

FROM THE FILMS OF

# Harry Potter

## CRAFTING WIZARDRY

WITH 32 PAGES OF PRESS-OUTS AND TEMPLATES!

THE  
OFFICIAL  
HARRY POTTER  
CRAFT BOOK





FROM THE FILMS OF  
*Harry Potter*

# CRAFTING WIZARDRY

THE OFFICIAL HARRY POTTER CRAFT BOOK

  
STUDIO  
PRESS





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Important! Many of the projects in this book require adult help and supervision. Children should only use tools that are appropriate to their age.

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### PROJECT SKILL LEVELS

- ⚡ BEGINNER
- ⚡⚡ EASY
- ⚡⚡⚡ INTERMEDIATE
- ⚡⚡⚡⚡ ADVANCED
- ⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡ COMPLEX





# HEDWIG AND HOGWARTS ACCEPTANCE LETTERS HANGING MOBILE



Designed by MATTHEW REINHART

SKILL LEVEL ★★★

In the wizarding world, letters, parcels and newspapers are delivered by owl post, and among the most important of the owls' responsibilities is to bring young witches and wizards their acceptance letter to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. When Harry Potter receives the post one summer day, he finds a letter addressed to him from Hogwarts, but his uncle refuses to let him have it. More and more letters are brought each day by more and more owls leading up to a bombardment of acceptance letters that burst into the house.

For the film, several owls were trained to carry and drop an envelope that was handwritten by the graphics department and affixed with a wax seal for close-ups. Then, ten thousand single sheets of paper were printed with the Hogwarts seal and Harry's address in order to be light enough to fly through the air. Special effects supervisor John Richardson and his team installed devices in the chimney and behind the letterbox that could fling the papers out at a very rapid but controlled speed to ensure a blizzard of letters. Once Harry receives his letter, from Rubeus Hagrid, he is taken to Diagon Alley for his school supplies. As the letter allows for students to bring "an owl OR a cat OR a toad", Hagrid purchases a snowy owl for Harry (for his eleventh birthday), which Harry names Hedwig. Hedwig proves a loyal and loving companion for the young wizard. With this papercraft, you'll create your own Hedwig and surround her with a flurry of letters. With a tug on her string, Hedwig flaps her wings!

## WHAT YOU NEED

- Hedwig templates (pages 161–67)
- Scoring tool, such as a knitting needle or paper clip
- Ruler
- Cutting tools, such as scissors and utility knife
- Card
- Glue
- String or yarn, thread, fishing line, ribbon, etc.
- Coins, for weight
- Pencil
- Dowel, branch or stick to hang the mobile from

## OPTIONAL

- Felt-tip pens or coloured pencils
- Paper creaser
- Decorative tape

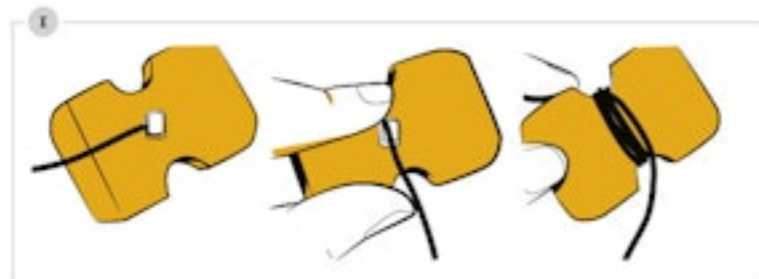


1. Press out the provided templates on pages 161-67.
2. Fold the template pieces on all creased lines. Press firmly to make crisp folds.
3. This mobile will need weight for stability. Use pieces A, B and C as templates on card to cut out 2 long pieces and 1 small rectangular piece. These will help balance the mobile.
4. Decorate template cut-outs D, E, F and G as desired. Feel free to get creative here. Give Hedwig some of her markings across these pieces. On H and I, draw Hedwig's eyes. Do not draw her eyes directly on G.

## ASSEMBLING THE WINGS

1. Glue the wing tabs on piece E to the corresponding grey areas on the same piece. Allow to dry for a few minutes. Cut a long piece of string (at least 60 cm - longer is better because you can always trim excess string later), and insert through both wing holes from the top side down.
2. Loop back the string, and pull it back up through the opposite hole into which it was initially inserted. Both ends of the string should be on the top side of the wing. Don't pull the string too tight.
3. Glue one of the card wing weights to the underside of the wing underneath the string loops, making sure not to get glue on the strings. Pull the strings to tighten them flat against the card.
4. Tightly knot the string on the top side of the wing. Leave the ends long for later assembly. Repeat steps 1 to 4 for the second wing, piece F. Set aside.

## ASSEMBLING THE BODY



1. Cut a length of string at least 60 cm long. Daub glue on the centre of the cardboard weight (cut from piece C), and adhere one end of the string to the glue dot. Wrap the string around the weight and set aside for later assembly.

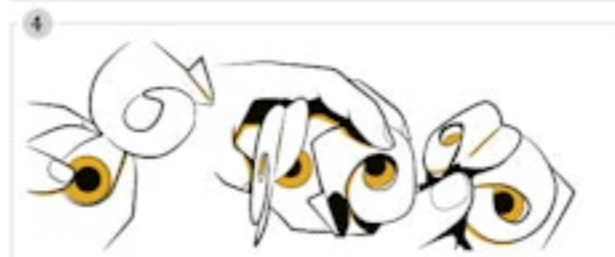


2. Use the shaded areas as a guide to glue the tabs on pieces J and K to the sides of G. Let dry for a few minutes. Piece K should be glued to the left side of G, and piece J on the right.



3. Glue the tabs connecting the sides of the body to the side of the head on piece G, using the shaded areas as your guide. The glue points are numbered so that you can glue tabs to the corresponding numbered area.

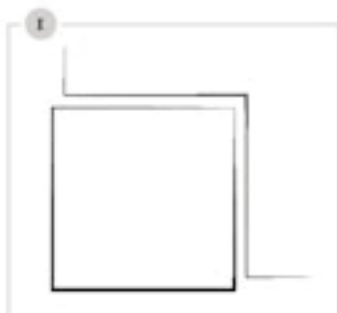
**NOTE:** The tabs on the sides and top of the head can be a little tricky to glue in place, because they all end up fully enclosed inside the head. Our advice is to glue the main tab at the top of the head last, to allow the most space for assembly.



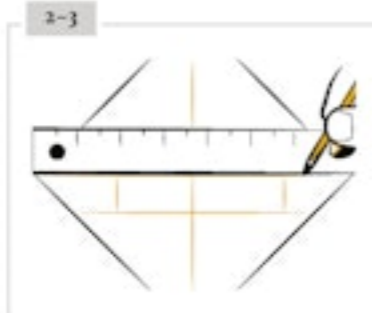
1. Unravel the string on your centre weight (cut from piece C), and glue the weight to the corresponding shaded area on piece D. Next, finish gluing the head closed by adhering the top of piece D to the last shaded area on the inside of the head.
2. Make sure to insert the end of the string on the centre weight through the hole in the underside of Hedwig before gluing the entire top piece in place.
3. Finish gluing the top body piece (D) into place by following the grey-shaded areas as guides.
4. Glue pieces H and I (the eye tabs) to the front of the head section of piece G. Flip the face pieces (H and I) to join in the middle, and glue the appropriate tabs, using grey-shaded areas as guides.
5. Glue the wings (E and F) to the top of the back (D), lining up the square ends of the tabs with the base of the tail piece (D). Add more felt-tip detail if needed.
6. If desired, glue the wing weight templates (A and B) over the card to make them look less obvious. Glue or tape coin(s) to the wing weights, just to the outer side of the string.

**NOTE:** A single large coin on each wing works well, but 2 to 3 smaller coins could also be used if that's what is available.

## FOLDING ENVELOPES

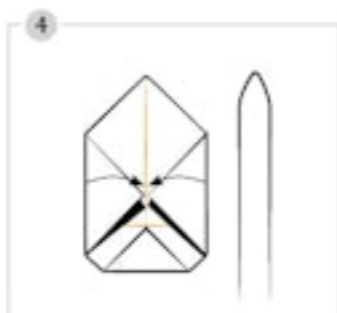


1. Cut as many pieces of paper as envelopes desired into four 12 cm squares. Place the pieces of paper on a flat surface angled like a diamond.



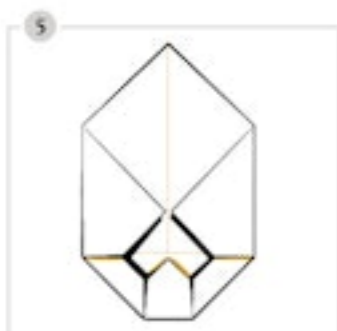
2. Using a ruler, draw a line from the left corner to the opposite right corner. Do the same for the remaining 2 corners. Mark the centre as your guide.

3. At 2 cm below your horizontal centre line, draw a parallel line across. Score this line, and fold the bottom corner to that line.



4. Fold the left side, and then repeat with the right side.

TIP: Use a paper creaser to help make your folds sharper.



5. Fold the bottom left corner up to form a trapezium shape. Repeat with the bottom right corner.

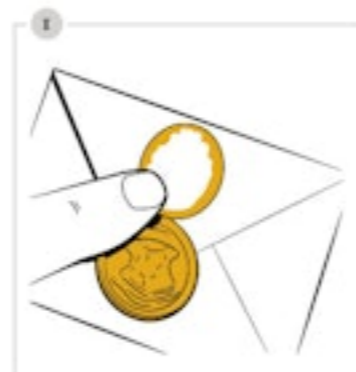


6. Fold the bottom up on the centre line. Your paper should now look like an envelope with an open top. Glue the 2 trapezium sides to secure.



7. Using a ruler, draw a line from 1 folded corner to the other. Score along that line, and fold along that line to complete the envelope shape.

## DECORATING THE HOGWARTS LETTERS



1. Use the provided stickers for the Hogwarts wax seal, and adhere in place on the envelopes.



2. Decorate the front of the envelopes with Harry Potter's Privet Drive address:

*Mr H Potter  
The Cupboard Under the Stairs  
4 Privet Drive  
Little Whinging  
Surrey*

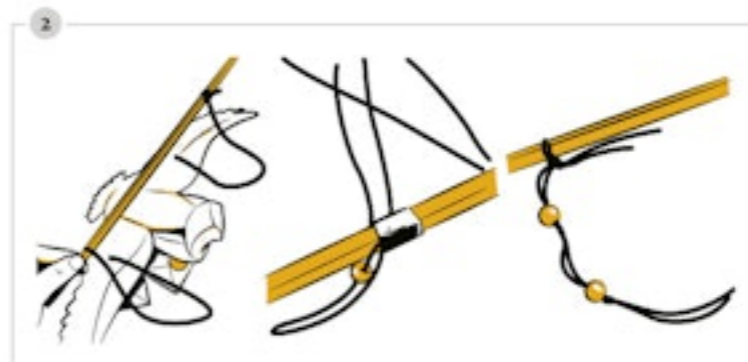


3. Poke a hole through the top centre of the envelope to insert the string.

## ASSEMBLING THE MOBILE



1. Tie 2 to 3 letters from the string on the underside of Hedwig.



2. Attach the strings tied to the wings onto your stick. If the string doesn't tie tightly (like fishing line or anything slippery), use a dab of glue or decorative tape to hold it in place. Feel free to add beads or embellishments if desired.





3. Secure the knots on the letters with a small dab of glue. Hang as many letters as you wish from the dowel. Tie a piece of string into a loop in the centre of the stick to hang the mobile from.

**NOTE:** You have the freedom to use as many or as few letters as you like, but there needs to be at least one on the underside of Hedwig to pull. Also note that adding many letters can add extra weight, so make sure the mobile is securely tied and hung.



4. Be sure to centre Hedwig on the mobile, and tie the wings evenly so she doesn't tilt to one side. Otherwise she'll wobble round unevenly when you pull on the bottom string.

**NOTE:** Tugging lightly on the bottom string will make Hedwig flap her wings!

"DAD, LOOK! HARRY'S GOT A LETTER!"

Dudley Dursley, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*



## BEHIND THE MAGIC

Though Hedwig is a female in the story, she was played by several male snowy owls in the films. Males have fewer dark markings than females and are smaller, which made them easier for Daniel Radcliffe (Harry Potter) to carry.



ABOVE: Daniel Radcliffe (Harry Potter) wore a leather cuff under his robe for this scene in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* where Hedwig perches on his arm.





# POPPING CHOCOLATE FROG

Designed by MATTHEW REINHART

SKILL LEVEL ⚡

Harry Potter meets one of his best friends, Ron Weasley, on the Hogwarts Express, the train that takes these first year students to Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*. Harry is sitting alone in his compartment when a ginger-haired boy asks to join him – all the other compartments are full. Harry doesn't mind at all! Once they've introduced themselves, and after Ron catches a glimpse of Harry's lightning-bolt-shaped scar, the trolley witch comes by with her cart loaded with wizarding confections, including a large display of Chocolate Frogs. Harry's unfamiliar with the candy and worries that real frogs are used, but Ron assures him it's just a spell. Once Harry opens the box, the frog-shaped sweet jumps onto the half-open window and then makes its escape, blowing away in the wind.

Chocolate Frogs are sold in every sweet shop in the wizarding world: Honeydukes in Hogsmeade has a column of Chocolate Frog boxes arranged on one wall. Per the label created by the film's graphics department, 70 per cent of a Chocolate Frog contains the finest 'croakoa' – a mash-up of croak and cacao, aka cocoa bean, the seed from which chocolate is made. While most Chocolate Frogs can make only one good jump, this popping Chocolate Frog will have lots of leaps in it thanks to a clever rubber band mechanism.

## WHAT YOU NEED

- Chocolate Frog templates (pages 169–73)
- Cutting tool, such as a craft blade
- Glue
- Elastic band
- Ruler
- Scissors

## OPTIONAL

- Tweezers
- Felt-tip pens, glitter, decorative tape, sequins, etc., for decoration
- Blue card paper



## GETTING STARTED

1. Punch out the Chocolate Frog templates from pages 169–73.
2. Fold the template pieces on all the creased lines. Press firmly to make crisp folds.

## ASSEMBLING THE LID



1. On piece A, glue the largest tab to create a pointed lid.
2. Glue all small tabs on piece A to close the sides.

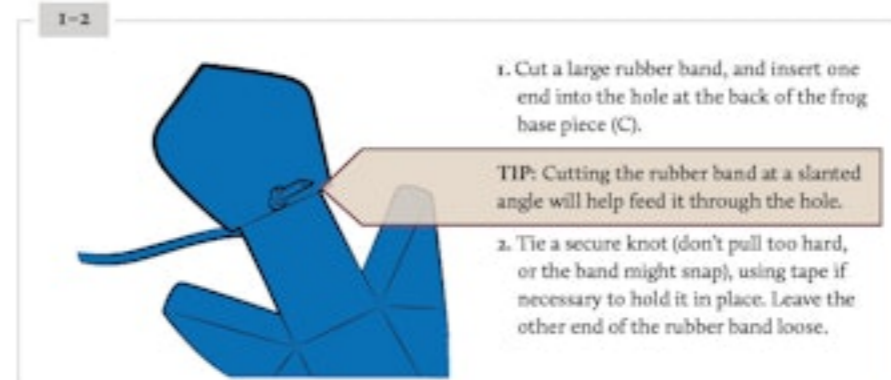


3. Glue down pieces I and J to the inside of the lid with round tabs sticking through the holes on the lid. This will help the box stay closed later.



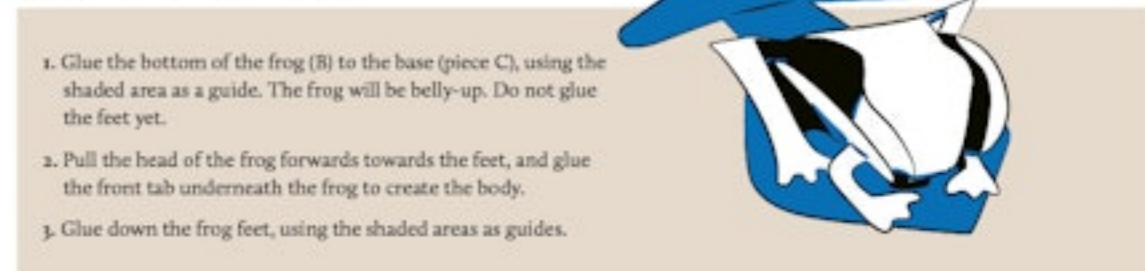
4. Glue down the supports (pieces G and H) to the inside of the lid below pieces I and J. This will help hold the frog in place when the box is closed and can hold a Famous Wizard Card, too. Glue all small tabs on piece K to bring the sides of the box bottom together, using the darkened shaded areas as guides.

## ASSEMBLING THE POP-UP

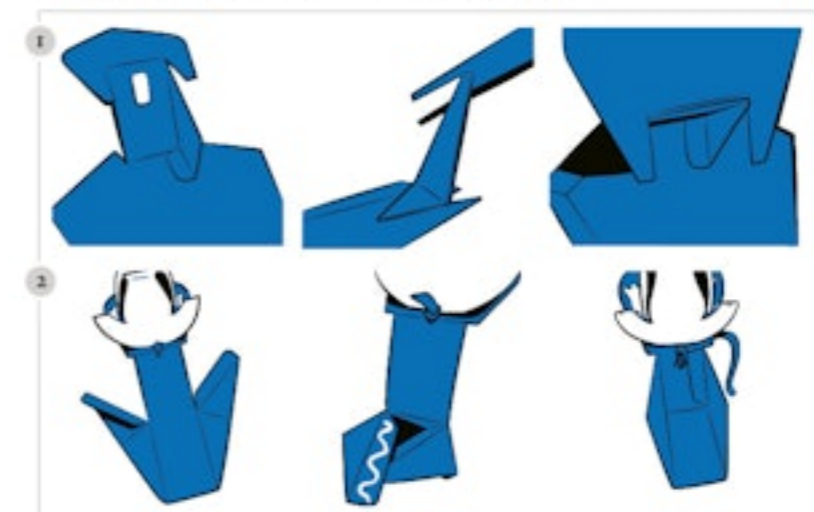


NOTE: Some steps might seem out of order but need to be done in a specific way. Here, the rubber band has to be inserted before the frog is assembled; otherwise the frog would get in the way.

## ASSEMBLING THE FROG



## ASSEMBLING THE POP-UP (CONTINUED)



1. Glue down the indicated support piece (D) to the pop-up base (F), lining up the holes and using the shaded areas as a guide.
2. Glue down the support tabs on the frog base piece (C), then glue the entire piece to the larger base insert (F). Glue the underside of the frog base piece to the top of the larger base insert.



3. Glue the support piece (E) to the underside of the bottom (K). Insert the loose end of the rubber band down and back through the holes.



4. Securely tie the end of the rubber band in place. There needs to be a lot of tension in order for the frog to pop forward with a lot of force, but be careful not to break the rubber band.

NOTE: Because it's a small space, using tweezers may be helpful for pulling the rubber band as needed.

Finally, glue the entire mechanism (F) onto the base (K).

## FINISHING TOUCHES

1. Glue the top lid to the base, using the shaded areas as guides.
2. If you wish, create a Famous Wizard Card to insert into the lid of your Chocolate Frog box. To do so, cut a pentagon out of card big enough that it won't fall out of the lid, but not so big that it can't easily be taken in and out. Then you can draw and decorate any famous witch or wizard you like!



"OH, THAT'S ROTTEN LUCK. THEY'VE ONLY GOT ONE GOOD JUMP IN THEM TO BEGIN WITH."

Ron Weasley, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*



ABOVE: Harry Potter (Daniel Radcliffe) watches his Chocolate Frog head for freedom in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*.

## BEHIND THE MAGIC

When the young actors filmed their scene inside the train compartment, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* director Chris Columbus remembers that Rupert Grint (Ron) "thought this was the greatest day of his acting career, because we were letting him eat chocolate and candy all day."





## HERBOLOGY: MINI POTTED MANDRAKE

Designed by JILL TURNEY

SKILL LEVEL ★★★

Herbology professor Pomona Sprout's introductory lesson for her second year students in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* is to repot Mandrakes, which are based on a real humanoid-looking root. Mandrake, also known as *Mandragora*, is a key ingredient in the Mandrake Restorative Draught, an antidote to anyone who has been petrified. Repotting Mandrakes can be hazardous, as hearing their cries can be fatal. These Mandrakes are still seedlings, so their cries won't kill, but as Neville Longbottom learns, they may still knock one out for a couple of hours with their screeches, so wearing earmuffs is encouraged for this activity.

More than fifty completely mechanical Mandrakes were created by the creature shop for *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. Their movement was created by animatronic puppetry: Inside the flowerpots was machinery that would cause the top half of their bodies to squirm and wiggle. Radio controllers were positioned under the Herbology table and could speed up or slow down the plants' motions. Once Mandrakes mature, they are chopped up for the Petrification cure, so the designers didn't want the babies to be too cute. But who wouldn't love these adorable baby Mandrakes?

### WHAT YOU NEED

- White air dry clay
- 4.5 cm-tall terracotta flowerpot
- Cocktail stick or carving tool
- Ruler
- Twine
- Scissors
- Floral stem wire
- Wire cutters
- Green paper
- Acrylic paint in assorted colours: lime green, white, light brown, dark brown
- Fine and medium-sized paintbrushes
- Glue
- Green masking tape

### OPTIONAL

- Fine-grit sandpaper



1. Break off a piece of air dry clay that will fit into your flowerpot, and roll it into a ball. Put the rest of the clay in an airtight bag or container to keep it from drying out.



2. Form the clay ball into a pear shape.



3. Poke 2 eye sockets in the top part of the pear shape with a cocktail stick.



4. Roll 2 little balls of clay for eyeballs, and place them in the eye sockets.



5. Add small mounds of clay above the eyes for eyebrows.



6. Add thin strips of clay under the eyes to form lower eyelids.



7. Centred below the eyes, carve a mouth shape. Pull the lower lip out slightly with your carving tool to give your Mandrake a disgruntled look.

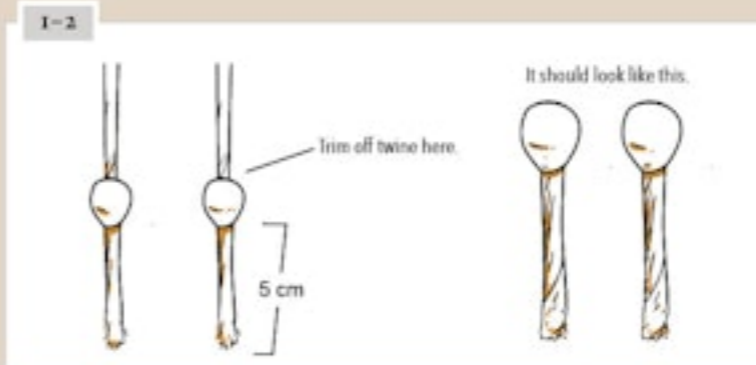


8. Add a small round ball between the eyes for the nose. Add 2 small pieces of clay on either side of the nose for the nostrils. Poke holes with the cocktail stick for the nostril holes.



9. Add small pieces of clay on both sides of the head for ears, and add some bumps on the top of the head.

## MAKING THE LEGS



1. Cut two 10 cm strands of twine. Break off a couple of small pieces of clay, and wrap them around the twine pieces 5 cm up from the bottom.

2. Trim off the twine at the top of the clay.

3. Add the legs to the bottom of the Mandrake's body.

4. Unravel the exposed twine, and crinkle it up to make the twine look like roots.

5. Place the Mandrake in the pot with the roots filling the pot.

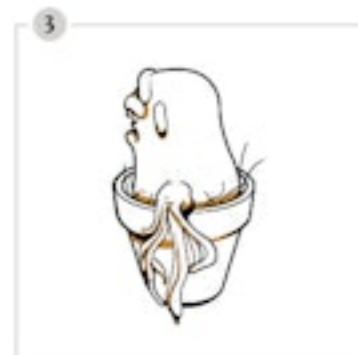
## MAKING THE ARMS



1. Break off two pieces of clay for the arms, and form each one in the shape of an apostrophe.



2. Add the round part of the apostrophe shapes to the body of the Mandrake at the flowerpot rim, and let the tail ends drape over the sides of the pot.



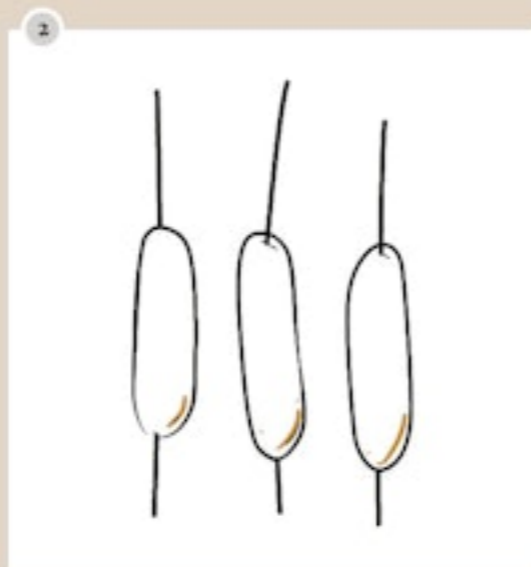
3. Roll some thin strands of clay, and stick random lengths of them to the arms to make finger-like roots.



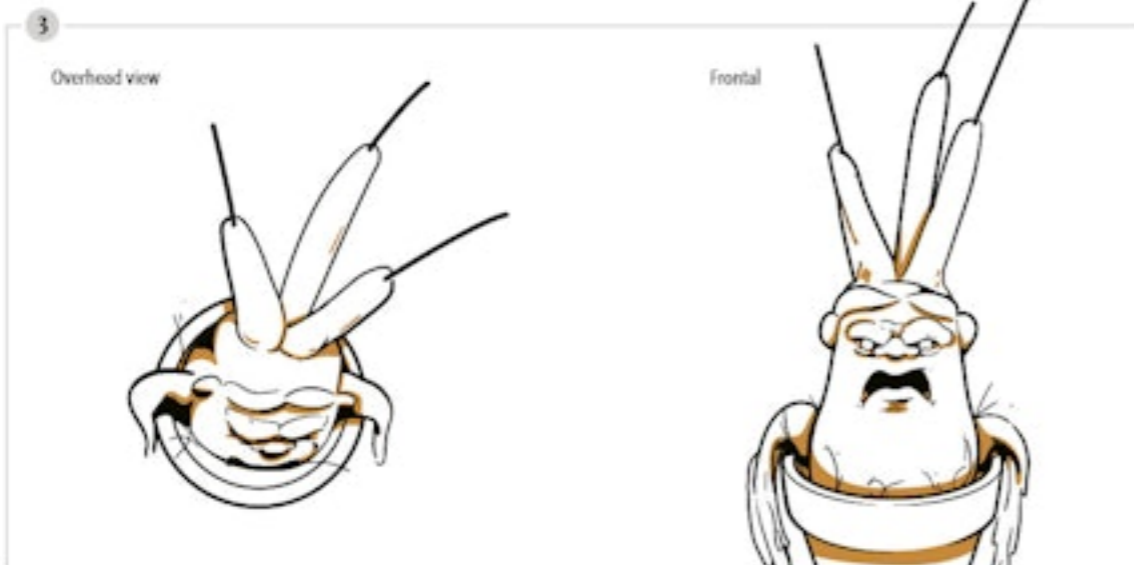
## ADDING BRANCHES



1. Cut three 10 cm pieces of stem wire, and break off 3 small wads of clay.



2. Wrap the clay around the wires like sausages on sticks.



3. Poke the 3 wires into the top of the Mandrake's head. Mould the clay pieces into branches growing out of the top of his head.

## ADDING WOODY TEXTURE



1. Take the Mandrake out of the pot. Make some strands and small balls of clay, and add them randomly over the body.  
2. Using your cocktail stick or carving tool, make some woodgrain-looking lines in the clay.

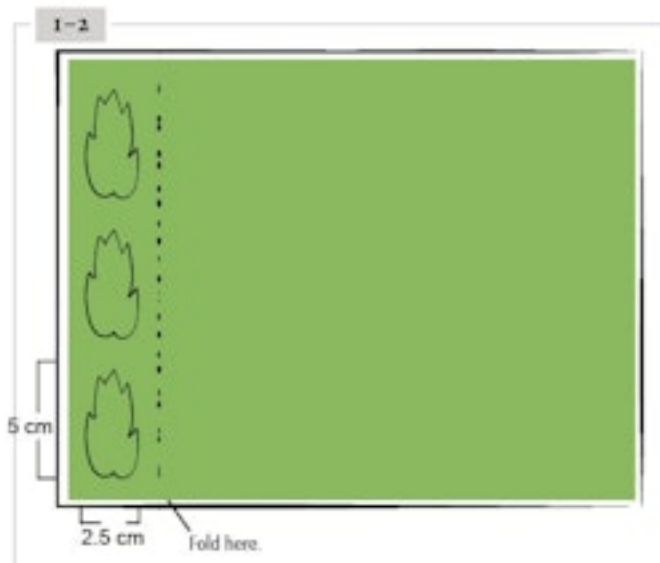


3. Place the Mandrake back in the pot. Cut two 5 cm wires, and poke them in the Mandrake's head, in front of the head branches.  
4. Place the Mandrake in a safe place for 12 hours to allow the clay to dry. When the clay is dry, carefully pull out the head wires.

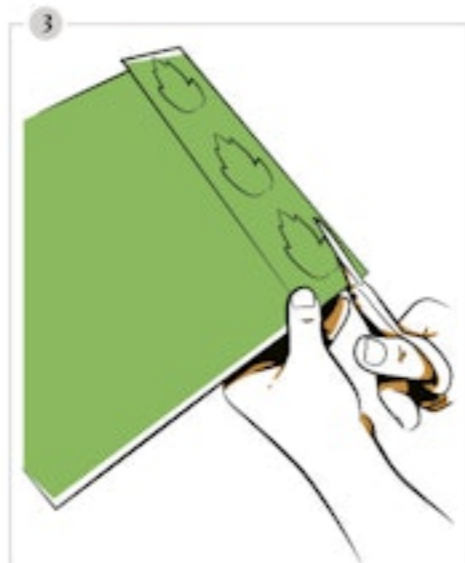
## BEHIND THE MAGIC

Special Mandrakes were created for Professor Sprout and Draco Malfoy that could be removed from their flowerpots and continue moving – one was even able to bite Draco's finger!

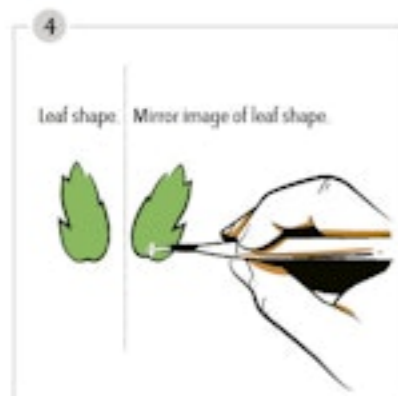
## MAKING LEAVES



1. Draw 3 leaf shapes on the green paper, about 2.5 cm wide by 5 cm tall.
2. Fold the paper vertically so there are two layers to cut through to make your leaves. Important! The leaves should be showing on the outside of the fold.



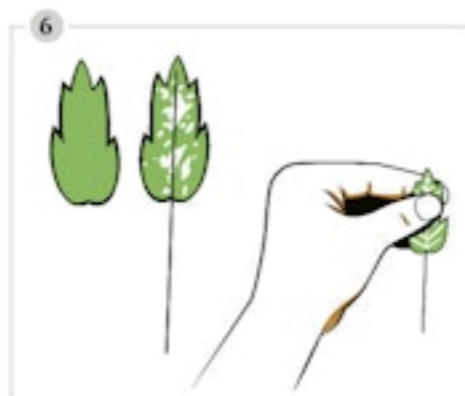
3. Cut the leaf shapes out of the double layers of paper.



4. Lay the leaf shapes on a flat surface. Make sure each pair of leaves are mirror images of each other. Paint the centre veins on each leaf with your fine brush and the lime green acrylic paint.



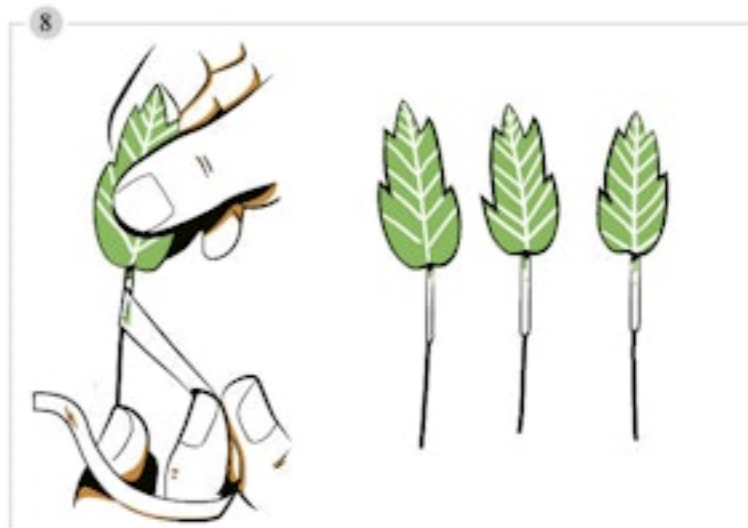
5. Paint thin strokes from the centre vein to the outer edges of the leaves.



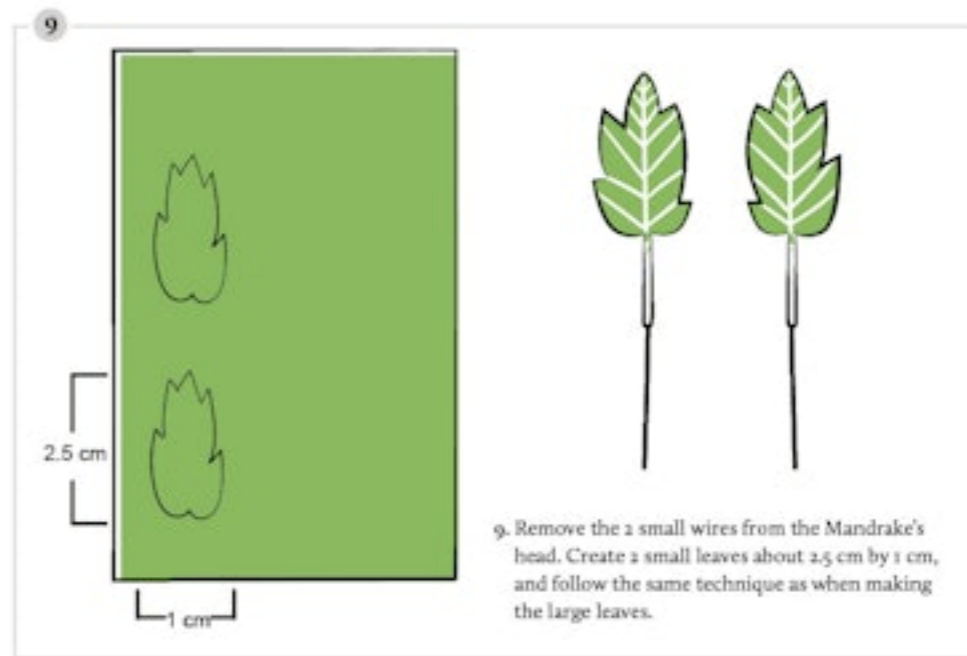
6. After the paint dries, flip the leaves over. Apply glue to one leaf of the set of mirrored leaves. Lay the 10 cm wire in the glue along the centre of the leaf. Place the mirror leaf on top of the glued leaf and wire and press together until the glue dries. Repeat on the remaining 2 leaves.



7. Rip about a 15 cm length of green masking tape from the roll. Cut a few 6 mm strips from the tape piece.



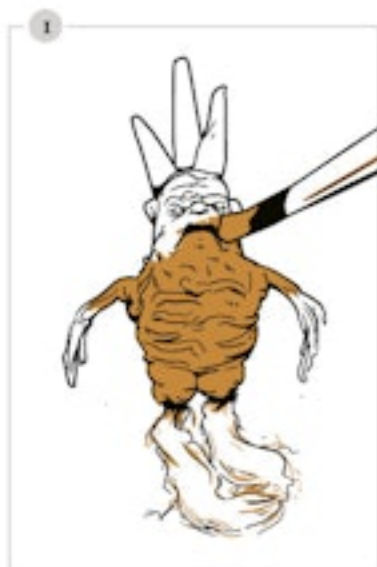
8. Take one of the 6 mm strips, and stick the end to the leaf wire right up against the bottom of the paper leaf. Wind the tape around the wire, overlapping it as you wind it down the length of the wire. Stop when your tape wraps half the wire. Rip off the excess tape. Repeat for the other 2 leaves.



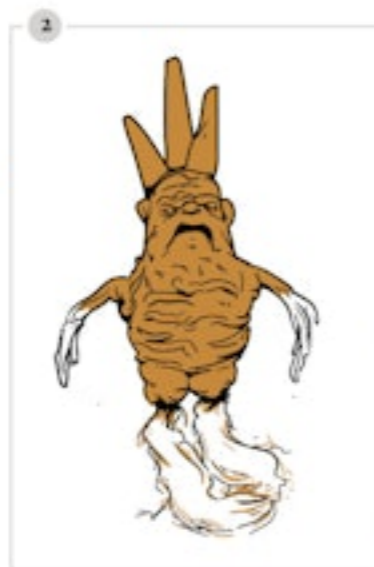
9. Remove the 2 small wires from the Mandrake's head. Create 2 small leaves about 2.5 cm by 1 cm, and follow the same technique as when making the large leaves.



## PAINTING THE MANDRAKE

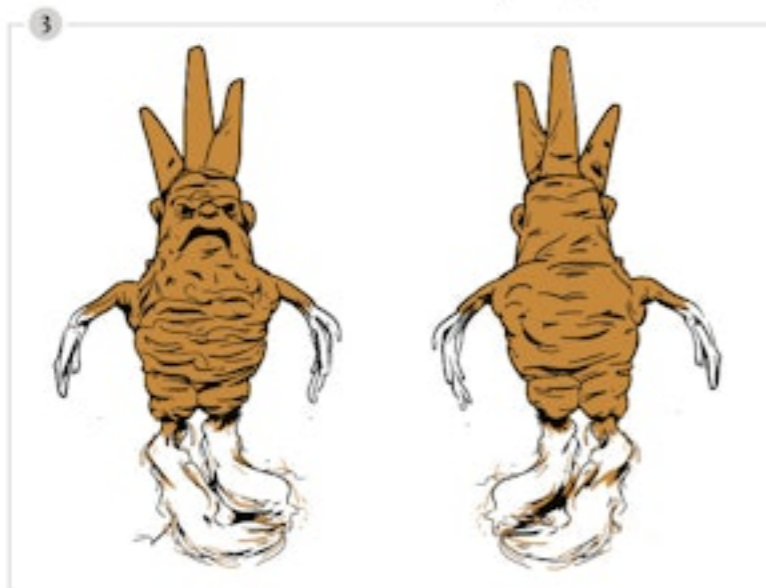


1. Paint the body with a medium brown acrylic paint. Leave the hand roots unpainted. Leave the paint to dry.



2. Mix some white acrylic paint with the medium brown to make a lighter colour for the hand roots (close to the shade of the twine roots). Paint the hand roots with the lighter colour. Let the paint dry.

**TIP:** If the hand roots' clay strands stuck together while the Mandrake was drying, use a small pair of scissors to carefully cut the roots apart before painting.



3. Paint the eye sockets, the nostrils and the interior of the mouth with dark brown acrylic paint. Add shadows and thin-line woody details all around the body in the same dark brown.

## OPTIONAL: PAINTING THE POT



1. Paint the pot with your light brown acrylic paint.

2. Add some splatches of medium brown paint.

3. Add some splatches of dark brown paint.

4. Sand the pot using a fine-grit sandpaper, then rinse with water and allow to dry.

## FINAL ASSEMBLY



**OPTIONAL:** Crinkle the edges of the paper leaves to give them a more realistic look before poking the wires into the head.

1. Poke the leaf wires back into the holes on top of the Mandrake's head. Bend the wires so the leaves flop down.



2. Put the Mandrake in the flowerpot.



## POTIONS: POTIONS BOTTLES

Designed by JILL TURNEY

SKILL LEVEL ★

Potions class teaches the art of combining precise amounts of ingredients to produce magical elixirs, brews and tinctures for myriad purposes: Hermione Granger brews Polyjuice Potion in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* so that Harry and Ron can assume the appearance of Crabbe and Goyle (who are put out of commission by a Sleeping Draught) in order to infiltrate the Slytherin dormitory. In *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*, the underage Fred and George Weasley drink an Ageing Potion in an attempt to enter the Triwizard Tournament. There are love potions, healing potions and even cleaning potions. These and other concoctions are stored in bottles.

The Potions Master for the first five Harry Potter films is Severus Snape, whose classroom holds shelves filled with five hundred bottles, jars and vials, ranging in size from several centimetres to a metre tall. Each bottle bears a label with ingredients, warnings and serial numbers, all handwritten by the graphics department. When Horace Slughorn takes over the position in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, the number of potions bottles doubled to a thousand. You may not have room in your own potions cupboard for that many bottles, but with the endless varieties that can be created, you may not want to stop!

### WHAT YOU NEED

- Assorted clear glass bottles with cork tops, or household clear glass containers (soda bottle, mason jar, spice jar, etc.)
- Measuring spoons
- Paint-mixing pots
- Washable PVA glue
- Paintbrushes
- Acrylic paint in assorted colours: dark brown, metallic green, pearlescent blue
- Stamp pads of brown and silver, or any other colour
- Stamping daubers or make-up sponges
- Old toothbrush
- Fine-grit sandpaper

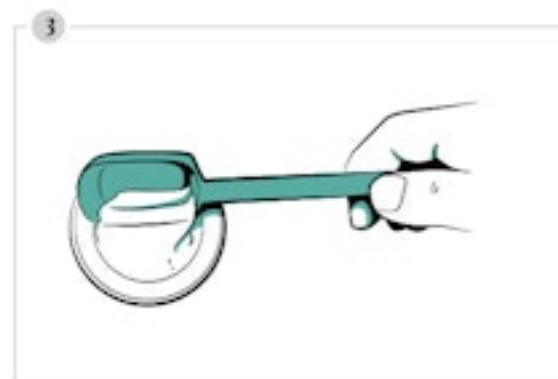
### OPTIONAL

- Wide-mouthed container filled with marbles, rice, dried beans, sand or similar items for weight
- Skewers or pencils



1. Remove the corks or lids and clean the outside of the jars or bottles.

2. Optional: Prepare a drying place for the bottles - fill a wide-mouth container with rice, beans, sand or marbles. Poke pencils or skewers into the container so they're freestanding. Place a piece of kitchen roll under the container to catch any drips.



3. Measure 1 tablespoon of water, and pour it in the paint pot.



4. Measure 1/2 teaspoons of glue, and add it to the paint pot.



5. Mix the water and glue together thoroughly with a paintbrush.



6. Squeeze 2 drops of acrylic paint into the water and glue mixture.



7. Stir the paint drops just a little so you can still see the glue in the mixture.



8. Dip your paintbrush in the mixture and then coat the outside of your glass bottle by daubing the brush all over. Allow the mixture to pool up in some areas and flow thinly in others.



9. Prop the bottle upside down on one of the sticks in your drying container. You can continue to daub your paintbrush over the bottle as it sits on the stick. When you're happy with it, leave it alone to dry. Put the lid on your paint pot to save the mixture until you're ready to use it again.

**TIP:** For smaller bottles, place them upside down on the drying stick first, then paint them.



10. Grab your brown ink pad and the bottle's cork. Open the ink pad and roll the cork around on the pad so it picks up ink. Do this on all sides of the cork to give it a weathered look. Set aside to dry.

11. When the bottle and cork are dry, put them back together. Finally, add a potions sticker label (included in the back of this book), or create your own!



## ADDING TEXTURE

A variety of techniques can give your potions bottles texture. Here are a few for you to try:



**Speckles:** Wet an old toothbrush and add a couple of drops of acrylic paint to the bristles. Rub your thumb across the bristles to spatter flecks of paint onto the bottle.



**Rubber Stamping:** Add some silver or other colours to your bottle with an ink pad and ink dauber.



**Sanding:** Sand some of the glue mixture off your bottle with fine-grit sandpaper.

You can try this aging technique on a variety of clear glass items around the house such as soda bottles, food jars and spice jars. Just make sure they're thoroughly clean. Try using a wine cork for the soda bottle. For jar lids, try painting them with metallic acrylic paint, and add a distressed look with some silver stamp pad ink.

## BEHIND THE MAGIC

Jars and bottles of potion ingredients seen on set in the Harry Potter films contained ginger root, dried herbs, rubber lizard tails and tiny plastic animals.



ABOVE: Draco Malfoy (Tom Felton) and his Slytherin classmates brew the complex Draught of Living Death as assigned by Professor Horace Slughorn in *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*.

“... FOR THOSE SELECT FEW WHO POSSESS THE PREDISPOSITION,  
I CAN TEACH YOU HOW TO BEWITCH THE MIND AND ENSNARE THE  
SENSES. I CAN TELL YOU HOW TO BOTTLE FAME, BREW GLORY,  
AND EVEN PUT A STOPPER IN DEATH.”

*Professor Snape, Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*