WEAVING ON THE HEARTHSIDE TABLE LOOM.

There have been a number of requests for some new ideas for articles woven on the small Hearthside Table Loom. Before I give these, I wish to say that this loom is now available from Sears Roebuck & Co. It can be ordered through the mail order catalog in any of the retail stores or by mail from Chicago. These looms are sold already thread-ed and with 5 yards of warp on ready to weave. For cost of these refer to Sears catalog.

I should like to hear from those of you who have made articles from the book which I wrote to go with this loom, "Weaving on the Hearthside Loom". How successful have you been in following these directions? Are they perfectly clear? What have you made? Have you sold any of these articles? If so, will you not write to me?

There is one question that is asked of me very frequently by people who are using this loom. How do you beat rag rugs down close on this loom? Due to the nature of the beater on the small Hearthside loom it is not as easy to beat rugs closely as on a large floor loom with a heavy batten. But it can be done. Put a shot of weft through the shed. Beat it close to the previous row. Change the shed. Beat the weft down again. A comb can be used to push it close or the edge of the shuttle may be used to press it close to the previous row of weft, then put in the next row of weft in this shed. Beat this down; change shed and so on. Be very careful in weaving rag rugs or any rug with a very heavy weft, not to pull in the edge warp threads. You cannot beat down the weft close enough if the edge warp threads are drawn in at all. So be sure you watch this. It helps to keep the edge warp threads from pulling in, if they are threaded double for 2 or 3 slits, on each edge.

Another question which has been asked of me lately, is how do you cover the warp on the Hearthside Table Loom? There are two ways to cover a warp. One is to set the warp further apart. The other way is to use a fine weft. Carpet warp on the loom can be covered by using a very finely cut rag, if you are using rags. Or Shetland or sport wool yarn will cover, if it is beaten down close with a comb. This makes a very firm close texture with the warp completely covered. Closely shaded yarns of several colors woven in stripes can be used for envelope purses and bags. Or some of the tapestry techniques may be used, if desired, to put in pattern. Handweaving News for March 1940 tells how to do the Peruvian form of tapestry weaving. This is similar to the Norwegian Aklane tapestries too. Many of you may have this number of the news and it is still available if any of you wish to have it, so as to learn how to do this form of weaving.

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KNOTTED FLOSSA RUGS.

**Figure No. 1**

The rug shown at Figure No. 1 at the left is made of rags knotted over a stick, using the Flossa Rug Knot as described in the News for April of 1940.

Both rugs on this page were woven on the small Table model Hearthside Loom. They could be woven on any loom where there is a plain weave shed.

In this rug, there were 50 knots for the full width of one row across the warp. Each knot was made using four warp threads, and the first knot on each edge was set in about 1/2 inch.

Cut rags about the weight of a worn sheet, about an inch and a half wide for the knots, and about one inch wide for the rag weft between the rows of knots. Make two, or if desired, three rows of the plain weave between each row of the knots.

This rug has a dark plain border all around the edge. The knots are not cut, though they could be cut if desired. If you have a large amount of different colors of rags, percale, etc., we like to dye them, and use two or even three colors only in the design. This gives a much better effect for the finished rug. Try to get your materials dyed unevenly.

Then you get nice soft shaded effect in your colors. The design should be worked out on cross section paper first. Use a simple one, and make it 50 squares wide to correspond to the 50 knots needed for the width of the loom.

These rugs can be very attractive if the colors are carefully selected. And they are soft and durable, and hold the floor well. **Caution:** Take care you do not pull in the edge warp threads as the weft is pushed into place, and beat each row of weft close with a comb if necessary. This rug was woven by Miss Broxan, a Wayne student this spring.

**Figure No. 2**

This rug is woven in the same manner as the one described above, except that all of the weft is of Mayswell's soft spun cotton, used double both for the plain weave and for the knots. 8 balls of dark brown, 3 balls of beige, or tan, and 1 ball of lemon yellow were used for this rug. Dark brown carpet warp for the warp. Warp the first four and last four warp threads double on each edge.

Three shots of plain weave were used between each row of the knots, and this weft was also double. This rug was woven by Emma Rosow, also a student at Wayne University this past spring.

**Figure No. 3.**

Detail of the knot is shown at Figure No. 3. Full detail is given in the April 1940 News. This is still available at 45¢ each, if anyone wishes to have it.

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ANY BLANKETS. SOFT LIGHT BABY BLANKETS CAN BE WOVEN ON YOUR HEARTHSTONE LOOM TOO. FOR THESE GET A GOOD KNITTING WORSTED, AS SEARS GOLDEN CROWN 4 PLY YARN FOR THE WARP AND WEFT, YOU WILL NEED ABOUT TEN OUNCES FOR ONE BLANKET. AND IT CAN BE OF ALL WHITE, OR YOU CAN USE SMALL STRIPES OF EITHER BLUE OR PINK IN THE WARP, THEN CROSS THIS WITH THE SAME TO AKE A PLAID, WITH THE WEFT. MAKE THE WARP OF WOOL JUST AS YOU WOULD OF CARPET WARP, BUT DON'T TRY A WOOL WARP UNTIL YOU HAVE HAD SOME PRACTISE. YOU WILL FIND IT NEEDS A BIT OF CARE IN THE HANDLING, BUT IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO DO. CAUTION.—BE VERY CAREFUL AND BEAT OUR WEFT DOWN LIGHTLY. IF YOU BEAT THE WEFT TOO CLOSE, YOUR BLANKET WILL BE HARD AND BOARDLIKE. WARP SHOULD BE THE FULL WIDTH OF THE LOOM, 214 THREADS.

FIGURE No.4

HEAD SQUARES OR NECK SCARVES ARE ANOTHER SUGGESTION FOR WOOL WEAVING. THESE MAKE EXCELLENT GIFTS. AT FIGURE No.4 ARE SHOWN TWO. MAKE THE WARP OF TWO SHADES OF THE SAME COLOR, DARK AND LIGHT BEIGE, OR DARK AND LIGHT BLUE, OR GREEN ETC. TO MAKE A PLAID WEAVE WITH TWO SHUTTLES. USE TWO SHOTS OF ONE COLOR THEN TWO SHOTS OF THE OTHER COLOR. OR THE WEFT CAN BE OF ALL OF THE LIGHT COLOR WITH A STRIPE MADE BY WEAVING WITH THE DARK COLOR. THERE ARE MANY WAYS OF VARYING A WARP OF THIS KIND. THE SCARVES SHOWN AT FIGURE No.4 WERE MADE OF A RAYON AND WORSTED YARN OF TWO COLORS. THE ONE SHOWN AT THE LEFT SIDE HAS A ROUGH STRIPE ON THE SIDE EDGE. THIS ROUGH YARN IS THREADED THROUGH THE SLITS OF THE HEDDLE ONLY. IT WOULD NOT GO THROUGH THE HOLES EASILY. NOTE HOW SINGLE WEFT SHOTS HAVE BEEN PUT IN ACROSS THIS.

THE SCARF AT THE RIGHT IN FIGURE No.4 WAS WOVEN TWO SHOTS OF LIGHT, AND ONE OF THE DARK WEFT ALL THE WAY THROUGH. BUT THE WIDE STRIPE WAS WOVEN WITH ALL DARK WEFT. WITH THESE WOOL PIECES, BE SURE YOU USE THE BEATER VERY LIGHTLY. BEAT JUST HARD ENOUGH TO PUSH THE WEFT INTO THE PLACE WHERE IT BELONGS.

FIGURE No.5 HEAVY CURTAIN OR DRAPERIES. HERE WE HAVE SOME INTERESTING HEAVY CURTAINS. FOR THESE YOU MAKE A WARP OF CARPET WARP FOR THE LENGTH DESIRED. WEFT IS CREAM COLORED "ENTERPRISE" COTTON. SEE THE SEARS CATALOG FOR THIS MATERIAL. STRIPES ARE OF GREY FOR THE WIDE STRIPE, BORDERED WITH THE PALE YELLOW. THE DESIGN WAS PLENTIFUL WITH SPANISH WEAVE. METHOD OF WORKING THIS TECHNIQUE IS NOT AT ALL HARD. DETAIL IS GIVEN BELOW, BUT OTHER NEWS ON SPANISH WEAVE WERE GIVEN IN MARCH '37, '38, AND JULY OF 1945.

I HOPE SOME OF THESE ARTICLES WILL BE OF INTEREST AND THAT YOU WILL WEAVerb SOME OF THEM. WHEN YOU SEND IN YOUR NEWS SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1947, WILL YOU NOT WRITE AND TELL ME SOME OF THE THINGS YOU HAVE BEEN DOING THIS PAST YEAR, AND WHAT INTERESTS YOU MOST?

FIGURE No.6 METHOD OF WORKING SPANISH WEAVE.

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