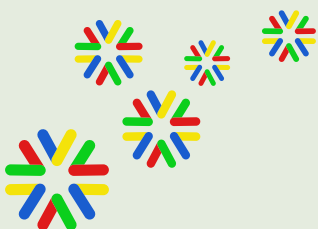




March of the Museums

#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Your Spaces, your imagination!



kingston
and area
association
of museums
art galleries +
historic sites



14 - 18
March
2022



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER



Take a closer look....
if you want to be there, you're already here!

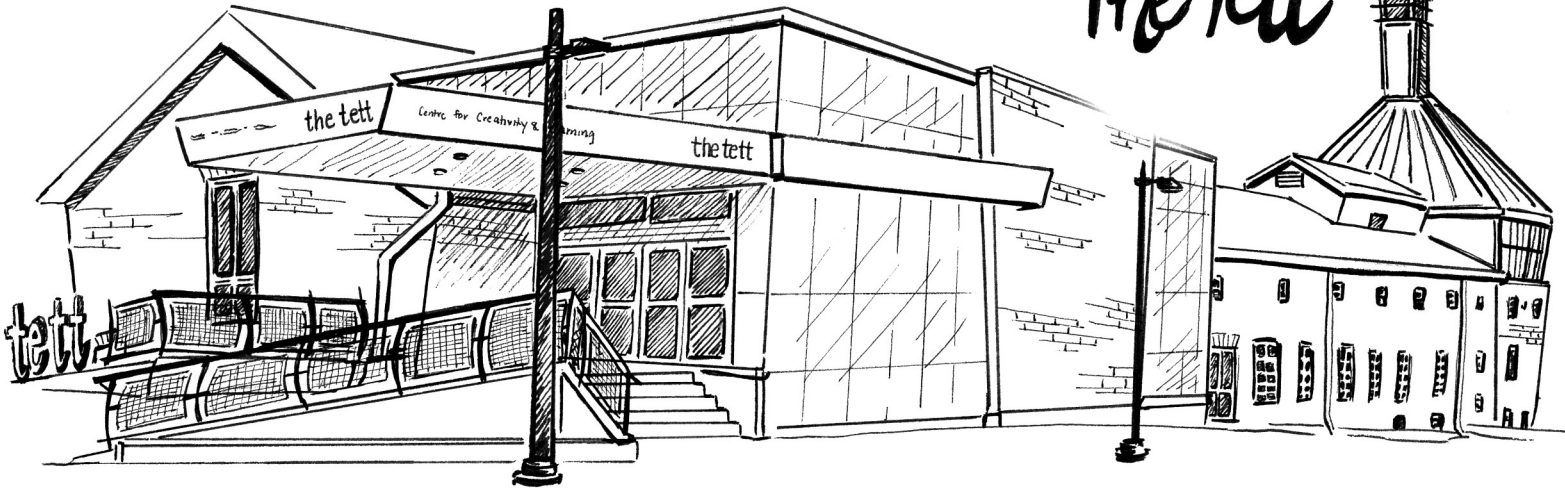
1000 Islands History Museum
Beyond Classrooms Kingston
Bellevue House National Historic Site
Fort Henry National Historic Site
Frontenac County Schools Museum
Kingston Frontenac Public Library
Marine Museum of the Great Lakes
Military Communications & Electronics Museum
Miller Museum of Geology
Mississippi Valley Textile Museum
Murney Tower Museum National Historic Site
Museum of Healthcare
Museum of Lennox & Addington
PumpHouse
Royal Military College Museum
Smiths Falls Heritage House Museum
Tett Centre of Creativity & Learning

Find out more about Kingston and area museums,
art galleries and historic sites!

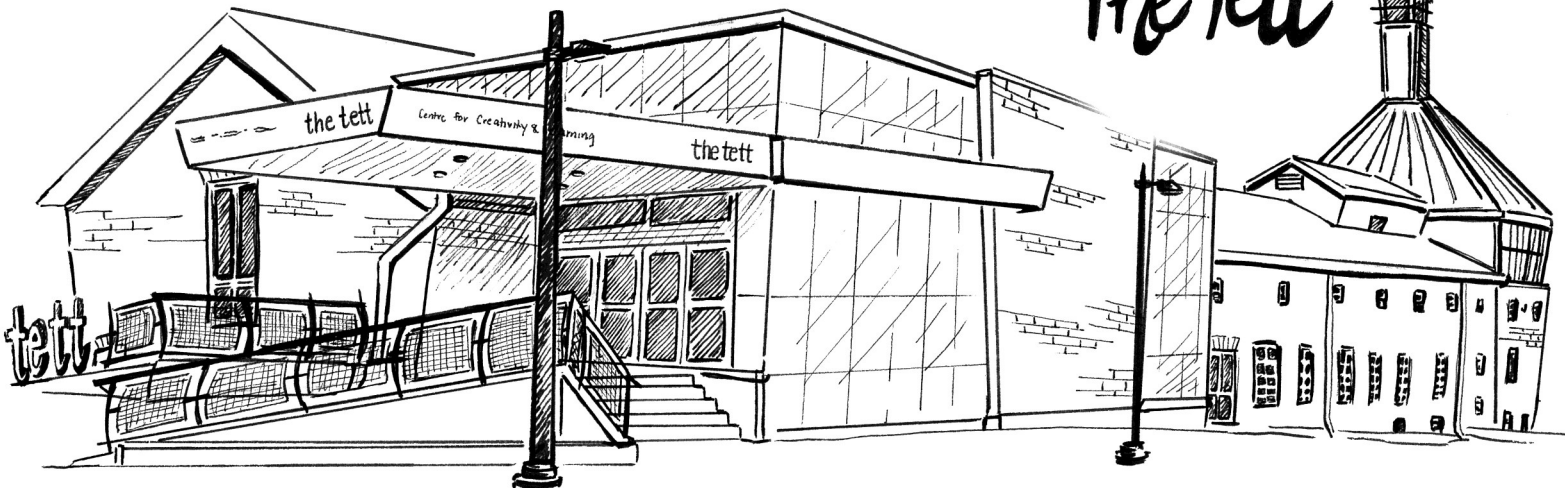
www.kingstonmuseums.ca



The Tett



The Tett





#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Beyond Classrooms Kingston

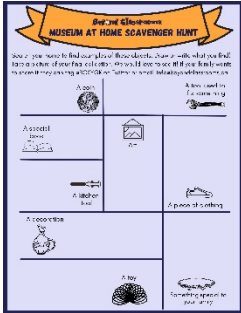
Find an object, make a book, listen to
a story....



Beyond Classrooms Kingston is excited to bring your family these videos and activities as part of March of the Museums. The activities are meant for the whole family. Younger children may need assistance assembling the artifact book – check out the video for easy instructions!

Museum At Home Scavenger Hunt

Video: <https://youtu.be/yG9-HCDEpgQ>



What can you find in your home that you could find in a museum? Children are challenged to find 9 objects at home that are similar to artifacts you might find in a local museum collection. Check out the video to learn more about the importance of artifacts and see what objects I found in my home. We would love to see a photo of your collection or completed activity sheet! You can share it with us on Twitter by tagging @bckygk.

ArtiFACT or Fiction Mini-Book

Video: https://youtu.be/8_zz2l3Gn8w

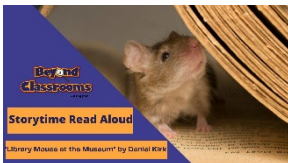
Video: **How to fold the book:** <https://youtu.be/bfridci94uc>



Can you figure out the true story behind the mystery object? One video will show you how to fold and cut the paper to create an 8-page min-book. The other video will provide clues so you can guess the correct story behind the artifact. Create your own min-artifact book or journal. We would love to see your creations!

Story Read-Aloud: “Library Mouse: A Museum Adventure”

Video: <https://youtu.be/tTDvuh9M0eg>



This is one of our favourite books from Daniel Kirk's Library Mouse series. Follow the adventures of Sam and Sarah – two mice who explore a museum late one night, capturing their discoveries in their journals.

Beyond Classrooms Kingston facilitates inquiry-based experiential learning opportunities for students and teachers- inspiring community connections, cultural awareness, and lifelong learning. To learn more about our program, or to get involved, visit www.beyondclassrooms.ca.



Beyond Classrooms Kingston is a recipient of the City of Kingston Heritage Fund





Artifiction



Artifact

Find out the FACTS about this mystery object by visiting link above. We will also teach you how to make your own mini-mystery artifact book!

bridge194uc

[https://youtu.be/](https://youtu.be/bridge194uc)

8 Learn how to fold the book with the video:

1

Make a

mini-mystery book

2 Can you guess what this object is?

3 Here are some clues about this mystery object

- It is found at the Frontenac County Schools Museum
- You probably have seen a modern version
- It is heavy

- 4 What do you notice?
- What is it made of?
 - What parts do you see?
 - Where is it from?



Choose one of the 3 stories about the object— 2 are fiction and 1 is true!

FACT or FICTION?

Before schools had electric lights on ceilings, lanterns were used to light the classroom. Lanterns were found at each desk to help students to see better.

Lantern

Story #2



6

5 Story #1



Model Beehive

This scientific instrument was used to teach students about honey 100 years ago. Bees would fly in through the side. Students could look in the viewfinder to see what was happening.

FACT or FICTION?

MUSEUM AT HOME SCAVENGER HUNT

Search your home to find examples of these objects. Draw or write what you find! Take a picture of your final collection. We would love to see it! If your family wants to share it they can tag @BCKYKGK on Twitter or email: info@beyondclassrooms.ca

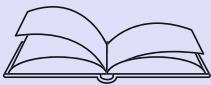
A coin



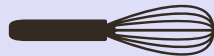
A tool used to fix something



A special book



Art



A kitchen tool

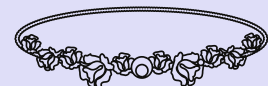
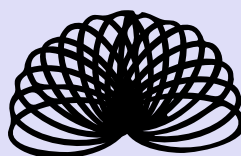


A piece of clothing

A decoration



A toy



Something special to your family



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Bellevue House National Historic Site

What exactly are you seeing....

**CRAFT ACTIVITY FOR MARCH OF THE MUSEUMS:
BELLEVUE HOUSE HISTORIC 1840's TOY:**

How to Make a Thaumatrope – “Wonder-Turner”

A “wonder-turner” is a small device that tricks our eyes and brains into thinking we are looking at one image when we are really seeing two.

You'll find some string, and pieces of cardstock with images printed on them to paste together. Once the glue dries, punch a hole in the spots indicated, attach your string, and you'll have yourself a “wonder-turner.”

You'll notice there is a bird on one side and a cage on the other. If you want to make your thaumatrope fancier, colour the bird or pick your own images to make your own print out.

Refer to the video provided by March of the Museums to make your own.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Print out the images provided on cardstock (if you want to make more than one or did not pick up a package).

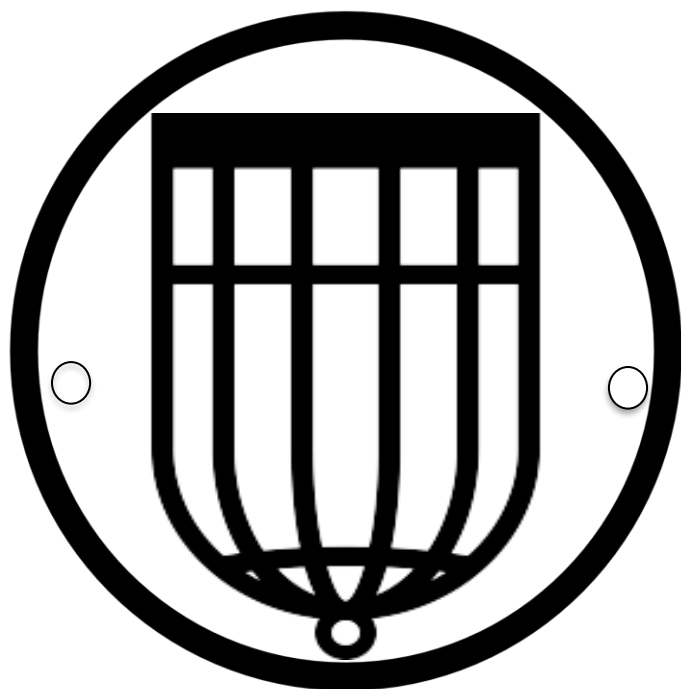
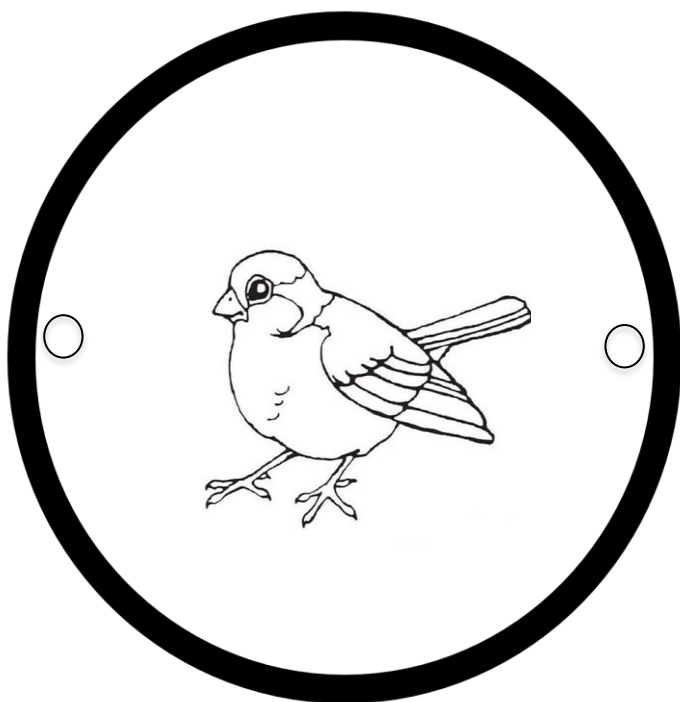
1. Colour in the bird.
2. Cut out circles along the black line.
3. Glue the blank sides of the circles together.
 - a. The images should be upside-down from each other (the bird is on one side and the cage is upside-down on the other side).
4. Punch out the holes and attach string to the holes.
5. Spin your “wonder-turner.”

More fun options:

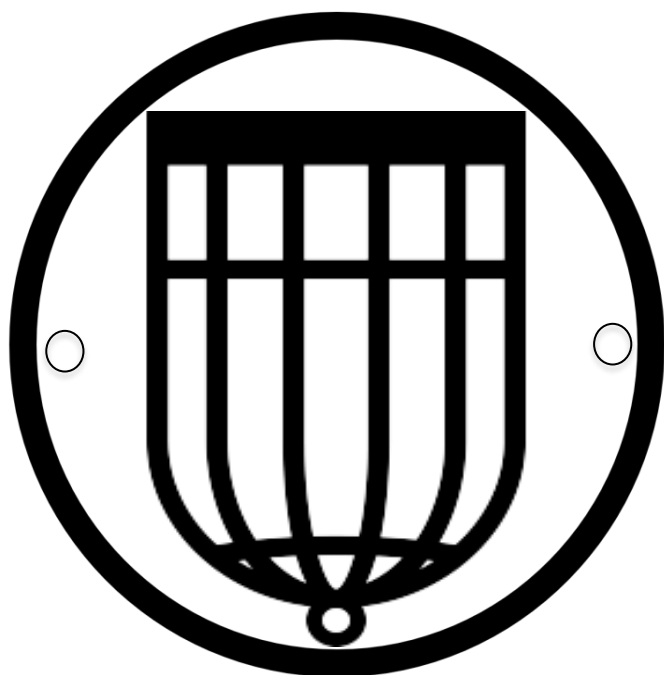
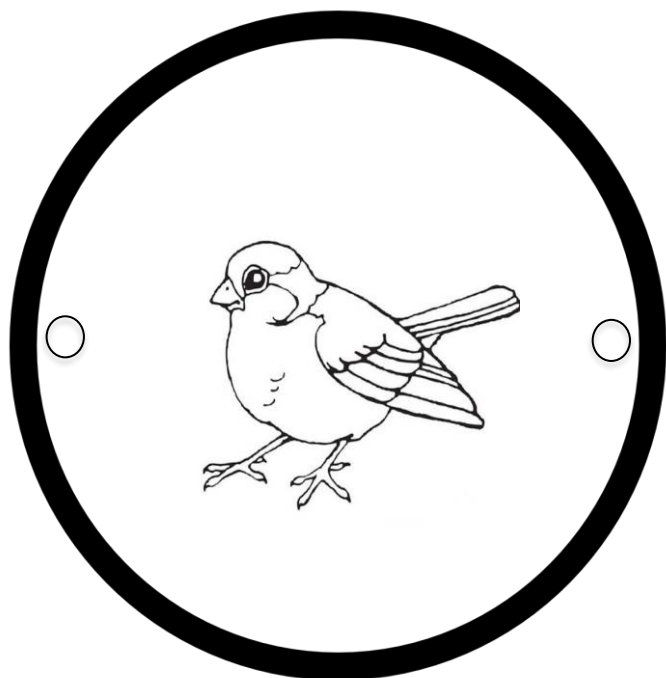
- You can choose your own images and frames.
- You can print on plain paper and glue to cardboard circles to provide a stronger backing.

Follow Bellevue House on Facebook or check out the website for information on Bellevue House. Come visit the site to learn more about the 1840s and historic toys.

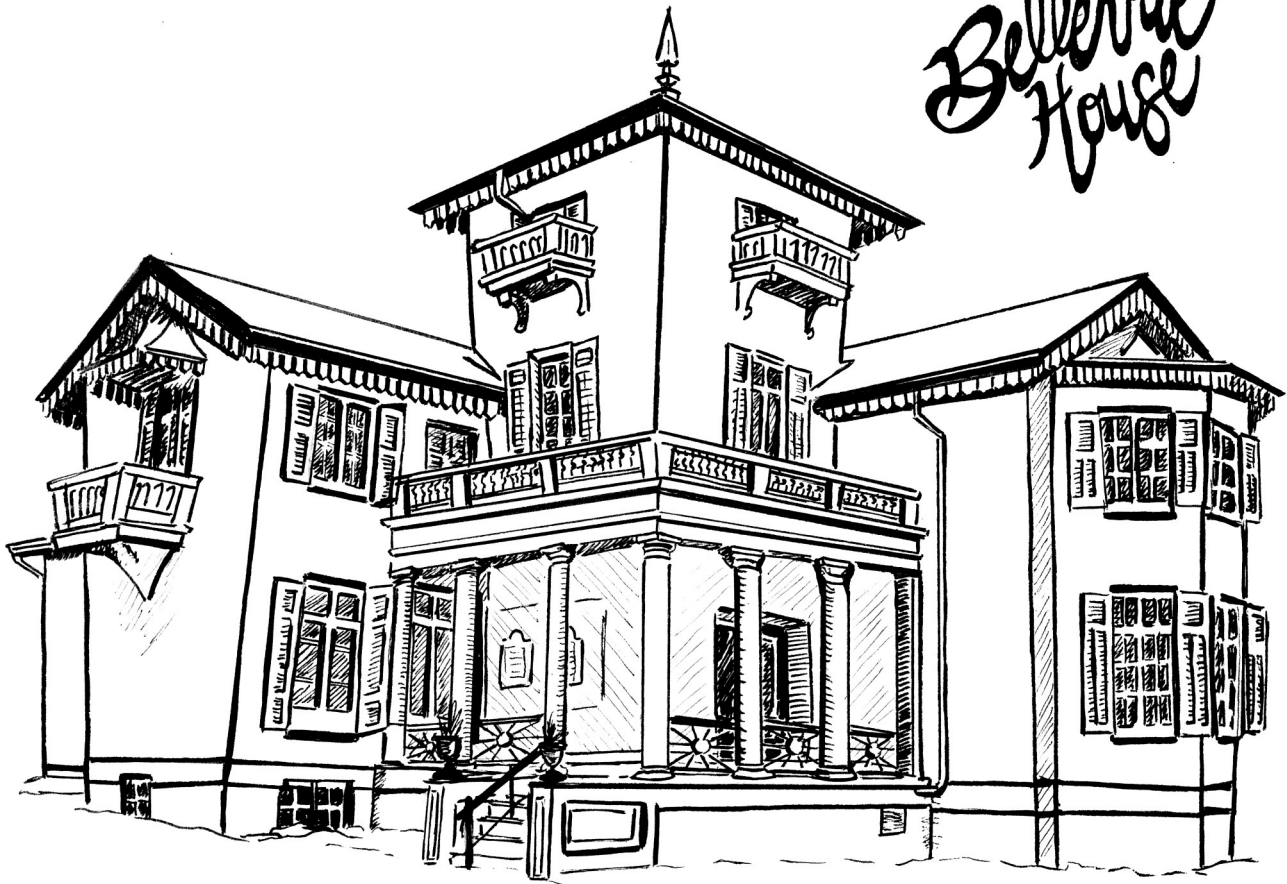
Cut along the edge of the black circle



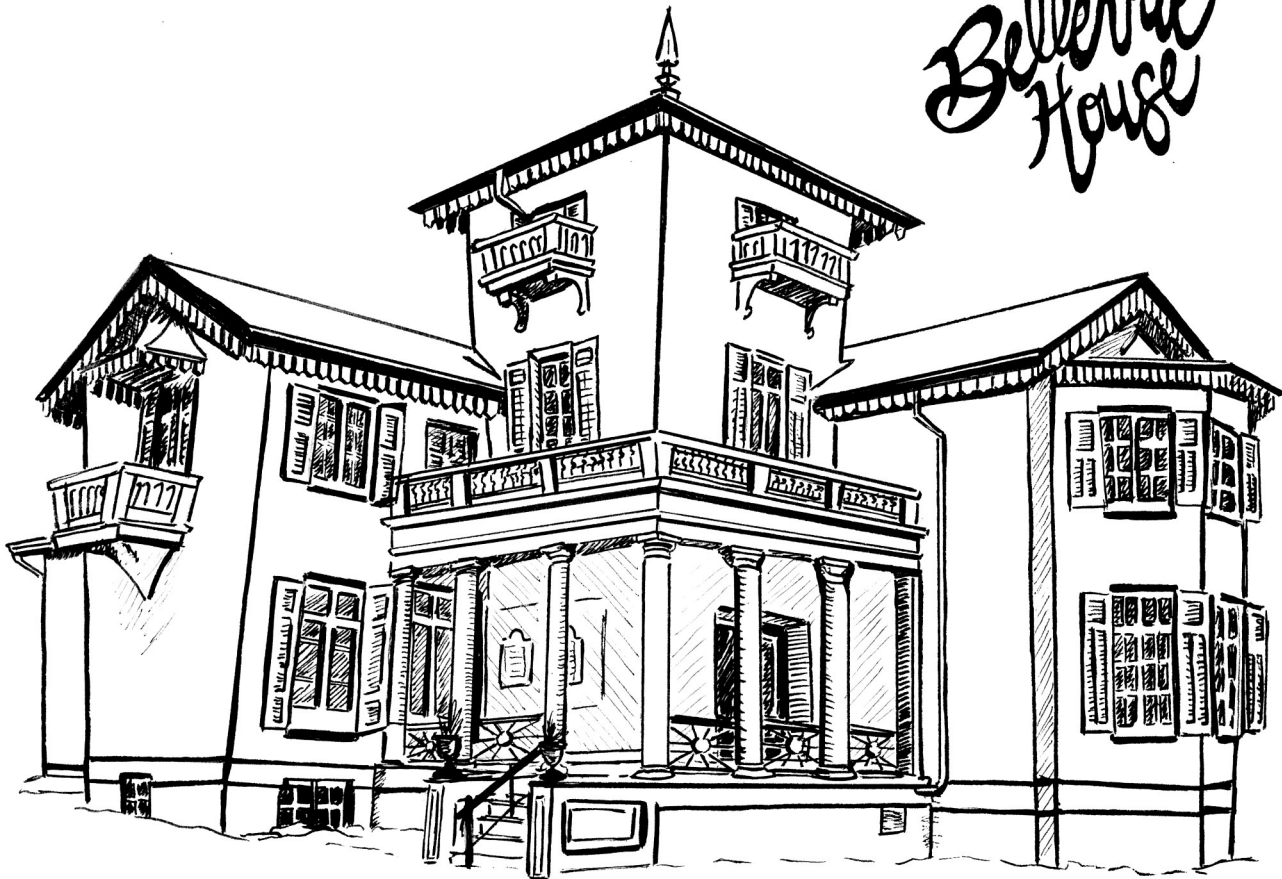
Cut along the edge of the black circle



Bellvue
House



Bellvue
House





#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Frontenac County Schools Museum

Tapestry creation....

Straw Weaving

Make your own tapestry with just straws, yarn, and beads.

1. To start weaving, place a string of yarn between two of the taped together straws, leaving a tail of yarn hanging. Weave the yarn over and under the straws until you get to the third straw. Then wrap the yarn around the third straw and tread under and over back to the first straw. Keep repeating until you get to the top of the straws.

Tip: Slide your weaving down so the yarn is snug. This will keep your design together.



step 1



step 2



step 3



step 4



step 5

2. String beads at random points through the tapestry.



3. Once you weave your way up the straws, cut the yarn. Be sure to leave a long tail of yarn.



4. Then drop each of the 3 pieces of yarn down a straw.



5. Tie all four yarn tails together at the top untaped end of the straws.



6. Slide the completed weaving off the straws. Leave the 3 pieces of yarn inside the weaving.
7. Lastly, tie together the bottom yarn tails the same way you tied the top. Cut off any extra yarn.



Frontenac Schools
County Museum



Frontenac Schools
County Museum





#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Marine Museum of the Great Lakes

Look and see water be....

Marine Museum of the Great Lakes

March of the Museums Underwater Perspectives 'Porthole' Craft



What your kit includes:

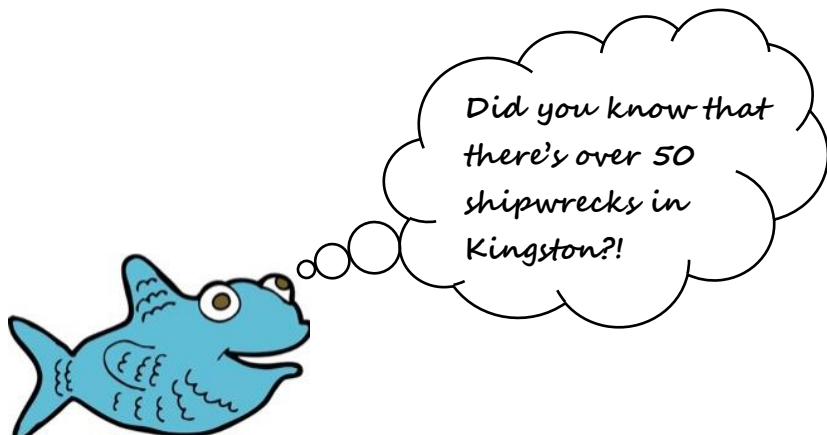
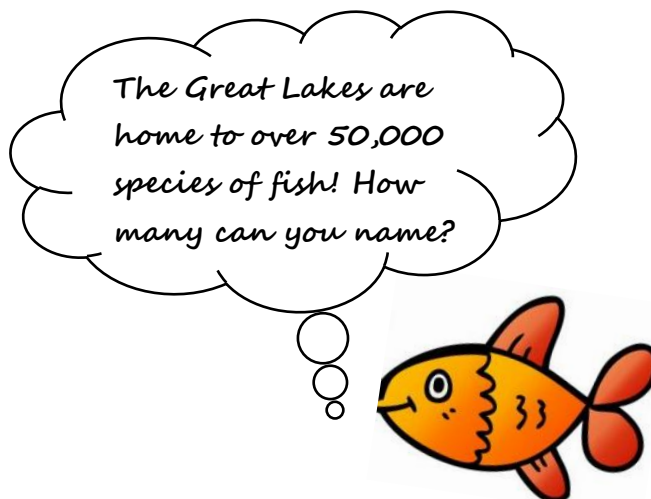
- 1 blue paper plate
- 1 gold paper plate
- 1 colouring sheet

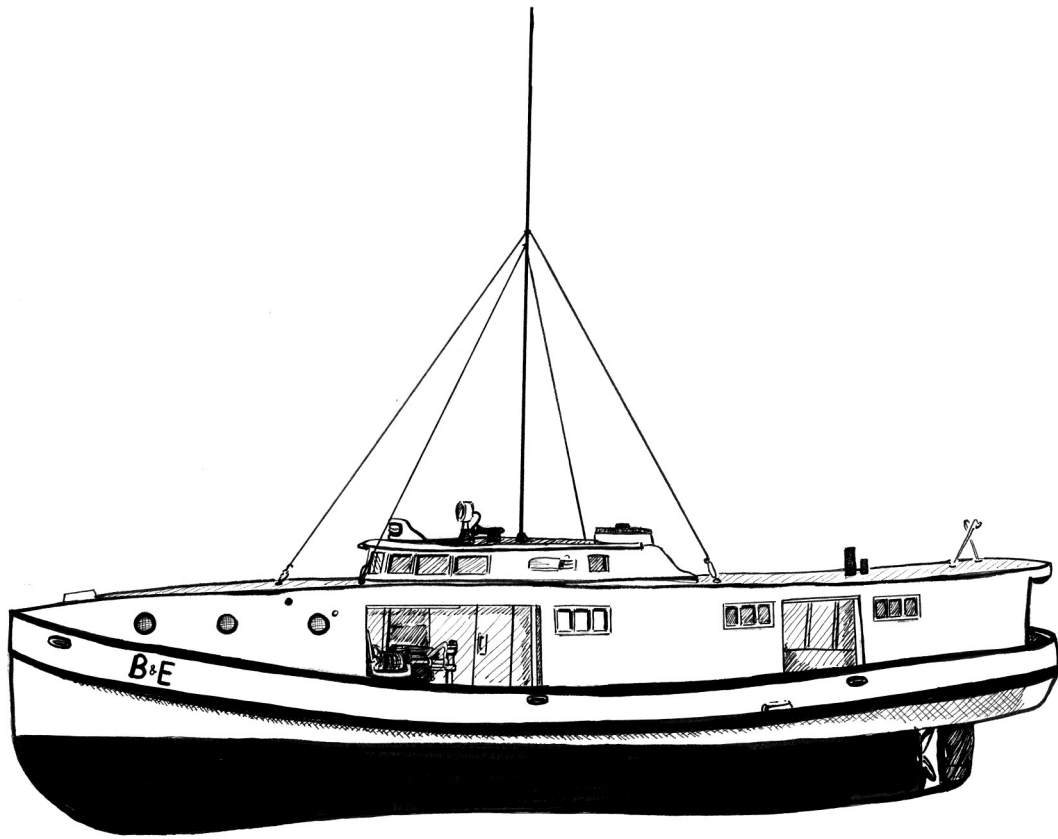
What you'll need;

- Glue
- Crayons or colouring markers/pencils
- Scissors

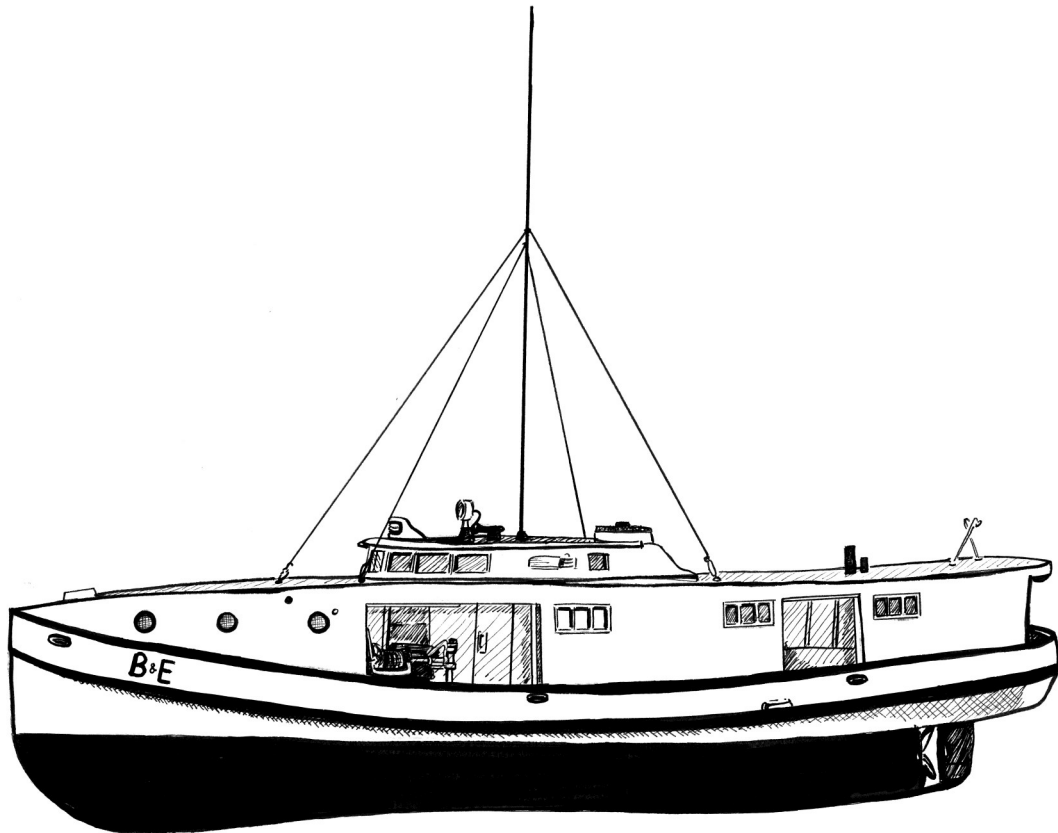
Instructions:

- 1) Take all materials out of envelope
- 2) Colour the bolts brown or yellow
- 3) Select what you'd like in your underwater scene and colour them in
- 4) Carefully cut out the bolts and underwater scene or have an adult help
- 5) On the blue plate, place the shipwreck down first and build your scene around it
- 6) Glue everything down
- 7) Place gold plate on top of the blue plate with the insides facing each other
- 8) Glue them together
- 9) Arrange your bolts in equal distances around the gold plate and glue them in place.
- 10) Look through the porthole to see your awesome shipwreck scene!
- 11) Share your creation with the Museum on social media @marinemuseumkingston!





*Marine Museum of the
Great Lakes*



*Marine Museum of the
Great Lakes*



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Military Communications & Electronics Museum

Messages on a string....

MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS
& ELECTRONICS MUSEUM



MUSÉE DE L'ÉLECTRONIQUE ET DES
COMMUNICATIONS MILITAIRES

www.candemuseum.org

95 Craftsman Blvd, Kingston, ON K7K 7B4

Cup and String Phone Project

Step back in time and use some old-fashioned technology to make a string phone while learning about sound waves with this fun science project for kids.

All you need is some string, a sharpened pencil and a few paper cups to get started.

Make the Telephone!

Take the length of string and push it through the hole in the cup from the bottom. Pull the string through the cup so that you are able to tie a knot in the string.



Tie a knot in the end of the string so that it won't pull through the cup. You may have to tie double or even triple knots.



Take the other end of the string and push it through the bottom of the second cup.



Pull the string through the cup so that you can tie your knots as in step 2





Use the Telephone!

1. You and a friend can now talk to each other with the phone!
2. Make sure that the length of string between the two cups is tight
3. One person speaks into the cup while the other puts it to their ear and listens at the other end. Did you hear them?

What is going on here?

When you speak into the cup, the sound from your voice creates vibrations at the bottom of the cup. When the string is tight between the two cups, the vibrations travel along the string and are converted back into sound waves at the other end so that your partner can hear the sound.

Technology

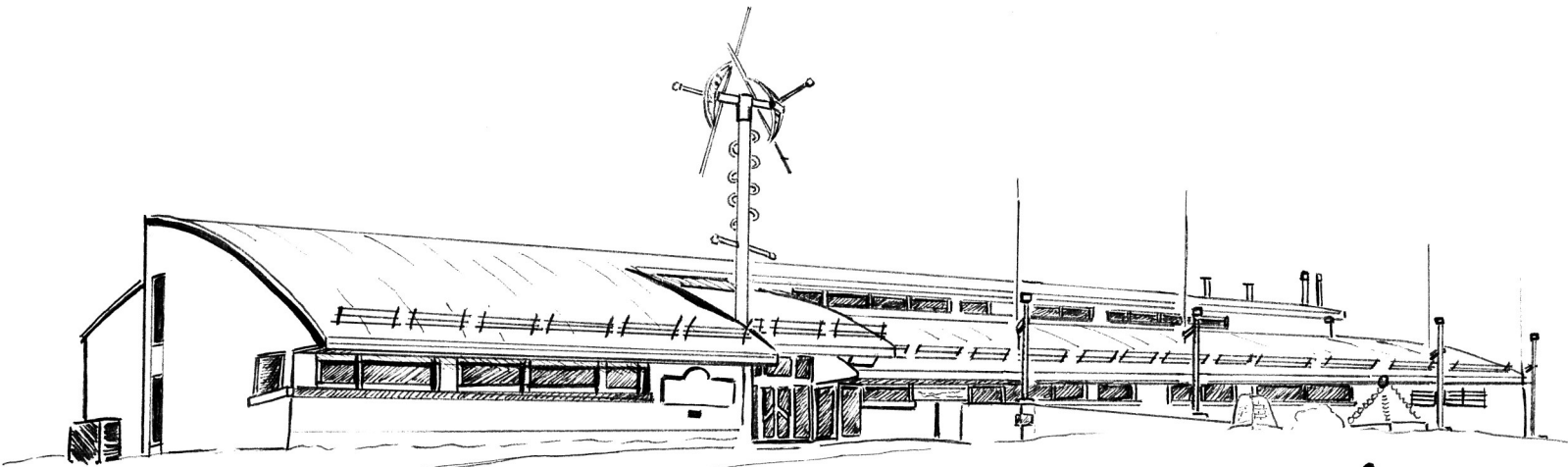
Old fashioned landline telephone (not cell phones!) use microphones that convert sound waves into electrical currents that can travel down a wire. They are then converted back to sound waves by the earphone on the telephone at the other end. Today's cell phones use microchips to create radio waves through the atmosphere to send signals.

Big Thinking Questions

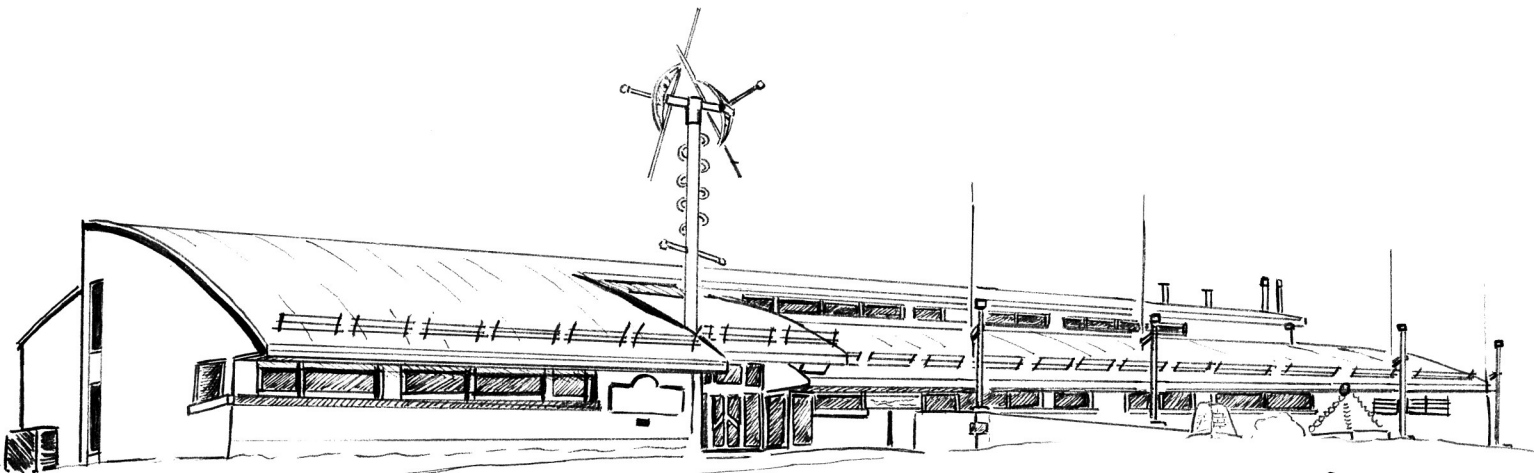
1. How has telephone technology changed since 1876? What is the big difference between landline telephones and cell phones?
2. Why are cell phones so useful? How have they changed the world?

Telephone in the Canadian Armed Forces

Telephone technology has been used by the Canadian military since the 1880s. From very simple devices to the modern digital equipment of today, sending voice messages is very important to military operations. Since the Canadian Signalling Corps was authorized in 1903, communications specialists have used telephone technology as a vital tool in the defence of Canada and protecting the freedoms of others, both at home and abroad.



*Military
Communications
+ Electronics
Museum*



*Military
Communications
+ Electronics
Museum*



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Miller Museum of Geology

Buried treasures....

Miller Museum of Geology Fossil Dig!

This activity simulates a real fossil dig and fossil preparation that can be done from the comfort of your own home. Dinosaur (and one non-dinosaurian flying archosaur) toys and a mineral sample have been imbedded in a plaster and sand block. Real fossils are also excavated out of the hard rock that surrounds them. This rock is called “matrix”. Palaeontologists and palaeontological preparators slowly remove this rock from around the fossilized bone to reveal a fossil that is millions of years old.

Your kit contains one of eight fossil skeleton toys as well as one of four mineral samples. See if you can identify them!

RECOMMENDATION: This activity should be completed under adult supervision for younger children. Eye protection should be worn for enthusiastic diggers. Complete activity in a well-ventilated area.

Instructions:

1. Carefully remove piece of tape, brush, and wooden digging tool
2. Open paper to reveal plaster-and-sand block containing fossil skeleton toy and tumbled mineral sample. You may want to place the block on a larger piece of newspaper or plastic.
3. Using wooden excavating tool, slowly scrape away plaster, keeping an eye out for any ‘bones’ or a the shiny surface of a mineral
4. When a rock or ‘bone’ is seen, carefully scrape around it, periodically carefully brushing away the ‘matrix’ with the brush
5. When the samples have been fully excavated, you can rinse them off in water to remove the remainder of the matrix.

Possible “Fossils”:



Carnotaurus



Diplodocus



Stegosaurus



Spinosaurus



Pteranodon



Pachycephalosaurus



Parasaurolophus



Triceratops

Possible Minerals:

labradorite; snowflake obsidian; agate; petrified wood



Miller Museum
of Geology



Miller Museum
of Geology



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Mississippi Valley Textile Museum

Weaving and spinning....

Weaving and Almonte's history

Weaving plays a big part in the history of Almonte and the communities along the Mississippi River in Ontario. For over 100 years textile mills in the area made fabric for local, national, and international markets. The textile mills along the Mississippi River provided employment for many residents of the local community. Handweavers were producing cloth in the Mississippi Mills area before the textile mills were built, from thread spun from fleece clipped from the sheep they raised. Their woven cloth was used in their homes or was sold at local markets. Today you will still find many handweavers in the area.

What is weaving?

Woven cloth is made by interlacing threads or yarns over and under each other. This is done repeatedly to make cloth. Weaving is done by interlacing two sets of thread - called the warp and the weft - together at 90-degree angles to each other.

When did weaving begin?

Archaeologists have unearthed woven baskets that are over 10,000 years old, found woven cloth 100 inches wide in the pyramids, and tablet weavings inside Viking funeral ships. Early humans have woven materials from reeds laced together to form a roof for shelter to strips of animal skin for clothing and protective footwear.

Materials used in weaving

Weaving is closely related to the discovery of spinning fibres or thread from vegetable matter or animal fleece. There are three basic materials used for weaving: animal (protein), vegetable (cellulose) and synthetic. Examples:

Animal fibres - sheep's wool, silk, llama, alpaca wool, dog hair

Vegetable fibres - cotton, hemp, bamboo

Synthetic fibres - acrylic, nylon, spandex...

Most cloth is made up of threads created from these fibres. The fibres are chosen for cloth before it is woven based on the fibres specific properties; some are softer than others, some are stronger and some create a smoother or finer thread.

Weaving on a loom – Warp and Weft

Very early weaving was done using hands only, but as humankind became more proficient with tools basic machines for weaving called looms were used. Looms can be powered by a person, by electricity, or another fuel.

The warp is the set of lengthwise threads that are attached to the loom. It is held tight in parallel by the loom. The threads are strung through heddles which is a device that makes it easy for the weaver to lift an entire set of strings at the same time. This is called a "shed", and helps the weaver create different patterns in the cloth.

The weft is the yarn interlaced across the warp. The weft threads are laced through the warp using a tool called a shuttle. The weft thread is wound on a spool called a bobbin which is then placed in the shuttle. After the shuttle is passed through the shed the heddles are lowered and the woven row is beaten against the previous rows to make it tight and straight.

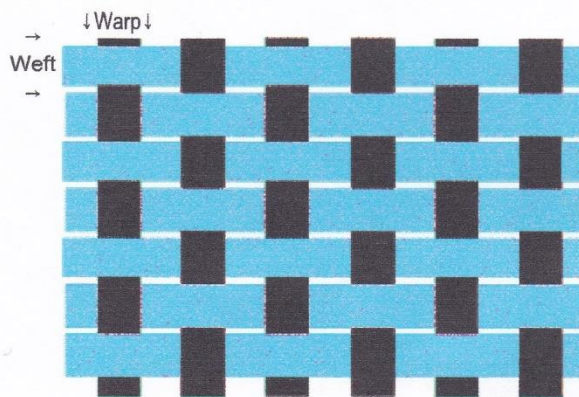
There are two basic types of weaves: plain and twill.

A plain weave (also called a tabby weave) is the simplest and most common weave. The weft threads cross over and under each alternating warp thread.

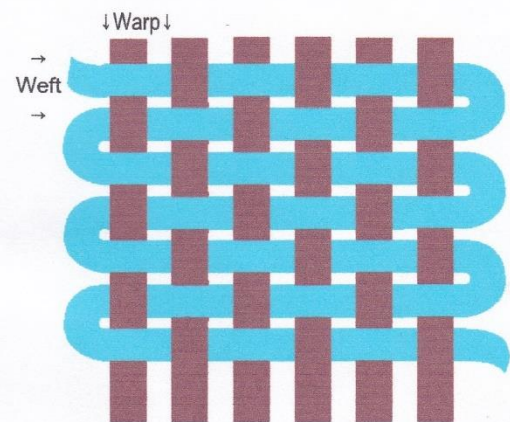
A twill weave creates a pattern of diagonal ribs. It is made by passing the weft threads over one warp thread and then under two or more warp threads.

Plain weave: 1st row: weave over and under alternate warp threads.

2nd row: weave over the thread that you wove under in the previous row. Continue weaving over and under across the row.



Weaving with paper or found materials

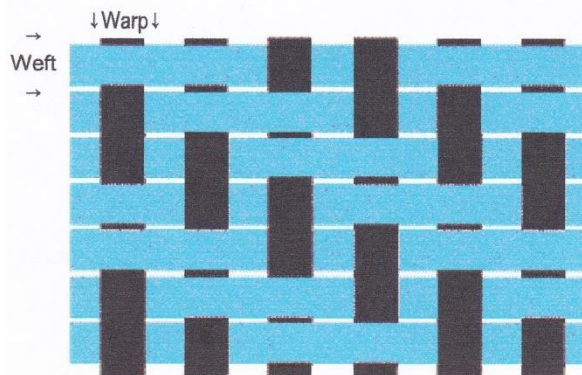


Weaving with yarn or thread

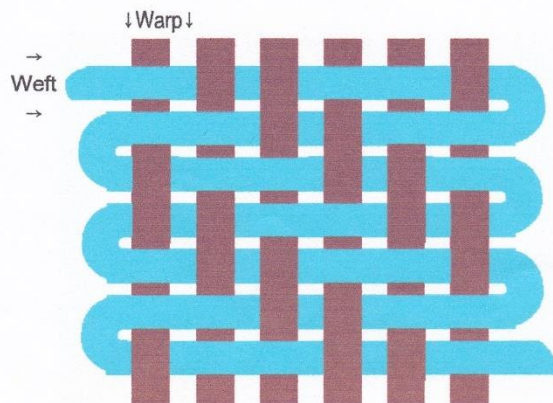
Twill weave: 1st row: weave over two and under two threads.

2nd row: weave the same as the first row but move over one thread at the beginning of the row.

Subsequent rows: weave as above always remembering to move over one thread to create a diagonal line. This line will appear after you have woven at least four rows.



Weaving with paper or found materials



Weaving with yarn or thread

Activity – Create a set of woven paper coasters!

The kit contains:

~~2 glue dots~~ Please note: the glue dots are not included in the kit and are not necessary for the activity.

3 sheets of paper strips (24 strips total)

2 cork squares with adhesive back

1. To make the WARP (parallel pieces):

Choose a set of paper strips and place a glue dot on each end of the margin. Turn it over and press the glue dots down in line with the edge of your table (don't worry – they are removable!). The dots keep the paper from moving around.

2. To make the WEFT (horizontal pieces) (These steps will create a PLAIN weave (see drawing on page 2). If you would like to do the TWILL weave you may do so.):

- Tear 16 strips of paper from another set of strips. Tip: use strips of paper with colours or images that you like and use them **face down** in your design.
- Tear one strip off (this is a WEFT piece) and begin weaving it under one WARP strip, and then over the next. Repeat this until you have reached the end.
- Slide the WEFT strip down to the bottom so that it is placed snugly next to the WARP and there are no holes or gaps between them.

3. Repeat b. and c. in Step 2 until you have reached the top of the WARP.

4. Remove the backing from a cork square. Turn it over and place it so it is lined up with the bottom of the weaving.

Repeat with the second square, placing it above the first one.
Press down firmly on both squares.

5. Unstick the glue dots from the table and turn the weaving with the cork squares over. Use a pair of scissors to cut between the squares to separate them. Trim off any paper that might be sticking out of the sides of the cork.

6. Optional step: If you would like your coasters to be round, trace a circle using a large mug on the back of the coaster. Then with sharp scissors cut carefully around the circle.



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Murney Tower Museum National Historic Site

Look what's on your head....



**MURNEY TOWER MUSEUM
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE OF CANADA**

KING STREET AT BARRIE, KINGSTON ON K7L 4VG

www.murneytower.com

Operated by the Kingston Historical Society since 1925



MARCH OF THE MUSEUMS 2022

HOW ABOUT HAT?!

About the Museum

Murney Tower Museum is a small, local museum operated by the Kingston Historical Society in partnership with Parks Canada. It is one of four Martello Towers in Kingston and is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Rideau Canal and Kingston Fortifications. It is also the oldest operating museum in Kingston, having celebrated its 95th birthday in 2020. The museum has over a thousand domestic and military artifacts and offers tours, programming, and exhibits.

About the Workshop

This workshop is intended to be completed at Murney Tower as an educational program for families. It will take approximately 20-30 minutes to complete.

This workshop recreates the uniform hats worn by the men of the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment (RCRR) – the men who not only guarded and manned the Tower, but also lived in Murney Tower itself. The objective of this workshop is to encourage engagement with the

history of the people who inhabited the Tower some 150 years ago and urges participants to think of how daily lives have changed over time. A look into the history of the people will also foster a connection between participants and the building itself as they begin to imagine how simple tasks, clothing, and even family structures of the past differ from experiences today.

Materials

In your bag:

- 2 sheets of 12" by 18" black construction paper
- 1 RCRR Military bugle printout (attached)
- 2 markers
- 1 glue stick

At home:

- 1 roll of tape
- 1 pair of scissors

Instructions

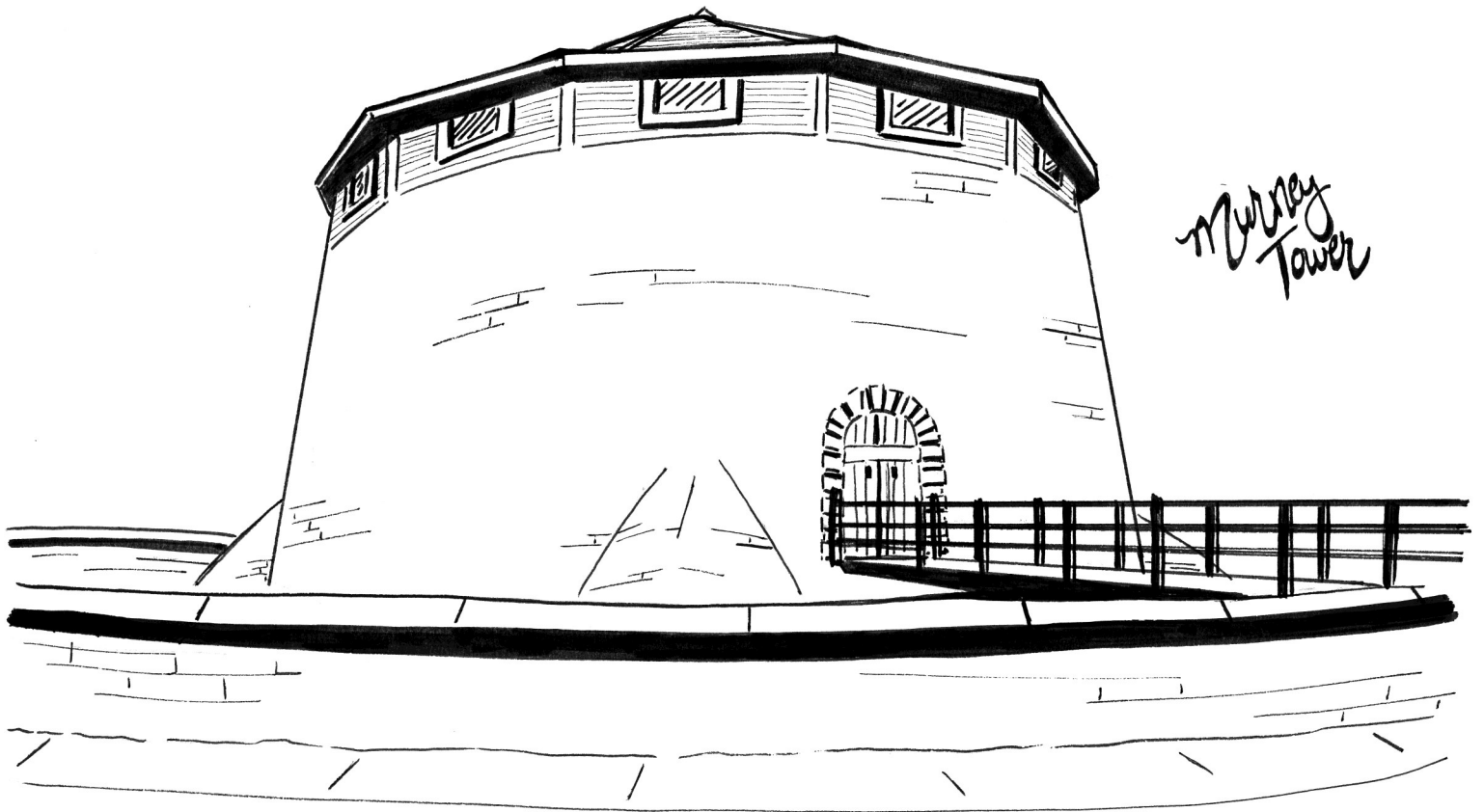
1. Collect your supplies from Murney Tower Staff.
2. Sort through your supplies and make sure you have the following:
 - a. 2 sheets of 12" by 18" black construction paper
 - b. 1 RCRR Military bugle printout (attached)
 - c. 2 markers
 - d. 1 glue stick
 - e. 1 roll of tape
 - f. 1 pair of scissors
3. Now that you have all your supplies, it's time to start creating!
4. With the help of your partner or parent, wrap one sheet of the construction paper around your head (like a hat). Check if it is long enough to go around your head.
5. If it isn't long enough, cut out a piece of the second sheet of construction paper and glue it to the first sheet to make it longer.
6. Wrap the extended sheet around your head again and hold the circular, wrapped shape in place using one hand.
7. Carefully remove the "hat" from your head and keep holding it in the shape.
8. Using two pieces of tape, tape together both ends of the paper in the cylindrical shape, so that it now may be placed on your head. This will be the base of your hat.

9. Using the leftover half of the paper, cut a crescent shape. This size of this crescent should be roughly the size of your hand. This will be the peak of the hat.
10. Carefully tape the crescent shape perpendicular to the base of the hat (it should resemble a short baseball hat).
11. Now, using some leftover black paper, cut out a small circle, roughly the shape of a coin.
12. Cut out a small rectangle, about 10 cm long.
13. Tape the circle onto the short side of the rectangle.
14. Tape the other side of the rectangle to the top of the hat base, with the circle sticking out, upwards.
15. Your hat is almost complete! Now, it is time to colour the RCRR badge. Traditionally, this badge is a brassy colour, but feel free to get creative and make your own colourful RCRR badge!
16. Once you have finished colouring, carefully cut out the badge from the larger paper.
17. Tape the badge above the peak of the hat.

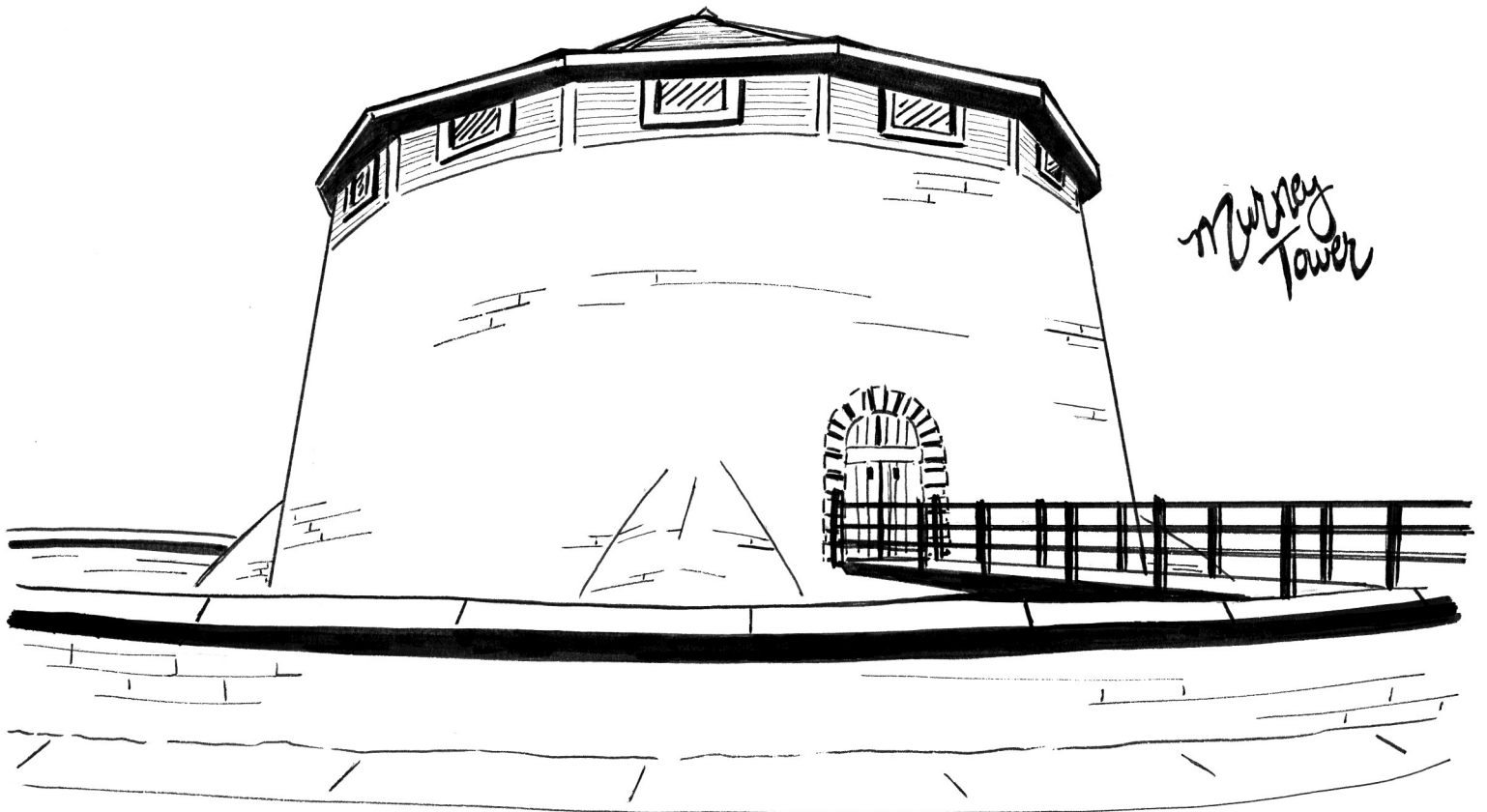
Congratulations! You are now a proud creator of an RCRR hat!
What else is there to learn about the people of Murney Tower?



Murney Tower acknowledges with thanks the continued support of the City of Kingston, the Kingston & Area Association of Museums, Galleries and Heritage Sites, and the Kingston Historical Society.



Murrey
Tower



Murrey
Tower



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Museum of Healthcare

How are you inside....?

X-RAY CRAFT INSTRUCTIONS

YOU WILL NEED:

- Page protector (a large Ziplock bag will also work)
- Black marker
- Coloured markers
- Pencil
- X-ray template sheet
- Black paper
- White paper
- Scissors



STEP 1

- Create your 'X-ray': using scissors, to cut a long strip out of the white piece of paper

STEP 2

- Place your hand on in blank space on the template sheet and trace around it with a pencil
- Draw in some bones

STEP 3

- Put the x-ray template sheet inside the page protector
- Using a black marker, trace the outline of your hand

STEP 4

- Trace the bones of your hand using a light coloured marker
- You can also outline the bones of the animals using black
- Feel free to add some colour!

STEP 5

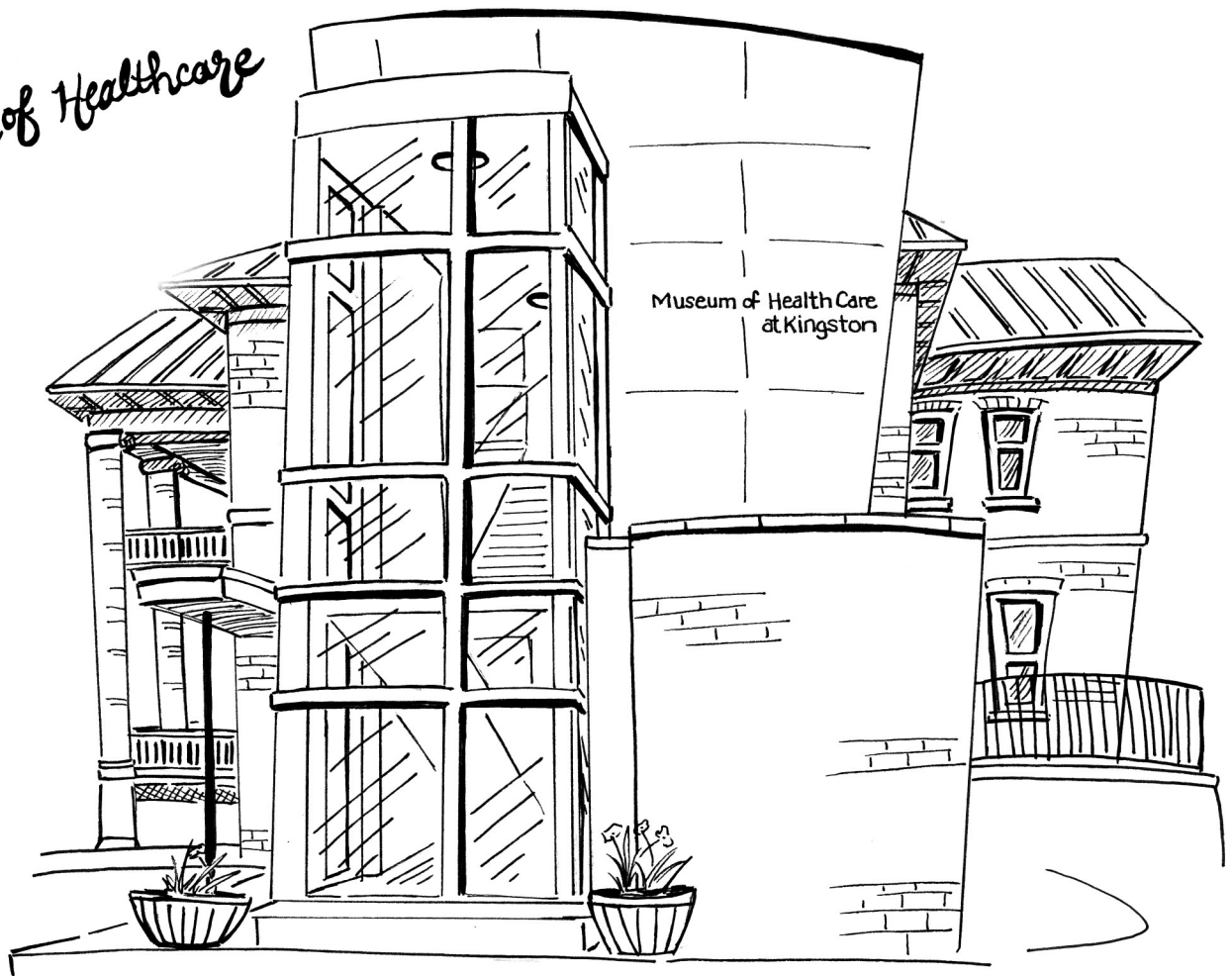
- Remove the template from the page protector and replace it with the black paper

STEP 6

- Slide in your x-ray to reveal bones and other hidden features!

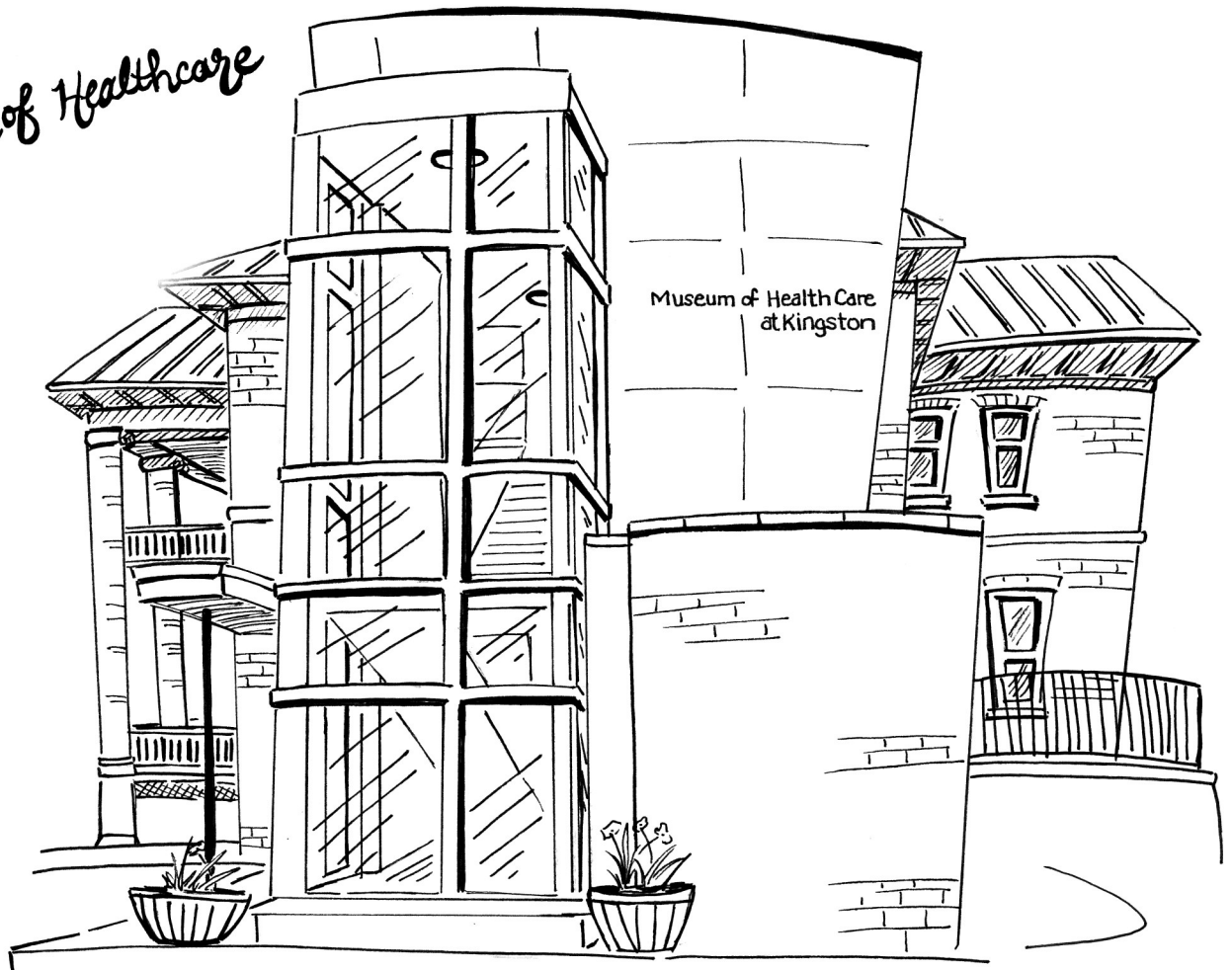
MARCH OF THE MUSEUMS 2022

Museum of Healthcare



Museum of Health Care
at Kingston

Museum of Healthcare



Museum of Health Care
at Kingston



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Museum of Lennox & Addington

Rockets and aliens....

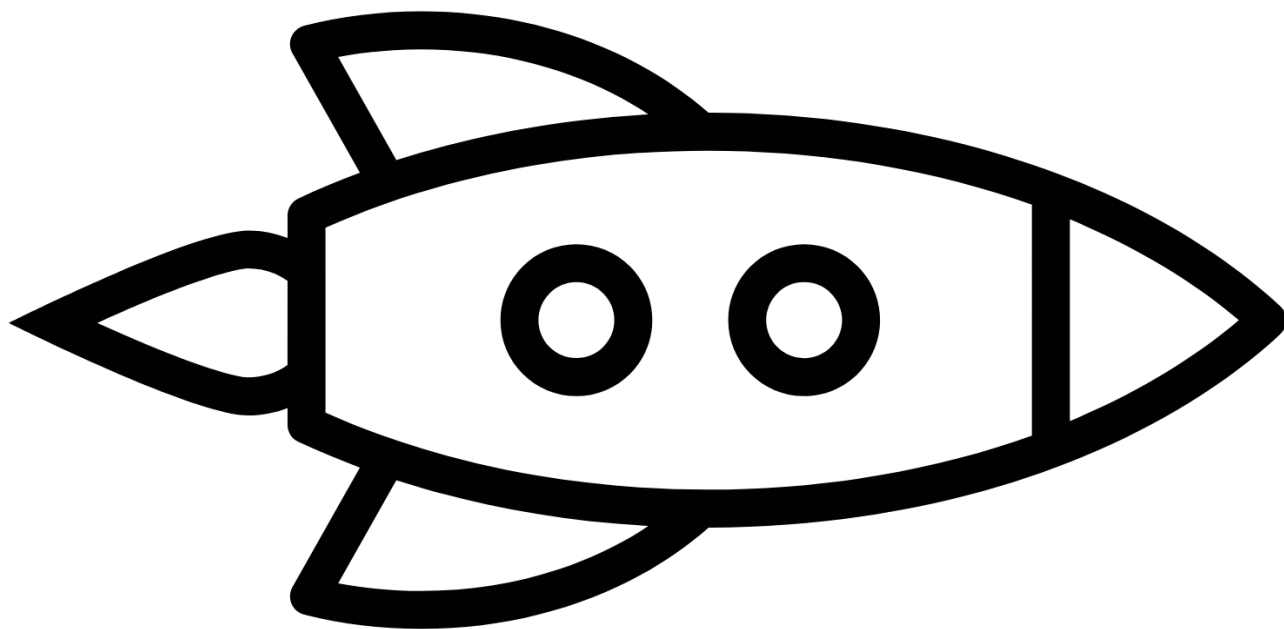


Materials

one straw
one balloon
48" of string
rocket ship cutout
tape or glue (not in kit)

Instructions

1. Decorate and cut out rocket
2. Tape straw to the balloon
3. Tape your rocket to the opposite side of the straw
4. Feed string through the straw
5. Attach string to door handle and hold the other end level and tight
6. Blow up balloon (do not tie it)
7. Slide your rocket creation to the end of the string you are holding
8. Let go of the balloon and watch your rocket blast off
9. Experiment to see what makes the rocket go the furthest!





#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

PumpHouse

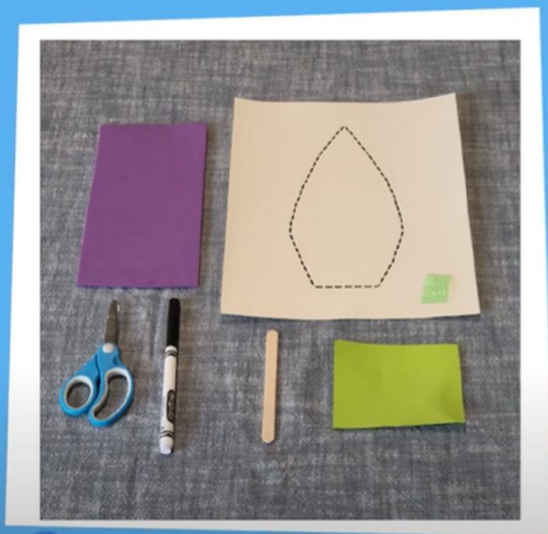
Sailing, sailing....

SAIL 'N SLIDE CRAFT

At The PumpHouse

kingston
and area
association
of museums
art galleries +
historic sites

PUMPHOUSE
HISTORY in MOTION



**For your sailboat craft
you'll need the following:**

Foam rectangle

Boat template cutout

Scissors

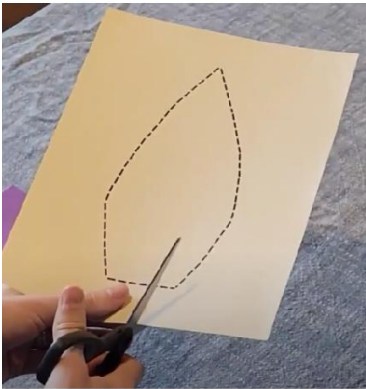
A marker

A popsicle stick

Cardstock rectangle

Small piece of recycled plastic

Step 1 - Making the Hull



Cut out the hull template



Trace the template on the foam

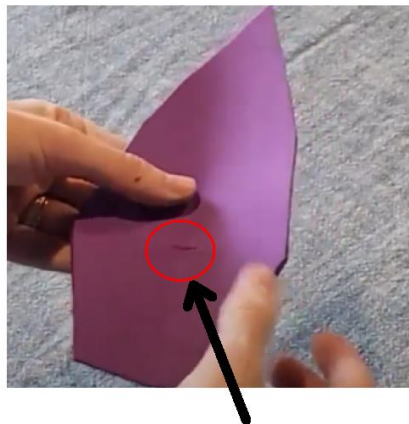


Cut out the foam template

Step 1 - Making the Hull



Fold the foam in half length-wise and cut a small slit.



It should be just big enough to fit a popsicle stick in.



Cut 3 slits at the back for the rudder.

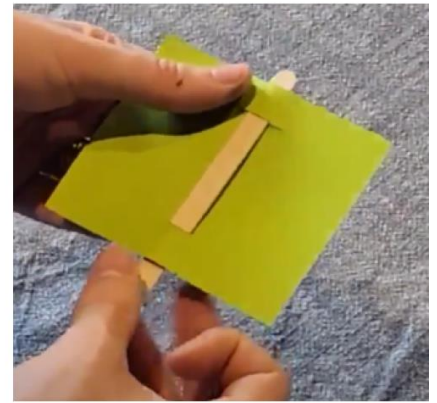
Step 2 - Making the Mast



Fold the cardstock in half length-wise and cut 2 small slits.

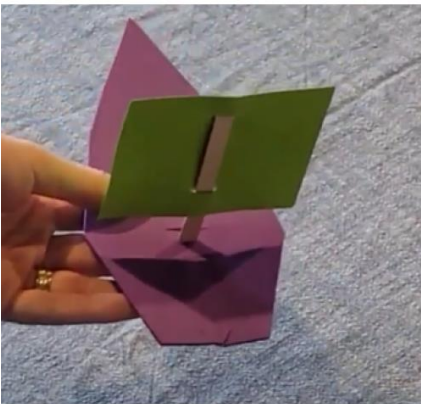


Cut one near the top and one near the bottom.



Insert the popsicle stick through the slits.

Step 3 - Attaching the Mast



Insert the popsicle stick with mast into the slit on the hull.

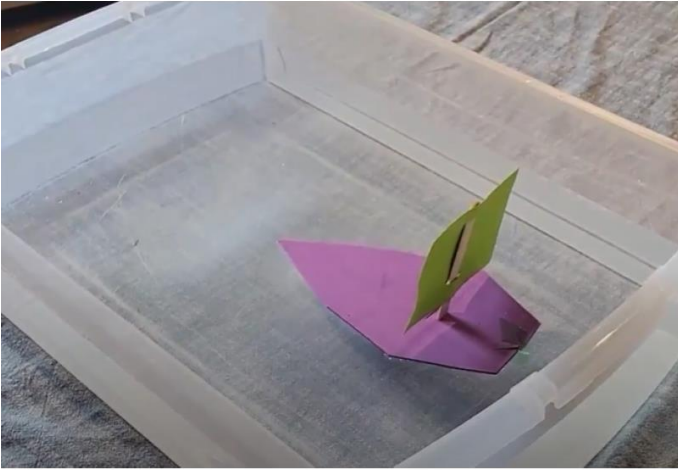


Insert a piece of recycle plastic into the back as a rudder.



Try inserting the rudder in different slits and see what changes when your boat moves!

Step 4 - Sails Away!



Place your boat in water.



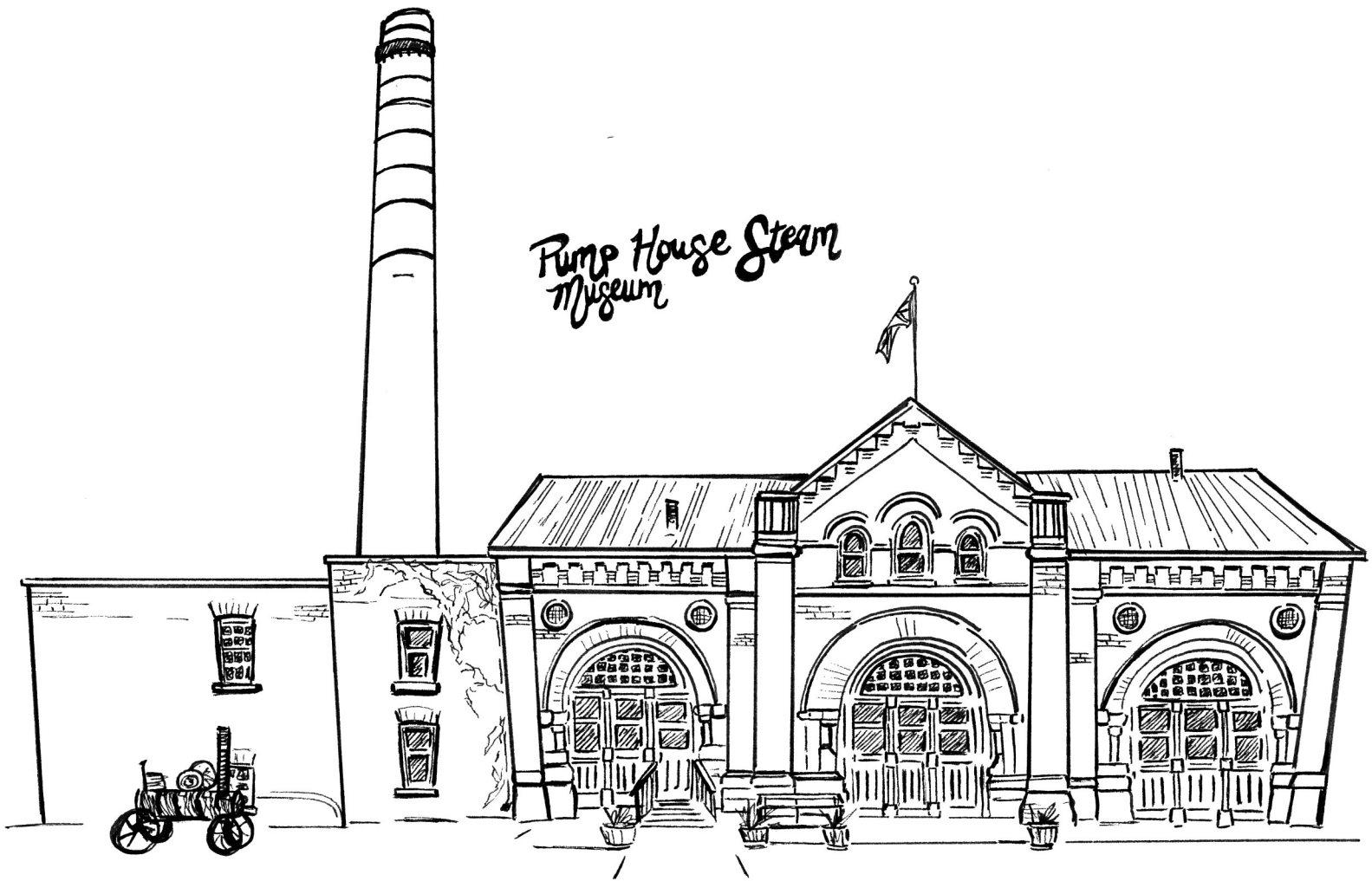
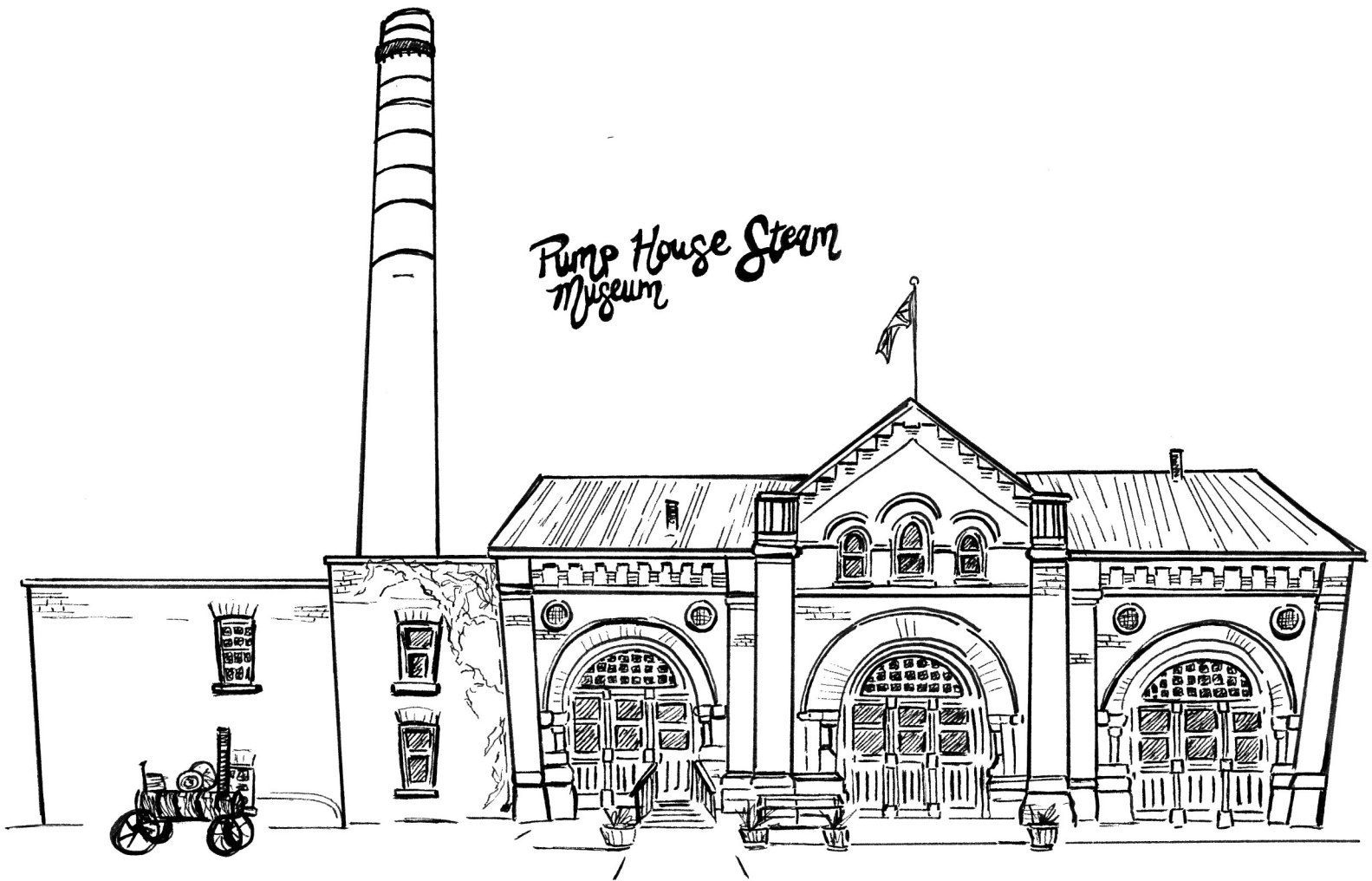
Using the power of wind,
blow and make it go!

Happy sailing!

Thank you for crafting with us!

For more fun, check out our #YGKMuseum From
HomeActivities!

KingstonPumpHouse.ca/Learn-Explore





#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Royal Military College Museum

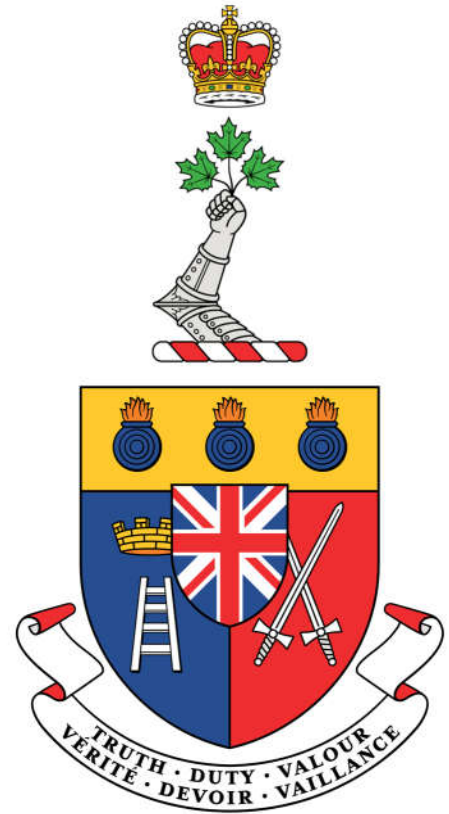
Coat of Arms, full of charms....

COAT OF ARMS ACTIVITY

THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

A coat of arms is a collection of colourful pictures that represent the person, group or organization that he it was made for. They are designed by artists, called Heralds, who are specially trained to create coats of arms. The Herald creates the coat of arms using pictures, shapes and colours that have specific symbolic meaning. The coat of arms is officially granted and recorded in a public registry. RMC's coat of arms has a different story. It was designed by the College's first commandant, Colonel E.O. Hewett, in 1876 but it was not formally recognized and recorded by the College of Arms in London until 1920.

After the First World War, RMC asked to have its coat of arms formally recognized. The traditional design was approved and granted by King George V instead of the College of Arms in London because Hewett's design did not follow the usual rules for coats of arms. The imperial crown that Hewett used in the RMC Coat of arms was a special honour only the King or Queen could bestow and the small shield with the Union Badge in the centre of the larger shield was not an accepted form of heraldry.



DESIGN YOUR OWN COAT OF ARMS SHIELD

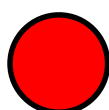
Materials:

- Shield template
- Crayons, markers or coloured pencils
- Glue sticks and scissors
- Magazines (optional)

How To:

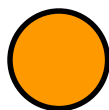
- Step 1: Think about what makes you unique
- Step 2: Choose what symbols you would like in your shield. You can colour and cut out the symbols on the following sheets, you can cut pictures from magazines or you can draw your own symbols
- Step 3: Write your name in the ribbon under your shield
- Step 4: Colour, cut out and glue the symbols you've chosen or draw your own right on your shield

TRADITIONAL HERALDIC COLOURS



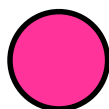
RED

passion, courage, strength, danger, fearlessness, warrior



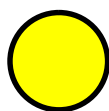
ORANGE

warm, adventures, optimistic, flair, ambition



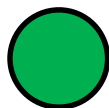
PINK

sweet, romantic, calm, harmony, healing



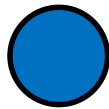
YELLOW/GOLD

cheerful, joy, optimism, sunny, happiness, hope success, generosity, wealth, virtue



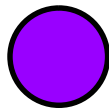
GREEN

healing, growth, harmony, freshness, luck, hope



BLUE

truth, loyalty, confidence, faith, understanding, calm, dignity



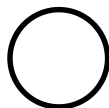
PURPLE

intrigue, pride, richness, mystery, wisdom, wealth, royalty, justice



BLACK

strong, protection, mysterious, formal, sophisticated



SILVER/WHITE

peace, virtue, dignity, insight, reflection, sleek, light

TRADITIONAL HERALDIC SYMBOLS

ANT - hardworking

BEAR - strength

BEE - energetic

BOOK - learning

CAMEL - patience

CASTLE - safety

CROWN - success

DEER - peace and harmony

DOG - loyalty

DONKEY - determination

DRAGON - protection

DUCK - resourcefulness

FIRE - enthusiasm

FISH - generosity

FLOWERS - hope

FOX - intelligence

GLOBE - worldliness

KEYS - care

LANTERN - knowledge

LION - courage

OTTER - fun loving

OWL - Watchfulness

SNAIL - thoughtfulness

SQUIRREL - thriftiness

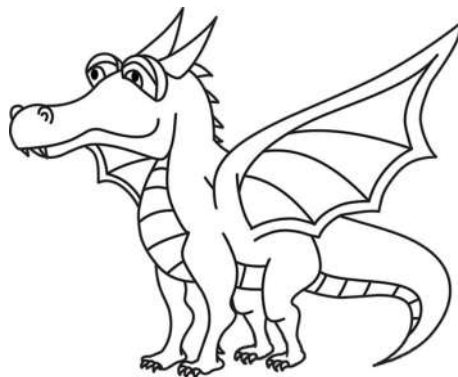
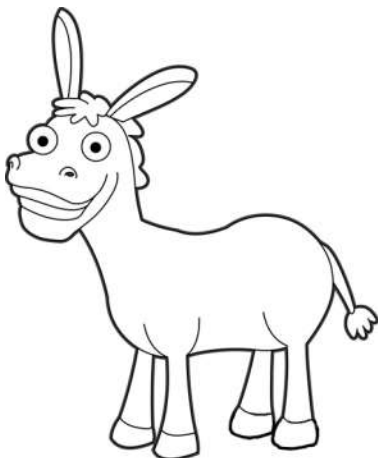
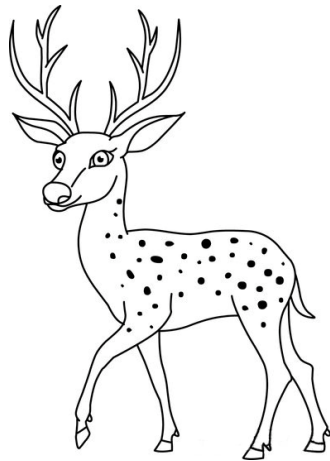
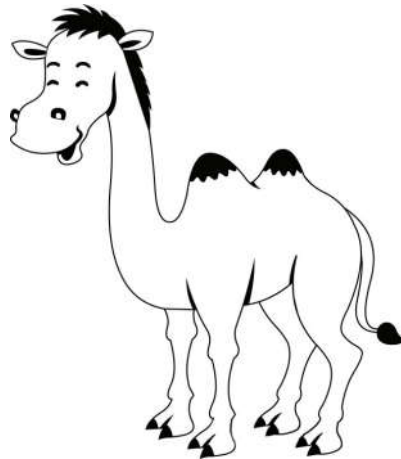
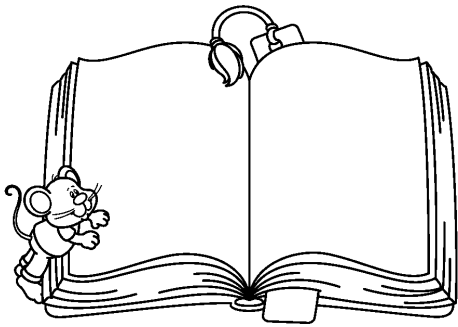
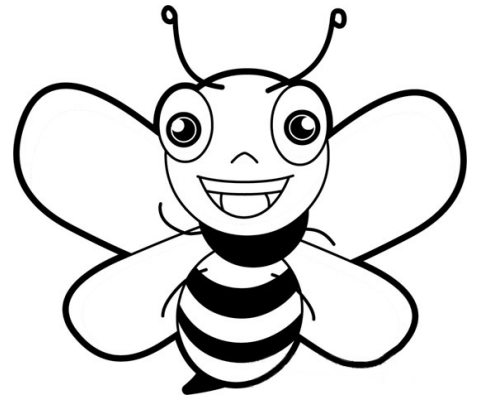
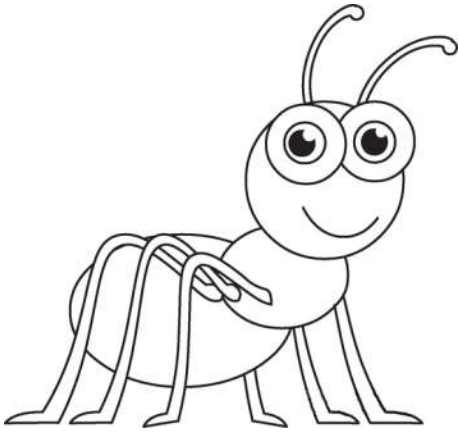
SUN - creativity

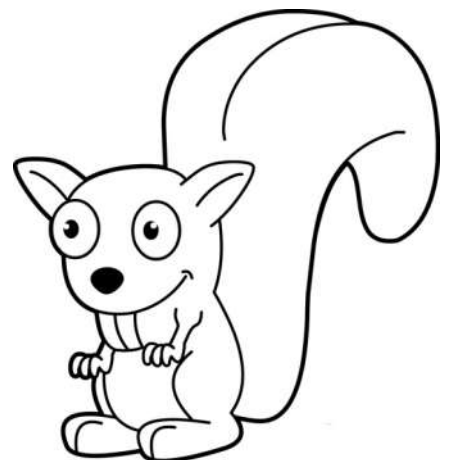
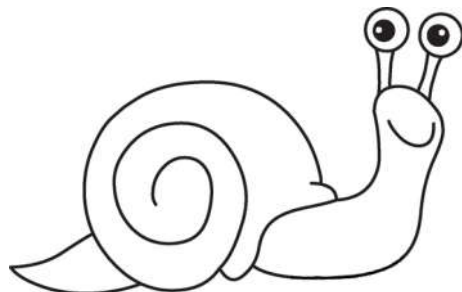
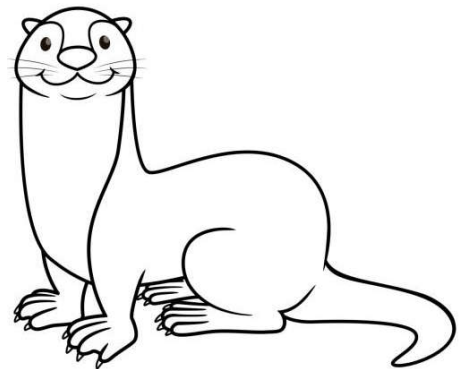
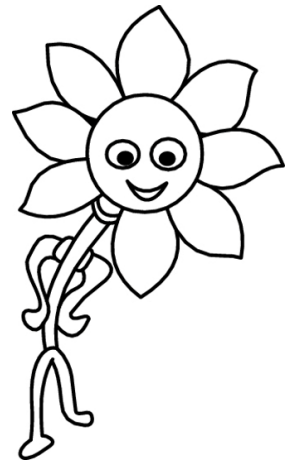
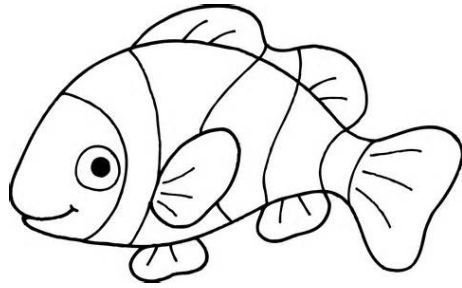
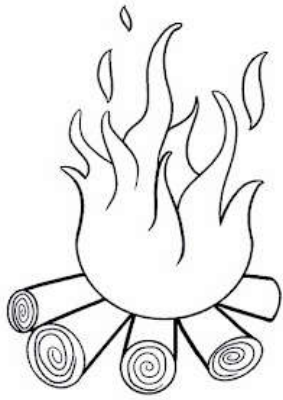
TIGER - fierce

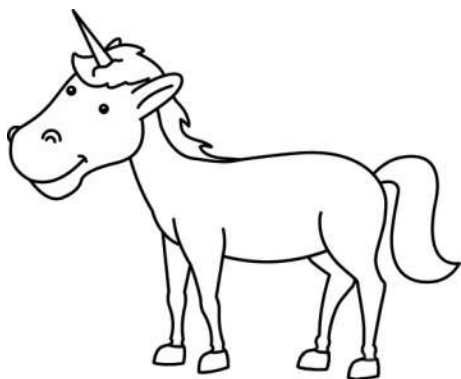
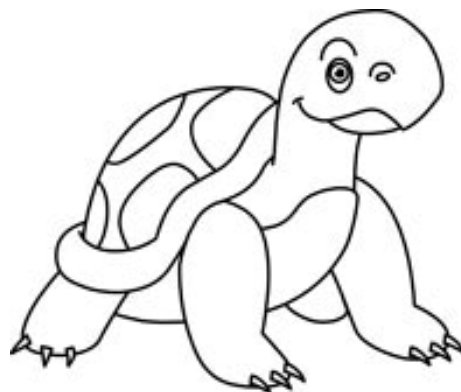
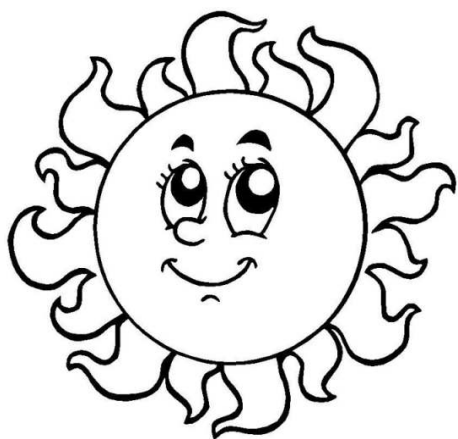
TORTOISE - invulnerable

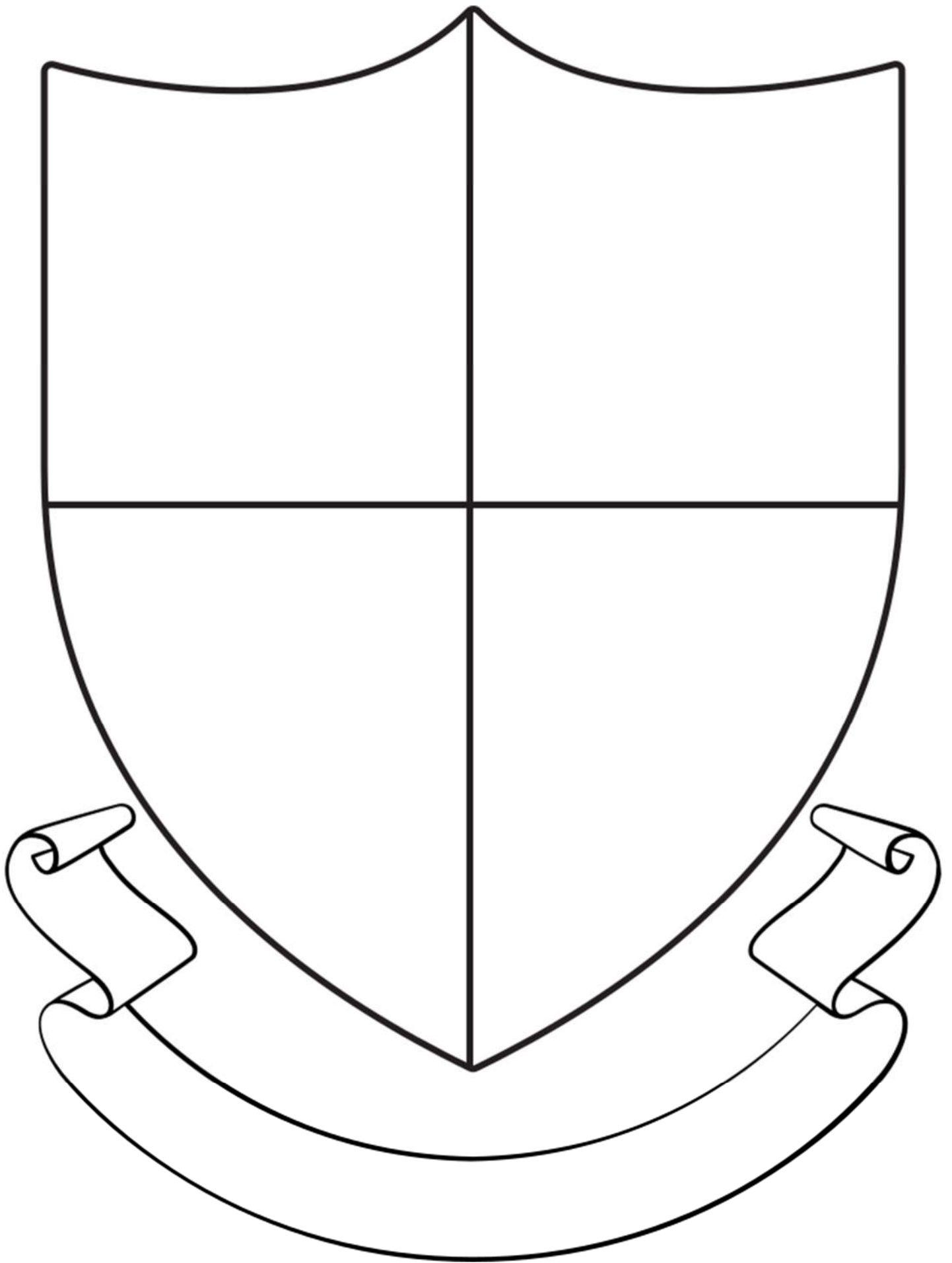
UNICORN - extreme courage

WINGS - speed

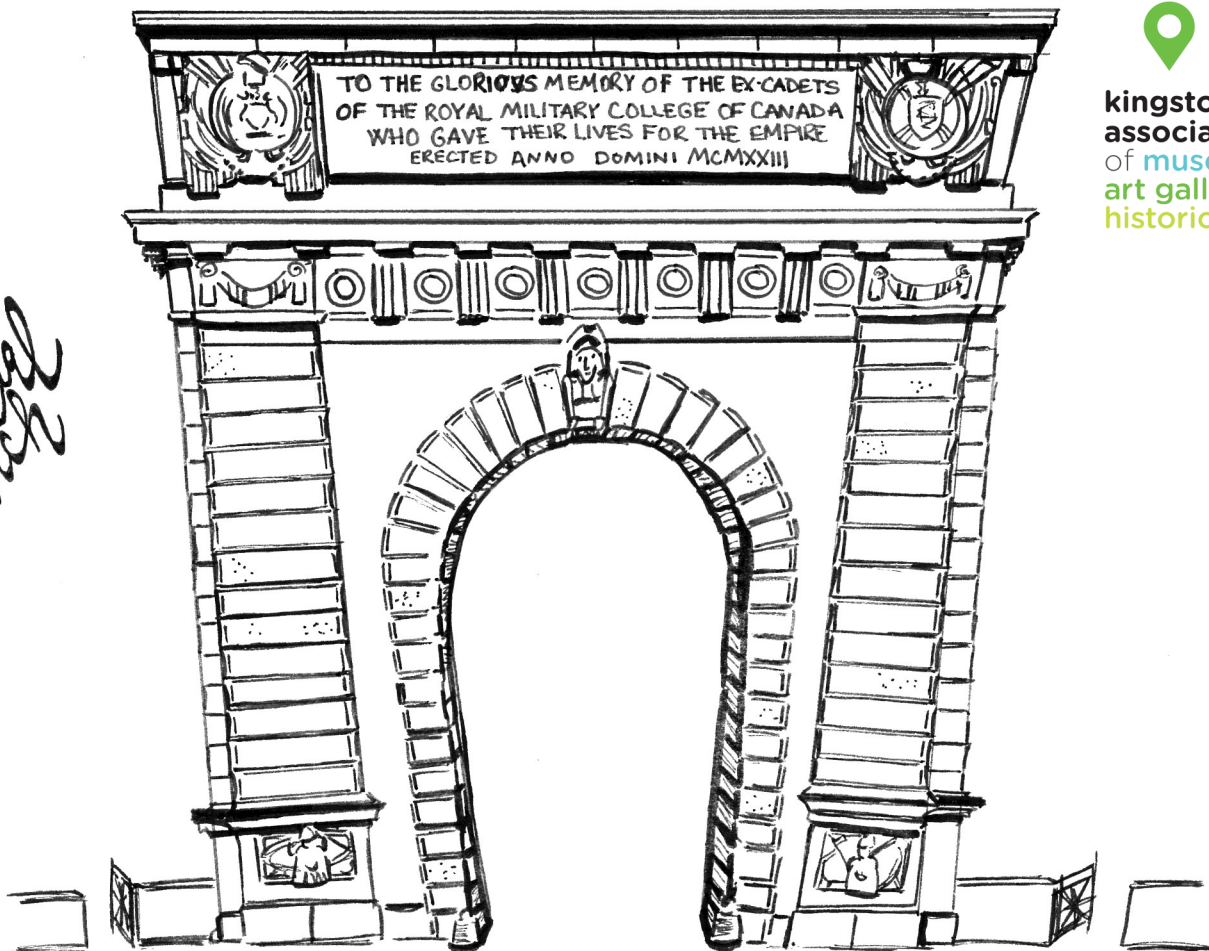






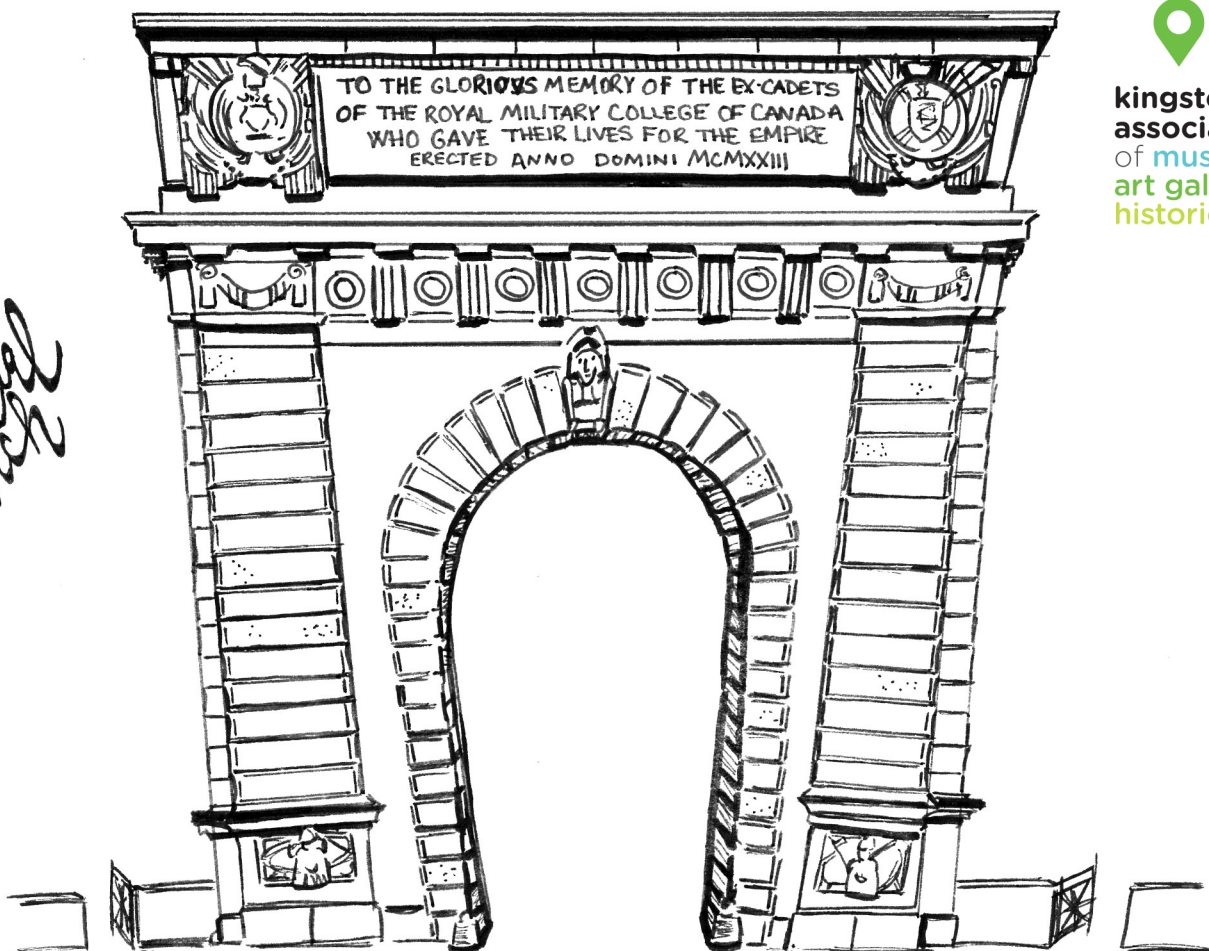


R.M.C.
Memorial
Arch



 **kingston**
association
of **museums**
art galleries +
historic sites

R.M.C.
Memorial
Arch



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historic sites



#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Smiths Falls Heritage House Museum

Toys and tricks....



March of the Museums

CUP AND BALL CRAFT

The Cup and Ball was popular game before the Victorian era however it entered a craze during Queen Elizabeth I's reign. This was also when it became known as the Cup and Ball - in France in the 16th century it was called a Bilboquet. This toy was played with all over the world!

Materials Provided:

- Toilet paper roll
- String
- Large Bead

Materials Needed:

- Drawing and Colouring materials (markers, paint..)
- Any extra decorations



Instructions:

1. Draw designs on your toilet paper roll using markers, pens, paint etc.
2. Thread your string through the bead and tie it off.
3. Then thread your string through the hole in the toilet paper roll and tie it off. There should be about 5-6 inches of string between the bead and the roll.
4. Then have fun trying to get the bead into the roll while holding the roll and swinging the bead upward.



March of the Museums

THAUMATROPE CRAFT

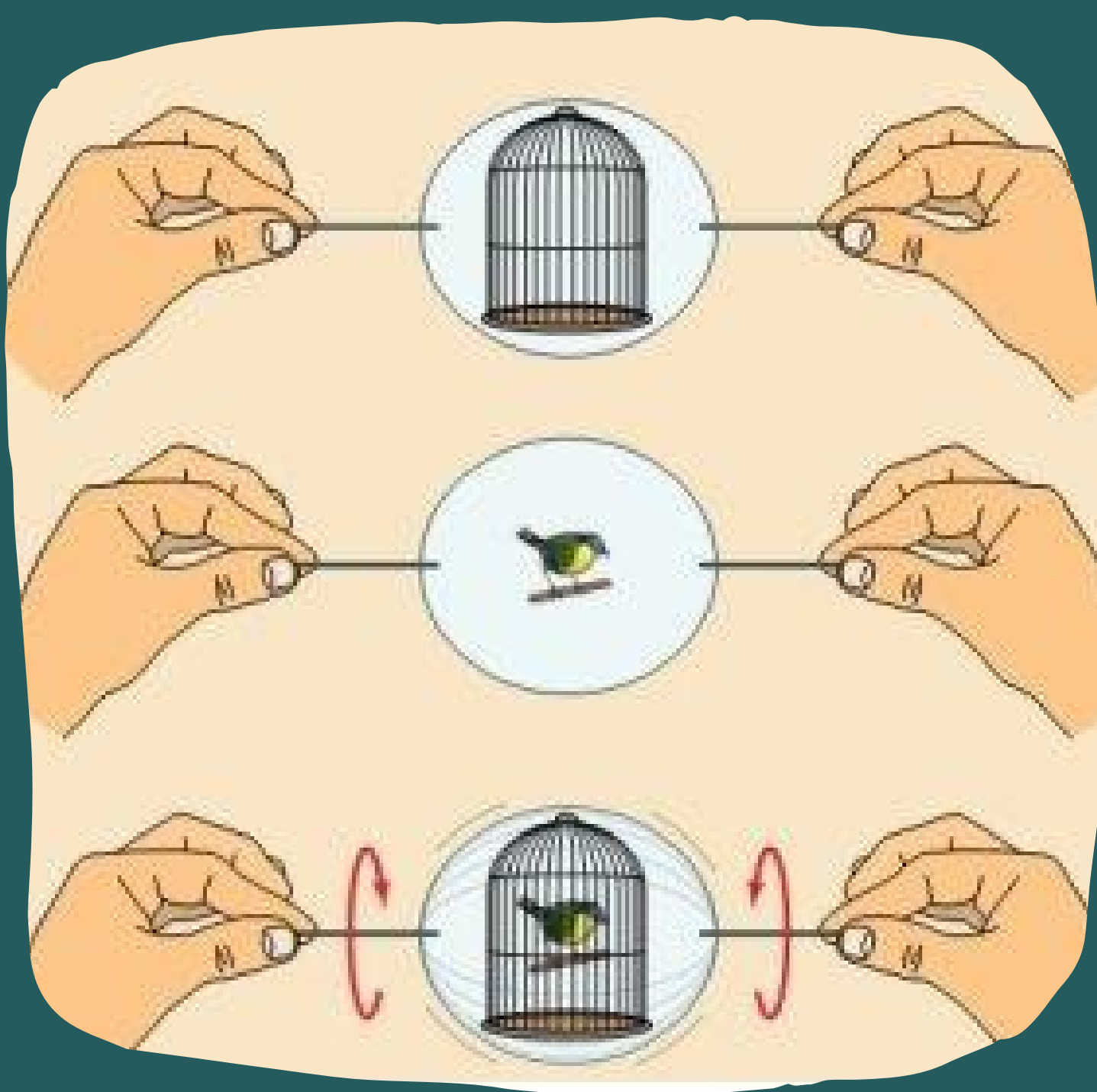
This was a popular toy during the Victorian era. It may have a more difficult and unusual name, but it is actually quite easy to make. It is a disc or a card with a picture on each side and the disc is attached to two pieces of string. When you twirl the strings quickly the discs spin around and animate the picture. A popular version during Victorian times was of a bird and a cage – when you spun the thaumatrope the two images would become one – therefore the bird looked like it was actually in the cage.

Materials Provided:

- 2 Cardstock Circles
- 2 Pieces of String

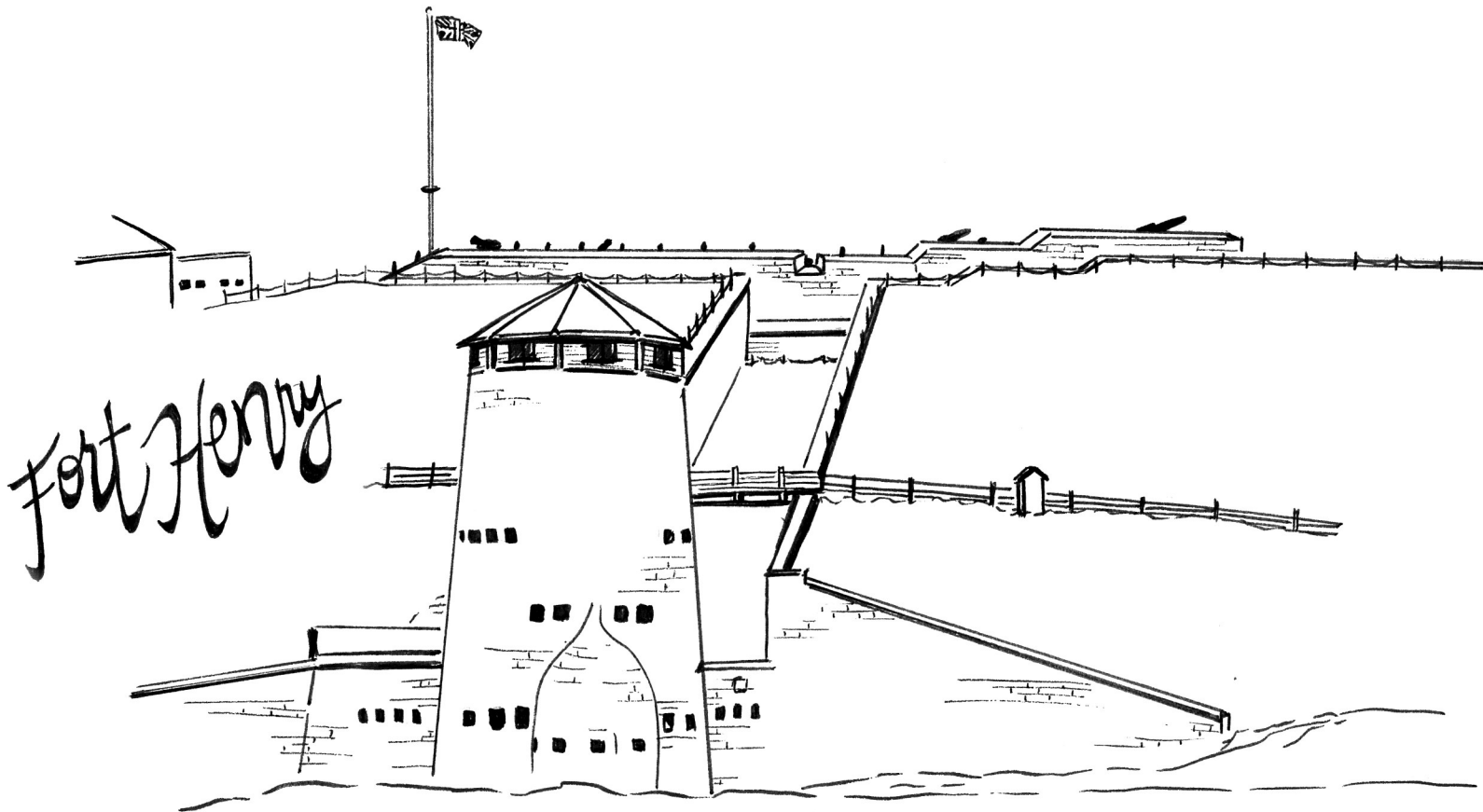
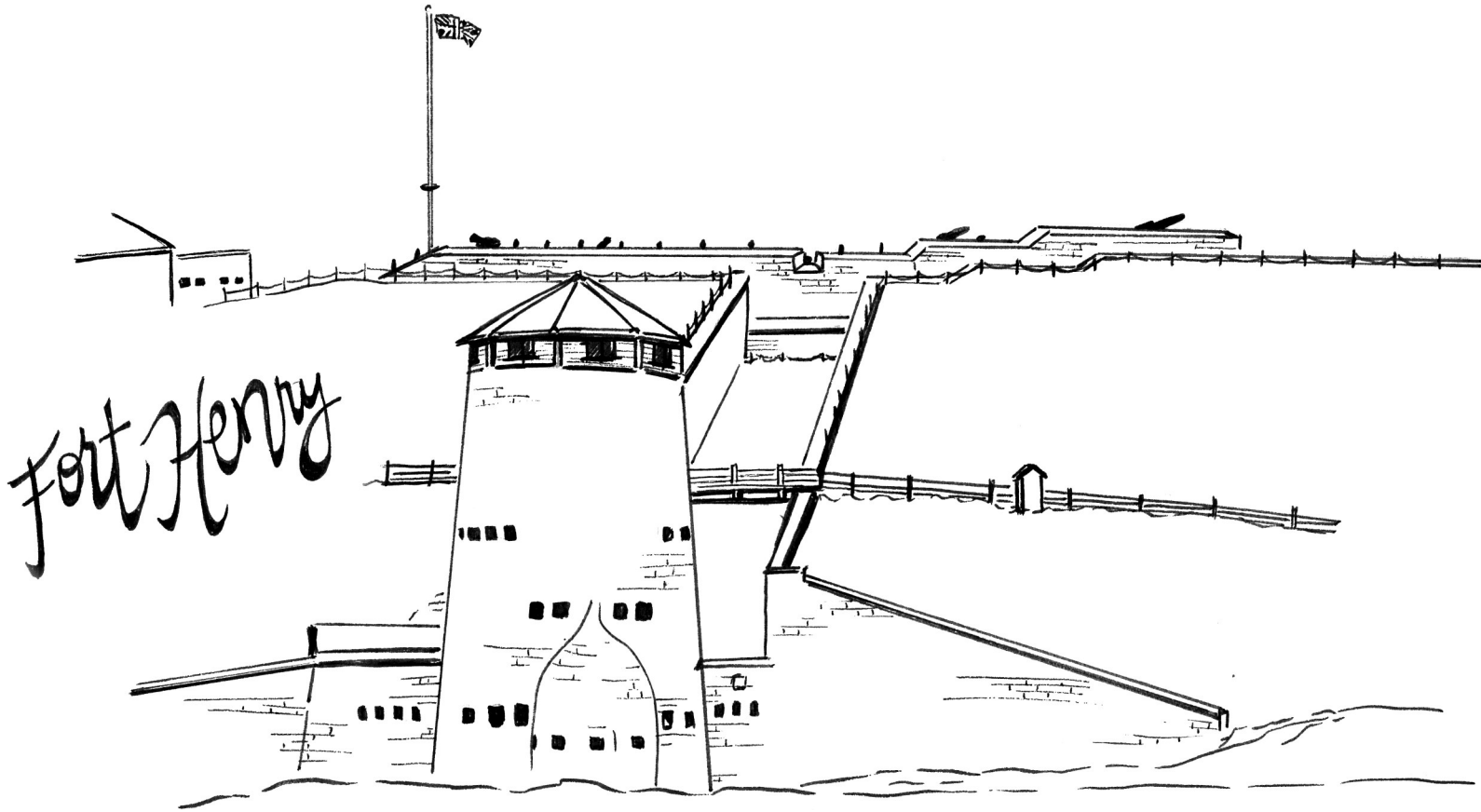
Materials Needed:

- Drawing and colouring materials (pencil, pen, markers, paint)



Instructions:

1. Grab your wooden circle and colouring materials.
2. Add your design to both sides of the circle! Make sure one of the designs is upside down in order for the animation to work. Choose two images that will form an animation like a fish and a fishbowl, a smiley face and an unhappy face, a bird and a cage, a tree and apples, or anything else you can think of.
3. Using your string thread the two pieces through the hole. Make sure you pull the string back on itself so you will have two loops on each side.
4. Wind the string up by twisting it between your fingers and then pull tight to release. As the circles move around, they will appear as one moving picture!





#Re-IMAGINE #Re-DISCOVER

Check out our online craft videos – one
for each activity!

Visit our YouTube Channel!

"Kingston & Area Assoc of Museums"

Plus some extra bits of video fun....

1000 Islands History Museum

Fort Henry National Historic Site

Kingston Frontenac Public Library

and a few more....

