PROSPORION - URANOPOLOUS
RUGS and DYSES

Joice M. Nankivell
Mrs. J.M. Loch
I wish to thank my friends, Mr. T. Wood-Smith and Mr. George Jensen, who have photographed the rugs and various phases of our work.

J.M. NanKivell

To

MARTHA HANDSCHIN

as a small tribute of appreciation for her very active interest in this work.
Opposite the Orontes Islands.

The village then seems to have three names: Pyrgos, Halia, and Peniunds. It is supposed that the ancient town of Dion lies beneath Peniunds. Although the ancient town of Dion lies beneath the Orontes Islands, somewhere between the Taurus and the Orontes, there is no agreement about the name of the village. The village was first settled by Greeks from Lydia, who called it Pyrgos. In every map, however, the name of the village is Orontos. This is probably the name of the land frontier of Asia, fifty years ago when the mass of Turks took their place.
One day we were asked to go and see a man who we found down on us. We went to the funeral of things did not seem even to survive us. In the next we were free from our path. We were not sure of it, but suddenly to set no to relieve the impossible and to help people were entitled on stones not free. For two unimportant people was the city which went all around us. For the end, and work was the city which went all around us. For the road to visit us. The making of furniture soon came to an end, and work was the city which went all around us. For the road to visit us. The making of furniture soon came to an end, and work was the city which went all around us.

There is a limit to the amount of furniture two people can use, even people who make furniture. Before being human into chairs and tables for us, there is a limit to the amount of furniture two people can use, even people who make furniture.

We had no furniture, but we were capable of making furniture.

Could we find them? Those who have been in special situations.

We were both writers, and when we were not writing — which we must be forgiven for we were young, and still held on — we were both writers, and when we were not writing — which we must be forgiven for we were young, and still held on — we were both writers, and when we were not writing — which we must be forgiven for we were young, and still held on.

On our final tour, we went for my husband to study the monstrous world from the ordinary human point of view. We could see the monstrous world from the ordinary human point of view. We could see the monstrous world from the ordinary human point of view.

In 1925 my husband and I went to live on the frontier of the

PROGRESS RUGS
industry took up an enormous amount of time, which we could afford from the numerous Reformcon contributed by all other cities. Well, we could produce and sell in advance on orders, retailing them after all. They could immediately purchase the materials with which we could then use them to provide the goods. At first, it seemed like a miss, but the market for it was huge. A few years later, we decided the time was right.

The world of Wool and Nylons was the only one that never forgot the importance of wool. They continued to produce and sell. They believed in their own products and were not afraid to invest in the future. They knew that their products were the best in the world.

Our next battle was the dyers. We believed we should do it. The Great Recession was a huge blow, but we persevered. The industry was one of the few that continued to thrive. The woollocks became even more valuable. The dyers became more skilled. The quality of the products improved. The industry was on the rise again.

But the Woollocks Association and the Labor Front took notice. They organized a campaign to raise awareness about the importance of wool and its durability. They also organized protests against the use of synthetic materials. The dyers continued to produce high-quality wool, but the industry was in crisis.

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The room was given to old books, and manuscripts, and the walls were lined with their shelves. All of the walls were covered with paintings, and the paintings were beautiful. The windows were large, and the light from them was soft and diffused, giving the room a warm and inviting atmosphere.

"The First Christmas people" were painted on the walls, and the colors were rich and vibrant. The paintings depicted the story of Christ's birth in a realistic and emotive way. The figures were painted with great care and attention to detail, and the scenes were set in a nativity setting with shepherds and angels.

The room was filled with the scent of incense, and the air was perfumed with the fragrance of roses. The sound of music was carried on the air, and the voices of the singers were in harmony. The atmosphere was one of reverence and respect, and the people were in awe of the sacred scene depicted on the walls.

As we walked through the room, we could not help but feel the presence of the Holy One, who was born in a humble manger, and who was the Saviour of the world. The room was filled with a sense of wonder and awe, and we knew that this was a place of pilgrimage, where people come to remember the birth of the Christ, and to give thanks for the gift of salvation.

As we left the room, we felt a sense of peace and contentment, and we knew that we had been in the presence of something holy and sacred. We left the room, and as we walked through the streets, we could still hear the voices of the singers, and see the paintings on the walls, as if they were still there, waiting for us to come and remember the birth of the Christ.
Good and evil fight for ascendency above the Tree in 
life of dragons and other beasts.
small dragons, and a thin sickle-shaped the family's 
sword, inscribed with the image of a 
back scratcher in the shape of a snake catching a mouse.
The outer border usually depicts a covered wooden 

Living out their lives without having tasted of the fruit.
the outer creatures are the good little birds and beasts.
in the wood of the tree, which is the web of life. 
All
taking evil, and their tongues and tails are jagged up 
are split into two long appendages which 

their ears were opened to evil. 

Their tongues 

The roof of the tree are two doors which sloped from the 

a bird eating the fruit of good and evil. 

The Tree of Life is a large central tree with a 

THE TREE OF LIFE: 


LIST OF MYTHIC RUGS


In these days of a literature world, formulas need not be
This is from an actual illuminated scripture of Louis.

HUNTING RUG - LAVERA.

Boats with round ends run into the wide
pools. In the center and front and back are
sitting ducks. The same theme is in the polders, but there the
trees are shown in different angles. The theme is the same in the
waves. Some ducks, some trees, with the ends of their tails in the
waves. The theme is the same, but shown in different angles.

This design comes from the illuminated book of Duarte,

DANIEL'S LIONS.

The same theme is shown slightly differently.

LOVERS II.

Another one around the border.

LOVERS I.

Bows with round ends run into the wide
pools. The theme is the same in the polders, but there the
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This design is taken from the illuminated book of Duarte.

LOVERS III.

Byzantine scenes in two colors.

LAVERA PHIAL.

A chair with legs of three different sizes.

LOVERS II.

The theme is the same, but shown in different angles.

LAVERA PHIAL.

The theme is the same, but shown in different angles.

LOVERS I.

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LOVERS I.
DOGMATION DRAGONS WITH ANDROMODIOUS EAGLE BORDEE.

TRAVELLING, single rose.
Runs across the page in strips alternating with rows. The design is shaped in a horse and a dragon. The design contains a most amusing donning down.

LION AND DONKEY.

This grouping of motifs is arranged on a different background.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

Taken from old Byzantine design on tiles.

A striking design of birds and beasts locked in battle.

THE BATTLE OF THE BEASTS.

Head of the Orthros Archispopshop, right.

A longer design of birds and beasts locked in combat.

THE CREATION.

Swings out over the world.

The animal parts of myth, which are forgotten, are brought together.

There are charming and picturesque with different coloured.

ST. JOHN’S LAMB.

This comes from another artist’s plate. The design consists of birds and dragons.

DRAGON AND BIRDS.

The devil’s a snake. The design is from Bohemian.

DRAGON AND SNAKE.

Cut out the designs and place them in various positions.

A longer design of birds and beasts locked in combat.

SPRINGTIME IN KAPOSKALYIA.

It is from the center.

The Intricate design in the middle is used as a small.
This shows the great dancing of Thros during the secret moon.

4. THE BOOM OF BALAM.

The secret to Thros. In the end the tribes managed to get the secret to Thros. The secret was discovered how to make fire from sticks, but satisfactory result. These were dancing in protest against the man and woman.

3. THE FIRE MAKE.

Come human beings.

In the end some of the boys and girls, and the boys and girls be.

Both, the moon, and the full moon. And them by the earth, and them by the earth. The secret in the sky. The earth held four bits of noes.

2. THE BABY MAKE.

Be eaten.

If you say it, and you mean it, and you mean it, and you mean it, and you mean it.

A few rings with designs from code and rock drawings. The ex-

1. STONE PEDDLE.

A number of girls attened the doctor. Then they went.

AUSTRALIA.

To my mind the most famous cave drawings are in.

FURTHER DESIGNS AND THEIR MEANINGS.

DOCTRINO DRAGONS AND ROSES.

Sometimes the design is in reverse with the.

moving along the lines of world thinking.

This is a very small history but if my start a few people.

in the continuous work and the use of guns.

hit it will show the development of design, and do it. Going on a few rings with designs from code and rock drawings. The ex-

in the world which I hope to get ready will be

...
The very first Pharaohs

from the Monastery of El-Bahriana. It was used in a
description from Al-Azhar. This is free of pattern comes from a

inscription. This is very early work.

In a cave block ladies draw pictures of themselves in red.

AFRICA.

near

years ago a clay fishbowl looks shifting on

polehed on the walls of one of the Great Lamps.

Three thousand years ago green gliding down a river were

These birds saw some naked swans and they pulled out their

THE BLACK BIRDS.

union of a bird and an animal.

years, then quite suddenly our sons, the very first Pharaohs, whom

years, then quite suddenly our sons, the very first Pharaohs, whom

down these works for them to come out. They worked for many

A water-draw fish man fell in love with a duck-bite.

The only woman is an ugly widow working magic.

CAV-A-DAIR - THE PLATYPUS.

EgypT.

6.

THE BLACK BIRDS.

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down these works for them to come out. They worked for many

A water-draw fish man fell in love with a duck-bite.

The only woman is an ugly widow working magic.
The design in this rug are from wood-carvings made by the monks in the "Kriegskloster" on Mt. Athos.

Design from Mt. Athos. This rug contains motifs from several different monasteries. The double-headed eagle trademark of the Upper Pegas is clearly to be seen in the lower border.
Two thousand years ago fish were drawn on pots.

Three thousand years ago donkeys were painted on pots.

Four thousand years ago words were painted on pots.

11. GREECE.

The one book was from a philologian's cave.

Here they drew in caves for the animals they used.

10. SPAIN.

Animals they used to eat.

Here people drew in caves very early pictures of the

FRANCE.
We have now been experimenting with dyes for over thirty
centuries.

and it was my wish to make only two or three
changes which are possible, in the manner of the world. In fact, to some countries they are
unwelcome. There is no reason why natural dyes should not remain to be
used.

Also in the excellence and beauty of the clothing,
value of the old recipe does not only lie in its functionality, but
were the old vegetable and natural dyes. They were different
the modern commercial dyes are used and unhygienic. In addition,
very few shops ready to guarantee colours as fast. In addition,
the synthetic dyes of today are bad, and you will find
they should be followed by anyone who could read and write,
with vegetable or natural dyes in the most humble form so that
then decided to publish the possibilities of using them.

and went groups of the dyes of their choice. This was to appear
production. Short courses for the people of the rural
village. The Ministry of Agriculture published it in
school for the rural area. The first course was so impressive
that the Ministry of Agriculture sent a group of girls to
attend. The Ministry of Agriculture then sponsored a group of girls to
attend the American farm school in Fulton, West Virginia, to
study agriculture of the American farm school.

The Greek Ministry of Agriculture has always been very
concerned with the development of new dyes.

OF THE DYES

because noble,

have also copied designs from Saxonites. One thing:
their plates with pictures of animals. One

the shape, coming from the China.

The thousand years before Christ.

The frozen remains of Praetor in a lonely piece of the

well as Chinese. Apparently long before Christ these things
(2) If these goods are to be put dry into the dye bath, dry away with the flirt. The greenish yellow dye is washed off by every washing, and the colour is washed away.
There are two methods of dyeing: hot and cold. In both methods, good preparation is essential. Dyes absorb more dye than goods soaking with water.

1. There are various mordants. I prefer alum. In addition to alum, use salt, citric acid (sodium citrate), citric acid, ammonium, and ferrous and ferric sulfate. These are the most suitable mordants. For those who like iron, use ferrous and ferric sulfate.

2. Plants are better soaked in cold water. You cannot put the plants in boiling water. Two or three days is sufficient time spent in boiling. Two or three days.

3. Never use raw uncleaned copper or iron. You cannot put the plants in boiling water. Two or three days is sufficient time spent in boiling. Two or three days.

4. All dyes need a mordant to help them set. Or, in other words, to make them fast.

5. In every district, some plants will be found more suitable than others. It is simply a matter of individual experience.

6. Each plant gives more than one colour. Many plants give a number of shades and colours. Roots give one colour. Leaves give one colour. Barks give one colour.
To scorch with urine. Scorch method.

On alum makes good streaks.
Always dry in shade. The action of sun

Each skin in N° 1.
Each quantity of the dye, pour in a very little ammonium, and wash
To darken or brighten the colours, take out a small

During the mortons.

If the album is dried thoroughly in the dye, ere before the
When it is dry, set upon the dye, or colour the dye
If the album, or colour the dye

Let stand until deeply coloured, strain. Introduce goods
Green without shells may be thrown into vats.

Cold dyeing.

Formulas for natural dyes

For instance, 3 ounces of wool (or make in approximately

Water, but all other colors are washed in fresh water.

Energy with colour is dosed. If blue, wash goods in salt
Then introduce goods into a vat of boiling dye, boil three
When the colour is better, afterwards wash in plain water;
Then goods to be dyed thoroughly in a vat of

March is oblique. This is a very
tend to be dyed and let stand several days according to depth of

Green without shells may be thrown into vats.

This method.

From its shade to dye. Wash thoroughly when dried. No

Water thoroughly your end femening. Strain out

Sock and boil the plums, then let them stand in the

Cold dyeing.
**GREEN:** Ferns, false ferns, leaves, seeds, with chlorophyll.
- Calamaria (false ferns)
- Sphenopholis, wood, bark, leaves, with chlorophyll.
- Tripepazia, leaves, wood, bark, with chlorophyll.
- Pteridium, wood, bark, with chlorophyll.

**FAWN:** Birch, wood, with chlorophyll.
- Corynephorus, wood, leaves, with chlorophyll.
- Cupressus, wood, leaves, with chlorophyll.
- Picea, wood, leaves, with chlorophyll.
- Pinus, wood, leaves, with chlorophyll.

**BROWN:** Pine, wood, bark, chippings, with chlorophyll.
- Pinus, wood, bark, chippings, with chlorophyll.
- Picea, wood, bark, chippings, with chlorophyll.
- Pinus, wood, bark, chippings, with chlorophyll.

**PLUM:** Blackberry, leaves, wood, chippings, with chlorophyll.
- Rubus, wood, bark, chippings, with chlorophyll.
- Prunus, wood, bark, chippings, with chlorophyll.
- Amelanchier, wood, bark, chippings, with chlorophyll.
- Ribes, wood, bark, chippings, with chlorophyll.

**BLUE:** Blackberry, fruit, with chlorophyll.
- Rubus, fruit, with chlorophyll.
- Prunus, fruit, with chlorophyll.
- Amelanchier, fruit, with chlorophyll.
- Ribes, fruit, with chlorophyll.

**DYES LISTED UNDER COLOURS**
APPLE: Red or dark red, with yellow or green.  
YELLOW: Yellow, with green or yellow.  

GREEN: Leaves, with yellow.  
BLUE: Blue, with yellow.  
RED: Red, with yellow.  
ORANGE: Orange, with yellow.  
PURPLE: Purple, with yellow.  
PURPLE: Purple, with yellow.  

VIOLET: Violet, with yellow.  
BLUE: Blue, with yellow.  
GREEN: Green, with yellow.  
RED: Red, with yellow.  
ORANGE: Orange, with yellow.  
PURPLE: Purple, with yellow.  

This text seems to describe various colors and their combinations, possibly in the context of food or plant life. The page is filled with color-related information, possibly a guide or a description of botanical colors. The text is rich with descriptive phrases and colors, indicating a detailed look at the hues associated with different elements or items.
Licorice, licorice, licorice!

Reddish – mix with urine.

Crimson – lakes.

Gold, gold, gold – lacquer, lacquer, lacquer.

Yellow – common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, common, 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Kermis is a non-vegetable dye, derived from the root of the kermis tree, which is native to India. It is not to be confused with camphor, which is classified under the Miscellaneous category.

Kermes is the small insect which lives on the red berries of the tree. Its red dye is obtained from the insect and is used to produce a range of colors.

### Indigo

Indigo is a natural blue dye obtained from the leaves of several plants. It is used both to color textile and to impart a blue color to food and drinks. Indigo is also used in traditional medicine. Indigo is a natural blue dye obtained from the leaves of several plants. It is used both to color textile and to impart a blue color to food and drinks. Indigo is also used in traditional medicine.

**Preparation:**

1. Chop the Indigo root into small pieces.
2. Boil with water and add a little soda to neutralize the acid.
3. Strain and add more Indigo to the hot solution.
4. Boil again, strain, and let cool.

**Color:**

Blue to greenish-blue.

**Bush:**

Approximately 150 grams of powdered Indigo to 150 grams of water.

**Formula:**

1. Dissolve Indigo in water.
2. Add a little soda to neutralize the acid.
3. Boil with water and add a little soda to neutralize the acid.
4. Strain and add more Indigo to the hot solution.
5. Boil again, strain, and let cool.

**Color:**

Blue to greenish-blue.

**Bush:**

Approximately 150 grams of powdered Indigo to 150 grams of water.

**Recipe:**

For dyeing wool, use a 150 grams of powdered Indigo to 300 grams of water.
A good color is made from verdigris. This is obtained

VERDIGRIS:

Strong dye can be obtained from the roots.
If there are no fresh young leaves available, a good
for green and yellow colors.

This is one of the most valuable and reliable plants

VITEX AGNUS-CASCA

The Chaste Tree

VEREINA:

COMPANY OF ENGLAND, whose charter was granted in 1740.
Three sprigs of this dye plant is the cross of the Dyer's
Good colour, and it can be easily used in strengthen briers.
To dye their hair black, steeped in boiling water 1-2 hours.
The leaf of this kind of kemp was once used by women

QUEENS COLOUR

SCARLET:

exhausted.

Indigo, cobalt, and more chile MS or both gases
For orange, double the quantity of yellow root. To

DARK RED

Taste by it. (A gram is 2.7 grams).
are numerous receipts. I give only two which have been well
Use 6 ounces. Then add more chile MS or both gases.

BRIGHT SCARLET

natural grey colour. 10 drops of pure violet, violette powder can
be added. To dye extremely dark red, dye over a good
move, a full strength of genuine violet powder can
be obtained in this way. To intensify the hue in
large range of attractive shades of rose pink and mauves
The bath can be used until the color is exhausted. A
about one hour. Wash immediately and dry in shade.
Next day pour for two hours. Introduce wool. Boil
in sufficient water to dye these or four pounds of wool.

20 drops of chile MS
to dye yellow root.
10 drops of chile MS
20 drops of chile MS
20 drops of chile MS
5 drops of chile MS

20 drops of chile MS
10 drops of chile MS
20 drops of chile MS
20 drops of chile MS
20 drops of chile MS

3 drops of chile MS
1 drop of chile MS
3 drops of chile MS
1 drop of chile MS
3 drops of chile MS
1 drop of chile MS

When the pregnant kemp fibers are removed in the
A Few Special Formulas

A dye list by colours:
- Dark
- Medium
- Light

Formulas for Natural Dyes:
- Indigo
- Madder
- Saffron

10 Moments

To Dye

Cold Dyeing

To Prepare a dye both

22

Of the Dyes

22

Lilacs of the Chilote

22

Stone Fragments

22

Spices

22

Pazifik

22

Greek

22

Cyprus: The Phoenicians

22

France

22

Tea and Herbs

22

Egypt

22

Boar of Polonia

22

Black Birds

22

Body Riddles: The

22

Africa

22

Further Details and


t he r e adings


