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.

www.leathercraftlibrary.com

Leathercraft Projects To-Go

Reenactment Leather
POUCH

Plus **A Look At Why People Dress Up In Reenactment Costumes**

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 Pouch Projects:
- Pre-Punched Veg-Split Suede Leather Parts
- Lacing Cord & Beads
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Markers
- Stencils
- Design & Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions

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
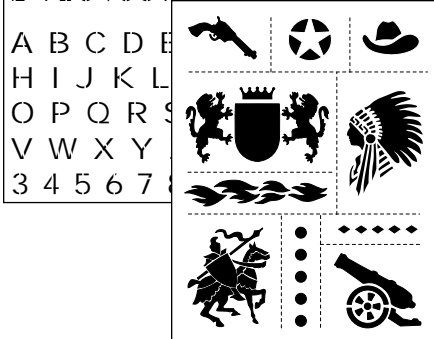
CLASSROOM TIME:
Minimum of 3 Sessions:
Design the Projects = 45 minutes
Color the Projects = 45 minutes
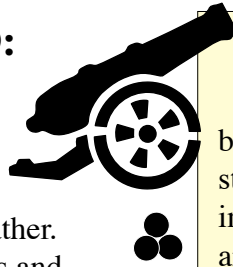Assemble the Projects = 45 minutes

#47250-22

GETTING STARTED:

SESSION 1 - Design:
- Have students plan their designs on paper templates before putting them on the leather.
- Copy, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out blank templates (page 5) along with pencils for designing.
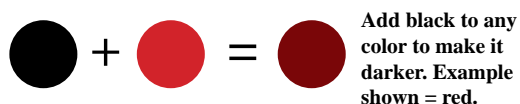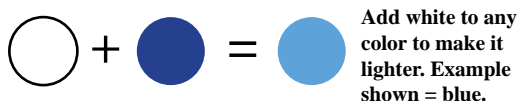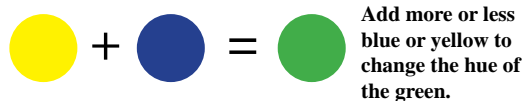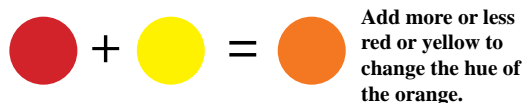- Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and handout for planning designs.

SESSION 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:

🔴 + 🟡 = 🟠 **Add more or less red or yellow to change the hue of the orange.**

🟡 + 🔵 = 🟢 **Add more or less blue or yellow to change the hue of the green.**

🔵 + 🔴 = 🟣 **Add more or less blue or red to change the hue of the purple.**

⚪ + 🔵 = 🔵 **Add white to any color to make it lighter. Example shown = blue.**

⚫ + 🔴 = 🔴 **Add black to any color to make it darker. Example shown = red.**

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

What Is Reenactment?

Reenactment is an attempt to bring history back to life. The participants, mostly amateurs, study historical events and then recreate the event in the form of pageants or play acting. Costumes and weapons are researched and made to depict the ones used at the time of the historic event.

Reenactment activities were staged a long time ago. The Romans performed historic events in their amphitheaters. Tournaments were reenacted during the Middle Ages. Hundreds of years ago to the present, other countries engage in historical reenactments: Britain, Russia, Czech countries, Austria, and of course, the United States.

Many themes reenacted in the United States include: Medieval & Renaissance Events, Civil War Battles, Frontier Fellowships, Fur Trade events called Rendezvous, the American Revolution, World War II battles, and more.

Did You Know: There are three categories of participants doing reenactment: Farbs, Mainstream and Hard Cores/Authentic.

Farbs are those who don't spend a lot of money or time researching and creating authentic costumes, accessories or even the period behavior. The "Good Enough" attitude is taken when creating the historic events.

Mainstream are between the Farbs and Authentics. These participants make a bigger effort to be authentic. On the surface, their costumes will appear authentic, but underneath, current, modern methods will be used.

Hard Cores or Authenics are those whose take recreating very seriously. They go to utmost extremes doing research and then recreating the fabrics, weapons, accessories and attitudes of the particular event they are reenacting. Hard Cores will try to "live" the part, including eating foods of the period and staying in character throughout the events. 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 pages 6 & 7 and hand them out to each student along with the cord and beads.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the steps.

ABOUT THE LEATHER:

The fringed pouch 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.

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

History Continued:

Did You Know: Not only the people participating in the reenactment events are in character and costume, but also any animals used during the events are outfitted according the period. Great lengths are taken by many reenactors to make authentic historic horse gear and leather accessories used on the animals.

Many industries today provide uniforms and clothing made from hand woven, natural dyed materials and are sewn using historically correct techniques for various periods. Authentic headgear, footwear, camp gear, weapons, military equipment accoutrements, and so on are made today for reenactors or they make their own.

Did You Know: There are different types of reenactment. "Living History" and "Combat Demonstration" reenactments are done entirely for the education of the public. Other Battle and Fantasy Events are not open to the public, but are created for the participants only.

Participants in reenactment are often seeking to know more about their own ancestors and families, the way they lived and the experiences they had. Many research family Coat of Arms and then apply them to their costumes.

VOCABULARY:

Cowhide - The hide 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.

Running Stitch - A very historic lacing technique where the lace is stitched in and out of a row of holes.

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.

Whip Stitch - A very historic lacing technique where the lace is taken over the edge of the leather and then into the next hole.

CREATE DESIGNS USING STENCIL PATTERNS & YOUR OWN IDEAS

Here are some color & design ideas shown on the fringed pouch part before assembly. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.
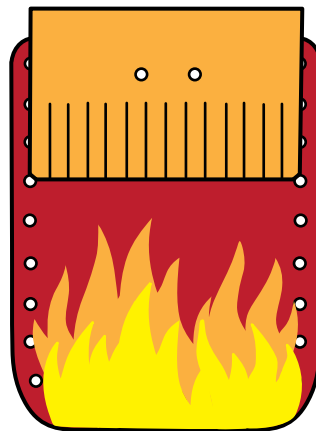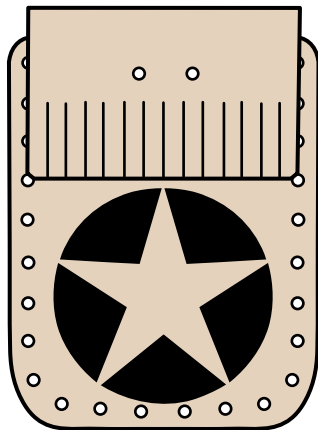
Be sure to design back of pouch as well.

HINTS: *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.*

For even brighter colors, first paint the design that is to be bright with white acrylic paint. Let it dry completely (few minutes), then paint over the white with the desired color.

HINTS: *To bleed one color into another, first dampen the leather, then add water to the Cova Colors to create a thinner paint. Brush on one color, then overlap the edge with the next color. Work quickly. This technique will require longer drying time (overnight).*
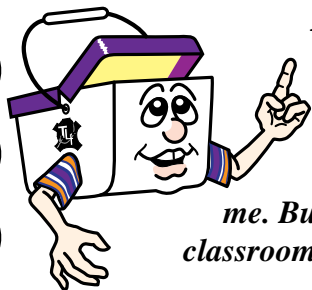
Plan Designs On Paper Before Stamping Impressions Into The Leather

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

~ *Study the different types of Reenactment and the events created.*
~ *Study the ancestors of your students and the historic events in which they may have participated.*

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."

PARTS TEMPLATES FOR PLANNING DESIGNS
Pouch parts are positioned to show how fringe will overlap the front.
Copy, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out, so students can practice designs.
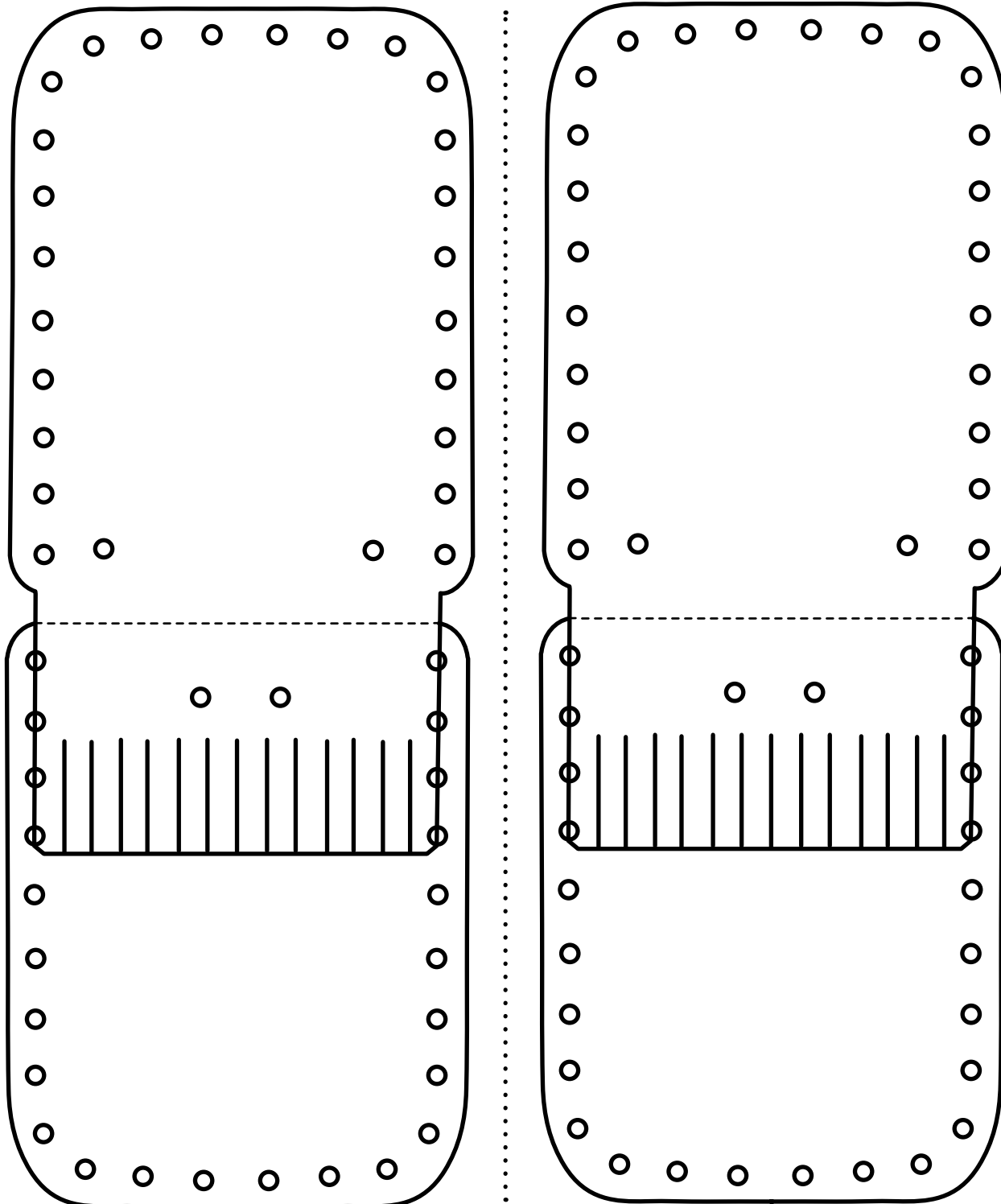
When planning designs:
- See where the flap overlaps the front part and plan your designs to go under the flap, but do not put anything there that you want to show when the flap is fastened.
- Plan your designs to continue onto the back (shown above in upside down position).
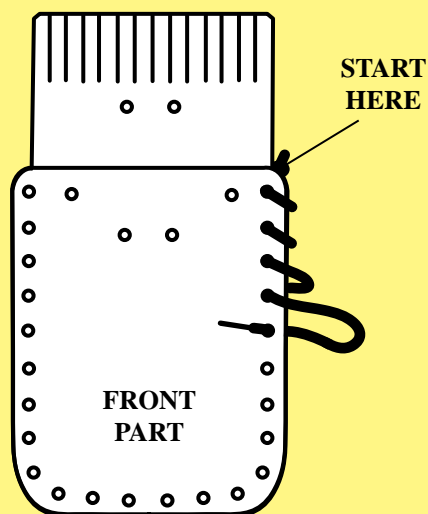
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS:
Select a lacing technique to do. (See below.)

TO DO THE WHIP STITCH:

1) Place the front part over the back part (wrong sides together), aligning holes.

2) Tie a knot in one end of the cord.

3) Begin lacing through top right corner aligned holes from the back side.

4) To do the Whip Stitch, push tip of cord through first aligned hole as shown. Pull cord through hole up to knot. Stitch over edge and through next aligned holes. Continue to last hole.

5) At last hole, tie a knot in cord close to hole and trim off excess cord as shown in B.

FLAP ON BACK PART

START HERE

FRONT PART

HINT: Keep cord flat while stitching. Try not to twist cord.

TO DO THE RUNNING STITCH:

1) Place the front part over the back part (wrong sides together), aligning holes.

2) Tie a knot in one end of the lacing cord.

3) Begin lacing through top right corner aligned holes from the back side.

4) To do the Running Stitch: Stitch through first aligned holes, then stitch down to next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole.

5) At last hole, tie a knot in cord close to hole and trim off excess cord as shown in B.

FLAP ON BACK PART

START HERE

FRONT PART
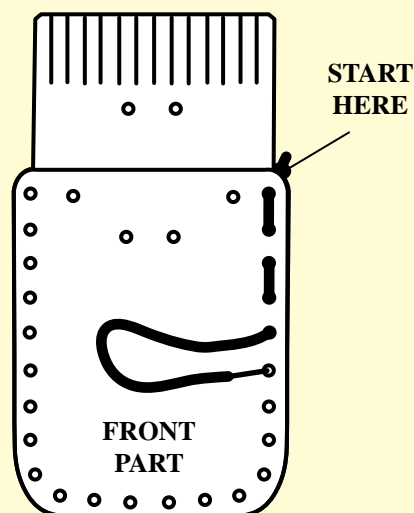
LACING TECHNIQUES

**Whip Stitch =
Stitching over the edge.**

**Running Stitch =
Stitching in & out.**
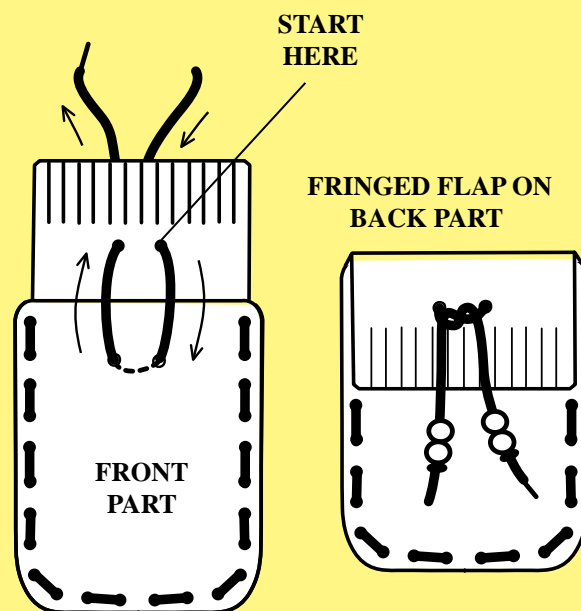
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

ADDING THE NECKLACE, WAIST, SHOULDER OR HAND CORD:

1) Tie a knot in one end of the lacing cord.

2) On the inside of the assembled pouch, insert other end through one of the holes on the back part. Pull cord through up to the knot.

3) Push other end through opposite hole on the back part. Pull cord through leaving as much loop as desired for either a necklace, waist, shoulder or hand loop.

4) Tie a knot in the cord on the inside of the pouch close to the hole.

5) Trim off excess cord.

START HERE WITH KNOT ON INSIDE OF POUCH

BACK PART
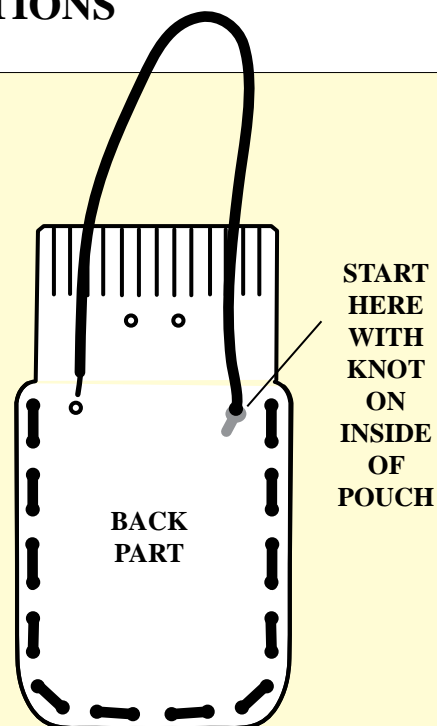
TO ADD THE CORD FRONT FLAP PULL & STRINGING THE BEADS:

1) Fold fringe flap down over front part aligning the   two holes in flap and front.

2) Use remaining cord and insert plastic tipped end through right hole on flap and down into the right hole in the front of pouch.

3) Thread the cord through the second hole on the pouch front, then up through the second hole on the flap. Pull cord until center of cord is between the two holes. Pull cords tight to close pouch. Tie a loose knot or bow to secure.

4) String beads on both cord ends. Tie knots at cord ends to secure beads.

START HERE

FRINGED FLAP ON BACK PART

FRONT PART

HINT: Keep cord flat while stitching.
Try not to twist cord.