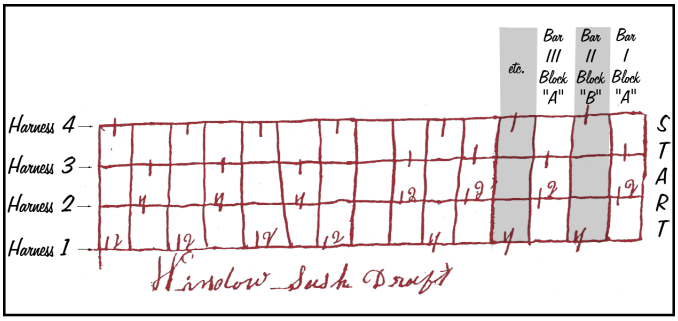
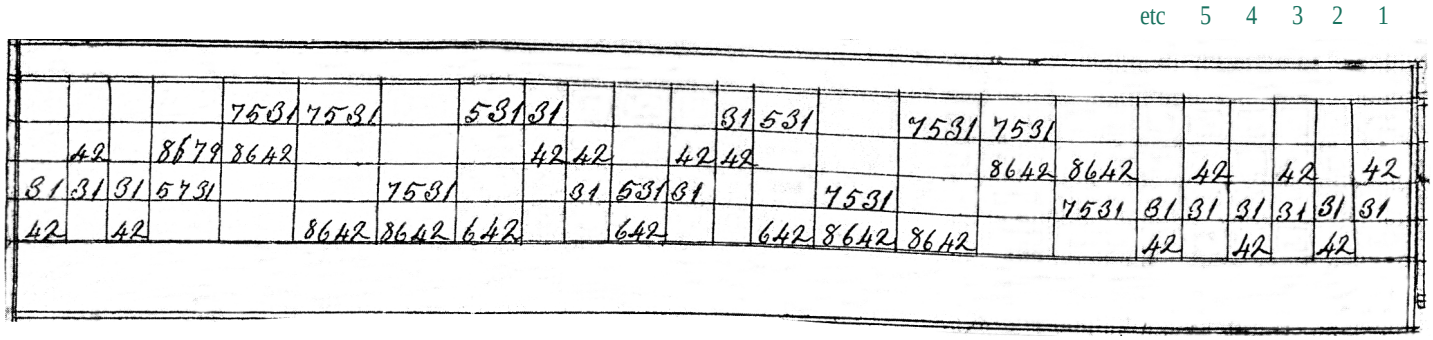
Just a reminder. In these Overshot drafts, the numbers or strokes rest on horizontal lines or within spaces. Where these numbers or strokes are positioned imitates the corresponding harness or frame to thread. Vertical lines usually separate the draft into “measures” or “bars” - words I borrowed from musical notation. Generally each measure includes just one block. Here is an example F4a ■



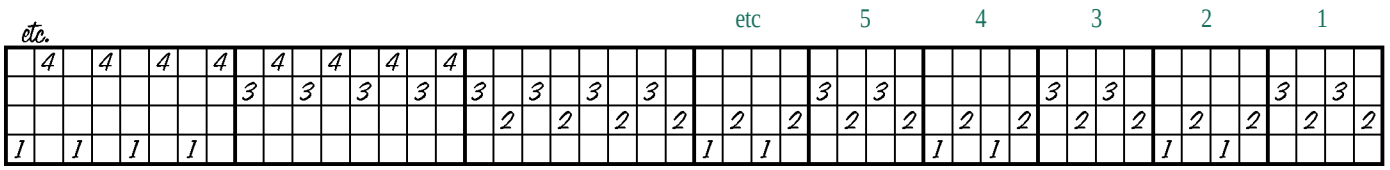
F4a

Some drafts are read from right to left, others left to right. If there are no directions on the draft or no specific reason for choosing one side or the other, the choice is yours.

1. The Very Specific Drafts F6 ■



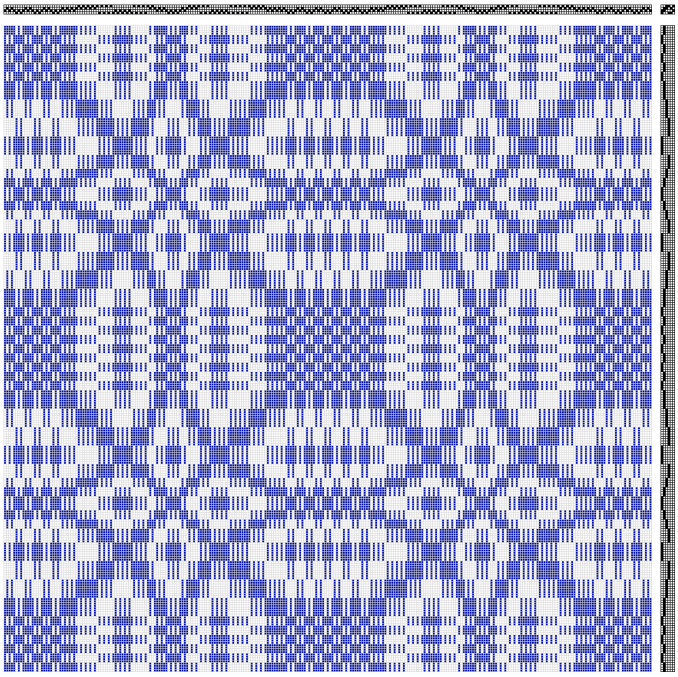
F6



C40

It’s hard to get more specific than this! The author of the draft above has accounted for each thread in the pattern, has assigned each thread to a very specific place and in a very specific order. Since the numbers on the draft progress from right to left, we read the draft from right to left. The first bar or measure tells us to place the first thread on harness 2, the second thread on harness 3, the third on 2, and the fourth thread on harness 3. When translated to modern notation, the draft begins to form as: C40 ■

What pattern would this make? D43 ■



D43

The very specific type of draft is similar to our contemporary forms of drafting. It’s just as clear, I think, and more concise. Each bar or measure represents one block and because the blocks are so well defined, the pattern is easy to follow. Visually, it’s clearer than our contemporary forms and in time you may become sensitive to the groupings the blocks make. Soon, you’ll pick out the motifs in the pattern and may even be able to guess what the pattern will look like.