## The lively needle

## Every stitch has its own era

By MARY KAY DAVIS

If you're intrigued with which embrodery designs fit with your furniture styles, and what colors you should use to stitch them, here are a few more matchings.

The ornate Chippendale style was often upholstered in bargello needlegoint. The most common patterns were the carnation and the flame. An excellent book with many good bargello patterns from this period is "Florentine Embroddery" by Snook.

America's Federal and Empire periods began after the American Revolucional States of the States of the American Revolucional States of the Sta

plewhite, Sheraton and rater, we beneate Phyle, were popular.
Printing presses could now print pictures on ector and linen cloth. Upholstery and clothing no longer depended upon embroidery for their patterns. Most American embroideries of this time were framed pictures, such as

elaborate samplers or school girl mourning pictures with tombs and weeping willows in the background.
COLORS BEFORE 1846 were very strong—rich yellow, glowing orange, scarlet and brilliant blue. In 1814, a good green dey was discovered that needed only one dying to achieve its color. Green quickly became one of the most fashionable colors of the Empire period in America.

color. Green quickly became one of the most fashionable colors of the Empire period in America. During these first years of the 19th century, American clipper ships were opening trade with the Orient. Chinoiserie, or pseudo-Oriental designs, soon became pengular.

Pictures of Federal and Empire cormocopias, eagles, and Chinese junks can be found in "More Needlepoint from America's Great Quilt Designs" by Davis and Gammatich end of the 19th century. This still the rest of Remains ance to Louis XV French to America's own past was revived at one times own past was revived at one times own past was revived at one times on another. The styles being resurrected tended to get a bit mixed in the process.



Berlin needlework, much like our needlepoint today, allowed everyone to stitch canvas with wool by working from graphs. These designs first

appeared in Germany on little, hand-painted graphs and soon crossed the ocean to America.

The 1850s discovered aniline, chemi-cal dyes. They sweep the owrid, from Persian rugs to Berlin wools. Colors that were deep and saturated, though often harsh, were now possible. The Victorians loved them.

This was a romantic, sentimental era. Pictures of cocker spaniels on tas-seled cushions, curly-haired children, and elaborate Biblical scenes were popular.

and etaporate buncal scenes were popular.

Large Berlin patterns can be found in "Néedlepoint In America" by Hanley. Smaller, overall patterns, copied from a large, 19th century sampler, are to be found in "The New World of Needlepoint" by Perrone.

## Piano teachers to hear musician

Nagel has played in recitals in sever-al cities in this country. In 1967 he won

Dr. Louis Nagel, performer and faculty member of the University of Michigan, will present a plano master class at 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, Feb. 7, at the monthly meeting of the Livonia Piano Teachers Forum.

The program will be presented in Hammell Music Store, 15830 Middle-belt, Livonia. Area plano teachers are invited to attend. Nagel has played in recitals in seven a cities in this country. In 1987 he wan learned to the control of the con

## Want to be Miss Petite?

You might become Feb. 18, in Royalty House evening of Feb. 18. Miss Petite Detroit if you in Warren. It is designed Pageant prizes include a rare beautiful, no taller for the smaller beauty deluxe, one-week trip to the support of t



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My sister moved out of town and left me all of her house plants. Some of them don't look too healthy and look as if they are insect infested. I can't bring myself to throwing them out and am nervous abut using sprays. Any sugges-tions? Marion R.,Redford

First isolate any new plants from those you may have in your home. Check both sides of the leaves for tell-tale pinpricks, small white, yellowish or brownish blobs, any sticky substance, and other signs of insect or disease damage. Ants, spider mites, mealybugs, aphids, scale insects and other pests can invade and infect house plants.

You can solve some of the problems by spraying the plants with plain water or washing with soapy water. Some in-sects also can be removed with a tooth-

sects also can be removed with a tooth-pick or a cotton swab dipped in alcohol. For more information I suggest you send for "Insects and Related Pests of House Plants," Single copies are free from Publications Division, Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, U.S.

Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

The price of meat is making a mess out of my food budget. I would like to make and serve more meatless meals but I don't know where to start. Will I be depriving my family of necessary protein?

Sandra L. W. Bloomfield

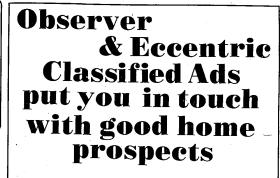
Sandra L. W. Bloomfield
There are many excellent and inexpensive alternatives to meat as a protien source. Beans, rice, whole grains,
cheese, eggs, fish and nuts are all good
protein substitutes for meat. For a
copy of "Complete Protein CasserolesWithout Meat," compiled by Anna Gordon, Dietitian Columbia-Presbyterian
Medical Center, NYC, send a stamped
Salkadfressed anushoe to Concern self-addressed envelope to Concern, Inc., Detroit 1 Northfield Plaza, Troy, MI. 48098

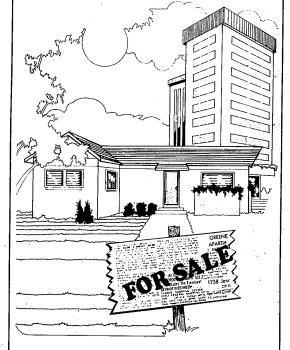
Consumer Mailbag answers your consumer and environmental questions. Send questions for this column to Concern, Inc., Det. 1 Northfield Plaza, Troy MI 48998, Grace R. Gluskin Executive Director

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