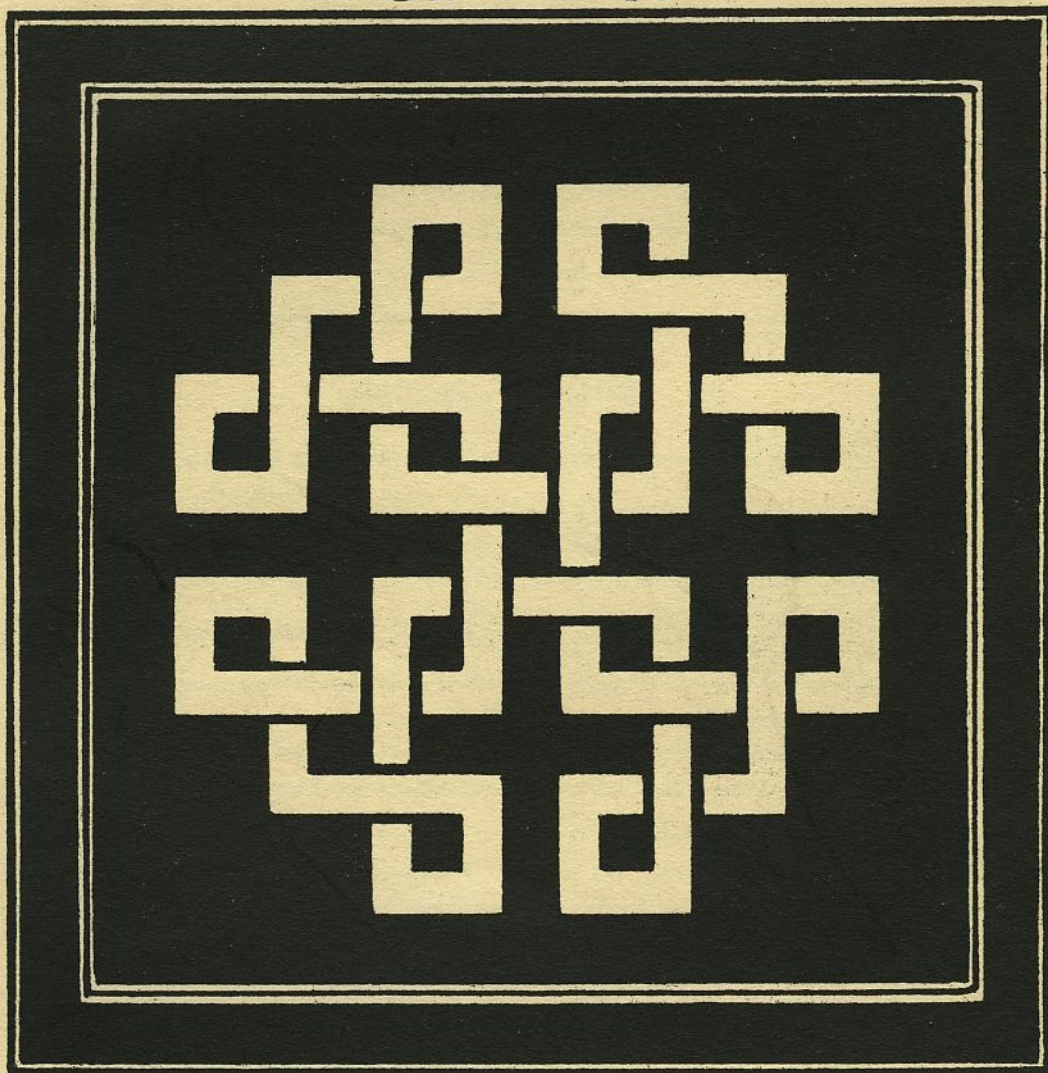
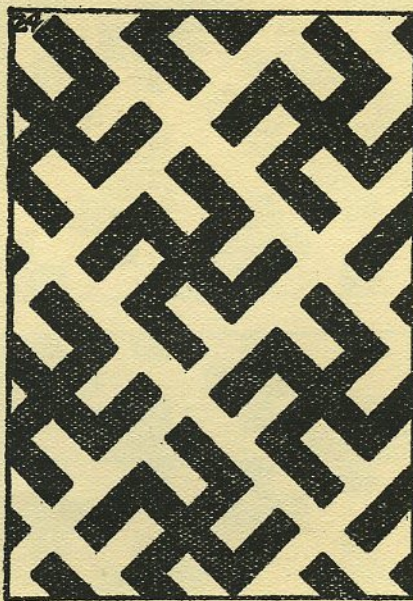
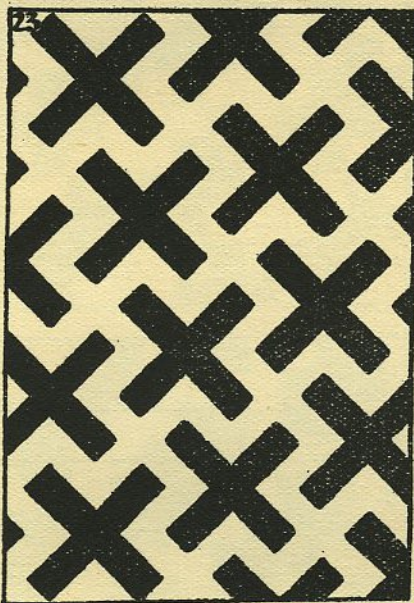
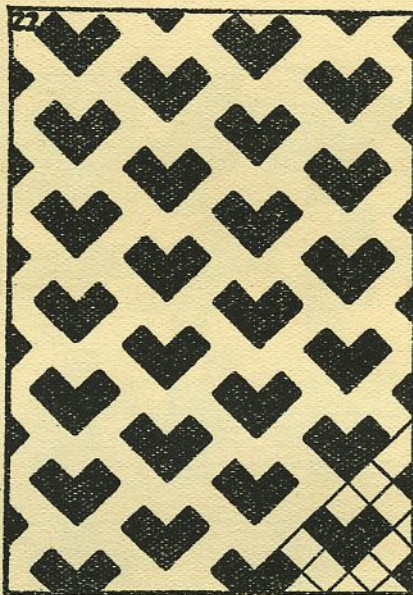
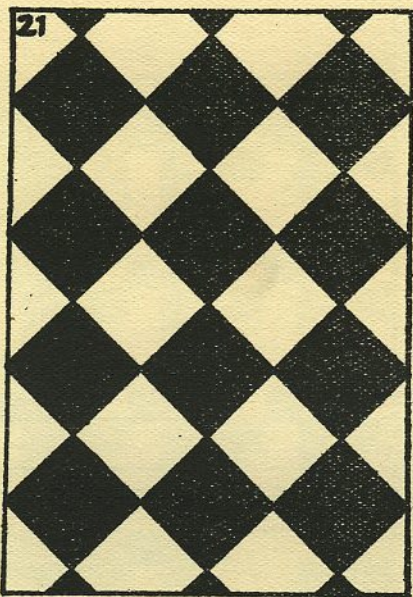


GEOMETRIC PATTERNS

HENRY·T·WYSE



STUDENTS' EDITION·PART·I·SIX PENCE·NET.
EDINBURGH·JOHN·MENZIES·&·COMPANY·L^{TD}·
LONDON·SIMPKIN·MARSHALL·HAMILTON·KENT·&·C^{OS}·L^{TD}·



GEOMETRIC PATTERNS.

Nos.

- 1 - 4. *Stripes* for Printed Muslins formed upon vertical and horizontal lines.
- 5 - 8. *Square Diapers* for Woven Cloth, formed upon a network of squares.
- 9-14. *Square Diapers* for Parquetry Floors, formed upon a network of squares.
- 15-20. *Square Diapers* for Linoleums, formed upon a network of squares.
- 21-24. *Diamond Diapers* for Linoleums, formed upon a network of squares.
- 25-28. *Octagonal and Square Diapers* for Floor Tiles, formed upon a network of squares.
- 29-32. *Star Diapers* for Book End-papers, formed upon a network of squares.
- 33-36. *Irregular Star Diapers* for Fancy Papers, formed upon a network of squares.
- 37-40. *Rectangular Diapers* (to be drawn in pencil outline only).
- 41-48. *Borders* for Picture Frames, formed upon a network of squares.

INSTRUCTIONS.

- 1. Join the points marked on the edges of the rectangles by means of a straightedge to form a network of *very faint* pencil lines.
- 2. Copy two of the patterns in pencil outline and design *new* ones of similar character to fill the remaining rectangles. The units may be drawn with a ruler or by hand.
- 3. Rub out the crossing lines which are not required.
- 4. Paint the patterns carefully by either of the following methods : (a) Cover the rectangle all over with a wash of a colour suitable for the purpose of the material of the design. When this is thoroughly dry paint either the patterns or ground another colour. (b) Paint the patterns one colour and, when this is dry, paint the ground another colour.

NOTES.—Do not use more than *two* colours—one for the patterns and one for the ground. Harmonious colouring is more easily attained by using two colours of unequal brightness than by using two equally bright colours. The larger spaces of colour should be duller and the smaller spaces brighter. Two colours *nearly* the same will produce a harmony more easily than two colours utterly different. The purpose to which the design is to be put will suggest appropriate colourings. Thus Nos. 1-4 might be appropriately light both in the ground and lines, while Nos. 25-28 would naturally be coloured in dull browns and yellows. Mix enough colour to cover all the ground or all the patterns of one oblong before you begin to paint.