

SHERATON CARD TABLE

IN many instances it is rather difficult to distinguish the difference between Hepplewhite and Sheraton designs. Sheraton published a book in 1791 and another in 1804. He no doubt was influenced by the designs of Hepplewhite. His early work was much better than that which appeared near the close of the eighteenth century.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING THE TABLE

In some respects this table is similar in construction to the one on page 23. The legs instead of being square are round and reeded, or fluted, as it is often called. To make a reproduction of this table, first cut four pieces of mahogany for the legs. Two of these pieces should have a quarter-section removed so that they can be easily fastened to the table frame on the front side. Temporary pieces can be glued into these places while the legs are being turned on the

lathe. The reeding can be done by hand. Mark off a strip of paper into twelve equal parts, the paper being long enough to pass around the post where the reeding commences. Paste this strip on the wood at that point. Prepare another paper for the lower end of the legs where the reeding stops and after dividing this piece into the same number of parts,

attach it to the posts in a like manner. All this can be done while the legs are

in the lathe which will hold them securely. Be sure to have the ends of both paper strips in line with each other, and then connect the points on the upper strip with corresponding points on the lower one, using a straight-edge about 17" long. Draw the lines with a sharp point and pass over each line a number of times. Take two thin pieces of steel and shape them like Fig. 13 on page 29.



A SHERATON TABLE WHICH IS OWNED BY WILLIAM GERRISH, OF SACO, MAINE

Hold each one as firmly as possible and deepen the lines. A few strokes on each one will develop the reeds which can be sandpapered afterward.

The back legs are made up the same as the front legs except that they are square at the upper end where the rails are attached. The frame of the table is much like that of the Hepplewhite

table, page 23. The rails are pine with heavy pieces glued on the front and two ends. Mark out the curves which are shown on the drawing and band-saw close to the lines. Save the waste pieces and use them as cauls when glueing the veneers. The satinwood or maple marquetry panels should be glued

in place and the borders afterward. These borders are $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and are for the front only, so the end rails must be veneered with mahogany. The hinges are the same as shown in Fig. 10, page 29. The top is made up in two parts. The lower one is plain and the other is inlaid along the edge.