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Choose Charming China

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FOR all her happiness there are moments of despair and uncertainty for Mrs. June Bride. She goes to the store to select the chinaware for her home. Such an array of shapes, patterns, designs and colors as are put before her! The eny, eney, meny, no method may work very well for selecting a person to be "it" for a game, but wouldn't work at all as a method for the selection of china.

What kind of service can I expect from this kind, she asks. Will the design wear off? Does it chip easily? Which is the best buy for the money I have to spend for chinaware?

First, consider the home. Chinaware should harmonize with the home, and more especially with the room in which it is to be used. If the room is large and formal, a conventional formal type of dishes should be purchased. If it is the gay, informal type of room the dishes should carry out the same feeling. Colors in the dishes should harmonize with colors in the room. The china should be suitable to the needs of the family, and should be in keeping with their other possessions. If the china is to be used every day it should be durable enough to fulfill this purpose. More delicate and exquisite china may be selected if it is to be used only occasionally. For long time wear extremes in color and design should be avoided. In combining patterns of china, it is best to have them match exactly, or be so different that it is evident that they were not intended to match. A combination of plain colored ware with figured ware is very good.

China selected for general home use should be durable. Bone china is the most durable of all, as well as the most expensive. It should have sufficient weight to wear well. Haviland and Nippon china are not heavy enough for every-day use. The shape of the dishes has a great deal to do with the durability. Some are so irregular that they are hard to keep clean. The edges of the dishes make a great difference, as a firm, rounded edge is less likely to chip than an irregular one. Some shapes of knobs and handles are more easily knocked off than others. An open stock pattern should be selected so that it may always be added to and broken pieces replaced.

The 100 piece set is not a practical buy, as it contains so many pieces which are seldom or never used. If the cupboard space and budget permit, it is really advisable to have several kinds of dishes just to add variety and charm to the three-meals-a-day routine. Some new dishes occasionally make housekeeping interesting.

NOT all dishes are chinaware. Pottery is made of clay and then baked. Porcelain or china is pottery which has the body and glaze of the same substance—"kaolin" or super-clay in a hard paste. It is highly vitrified and translucent, non-absorbent, does not crack or chip easily, and does not discolor if it is chipped or cracked. Sometimes it is so very brittle that it is easily broken. Bone china is a mixture of super-clay to which powdered bone has been added. It is a very hard bodied china and never cracks or absorbs grease. For beauty, durability and expense it is not to be excelled. Earthenware is pottery made from a soft paste mixture of clays, which chip or crack easily, and absorb grease when chipped or cracked. Kitchen crockery is the chief product made of this material, as it is heavy but inexpensive.

Semi-porcelain is a softer ware than porcelain, but harder than earthenware. But like the earthenware, it discolors when chipped or cracked. There are many different qualities of semi-porcelain, and some give excellent service, if given a little care.

England has excelled in the production of bone china and semi-porcelain wares. Some of the most beautiful chinaware in the world is English. The shapes are especially beautiful. The bone china is a specialty of the English potters, who first produced it. Some English manufacturers of china are: Wedgwood, Spode-Cope­land, Royal Doulton, Minton, Chelsea and Royal Worcester.

Wedgwood is made in both bone china and semi-porcelain. The stamp on the bone china is a copy of the Portland vase and the word "Wedgwood." On the semi-porcelain, the stamp is the word "Wedgwood" alone. The china is a soft cream color with a rich glaze that suggests ivory. The beautiful shapes were planned from studies of Greek art. Wedgwood semi-porcelain ware is of a superior quality. It chips easily, but is not easily broken. Most of the patterns are decorated under the glaze, a process which insures a permanent pattern that does not wear off or fade. It is a practical china for home use. Dinner plates vary in price from $10 to $30 per dozen. Some of the favorite patterns are: Floral, California, Riehbohr, Trentham and Torbay. The Edme shape is a very lovely one. The shapes used for the various above named patterns vary.

Spode-Copeland is also made in the semi-porcelain. Fancy edge designs and borders are much used. THE PINK ribbon and the blue ribbon patterns of Spode are somewhat like the Blue Willow pattern in Minton china. Another popular Spode pattern is the Chintz, a lovely all-over rosebud design. Royal Doulton, like Wedgwood, is made in both china and semi-porcelain. It is comparable to Wedgwood in beauty, quality and price. However, it is more creamy in color and has a brighter glaze. A favorite pattern in the bone china is the Stratmore design. Floral studies, historic views and fish and game subjects are very common in Royal Doulton china. The stamp used on this china is the crown with a lion above it, and the words Royal Doulton, England, in a circle beneath the crown.
**When You Go Golfing . . .**

By June Miller

SPRING days, bright and warm, and smooth green golf courses make an ideal setting for the latest spring sport fashions—and what fashions!

Golf clothes, in particular, can never be accused of monotony this season, for they range from rough, nubby woolens in browns and beiges, as well as blues, to white linens and piques. For the earlier, cooler weeks of the season, light-weight woolens will probably have first place on the course. The fabric will, no doubt, be knitted material or pebbly crepe, but the rougher the weave, the smarter the frock.

What woman would not feel confident of her putting ability if she were dressed in a navy and white checked, knitted dress made with a long buttoned cuff? It need not be navy and white to be smart, however, for some browns and beiges of every possible tone will be worn, too.

As the season advances and the mercury seeks higher levels, white will take its place as a leader, in piques, linens, mesh fabrics and perhaps even light woolens, again. Candy striped seersucker will be welcomed by the feminine type of sportswoman. Navy and red will be used with white, for variety.

If the costume is to be a suit it will probably be of crush linen with a striped cotton blouse or of white waxe pique with one of those halter neck "kerchief" blouses that found favor in the eyes of fashion in the spring.

A new washable silk which is being introduced this season is a corduroy. It makes a very smart frock, when fashioned along simple lines, such as the one I saw recently, made with short cap sleeves, V neck, high, belted waistline, and roomy patch pockets. Large buttons were used as trimming.

The accessories to complete these outfits are just as interesting as the frocks, themselves. Hats of felt, woolen knitted and stitched linen, with narrow stitched crowns, are the important types of headgear, though the regular style of basque beret has a place of its own in sports wear.

Regular golf shoes in pigskin, ghillie ties in calf, or pigskin combined with cotton mesh, and flat heeled linen sandals will complete the outfit of the well dressed golfer.

Golf, though a fascinating sport, must compete with water sports for prominence throughout the summer. Let us see, then, what we shall wear at the beaches this season.

Rough suits have even invaded this field, and we find that the newest batting suits are pebbly, nubby suits in red, white and blue. The three colors are used in a great deal in combination as well as separately. Corduroy knit is also being used and has been made into a clever type of suit which is backless, and laces down each side.

**Charming China**

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Minton is a very beautiful English china, also made in the two qualities. The colors and designs in Minton patterns are unusually beautiful. The famous "Blue Willow" pattern is a Minton product.

There is an American china made to suit every purse. The American designs are free from conventionality, says Mary Day Winn in her article, "New China and Pottery," in the American Home magazine. The decorative features are put on in flat poster-like colors and conventionalized forms. They have an absolute lack of fussiness or sentimentality.

Lenox and Syracuse are the finest and best known of the American chinas. Lenox china, which is made at Trenton, New Jersey, was given a great compliment when 184 pieces of it were placed on exhibit at the famous Ceramic Museum of Sevres, France. It was the first time in history that the products of an American pottery have been placed in a foreign museum. Lenox china has a beautiful ivory tone, marked by a rich, lustreous glaze and exquisite coloring. The history of the Lenox potteries and their attempts to produce a superior china is a most interesting one.

In 1918 President Wilson was able to serve his guests on the White House state dining set designed by an American artist, made from American clay at an American pottery, burned by American kilns and decorated by American workmen. There are 1,700 pieces in the set. It is Lenox china.

Although very thin and translucent, Lenox china is neither brittle nor easily broken because of the fine quality of the materials used in it. It is quite expen-
sive, as a dozen dinner plates cost from $36 to $250. The patterns are very beautiful, varied to suit every taste, conventional or unconventional.

Syracuse china is made in the Onondaga potteries at Syracuse, New York. It is a china of excellent quality, and is made of a super-clay, but there is no bone in it. There are three different weights of china made. The Mayflower is the light weight, made especially for family use. It is a very durable china. Most of the patterns are made with underglaze decoration, some on the ivory and some on the white background. Underglaze means that the pattern is actually underneath the hard, glass-like surface. The design will retain its original brilliance and strength of color for the life of the china. Chiquita, Tapestry, Berkshire and Old Harlem are lovely patterns in Syracuse china, all put on under the glaze.

Some of the cheaper qualities of American semi-porcelain wares are made by the Knowles Company, Taylor, Smith and Taylor Company, and the Homer Laughlin China Company, which specializes in china for ten-cent stores.

A cheap gold band china is not durable because the band wears off. Even a very high grade gold decorated china should never be washed in strong soap subsets.

The distinguishing qualities of china are a whiteness through the body when chipped or broken, translucency, and a clear, bell-like tone when tapped. The glaze has a peculiarly distinctive manner in which it reflects light.

The factors to keep in mind when judging a piece of china are: 1. Body or paste of which it is made—bone china, chinaware or semi-porcelain. 2. Glaze that covers its surface—glossy, thick, thin, dull. 3. Kind of article and its contour. 4. Manner of its decoration—are the design and colors permanent? 5. Mark fixed by the maker—old reliable firm or a new, unknown one?

And perhaps most important of all, Mrs. June Bride should buy her china from an old and reliable house, which has a reputation established on the quality of its goods. It is the firm’s pride to maintain its standards of quality. The larger the china department, the better guidance she may expect to receive from the sales person.

Always at Ease

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THE IOWA HOMEMAKER

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very informal exchanges and firesides held by organized houses, and by after-class dancing and game equipment provided for in the Memorial Union. At the same time, the social training must be sophisticated enough so that the student will feel at ease in a more formal atmosphere. The more formal type of affair is sponsored to develop this side—formal dinners, formal dances, musicals, and teas of various kinds. Training in the niceties of life, the beautiful and gracious way of doing things, cannot but be absorbed. Several of the dormitories have coffee served in the parlors after the formal dinners, just to heighten the formal atmosphere.

Coupled with these two practical types of the social program is the educational side. There are, organized on the campus, three social councils—the Women’s Social Council, the Fraternity Social Council, and the Ward Social Council. Every student on the campus is represented in some way on one of these councils. These groups are used as channels through which courtesies, manners, traditions, party plans, party budgets, methods of entertaining, and types of parties are studied, the information being relayed back to the group represented. Thus the individual is exposed to the principles of entertaining graciously.

There are college students who dance, and those who do not. For those who are interested in dancing, attempts have been made to improve the type of dancing and at the same time give an opportunity to meet a large number of those of the opposite sex, rather than to spend a long evening dancing with the same person. By means of “exchanges”...

The Fair

PRESENTS
Miss Joan A. Myers
Iowa State Beauty Queen

Costumed in a dainty silk crepe frock selected at the “Fair,” fashionably dull in color and entirely washable. Of tea rose pastel, it is of unusual design—with puff sleeves ornamented with beautiful smocking, cleverly detailed and tailored.

Miss Myers, with an eye to economy as well as style, selected the famous Allen-A full fashioned silk hosiery in beige colorings as harmonious to her frock. Allen-A hosiery has the reputation of being America’s best and longest wearing hose.

The lingerie selected was the nationally known make “KICKERNICK.” It has so many popular features that she did not hesitate in making her choice. This combination garment is of fine quality silk so much desired. Gossard’s MIS-SIMPLICITY was her instant choice of a foundation garment that gives those slenderizing lines and perfect comfort.

Her smart hat was cloche shape in white, with plisse crown and straw brim—very Parisian. Her attractive shoes carried out a very complete ensemble. They were white suva, mesh kid trimmed pumps. Her gloves were the popular white mesh.

Every item selected from Ames’ foremost store—The Fair.