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produced on the loom. When a pattern is printed on this uneven surface, it has a rich, soft appearance. A cretonne is rarely calendered or glazed. The thick weft threads of inferior qualities are commonly formed of waste cotton, and the patterns upon these, though often bright and showy, are, as a rule, printed in more or less fugitive colors. Some cretonnes are printed on both sides with different patterns.

CRETONNE, krè-tôn' (so named after its manufacturer). Originally a white cloth of French manufacture. The name is now applied to a printed cotton fabric introduced about 1860 and used for curtains or for covering furniture. Chintz (q.v.), so much employed for the same purpose in former years, is a comparatively thin printed cloth highly glazed. Cretonne, however, is generally thick and strong, and with a twilled, crape, basket, wave, or other figure