3, 2 rounds of color 1 and 3 rounds of color 5. Glue off.

Using a template (See **MAKING A TEMPLATE**) place 2 wood coffee stirrers at 45° to the vertical with centers 5" from center of eye. Check for angle and glue in place.

With color 1, make an oblong eye by crossing several times to cover center, then working each stick in sequence with top wrap. (See **LA TORTUGA**). Eye should measure 1" on long side. Wrap a small turtle on each arm. Note: It will be easier if you will make each little turtle before gluing on the next one.

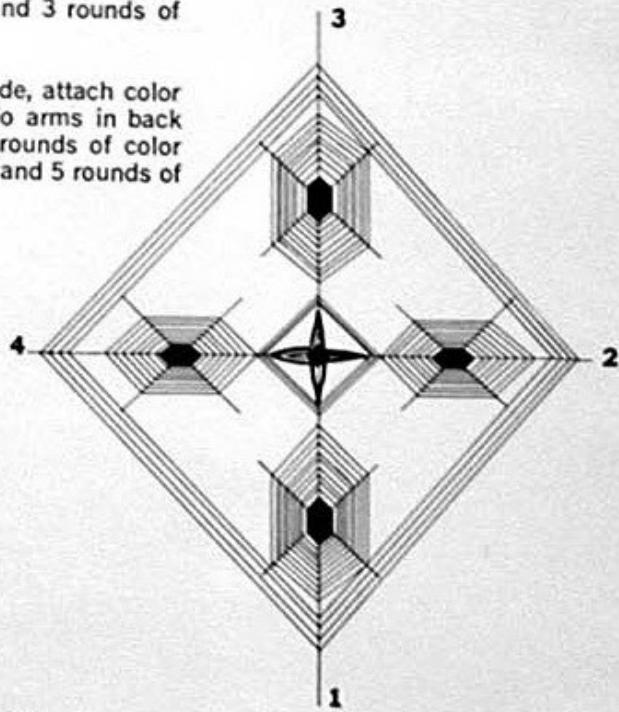
Doing all top wrap on stirrers and wrapping each arm in sequence, do 5 rounds of color 2, 3 rounds of color 4, 3 rounds of color 3, 2 rounds of color 1 and 3 rounds of color 5.

When all four little turtles have been made, attach color 2 to back of arm 1 and wrap original ojo arms in back wrap as follows: 4 rounds of color 2, 5 rounds of color 4, 2 rounds of color 3, 3 rounds of color 1 and 5 rounds of color 5.

Leave ends untrimmed.

COLOR CHART

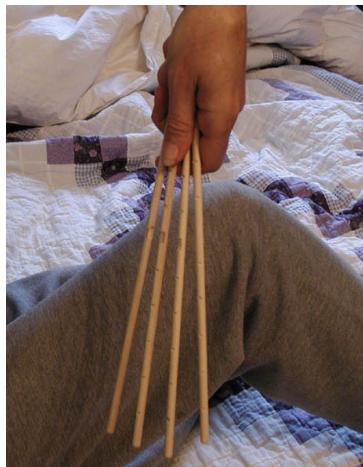
1. Black
2. Variegated reds
3. White
4. Emerald green
5. Bright red



Making your own 8 sided Ojo de Dios

by Jay Mohler <http://www.ojos-de-dios.com/jaysojodirections.html>

The directions and illustrations here are for an 8 sided, 12 inch ojo, which I think is plenty large and complex enough for anyone to start with. After perfecting one of these, then experiment with larger and more complex designs when you feel you are ready. For tips on making a 12-sided Ojo de Dios, go to http://www.ojos-de-dios.com/jaysojodirections12sided_a.html.



For videos, and much more about both making Ojos de Dios, and what I am currently up to in my Ojo making career, check out my FaceBook pages
<http://facebook.com/ojosdedios> for Ojos de Dios mandalas

For doweling, I use, 1/4" for up to 16", 5/16" for up 22", and 3/8" for up to 32", and 7/16" for up to 40" I have a series of videos on preparing sticks on my [facebook video pages](#)
http://www.facebook.com/ojosdediosv=app_2392950137. There is no need to be a facebook member to view them.

Also there is a video on getting started on a 12-sided Ojo de Dios

http://www.facebook.com/ojosdedios?v=app_2392950137#%21/video/video.php?v=126681956019

For a eight-sided ojo, consider the overall pattern to be two four-sided ojos joined together. Each set of sticks for these two parts are notched in the middle, about 1/4 the thickness of the sticks, so the two sticks fit and stack closely together.

Keeping yarn tight is a problem, so I make a notch with a file and or pocket knife every inch (closer on a smaller than 12 inch ojo) all along the doweling. Also the notches act as guides for keeping the pattern even.

Some people, instead of notching the sticks, put glue all over the sticks and roll them in sand to make a rough surface to hold the yarn from slipping. Others use glue every so often to hold the yarn in place. At any rate, its a good idea to use a bit of glue at the very ends.

Oh yeah, the ends of the sticks. I file them down so they are slightly rounded off. Some people add pom-poms or fringes or feathers. Usually these days I paint the stick ends a dark brown. Some ojo makers leave one or more inches of tapered painted stick as their outermost design.

Generally I use 4-ply Red Heart Yarn, which can be bought at WalMarts, and many other places.

For more on buying yarns online, especially wool yarns, see this Facebook note
http://www.facebook.com/notes.php?id=120610246529¬es_tab=app_2347471856#%21/note.php?note_id=396971380495

Myself, I tend to stick with colors from the American Southwest.



Start with the two sticks that will be the top two of the eventual 8-sided pattern. The way of making the central diamond is exactly the same from the very start, and the pattern that makes that central diamond also holds the first two sticks together.

Holding your first two sticks as illustrated above, cross over the central joining of the sticks, wrap around one stick two times, bringing your yarn to a new starting place, then cross over again, wrap around the next stick, and so on, to build up your central diamond pattern.

There are many useful, although kid oriented, more detailed sites on the web for making this first wrapping of the yarn, that can be found by entering **ojode dios** into Google. Here's an especially detailed site for these beginning directions. Kids Corner - a monthly project archive
<http://www.caron-net.com/kidfiles/kidsapr.html>

The difference between the *Kid's Corner's* directions, and mine, is I wrap around each stick twice instead of once. With two wraps, the diamond design has straighter yarn, making a more perfect diamond. With one wrap, the diamond's yarn tends to bunch up, and get rounded off somewhat.



Very quickly the two sticks will be strongly enough held together that you will be able to spin the sticks to wrap the yarn, rather than holding the two sticks while more awkwardly wrapping the yarn around each stick.



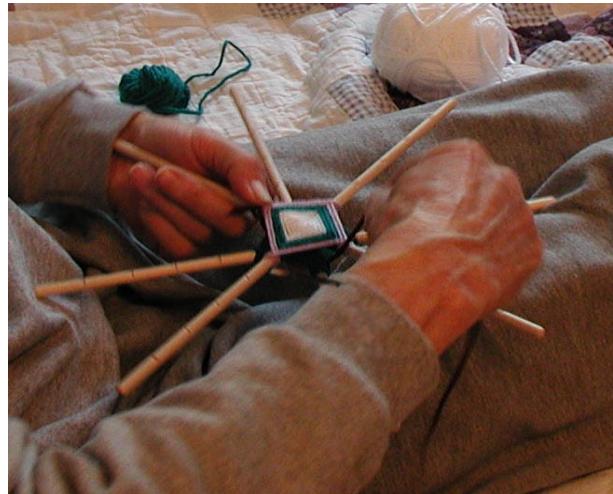
From the very beginning, watch to keep the pattern even, both the space between strands of yarn, and the amount the diamond pattern has expanded along each stick. If you're not satisfied, start over. Errors are easy enough to correct when caught early.

To add new colors, cut the old color to where about one extra inch, a *tail*, is left, and simply twist the new color to the old, leaving the tails running along the stick. After a couple wraps have securely held the new color in place, you can snip the tails shorter, so they won't get in the way later. I used to use the weavers knot but the twist method is easier. Also, with the sheetbend, there is a knot sticking up, that sometimes interferes with keeping the yarn evenly spaced later in the pattern, as yarn is added crossing underneath the ojo, where the knots are. Still, there is some places where the sheetbend is easier than the twist method, and some may want to use it totally, as I used to do.



Here I'm adding, again by the twist method, the third and final color to the central diamond pattern

When you are finished with your central diamond, cut the color yarn you are working with, leaving enough tail to tuck under itself to hold it temporarily in place. Prepare your second set of sticks in the same manner. I usually make the second diamond or pattern one wrap of the yarns larger, to make sure it shows up well from behind the original diamond pattern.



This is the trickiest part. Most commonly I use a **dagger** pattern at this point to hold the two sets of sticks together. Choosing my next color yarn, I start the new color by securing it over the tails of the last color one twist under itself, leaving a tail running down beside the earlier color. Now, holding the sets of sticks together with thumb and forefinger, I use my other hand to bring the yarn underneath both sets, and up again to wrap twice around the opposite side of the finished diamond from where I started, as illustrated below.

For further help on this stage, I made this Facebook Video

http://www.facebook.com/ojosdedios?v=app_2392950137#%21/video/video.php?v=126681956019

See my other Facebook Videos,

http://www.facebook.com/ojosdedios?v=app_2392950137
available to all, Facebook member or not.

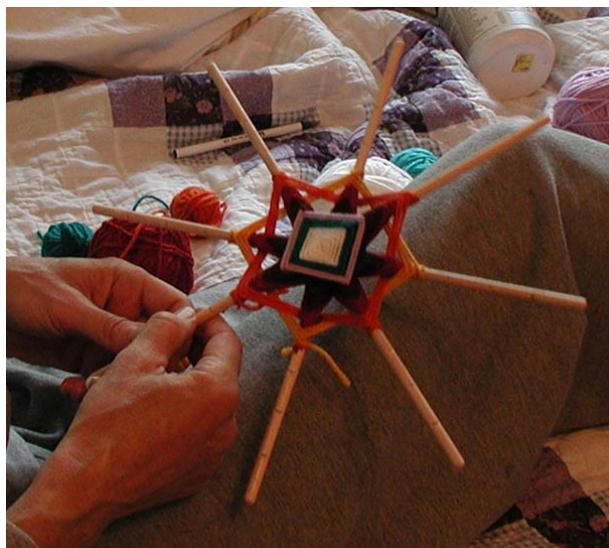
To get a good idea of what you are aiming for, you can jump ahead to what the finished ojo looks like front and back, http://ojos-de-dios.com/ojodirections_n.html



Surprisingly, with just one strand of yarn running underneath, and wrapped twice around the opposite end of your starting stick, your ojo is already sturdy enough you can now twirl the ojo to continue wrapping. In this case I went back and forth four times, then did the same temporary tie as when ending the diamond, by tucking the cut end underneath itself once, leaving a tail long enough to start a new color later.

Be sure to keep adjusting the sticks to be evenly distanced from each other, and evenly balanced on top of each other as well.

Checking for that balance of the stacked sticks. On larger ojos it's more apparent than with a small ojo like this one, but as you work the pattern to the outside, the top sticks bend downwards, and the bottom sticks bend up, so that by the time you get to the border, the pattern is much flatter than the middle, beginning part of the ojo. If you use too thin sticks, or especially bendable sticks, the top will even bend to *BELOW* the bottom sticks. This might well happen, if, say you used 1/4 inch sticks on an 18 inch twelve sided ojo. In fact, I've broken a few sticks in the process of making ojos, solely by the bend the yarn puts on the sticks.



Here I've decided to do what I call a *kaleidescope* pattern, where I switch colors frequently, alternating between the two original sets of sticks with interwoven diamonds. First I did the orange, then the gold added with the yarn, in the way I almost invariably add onto a pattern, running *underneath* the earlier color. These beginning diamonds have three rows of yarn each, wrapping twice around each stick, unless I adjust how far along the stick the pattern is growing, by either wrapping once, or perhaps even three times. Occasionally I'll use my thumbnail to gently push a pattern into a more agreeable looking place.

A challenge for me with this type of ojo, is to try and avoid any part of the pattern looking like a boring square, or box, sitting flat. We see all too much of that kind of shape in our lives: walls, buildings, TV's, and so much more!

Here I'm making my final decision about what colors I want in this ojo.

I've added two more sets of diamonds, all evenly matched wrapped with three rows of yarn, wrapped on average twice around each stick. I'm concerned that my design will get too **busy** if I continue with changes this frequently.

After a bit of contemplation, I definitely decide to add a bold, simple pattern to balance out the quick changes I've woven so far.





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I continue the pattern with more green, and snip short one tail, planning on next weaving a pattern that goes to all the sticks.

Continually I'm using the notches I made every inch along the sticks to see that my pattern is progressing evenly, making adjustments by wrapping more, or less, times around the sticks as needed.

I add 4 rows of green to each of the two sets of sticks, and a single row of bronze. In the photo below, I'm again checking how evenly the sticks are stacked on top of one another.

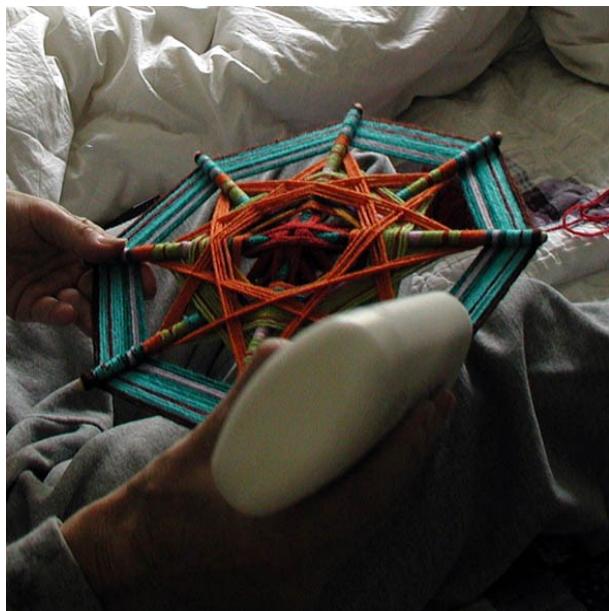


Going to every third stick, and wrapping around the sticks twice on average, I make an eight pointed star pattern.

Finally I add the border, wrapping on average once per stick. On the last time around, I might give some extra wraps to the stick ends; the last chance to make the pattern come out even. When I get back to the starting stick for the last time, I cut a tail two or three inches long, and wrap three or four times around the stick, tucking the end of the yarn underneath itself once on each turn around the stick. The tail left at the very end I cut to about one inch in length, and tuck it in between the wrapped stick and ojo border, on the back side.

The ojo could be declared finished right here, but I usually add some embroidery to the border.

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Adding a bit of white glue to where the end of the yarn meets the sticks.

Now I do a tentative measurement of yarn for the border design. I find that a lot of the designs I do use twice across the ojo worth of yarn. If I'm doing a two element design, once across may be just right for each of two elements. On the first time I'll cut a little extra, then adjust as I go along.

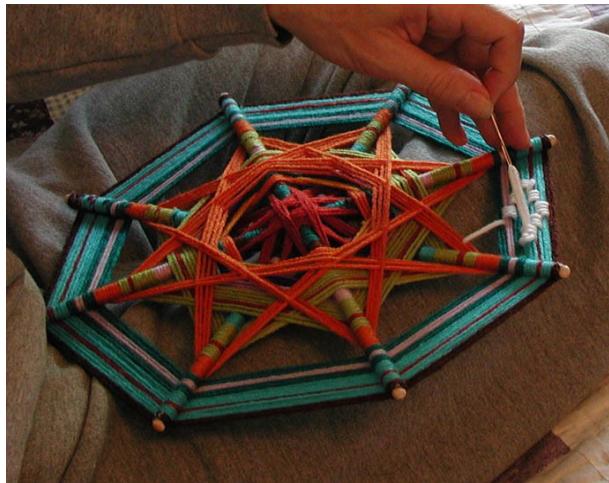


Here I'm playing around a bit, looping just once through the border for each element I have in mind, to see how my conceived pattern will place within the border.

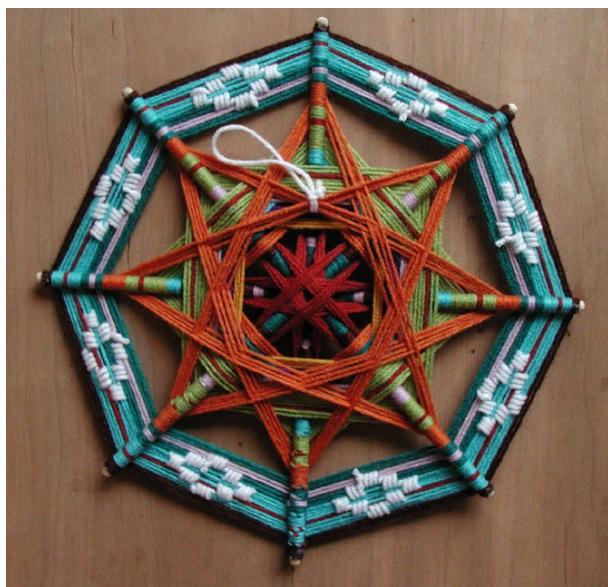
Now I'm ready to stitch for real, four stitches for each parts of a circular design I plan to make.

Here I'm running the yarn needle up into the border, one row of yarn back from where the first design element ended, to start the next phase of the planned circular design.





When I curve back at the two ends of such a design, I find its best to run the yarn underneath the back strands of that section of the design, to hold the last stitch properly in place. I skipped doing this at the other end of this design however, and am not worried about it. There is one other thing unique about the two end elements of this design. Each passes over four strands of yarn, where all the other elements are stitched over three strands. This helps assure enough background showing up in the design interior. Experiment a bit as you make this type of design, and I think you'll agree.



The finished Ojo de Dios from the back

And from the front



Making your own 12 sided Ojo de Dios

These directions assume you have read through my * How to Make an 8 Sided Ojos de Dios* pages, and, hopefully, even accomplished *making* at least one 8 sided ojo. As with the 8 sided ojos, for dowelling, I use, 1/4" for up to 16", 5/16" for up 22", and 3/8" for up to 36"

Just as when making an 8-sided Ojo de Dios, you join together two sets of two sticks.....when making a 12-sided ojo, you join together *three* sets of sticks, each set with the central diamond completed. Usually my top diamond is predominantly white, and the other two sets serve as background. Sometimes the back two sets are the same color as the first color of the next stage, in order to blend in.

Now, when first joining the three central diamonds together, don't expect it to be easy at first. This is where practice in making an 8-sided ojo helps. However, with patience and probably several trials, you will find that once just three or four wraps of yarn underneath the three sets of sticks, it all holds together enough to be able to spin the ojo, and start easily wrapping the yarn as needed around the necessary sticks.

Prepare three sets of sticks, exactly as two sets where prepared to begin an eight sided ojo.

Ok, now, here comes the hard part. After fastening your next color, the first color for the *daggers* that will surround the central diamonds, do your best to hold those three sets together with thumb and forefinger, and carefully begin stringing your strand of yarn underneath your central diamonds.



One more wrap threading back to the opposite end of the starting stick, and back to the starting end, and I'm actually beginning to feel a slight sense of security in how the three parts hold together. I'm still giving it all a bit of help with my thumb, forefinger, knee or whatever I can as I continue threading however. Notice that the two pale lilac *background* diamonds have slipped to closer together then you would want in your final pattern. Don't worry as this happens, it can be corrected later. Don't let things slip TOO far out of alignment however.

Here, after starting my second *dagger*, I'm adjusting the sets of stick back into

something close to proper alignment. If at this point you're screaming at the walls in frustration, go back to making another couple 8-sided ojos! Believe me though, with enough practice, you CAN do this.

Two sets of *daggers* done, and things are holding together nicely.

Every time I add a new *dagger* I adjust the sticks to be stacked on top of each other evenly, and to have the ends of the sticks evenly spaced.

For some video help, check out my FaceBook Videos

http://www.facebook.com/ojosdedios?v=app_2392950137

OK Now. I leave you on your own from here. Happy Spinning! And when you come up with something you can be proud of, PLEASE, email me a digital photo!
jay@ojos-de-dios.com

How to Turn a Pallet into a Garden

For this project, you'll need the pallet, 2 large bags of potting soil, 16 six packs of annual flowers (one six pack per opening on the face of the pallet, and two six packs per opening on the top of the completed pallet garden), a small roll of landscape fabric, a staple gun, staples, and sand paper.



Lay the pallet face down. Roll the landscape fabric over the back. Cut two identically sized pieces that are long enough to go from the top edge of the back of the pallet and wrap all the way around the bottom, plus a few extra inches.

Hold the two pieces of landscape fabric together as if they were one piece of fabric. Fold over the top edge by one inch and center it on the top board of the back of the pallet. **Staple the fabric into place near the top edge of the top board.** Smooth the fabric out to the left and right and pull it taut. Staple the fabric down on the top, right edge of the top board. Repeat on the left side. Fill in between those three staples with one staple every two inches along the top edge of the top board.

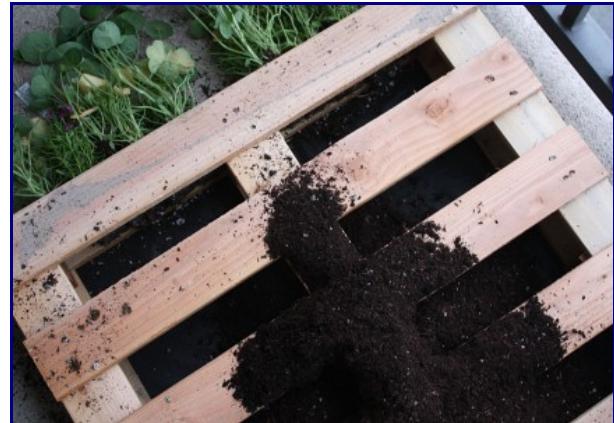
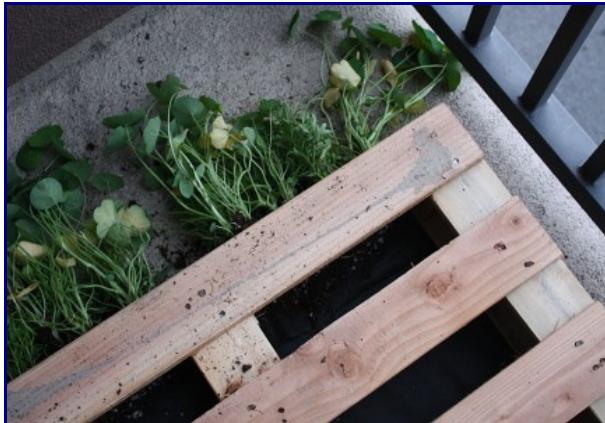
When the top of the landscape fabric is securely attached to the top, back board, smooth the fabric down, and **repeat the process along the bottom edge of the bottom board**, except don't fold the fabric under, leave a long flap on the bottom.

Pulling the fabric tautly along the bottom, fold the cut edge under, and **staple the fabric down along the front edge of the bottom**. Smooth the fabric out to the left and right and staple every two inches along the front edge of the bottom.

Now for the sides. Start near the bottom and fold the excess fabric inwards as if you were wrapping a present. Fold the cut edge of the fabric under and **staple it down near the front, bottom edge of the side facade**. Smooth the fabric out and place a staple every two inches along the front edge of the side of the pallet. The fabric should be taut but not in danger of tearing. Repeat on the other side of the pallet.

You should now have a pallet with landscape fabric wrapped around the sides, back, and bottom. **Place more staples along the spine of the back side of the pallet**, and anywhere else you think the fabric needs to be held down so that soil can't creep into

places you don't want it to go.



Now for the Fun Part—Planting!

Bring the pallet close to wherever it's final spot will be and lay it down face up. You're going to plant it while it's laying flat on the ground. First slide the plants into what will be the top. Plant everything very tightly, you should have to practically shoe horn the last plant into place. Now that you have capped the top, pour the entire first bag of potting soil on top of the pallet. Push the soil into the pallet between the slats and smooth it out so that the soil is level. Repeat with the second bag of potting soil.

Push potting soil into the bottom cavity, so that there is a trench directly below one of the bottom openings. Plant six plants in the trench, so that they are very tightly fitted into the opening. Repeat with the other bottom opening. Now push the potting soil up against those flowers you just planted, making a trench beneath one of the openings in the second row. Plant your flowers tightly in that opening. Repeat for all the remaining openings.

When you're done planting, you should have plants that are completely covering every opening (i.e. there shouldn't be any place for soil to fall out). There should also be soil firmly pushed into every part of the pallet where there aren't plants.

Caring For your Pallet

Now, I'm going to tell you what you *should* do, and I what I always end up doing (which is what you should *not* do). You should leave the pallet flat on the ground for a couple of weeks (watering when needed), so that the roots can start to grow in and hold all the plants in place.

Water your pallet regularly, they dry out quickly. Pay special attention to the bottom two openings, they seem to be the driest. Fertilize with water soluble fertilizer added to your watering can (follow package instructions for amount and frequency).



How-To: No-Carve Stamps



1/8"-thick acrylic plexiglass; can be found at hardware stores

X-Acto knife

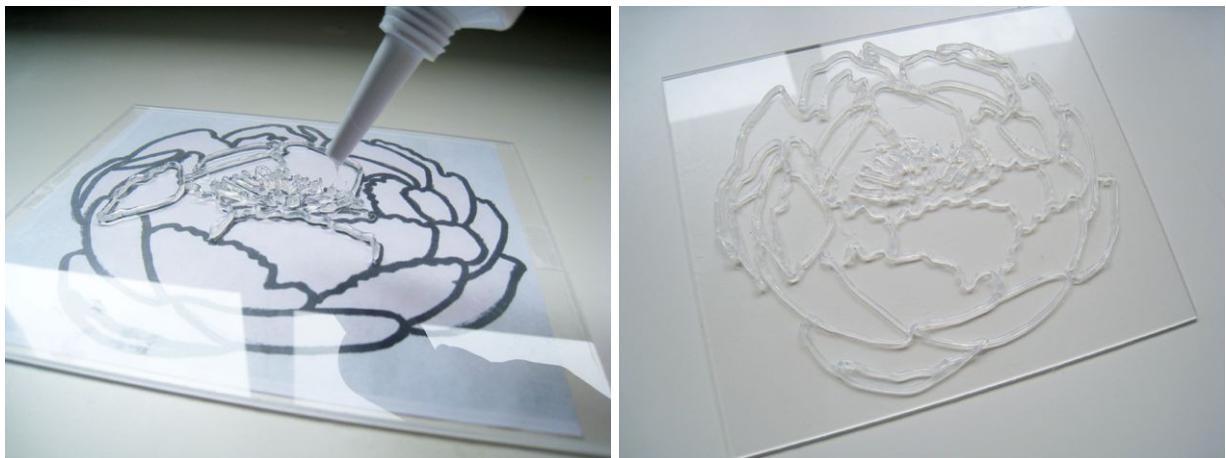
Metal ruler

Silicone rubber caulking (clear); can be found at hardware stores

Water-based paint

Brayer

Note: You can cut plexiglass to size by scoring a straight line several times using an X-Acto knife and metal ruler, and then placing the plexiglass on a table with the score line over the edge and snapping it in one quick motion.



Step 1: Sketch your designs on paper. These botanical designs range between 4"-6" wide. The leaves are 2"-3". But your designs can be any size you like.

Step 2: Hold the caulk tube vertical and tap it against a flat surface 8-10 times to remove any air bubbles. Cut the tip of the tube with scissors. I usually cut about 1/8" away. Remember, the size of the hole on the tip of the tube will be the thickness of your lines, so cut cautiously! You can always cut a little more off, but once the tube is cut, you can't make the opening smaller again.

Place your design under a piece of plexiglass and trace over it with the caulk, making

sure you are evenly squeezing the tube and all drawn lines are touching the plexiglass. The harder you squeeze the tube, the thicker your lines will be. In some designs, this might be a desirable effect. You might want to practice on some scrap paper or plexiglass before you start on your stamp.

Step 3: Let the caulking cure for 24 hours, and then your stamp is ready.

Step 4: On a sheet of plexiglass, squeeze a dollop of paint. To create an ombre print, you will need to use two paint colors at the same time. Load the brayer with paint as you roll.



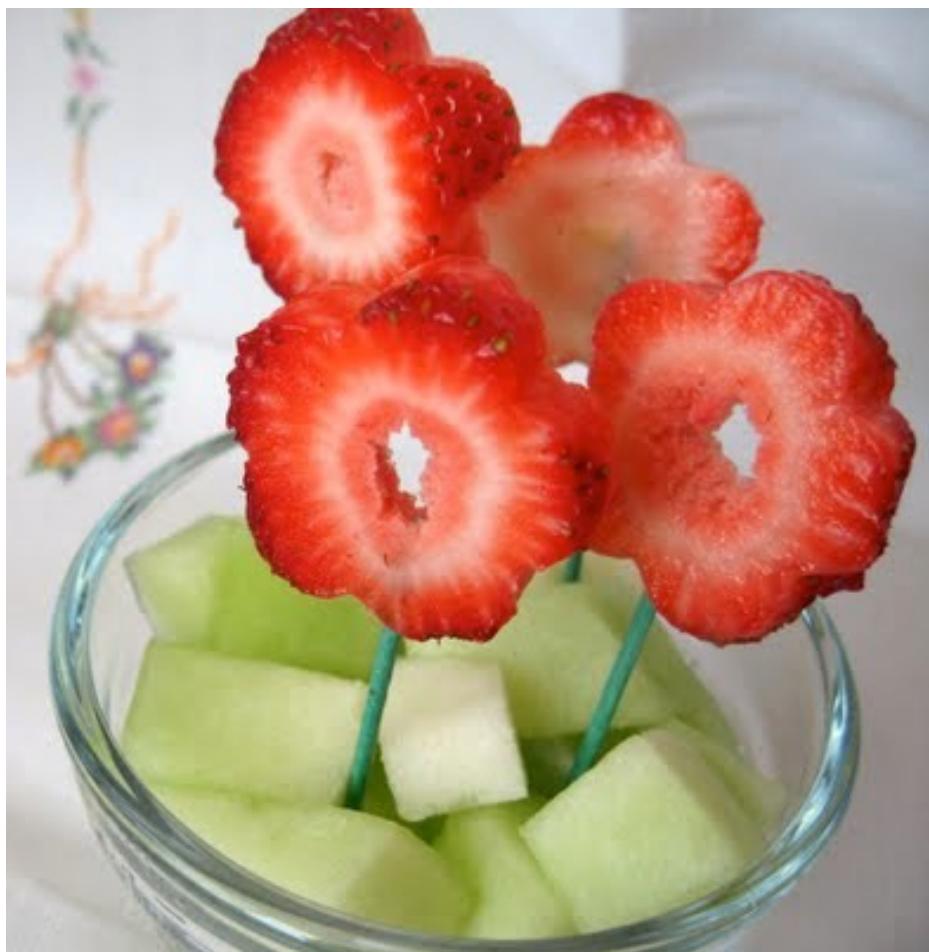
Step 5: Using your brayer, apply the paint on the stamp. You will need to make three to four passes to ensure all lines are covered.

Step 6: Carefully press the stamp on your desired surface.

Step 7: If your design has other components, like this one does, repeat Step 4 to add them to your print. In this case, I'll add some leaves to my flower.



Step 8: Create a beautiful botanical pattern! Clean your stamps immediately after use by wiping the surface with a dampened paper towel and any small spaces with a dampened cotton swab. Then, wash gently under running water with a little bit of soap.



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sorbetto al kiwi, lime e menta

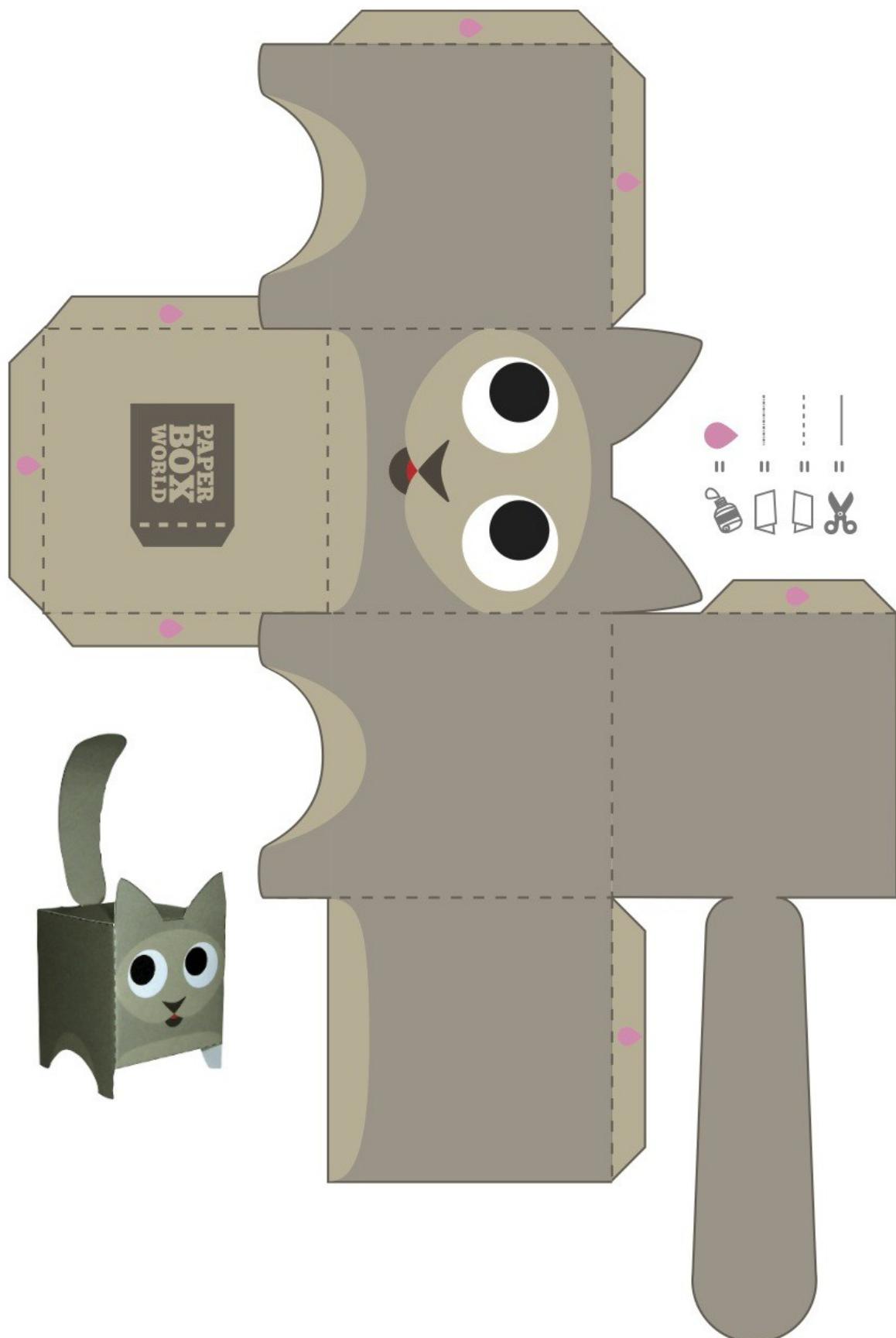


Ingredienti per 3 persone:
50 g di zucchero semolato
4 kiwi
mezzo lime spremuto
5 fogliolone di menta
3 foglie di basilico
200 ml di acqua

Pelare i kiwi e metterli nel blender insieme con lo zucchero, il succo del kiwi, le foglie di menta e basilico e l'acqua. Azionare il frullatore ad immersione e frullare fino ad avere una consistenza liscia. Versare il contenuto nella gelatiera e precedere con descritto nelle istruzioni della macchina.

Se la gelatiera non l'avete potete versare il composto in una teglia di acciaio, riporla nel congelatore e girare il sorbetto due volte all'ora per almeno 3/4 orette :)

How to make a fold flat cube cat



Score and crease two diagonal lines on the cat model where shown by red lines. I usually fold these creases one direction, then reverse the folds and crease them the other direction as well. This will help the model unfold completely.

Lightly pencil two diagonal cut lines as shown by black lines.

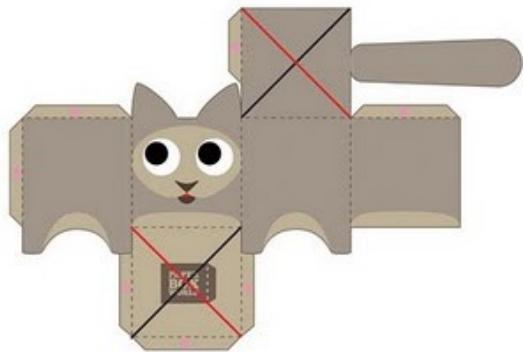
Start assembling the cat

Glue the tab of the square with tail attached to the head square.

Allow to dry briefly, then cut on the diagonal penciled line.

Glue the tab of the bottom square (the square with the Paper Box World label on it) to square on the right of the head.

Allow to dry briefly, then cut on the 379



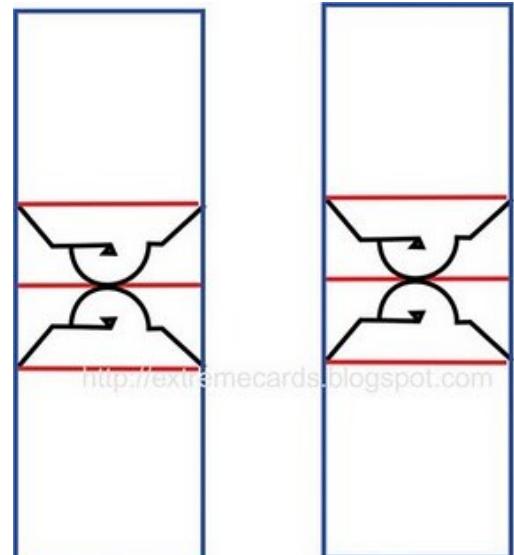
diagonal penciled line. (Hey, what happened to the triangle on the top of the cat's head? Must be tucked underneath!)



Construct and attach hooks

Download

<http://manaelf.com/projects3/hooks.pdf>
and print the rubber band hooks.



Score and crease the red fold lines. Cut out the hook pieces, on the blue lines.

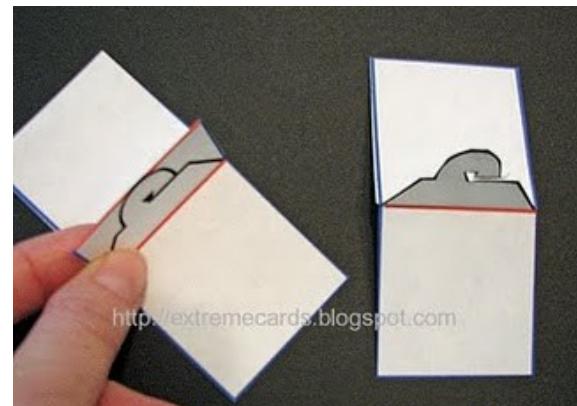
Glue hook pieces together, only at the hook ends. Apply glue to the backs of the hook pieces, just between the red lines. Fold each piece in half where the hooks meet and adhere halves together.

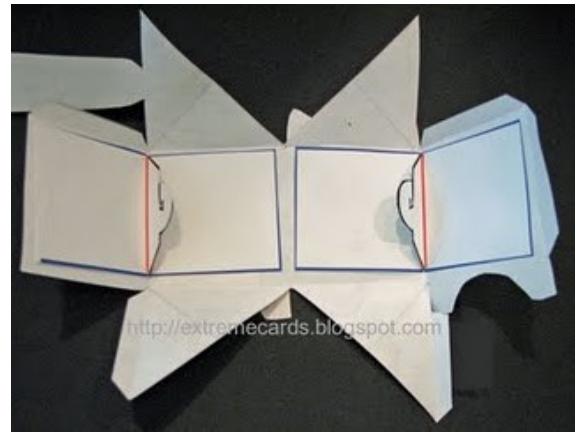
Allow glued together hooks to dry completely. Cut around the hooks. Cut out the little black triangles and the lines from the triangles to the outside edges of the hooks.

Flip the cat model to the wrong side.

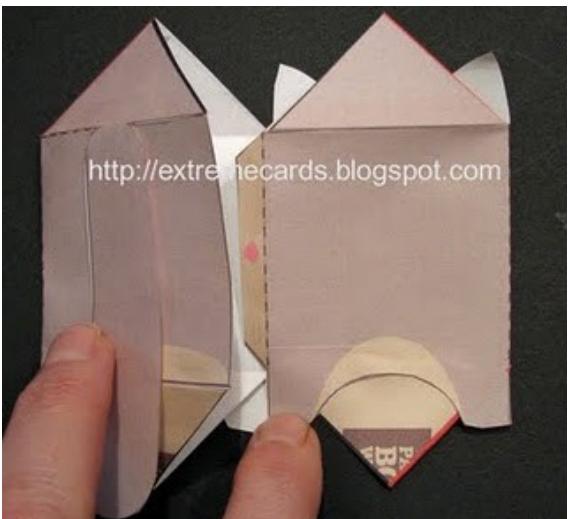
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Glue hook pieces to the back of the cat model as shown, lining up the crease of the hook piece with the crease of the cat.





Continue assembling cube, gluing the tabs on the top and bottom squares of the cube. Leave the last, vertical, seam at the back of the cube unglued for now.



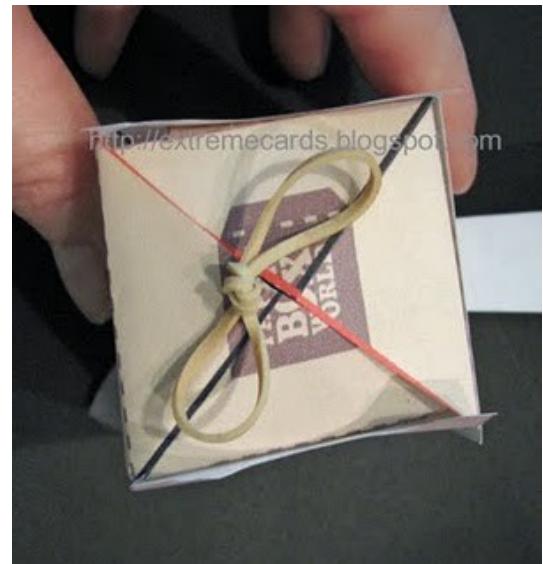
Add rubber band pop up mechanism

Scroll down on [this post about rubber band pop up cubes](#)

<http://extremecards.blogspot.com/2009/11/rubber-band-pop-up-cube.html>

for hints on attaching your rubber band.

Choose a rubber band that is slightly shorter than the diagonal of the cube. You can tie an overhand knot in the center of a too-long rubber band to shorten it.



Hook one end of the rubber band to one hook, then attach the other end to the other hook. I like to use needle nose pliers or long tweezers for this.

Glue the last seam on the cube.

Here is a video by elliesnippet <http://youtu.be/ZHir04ChSHw> showing how to make a mailing sleeve for a pop up cube.





How to tie an African Head Wrap (Gele)



1. Take your African head wrap. Grab both ends of the longest part of the material
2. Hold it at equal length from the back of your head
3. Take one end take it across the front of your end and to the back of your head.
4. Do the same for the other end. You should now have the two ends behind your head.
5. Now tie the two ends together and make sure it is firm. You should have a cross like pattern in front of your head
6. Now style until you like the look.



Qui c'e' un bel video <http://www.africanclothesstore.com/how-to/how-to-tie-african-head-wrap-gele-53>





the how to gal

How To Make Crepe Paper Flowers

You will need:

- Crepe Paper
- Green A4 Paper
- Sticky Tape
- Scissors

Take your sheet of A4 paper (it can be smaller if you are making smaller flowers) and lay it flat on the table

Roll the paper diagonally into a tight tube. You can start off by making a small fold to make it easier.

If it's not tight straight away unroll and try again, it's easier the second time.

Secure with some sticky tape.

Cut off one end of your crepe paper (about 3 inches deep) and unroll it.

Roll it back up over and over to the width of your petals (about 1 1/2 inches for this flower).

Cut out the shape of your petal leaving the bottom half of the roll intact.

We used 25 petals for this part of the flower but you can use more or less depending how full you want your flower to be.

Unroll your crepe paper and take each petal between your thumbs and forefingers and gently stretch the crepe paper, it will only stretch in one direction.

Dont worry if you tear a petal, you can either cut it off the roll or cut it into a new petal shape.

You should be left with a strip of petals similar to this.

Take your paper stem you made earlier and cut off the first inch or so (this will make it stronger).

Secure the roll of petals to the stem about half way down the first petal making sure they are bending outwards.

Wrap the roll of petals around the stem quite tightly two times.

Continue wrapping the roll of petals getting looser as you go, you will need to scrunch the bottom of the petals as you wind, overlaping slightly over the previous petal.

Secure with sticky tape as you go to stop them unraveling.

You should end up with something looking like this!

Make another roll of crepe paper a little bit bigger than your first roll enough for 10 - 12 leaves. We used a different colour but it's ok to use the same colour as before.

Cut the roll as before but this time into more of a leaf shape making sure not to cut through the bottom part.

Stretch the out as before between your thumbs and forefingers.

Secure the leaves to the last petal and continue wrapping them around securing as you go and finishing by wrapping a longer piece of sticky tape around the leaves and the stem.

Gently pull the petals and leaves out and down until you are happy with the shape.

And there you have your first crepe paper flower! Why not make a whole bunch?

How To Make A Crepe Paper Daffodil

You will need:

- Yellow and Green Crepe Paper
- Green A4 Paper
- Sticky Tape
- Scissors

Take your sheet of A4 paper and lay it flat on the table

Roll the paper diagonally into a tight tube. You can start off by making a small fold to make it easier.

If it's not tight straight away unroll and try again, it's easier the second time.

Secure with some sticky tape.

Cut off one end of your crepe paper (about 3 inches deep) and unroll it.

Roll it back up over 5 times to the width of your petals (about 2 inches for the outer petals).

Cut another length of crepe paper about 1 1/2 deep, enough to make a roll of 10 inner petals.

Cut out your petal shapes (see photo) leaving the bottom half intact.

Unroll your petals and gently stretch the crepe paper between your thumb and forefingers to make them look more realistic. Take care not to rip them.

Take the smaller of the two rolls, secure with sticky tape about half way down the petal to your paper stem that you made earlier.

Start off rolling them quite tightly to cover the stem getting looser as you roll and gathering the paper slightly. Secure with sticky tape.

Next take your outer petals and secure with sticky tape over the inner petals.

Now you need to gather all of the petals so that they only wrap around the stem once.

Cut off a length of green crepe paper about 8 inches long and wide enough to make 5 or 6 leaves.

Cut out the leaf pattern (see photo). Gently stretch them between your thumb and forefingers as before.

Attach the leaves along the length of the stem with sticky tape and wrap them around but not too tightly.

Bend the stem just below the petals and there you have your first daffodil.





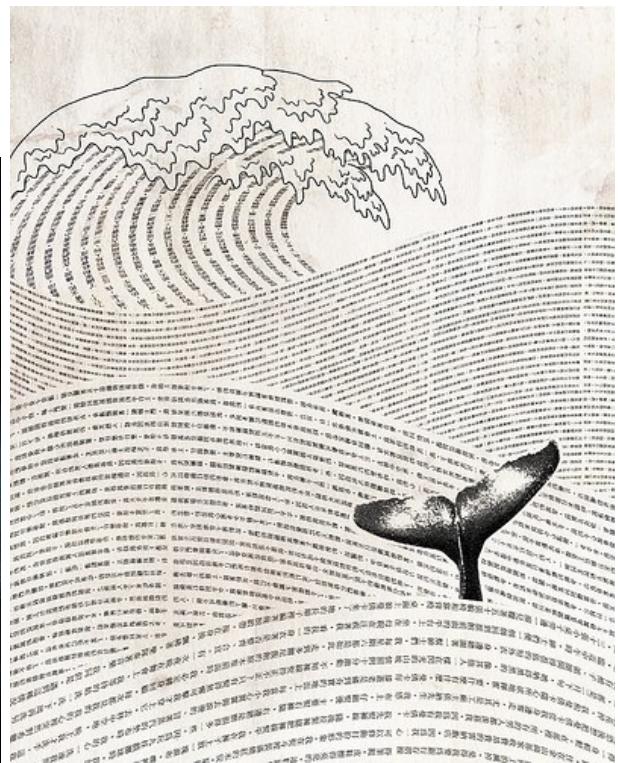
Roofing strips from Lowe's!

Originally black, (I'm guessing tar paper) she had spray painted each strip white, and then over-coated with summery shades of blue and green to create an ombré effect. After hot gluing the long lengths together, she rolled them to create graceful filigree designs.





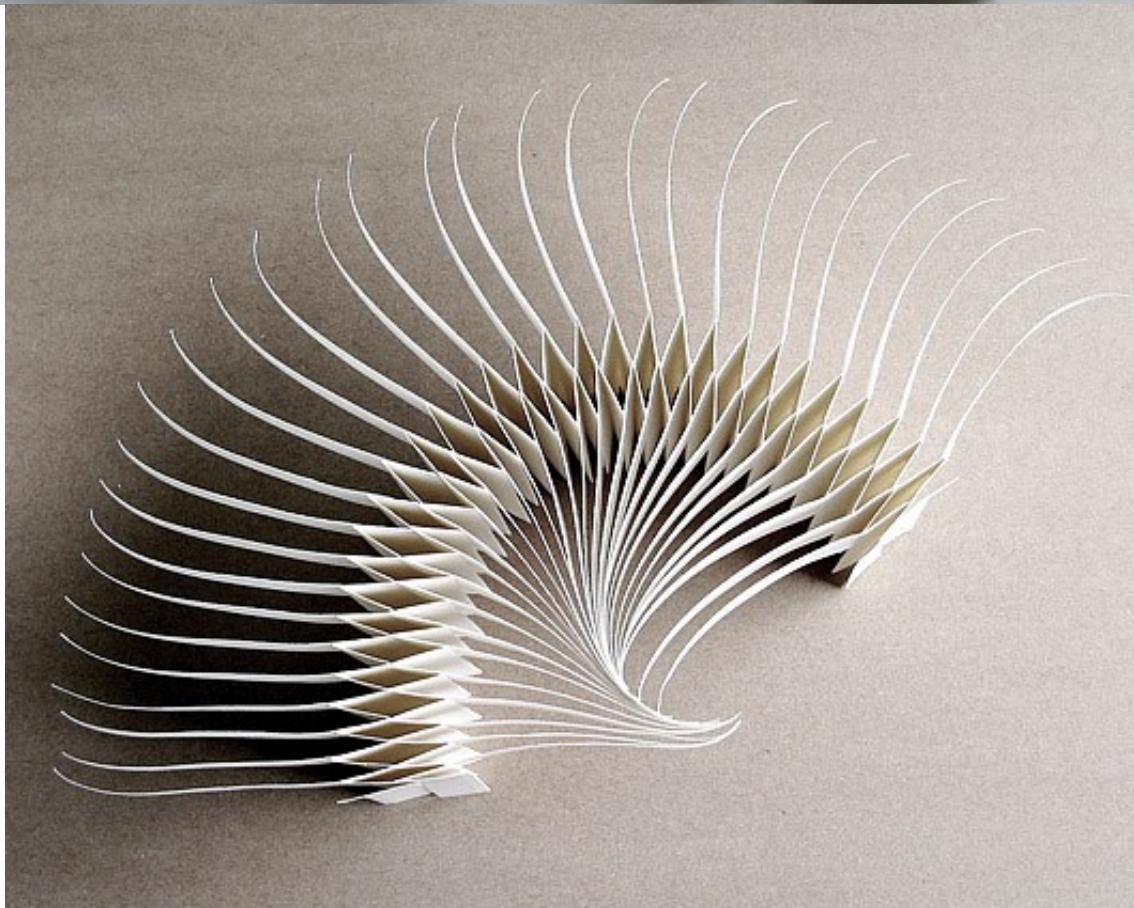
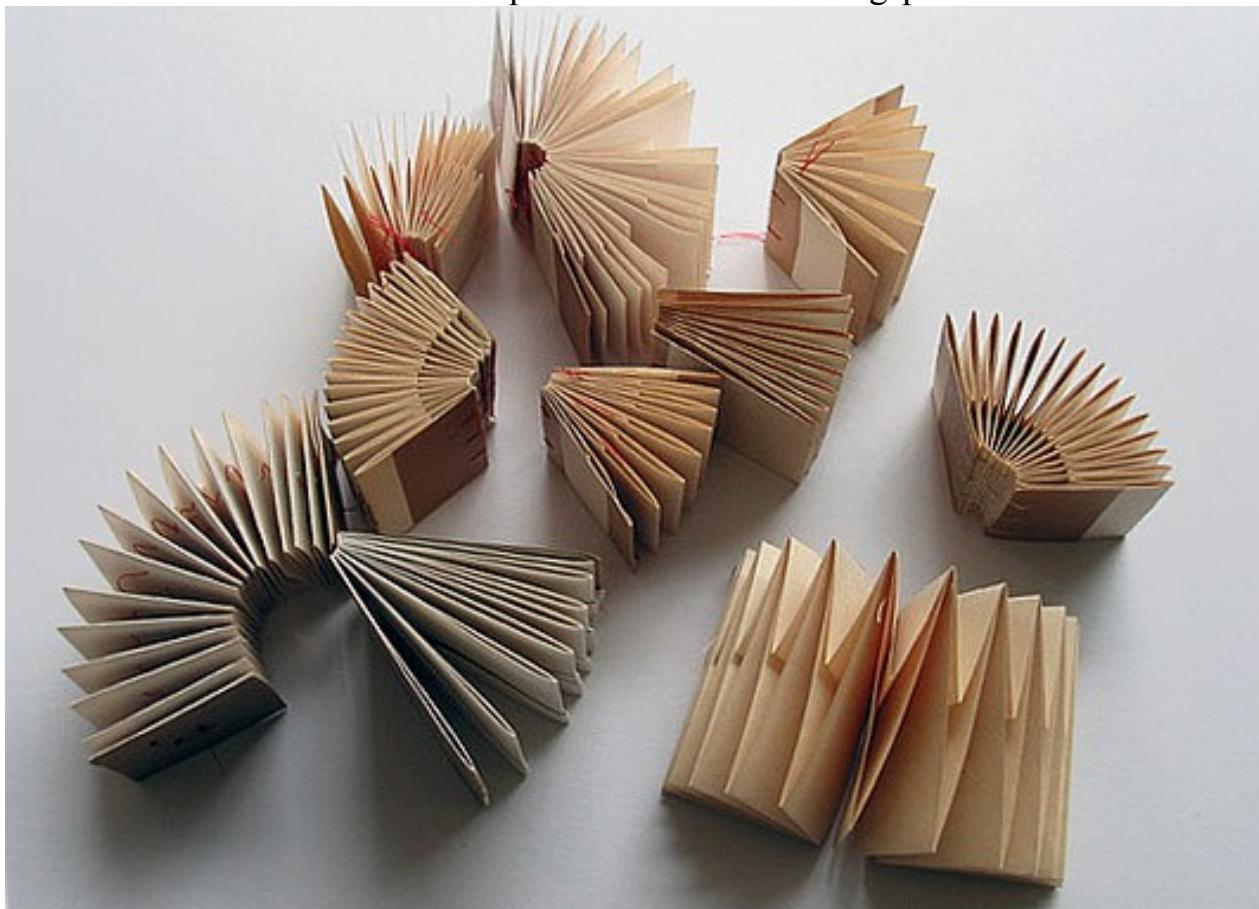


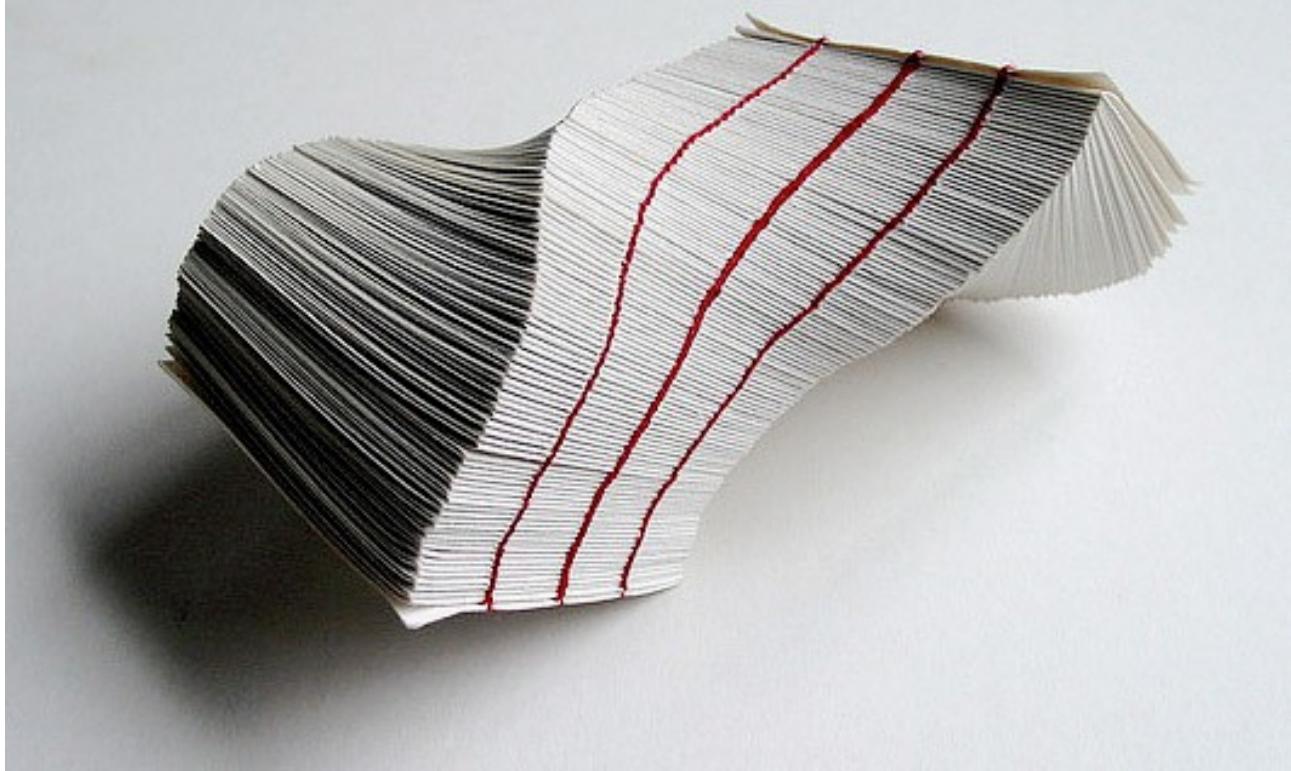
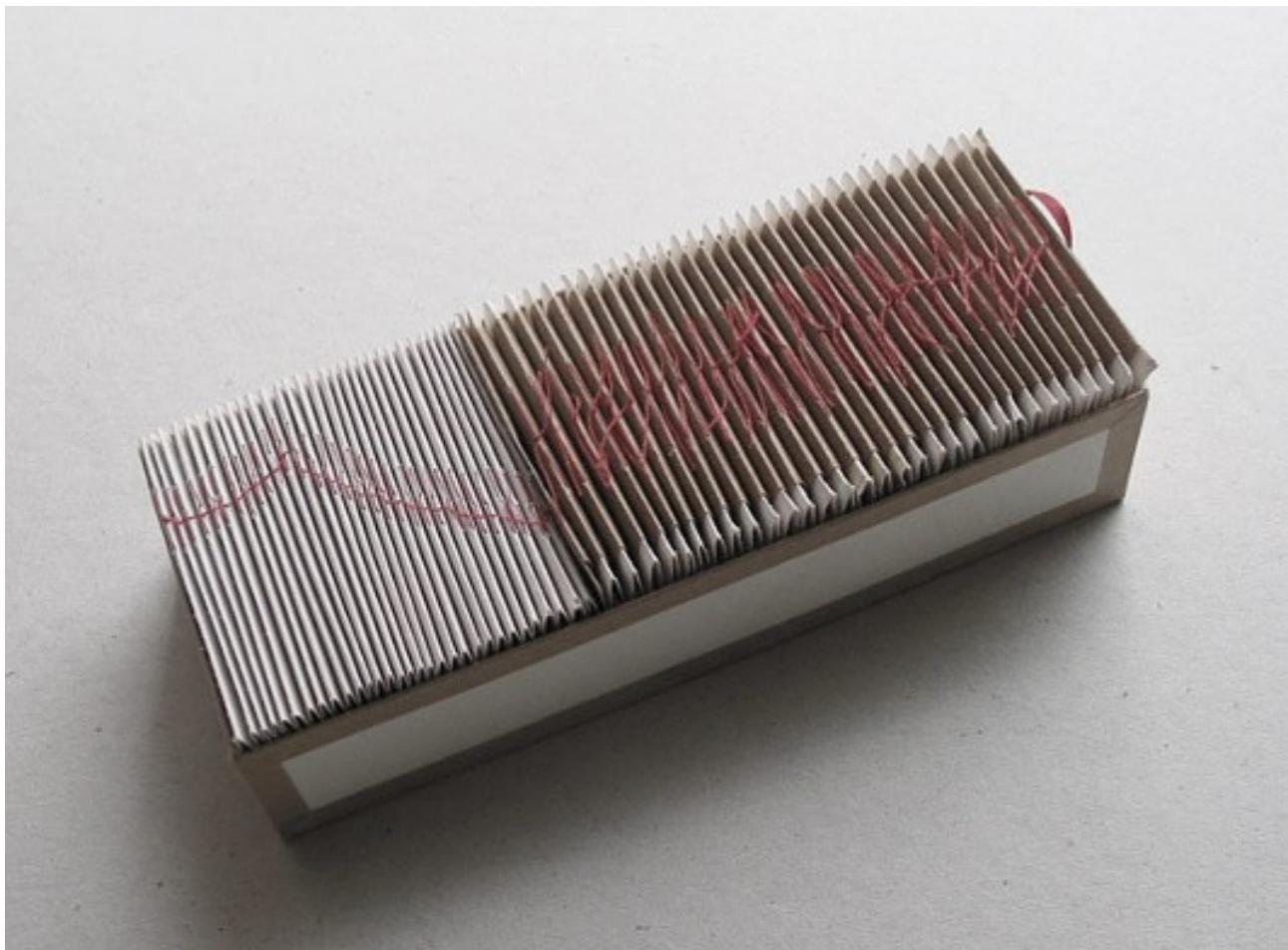


pajaki

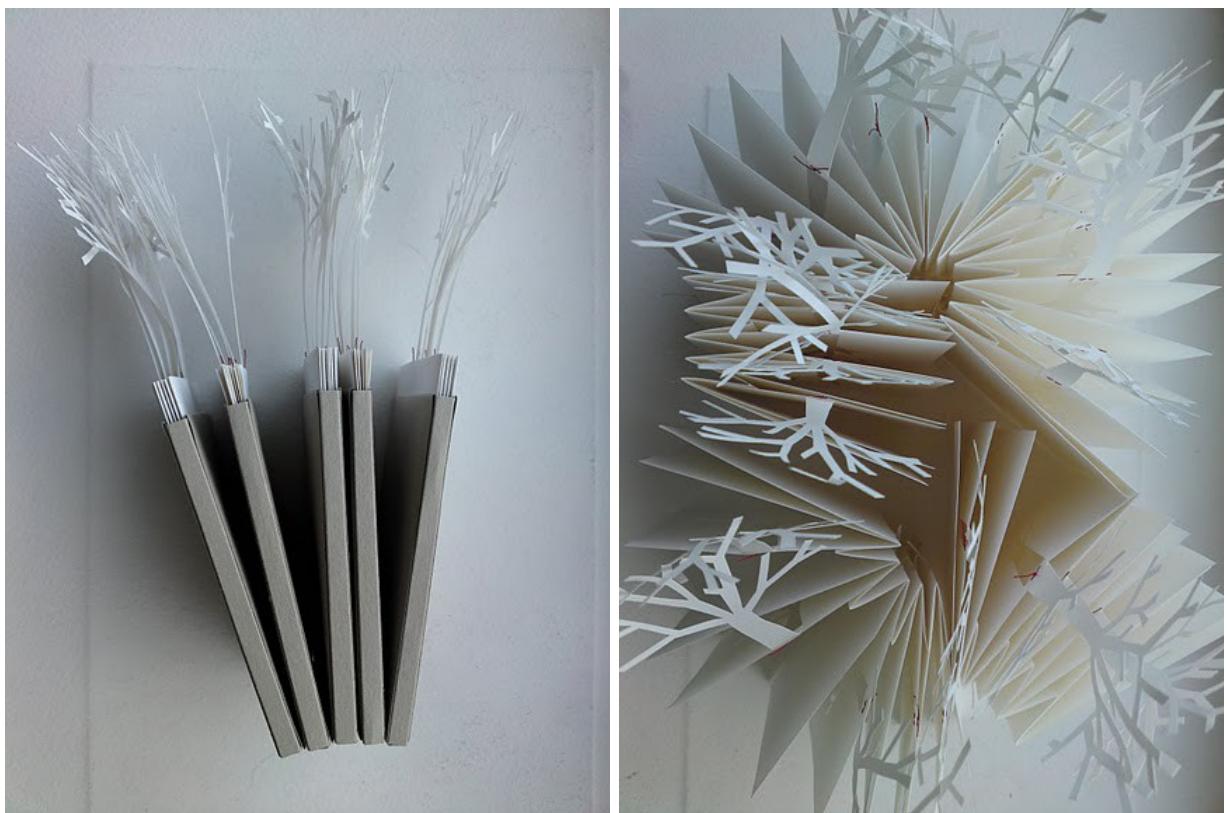
397

sarah mitchell <http://sarahmitchell-art.blogspot.com/>

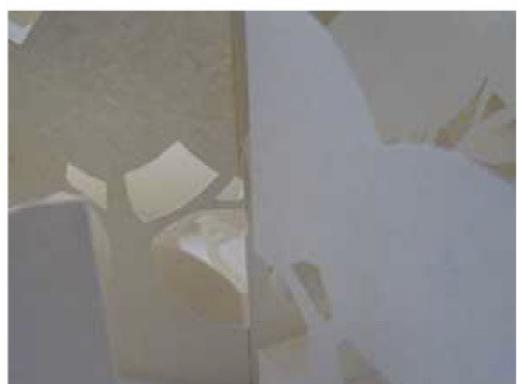
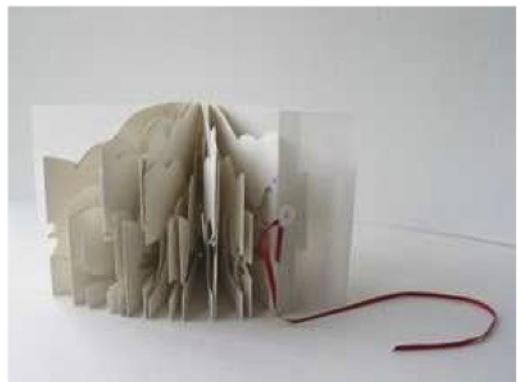




399
5 trees



<http://sarahmitchell-art.blogspot.com/2008/10/cut-out-tree-book.html>



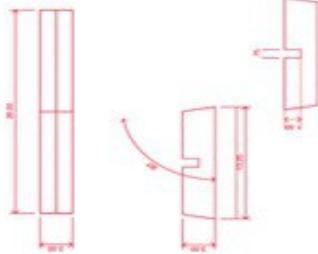
The One Two By Four Chair

It's common knowledge that 2x4's aren't actually 2x4. In fact, the dimension of a standard 2x4 is closer to $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 96''$. However, this is just enough material to produce a pretty nice chair. With these instructions you can build a chair for about the price of a cup of coffee.

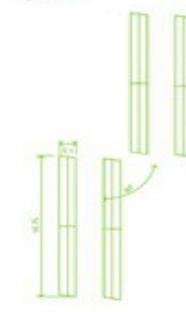


Attach the legs (in green) to the cross piece (in red). Attach the back supports (in blue) to the back of the legs. When cutting the seat, make two small notches ($1/4''$) to register the back supports to the seat.

Drill pilot holes and attach all the components with $1\frac{1}{2}''$ drywall screws. Out of the pieces indicated in purple, rip $4 11/2'' \times 3'' \times 17''$ pieces (added to $1/4''$ piece taken from the red section), and glue and clamp these together. Trim to shape to create the seat.



Begin by trimming the rounded corners of the 2x4, taking off as little material as possible. Make the cross cuts with the bandsaw, dividing each of the color coded sections. Out of the sections indicated in red, rip the pieces that will become the cross, the backrest, and one of the slats you will later glue up to form the seat. The cross pieces should be cut to a 34° width. Save a piece with the width of $3\frac{1}{16}''$ for the backrest, and a $1\frac{1}{4}''$ wide piece, which will be glued up with the other components indicated in purple to form the seat. In order to make it easier to bend the backrest into place (the last step in the process), soak this piece in warm water to avoid cracking.



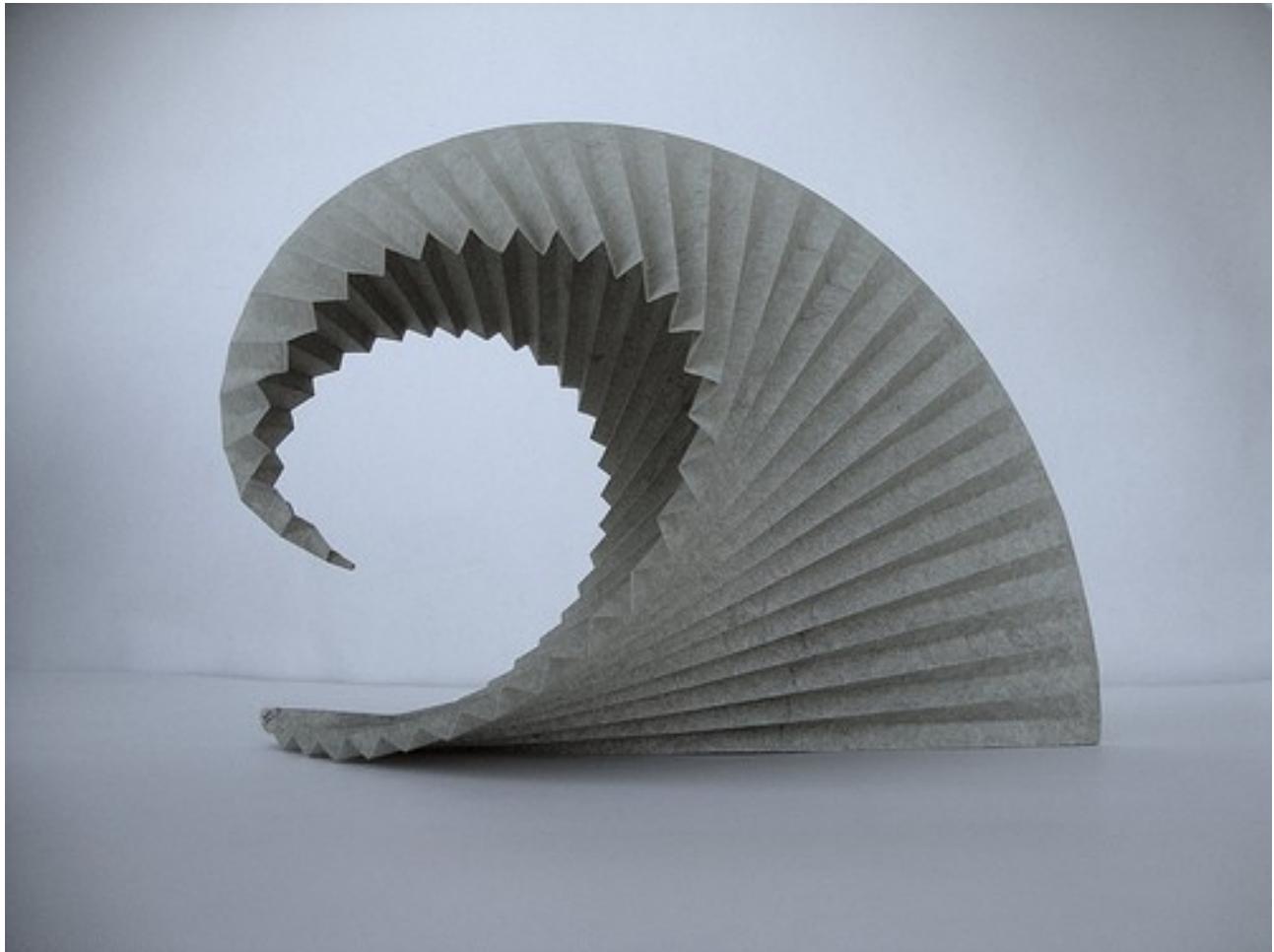
Minimal Tool Requirements: band-saw, clamps, drill, table saw, radial arm saw
Recommended Tool Requirements: bandsaw, clamps, drill, table saw, radial arm saw
This design is for free use, and may be modified, adapted, or built upon.
Designed by Ian Gonsler and Jake Geiler with support from The Grotto Center for the Creative Arts Brown University
www.gonsherdesign.com



[home](#)
[download instructions](#)

Andrea Russo - Paper Sculpture
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/9874847@N03/sets/>

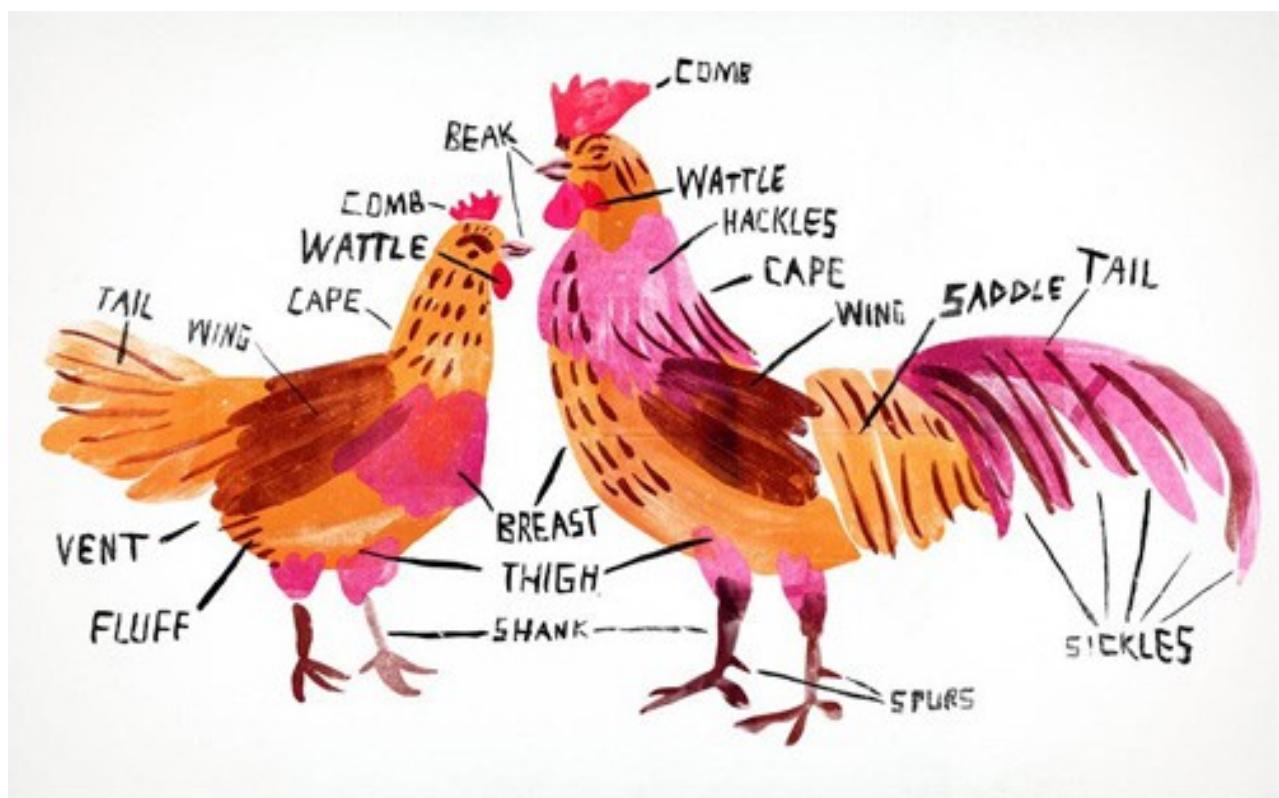
The Great Wave off Kanagawa

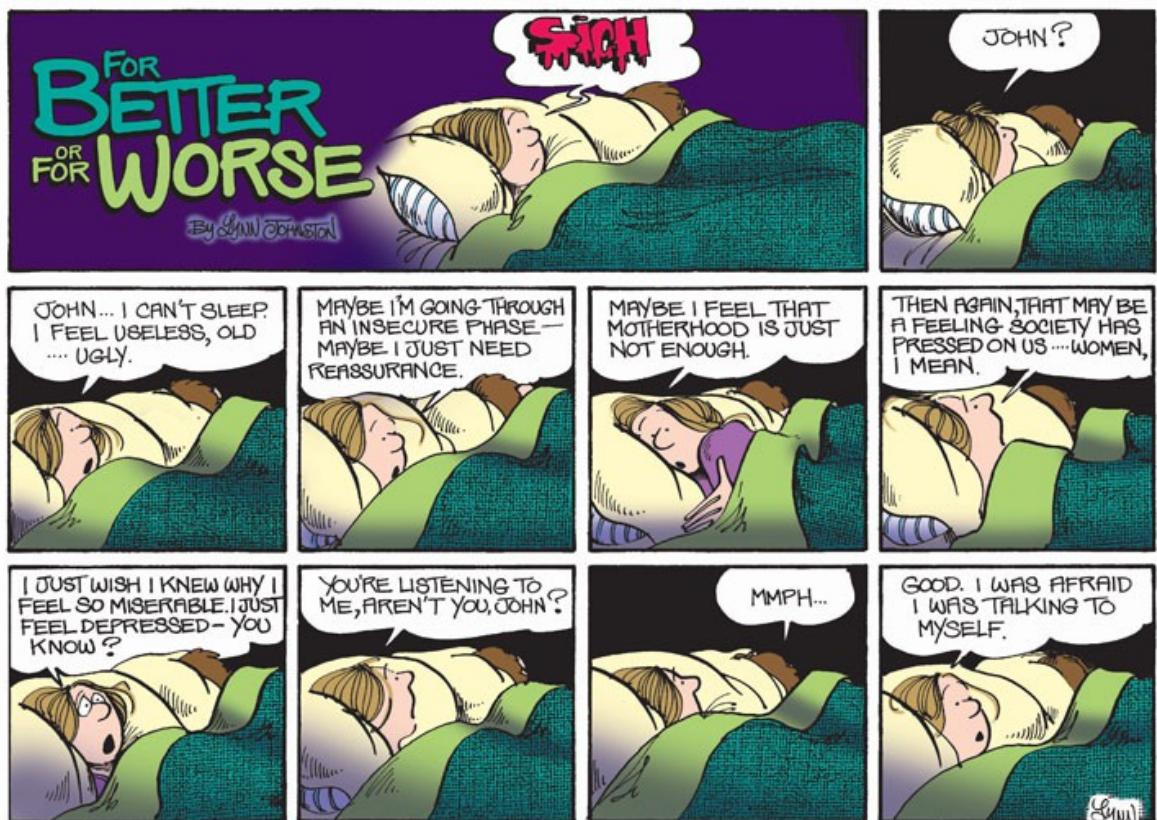


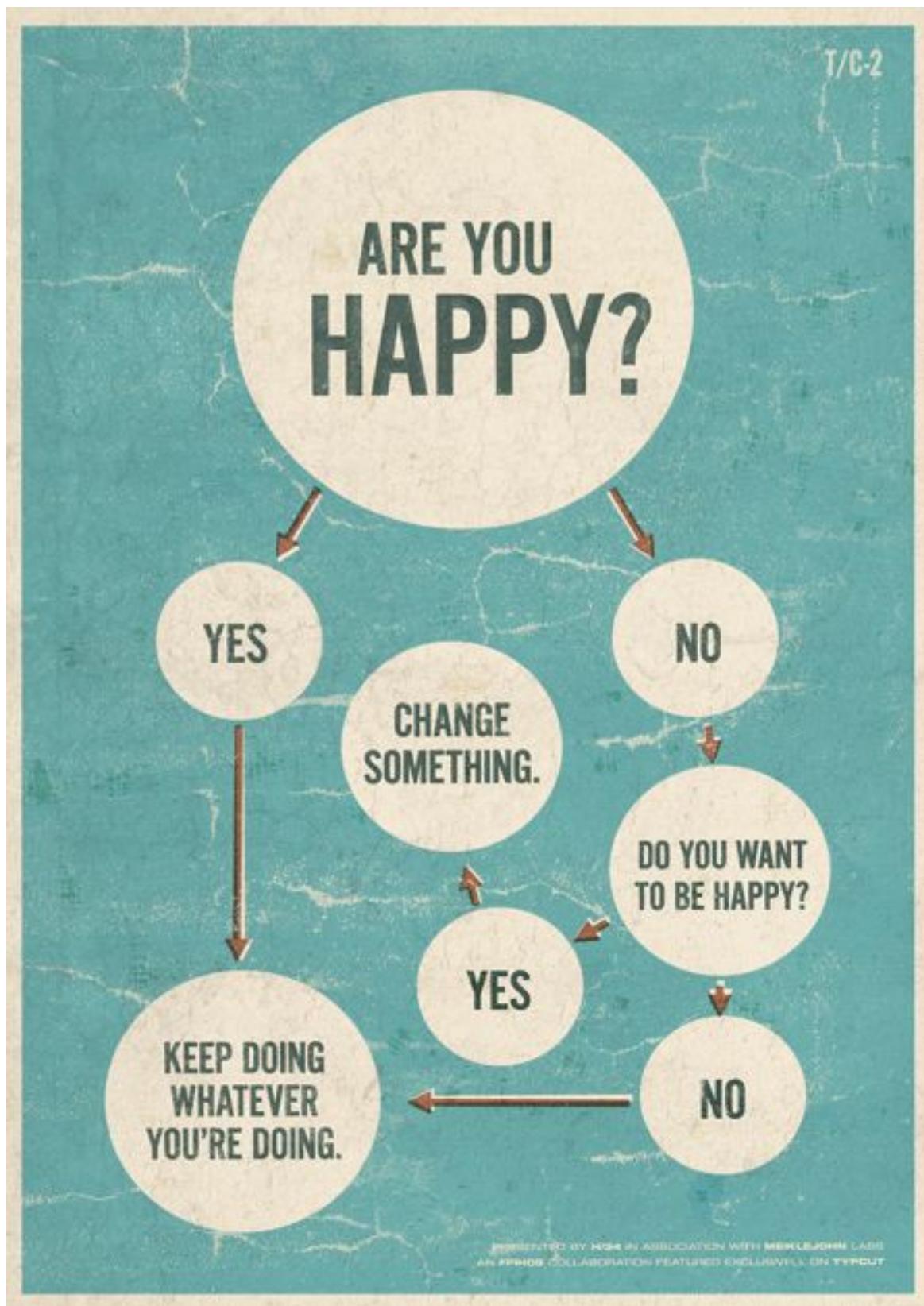
Kubai-Khotun

is the primordial goddess of birth of the Yakut people who live primarily in northeastern Siberia. She is the *Great Mother* and nourisher of Her people. She resides in a lake of milk under the *Tree of Life*, although some say She lives in the *Zambu* tree. Her breasts were as large as leather sacks, and the milk from her breasts was the origin of the *Milky Way*.

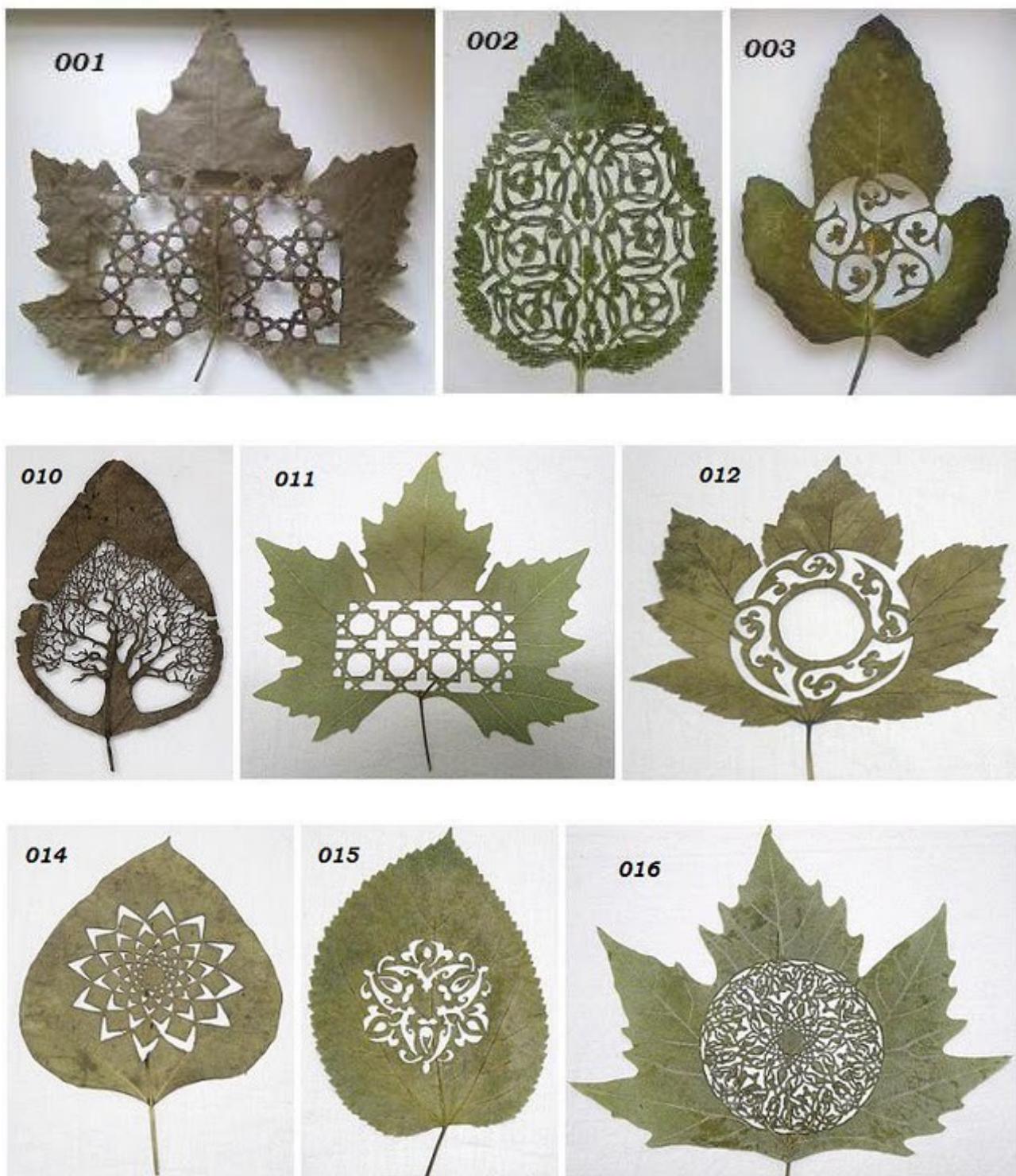
She brings the new soul from heaven to the child being born and writes the child's fate. The people pray to Her under several different names, including *Birthgiver*, *Birth-giving Mistress*, and *Birth-giving Nourishing Mother*.





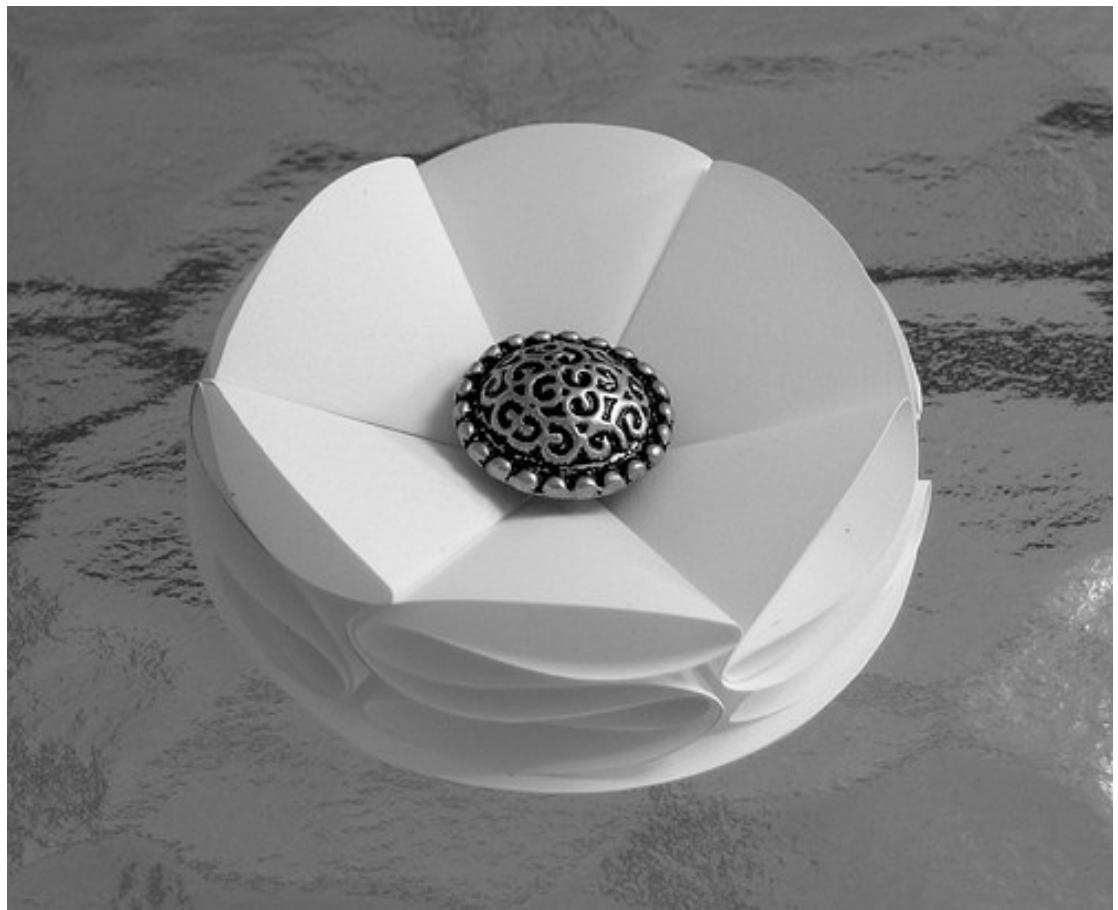


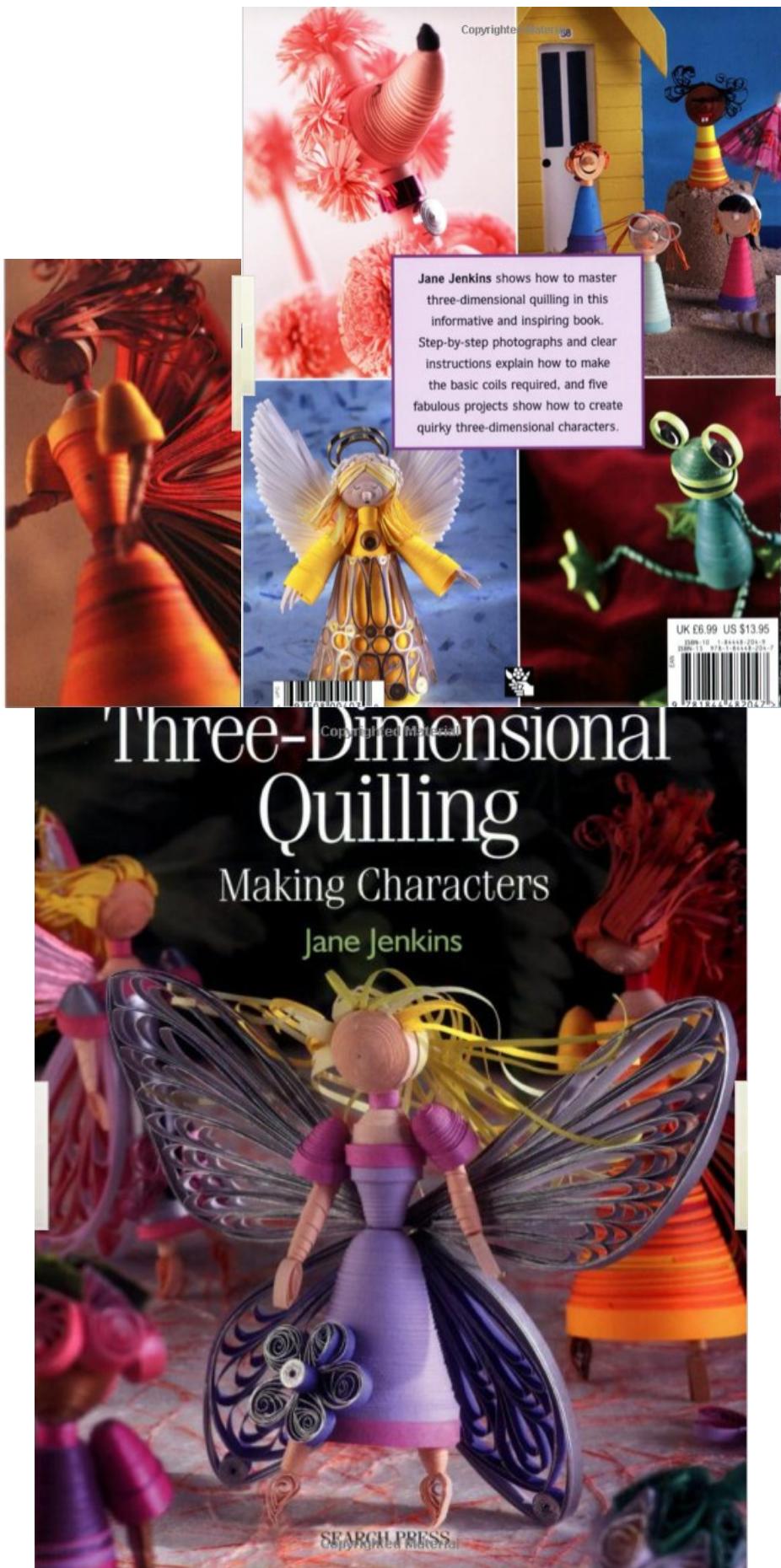
H O J A S





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Prendere la frutta che preferite e frullatela con poca acqua e poco zucchero. Iniziate a fare il primo strato versando la purea sul fondo dei bicchierini di plastica da caffè e mettere in freezer per almeno 30 minuti. Poi proseguire allo stesso modo con tutti gli altri strati. Al secondo strato infilzateci una bacchettina da gelato. Io ho usato kiwi, pesca bianca e fragole.



Utagawa Hiroshige (also known as Ando Hiroshige) created his most well known and influential series of prints, titled *One Hundred Famous Views of Edo*.

<http://www.brooklynmuseum.org/opencollection/research/edo>



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414
Zoe Bradley



415
Zoe Bradley



416
Zoe Bradley



417
Zoe Bradley

