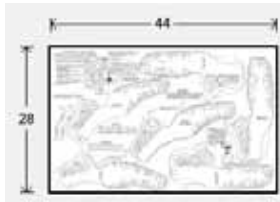




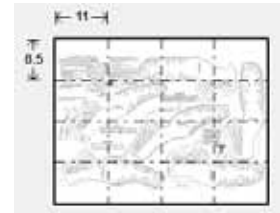
## Digital Downloads

This PDF package has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Some PDF file downloads may contain some documents larger than an 8-1/2" x 11" image. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



**Full Size:** If you would like to have a full size print out, take the full size pages to your local print shop and they can print it for you.

**Tiled:** The tiled pages give you the option of printing the larger patterns at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.



**Pattern PDF files** are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. ...Etc.

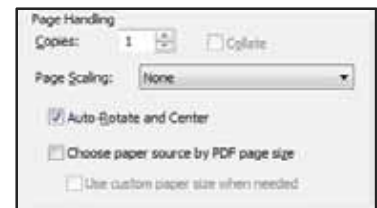
**Doodle Page PDF files** are typically laid out as follows: Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled (Some Doodle Pages do not have backs).

**eBook PDF files** contain 1 (one) full eBook. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized books if your home printer cannot print the larger pages.

**Craftaid PDF files** contain 1 (one) full Craftaid pattern or Craftaid pattern pack that has been converted into a tracing pattern. All pages in the PDF are full sized. This means that you may have to take the PDF to a print shop for certain oversized Craftaid patterns if your home printer cannot print the larger pages. **NOTE: These digitized patterns do not include any of the physical plastic templates (Craftaids) that may be mentioned, nor does the purchase of this PDF file imply a promise to receive any physical plastic templates (Craftaids).**

**NOTE: Digital kit patterns do not include any kit parts that they may reference.**

Please note: When printing on a home printer, use the settings seen on the image to the right in the Page Handling area of the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. If your printer is cutting edges off, set "Page Scaling" to "Shrink to Printable Area". This will, however, decrease the size of the pattern a very small amount.



**NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.**

**NOTE: You may take this PDF file to your local print shop to have the full-size pages printed for your own personal use.**

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*Leathercraft Projects To-Go*

## Christmas Teddy Bear

# Leather ORNAMENT

*Plus* A Look Back Into  
The History Of “How  
The Christmas Tree  
Tradition Started”

**OBJECTIVE:** Students will learn about the theme while creating a useful and decorative leather project. Lesson includes history and new vocabulary words. Creativity, math and dexterity skills will be exercised to design, personalize, color and then assemble the project.

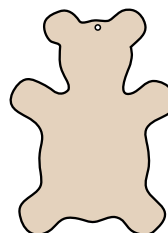
### MATERIALS LIST

All Supplies Needed To Complete  
12 Leather Teddy Bear Projects:

- Pre-Punched Veg-Tan Leather Shapes
- Cords & Beads
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Pens
- Stencils
- Design and Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	
R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	
Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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### YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Trimming Cord
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

### CLASSROOM TIME:

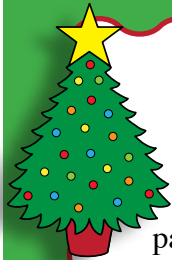
Minimum of 3 Sessions:

Design = 45 minutes

Color the Projects = 45 minutes

Assembly = 45 minutes





## GETTING STARTED:

### SESSION 1 - Design:

- Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.
- Copy blank templates (page 5), cut apart on dotted lines and hand out along with pencils.
- Also cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

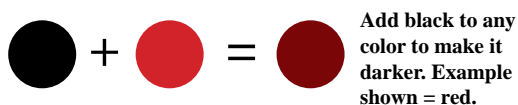
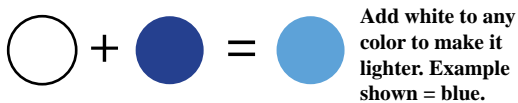
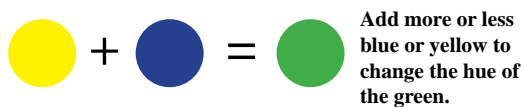
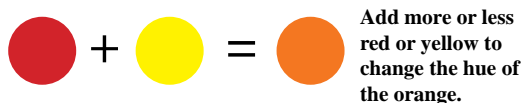
### SESSIONS 2 - Color:

- Hand out a leather piece to each student.
- Share Sharpie markers, paints & brushes. Using plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

**SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 3)**

## MIXING COVA COLOR® ACRYLIC PAINTS:

The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) have been supplied in this Theme Bucket. The secondary colors (orange, green & purple) can be created as shown:



*Now try mixing the secondary colors together to get even more colors.*

## How Did The Christmas Tree Tradition Start?

In the Northern hemisphere, the shortest day and the longest night of the year falls on December 21 or December 22 and is called the Winter Solstice. **Many ancient people** believed that the sun was a god and that winter came every year because the sun god had become sick and weak. They celebrated the solstice because it meant that at last the sun god would begin to get well. Evergreen boughs reminded them of all the green plants that would grow again when the sun god was strong and summer would return.

**The ancient Egyptians** worshipped a god called RA, who had the head of a hawk and wore the sun as a blazing disk in his crown. At the solstice, when RA began to recover from the illness (of winter), the Egyptians filled their homes with green palm rushes which symbolized the triumph of life over death.

**Early Romans** marked the solstice with a feast called the Saturnalia in honor of Saturn, the god of agriculture. To mark the occasion, they decorated their homes and temples with evergreen boughs.

**In Northern Europe**, the mysterious Druids, the priests of the ancient Celts, also decorated their temples with evergreen boughs as a symbol of everlasting life. The fierce Vikings in Scandinavia believed evergreens were the special plant of the sun god, Balder.

**Germany** is credited with starting the Christmas tree tradition when in the 16th century devout Christians brought decorated trees into their homes. Many built elaborate long lasting (reusable) wooden tree shapes and decorated them with candles when trees were scarce.

Continued ...



**NOTE:** When using acrylic paints on leather, be sure the project is completely dry before starting to assemble the project.

## GETTING STARTED continued:

### SESSION 3 - Assembly:

- Cut cords in half.
- Copy the Instructions on page 6 and hand them out to each student along with the half cords and beads. Scissors might be needed to trim the cord.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the assembly steps.

### ABOUT THE LEATHER:

*The leather used in this project is called vegetable-tanned (Veg Tan) leather cut from cowhide. One side is smooth (the grain side) and one side is rough or suede (the flesh side). Veg Tan leather can have designs tooled on the smooth side using different tools.*

*This project will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.*

### History Continued:

As early as 1747, German settlers of Pennsylvania displayed lighted Christmas trees in their homes. But as late as the 1840s, Christmas trees were still seen as pagan symbols and not accepted by most American puritans. That stern restriction continued until the mid 19th century when the flowing in of German and Irish immigrants (due to the Potato Famine and political abuse) made the acceptance of the Christmas Tree more widespread.

In 1846, the popular Queen Victoria and her husband German Prince Albert were sketched in the Illustrated London News standing with their children around a Christmas Tree. What was done at court immediately became fashionable, not only in Britain, but also with the fashion-conscious East Coast American Society.

*Did You Know:* By the 1890s Christmas ornaments were arriving from Germany. Until then, Americans decorating their trees with homemade ornaments, while the German-Americans decorated with strung fruit, nuts and popcorn. With the invention of electricity, Christmas lights were added to the trees and they started to appear outside in town squares across the country.

The project for this lesson is to make a Tree Ornament decorated with Holiday designs.

### VOCABULARY:

**Cowhide** - The hide (skin) from a mature bovine (cow).

**Flesh Side** - The rough (suede) underside of leather.

**Grain Side** - The hair side of the leather with the hair removed. This side may be tooled.

**Tanning** - The process using tannins to change a fresh animal hide into leather.

**Tannins** - Yellowish substance from oak bark and other plants used to tan leather.

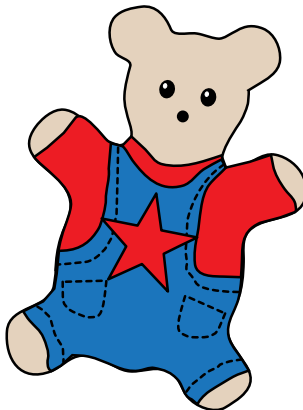
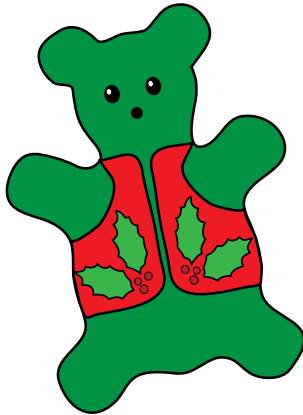
**Vegetable Tanned (Veg-Tan)** - Leather which has been tanned with vegetable materials that are derived from certain plants and woods, often called bark tannins.

**Solstice** - The time of year when, in the Northern Hemisphere, the sun reaches the farthest north of the equator (June 21-22 the Summer Solstice) or farthest south of the equator (December 21-22 the Winter Solstice).



## CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

Here are some color & design ideas shown on the project shape. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors. Be sure to plan designs on paper before drawing or applying color on the leather.



### COLORING HINTS:

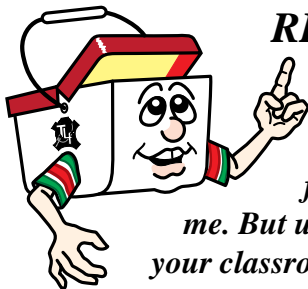
*To paint large areas, mix a Cova Color “wash” by diluting the color with water. Be sure to mix enough to do the entire project or keep a record of the proportions for mixing more.*

*To make bright or light colors stand out on a darker background, paint bright or light colors first. Then fill in background around them with a darker color.*

*Option: Put a wash over the entire area, let it dry for a few minutes until the color sets, then come back and paint the designs in white. Let white dry completely (few minutes), then add desired colors on top of the white.*

### CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

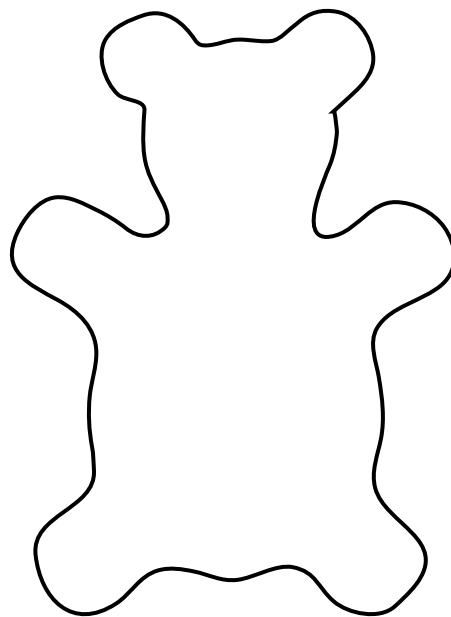
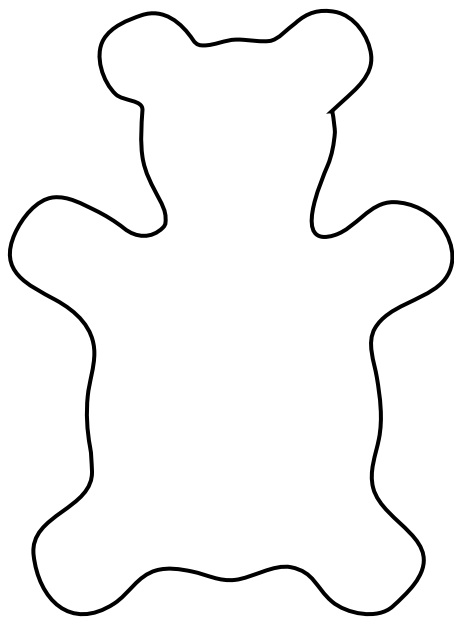
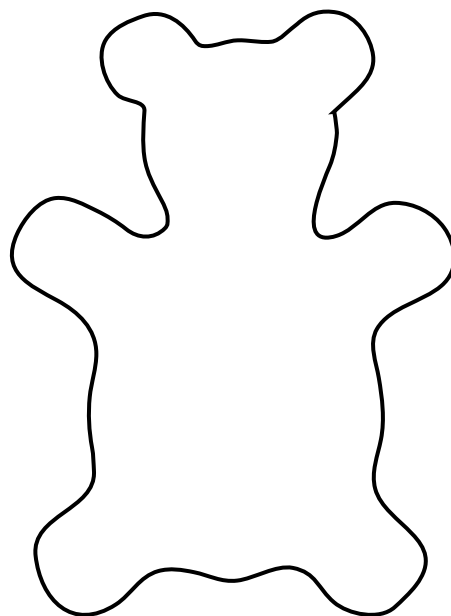
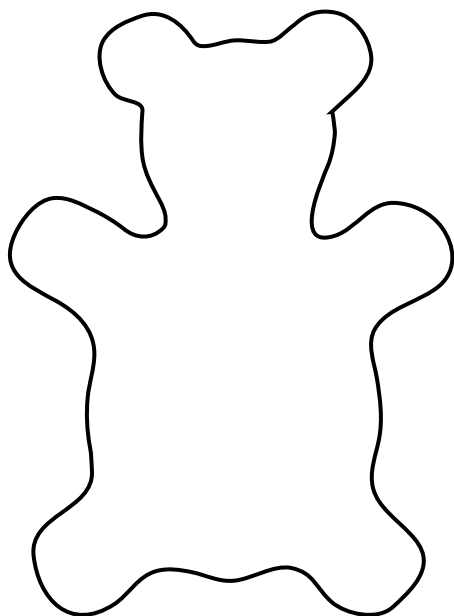
- ~ *Research the immigration of the Irish and Germans during the 19th century and the reasons for coming to America.*
- ~ *Have students research the Christmas Tree traditions of their own families and report them to the class.*



### RECYCLE ME!

*“I am your Theme Bucket - be sure to recycle me! I would like to end up in your closet with many of my friends. I could store art supplies, extra leather project parts, or even help you organize your files. Create a new label for me so I can help you find what is stored in me. But until it’s time to recycle, I am happy to bring fun & learning into your classroom by offering you Projects To-Go from Tandy Leather Factory.”*

# TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS





## ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

*There are so many different ways to attach the cord and beads. Here are just a couple of examples along with those shown on page 1. Have fun creating your own designs.*

### OPTIONAL KEY FOB:

- String beads on cord as shown in Sample A or B instructions below.
- Before tying knots in the ends of the cord, add a key.
- Then tie both cord ends together in a knot to secure the key.
- Trim off excess cord.



A



B



### BEADING SAMPLE A:

- Use 1/2 of a cord.
- Push tip of cord through bead.
- Then bring cord over edge of bead and back through the same hole again.
- Repeat on second bead.
- Stitch through hole. Tie a knot close to the leather. Pull cord tight.
- Then add a 3rd & 4th bead.
- Tie a knot in the ends of cord.
- Trim off excess cord.

### BEADING SAMPLE B:

- Use 1/2 of a cord.
- Push tip of cord through all four beads.
- Then stitch through hole.
- Push tip of cord back through all four beads. Push beads up to edge of leather, but not too tight.
- Pull cord straight.
- Tie a knot in the cord ends together or separate.
- Trim off excess cord.

**HINT:** *To keep cut cord ends from unraveling, put a drop of classroom white glue on cut ends and let them dry completely.*