EMBROIDERY WEAVES

No. 1  Makes an attractive corner on the center square of a luncheon set in French embroidery weave.

The place mats having the border across the top and bottom. End as suggested at the right edge.

No. 2  A medallion to be used in Swedish embroidery weave across the ends of a bureau cover. Three repeats with equal spaces between and a little more on each edge is always good.

No. 3  Swedish embroidery weave. The Turkish design of last issue showing the effect of different spacing and coloring. Also it shows one method of making a corner, and at the right how to change in the center of the side so as to make the next corner come out correctly.

No. 4  A silhouette bird to be made in French embroidery weave. It could be used in the Italian manner with two birds facing each other.

No. 5  A small border that might be used for a smock or dress in French embroidery weave.

No. 6  A rather solid border to be used for Laid-in weave. This can also be used for Swedish embroidery weave leaving the yellow spaces blank and weaving the orange and brown for pattern.
BORDER PATTERN ON TWILL THREADING

So many of the newer weavers have been asking about borders, we have decided to give a series of borders and how to work them out to go on the edge of table covers, pillows and the wide ones for coverlets.

We are beginning with the very simple twill threading which gives an interesting succession of waving lines and is most effective used with small alternating groups of pattern, as it forms a frame or band giving a pleasing finish to your piece.

The draft is worked out with the starting point at the lower right-hand corner of the pattern corresponding to the front right-hand edge of your weaving on the loom.

Weave two rows of the overshot, beginning at the right edge (1-2). (All four-harness patterns may be treadled as drawn in, which gives one thread in common between this first overshot and the next). Two rows of (2-3) is the pattern overlapping one thread at the left of the first overshot. Continue following the diagonal from the lower right towards the upper left edge. It is always interesting to note the edge at the side and bottom form the same general pattern in any border treadled in this manner following the diagonal.

The pattern used for this border was given in the Garden Studio Quarterly for April 1934 to be used for a bag woven of tapestry wool and weaving special or Fabri.
NINE SNOWBALLS

This draft was taken from an old coverlet made in New Hampshire about 1825. It is treadled as drawn in and one may follow the diagonal quite easily on the draft. In the original coverlet the large square was not completed in the section this was taken from.

An interesting coloring for a coverlet would be dark and light colonial blue and a light ivory for the warp and binder, making the large square at the upper right corner of the draft and the corresponding rows of the dark blue and the snowballs, themselves, of the light blue.

Square for a living room or library in dark colors is among the more salable articles so we will give you directions for that.

Materials:  Warp-- Sand colored 20/2 Mercerized cotton.  
            Weft-- Weaving Special, Medium Blue, Dark Blue.

(Weaving Special in henna and dark brown, or two tones of copper may be used also.)

Warping:  1187 threads sleyed three to a dent in a 12 dent reed.

Threading:  Edge 4-1-2-3 with two threads in the first heddle, five repeats of the pattern of 218 threads or 1090 threads add the solid corner or table from (A) through (B).
            Reverse the edge 3-2-1-4 with two threads in the last heddle (4).

Treadling for the Edge:  2 rows 3-4
                        2 rows 2-3
                        2 rows 1-2

Threading for a runner:  Edge 1-2-3-4-1-2-3, two repeats of pattern of 218 threads is 436, solid corner or table of 87 threads
                        Edge 3-2-1-4-3-2-1. Double edge is allowed.
Pattern repeat beginning at the upper right read down using as many shots for each row as will make a perfect square for each square following the diagonal from the upper right corner to the lower left corner.

Repeat this pattern as many times as needed to make the length desired. Be sure to end with the large block and edge on the second end. Thirty-two inches is a good length for a short runner and about forty-two inches for a longer runner.
LUNCHEON SETS

Materials: Warp - 50/2 or 40/2 white or natural linen.

Weft - 40/2 in white, natural or colors—Linen Special 14, or 16 singles may also be used.

In making luncheon sets, one must use colors that will look well with the china and glass in general use today. Glass comes in blue green, amber, light rose, the very pale green with which the pastel tones are so attractive, a smoky color that taupe with gold or jade green goes with, a red violet that ivory is always good with, royal blue that requires the self-tone with soft tans.

White linen for summer use may be quite coarse with linen tow used for weft giving a cloth and napkins that may be used with peasant pottery.

Sizes may be worked out to fit special tables but the following sizes are in general use:

A set for a small breakfast nook; 4 place mats 11" x 15" and a square 15" x 15".

A lunch set for 54" table; 4 or 6 place mats 13" x 18" and a square 18" x 18" or a runner 18" x 28".

Small napkins to go with either 12" x 12".
Cocktail napkins 5" x 5" woven center, 1" fringe.

Between Cloths

Materials: Linen tow or Floss for coarse effective runner.

Between cloths for dining room table, 27" squares or 22" x 40" oblongs. These should be made in colorings most used in dining rooms, green, Copenhagen blue, light ivory, and tans, and jade green.

Bureau Scarfs

Materials: Warp - 40/2 in white, natural or colors.

Weft - 14 or 16 singles.

There is quite a demand for narrow runners 6", 8" and 10" wide for step bureaus, the lengths run from 36" to 42". The modern bureaus come in standard sizes and the runners should be made 16" to 22" wide, 36" to 50" long.