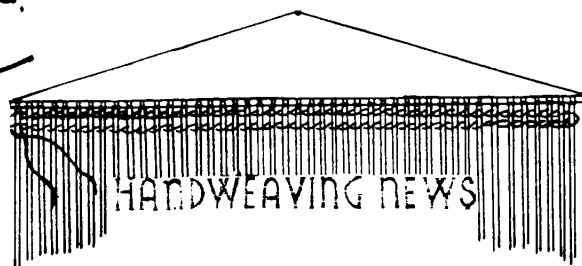


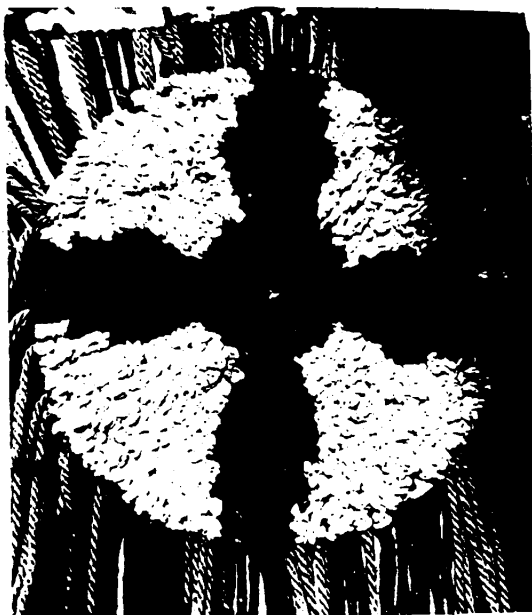
Thank you for your nice  
letter. I appreciate it very  
much. So glad to know the  
Code drafts were helpful.  
Nellie S. Johnson



### "One Beam" or "Broomstick Loom" Weaving.

This month I am going to present some of the newer uses for broomstick loom weaving which have been of much interest to my own students, and which I am sure will be equally interesting to all who may wish to try them.

It was in the 1936 News that I first presented some of the ways in which I had used this very ancient form of weaving, and since that time much has been done in this technique. It developed in my own classes, due to the fact that many of my students did not have looms, and I believe it is an easy simple way to arouse an interest in weaving in both adults and children. The use of this technique would be valuable in summer camp work as well as in Occupational Therapy work, as very simple easily available equipment is all that is required. And also almost any kind of thread or yarn, rags, stockings, etc. may be used for warp and weft. Well designed rugs present a real problem for the design student, and they can be woven plain or with a rug knot all over, or combination of the two. They are thick, heavy and stay on the floor well. Belts, bags, caps, etc. can be woven as smaller projects. For a description of these techniques, I still have the News for July 1941 available at 45¢ a copy.



I also have available an exhibit of some articles woven in this technique which will show many of the useful attractive ways it may be used. The cost of this is \$ 5.00 plus carriage charges for a period of one week.

The round rug at the left was a new idea which came from one of my students who did not want a rectangular rug. She asked me if she could make a round rug. I told her I had never seen one made, but to try it. The next week she came in with one all done. And here is a description of how it was woven.

How to Make a Round Rug. Use heavy Rug Filler, Rags, or Home-craft Soft cotton double; for the warp and weft. Make a round loop ring of the rug filler, or warp as at Figure No.1, Page 2. Loop as many warps as possible into this ring as at Figure No.2 Over double warp threads do the regular twining of the technique as at Figure No.3. for about four rows to start. The loop ring need not be more than two inches in size.

Figure No.1  
Making the loop



Figure No.2  
Putting warp into loop

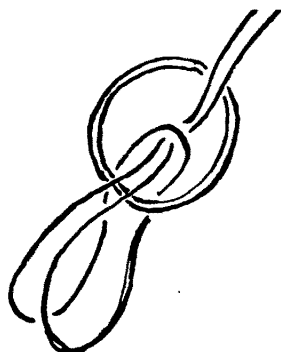


Figure No.3  
Regular twist technique

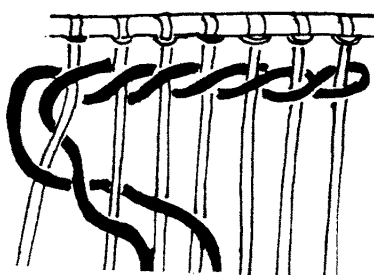


Figure No.4  
How to Make Knots

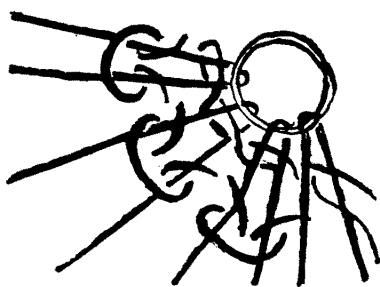
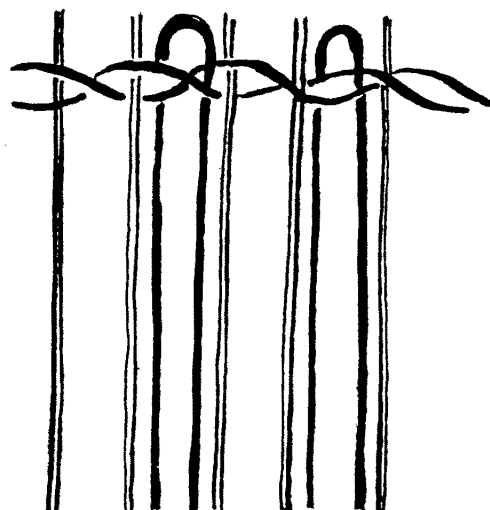


Figure No.5  
How to add Extra Warp  
Threads



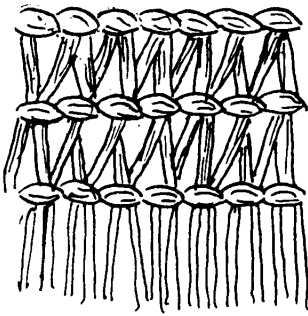
To hold the ring while working put a nail in a board or a stout pin, and put the ring over this. Keep the work as flat as possible. It is also better to work at a table than to try to hold the material on one's lap. Also be very careful and not pull the weft twists too tightly or the rug will cup up and be very uneven. As soon as three or four rows of the twining are worked, the knots can be put in. Rug filler, heavy rug wool if it is available, or Home-craft soft cotton used double can be used for these knots. Cut quite a number of short lengths about 3 inches long. A good way to do this quickly is to wind a good bit of the material around a piece of cardboard 3 inches wide and then cut into the short pieces. Put in a row of knots as shown at Figure No.4 above. Then do three or four more rows of the plain twining technique, and put in another row of the knots as before.

For more detail of the regular twining technique, and how to wind a double weft bobbin, how to add a new weft etc. refer to Handweaving News for July 1941. Copies of this are available at 45¢ each.

Adding new Warps. As the weaving continues and the circle gets larger, the spaces between the wefts of the twining get longer. When these get to be about one half to three quarters of an inch long it is necessary to add more warps. Cut lengths of the warp, double it, and put the loop right in the twist of the wefts as shown at Figure No.5. At first these can be put in about 6 or 8 warp threads apart. Add more as the circle gets larger. As the extra warps are put on, let them hang loose and then on the next row weave them in the plain twining technique as before. Continue to add the rows of knots, then the rows of single twining between until the rug is large enough. Do about four rows of single on the edge after the last row of knots. Then stitch close to the last row of knots on the sewing machine. It is better to bind or face these rugs, than to let the fringe of rug filler lie loose and knot it. Cut off the extra warps about an inch wide all around, and then bind with rug binding, or heavy material cut on the bias for a binding or facing, and the rug is finished.

If a plain twined rug without knots is desired, this can be made quite easily also as the places where the extra warps have to be added as the circle grows larger show but little. Here is an entirely new and fascinating way to use an ancient Indian technique, that I am sure you will enjoy doing.

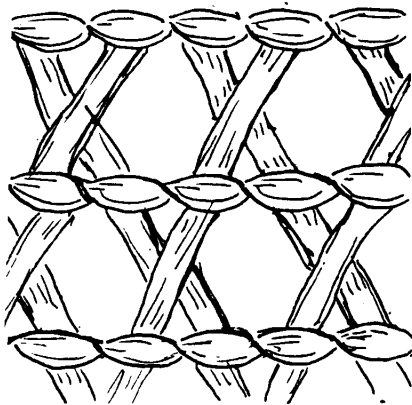
Figure No.6



## Variations on the Twining technique.

There are a number of interesting practical ways in which the regular twining technique may be used to weave bags, belts, decorations for the pocket of a dress, bands etc.

Figure No.7



1. At Figure No.6 is shown a method of separating the warps, and weaving two together each time. To make this show up well, start the warps by placing them further apart than for the regular twining weave. Try this out using several colors in the warp for a belt or bag. The spaces left between the rows of weft can be gauged according to the space desired and the kind of materials being used. This type of weaving goes very fast. Candlewick cotton or Home-craft Soft cotton will make very good looking bags.
2. Twisted single warp threads. Instead of separating the warp threads as above, twist two of them together, then work them singly with the regular twining technique. A space can be left between the rows or they can be worked close together as desired.
3. Crossed single twining. At Figure No.7 is shown how single warp threads can be crossed and woven. This too is most attractive and quite a number of variations of this simple technique are possible. Start with the regular twining, and on the next row or two below, the warps may be crossed as shown. Belts and bags are attractive made this way, and this may be introduced along with the regular technique too.

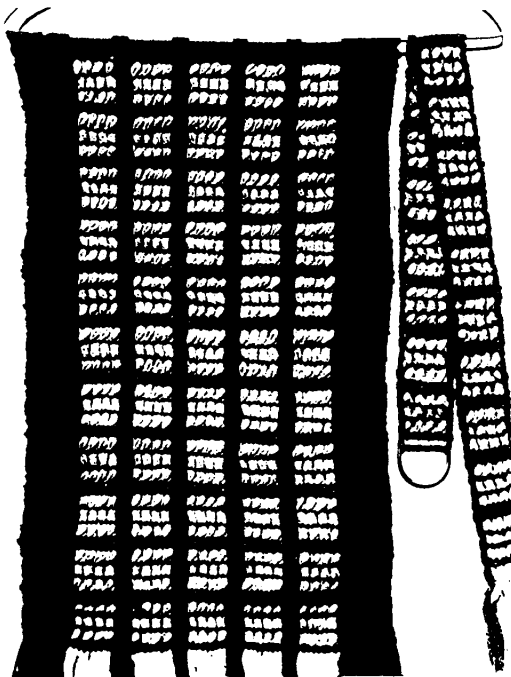


Figure No.8

4. At Figure No.8 is shown a bag and a belt woven with crossed double warps. Several shades of brown and yellow were used for this. The darkest shade of brown was used for the weft throughout. The warps were of double German-town yarn and when crossed looked like small leaves, an unusual and very attractive way to use this technique. This was woven by Ruth Eva, one of my students and is an entirely original use of this technique.

Subscriptions for 1944 Handweaving News are now due, and I hope all of you will have found that this monthly instruction has been useful and interesting enough, so you will wish to continue having it every month. There are some of you from whom I have not heard. Will you not write and tell me what interests you the most and how I perhaps might make the News of personal interest to you.

Weaving is going to have a very important part to play in the Rehabilitation program for our returning soldiers. Have you begun any work of this sort? If so, what?