

# A SIMPLE METHOD FOR KEEPING SAMPLES OF WEAVING

By RUPERT PETERS

WRITERS and teachers of hand weaving are agreed in urging weavers to keep samples of their work, some going so far as to say that one should keep a sample of every piece put upon the loom. The real problem is how to keep them. If stored in a box or drawer they must be handled as one seeks a certain piece and soon become mussed and some, sooner or later, disappear. Further, and more troublesome, one may even forget the threading and tie-up for a pattern it becomes desirable to reproduce.

The writer found the first suggestion of a better way in the sheets of samples accompanying LaCour and Siegmundfeldt's "Vaevbog for Hjemmene" in which small samples are gummed on the sheets and each is accompanied by its threading draft, tie-up, and treadling draft. It was good but the samples were not large enough for any save small all-over patterns.

Before anything was worked out to make this fit our needs, an ex-student of Miss Walker, Berea College, Ken-

tucky, showed us her sample book made in the class work at that school. It was almost exactly what was wished. Berea still uses the Swedish notation and their form had some items for which we did not care but it was easily revised and put into the form shown here.

The sheets are 10" x 13" of tough white stock that takes ink well and are punched at one end for binding. One side of the sheet is blank and upon this the sample is stapled. Unless one side of the goods is as important as the other a staple is driven in each corner of the sample. If both sides are to be studied, the two upper corners only are fastened. To reduce bulk the non-selvage edges are simply turned under and stitched on the sewing machine. There is no need to cause them to ravel and complete hemming would simply add another thickness. All samples are pressed before being mounted. Any stapler such as those found today in practically every office will do the work. In its absence tacking the sample on with strong thread will serve nicely. At pres-

**PENLAND SCHOOL OF HANDICRAFTS**

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Swedish 6-harness PATTERN  
Smålands WEAVE

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**THREADING DRAFT**

No. Ply—20 2 unbleached  
 No. Reed—15  
 No. Per Dent—2  
 No. Of Threads—500  
 No. inches Wide In Reed—20"  
 No. Inch Wide Material—18"

Thread from A to B 1 time  
 Thread from B to C 1 time  
 Thread from B to A 1 time  
 Thread from C to B 1 time  
 Thread from C to A 1 time

Repeat x-y for a weaver on

Thread entire width on tabby harnesses 5 wide these have the usual feed-lies! Set these harnesses 6" to 8" back of pattern harnesses

Pattern harnesses are equalized with heddles having 3" eyes Draw four warp ends at a time through the pattern heddles as indicated in the draft: at end 2 through heddles on harnesses 1, 2, 3 and 4; at 3 bring the four ends direct to the reed; at 4 thread through heddles on harnesses 1, 2, and 4; etc; each group of four warp ends thus passes through one, two, three, or four pattern heddles, save in blank spaces, as at 2.

**Tie-up**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											

**TREADING DRAFT** using 6-harness, tabby like warp

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 2 photo tabby  
 3 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 4 photo tabby  
 5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 6 photo tabby  
 7 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 8 photo tabby  
 9 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 10 photo tabby  
 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12  
 12 photo tabby

See—  
 Svensson, #40  
 Hudda Peters, #80  
 Montell-Glantzberg, p 58  
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Effortive in harness to draw green rayon thread for center and 20/2 pale green cotton for tabby.

**Border**  
 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 - 1X each  
 5 photo tabby  
 4-5X, 1-4X, 2-5X, 3-4X, 4-4X, 1-2X, 2-3X,  
 3-4X, 4-1X, 1-1X, 2-1X, 3-1X, 4-1X (Center)  
 Reverse from center to start.

**Pattern**  
 4-5X, 1-5X, 2-5X, 3-5X, 4-4X, 2-1X, 1-1X;  
 4-1X, 3-1X, 2-3X (Center, reverse to beginning of pattern).  
 Repeat this figure as desired, running 5 shots of tabby between figures.  
 End by weaving border in reverse.

ent a patented fastener is being used to hold sheets and covers together but the old-fashioned shoe string has advantages that are not to be scorned.

The large page permits a sample large enough to show the pattern in most cases. The one illustrated shows the corner of a runner with side and end borders as well as one and two half repeats of the body pattern. If a small sample shows all that is desired, more than one may be placed on a page and the note space on the back can then be arranged to suit.

The page of data tells its own story and, if notes are added whenever a variation of the pattern is worked out, will become more valuable with each addition. For personal use one may put in as much or as little as he pleases but if the book is to be used by students rather complete notes are desirable. One change in this form will be made with the next printing: Beginners find the ruled lines for the treadling

draft somewhat troublesome and a cross ruled section will be used instead. A heading, "References," is being considered also.

The writer has a number of samples 20" square that are used for demonstration purposes in teaching and has made these up into books similar to the above. The paper is heavier and is not printed. Threading draft and tie-up are usually written on the back. The books are unwieldy to handle but keep the samples in the best shape ever and it is easy to find the ones desired. As needed for class work the sheets are taken from the books; they are easily held before a group; they can be passed around the class or hung on the wall.

This method of keeping samples is practical. They are kept clean and straight; each is accompanied by pertinent data; they do not get lost; and it is easy to locate any one that is desired.

