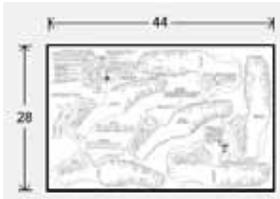# Digital Downloads

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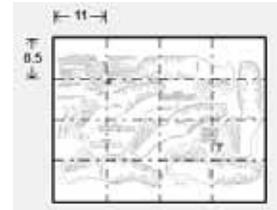
Pattern PDF files are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. …Etc.

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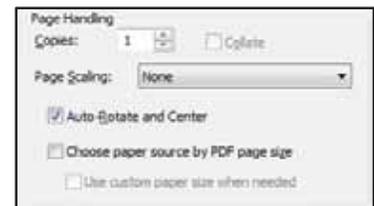
NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.

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

Thanksgiving Theme
LEATHER POUCH

Plus **A Look At The History Of The Start Of "Celebrating Thanksgiving"**

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 Cords
- Hook & Loop Fasteners
- Cova Color® Acrylic Paints
- Brushes
- Sharpie Pens
- Stencils
- Design and Coloring Ideas
- Complete Instructions
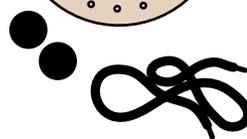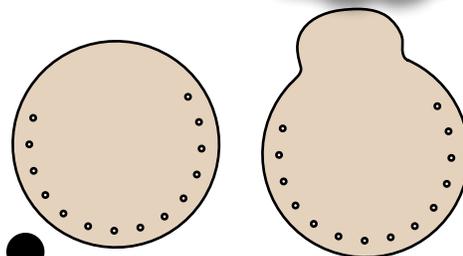
YOU WILL or MIGHT NEED:
- Pencils For Planning Designs
- Scissors For Trimming Cord
- Classroom Markers, Acrylic Paints & Brushes
- Plastic Palettes, Plates Or Wax Paper For Paints

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

#47250-15

GETTING STARTED:

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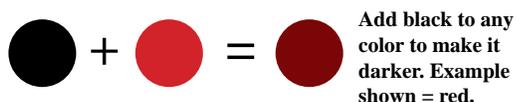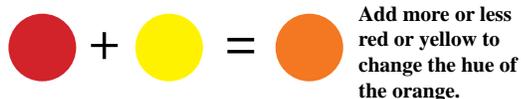• Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and also hand out for planning designs.

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)

USING 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.

How did the Celebration of Thanksgiving start?

There are many myths and suggested reasons for the beginning of the Thanksgiving Holiday. Some believe that it all started in 1621, sometime between September 21 to November 11. After the first harvest was completed by the Plymouth colonist, Gov. William Bradford proclaimed a day of Thanksgiving Prayer, shared by all the colonists and neighboring Wampanoag Indians. While this historic recorded event was important, it is known that the feast itself did not become a tradition at this time.

Some believe the holiday originated with traditional religious ceremonies of Thanksgiving when the colonists would go to church to give thanks for a specific event or success in battle. If a church was not available, the ceremony was conducted out of doors as was recorded when at the Charles River in December 1619, a group of British settlers led by Captain John Woodlief knelt in prayer and pledged "Thanksgiving" for their healthy arrival after a long voyage across the Atlantic.

In 1623 it is recorded that a day of fasting and prayer during a period of drought was changed to a day of thanksgiving because the rains came during the prayers. Gradually, the custom prevailed in New England of annually celebrating thanksgiving after the harvest. The legacy of giving thanks and sharing of a feast has survived the centuries throughout the United States.

During the American Revolution, a yearly day of National Thanksgiving was suggested by the Continental Congress. In 1863 President Abraham Lincoln appointed a Day of Thanksgiving to be the last Thursday in November, which he may have correlated with the November 21, 1621 anchoring of the *Mayflower* at Cape Cod.

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 6 and hand them out to each student along with the cord and fasteners.
- Practice before class and then demonstrate the 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:

Since 1863, each President of the United States has issued a ***Thanksgiving Day Proclamation.*** President Franklin D. Roosevelt officially set the date for Thanksgiving to be the fourth Thursday of November in 1939 (approved by Congress in 1941).

Did You Know: Historians aren't completely sure about what food was served at the first recorded feast in 1621 with the Pilgrim colonists and Native Americans, but sweets were definitely not on the menu. The Pilgrims brought some sugar with them on the Mayflower, but by the time of the feast, the supply had dwindled. Also, they did not have ovens, so cooking pies & cakes was impossible. The harvested food would have included grains primarily. At that time of year, fresh fruit and vegetables were not available. The meat for the feast would have included venison, fowl and some fish. The colonists biggest meal of the day was always served at noon, with a smaller meal in the evening. The Wampanoag Indians tended to eat when they were hungry and had pots cooking throughout the day. A special feast was an exception.

The project for this lesson is to make a leather pouch made form veg-split leather decorated with the Thanksgiving theme.

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.

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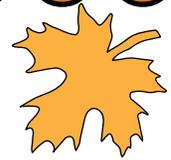
Veg-Split - Vegetable-Tanned leather can be split (layered) into two pieces: one with the grain (top hair side) and one with the rough surface on both sides. Veg-split is the rough surfaced layer.

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 project parts. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.

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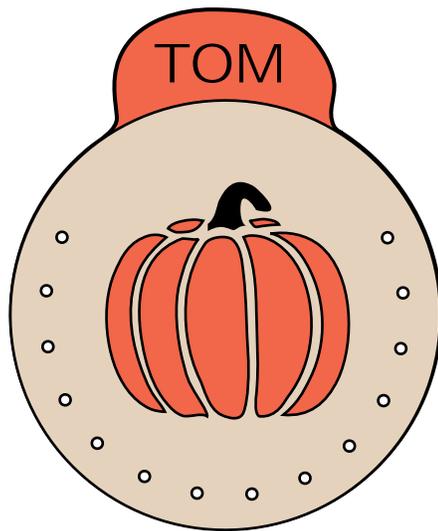
Be Sure To Plan Designs On Paper
Before Drawing Or Using Color On The Leather

CLASSROOM EXPANSION IDEAS:

~ *What garments and accessories did the Pilgrims actually wear in 1621.*
~ *What leather did the Wampanoag Native Americans use to make their garments and accessories during the time of the Pilgrims.*

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

Copy this page, cut apart on dotted lines and hand out, so students
can practice designs on paper before applying them to the leather. Project parts
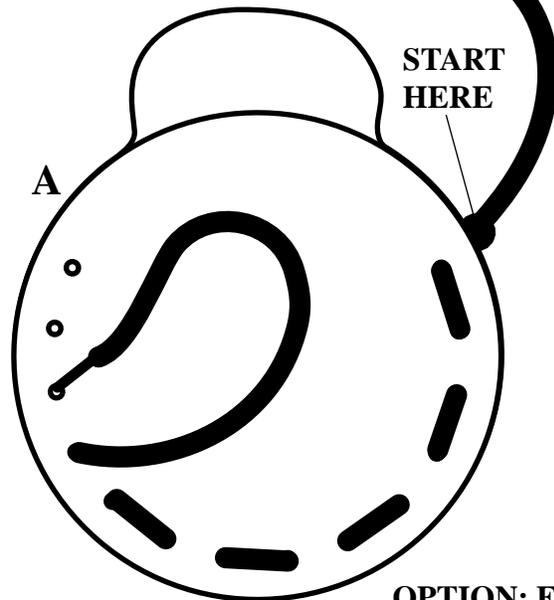*are shown stacked so students can see what will be visible.*
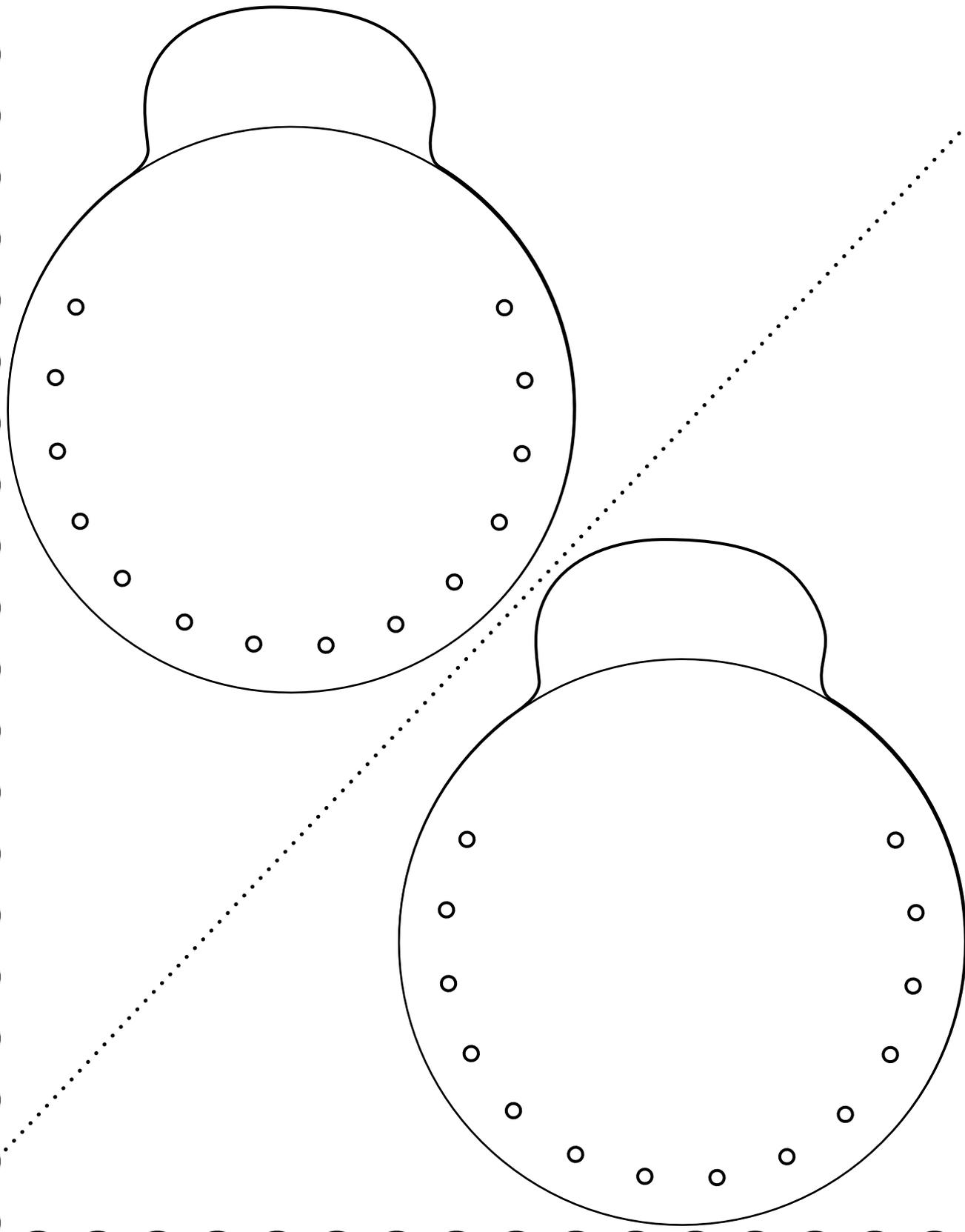
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.

1) Leave desired length of cord for a necklace or handle (up to 2 ft.) and then tie a knot in the cord.
2) Place round shape over back part aligning holes.
3) Select the style of stitching:

To Do The RUNNING STITCH (A):

- Begin stitching through top hole on the backside of the back part. Push tip of cord up through first aligned holes.
- Stitch up through first hole; then stitch down through next hole and continue in & out around project to last hole.

To Do The WHIP STITCH (B):

- Begin stitching through top hole on the backside of the back part. Pull cord through hole up to knot.
- Stitch over edge; then up through next hole. Continue to last hole.
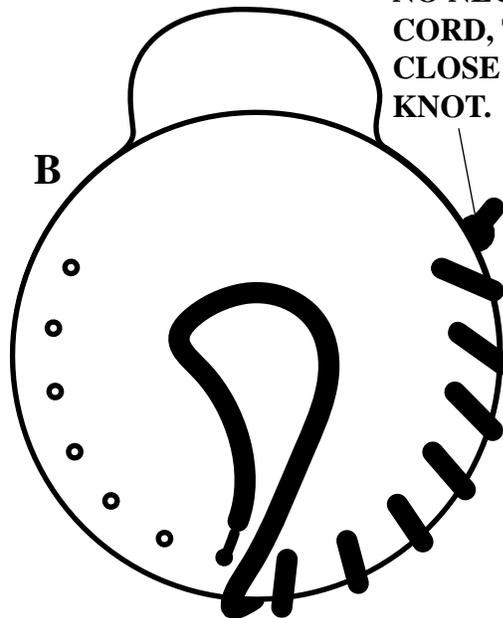
4) At last hole, tie a knot in cord close to last hole.
5) For a neck cord, tie both ends of cord together in a knot.
6) Trim off excess cord.

A

START HERE

OPTION: FOR NO NECK CORD, TRIM CLOSE TO KNOT.

B

To Attach HOOK & LOOP FASTENER:

- Peel paper off one side of joined hook & loop parts and position inside the top of the pouch between parts. Press to secure.
- Peel paper off other side of hook & loop.
- Press parts together to secure.
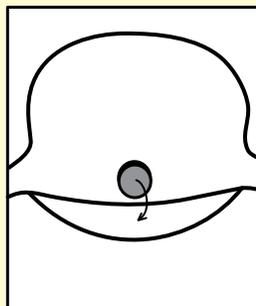
POSITION HOOK & LOOP FASTENER AT TOP BETWEEN PARTS