

you, or a classroom volunteer, can make for your students to "play" with. This item is IN-CLUDED in the "Cave Paintings & Petroglyphs Museum Bundle". 1 hope you'll find the items exciting, educational, and easy to use!

Mortar for student use. You supply the stone pestle.



Mortar & Pestle



Natural items needed to make food and paint pigments were ground up in a stone bowl called a mortar. The pestle, a hand-sized rock, was used to crush rocks and plants in the mortar.

Stone Mortar

Materials:

- plaster of Paris
 spetuls or wooden spoon

- sector

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- 1. Cover your work once with newspapers, or work outside. Plaster is very
- Dampen this send just enough so that it holds a shape.
 Dig a bowl shaped hole in the send 4-10 inches shape. Place a plastic list in the betters of the hole and press it down.
 This will give the metric of the better.





Push the larger plastic boal into the hole and press the and highly around it to form the mold. Then pull it lack out of the hole.



read some sand on the top of the plantic . This will give it a racky look on the bot-



Page 4-5 caps of posters into a places. behalfs. Add is fittle water of a time and mic until it reaches the consistency of a creaty milk shole. If you think you'll need more gluster to fift your held about 3/4 full, leasy adding planter and water until it looks about right. You could be work quickly, though, be-cause plaster atterts to set quickly.



Add point to the plaster mixture and etir, to create a more "nock like" color. There is no correct amount of color to add.



- Press the analise plastic boel into the contex of the plaster. Sently push it does, forcing the plaster to come up the sides of the fulle and servound the mail
 - to the right and left as that the pleater will fill in. You son sprishle some and smeath the top edge if you want. Then left it at artif it has hurdened. You may have to weight the inside tob to keep it down while the planter hunders.



Immediately hose off the aparticle and the plantic bucket and they will be as good as new. Cen't throw the weak water show the drain! Going it are your flower beds or arto the dirt. (If worth hart any-thing. Planter is crushed as lineatime.)

Planter heats up on it hurdens. If it feels were, you have it's writing. It usually ents up fairly quickly, but an take have it the weather in damp. If you are weeking inside, you can leave it in the mold over-right. If it is antiable, recover it after a fee hours. Sently heat and aghly. (This may take a week or more.) When it is completely dry, it ell be very hard, strong enough for the children to use as a mortar.

Step-by-step, illustrated directions to make plaster artifacts for student use. Each item takes about 10-30 minutes to make.

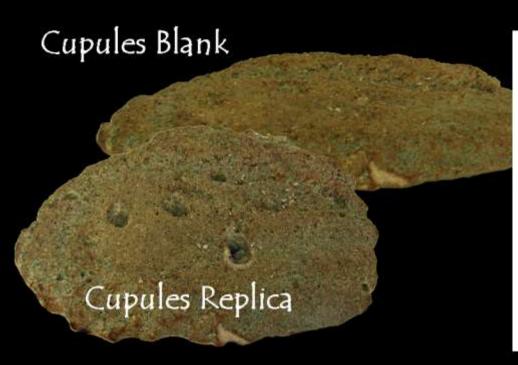
Petroglyph Replicas You can also make stones for student carving.

Petroglyph



A petroglyph is a carving made on stone. They are often found on cave walls, in canyons, and on boulders. The surface layer is chipped away to show the lighter layer below.









Cupules, holes carved into rock, were probably the first petroglyphs ever made. No one knows why they were made—they were not used for anything!

pigi kitri Jingel Teraki Sali

Blombos Stone



Blombos Cave in South Africa may have the oldest "abstract art" on earth. Two ochre stones were found there, with crosshatch markings carved into them. They may be as much as 70,000 years old!

Stone for students to carve

Replica of original

Stone "rock" for students to carve into a bowl using "found" carving tools



Stone Bowl



Ancient people made many of their tools and weapons out of stone, and so this period of time is called the "Stone Age". This bowl was carved from a rock.

and Search Co.



Bone Tube



Ancient artists put paint into hollow bones, and blew it onto the rock. This was how a negative hand print was made.

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Ancient artists made paint brushes from natural items like animal fur, hair, moss, and plant fibers.

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Native Tools



15 Museum Display Plagues



