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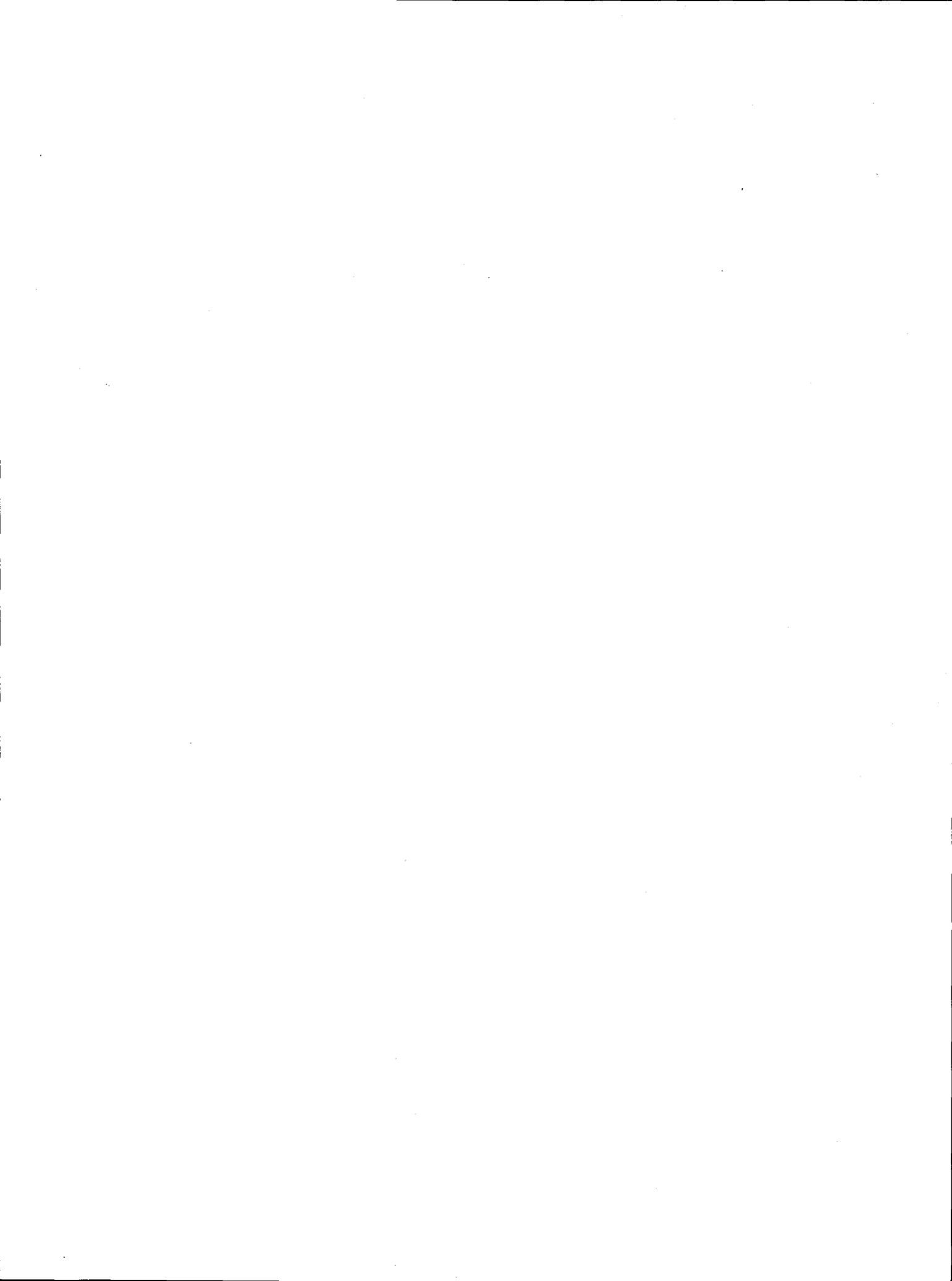
4-H Clothing Project  
Club Series L 78

WASHBURN

charmingly yours

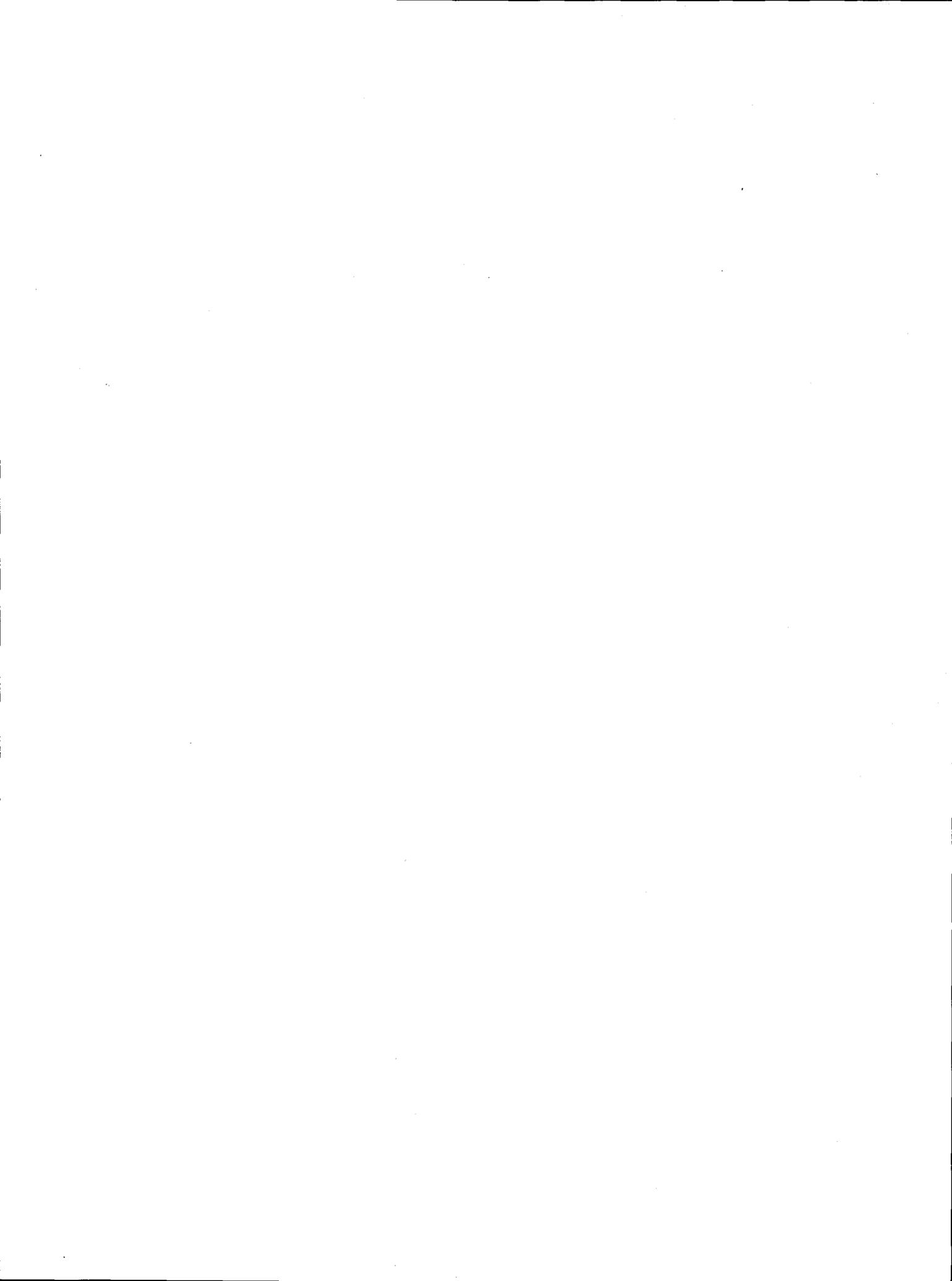
FEDERAL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE , OREGON STATE COLLEGE , CORVALLIS

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, F. E. Price, director. Oregon State College, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the State Department of Education cooperating. Printed and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.



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# CHARMINGLY YOURS

MURLE SCALES, Clothing Specialist  
OREGON STATE COLLEGE  
EXTENSION SERVICE  
CORVALLIS, OREGON

When you have completed "Just So Girl" and "Sew! It's Fun," you are ready for the "Charmingly Yours" project.

You will want to continue to do all of the things that you learned in the first two years, for that will make this project easier. In "Charmingly Yours" you will be doing more sewing.

Let's hope that you enjoy sewing so much that you will make several dirndl skirts instead of just one and will wear them with all the grace and charm that is yours.

## Garment Protector



Figure 1.

In "Just So Girl" you learned to hang your dresses and coats. You probably noticed that dust settled on those dresses that you did not wear often. A

garment protector which fits over the shoulders will help keep them clean.

### Selection of fabric and thread

You will need  $\frac{2}{3}$  yard of closely woven, washable fabric, such as a feed sack, muslin, percale, gingham, chambray, or cretonne. If your material is colored, select your thread to match exactly, or a shade darker. (If you wish to make the protector and laundry bag to match, buy  $1 \frac{2}{3}$  yards of fabric. This is really the most economical if you plan to make both.)

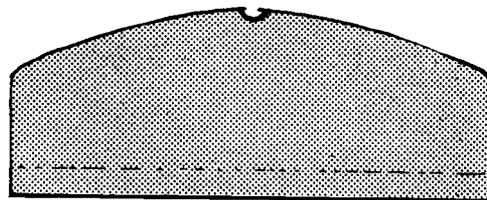


Figure 2.

### Make a pattern

Use a wooden hanger. Draw a paper pattern the shape of the hanger, plus  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches on each end and 11 inches down from the center. (This includes  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch seam on the sides and top.)

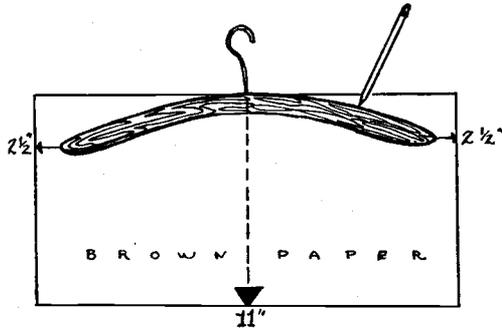


Figure 3.

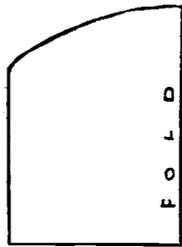


Figure 4.

Fold the paper pattern in the center and correct it as needed to make both sides exactly the same. (Keep this pattern, for you may wish to make some protectors for Christmas presents.)

### Straighten material

Straighten the material by pulling threads and cutting along that line as you learned in "Just So Girl." You may draw a thread and cut so that you have a piece 22 inches along the selvedge edge.

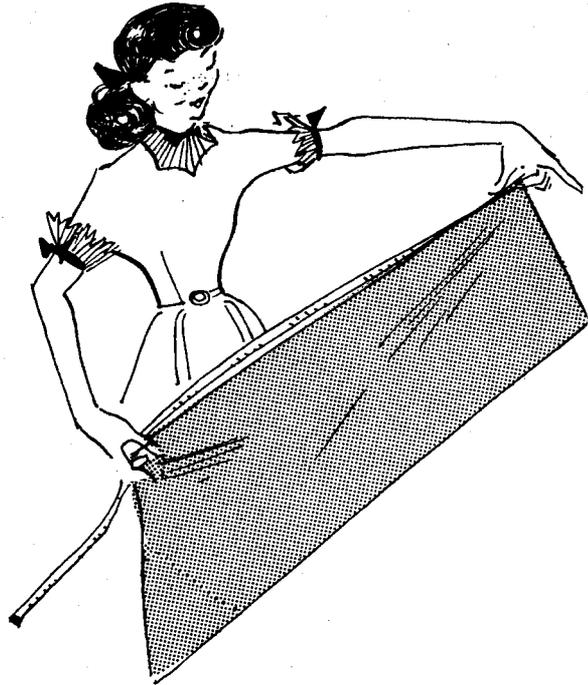


Figure 5.

### Cut out the protector

Fold the 22-inch length of the material in half with the two right sides together. Place the paper pattern so that the bottom edge is on the cross-wise thread of the fabric. Place pattern so that you cut off the selvedge as you cut out the pattern.

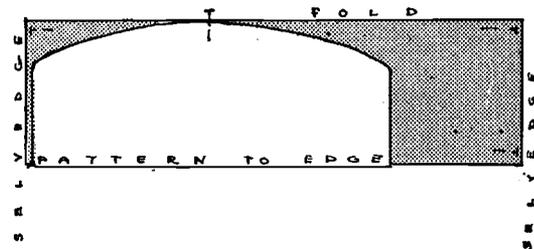


Figure 6.

Save the piece of fabric left over to use in your garment bag, if you plan to make one.

## Make the protector

### *Make opening for hook*

Mark the top center where the hook belongs with a pin. Measure  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam and mark with chalk. At the seam

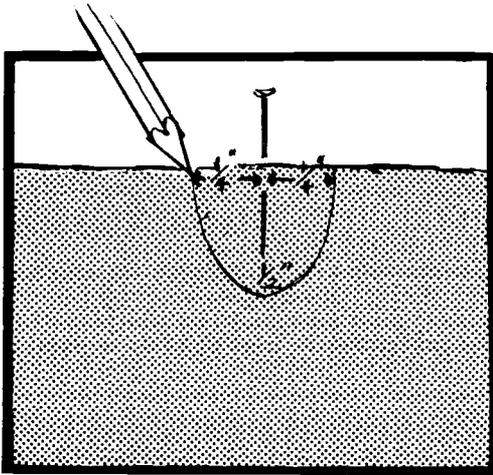


Figure 7.

line, measure  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch on each side of the pin. Mark a curve and stitch on the line.

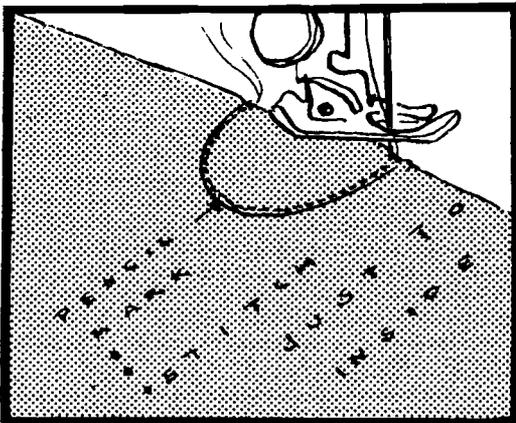


Figure 8.

Do this and the following steps for each half of the protector. Clip the fabric almost to the stitching in three or four places. Turn these pieces to

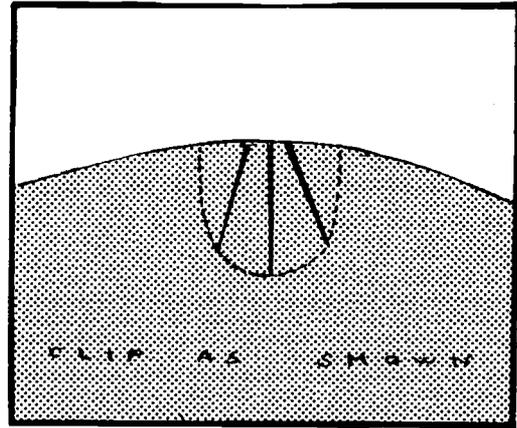


Figure 9.

the wrong side. Make the turn exactly on the stitching. Baste. Stitch around the curve again.

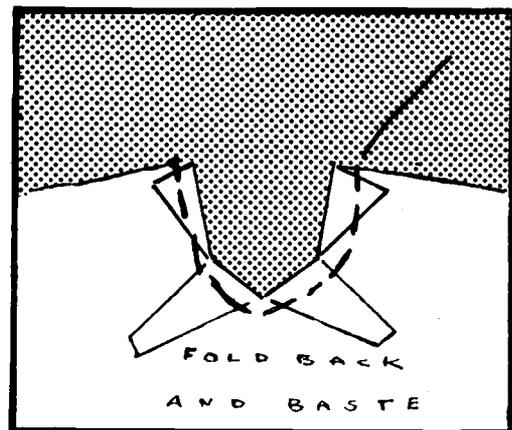


Figure 10.

When you have completed reinforcing each piece of the protector at this opening, you are ready to sew the protector.

### *Sew protector together*

► Place the two pieces with the right sides together and pin. Baste the two together, starting to baste at the top of the opening.

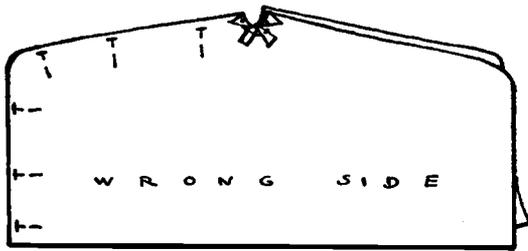


Figure 11.

► Start stitching at the bottom and sew up to the opening. Turn the fabric

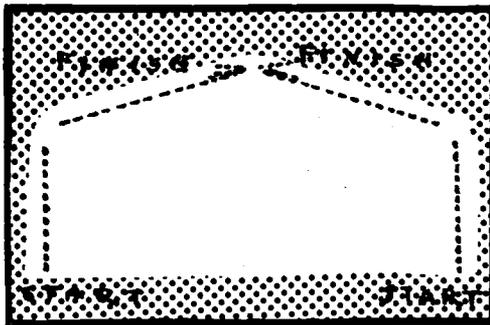


Figure 12.

and restitch for an inch for reinforcement. Clip threads. (It is not necessary to tie the threads at either end.)

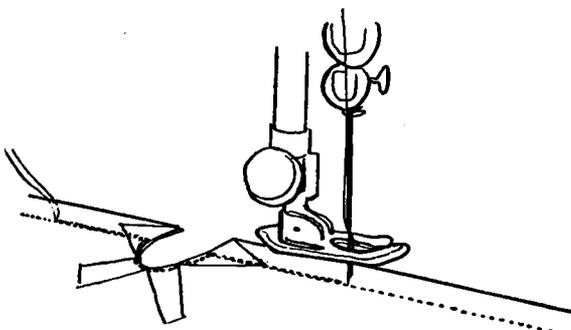


Figure 13.

Turn the protector over and stitch the same way on the other side—from the bottom up to the opening for the hook.

#### Press the seams

Press the seams open just as you did on the string sash for the drawstring apron. (Refer to page 29 of the "Sew! It's Fun" bulletin.) Clip across the seams at the corners, so they will turn smoothly.

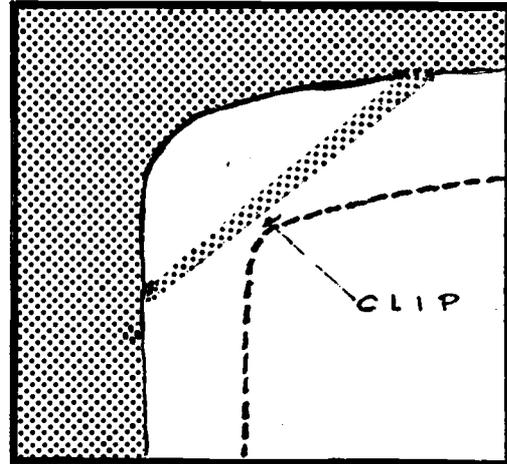


Figure 14.

#### Hem

Turn up the  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and then a 1-inch hem. Baste and stitch. Tie threads. If

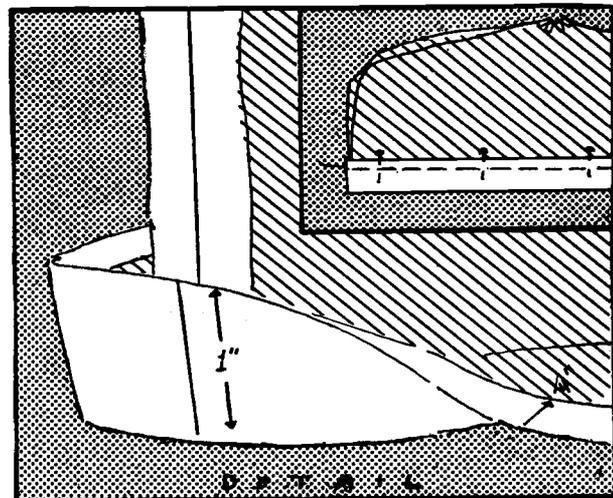


Figure 15.

you have forgotten how to do this, refer to hemming the drawstring apron of the "Sew! It's Fun" bulletin, page 28.

*Blanket stitch around hook opening*

Make very close blanket stitches around the opening.

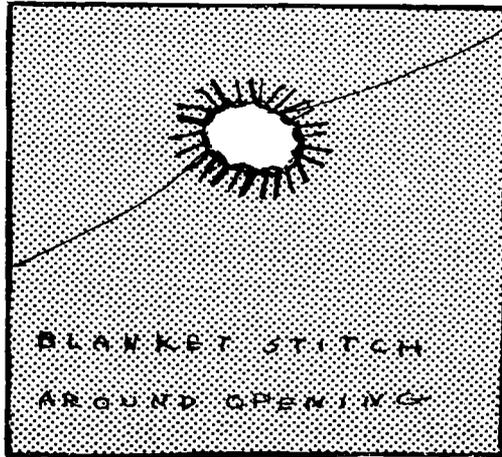


Figure 16.

*Press*

Now the protector is ready to go over your best dress to protect it from the dust. You may like it so much that you will make several. Why not choose a definite color for your clothes closet—one that will harmonize with your room? Then make all of your clothes closet accessories to match.

Score card for garment protector.

1. Is it cut straight? .....
2. Is the stitching straight? .....
3. Was the fabric a wise choice? .....
4. Is the opening for the hook neat and well done? .....
5. How can you improve the next one you make? .....

## Laundry Bag

Here is something else that you can make for your clothes closet—a laundry bag. This will help you keep your room

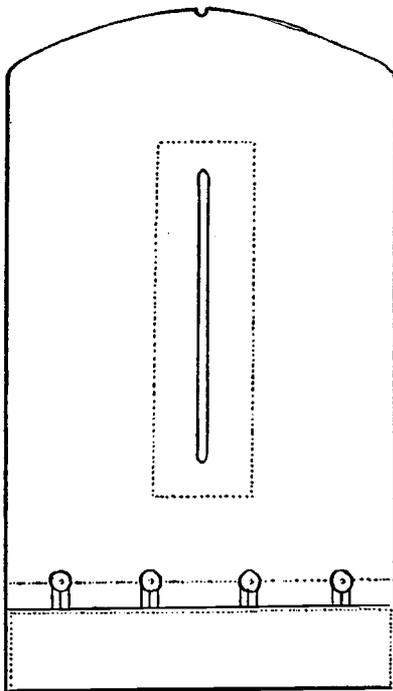


Figure 17.

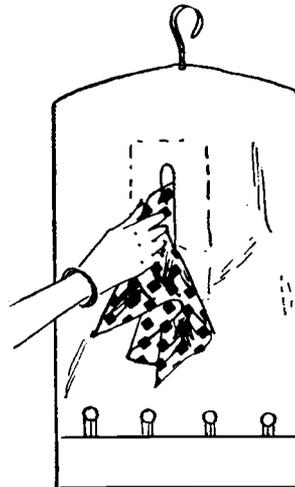


Figure 18.

clean and neat and your soiled clothes out of the way. You may hang the laundry bag on the closet door. It will be very nice to make it match your garment protector.

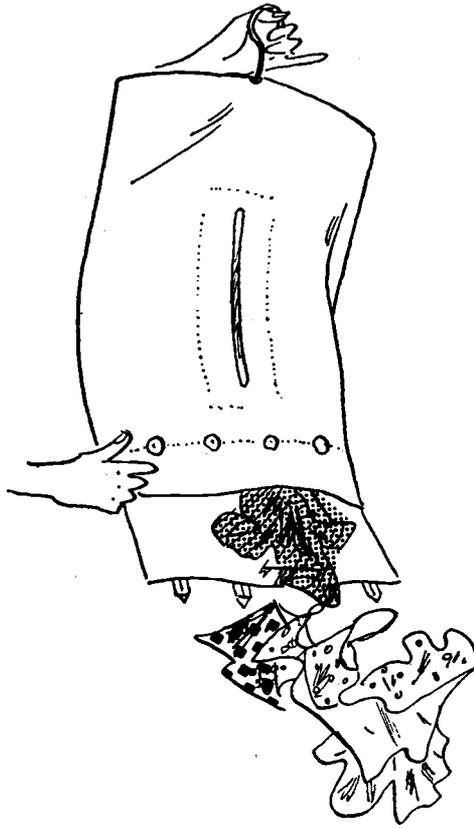


Figure 19.

### Supplies

- ▶ One yard of firm, closely woven fabric, such as gingham, chambray, percale, or a feed sack, and a piece of fabric 5 inches wide and 15 inches long for the facing down the center opening. (This piece must be lengthwise of the material. It is not necessary for the facing to be the same material as your laundry bag, but it should look well with it.)

- ▶ A wooden hanger about 16 inches long.

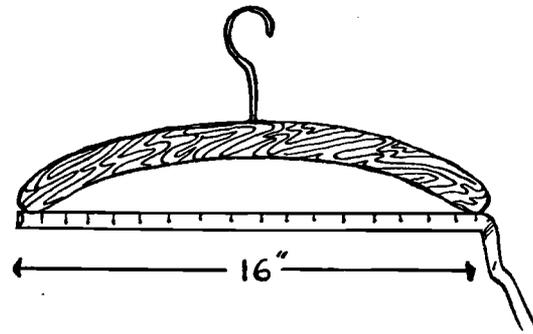


Figure 20.

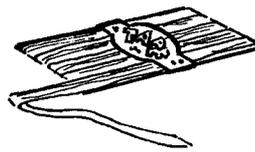


Figure 21.

- ▶ One-third yard of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide white cotton twill tape.

- ▶ Four washable buttons about the size of a nickle, or four gripper snappers.

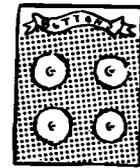


Figure 22.

### Make pattern

Use the same type of hanger and draw around it as you did for the protector, except allow only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on each end instead of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

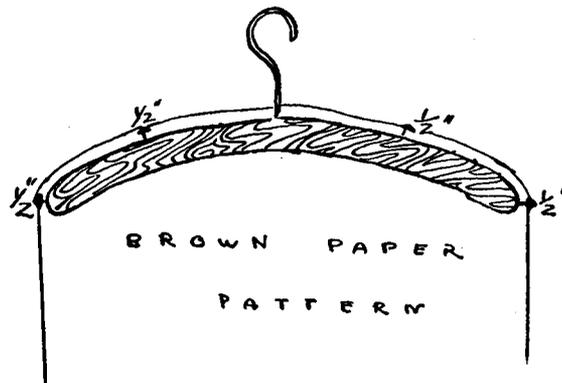


Figure 23.

### Prepare fabric for cutting

► If the fabric was not torn from the bolt, straighten it by pulling a thread

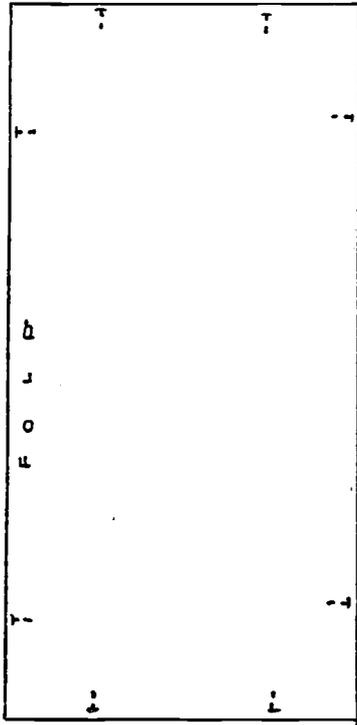


Figure 24.

and cutting along the line, as you learned in your other clothing projects.

- Cut off the selvages.
- Fold the fabric lengthwise with the raw edges where you cut off the selvages pinned together.
- Cut along the folded line very carefully. Do not remove pins, but keep the two pieces of fabric together.

### Place the pattern and cut

► Place the pattern at one end of the fabric. Measure down 31 inches lengthwise. Draw threads and cut across. (You have cut both the back and front of the laundry bag at one time.) You will have two strips of fabric 5 inches by 18 inches left over.

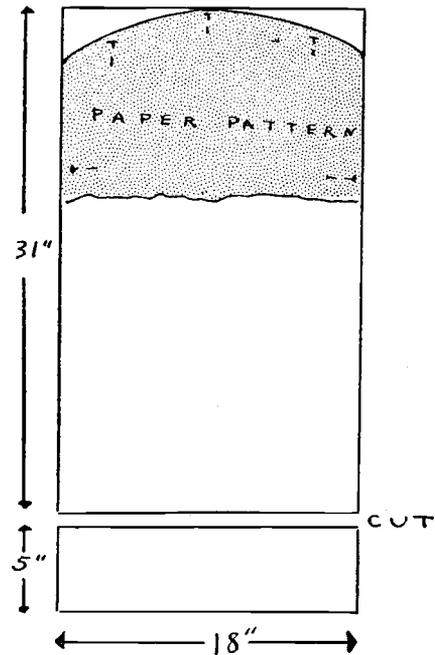


Figure 25.

► Take one of the 5-inch by 18-inch strips to use as the facing for the front hem of the laundry bag. Refer to Figure 25.

► Cut a strip 5 inches wide and 15 inches long from the side where you cut out your garment protector or from some other material, but be sure that it is on the lengthwise grain.

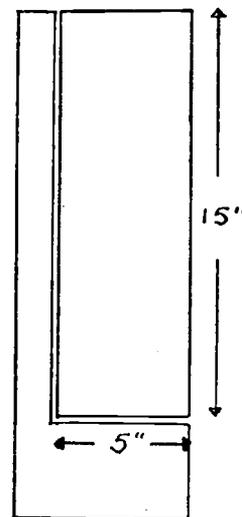


Figure 26.

### Make the laundry bag

Reinforce the hook opening on the back and front pieces of the laundry bag just as you did for the garment protector, page 7.

Pin the 5-inch by 18-inch piece to the back part and fold together. Lay aside until you finish the front part.

#### Front of laundry bag

Fold the 5-inch by 15-inch facing lengthwise and baste through the center.

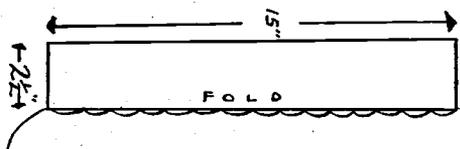


Figure 27.

Turn the edges of this facing under  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch and miter the corners just as you did in making the pot holder. Baste. Press. (Refer to "Sew! It's Fun.")

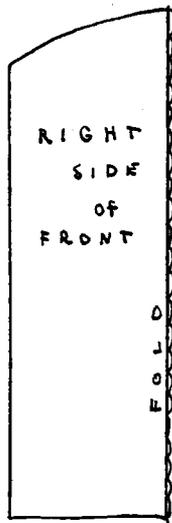


Figure 28.

► Fold the front piece of the laundry bag through the center lengthwise and baste on the fold to mark center front.

► Place the right side of the 5-inch by 15-inch piece against the right side of the bag 3 inches from the top. The wrong side of the facing will show.

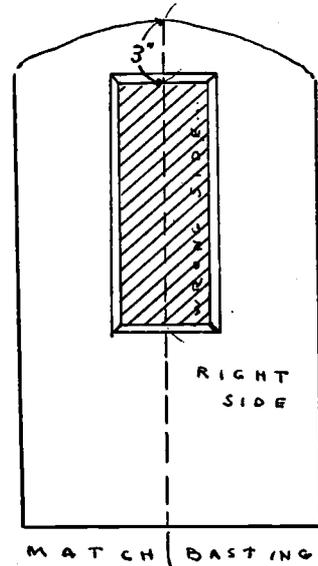


Figure 29.

Match center bastings. Baste it together to keep it from slipping.

► Measure  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches from A and B to where the dots are placed.

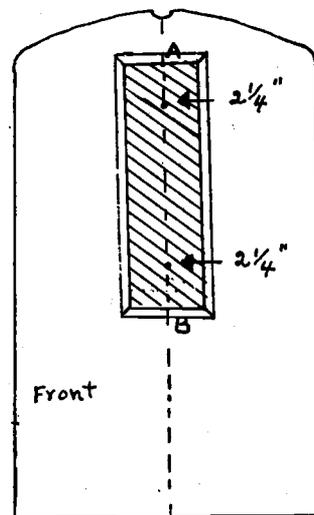


Figure 30.

Make a basted line  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the center basting with a curve at the ends as shown here.

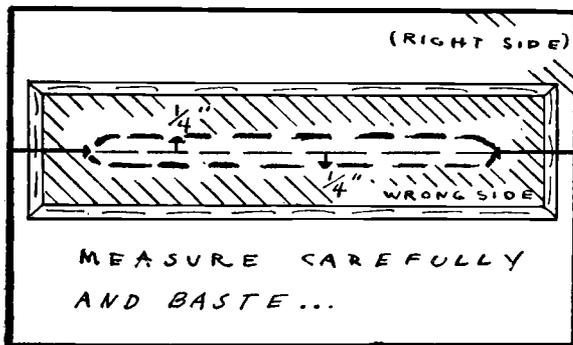


Figure 31.

Stitch on this line. Begin stitching on a side rather than on the end. Remove bastings. Press. Cut between the

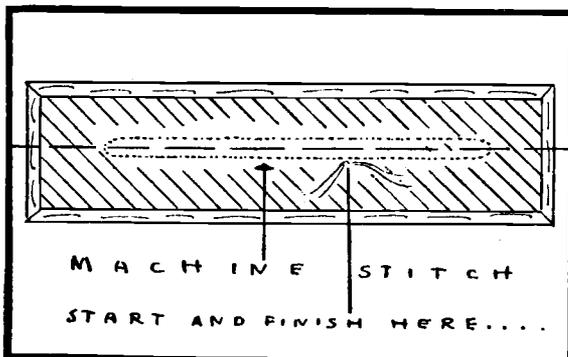


Figure 32.

two rows of stitching and out to the corners as shown in Figure 33.

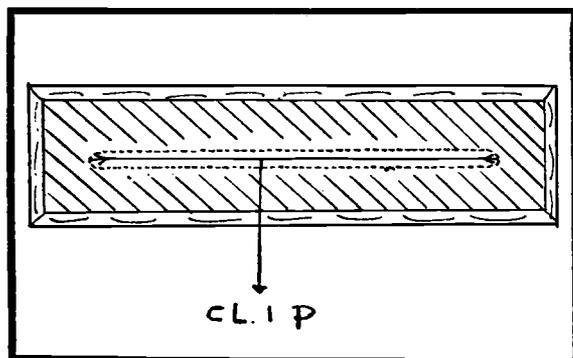


Figure 33.

Turn the 5-inch by 15-inch facing through the laundry bag to the wrong side of the bag. Crease the edges of

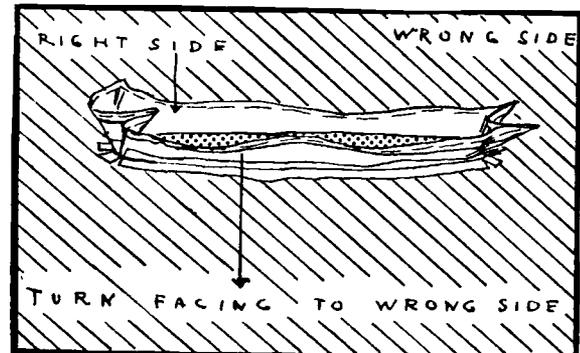


Figure 34.

the opening exactly on the stitching line. Baste. Stitch close to the edge.

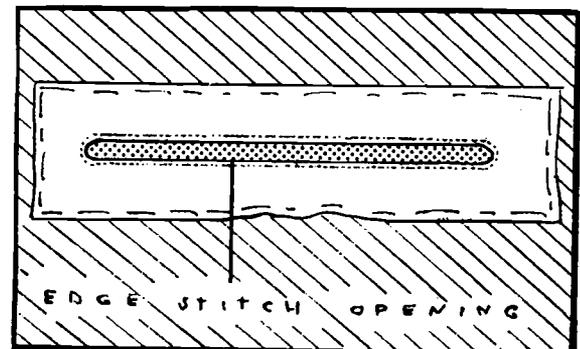


Figure 35.

Now pin the outer edges of the 5-inch by 15-inch facing flat to the bag. Be sure that it is smooth and doesn't pucker anywhere. Baste it to the laundry bag. Stitch close to the outer edge.

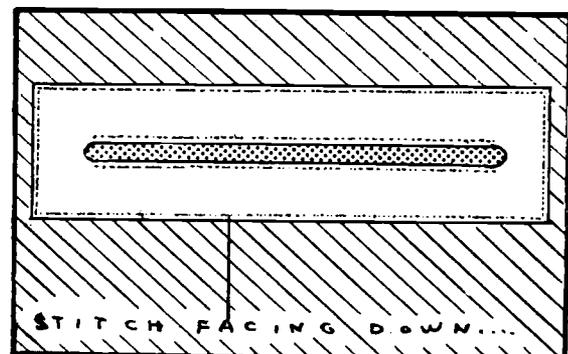


Figure 36.

Hem this front piece that you have been working on as follows:

1. Make the first turn to the wrong side of fabric  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch.
2. Make the next turn 4 inches wide —thus giving a 4-inch hem.

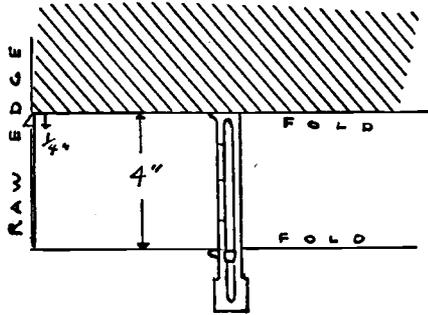


Figure 37.

3. Pin, baste, and stitch the hem.

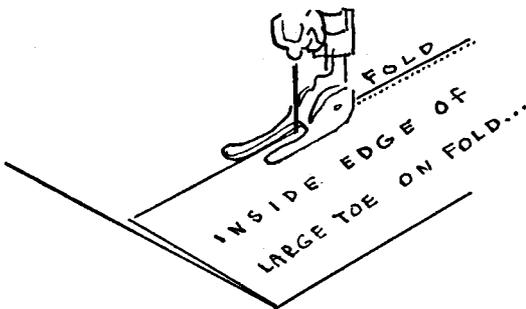


Figure 38.

*Back of laundry bag*

► Make buttonhole loops just as you did for the loop to hang the pot holder in the “Sew! It’s Fun” project. If you have forgotten how to do it, refer to page 14 of that bulletin. You will need four loops. Each one will be 3 inches long.

► Place loops on back of bag.

Place loops on the right side of the back half of bag as shown here. Place the loops about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in from the edge and the other two equal distances from these.

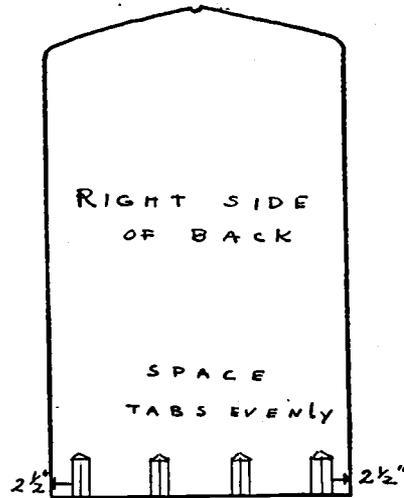


Figure 39.

Measure the loop lengths so that the button will just slip through when you take a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam allowance on the back part of the laundry bag. Baste securely in place.

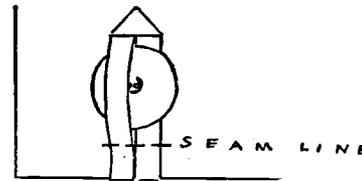


Figure 40.

► Baste a fold line  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches up from the bottom of the bag.

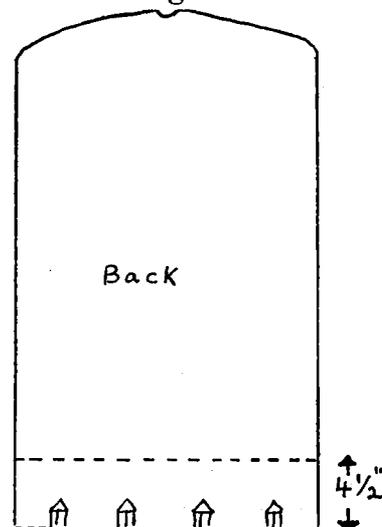


Figure 41.

► Fold over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on the 5-inch by 18-inch piece. Baste. Press.

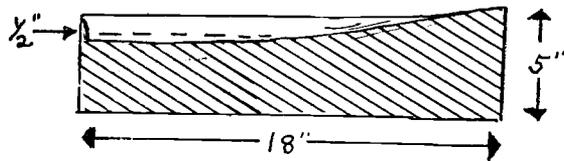


Figure 42.

► Place the 5-inch by 18-inch piece over the loops with the right side of the piece against the right side of the back. Pin and baste. Be sure the hem line of

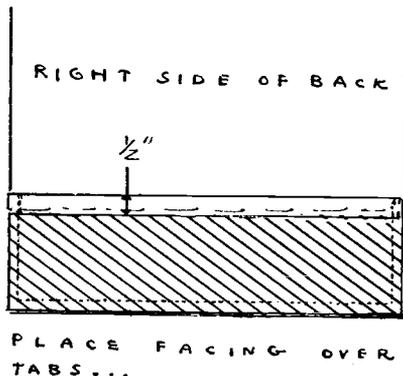


Figure 43.

the 5-inch by 18-inch piece just meets the fold line basting on the back. Stitch, using  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seams. Reinforce the beginning and ending by stitching back over it for 1 inch. **WARNING:** Do not stitch across the edge where you basted the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam.

#### Combine back and front

Place the right sides together. Pin. Be sure the fold line basting on the back just meets the hem line on the front piece. Baste. Stitch the seam  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the edge along the sides and back. Reinforce the stitching at the opening for the hook by repeating the stitching for 1 inch.

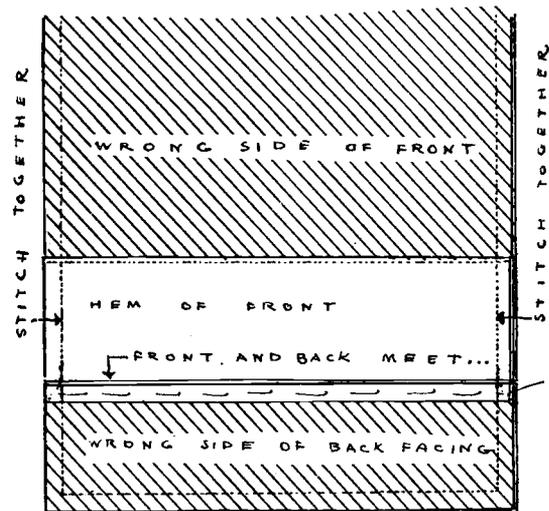


Figure 44.

At the bottom, stitch over onto the back facing for one inch. Clip threads.

► Press seams open as you did for the sash on the drawstring apron. (Figure 93 of "Sew! It's Fun.")

► Turn the bag right side out. Turn facing over button loops right side out. Get corners out smooth and even. Pin the hem of the facing so that it just meets the fold line basting on the back. Baste this in place around the facing. Stitch around the entire facing very close to the edge.

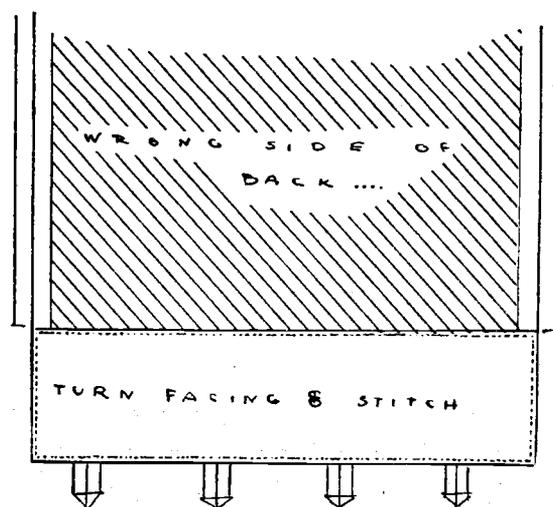


Figure 45.

Sew on the buttons with a shank as you learned in "Sew! It's Fun."

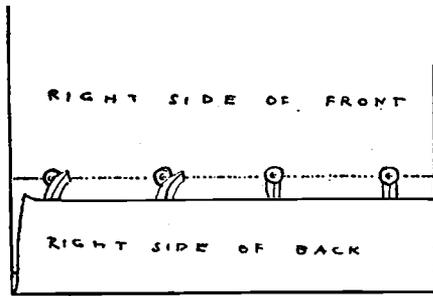


Figure 46.

Reinforce the opening for the hanger with a blanket stitch as you did for the protector. Press the garment bag. Insert the hanger and your laundry bag is ready to be hung in your clothes closet and used.

Score your laundry bag.

1. Is it attractive?.....
2. Are the facings put on neatly? .....
3. Is all stitching straight? .....
4. Did the hem of the front and facing on the back come together as they should? .....
5. Are the loops for the buttons straight? .....
6. Are the buttons in the correct position? .....
7. List the things that you can do to improve the next laundry bag.

.....

.....

.....

## Care of the Hair



Figure 47.

have inherited the color and texture of your hair, but the appearance depends largely on your health and the care you give your hair.

► Get plenty of sleep—at least eight hours a day.

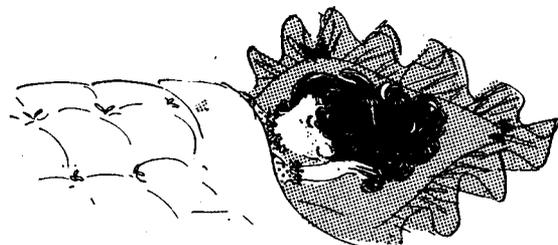


Figure 48.

### For lovely shining hair:

► Eat the right food. Eat fresh fruits and vegetables and whole grain cereals, and drink plenty of milk. Avoid so much candy and rich desserts. You

► Get plenty of exercise out in the open.

Play games at school or have a nice brisk walk during the day.



Figure 49.

► Brush and brush and brush your hair. Try brushing your hair for three minutes a day. Do this for three weeks. Then see how much prettier your hair is. You will never want to give up this good habit.

It is even better if you hang your head down while brushing. Be sure to brush through the hair from the scalp to the ends of the hair rather than just on top.



BRUSH HAIR FOR  
A FULL 3 MIN.

Figure 50.

► Shampoo the hair as often as needed to keep it clean and fresh smelling. Once a week is about right for most girls. Don't let it get so dirty before you shampoo it that it's stringy and greasy looking.



Figure 51.

## How to shampoo

► Brush the hair thoroughly before starting the shampoo, to remove dust and to loosen the dry skin and dandruff. It also helps to prevent so many tangles.

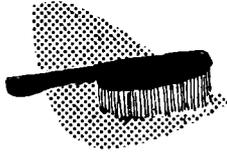


Figure 52.

► Wet the hair thoroughly and apply the shampoo. (Never rub a bar of soap directly on the hair.) You may make



Figure 53.

up a shampoo mixture by dissolving 1/3 cup of soap in one quart warm water. Shave the soap, add the water, and heat until the soap is dissolved. This may



Figure 54.

be kept for future use. Work up a good lather.

► Massage the scalp. Gently but firmly, work suds into the hair and scalp using the cushions of the fingertips. Do not use the fingernails. Go over the entire head. Rinse well.



Figure 55.

► Repeat soaping and rinsing. Often it is wise to use three soapings. Rinse after the last soaping, rinse three or four times until every trace of soap is gone. Your hair should squeak between the fingers when all the soap is removed.

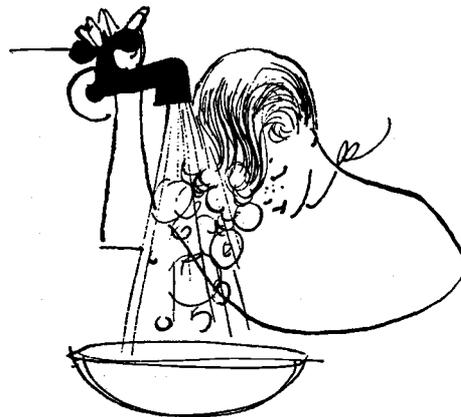


Figure 56.

► Blot the hair with a towel to help dry it. Do not rub the hair with the towel, for this causes tangles. You may carefully brush your hair until it is dry, or put it up on bobby pins if you wish to have curls.



Figure 57.

NEVER, NEVER loan or borrow a brush or comb. Consider them as personal as a toothbrush.

### Styling the hair

Some girls look better with straight hair, and others find curled hair more becoming. If you have a permanent,



Figure 59.

ALWAYS—Wash your comb and brush when you shampoo your hair. The same shampoo that you use on your hair is excellent to use in cleaning the comb and brush. Put shampoo on the brush and run comb back and forth through bristles to clean both comb and brush. Turn the brush with bristles down to dry.

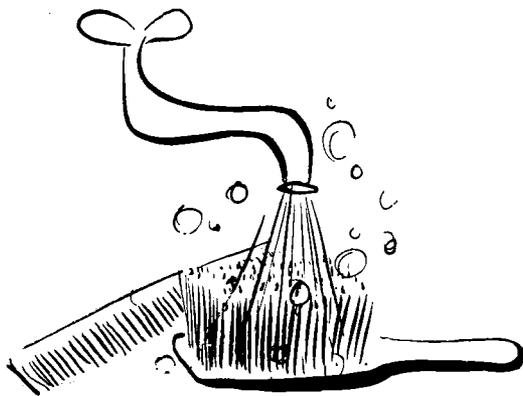


Figure 58.

take good care of it. Brushing improves a permanent and will not take out the curl as some think. A simple hair-do is always in better taste for a teen-age girl.



SIMPLICITY IS  
THE KEYNOTE FOR  
TEENAGE GIRLS...  
CHOOSE HAIR STYLE  
BEST FOR SHAPE OF YOUR FACE.

Figure 60.

# The Peasant Apron



Figure 61.

The peasant apron is a lot of fun to make, but requires more skill than the drawstring apron. However, you now have enough experience in sewing to be able to do a good job.

## Selection of fabric

Select your fabric very carefully just as you have done for all of your sewing. Select a good, durable fabric. Do not use organdy. Try to select a color that will blend with the dresses in your

wardrobe. Do you remember about the color fastness, etc., that you studied on the label last year before selecting the fabric for your drawstring apron. Refer to "Sew! It's Fun."

This time you will be using a trimming of a different color near the hem. There is no set rule for the width of the trimming. You do want a pleasing proportion. Do not have the trimming exactly the width of the finished hem. The uneven proportion is much more pleasing. The chart is only a suggestion. You may wish a longer or shorter apron. Then you may need to make the trimming and hem on the apron a different width from that shown on the chart.

The sash and pocket may be made of either the same fabric as the body of the apron or of the trimming. Review the chapter on the drawstring apron in the "Sew! It's Fun" bulletin. This will help you in measuring for the apron.

## Make the apron

The layout here will be a guide for you in cutting out your apron.

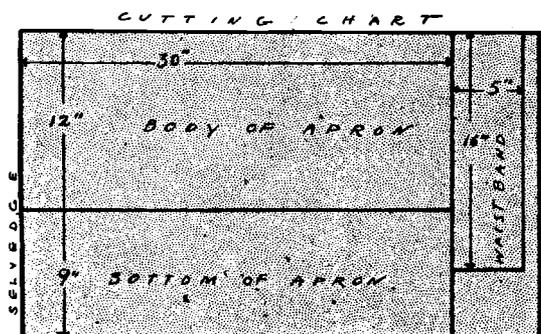


Figure 62.

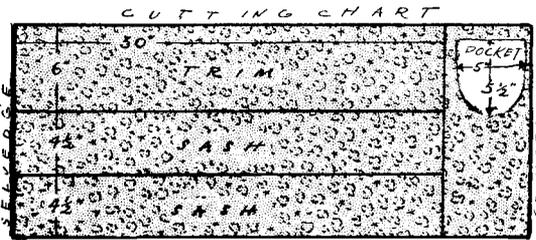


Figure 63.

► So that your apron will hang evenly, fold the body of the apron down the center with the selvedge edges together. Measure down one inch from the top center front and cut a triangle-shaped piece up the selvedge sides. See the figure below.

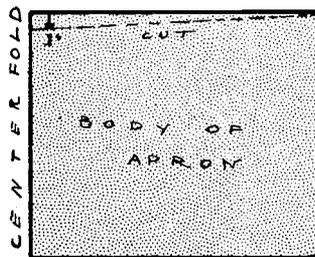


Figure 64.

► Sew the trimming between the body of the apron and the bottom of the apron. Place the two right sides together and make  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seams on the wrong side.

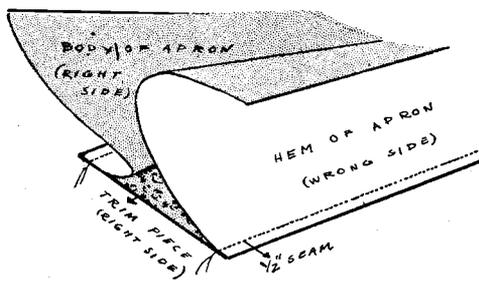


Figure 65.

► Press the seams in as shown here.

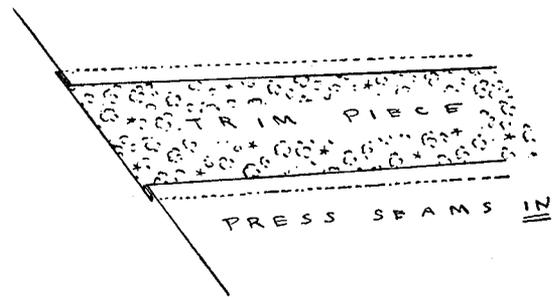


Figure 66.

► Turn up the bottom of the hem so that the raw edge just meets the raw edge of the trim. (It is not necessary to turn under the raw edge, for it will make too much cloth in one spot.) Baste in place.

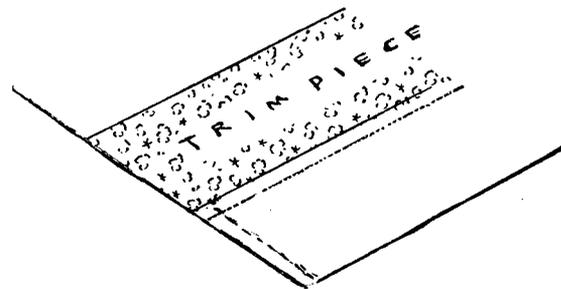


Figure 67.

► Hem the sides of the apron with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch seams just as you did for the drawstring apron.

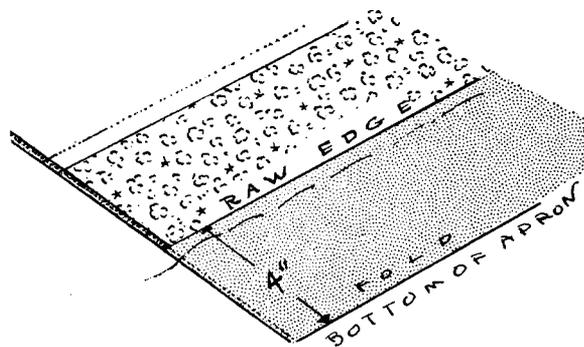


Figure 68.

► Then turn the apron to the right side and top-stitch on the very edge of the trim piece. This will at the same time stitch the hem in place. Also top-stitch the other side of the trim and the ends of the hem.

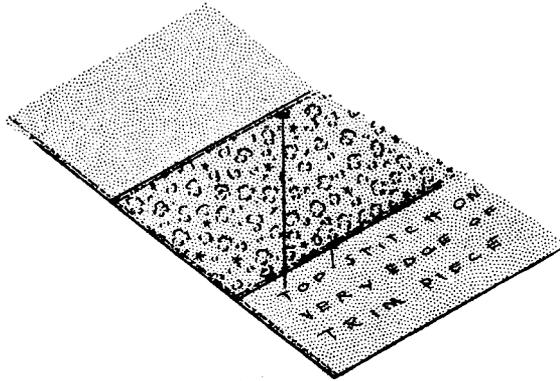


Figure 69.

► Fold the apron and locate the center of the apron. Place a pin to mark the center front and then locate a spot on each side dividing the apron into fourths. You may run a short basting at all three places so that you can remove the pins.

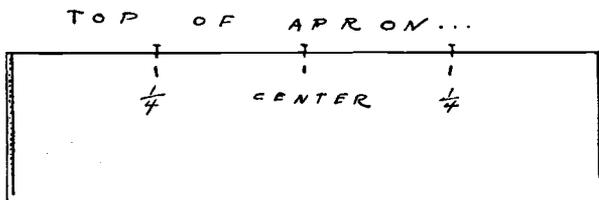


Figure 70.

One-half inch down make two rows of machine stitching  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart for gathering. Pull bobbin threads of both

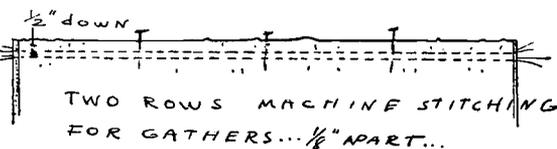


Figure 71.

rows of stitches at one time. Pull up gathers.

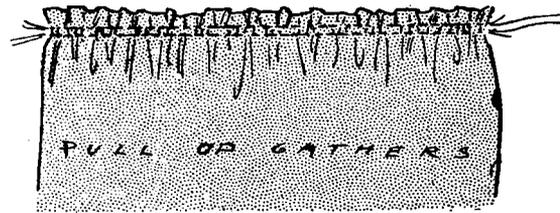


Figure 72.

#### Sash

► Make a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem all along the three sides of the sash. Miter the corners as you did for the pot holder.

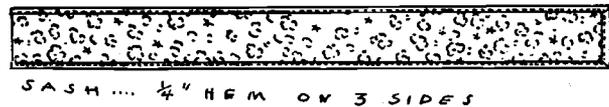


Figure 73.

► Make two rows of machine gathers at the unhemmed end of the sash. Pull up gathers on sash.



Figure 74.

#### Waist band

► Turn the waist band down  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on three sides (the two short ends and one long side). Baste. Locate the center of the band and use pins to mark the center. Also  $\frac{1}{4}$  divisions. Do this as you did in Figure 70.

► Baste the sash to the end of the waist band as shown in Figure 75. Do

not let any of the sash extend past center fold line. Place the waist band with the right side next to the wrong side of the apron, matching the center markings on the apron with that of the center marking of the band and the two  $\frac{1}{4}$  divisions. Pull up gathers in apron and regulate. Pin, baste, and stitch.

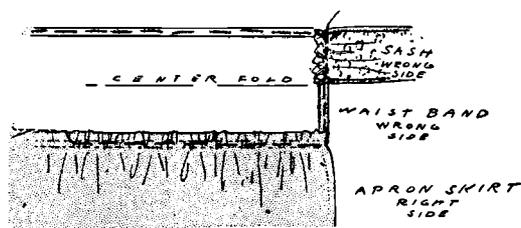


Figure 75.

► Turn the band and sash to the right side and baste. Stitch on the right side. Also stitch on the fold line to reinforce it.

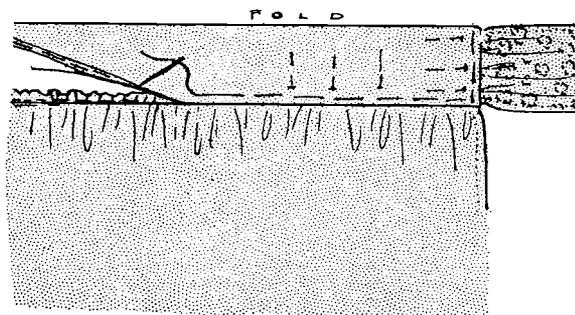


Figure 76.

► Make the pocket and sew it on as you did for the drawstring apron, except curve the pocket at the bottom as shown here.

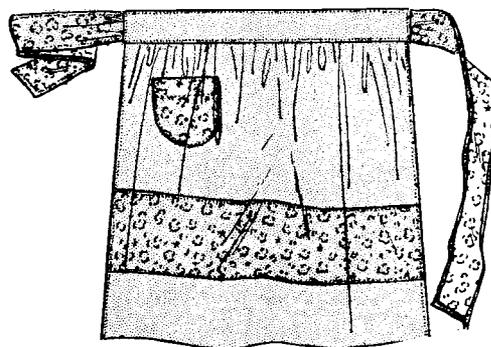


Figure 77.

## Choose Your Ankle Socks



Figure 78.

Do you need some new ankle socks to wear to school or for dress-up occasions? Why not go on a shopping trip with your mother to get these new socks? This may be one of your first projects in 4-H Clothing.

You want to make a wise purchase, so you will have to do some planning ahead of time.

First, let's consider your old socks. Are there holes in the toes, in the heels, or in both places? If your socks were too small, this may have caused holes

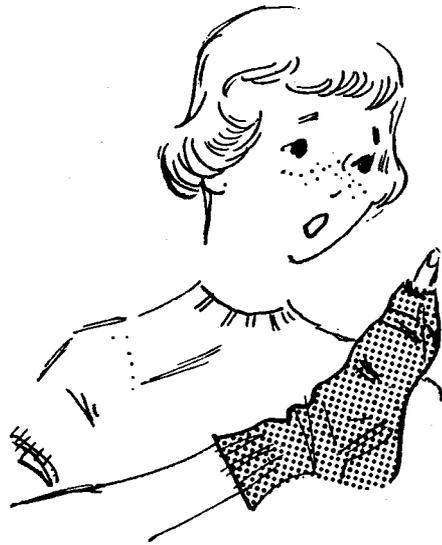


Figure 79.

in the toes or heels. Maybe your feet have grown since you bought them. You may need a size larger than you thought.

Sometimes holes are worn in the heel by shoes that do not fit well. A properly fitted sock will feel good and will not be tight at the toes. They also will wear longer.

So what size socks to buy? The chart below shows you the sizes that usually fit best. These sizes will not always hold true, because some girls' feet are wide or narrow, thin or fat. For example: a longer sock is needed for a fat, wide foot, for it takes up the length.

<i>Age</i>	<i>Shoe</i>	<i>Size</i>
7-8	11-12½	7½
8-9	13-1	8
9-10	1½-2½	8½
11-12	3-4	9
12-13	4½-5½	9½
13-14	6-6½	10
14-15	7-7½	10½

### Fiber

Now that you know the size to buy, you will want to consider the kind of fiber. At the present time, socks are made of cotton, rayon, nylon, and wool fibers or a combination of these. Look for labels on socks and read them carefully. The cotton and rayon fibers are used most. If you plan to buy wool socks, be sure to see that they are the new treated type that are guaranteed against shrinkage.

### Size



Figure 80.



Figure 81. "I didn't get treated. Now look at me . . . less than half my former size."

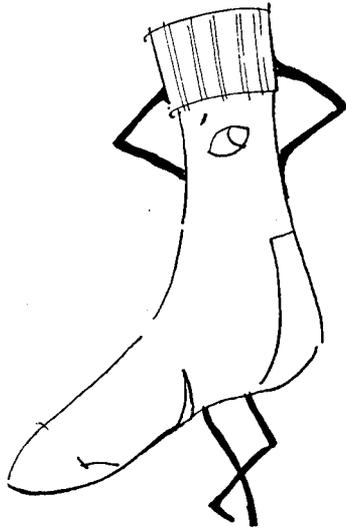


Figure 82. "I have been treated.  
I don't shrink when washed."

### Color

After you have decided on the size and the fabric, you will wish to consider the color. What colors are your dresses and coats? Choose colors that will blend or match your dresses and coats, or else get white, which will go with any color.



Figure 83.

### Label

The label often tells some of the things that you wish to know.

Here are some of the things that may be found on the label:

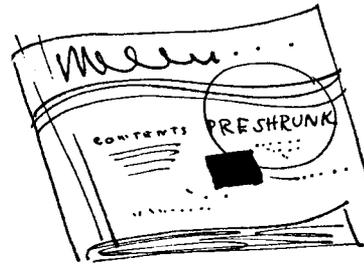


Figure 84.

► The size—it may also give the size shoe with which the sock should be worn.

► The fiber used in making the sock—cotton, rayon, nylon, wool, or a combination of these.

### Care of socks

Wash in mild soap suds after each wearing. Rinse well. Hang up to dry by the toe or hang over a smooth rod.



Figure 85.

# Dirndl Skirt

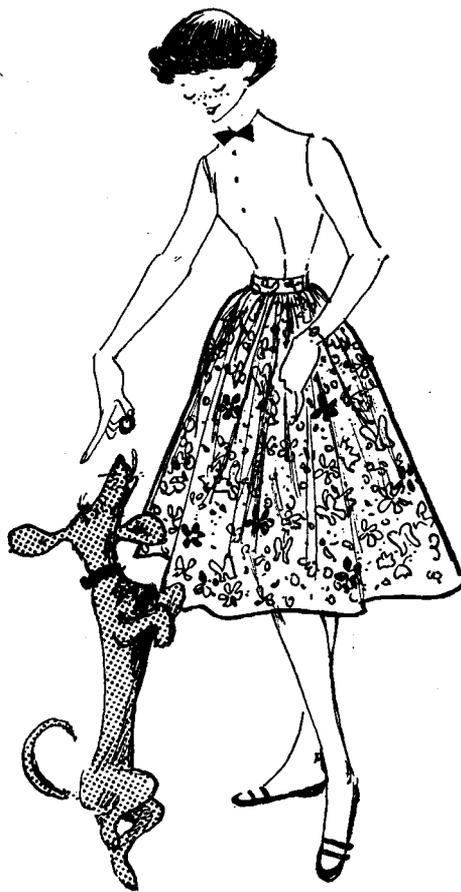


Figure 86.

## Measure for yardage

A dirndl skirt is simple and easy to make. You do not need a pattern. Ask a friend or your mother to take some measurements for you. This is the same method you used in measuring for the drawstring apron. Refer to pages 22 and 23 of "Sew! It's Fun."

- ▶ Tie a tape around your waistline.
- ▶ Have your helper measure from this tape to the length of skirt you want.
- ▶ Allow 4 inches for a hem. (This can be let out as you grow.) Multiply

by two for two lengths. (Since most cotton material is 36 inches wide, two lengths will give enough fullness.)

- ▶ Add 5 inches for the band.
- ▶ If the material is not labeled "Preshrunk," buy an extra  $\frac{1}{8}$  yard to allow for shrinkage.

Suppose your friend said your measurement from the tape around your waistline to the length of the skirt you wanted was 20 inches. Here is how you would figure your yardage:

$$20 + 4 \text{ (hem allowance)} = 24 \text{ inches}$$

$$24 \times 2 \text{ (multiply by 2 for two lengths)} = 48 \text{ inches}$$

$$48 + 5 \text{ (5 inches for band)} = 53 \text{ inches}$$

$$53 \div 36 = 1 \frac{17}{36} \text{ yards}$$

Since this lacks only  $\frac{1}{36}$  inch of being a yard and a half, you will buy a yard and a half.

If the material is not preshrunk, you will need to buy an extra  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a yard to allow for shrinkage.

$$1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ yard} = 1 \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= 1 \frac{5}{8} \text{ yards of material.}$$

## Prepare fabric

Ask yourself these questions:

1. Is the material straight on the edges? If the clerk did not tear the piece of material, it will be necessary to draw threads to straighten the ends.
2. Is the "grain pulled out of line"? It may be necessary to pull the short sides of the material to straighten it.
3. Is it preshrunk? If not, shrink it as you learned last year. To refresh your memory, review pages 24 and 25 in "Sew! It's Fun."

### Cut out the skirt

**WARNING:** Do not cut off selvedge as you did in the drawstring apron.



Figure 87.

Along the selvedge edge measure the length of your skirt plus the hem length. Pull a thread and cut. Cut a second piece exactly this length. Next, measure down 5 inches for the skirt band.

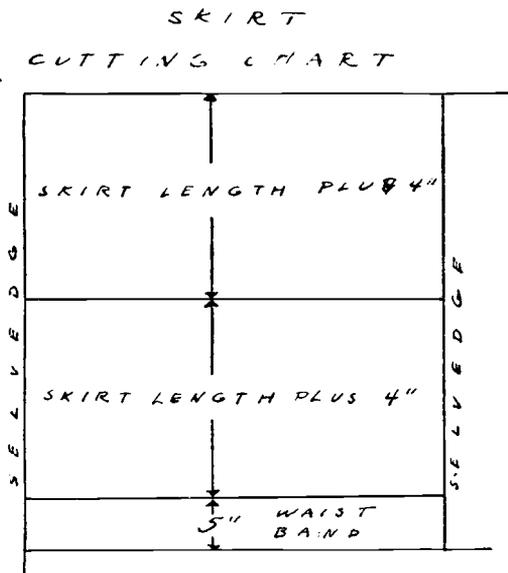


Figure 88.

### Make the skirt

#### Back and front

► Mark the center back and front of the skirt at the waist. It is easier to mark this before starting to sew. Fold the first skirt length so that the two

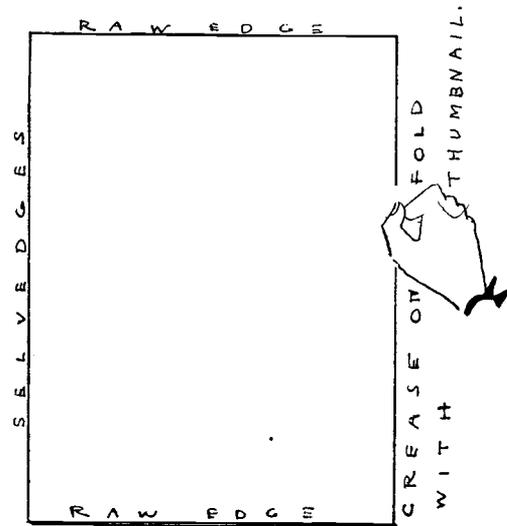


Figure 89.

selvedges come together. Make a short crease on the top. Baste down along this crease line for about one inch.

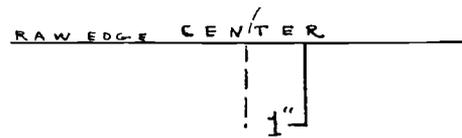


Figure 90.

Take the second skirt length and do the same thing. After you become more experienced, you may just mark this with chalk. If it takes you a long time to make the skirt, the chalk sometimes wears off.

► Place the right sides of the two skirt lengths together so that the selv-

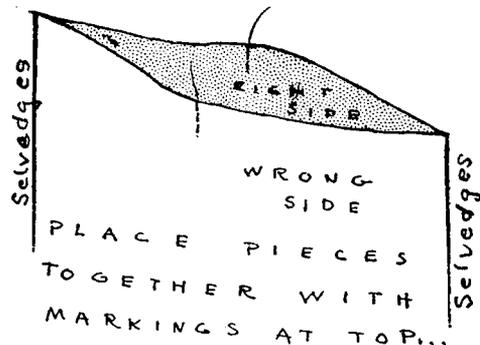


Figure 91.

edges are together and the center front and center back markings are both at the top.

► Pin the selvages together at the top and bottom and in between as needed. Baste with long basting stitches allowing for 1-inch seams.

► Place the adhesive seam guide 1 inch from the sewing machine needle, for you will use 1-inch seams on the sides. Refer to page 28 of "Sew! It's Fun." Ask your mother to regulate the stitch so that you use 14 to 16 stitches per inch.

► Start stitching from the bottom of the skirt up to the top. Clip threads—you need not tie them.

► For the second seam, place a pin 6 inches from the top. Stitch up to the pin, lower the needle into the fabric, and make a turn sewing out to the selv-

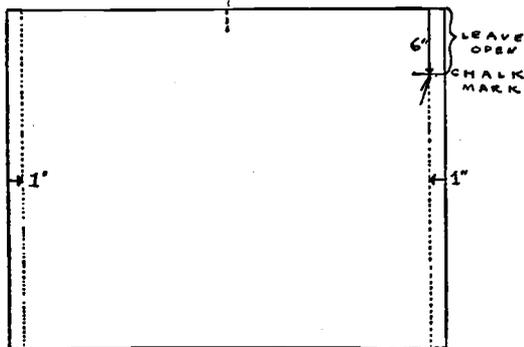


Figure 92.

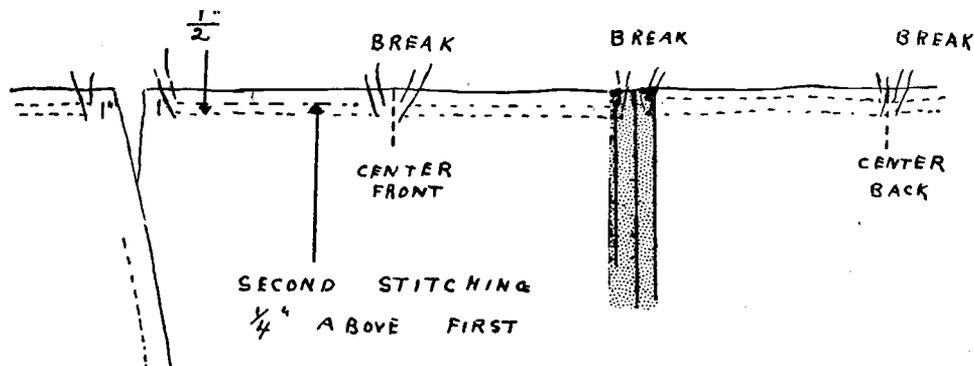


Figure 94.

edge and then back again to the side seam. Tie threads as there will be much strain here. This is to be the placket. The side placket opening for skirts and dresses is on your left side. Remove bastings, except at the opening for the placket.

► Press seams.

Placket seam—Place the skirt on the ironing board in this position. Press

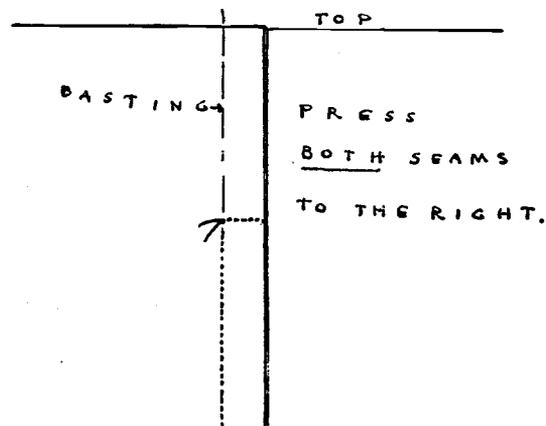


Figure 93.

seams together to the right side of the opening. Start pressing at the bottom of the skirt and press up to the top.

Other side seam—This seam may be pressed open as is usually done, or pressed to one side just as the placket seam.

► Put in gathering threads. It is easier, quicker, and better to put in the gathering threads by machine. Ask your mother to lengthen the machine stitch as long as possible. (For some machines it is also necessary to loosen the tension. Your mother will understand this and do it for you if necessary.) Start one row of stitching 1 inch from the seam line at the placket side. Make this row of stitching  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch down from the top edge of your skirt. It is easier to draw the thread over a small space. Therefore, when you reach the center basting, stop sewing and cut the thread. (Note: Be sure to leave a thread about 3 inches long.) Start sewing again at the same spot, but do not overlap stitches. Stop and start stitching again at the other side seam and at the center basting. Stop the last stitching one inch from the edge of the placket. Now put in a second row of gathering stitches exactly like the first, except place this row  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the edge. This will be exactly in the middle of the space from the first row of stitching and the top edge.

#### Skirt band

Measure your waist line. Do not measure too snugly for the gathering and double stitching will take up some of the length. If you take a snug measure over a finger, you will be sure that it will be large enough.

The piece for your band will need to be twice as wide as you want it when finished. Most girls like one 2 inches wide. If you have a tiny waist, you may be able to wear one slightly wider. Allow  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam allowance on your skirt waist band. Your skirt band will be the length of your waist plus  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch

seam on one side plus  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches on the other end for overlap. In other words, your waist length plus 2 inches.

Measure  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches on one end and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on the other. Mark with pins or

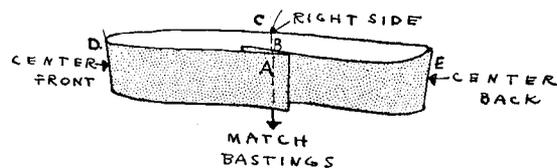


Figure 95.

bastings. Refer to Figure 96. Fold the strip so that A and B meet. Crease. This will be C, the location of the right side seam. Then fold to locate center front D and center back E. Refer to Figure 96. Mark with pins or bastings.

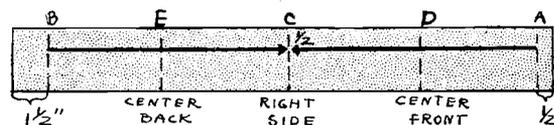


Figure 96.

#### ► Sewing on the band

1. Fold the band in the center lengthwise with the wrong sides out. Stitch

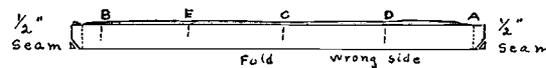


Figure 97.

across each end with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam. Clip corners and turn the band right side out. Press.

2. Remove bastings in skirt placket.

3. Place the right side of the band against the wrong side of the apron.

Pin the band to the skirt as follows:

- A—to the left front side
- D—to center front
- C—to the right side
- E—to center back
- B—to the left back side.

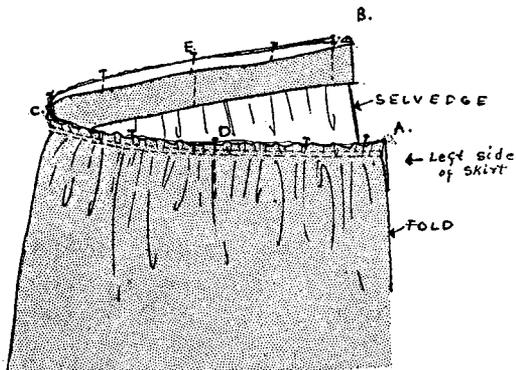


Figure 98.

Pull up gathering threads to make gathers. Pull the two bobbin threads at one time. (If you stitched the gathering threads with the right side of the material up, the bobbin thread is the one on the wrong side. If you stitched the gathering threads with the wrong side of the material up, the bobbin thread will be on the right side.) Pull the threads to take out all slack between A and D, D and C, C and E, E and B. Regulate gathers and add more pins. Baste with small stitches on the first row of stitching, then stitch on the machine.

Baste a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam on the opposite edge of the band. Fold over onto the wrong side of the skirt as shown and baste. Then stitch around the entire band  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch or less from the edge.

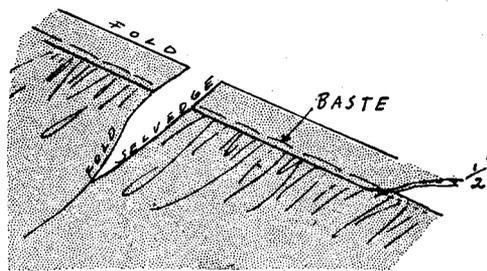


Figure 99.

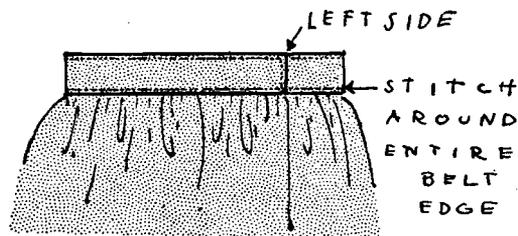


Figure 100.

#### Hem

If the side seams have a tendency to draw, clip the selvedges every 4 inches. Clip at an angle and just through the selvedge.

Turn under  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch at the hem. Baste and stitch on the very edge. You al-

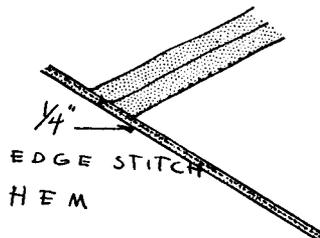


Figure 101.

lowed for a 4-inch hem so measure up 4 inches from the bottom of the skirt and baste. Put in with a hemming stitch. You may use the type shown here. This is almost invisible on the right side. Do not pull the thread too tightly.

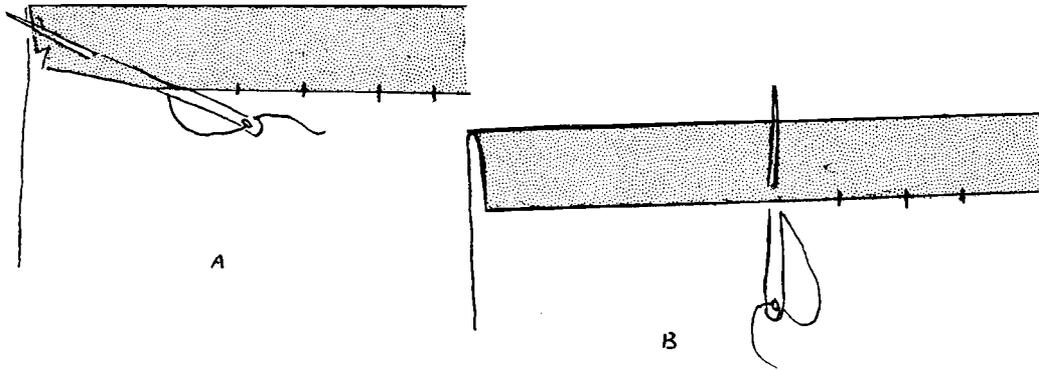


Figure 102.

Make a small knot in the thread and hide in the fold of the hem. Slip the needle through the folded edge of the hem for about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Bring the needle out and take a very short stitch through to the right side of skirt and through the folded hem. Be sure to make the small stitch straight up and down as shown here. Since this stitch is straight of the grain, it is almost invisible on the right side.

*Sewing hooks and eyes*

Select three hooks and eyes between the sizes 3 and 5. Two hooks are placed near the top and bottom of the

band and the third in the middle. The ends of the hooks are placed almost to the edge of the band. The eyes are placed 1 inch back from the edge.

Make three little stitches where the first hook will be placed to anchor the thread. Bring the needle to the side of the ring part of the hook as shown here. Do not bring the needle up through the ring for the first stitch. Make the three or four blanket stitches around each ring. Then make several plain stitches

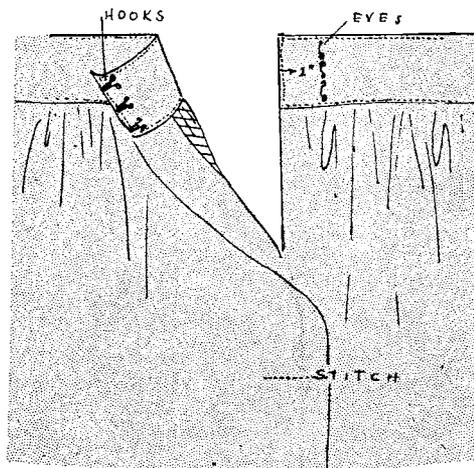


Figure 103.

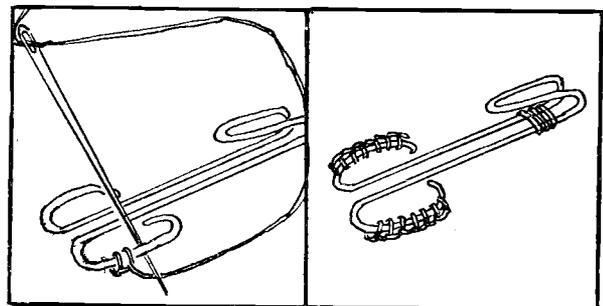
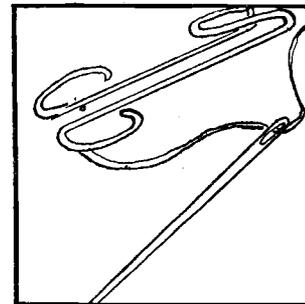


Figure 104.

near the top of the hook to hold it in position. Do not break the thread between each hook, but slide the needle between the two thicknesses of fabric on to the next hook. Place the eye so that the band will lap exactly one inch and the placket is smooth and even. Sew the eyes on with the same blanket stitch.

The little hump in the middle of the eye is turned up so that the hook can easily catch under it.

#### ***Press the skirt***

Do not press across the top of the gathers at the band, but run the iron

up to the band. In order to keep the skirt looking nice (if you do not have a skirt hanger) place a folded sheet of



**Figure 105.**

tissue paper over the rod of the dress hanger and pin the two pieces of paper together. Pin the skirt to the tissue paper. You also may use clothes pins on a hanger if you are very careful not to wrinkle the band in pinning.

## Service to Others

What are you going to do for others this year? You may want to do some of the same things that you did in the "Just So Girl" and the "Sew! It's Fun" projects, but you also will wish to do others.

#### **Picnic for small children**

Maybe you would like to plan a simple picnic for some little sisters and brothers. My, how much fun they will have, and you, too, will have fun.

#### **Care for small children**

You might like to take care of the children while their mothers are attending the Home Extension Unit. You will need to plan some games to entertain the children.

#### **Visit the sick**

A visit to a sick friend and something planned to keep her occupied and happy is another project you may enjoy. May-

be your club will want to collect magazines and take them to a hospital.

#### **Courtesy to others**

Doing for others might be such a simple thing as practicing special courtesies for your girl friends and older women. Do you always help your girl friends, Mother and her friends in putting on their coats or jackets? This is a courtesy that every girl and woman appreciates, especially if the coat is held so that she can put it on easily. Have you ever been embarrassed because you couldn't find the sleeve when someone held your coat for you? The difficulty really wasn't your fault, but the fault of the one who held your coat. You certainly do not want to cause your friends this embarrassment.

Your guest can slip easily into her coat if you hold it on both sides of the neckline at a level just about two inches below her shoulder blades. Why not

practice it at every opportunity? Others will be charmed by your thoughtfulness.

### **Style revue**

Would you like to have a style revue for your mothers and friends. You can model your peasant apron and dirndl skirt. Maybe one of your club members can write a little skit for the style revue and work in interesting facts about your year's work. It will be nice to have special music and then to have very soft piano or record music while you model.

You will need to make the usual arrangements for flowers and refreshments, etc., as you did when you held the first entertainment for your mothers during the "Just So Girl" project.

### ***Check your posture***

Since this is the first time that you have modeled for a group, you will need to practice beforehand. Get out your "Sew! It's Fun" book and review the part on posture. If you have continued to do the things listed there, you will have a good posture by now and be walking gracefully. Let's hope you have.

### ***Tips on modeling***

Here are a few tips to help you in modeling.

- ▶ Let arms swing lightly at the sides.
- ▶ Pause for a moment in front of the guests to let them see the front of the garment. Be sure that you stop with the feet at a slight angle—that is, one heel near the instep or toe of the other foot. By doing this, you will be in a position to turn easily and gracefully.
- ▶ As you turn away from the audience, bring your hands up front to your

waist line and hold two of your right-hand fingers in the palm of the left hand.

▶ Pause for a moment with your back to the audience so that they can see the back of the skirt.

▶ As you turn again to face the audience, drop your hands to your side.

▶ Turn by walking slowly in a circle. Later you will learn to make the turns that are made by professional models.

▶ Show the pocket on your apron by placing your fingers half in the pocket with the thumb out. Do not pull the apron away from you when your hand is in the pocket, but hold the palm of the hand gently against the body.

▶ Smile and look at your guests. It's fun to model. Have a good time and your audience will have a good time with you. Too, if you have fun, you won't look scared and stiff. After all, why should any 4-H girl be scared? Your guests are friends and they enjoy seeing you and the garments that you have made. Practice modeling at home until you feel sure of yourself. Your mother or little sisters will be delighted to be the audience.

### ***Get clothes in order***

There are so many things to do the day of the modeling that you will be wise to do some things the day before. Press all of your garments that you made so that every wrinkle is removed. Of course, you will launder them too if they are even slightly soiled, for you want them to be fresh and nice looking.

Be sure that you have your slip, dress, and blouse ready and freshly laundered before the day of modeling. If there are any buttons off or a place that needs mending, be sure to sew on the button or mend the holes. A model NEVER

NEVER uses a safety pin to take the place of a button, or wears a torn garment.

Do you have a fresh pair of ankle socks the color that will blend nicely with your dress and skirt? Check to see that there are no holes that need mending. Too, you will want to polish your shoes the day before. Maybe the laces need to be removed and washed.

### **Good grooming**

When all of your clothes are in order, you are ready to start some of the extra

grooming tasks such as shampooing your hair. You will want it to be clean and shining that day.

Now is also the time to fix your fingernails.

So, the day you are to model, you can take your bath and dress leisurely. Then you won't get tired, hot, and bothered by many last minute details. It is such a relief to know that everything is in order ahead of time.

You should come out with that fresh, shining, "band-box" look that is "Charmingly Yours."

### **Acknowledgments:**

Sections of this bulletin dealing with the garment protector, laundry bag, and dirndl skirt have been adapted from "Sewing is Easy and Fun" by Marjorie Lusk, Extension Specialist in Clothing, The State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington, with the permission of the author:

Artist—Jean Potter.