



**Transcript for *A Splash of Red: The Life and Art of Horace Pippin* (Knopf Books for Young Readers, an Imprint of Penguin Random House) Preview Video**

**Preview (0:00 – 7:58)**

Hi everyone! It's Colleen from the KU Natural History Museum, and I'm so excited to be back for Story Book Science! And I'm so excited for our first story tomorrow, which is *A Splash of Red: The Life and Art of Horace Pippin*. This book is written by Jen Bryant, and it's illustrated by Melissa Sweet. And we'll be reading it with permission from Knopf Books for Young Readers, which is an imprint of Penguin Random House. So, thank you to them for the permission to read this book!

Now, this month, all of the books we read, we are going to be exploring those stories using STEAM. So, STEAM stands for science, technology, engineering, art, and math. And for tomorrow's story, we're going to be looking, specifically, at science and art.

Now, when we use science and art, we're going to explore the story of Horace Pippin. So, who do you think Horace Pippin was?

Horace Pippin was an artist. He was an American artist. And he was a self-taught artist. What do you think that means, self-taught? Self-taught means that he taught himself! So, he didn't go to a fancy school to learn how to do art. He taught himself. And he started teaching himself art at a very young age. But, the paintings that Horace Pippin did that we know of today, that hang in museums, he didn't start those until he was much older, when he was an adult. And all of his paintings talk about his experiences as a Black man living in America.

And his first painting that he did is called *The End of the War, Starting Home*. So, this is about his experience as a soldier during World War One. And he painted this a lot of years after the First World War. So, he painted this, he started it in 1930. And it took three years! So, he didn't finish it until 1933. That's not a bad thing. Sometimes, art takes a really long time to do. And this painting was made using oil paints, which can be really, really difficult to work with. And they take a very, very long time to dry. So Horace Pippin took his time with this painting.

Another reason this painting took a long time is because Horace Pippin suffered an injury during World War One. So, he wasn't able to use his right arm the way he was before the war. He lost a lot of movement in it. And because of that, he had to use an aid to create his painting. So, he had to take his left hand and hold his right hand, and guide his right hand with the paintbrush over a canvas. And you can see that in this picture. There's his left hand holding his right hand. And it can be a little difficult to see, but there's a paintbrush. Alright? So, Horace Pippin used that method to paint that first painting.

Now this painting, it hangs in a museum in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. But this isn't the only painting Horace Pippin created. He created a lot of other paintings. He created self-portraits. So he painted portraits of himself. This is one of them. And this is in a gallery in Buffalo, New York. And he also painted buildings and landscapes, like this painting. And this painting is called *West Chester, Pennsylvania*. And it hangs in a museum in Wichita, Kansas. Alright?

So, there were all of these paintings that Horace Pippin created. And when you looked at those paintings, did you notice the splashes of color that Horace Pippin used?

What colors do you notice in these paintings?

Alright. Now, not only did Horace Pippin create these amazing paintings, he also used special art tools in order to make them. So, all of those paintings we just saw, he used oil paints.

Now, oil paints aren't the only type of paints. There are watercolor paints as well. And those would look like this.

And no matter if we talk about oil paints, or if we talk about watercolors, what we're talking about is something an artist can use to paint a picture. But, what they're made up of might differ. So, oil paints, those are made up of a pigment, or the material that gives the paint its color, and it's mixed with oil. Watercolors, they're also made of pigments, but the thing those pigments are mixed with is a material called gum arabic.

Now, oil paints, the oil is not soluble in water. But with watercolors, that material I told you that pigments are mixed with, the gum arabic, those are water soluble! And soluble is a really important vocab word that we're going to talk about. So, I'm going to put it on the wall. What do you think solu, soluble means? Well, soluble means that something can dissolve in another thing. So, when I say that oil is not soluble in water, what I mean is that oil cannot be dissolved in water. And when I say that a material like gum arabic is water soluble, what I'm saying is that gum arabic is something that can dissolve in water. Alright?

Now, I have a question for you, and I want you to think about this for a moment. If I had a cup of oil, and if I had a cup of water, and I put those cups of oil and water together in one container, what do you think would happen? Take a moment to think about that. What I want you to do is with all of the information you know about oil and water and their properties, especially oil's characteristic of not being soluble in water, I want you to think what would happen if I took a cup of water and a cup of oil and put them together in a container. So, that's your hypothesis. That's what you think is going to happen during an investigation, or an experiment, when I combine oil and water together. And we'll do that experiment tomorrow, after I read the book *A Splash of Red: The Life and Art of Horace Pippin*. So, I hope you join me tomorrow, here on Facebook Live at 10am. I'll see you then!