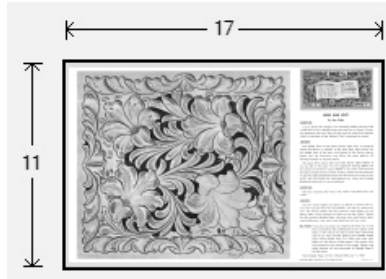




## Doodle Page Digital Download

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

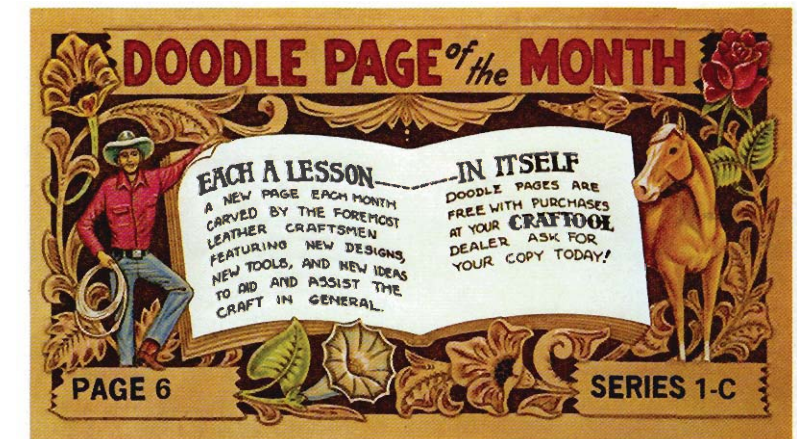
(Some Doodle Pages do not have backs)

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.





# THE MEDICINE HAT HORSE

By CHRISTINE STANLEY

This leather carving depicts a particular horse with a special mystique. Due to its distinctive marking and coloration, it became known to the Indians as the Medicine Hat Horse. To the white man, the War Bonnet Horse. Why the name, Medicine Hat Horse? The Indians had no real knowledge of selective breeding. They did, however, have a special attraction to the vari-colored pinto. Through the simple process of retaining their favorite colored animals, the Indian pony eventually developed as a more or less typical kind of animal.

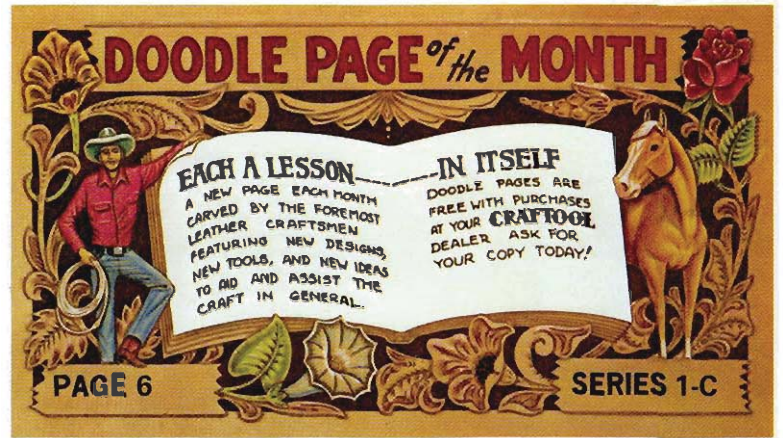
The Medicine Hat Horse had special markings which resembled a war bonnet covering its head and ears and a dark colored shield protecting its chest. This was a highly prized animal thought to have supernatural power. Only the most worthy of the Indian warriors were allowed to own the Medicine Hat Horse. The magic of the Medicine Hat Horse would make him invincible in battle. Because of the special attention, the Indians were able to increase the number of these specially marked horses to be used by their greatest warriors. Thus was born the legend of the Medicine Hat Horse.

Today, the Medicine Hat Horse has almost vanished. Only about six stallions are known to exist at present. There is a very special effort on the part of the owners of these remaining specimens to increase their numbers. Hopefully they will be successful and the Medicine Hat Horse will continue to exist in our modern world.









# THE MEDICINE HAT HORSE

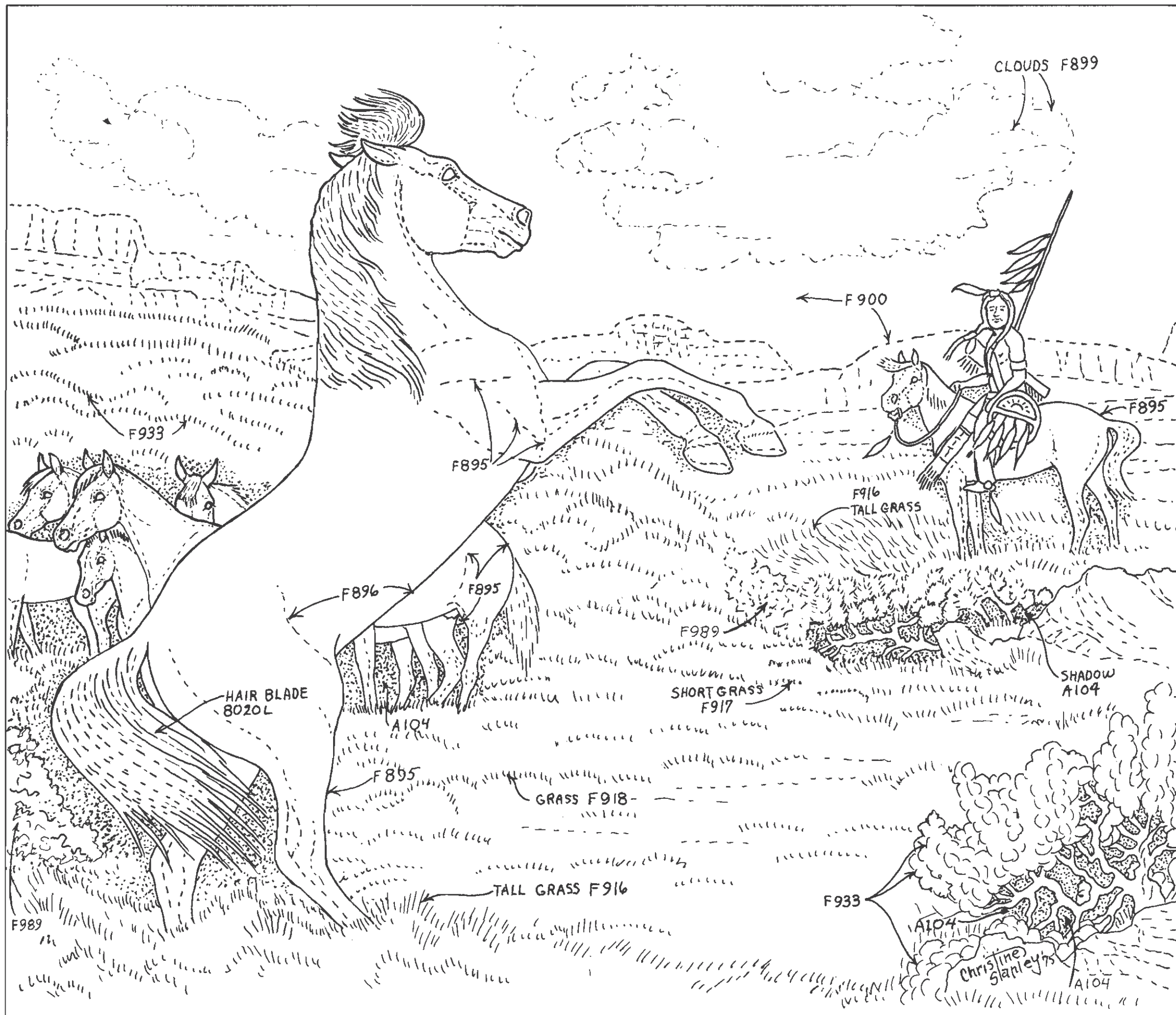
By CHRISTINE STANLEY

This leather carving depicts a particular horse with a special mystique. Due to its distinctive marking and coloration, it became known to the Indians as the Medicine Hat Horse. To the white man, the War Bonnet Horse. Why the name, Medicine Hat Horse? The Indians had no real knowledge of selective breeding. They did, however, have a special attraction to the vari-colored pinto. Through the simple process of retaining their favorite colored animals, the Indian pony eventually developed as a more or less typical kind of animal.

The Medicine Hat Horse had special markings which resembled a war bonnet covering its head and ears and a dark colored shield protecting its chest. This was a highly prized animal thought to have supernatural power. Only the most worthy of the Indian warriors were allowed to own the Medicine Hat Horse. The magic of the Medicine Hat Horse would make him invincible in battle. Because of the special attention, the Indians were able to increase the number of these specially marked horses to be used by their greatest warriors. Thus was born the legend of the Medicine Hat Horse.

Today, the Medicine Hat Horse has almost vanished. Only about six stallions are known to exist at present. There is a very special effort on the part of the owners of these remaining specimens to increase their numbers. Hopefully they will be successful and the Medicine Hat Horse will continue to exist in our modern world.

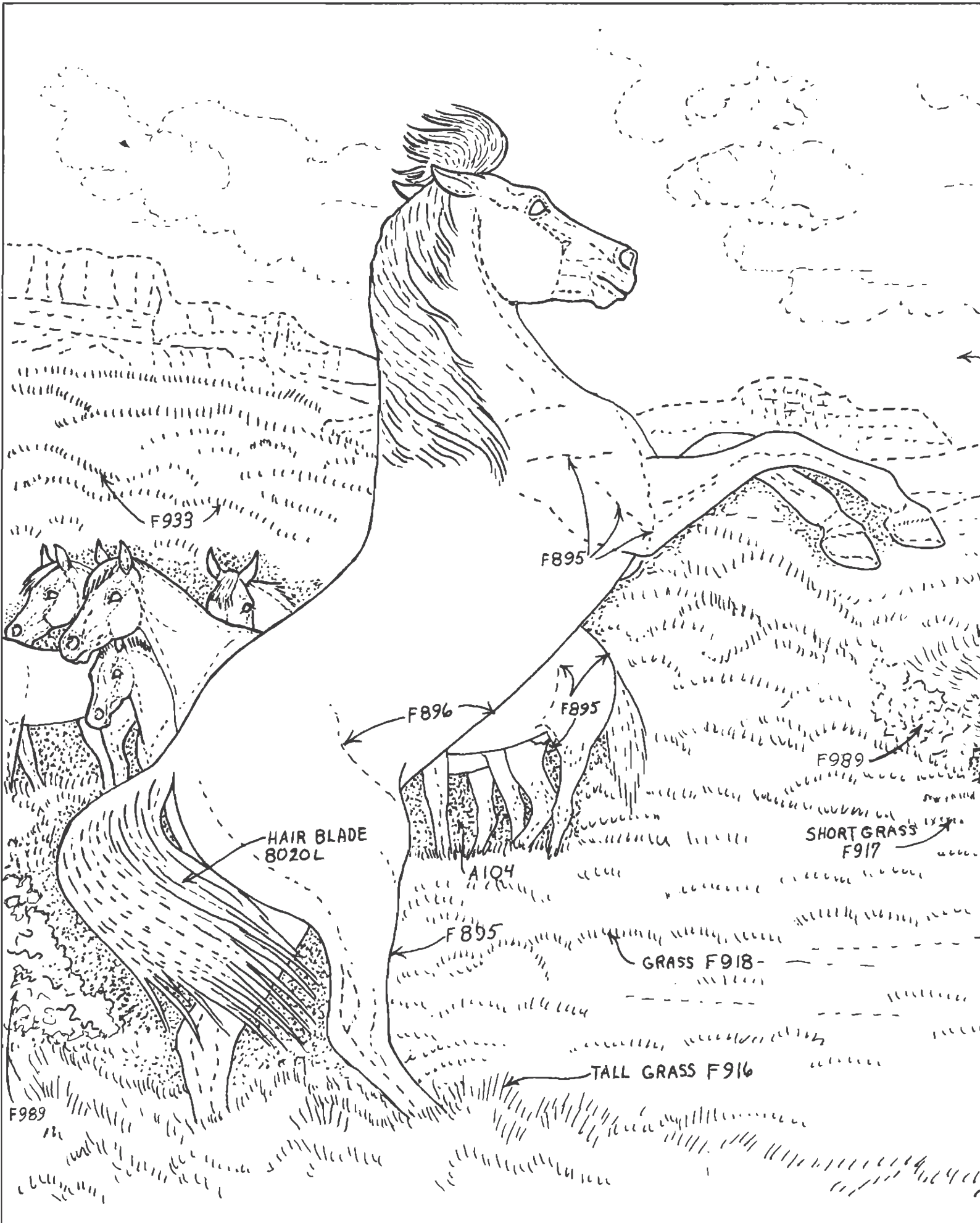




Use tracing vellum to make an accurate tracing of the line drawing. This is important due to much small detail work like the Indian on the horse. Carefully transfer the pattern to the cased (damp) leather. The Craftool ballpoint stylus No. 7059 is ideal for transferring the tracing to the leather. Cut the solid lines with the No. 8018N angle blade. This blade permits the delicate cutting required for small detail work. When cutting the lines of the Indian on the pony, cut only about one half as deep as those on the dominant figure of the Medicine Hat Horse. Use only the smaller bevelers on this portion of the carving. The technique used in a pictorial leather carving is much the same as the painter in developing the scene. Depth and perspective are obtained through using correct figure carving tools correctly, just as the painter uses brushes and colors to obtain these effects. The small book, Pictorial Carving, obtainable in Tandy retail stores, is excellent to study the effects of the various figure carving tools, how and where to use them and what they are used for in creating a professional looking carving project.

Many of the regular and background bevelers are used for this project, as well as figure carving tools. The professional carver usually finds a need to select a mixture of tools to fill the special requirements of a good pictorial figure carving. The clouds in the sky area are formed with the No. F899 matting beveler. The lines of the mountains are separated from the sky area by the No. F900 beveler. Notice that the outline of the mountains are not cut with the swivel knife. Deep heavy beveling with the No. F900 serves very well to create the effect of separating the mountain line from the sky area. The Indian's head and staff with feathers extends into the sky area and should be beveled with the No. B936 beveler. Between the feathers, use background tools A99 and A98. The large No. F901 is used to matt that portion of the sky area where no clouds exist. The clouds are done freehand, more or less at random. Unless a stormy scene is desired, the clouds should be minimized, used mainly to break up a large plain area of the picture.

The dominant figure of the Medicine Hat Horse should be cut quite deep to allow for heavier tooling and to assume the center of interest of the scene. 6-7 oz. or heavier leather should be used for good figure carving for pictures. Use the figure bevelers around the horse. The No. F895 is a good tool for this purpose. The small No. F890 is used for the eye and nose detail. The No. F902 for the ends of the tail, the mane and forelock hair. Use the No. F896 to stamp down the larger areas around the figure. The grass tools are used as indicated on the line drawing. The bushes are stamped with the No. F933. The A104 backgrounder is used in the shadow areas under the bushes. A word of caution may be in order on the use of bevelers, especially matting bevelers. The toe of the beveler is designed for a specific purpose, separating one feature of the carving from the surrounding area. When using a beveler for matting a background, especially the matting bevelers, the tool should be tipped slightly toward the heel, (rounded part of the beveler) to avoid undesirable impressions on the leather. The tools should also be rotated when matting to avoid an unnatural geometric appearance. Refer often to the tracing pattern and photo carve for guidance.



F933

F895

F896

F895

F989

HAIR BLADE  
8020L

A104

SHORT GRASS  
F917

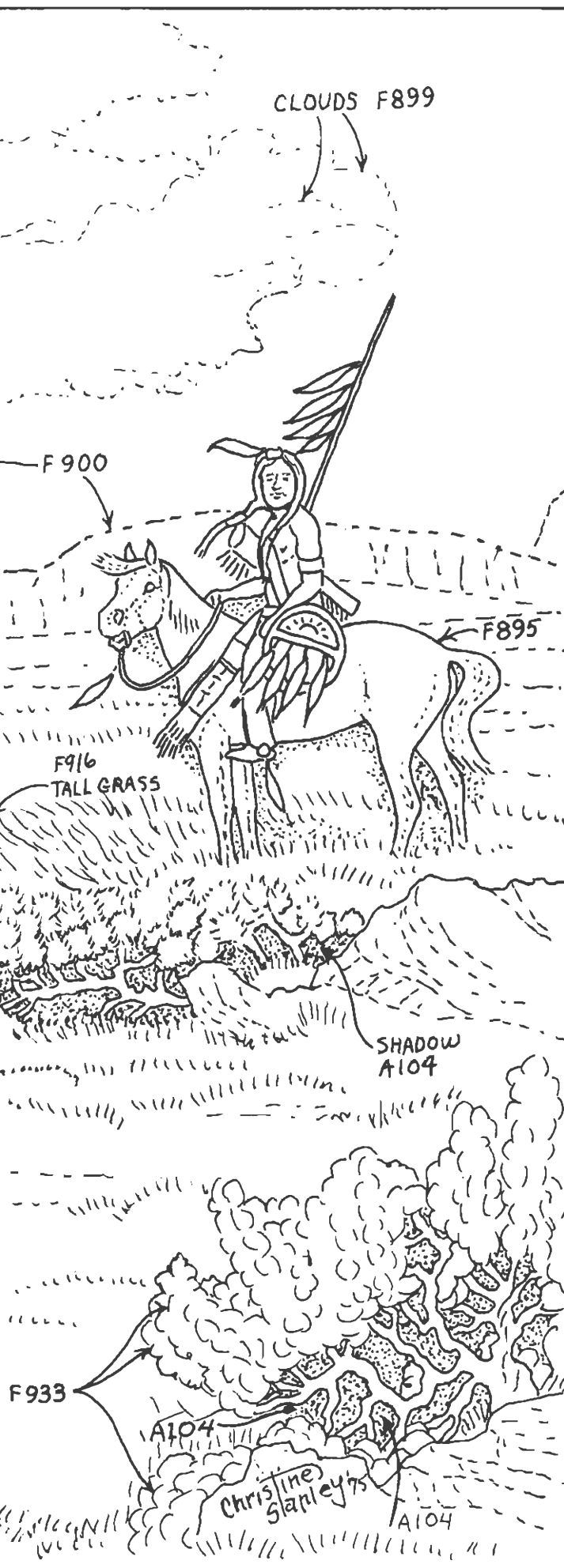
F895

GRASS F918

TALL GRASS F916

F989





Use tracing vellum to make an accurate tracing of the line drawing. This is important due to much small detail work like the Indian on the horse. Carefully transfer the pattern to the cased (damp) leather. The Craftool ballpoint stylus No. 7059 is ideal for transferring the tracing to the leather. Cut the solid lines with the No. 8018N angle blade. This blade permits the delicate cutting required for small detail work. When cutting the lines of the Indian on the pony, cut only about one half as deep as those on the dominant figure of the Medicine Hat Horse. Use only the smaller bevelers on this portion of the carving. The technique used in a pictorial leather carving is much the same as the painter in developing the scene. Depth and perspective are obtained through using correct figure carving tools correctly, just as the painter uses brushes and colors to obtain these effects. The small book, Pictorial Carving, obtainable in Tandy retail stores, is excellent to study the effects of the various figure carving tools, how and where to use them and what they are used for in creating a professional looking carving project.

Many of the regular and background bevelers are used for this project, as well as figure carving tools. The professional carver usually finds a need to select a mixture of tools to fill the special requirements of a good pictorial figure carving. The clouds in the sky area are formed with the No. F899 matting beveler. The lines of the mountains are separated from the sky area by the No. F900 beveler. Notice that the outline of the mountains are not cut with the swivel knife. Deep heavy beveling with the No. F900 serves very well to create the effect of separating the mountain line from the sky area. The Indian's head and staff with feathers extends into the sky area and should be beveled with the No. B936 beveler. Between the feathers, use background tools A99 and A98. The large No. F901 is used to matt that portion of the sky area where no clouds exist. The clouds are done freehand, more or less at random. Unless a stormy scene is desired, the clouds should be minimized, used mainly to break up a large plain area of the picture.

The dominant figure of the Medicine Hat Horse should be cut quite deep to allow for heavier tooling and to assume the center of interest of the scene. 6-7 oz. or heavier leather should be used for good figure carving for pictures. Use the figure bevelers around the horse. The No. F895 is a good tool for this purpose. The small No. F890 is used for the eye and nose detail. The No. F902 for the ends of the tail, the mane and forelock hair. Use the No. F896 to stamp down the larger areas around the figure. The grass tools are used as indicated on the line drawing. The bushes are stamped with the No. F933. The A104 background is used in the shadow areas under the bushes. A word of caution may be in order on the use of bevelers, especially matting bevelers. The toe of the beveler is designed for a specific purpose, separating one feature of the carving from the surrounding area. When using a beveler for matting a background, especially the matting bevelers, the tool should be tipped slightly toward the heel, (rounded part of the beveler) to avoid undesirable impressions on the leather. The tools should also be rotated when matting to avoid an unnatural geometric appearance. Refer often to the tracing pattern and photo carve for guidance.