



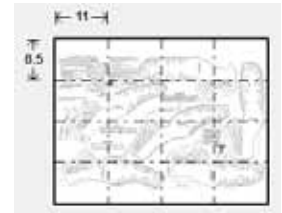
Digital Downloads

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.

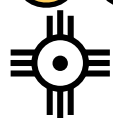


NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.

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

Native American Designs On A Real Leather

ARROWHEAD

Plus A Look Back Into Historic
"Weapons Of The Frontier"

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 Arrowhead Fob Projects:

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

YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:

- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Cutting 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



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						
A	B	C						
H	I	J						
O	P	Q						
V	W	X						
3	4	5						



SYMBOLS & MEANINGS:

☐ SNAIL	☐ DELIBERATE	☐ SKY BAND
☐ THE UNDESBIBED TRACK	☐ BEAR TRACKS	☐ DEER TRACKS
☐ RATTLESNAKE	☐ HEADRESS	☐ BUTTERFLY
☐ RAIN CLOUDS	☐ LIGHTNING	☐ DAYS & NIGHTS
☐ SKENING STARS	☐ SUN SYMBOL	☐ RUNNING WATER
☐ BIRD	☐ LIGHTNING	☐ HILL MOUNTAIN
☐ SKY BAND	☐ MOUNTAIN RANGE	☐ MOUNTAIN RANGE



GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:

- Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.
- Copy blank templates on page 5, cut apart on dotted lines, copy Symbols on page 6 and hand out along with pencils.
- Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

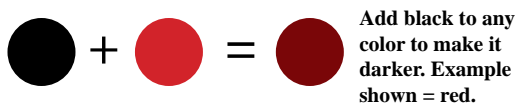
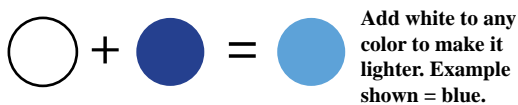
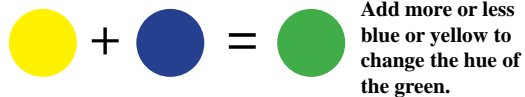
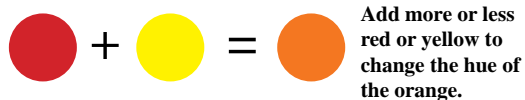
SESSIONS 2 - Color:

- Hand out leather parts to each student.
- Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

(SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 3)

MIXING COVA COLOR® ACRYLIC PAINTS

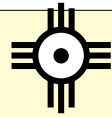
The primary colors (red, yellow & blue) have been supplied in this Theme Bucket. The secondary colors (orange, green & purple) can be created as shown:



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

HISTORY:

“Weapons Of The Frontier”



Aside from horses, cows, hats and boots, almost nothing symbolizes the American Cowboy more than the six-shooter. Americans moved west of the Mississippi River and nearly every one of them came armed. Patented in 1863 by Samuel Colt, the six-shot revolver changed American History and helped lead to the settlers' dominance over native populations in the great push west. Before the invention of the revolver, the firearm of choice among Americans was the revolver. The revolver became an icon of the Western Frontier's "wild" nature.

Unfortunately, all of the traits that made Samuel Colt's revolver special also made it more deadly. It was a gun that did not need to be immediately reloaded, carrying six bullets in its chamber. Rifles, traditionally, had a single shot capacity and then would need to be reloaded. The Colt revolver could be loaded in advance, carried on the hip, and fired from the back of a horse. It was smaller than the rifle as well. One could carry multiples on their person. It was an invention made famous by the "Wild West Shows" of the day.

The Native American's most recognized weapon was the bow and arrow. Bows were often made from tough springy woods like ash or osage orange. Sometimes animal sinew was attached to the front of the bow with hoof glue to give the bow more power. Animal sinew was also used along with horse hair to make bow strings. Bows, especially among tribes with horses, were short, to make them easier to use while riding. Arrow shafts were made from wood or cane. Arrowheads were made of flint or obsidian (natural glass) until metal was introduced by European explorers and settlers. To make the arrows fly straight, feathers were attached to the arrow shaft with glue and sinew. In most American tribes, only males were allowed to make weapons including bows and arrows.

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:

- Copy the Instructions on page 7 and hand them out to each student along with the cord and beads. Scissors might be needed to cut the cord.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the assembly steps.

ABOUT THE LEATHER:

The leather used for this project is called veg-split leather cut from cowhide. Both sides are rough or suede. The grain side (smooth top side) of this particular cut of leather has been removed.

Veg-split leather can be decorated with designs by either painting or drawing with markers and pens. This project will be decorated using acrylic paints and colored markers.

History Continued:

Did You Know:

Native Americans did adopt the rifle and eventually the revolver for hunting and in their defense and offense against the coming American settlers. However, the Native American bow, a shorter version than the European bow, was still often used. Native Americans mostly made their own weapons from materials readily available from the world and animals around them. Though their bows lacked in power what the rifles and revolvers of the American settlers had, they more than made up for it in accuracy and versatility.

The Colt revolver and Winchester rifle are well known for their role in the settlement of the west and are sought after by collectors.

Also a valued find today are Native American authentic arrowheads. Those made from the original flint, chert, obsidian (natural glass) or metal (often from the steel rims of cast-off wagon wheels) are popular collectibles.

Although the arrowhead for this lesson is not made from the traditional material, it does represent the valued arrowhead symbol and the leather used by Native Americans.



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.

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.

Veg-Split - Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

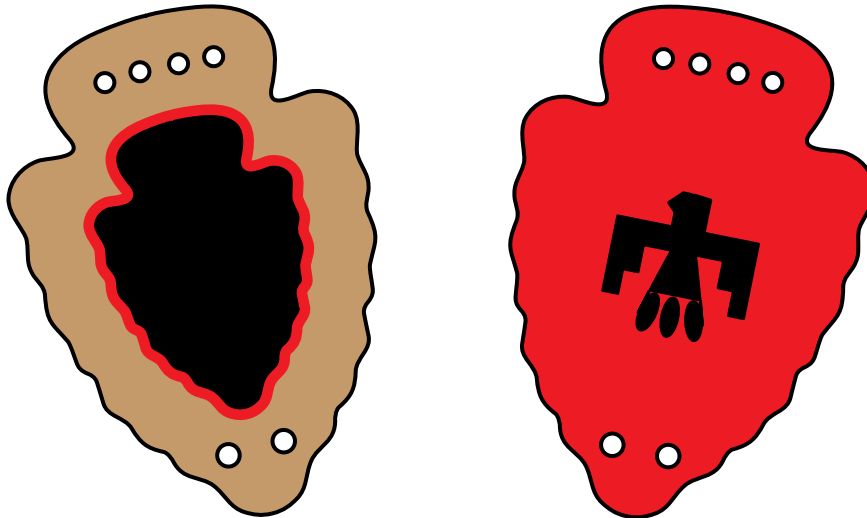
Arrowhead - The point of an arrow, often made from flint, chert, natural glass or metal. It is considered a valuable find for collectors.



CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS



Here are some color & design ideas shown on the project parts. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.

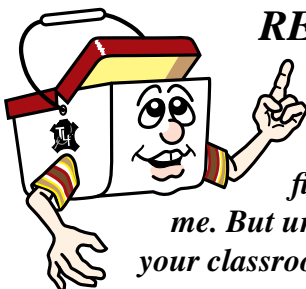


COLORING HINT: *To make bright or light colors stand out on a darker background, paint bright or light colors first. Then fill in background around them with a darker color. Or, put a wash over the area, let dry, then come back and paint the designs in white. Let white dry completely (few minutes), then add desired colors on top of the white.*

**Be Sure To Plan Designs On Paper Before Drawing
Or Applying Color On The Leather**

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

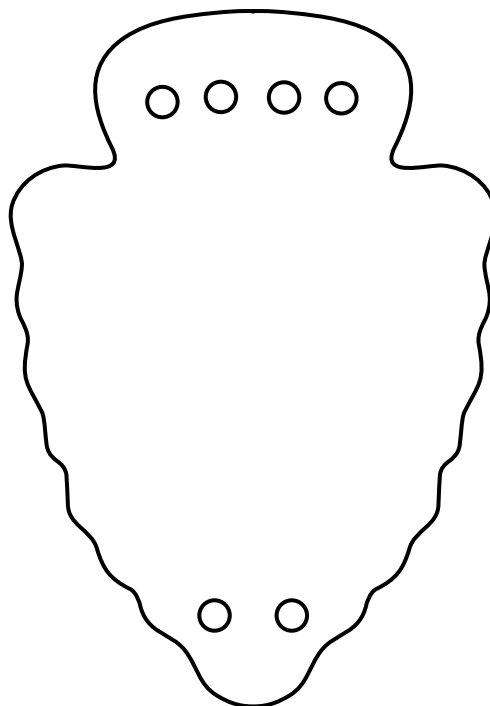
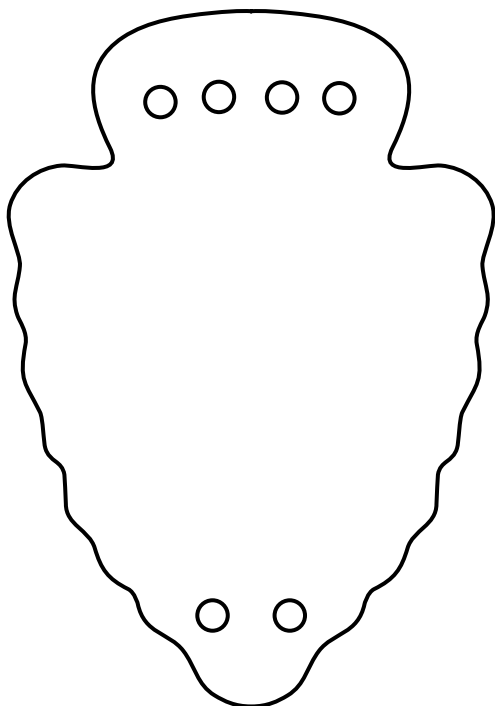
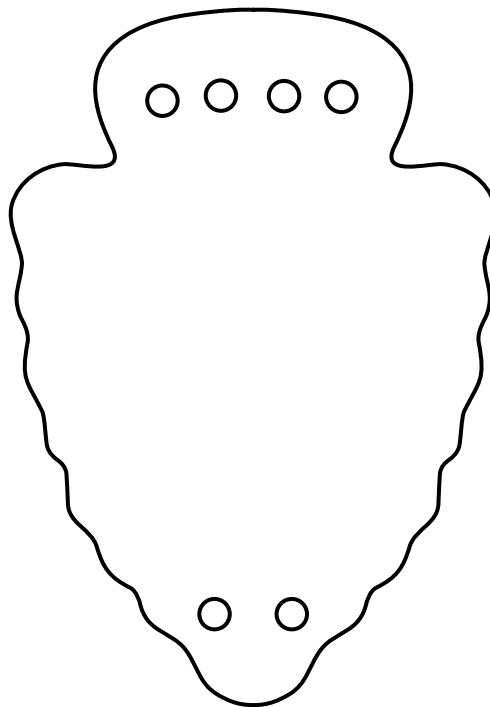
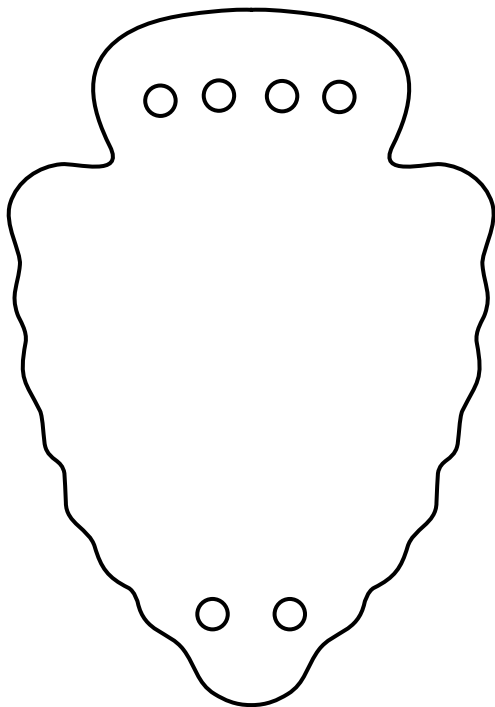
- ~ Study the history of firearms, perhaps tracing gunpowder forward from China through Europe.*
- ~ Explore other Native American technologies, such as the tools they used, the clothing they made, or agriculture they utilized.*



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



NATIVE AMERICAN SYMBOLS & MEANINGS:



HORSE
Journey



SNAKE
Defiance, Wisdom



SKY BAND
Leading to
Happiness



MAN
Human Life



THUNDERBIRD
TRACK
Bright Prospects



MEDICINE
MAN'S EYE
Wise, Watchful



SUN RAY
Constancy



DEER TRACKS
Plenty Game



HOGAN
Permanent Home



LASSO
Captivity



BEAR TRACKS
Good Omen



BIG MOUNTAIN
Abundance



THUNDERBIRD
Sacred Bearer of
Happiness Unlimited



RATTLESNAKE
JAW
Strength



HOUSE OF
WATER



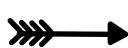
CROSSED ARROWS
Friendship



HEADRESS
Ceremonial Dance



FENCE
Guarding Good
Luck



ARROW
Protection



BUTTERFLY
Everlasting Life



CEREMONIAL
DANCE
ENCLOSURE



ARROWHEAD
Alertness



RAIN CLOUDS
Good Prospects



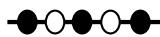
EAGLE
FEATHERS
Chief



4 AGES
Infancy, Youth,
Middle & Old Age



LIGHTNING
Swiftness



DAYS & NIGHTS
Time



WARDING OFF
EVIL SPIRITS



CACTUS
Sign of the Desert



MORNING STARS
Guidance



PATHS
CROSSING



CACTUS FLOWER
Courtship



SUN SYMBOL
Happiness



PEACE



SADDLE BAGS
Journey



RUNNING WATER
Constant Life



GILA MONSTER
Sign of the Desert



BIRD
Carefree-Lighthearted



RAIN
Plentiful Crops



COYOTE
TRACKS



LIGHTNING
Snake



TEPEE
Temporary Home



MOUNTAIN
RANGE

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:

Beaded Front Bottom Decoration:

- 1) Cut cord in half. Tie a knot in one end.
- 2) Slide two beads on cord and push up to knot. Insert plastic tip on other end of cord out through one of the front bottom holes and in through the next hole.
- 3) Pull the cord until the first beaded strand is at the desired length.
- 4) Slide two beads on other cord end. Tie knot at desired point to secure beads. Trim off excess cord.

To Attach the Neck Cord:

- 1) Using remaining cord, slide on one long bead over the plastic tipped end of the cord.
- 2) Push plastic tip end of cord out top right hole on arrowhead; then in through second hole.
- 3) Pull cord until center of the cord is between center two holes at the top of the arrowhead.
- 4) Lace through next two holes (out and in) at top of arrowhead. Slide on other long bead.
- 5) Decide on the length of the necklace and tie a knot. Trim off excess cord.

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

Optional Key Fob:

Trim neck cord to desired length, thread on a key, then tie both ends together in a knot.

Optional Luggage Fob:

Trim neck cord to desired length. Tie both ends together in a knot. Slide knotted end through luggage handle. Then loop knotted end over the fob. Pull snug.

