



CLOWNING AROUND PATCH PROGRAM

Clowning Around can be fun for girls of all age levels. A Clowning Around event can be held at a regular troop/group meeting or as a larger event. When planning the Clowning Around event, consider the cost of makeup, refreshments, supplies, patches, where the event will be held, and how much time is available. Also consider if any work needs to be done ahead of time by those that will attend. Will the history of clowning be a part of the event? The event can be as simple as the committee wants or a very elaborate event lasting for a weekend. A few examples of other events are: A Clown Olympics, Clown Around with Halloween, Clowns Love a Parade, and Invite a Magician (to show girls a few basic magic tricks).

Be creative and have fun!

- Learn some clown history
- Learn about the three kinds of clowns
- Discuss the career of clowning
- Experiment with clown costumes and makeup
- LET YOUR IMAGINATION RUN WILD!!!

HISTORY

The first clown was the court jester in the Middle Ages. The jester's main purpose was to amuse the king. He wore a colorful costume with bells hanging from head to toe. He was often thought to be a "fool." The Italians followed with their own clown called a harlequin. The harlequin was invisible to all except his sweetheart, Columbine. She was invisible to all except the harlequin. The harlequin's mission was to spoil the tricks of other clowns. He wore a checkered suit, a white ruffled collar, and a black mask. The French called their clown Pierrot, which means Little Peter. This was the first clown to use white makeup and he dressed in what we would call a "clown suit." His sweetheart was Pierrette. Pierrot was an intelligent, but very unhappy clown. He hid his feelings under a comic mask. Joseph Grimaldi is considered the father of our modern-day clowns. For this reason, circus clowns are nicknamed "Joeys" after Grimaldi. Grimaldi was a very popular clown in England in the 1800s. This history is not complete in any way, just an example to get you started. Use your public library or school library or even someone you know who does clowning for a hobby or a job.

There are three kinds of clowns:

1. The Auguste: They wear a face of white, blue, red or a combination of these colors. They have a large grin and large eyes. They will do anything for a laugh. They do not have a traditional suit and have no real traditional act. Auguste means clumsy boy in German.

2. The grotesque (exaggerated): They have the most outlandish costumes and makeup. They have a white face, large red lips and a large red nose. They pad their stomachs to look large and often carry a giant lollipop or a tiny parasol.
3. The character clown (usually a tramp): They wear a black beard, a large white mouth, a big red nose and sad eyes. Their clothes are always way too big and are very torn and ragged. This clown is a sad clown. No matter what they do, nothing turns out right for them.

DISCUSSION WITH GIRLS ABOUT CLOWNING

1. What do clowns look like? Is their expression happy or sad? What do clowns' nose, eyes and hair look like?
2. Do clowns have teeth? Can they eat food?
3. Can clowns talk? How do they express themselves?
4. What do clowns wear? Is there a difference between boy clowns and girl clowns?
5. What do clowns do? Do they always act silly?
6. Do clowns have feelings? Can you touch clowns? Are clowns real?

It might be interesting to talk about these things before your event and again after your event. After learning about clowns, did the girls think differently about clowns?

CLOWN COSTUMES

Costumes may be made by the girls or purchased. The girls can make hats and collars. The girls could come dressed as a clown and the makeup and skits added at the event.

1. Costumes should fit the type of clown you are depicting.
2. Costumes should be loose fitting for ease of movement.
3. Colorful suspenders, hats, or ties can add interest to the costume.
4. Coordinate hat, shoes, ties, etc., with the character of your clown.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Clown Makeup- store bought or use recipes
 Small paint brushes
 White sock filled with cornstarch – to powder face
 Shower caps – to protect hair from the makeup
 Tissues
 Baby Oil
 Cold Cream

Clown Makeup – From Your Own Kitchen

½ cup Crisco
 1 cup Cornstarch
 ¼ cup White Flour
 Stir in 25 to 30 drops of glycerin
 Add food coloring until desired color is reached, or leave white.

Mix together with a rubber spatula.
Covers approximately 15 faces.

OR

Blend together until smooth ¼ cup cornstarch and ¼ cup water.
Gradually add 2 tablespoons cold cream.
Mix until it is of spreading consistency.
Test on the back of your hand.

Make separate jars for each color needed. Add food coloring a drop at a time until the desired color is reached.

STEPS FOR APPLYING MAKEUP

1. Cover face lightly with cold cream. Be sure to cover the whole face, including eyelids and forehead. DO NOT CAKE IT ON!
2. Cover the cold cream with white makeup. Be sure to cover whole face well enough so that your face color does not show through. DO NOT CAKE IT ON!
3. Powder face lightly with a large powder puff.
4. Create the face by outlining the eyelashes, nose and mouth with a small paint brush.
5. Fill in the eyelashes, nose and mouth areas with the desired color.
6. To remove makeup, rub baby oil lightly over entire face. Wipe off oil and makeup with tissues. Apply a second coat of oil if necessary. Wipe with tissues. Wash entire face with soap and water to remove makeup residue.

HOW TO APPLY THE AUGUSTE CLOWN MAKEUP

1. Apply a light coat of cold cream. Let set for a few minutes and blot face with a tissue.
2. First color to be applied is white. It is used primarily around the mouth and eyes to accent and exaggerate.
3. After applying the white, pat it with fingers to help set up the makeup and fill the pores of the skin. It is similar to the process used in applying white face base.
4. The second color, flesh, is used around the face, outside of the mouth and the eye designs. Red can be used in place of flesh if you decide, but remember that both have to be patted after applying.
5. Red is the third color and it is used to highlight the areas around the mouth and eyes.
6. Red can also be used on the cheeks and lower chin as a highlighter but only when you use the flesh tone as a base. The red is spread out with one finger, which is called feather edging. You don't have to pat the red when it is used as highlighting, spreading it with the finger sets the makeup.
7. Black is the last color and is usually used to outline the white areas of the design. It can also be used in the corner of the lips to accent mouth or smile and to give full expression to the eye design.

8. Black or red can be used on the lower lip, depending on the color selected by the individual clown.
9. The last step to applying the Auguste face is the application of the nose.
10. Powder entire face and brush off, starting with the white. Prior to powdering face close eyes, pat, and immediately powder before moving your eyes. This will eliminate cracks in your makeup.

HOW TO APPLY WHITE FACE CLOWN MAKEUP

1. Apply light coat of cold cream. Let set for a few minutes and blot face with a tissue.
2. Put about 1/2 teaspoon of makeup into the palm of your hand and begin working makeup into palm with two fingers. This will cure the makeup and bring it to body temperature.
3. Apply clown white to face using small amounts on fingers each time. Makeup should not be put on heavily because it will crack.
4. After covering all areas of face, pat face lightly with fingers in a slapping movement. This will set up makeup, erase smears, and allow an even consistency. It also closes the pores of the skin.
5. Apply your colors and designs, starting with lightest color first. Begin with the mouth so that after color is on lower lip, it can immediately be powdered lightly, preventing color from fading on to top lip.
6. Proceed applying eye design and any other design you may use.
7. After entire face design has been applied, powder entire face with baby powder. Do not be afraid to use powder. When powdering mouth, blow out so as not to inhale the dust. When powdering around other clowns, be considerate of your own dust.
8. Remove excess powder with a dusting brush, brushing clean all white areas first and then colored areas. When brushing colored area, stroke from white to color in order to prevent color streaking onto white. Any time you apply powder, be sure to take off excess immediately.
9. To bring brighter colors out, you may have to dab the color with a damp sponge to remove excess powder left after brushing.
10. After all steps have been completed, you may have to touch up your colors again. Remember that you have to powder every time you add makeup, but powder lightly and brush again. Any time you reapply colors you must follow the same procedure. The powdering process is very important and the secret to good makeup application.

HOW TO APPLY THE TRAMP CLOWN MAKEUP

1. Apply a light coat of cold cream. Let set for a few minutes, and blot face with a tissue.
2. First color to apply is white and it is used primarily around the mouth. White can also be used around the eyes to accent them. In the tramp makeup the upper and lower lip are covered with white.
3. Flesh tone is the second color to be applied and it is used on the upper part of the cheeks, forehead and sometimes around the eyes. Flesh tone should be patted to

spread the makeup evenly and fill the pores of the skin. The flesh tone is carried down below the natural beard line.

4. Red is the third color to be applied and it is used basically on the cheeks over the flesh tone to give the red face effect to the tramp character. Small amounts are applied at a time and blended in with one or two fingers. The red is also carried down below the natural beard line.
5. Black is the last color to be applied and it is used to give a beard effect to the makeup. It should be applied in small amounts and then blended in with fingers. The black is blended right up to the flesh and red tones already applied. Do not go above the level of the bottom of the nose with black.
6. Black can also be used to accent the eyebrows, to give a full bushy effect, or to accent the white around the eyes if white is used.
7. With the Tramp clown makeup, a nose should always be used, be it a solid red type or a flesh tone. Blend in some red to the tip of it, though some may come with the red already painted on. You can blend it right into your makeup and then powder it.
8. Powder entire face and brush off excess powder starting with light colors and then black.