of two pavements, the first at Pompeii and the second at Rome. They would give one the impression that he was walking on the sharp corners of cubes imbedded in the floor. This disagreeable effect is produced by coloring, as the pupil can prove

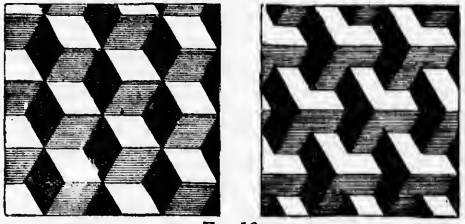

FIG. 12.

by experiment, using such colors as straw color, brick-red and black. Had the colors used been of equal intensity the effect would have been satisfactory.

Some of the designs given in this book seem to violate this principle, inasmuch as they are partially composed of interlacing bands, or overlapping forms, but such a treatment is admissable as there is nothing unpleasant about it. The relief is so slight as to be almost imperceptible at the first glance and therefore does not offend the eye.

A design for a floor covering should as a general thing be a radiate one, composed of a number of radiate forms properly grouped. We get a suggestion of this from nature, for, when looking down on the ground covered with growing flowers, we see the faces of the flowers as a rule, and they are in most cases radiate. If they were treated imitatively, any one possessing a refined nature and a love for flowers would be offended at the thought of crushing them under foot, for that would be the impression produced. A floor is used for walking on and is usually covered to some extent with furniture. It should, therefore, be decorated in such a way that there is nothing suggesting projectness to be avoided, and so that the eye is satisfied with the portions unobstructed, and there is no desire to remove an article of furniture to one side so as to expose the portion of the design covered by it. A floor may be covered with an oil cloth, a carpet, or tiles. The oil cloth is painted, the carpet is woven and the tiles, each one of which may be ornamented, are laid in cement on the floor. These facts must be taken into consideration when creating a design, and the ornamentation should be such as can be readily produced by

the processes of manufacture through which the material, article or fabric has to pass.

It may be that designs produced when practising the repetition of a unit about a point or line, are suitable for repetition to form a floor covering. To see if this is so take two pieces of looking-glass, hinge them together with a piece of cotton cloth pasted on the back, and stand them upright so that the silvered side of the glass corresponds to two adjacent sides of the geometric form containing the design. The effect of its repetition is thus seen, and it can be used as it is, modified to suit or, if unsuitable, discarded altogether. Two illustrations of the repetition of a unit produced without any regard to its use afterwards are given in Figs. 13 and 14. The first is a repetition of Fig. 10, and the second of Fig. 11. It will be seen that slight additions have been made to each to make it cover the surface satisfactorily.

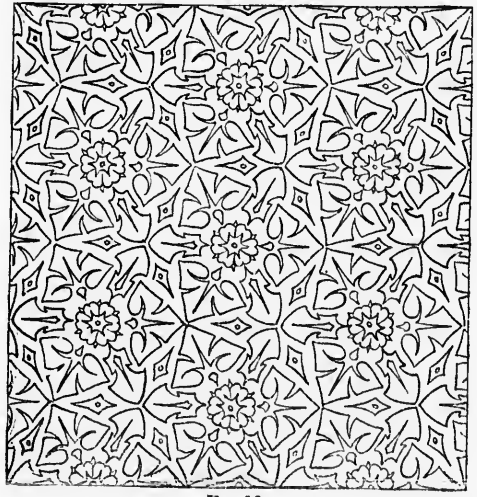

FIG. 13.

In Fig. 15 are shown two patterns for tiles, one purely geometric and the other a somewhat geometric treatment of a