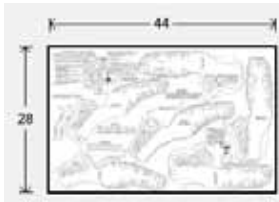# Digital Downloads

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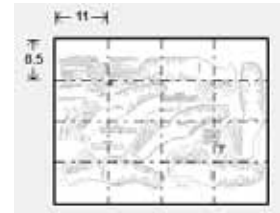
Pattern PDF files are typically laid out as follows: Cover (if applicable), instructions sheets (if applicable), pattern 1 – full sized, pattern 1 – tiled, pattern 2 – full sized, pattern 2 – tiled, pattern 3 – full sized, pattern 3 – tiled. …Etc.

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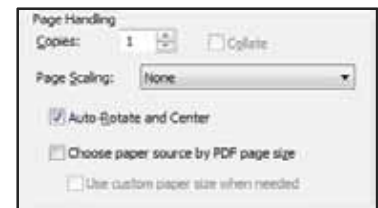
NOTE: Some patterns may reference tools, and other items no longer available.

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

Halloween Real Leather
PUMPKIN POUCH

Plus **A Look Back Into The History of "Halloween"**

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 = 45 minutes
Color the Projects = 45 minutes
Assemble the Projects = 45 minutes

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 and hand out along with pencils.
• Cut stencils apart on dotted lines and hand out for planning designs.

SESSION 2 - Color:
• Hand out leather parts to each student.
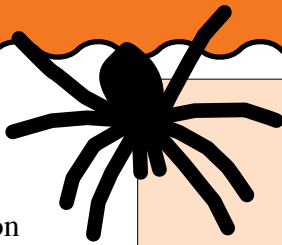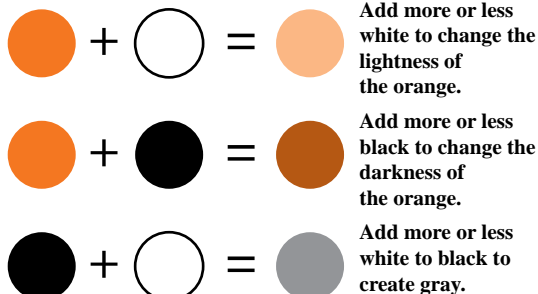• Share Sharpie Markers, paints & brushes. Use plastic palettes, plates or wax paper for mixing paints.

(SEE PAGE 3 FOR SESSION 3)

REMEMBER ~
These fun & special
Halloween Projects can
last a LIFETIME because they
are made from real leather and will reflect a
fun time in the life of your students!

USING COVA COLOR® ACRYLIC PAINTS:

Special Halloween colors have been supplied in this Theme Bucket. There are many different hues (or shades) of these colors that can be created by mixing them together:

🟠 + ⚪ = 🟠 Add more or less white to change the lightness of the orange.

🟠 + ⚫ = 🟤 Add more or less black to change the darkness of the orange.

⚫ + ⚪ = ⚪ Add more or less white to black to create gray.

What Is The History Of Halloween?

Halloween has always been a mysterious, magical holiday full of superstitions. It began as a Celtic End-of Summer Festival during which many people felt nostalgic and longed for their deceased relatives and friends. These friendly spirits were encouraged to return to their homes by their loved ones setting places for them at the dinner table, leaving treats on the doorsteps and lighting candles to help them find their way back from the spirit world. Today's spirit ghosts are often thought of as more scarey and fierce rather than friendly. Back in time, the ghosts of the dead were to be honored and welcomed.

By the 800s, the influence of Christianity had spread into the Celtic lands. Pope Boniface IV designated November 1st as All Saints Day, a time to honor saints and martyrs. The celebration was also called All-Hallows or All-Hallow Mas (from Middle English Alholowmesse meaning All Saints' Day). The night before it began to be called All-Hallows Eve and eventually Halloween. It was celebrated the same way the original festivals were celebrated centuries ago with bonfires, costumes and parades.

As more and more immigrants came into America, the customs of European ethnic groups, Americans and Native Americans began to mesh. One new form of celebrating Halloween was "play parties", where neighbors would share stories of the dead, tell each other's fortunes, dance and sing. Colonial Halloween festivities also included mischief-making of all kinds.

After the Potato Famine of 1846, Irish immigrants fled into America bringing English traditions of dressing up in costumes and going house to house asking for food or money, a practice that eventually became today's "trick-or-treating".

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:

Between 1920 and 1950, the century old practice of "trick-or-treating" was strengthened in America. In theory, it was believed that families could prevent tricks from being played on them by offering the neighborhood children small tasty treats.

Did You Know: The practice of carving Jack O' Lanterns out of pumpkins at Halloween originated from an Irish myth about a man named "Stingy Jack". According to legend, Stingy Jack played a trick on the Devil, making a promise but then cheating the Devil. When Jack died, it was believed that God refused to let Jack enter Heaven because of his bad trick and the Devil too refused Jack from entering Hell. So it was believed that Jack roamed the earth with only one burning coal to light his way. Jack put the coal into a carved out turnip and he has been roaming the Earth with it ever since. The Irish began to refer to this ghostly figure as "Jack of the Lantern" and then "Jack O' Lantern".

Today, the celebration of Halloween is a fun event with costumes, trick-or-treating and parties. The project for this lesson is to make a long-lasting leather pouch decorated with Halloween designs drawn and painted.

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.

Superstition - Any belief that is contrary or not based on actual facts or rational thought, but rather the supernatural.

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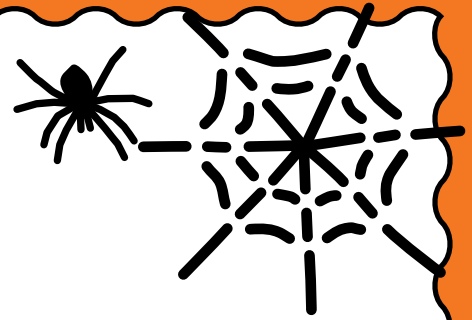
Here are some color & design ideas shown on the project parts. The leather can be left its natural color with just the designs in color or paint the backgrounds and designs different colors.

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:

~ *Study more about the history of Halloween in the United States and other countries.*
~ *What are some of the superstitions of today that relate to Halloween? (Black cat crossing your path, broken mirrors giving bad luck, etc.)*
~ *How did the tradition of "bobbing for apples" start?*

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 to students so they can practice designs on paper before applying them to ,the leather. Project parts are shown stacked so students can see what will be visible.
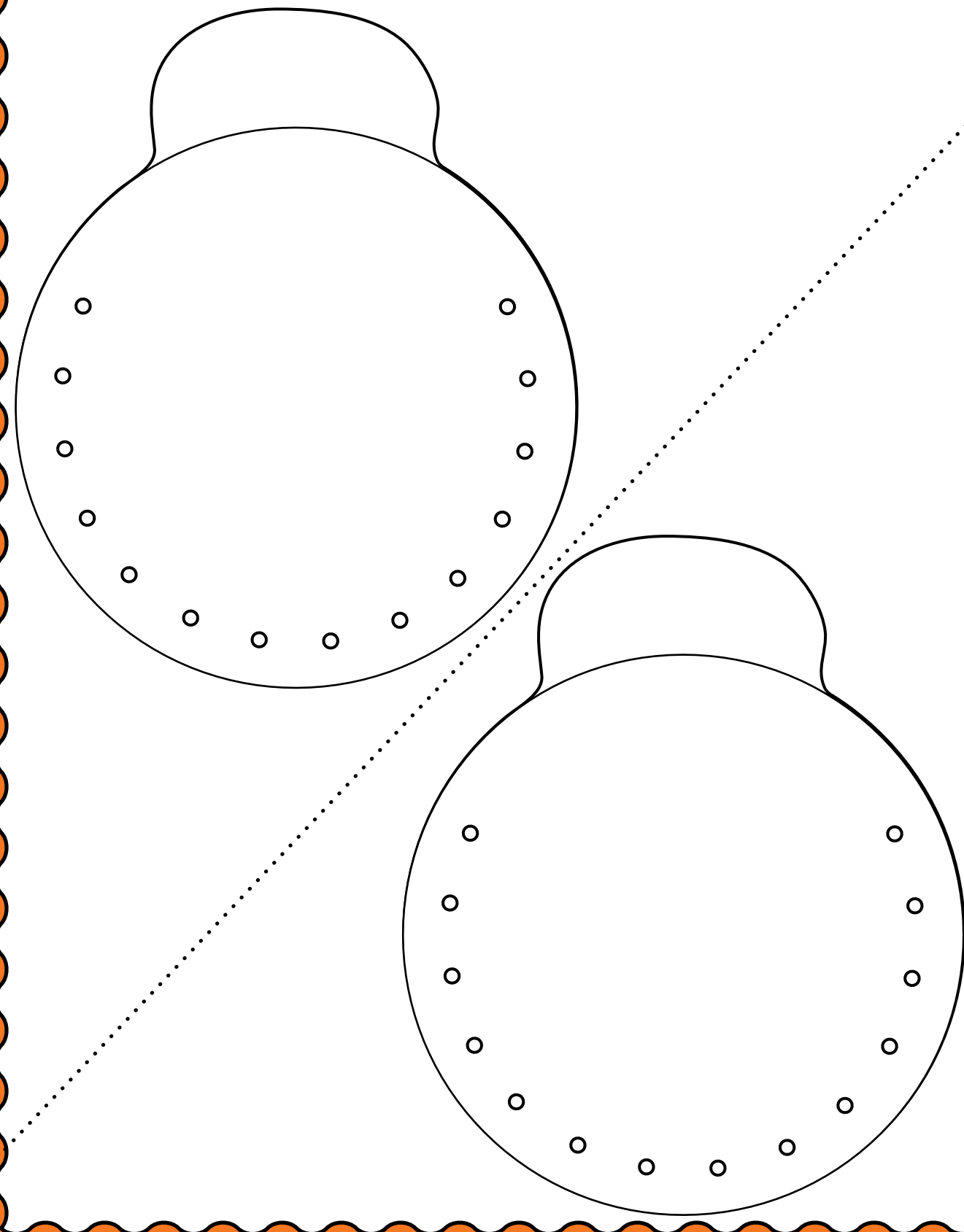
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS
Be sure project is completely dry before assembly.

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 oval shape over body shape aligning holes.
3) Select the style of stitching:

A

START HERE

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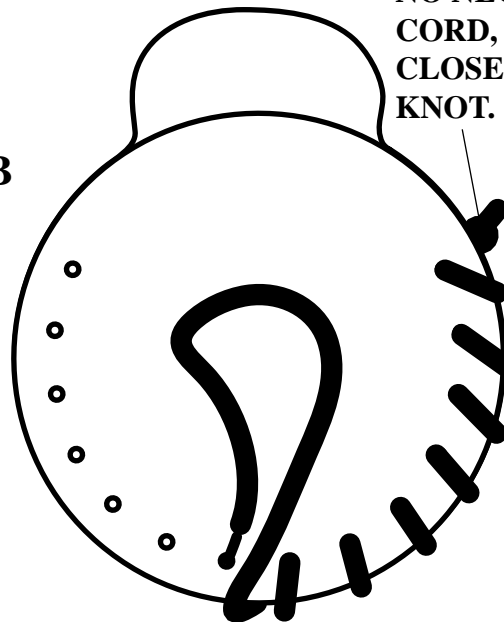
OPTION: FOR NO NECK CORD, TRIM CLOSE TO KNOT.

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.

B

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.

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.
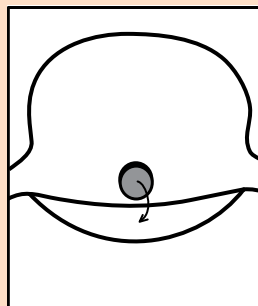
POSITION HOOK & LOOP FASTENER AT TOP BETWEEN PARTS