

# Junior Girl Scout Requirements:

Completed:	Complete at Home:
3, 4, 5, 9, and part of 10	Part of 10, and <u>one</u> of the following: 1, 2, 6, 7, or 8

Make sure to visit the nearby Rockwell Museum of Western Art, which also features beaded art.

Please join us at The Corning Museum of Glass for our other Scout offerings throughout the year:

- Girl Scouts will enjoy our Bead It! program.
- All Scouts benefit from our Super Scout Saturday event every fall.

Visit our website for more information:  
[www.cmog.org/scouts](http://www.cmog.org/scouts).

Please contact us at [scouts@cmog.org](mailto:scouts@cmog.org) if you have any questions about the Museum's Scout programming.

## Beads, & Gems, & Jewelry from around the world

A self-guided brochure for  
Scout troops, dens, or families.



Concepts explored  
in this visit will assist  
Scouts studying  
beads, jewelry, and  
the cultures that  
have used them  
through time.

# The Significance of a Gemstone

## Lapis Lazuli

Much of ancient Egyptian and Mediterranean glass imitates the bright blue color of lapis lazuli, a popular gemstone used in jewelry and thought to have special powers. Lapis was often used to make special amulets or charms that would be buried with mummies.



In the Glass Collection Galleries, find the tiny lapis lazuli plaque ornament in the Eastern Mediterranean: Cyprus and Greece case behind the Origins of Glassmaking case. Then, look at the bright blue body of the striding Egyptian man in the Origins of Glassmaking case. See the similarity?

Glass Inlay, Egypt,  
3rd–1st century B.C.

## Bonus:

Find this necklace in the Lalique case in the Modern Gallery!



Pendant with Kingfishers  
Paris, René Lalique,  
about 1905

## Sketch your Favorite!

You have discovered many types of jewelry and ornamentation during your trip to The Corning Museum of Glass. Now, sketch your favorite design below!

**Casting and molding** – A mold is a shape into which a substance is cast, or poured. Glass can be cast in molds and then hardened. To see some cast glass objects, go back to the Origins of Glass-making case and find the molded pendant in the shape of a star at the top left.

Pendant Shaped like Star  
Northern Iraq, 1450–1350 B.C.



Necklace of Glass and Faience Beads  
Greece, 1400–1250 B.C.



In the Eastern Mediterranean case behind this case, try to find the molded Greek flower beads in the necklaces.

\*Note: Did you notice the brown or rainbow-colored surfaces of the last two objects? The color change is caused by “weathering.” Weathering is the changing of the surface of an object due to a chemical reaction with its environment.

**Flameworking** – Flameworkers melt glass rods to form different shapes, such as beads, for making glass jewelry. Watch the Flameworking Demo in the Innovation Center to see how flameworking is done.

## Cultural Jewelry Trends

Find this bead in the Origins of Glassmaking case:

Pendant with Head of Man,  
probably Lebanon,  
about 400-250 B.C.



This kind of bead was meant to ward off “the evil eye,” or bad wishes. You will find more beads thought to have this mystical power in the cases behind this one. Look for “composite eye beads” on the labels.

In the same case with the composite eye beads, you will see slug-shaped beads that were meant to decorate ancient Italian safety pins. People from around the Mediterranean Sea used these pins to hold together their flowing robes.

Find the case that has Beads for the African Trade. This case is directly behind the 19th-Century European Glass case. Here, you will find beaded crowns from the Yoruba people of Nigeria. Do you think the crown below looks like a British Queen’s crown? The Queen of England once visited Nigeria, and afterwards, the Yoruba people wanted to imitate her crown’s shape and color for their own crowns.



Yoruba Beaded Crown, Nigeria,  
about 1953

If you turn to your left and walk along the wall to the benches, you have come to the Asian Glass case. Walk around it until you see the Chinese glass. Look closely at the beaded slippers. These slippers were made, not for a child, but for a woman. Between the 10th and early 20th centuries, some Chinese people felt that women's feet were more attractive if they were made smaller by bandaging them from the time the girls were young. These fancy slippers were made to decorate their feet.

## Symbolism in Jewelry

### The *Bi* Ritual Disks



Ritual Disk (bi),  
China, 206 B.C. – 220 A.D.

*Bi* ritual disks were often buried in the tombs of noble Chinese people. They were normally made of a gemstone called jade. However, some people used jade-colored glass as an alternative. Find the object pictured above in the Asian Glass case. The *bi* disks symbolized the circular path of the sun and the life cycle of the deceased person. It was believed that the soul of that person would live forever in heaven, [just as a circle never ends]. Can you make a piece of jewelry that also symbolizes something?

## Jewelry Techniques

There are many techniques for making jewelry. These include hammering, soldering, casting, and molding. Some of these apply to glassworking and some do not. If you would like to learn more about specific glassworking techniques, visit the Museum's Rakow Research Library.

**Hammering** – When metal is used in jewelry, it is often hammered to make it a certain shape. From the Asian Glass case, turn to the right and look for the Micromosaics case. Here you will find this ring, depicting Cupid. It is made with tiny pieces of colored glass. The band was most likely hammered into shape.



Ring, Rome,  
Vatican Mosaic Workshop,  
mid-19th century A.D.



Panel with the Arms of Escher vom Glas,  
Switzerland,  
Workshop of Lukas Zeiner, 1500–1510

**Soldering** – Solder is soft metal that artists use to join pieces of jewelry together. Stained glass windows are also held together with solder. Look at the stained glass windows on the back of the case labeled Glass in 17th- and 18th- Century Europe. The glass in these windows is held together with soldered pieces of metal called cames.