



## Doodle Page Digital Download

This PDF file contains 1 (one) Doodle Page. The PDF has been put together to give you options when it comes to printing. Pages and patterns that are larger than 8½x11 have been provided in two formats:



### 1) 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. All full size Doodle Pages are 11x17



### 2) Tiled

The tiled pages give you the option of printing the full sized Doodle Pages at home. You print the tiled pages and then assemble them to make the larger patterns.

The Doodle Page PDF files are typically laid out like this:

Front – full sized, front – tiled, back – full sized, back – tiled

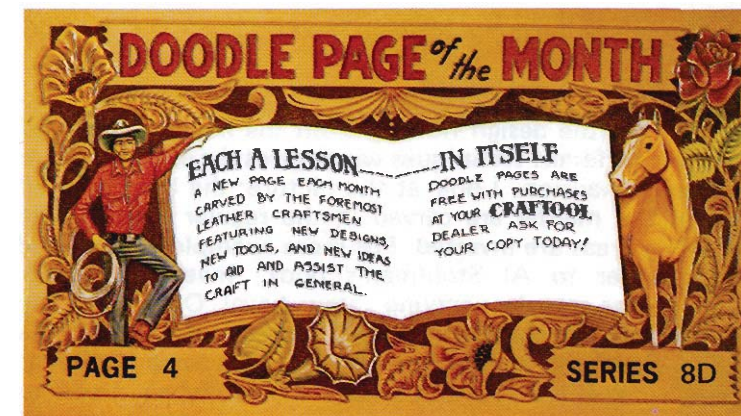
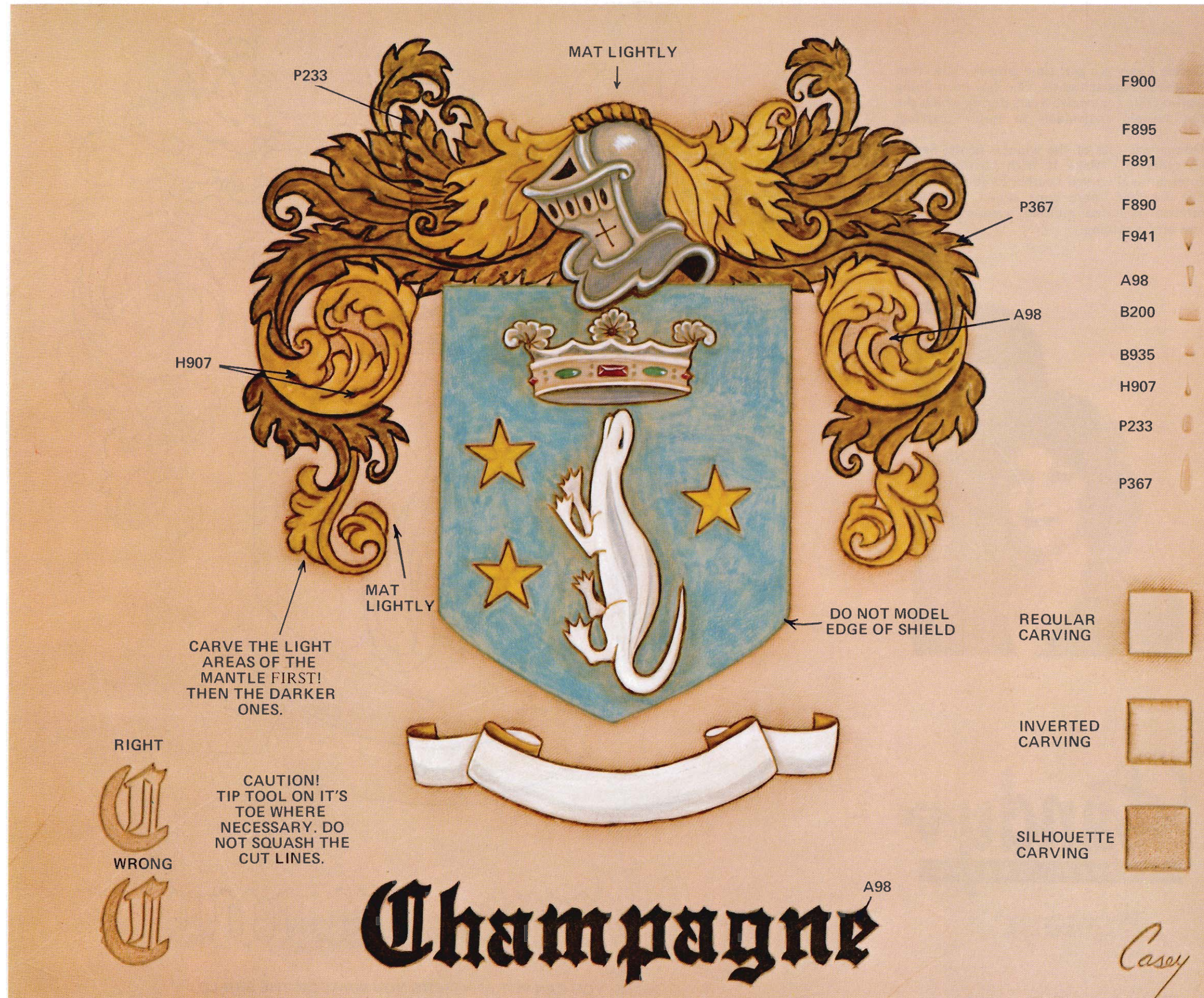
(Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

Please note: When printing on a home printer, the edges may get cut off. To avoid this, make sure “Page Scaling” is set to “Shrink to Printable Area” in the Adobe Reader print dialogue box. This will decrease the size of the Doodle Page a very small amount.



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





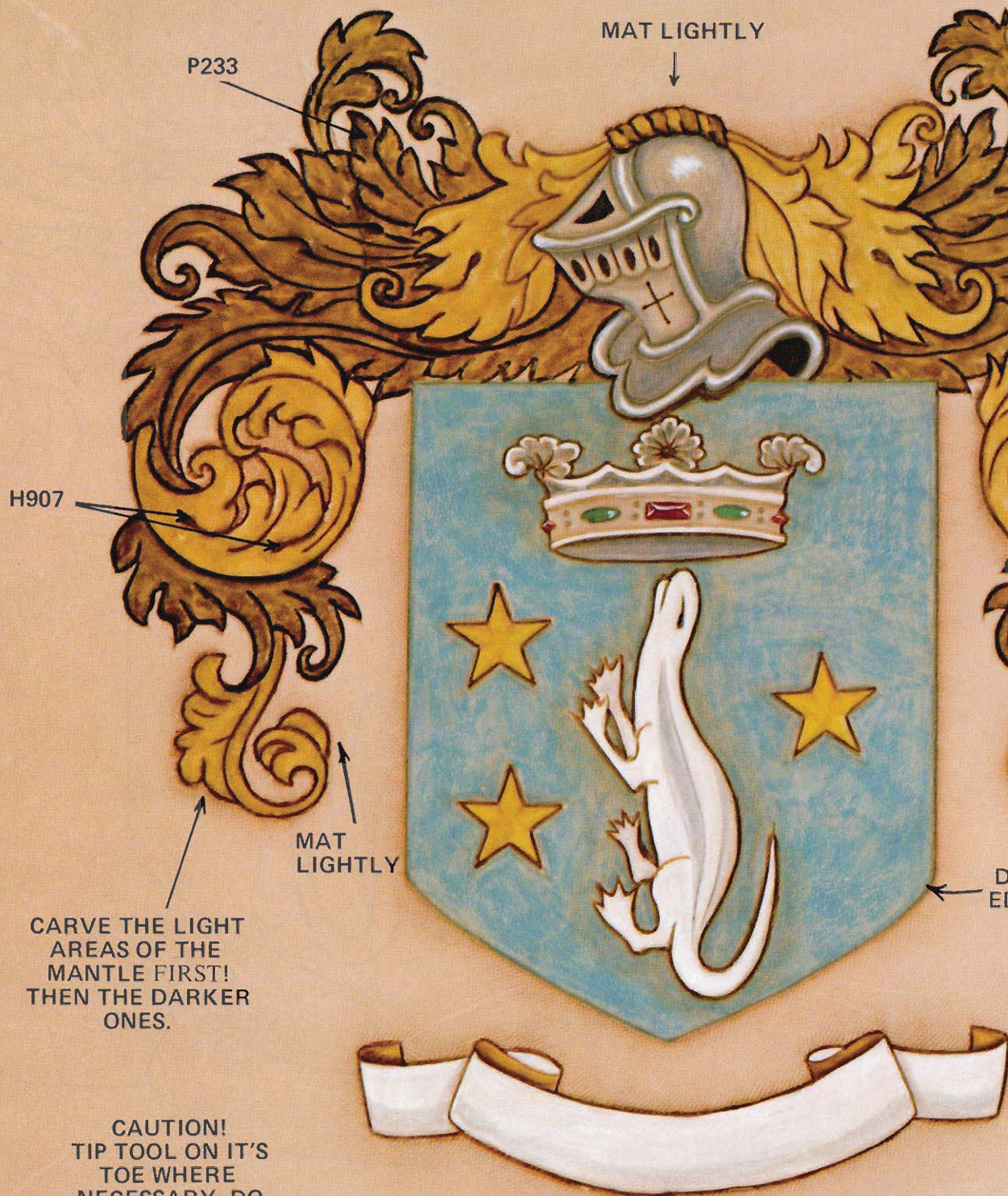
### COMBINING CARVING TECHNIQUES by Donna Casey

Some say Heraldry began in 1127 a.d. through an official act by King Henry II. While knighting his son-in-law, Geoffery, Count of Anjou, he presented him with a blue shield bearing six small lions which became Geoffrey's insignia throughout his lifetime. After his death, successive generations of his descendants adopted this insignia which became the first known example of true heraldry. During Henry's reign, tournaments were carried out with much pageantry to the delight of large audiences. Heralds were retained to announce the names and identifying marks of the contestants. The shield was the most convenient place to carry these marks. At the same time, battle armor was being redesigned. The iron skull-cap with a metal bar protecting the nose was being replaced with a helmet which covered the face completely. A disadvantage of this headgear was the fact that identifying the wearer was impossible. In battle, one did not know his friends from his enemies. The answer to this problem? Distinctive shield insignias. These beautifully decorated shields were used by generation after generation and were considered an object of honor. Some families also used a "battle cry" or motto on their shields.

Today, the coat of arms is a noble decoration, given a place of honor in the home. To find a picture of a coat of arms bearing your surname, look for a copy of Burke's General Armory by Sir John Burke in your local library. This book has hundreds of names and their designs. In the Champagne coat of arms (my maiden name) I have combined three carving techniques; regular carving, inverted carving, and silhouette carving. I'd like to share these techniques with you.

Begin by tracing the design on medium weight, cased leather. I used 6-7 oz. Cut all the lines except the three stars. Cut the lines on the lizard's back lightly. Before you begin this or any carving, study the picture to determine which objects are foremost and then bevel those objects first. In this case it is the helmet you should start with. Using the picture as a guide, bevel the helmet with the following crafttools: F895, F891, F890, and F941. After you have finished, go on to the crown and the lizard using the same tools. I used stamp no. Z785 to make the stars, but you may wish to cut and bevel them. Next, bevel the shield, using B200, then mat lightly around the sides and bottom of the shield with F900.





RIGHT



WRONG

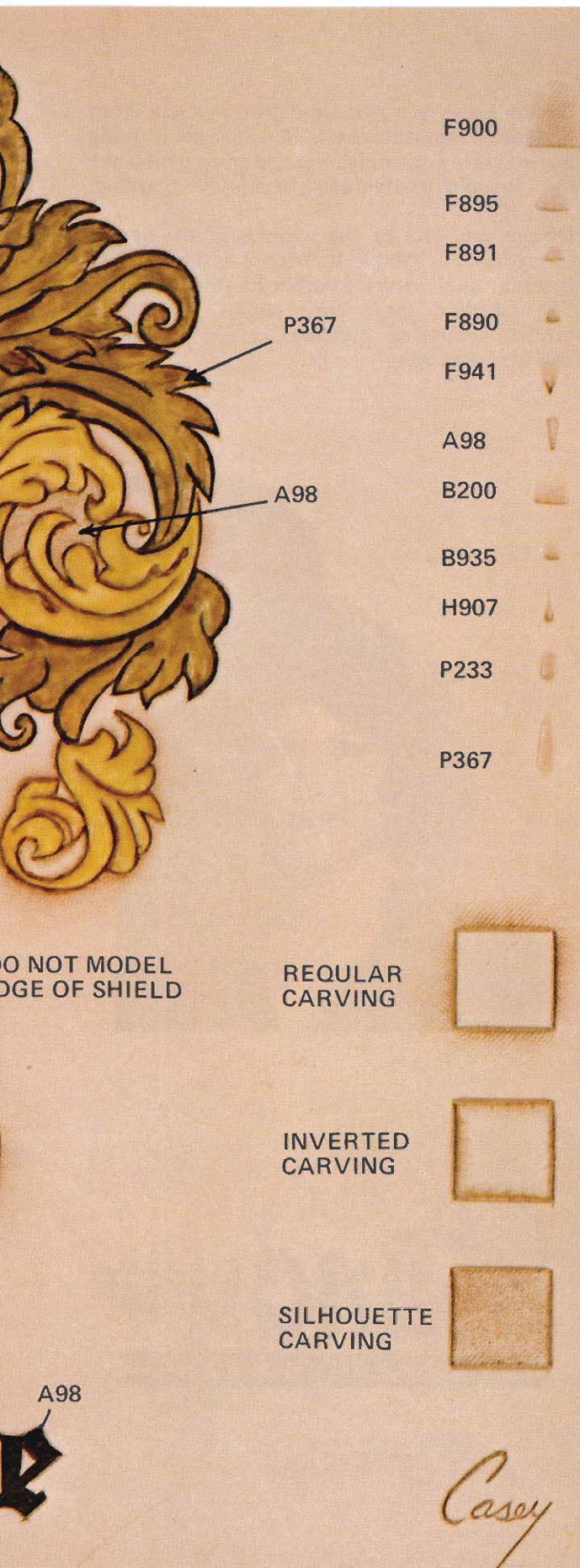


CARVE THE LIGHT  
AREAS OF THE  
MANTLE FIRST!  
THEN THE DARKER  
ONES.

CAUTION!  
TIP TOOL ON IT'S  
TOE WHERE  
NECESSARY. DO  
NOT SQUASH THE  
CUT LINES.

# Champagne





F900

F895

F891

F890

F941

A98

B200

B935

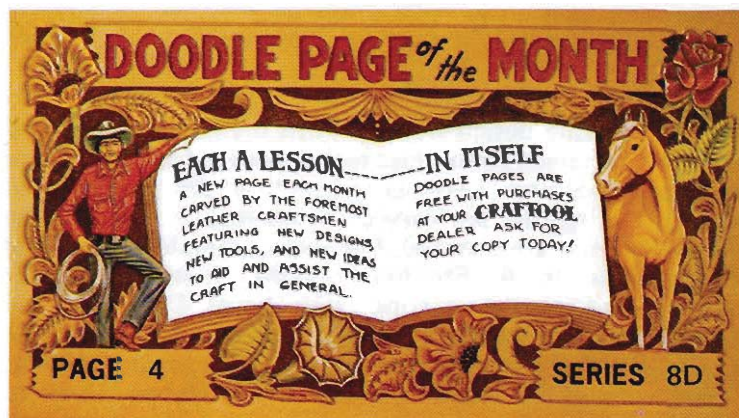
H907

P233

P367

P367

A98



## COMBINING CARVING TECHNIQUES

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The mantle (the design flowing from the helmet) is carved using two different techniques which gives the overall picture an extra dimension. Look at the picture; the light colored areas of the mantle are carved in the regular method, the remaining areas are inverted. For more examples of inverted carving, refer to Al Stohlman's book; Inverted Leather Carving. For regular carving, you bevel OUTSIDE the outline, and for inverted carving, you bevel INSIDE the outline. Bevel the mantle carefully, doing a small section at a time with; B935 and B200. Use the modeling spoon to smooth the beveling as you go. The next step is to add contour to the mantle via the pear shaders; P233 and P367. When the mantle is completed, go back to regular carving and do the banner between the shield and the name. This is the traditional location for the family motto. There was no motto recorded with this coat of arms.

The name Champagne, is done in silhouette carving. The inside of each letter is pushed down with the matting tool; A98. I found my old English lettering in the book, Alphabets for the Leathercraftsman by Gene Noland. Old English is in keeping with the medieval flavor of the design but you may use any kind of lettering you like.

Now we come to the coloring. All colors used are spirit dyes except the white which is Cova Dye (acrylic). The name is dyed with straight chocolate dye. The banner is watered down white; shaded with light gray. To get light gray, pour about 1 tablespoon of dye solvent into the bottle cap, then dip your no.1 brush into the black dye and add it to the cap. Do this 3 or 4 times to match the light gray in the picture. Test the dyes on scrap leather often. I don't like to waste dye, so I only mix what I need. If I need more than a capful, I use the little plastic cups that come with some cold medicines, such as Nyquil.

Next, color the shield light blue, mixing the blue and solvent the same way you did for the light gray. Color the helmet and the crown light gray, then add more black by the brushful to get medium and dark gray for the shadows. Color the gems in the crown green and red and highlight the crown and helmet with white. The stars are straight yellow, the lizard is white Cova dye with gray shading. The mantle is done in two colors; buckskin for the regular carved areas and equal parts buckskin and tan for the inverted areas.

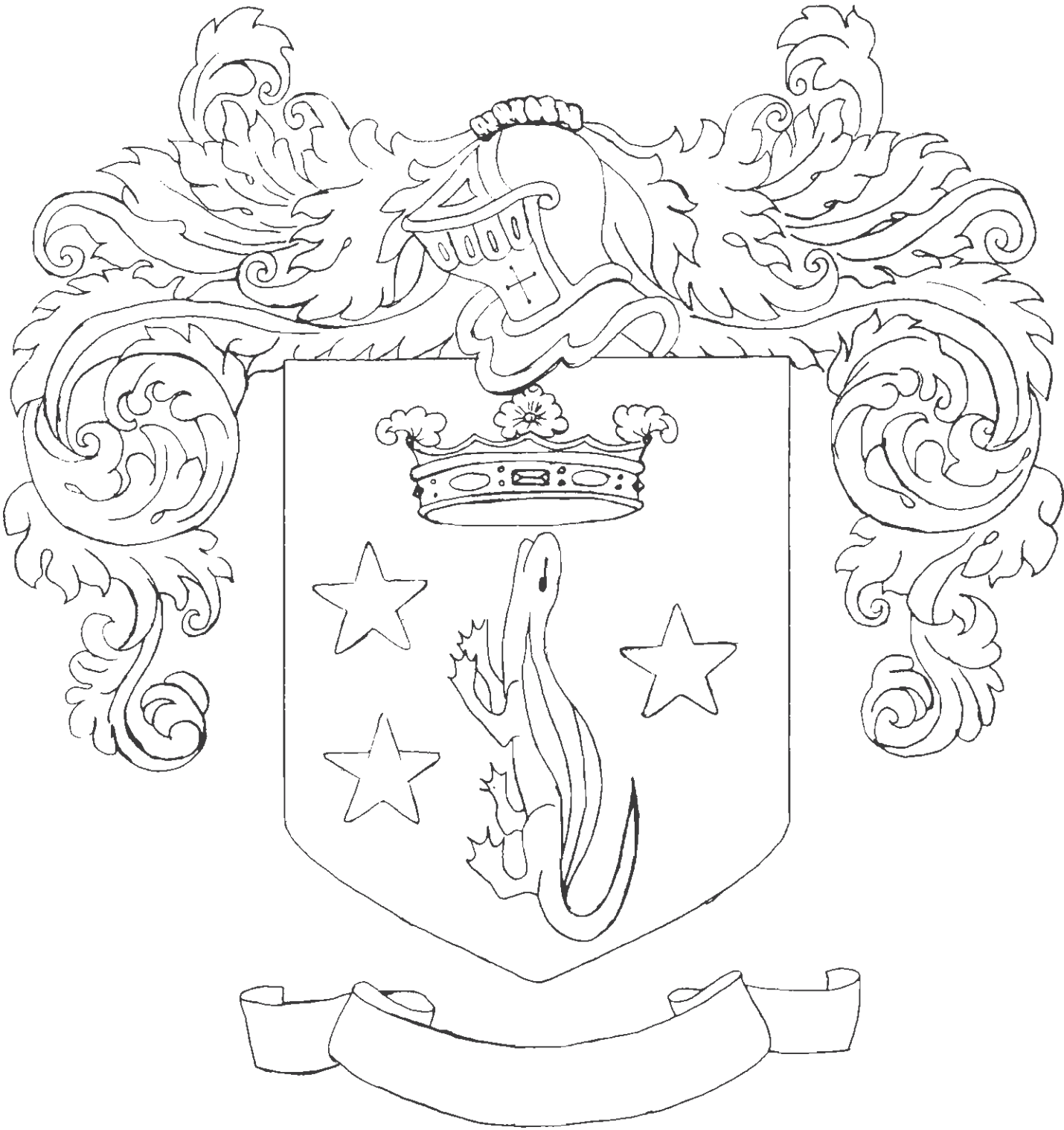
Give the whole picture two light coats of spray Neat Lac. Then using a cotton swab, spread Fiebing's Brown Antique over the mantle, helmet, and shield. Wipe off quickly. Let dry, then take a soft cloth and wipe the carving clean with Leather Balm. When it is dry, polish with a soft clean cloth. This design is the perfect size for a notebook cover; or just frame it and hang it on the den wall! It's a beautiful gift for anyone, including yourself!

Donna Casey is a part time grocery clerk from Waltham, Massachusetts. She has been doing leathercraft for twelve years during which she has tutored individuals in figure carving.

Donna was one of the winners in the Senior Category of "Make It With Leather" 1983 International Carved Leather Pictures Contest. She has had three craft shows. Her other interest included quilting, camping, animal and bird watching.



Distributed by Tandy Leather Co.  
Fort Worth, Texas  
A Division of Tandy Crafts, Inc.



Champagne

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MAKE UP YOUR OWN COAT OF ARMS!

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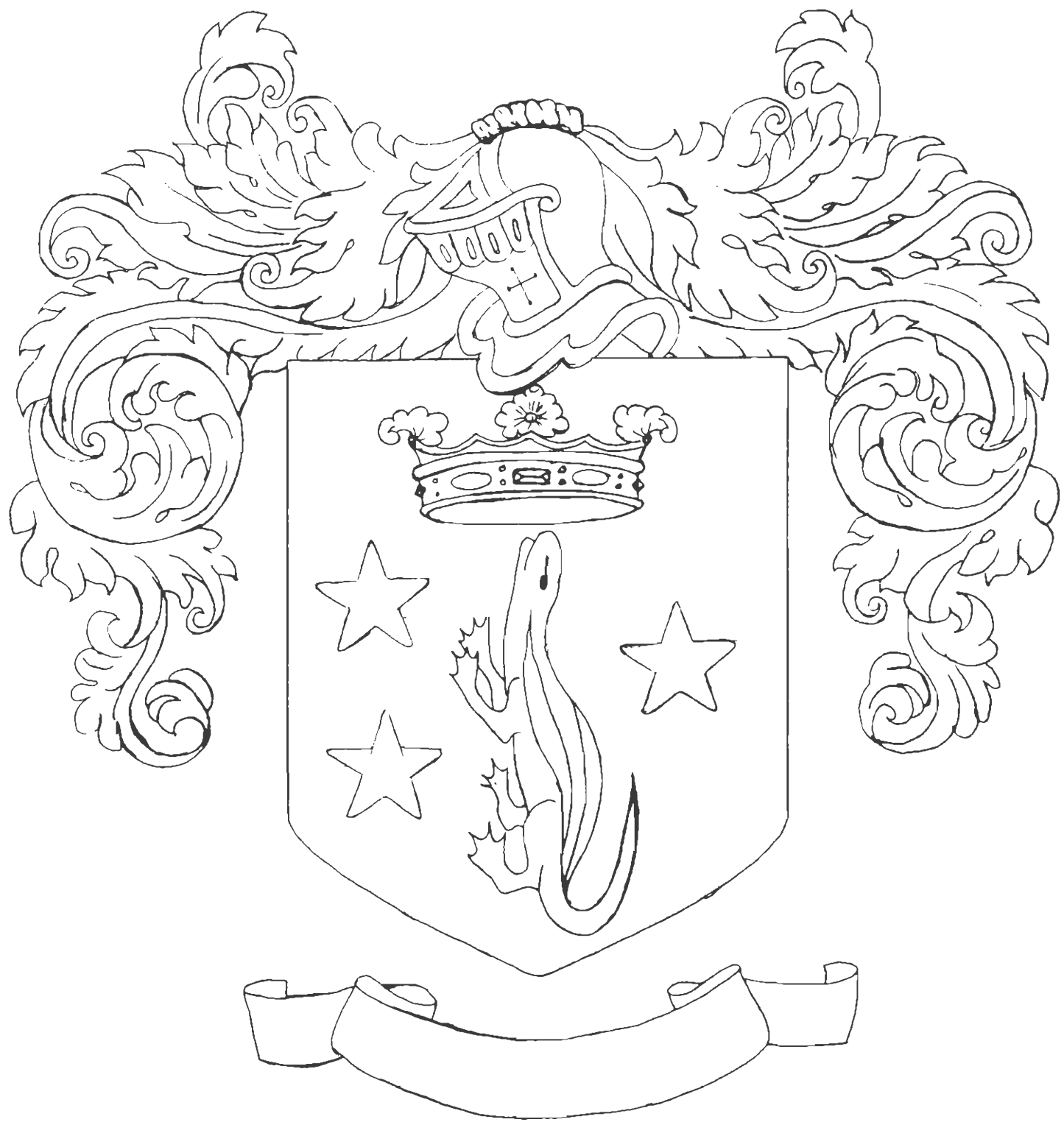
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