

cumference of the post and space it off into three equal parts with a pencil. Paste the strip around the post and transfer the marks on the wood. Now place the pedestal in a horizontal position in the vise and with a rule, draw lines thru these points. These are center lines. Measure from them on each side $\frac{5}{8}$ " and draw lines. The next step is to flatten these places where the feet are to be dovetailed. Lay out the dovetails on the ends

of the post and the flattened area; and make up the joints. Glue the feet in place. Make the cleat for the underside of the top; also a maple block 5" square with a 1" hole thru the center and two pivot pins on the ends, as shown on the drawing. Locate the top so that it will swing down directly in front of one of the legs. The table will not tip over so easily if made this way. A metal catch locks the top down when in a horizontal position.

HEPPLEWHITE WORK TABLE

THIS table is made of mahogany and has the usual amount of inlay. The shape and design identify it with the Hepplewhite period. Like the card table, the legs are tapered, inlaid and banded near the bottom. There is one compartment on each end and a drawer in the center.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE TABLE

Follow the general directions for making the Hepplewhite card table on page 22. Make a drawer for the middle of the table and place what inlay is needed. Cut mortises on the ends of the posts to connect the half-circle compartments with the main frame. Five-ply stock is used for the ends and if this cannot be

made or obtained, the curve can be band-sawed from thicker material. The bottom is set in on the underside and is $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick. The ebony bands around the bottom of the posts are essential to this particular piece of furniture and directions and suggestions are given on page 14.

