

Chapter 1 : Books by Lisl Weil (Author of Walt and Pepper)

*Gillie and the flattering fox [Lisl Weil] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A vain cock is rescued once from the clutches of a flattering and hungry fox, but can he be saved from the same mistake a second time?*

Several of them are also purses. I absolutely love muffs. They are so practical and darling! You can carry them instead of a purse and have a place to keep your hands toasty warm while looking glamorous or romantic. It is natural brown colored sheared beaver and very soft. It has a loop made of heavy satin ribbon to attach the muff to your wrist. My grandmother told me she used it wherever she went in the winter and, most romantically on sleigh rides and when she went ice skating on a lake near their home where the young people gathered for winter socializing and recreation. It is very soft and silky and exceptionally warm. The part of the fur we see in this muff is the part that is located under the stiffer and longer guard hairs that you see on a live beavers coat. This softest thick part of the coat, under his guard hairs, is what keeps him toasty warm in bitter winter cold and serves as his insulation while he is swimming and working in snow and icy water. His longer outer guard hairs literally serve to guard this amazingly soft and warm inner coat. Water runs right off the guard hairs and when swimming they make him sleeker and faster in the water. Beaver fur is used for garments both with the guard hairs left on it and sheared in the manner of this muff. With the guard hairs on the fur has a courser feel when you stroke it, but this super soft exact part of the fur is located right under the guard hairs next to the leather skin. Snow will slide or shake right off a beaver coat with the guard hairs on it while this inner fur is keeping the wearer, or the beaver, exquisitely warm. A sheared beaver coat is more dressy and elegantly soft and was usually made for garments to be worn for fancier occasions. Fortunately my grandma took very good care of her sheared treasured beaver fur muff and she gave it to me when I was in the 4th grade doing a school science report on beavers. I lived in Portland OR at the time and every child had to pick a topic for a science project. I chose the beaver who happened, coincidentally to be the official state animal! Of course my topic was approved by the teacher! I did not pick the beaver because he was the state mascot. They loved beavers and I developed a great affection for them hearing them talk about them. My entire family got involved in helping me and I wrote a spectacular report with great displays which included this very beaver muff! My father took me to visit a professional furrier in downtown Portland who gave me strips of beaver fur to use for my displays. I had a sample with the guard hairs still on it, one that was sheared like this muff, and several that were dyed different colors to show some of the ways the furriers could create different colors and looks with the same type of fur. I had a white one, several shades of brown, a tan one and a black one. My rancher woodsman grandfather took me out into the wilds of Idaho to observe a beaver damn and the large beaver colony in action. It was amazing and I will never forget it. We ever so carefully chopped down a stump from a tree that a beaver had felled and mounted it on a wood display block for me to show in my report. My grandpa just happened to have a real set of beaver front teeth in his collection of weird treasures that I was also allowed to use in my display as well! They were long and very stained and sharp and you could see how they were ideal for cutting down entire trees and chewing through logs to make them a usable size in damn building. We displayed these next to the mounted tree stump in a special cigar box with a glass lid mounted in the top! After the trip to observe the damn, which was quite an excursion, as we packed into the mountains on horseback and camped out for 3 days and nights in order to study them, we constructed a reproduction of the entire beaver colony and damn in a diorama using sticks and mud and moss and stones and other things. We made it small enough to transport and show on top of a table. My grandfather was so excited and willing to help me that we even created a cutaway of the damn to show what it was like inside! To top things off we displayed his beaver felt hat from the days in which he courted my grandmother, pictures of them in hat and muff and her fashionable brown beaver fur jacket. I do not have those items now. Other family members do! They are in another state so I cannot get pictures to add to this post right now! My report on the beavers was a big success. It was success that I ended up winning the first prize in the state for my Science report. I am sure that the fact beavers were the state animal and are featured pictured on the Oregon state flag helped me win. I

was taken to many schools to present my report in person. I sure wish someone had filmed or video taped it! But nobody did that in those days so it is only a legend now! I was really impressed by the plaques and having my name on them when I was in 4th grade! My family moved from Portland to Seattle a year later and I have no idea what became of my beaver exhibit and report after that. The conclusion to the story is that I have had tremendous respect for beavers and have truly loved the little guys ever since! I now live in Lynnwood, WA and a couple of years ago an industrious beaver colony built a large damn in a wetlands area just off the 44th Street Exit of Interstate 5. That is the exit I take to get to my house! They quickly built a big damn and it caused a lot of water backup leading to a flood that forced the highway department to close off the roads. The industrious beavers were so adept at building and so determined to succeed that they could not be stopped. I really enjoyed watching this transpire! More beaver troops were called in for this emergency project, arrived from somewhere, mysteriously, and built the damn bigger and higher in record time working around the clock in the freezing dead cold of damp and icy winter! It became a large lake! No one could get through. I do not know where they are now, but I hope they have adapted and survived. Every time I pass the wetlands I think about them and I miss them! Of course I think they should be protected. When I use my sheared beaver fur muff I get to tell people what it is and I get to tell my fantastic true story about my 4th grade beaver report. And I get to urge people to protect the existing beaver colonies. This is a perfect opportunity for me to promote the protection of this beautiful animal and I think the muff is doing more good for beaver society that it would if it were destroyed. I have strong personal opinions about this and I feel you can make people care more about issues like animal protection through education and knowledge of the history of the animal and its relationship to people during the development of our society. In our history the quest for beaver pelts was why much of Canada and the western states were explored, settled and developed. Now it is our turn to protect them. Today I am writing about my muff collection, but, soon I will photograph and post pictures of the wool cloth coat trimmed in a different kind of fur collar that my grandmother wore with this sheared beaver muff. I will show how the two kinds of fur coordinate with each other really well and can be worn together now, just as she did back then for an elegant put together look. The coat is currently being cleaned and having a button restored so I cannot include it for a few days. I will link the two posts together when I put it up. Most furs have guard hairs to begin with and many can be sheared off to get down to the softest part of the fur which can then be used for elegant garments and fur accessories such as muffs. This should be rather obvious! The reason some people get confused by two items made of beaver or other fur is that one could be sheared and one could still have the guard hairs on it and they could very legitimately look quite a bit different to the untrained or inexperienced eye. Furs can be bleached or dyed different colors or shades as well, just like human hair, so that could change the look as well! It is no wonder people who are new to fur get confused at times! Additionally, designers and furriers have been very creative over the years and have made furs and garments having unusual effects that become difficult to recognize without experience. The more you see, feel, study and collect, the better you will become at correctly identifying fur types. I hope it is helpful. This Piece Dates to This muff is made of sheared seal on the front side and quilted silk satin filled with feather down on the back side. I love the color of the silk satin and the decorative stitching pattern used in the quilting stitches. In the next picture I have turned the muff sideways to try to photograph the inside and show the zippered interior purse compartment. When you turn the fur side in the light you get different effects of coloration depending on how the light hits the pile of the fur. The entire piece is beautifully constructed. You can change the way the fur lies by stroking it one way or the other. You should never brush your furs or comb them. It will damage them. You can smooth them out with your hands gently. Be sure your hands are clean and dry and free of any hand lotion, cosmetics or perfumes as they could damage the furs. If you want to wear perfume you should apply it to your own skin in areas where it will not come into contact with the fur itself. I took all the pictures of these muff at the same time. The color fluctuates a lot on this seal one but this is due to the way the nap of the fur is positioned, turning the fur muff, or moving it a bit into a different quality of light. I do not think it looks like those animals at all and I think it looks exactly like a skunk, so I can only assume that the people who say such things must not know their animals or look at animals or pictures of them very carefully! This skunk muff is not a purse but it does come with a matching stole! The muff is made up of six skunk pelts and the stole is

made up of 24 skunk pelts! Sometimes skunk is dyed jet black. It is only fur on the front side and is backed with black textured fabric. It has a black satin wrist strap. It is uniquely designed to have two compartments for your hands, one for each hand. There are several kinds of natural foxes and they are different natural colors & not dyed. Sometimes fox fur is dyed as well.

Chapter 2 : Lisl Weil: List of Books by Author Lisl Weil

Get this from a library! Gillie and the flattering fox. [Lisl Weil] -- A vain cock is rescued once from the clutches of a flattering and hungry fox, but can he be saved from the same mistake a second time?

Politics in the English history plays[edit] Shakespeare was living in the reign of Elizabeth I , the last monarch of the house of Tudor , and his history plays are often regarded as Tudor propaganda because they show the dangers of civil war and celebrate the founders of the Tudor dynasty. By nostalgically evoking the late Middle Ages, these plays described the political and social evolution that had led to the actual methods of Tudor rule, so that it is possible to consider the English history plays as a biased criticism of their own country. Thus the sentiments of the Lancaster myth are spoken by Lancastrians, the opposing myth is voiced by Yorkists, and the Tudor myth is embodied in Henry Tudor. Shakespeare "thereby allows each play to create its own ethos and mythos and to offer its own hypotheses concerning the springs of action". Warren , after J. Many of his changes in characterisation must be blamed upon the inconsistencies of the chroniclers before him. For this reason, the moral conflicts of each play must be taken in terms of that play, and not supplemented from the other plays. As for Lancastrian bias, York is presented as unrighteous and hypocritical in 2 Henry VI, [27] and while Part 2 ends with Yorkist victories and the capture of Henry, Henry still appears "the upholder of right in the play". In the later tetralogy Shakespeare clearly inclines towards the Lancaster myth. The omission of Mortimer from Henry V was again quite deliberate: Shakespearean history in the wider sense[edit] John F. He implies that rebellion against a legitimate and pious king is wrong, and that only a monster such as Richard of Gloucester would have attempted it. In these plays he adopts the official Tudor ideology, by which rebellion, even against a wrongful usurper, is never justifiable. Hotspur and Hal are joint heirs, one medieval, the other modern, of a split Faulconbridge. Danby argues, however, that when Hal rejects Falstaff he is not reforming, as is the common view, [36] but merely turning from one social level to another, from Appetite to Authority, both of which are equally part of the corrupt society of the time. Of the two, Danby argues, Falstaff is the preferable, being, in every sense, the bigger man. Hamlet, like Edgar in King Lear later, has to become a "machivavel of goodness". Macbeth is clearly aware of the great frame of Nature he is violating. By the time he reaches Edmund, Shakespeare no longer pretends that the Hal-type Machiavellian prince is admirable; and in Lear he condemns the society we think historically inevitable. Against this he holds up the ideal of a transcendent community and reminds us of the "true needs" of a humanity to which the operations of a Commodity-driven society perpetually do violence. This "new" thing that Shakespeare discovers is embodied in Cordelia. Cordelia, in the allegorical scheme, is threefold: Until that decent society is achieved, we are meant to take as role-model Edgar, the Machiavel of patience, of courage and of "ripeness". History theatrical genre Dates and themes[edit] Chronicle plays " history-plays based on the chronicles of Polydore Vergil , Edward Hall , Raphael Holinshed and others " enjoyed great popularity from the late s to c. By the early s they were more numerous and more popular than plays of any other kind. Plays about the deposing and killing of kings, or about civil dissension, met with much interest in the s, while plays dramatising supposedly factual episodes from the past, advertised as "true history" though the dramatist might know otherwise , drew larger audiences than plays with imagined plots. Playwrights were banned from touching "matters of divinity or state", [43] a ban that remained in force throughout the period, the Master of Revels acting as licenser. Ward pointed out that the elaborated, unhistorical and flattering role assigned to an earlier Earl of Oxford, the 11th , in The Famous Victories of Henry V c. Charlton gave some idea of their shortcomings when he spoke of "the wooden patriotism of The Famous Victories, the crude and vulgar Life and Death of Jack Straw , the flatness of The Troublesome Reign of King John , and the clumsy and libellous Edward I ". Such a drama could develop only when certain conditions had been fulfilled " when the people, nationalized, homogeneous, feeling and acting pretty much as one, had become capable of taking a deep and active interest in its own past; when it had become awakened to a sense of its own greatness; when there had come into being a dramatic form by which historical material could be presented in such a way as to reveal those aspects of which the public felt most deeply the inspiration This homogeneity did not arise out of identity of economic conditions,

of political belief, or of religious creed, but was the product of the common participation, individually and various as it might be, in those large and generous emotions. These, for a brief glorious moment, were shared by Catholic and Puritan, courtier and citizen, master and man. And so we can speak of a national unanimity of thought and action, and of a national historical drama. He also brought noble poetry to the genre and a deep knowledge of human character. Some critics believe that Shakespeare has a fair claim to have been the innovator. Courthope, [72] E. Decline[edit] Several causes led to the decline of the chronicle play in the early 17th century: English chronicle plays, by reign dramatized Reign.

Chapter 3 : 27 best White Fox Boutique images on Pinterest | White fox, Cute dresses and Dress skirt

Gillie and the Flattering Fox by Weil, Lisl. New York: Atheneum. Very Good with no Book/DJ. Stated First Edition. Library Pictorial Re. ; 4to.

The Life of Donald Dinnie – Revisited Introduction I first became aware of Donald Dinnie, champion Highland games competitor, wrestler and strongman, through searching the family histories of my own relatives who hailed from Aboyne in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Inadvertently at first, his name cropped up, usually in the context of Highland Games events in the North East of Scotland in the middle part of the 19th century. I quickly realised that Donald Dinnie was probably the best-known son of mid-Deeside. Fascinated by what I was picking up about the exploits of this seeming superman, I started reading more widely. But then came a degree of disappointment. Rather than the plethora of studies on this 19th century sporting hero that I was expecting, I found only one book which came close to being a comprehensive biography of Donald Dinnie. Usually, autobiographies are at best selective! Gordon Dinnie, to his great credit, has separately published on-line his genealogical findings on the various branches of the Dinnie tribe. I too found clues that suggested there was more to the Donald Dinnie story than had hitherto been publicly revealed. My initial researches had thrown up indications that, while he lived in Scotland, Donald Dinnie had been involved in confrontations of various kinds. What follows is the story of Donald Dinnie, as I see it. But Donald Dinnie was not the result of an unexpected combination of genes conferring great strength and athleticism. Rather, he came from a family of strongmen and that is where this telling of the Donald Dinnie story begins. In the Census it was the 15,th most frequent name, with individuals out of a total British population of As with most rare surnames, it also had a very restricted and localised distribution, indicating its likely geographical area of origin. Of the Dinnie individuals, lived in just 5 districts, 38 in Deeside, 28 in the City of Aberdeen, 16 in Brechin, 13 in Edinburgh and 12 in Laurencekirk. The concentration of the Dinnie surname in districts gives the best indicator of origin, the higher the frequency, the nearer to the point of origin. All three districts were contiguous. By there had been increased mobility of the population, compared with the pre-industrial period, but these data give a strong indication that Deeside district was where the Dinnie name originated. It can be safely concluded that the families bearing these two variants of the Dinnie name were unlikely to have had a close connection with the North-East Scotland tribe. I know nothing of my great grandmother but it seems that the John Dinnie from one of which descended the Dinnies, tenants in the Croft of Marywell. The other son William was my grandfather, as was married first to Rebaka Burnett. It should be born in mind that while the Dinnie surname is central to this story, in genetic terms it only tracked the inheritance of the Y chromosome in the absence of non-paternity events! Further, the Y carries very few genes. Sometimes the ladies marrying into the Dinnie tribe were local to Birse, but sometime their origins were more distant. Robert Dinnie – , father of Donald Dinnie Robert Dinnie, the father of Donald Dinnie, was a stonemason to trade, as too his father had been. Robert was born at Torquinloch, Birse in He was educated at the local school in Birse and it became clear that he was academically gifted, but a clash of personality between him and the dominie, James Smith, led to Robert leaving school at the age of 14 to become apprenticed to a stonemason. He bore his resentment of his treatment by Mr Smith for a long time and subsequently forced an apology from his oppressor. Later in life, his academic skills came to the fore when he became an antiquarian, historian and poet. His home, Wood Cottage, which he built himself about , was virtually a museum, with such objects as swords, buttons, coins, furniture, flint arrow heads and stone and bronze axe heads all on display. Because of his status as a historian, he received visits from many local bigwigs, including William Cunliffe Brooks and the 11th Marquis of Huntley, with the Marchioness. At the and Censuses, Robert was the enumerator for the Parish of Birse. Robert Dinnie was a big man, 6ft in height, weighing 15 stone and immensely strong and athletic. According to his son, Donald, he was an excellent wrestler and was acknowledged as the Deeside champion. The Dinnie stones are two granite boulders of lbs and lbs respectively, each with an iron ring set in it. They were originally used to anchor scaffolding when repair work was being carried out on the bridge. Robert Dinnie could lift both stones, one in each hand, at the same time and is reputed on one occasion to have carried the

stones across the length of the Potarch Bridge, a distance of about yds. The objective was to pull an opponent off the ground. Early in his career, the independent Robert Dinnie branched out in business on his own as a contractor, though at some stage he had a business partner, a Mr Penny. In Robert Dinnie was employing five men and, in , seven men. Robert also built many stone bridges, both in the valley of the North Esk and on Deeside. A prominent monument for which he was responsible was the 60ft high granite cairn, commemorating the life of the 10th Marquis of Huntley, on top of Mortlich, a hill just north of Aboyne Castle. It was subscribed by the tenants and citizens of Aboyne. Robert must have been a very determined individual, given the location of his contracts relative to the village of Birse and reputedly he would often walk 6 miles to a job, starting early in the morning and returning late in the evening. His diet largely consisted of water brose, oatcakes, milk, ale and cheese. In death Robert Dinnie was as famous as in life. He suffered from chronic dropsy oedema or fluid retention in the tissues, frequently the legs and was attended by Dr McHardy of Banchory who, in the first five years of the condition, tapped more than three tons of fluid from him. Unusually, the pair did not marry and the child appears to have been brought up by Robert Dinnie senior, his father and his wife Jean Jane , since the youngster was living with Robert senior at Allancreich, Birse in A year after the birth of the child Jane, Robert Dinnie junior married Celia Hay and the pair went on to have a family of ten, six boys and four girls. The boys, like Robert Dinnie, all turned out to be tall, well-built and of an athletic disposition. It is immediately striking that these given names except Sarah and Barbara were not typical of those generally current in the farming and craftsman class of mid-Deeside in the mid-19th century. Donald was a Highland name and essentially absent from Aberdeenshire, Edmund was predominantly an English name, Montague was a name of the extreme South of England, Lubin was then unique in Great Britain and Clarinda was mainly a Cornish name. Other Clarindas at the time were mostly in England, Digby was an unusual English name, Walter was essentially English, but not particularly rare in Scotland and Nory was very rare, there being only six examples in the Census, mostly in Kincardineshire. Donald Dinnie was the only child for whom a reason is known for his naming. Robert Dinnie met a Skye man by the name of Donald who had fetched up on Deeside and who had impressed Robert with his strength and skill. This admiration was marked by the naming of his eldest son, Donald. It is possible that the other unusual given names were derived from characters that Robert and his wife Celia came across in their literary and historical pursuits. Nory Celia, the youngest girl married a remarkable character, William McCombie Smith, who was a successful Highland sports athlete, authority on Highland sports records, teacher and antiquary. Five of the six sons of Robert Dinnie trained as stone masons, though three, Edmund, Montague and Digby, also became significant contractors for public works such as the construction of railway bridges. Walter was the odd man out. After attending Aberdeen Grammar School, he worked for a short spell in the National Bank of Scotland before joining the police service in Bradford. Subsequently he moved on to the Metropolitan Police, where he rose to become a Detective Chief Inspector, handling several notorious cases. Athletic prowess was general amongst the six Dinnie brothers, though none of the others reached the heights achieved by Donald. Edmund won several prizes at the Fordoun Games of , Montague was a wrestler, Lubin wrestled as well as throwing the hammer and putting the stone, Digby was a jumper and dancer and Walter was also a jumper and pole vaulter and kept up his athletic pursuits throughout his police career. Athletic and dancing prowess would resurface amongst the children of Donald Dinnie, as will later be seen. Donald Dinnie and his brothers Edmund and Lubin were all members of the Deeside Volunteers, were crack rifle shots and were frequently involved in shooting competitions. Lubin, who remained on Deeside, was often an outspoken contributor to public political meetings he was a Liberal. Montague had frequent brushes with the law and Edmund later became the landlord of licensed premises, first in Dundee and then in Arbroath. These themes, which were either general or sporadic amongst the Dinnie brothers, were all to be found in Donald Dinnie. Scotland – As well as receiving a firm foundation in literacy and numeracy from the dominie, James Hogg, Donald also learned Latin for two years. He quickly began to shine at games such as football and bowls. Only one contemporary could match this performance. The Dee can vary between a raging torrent and a shallow but rocky river, depending on season and recent precipitation. In winter, it was sometimes covered with ice. There was a ferry with a boatie boatman by which to cross but in the summer months when the river was low, the older boys

would often wade to the other side. Donald, in his determination to be grown up, tried to follow a bigger boy in wading the river, but was knocked off his feet and almost drowned before his companion could rescue him. Thus, his illustrious athletic career was almost ended before it had begun. Most boys from the non-landed majority on Deeside learned to poach rabbits and salmon and Donald was no exception. The landowners employed gamekeepers and river watchers to interdict poachers, but this was an inadequate deterrent. Donald admitted to spearing salmon near the Potarch bridge as a youth. Significantly, he also admitted that the river watchers saw what was happening but did not intervene because of the risk of them being thrown in the water by a now muscular and determined teenager, an early indication that Donald was prepared to use physicality, or at least its threat, to impose his will. Scottish Cultural Identity The modern cultural identity of the whole of Scotland is inextricably linked to tartan, bagpipes and the kilt. Highland dancing too, the Highland Fling and the Ghillie Callum and playing the bagpipes are part of the cultural mix and with the same restricted origin. But in the late Medieval period the Highlands of Scotland were regarded by the rest of Scotland as backward, speaking a minority language, with dreary mountains and populated by thieves and vagabonds. Matters were made worse by the association of the Highlands with the attempt to reinstate the Stewart monarchy and its association with Catholicism. After the Jacobite rebellion of this cultural identity of the Highlands was ruthlessly suppressed, except for the Highland regiments, which wore kilts and played bagpipes. Subsequently, a remarkable transformation took place which led to the association of a Highland cultural identity, not just with the Highlands, but with the whole of Scotland. By the late 18th century kilts and tartan plaid became fashionable with the upper echelons of society and the full reinstatement of Highland culture was crowned during a visit to Edinburgh in by George IV where he took part in a series of pageants with a strong Highland flavour, including assembled clansmen wearing what was supposed to be their traditional dress. This show had been stage-managed by Sir Walter Scott and contained many elements which purported to be traditional but were in fact fake, made up for the occasion. At the time Grant was Highland Games The revival of Highland culture, included the promotion of Highland gatherings with their athletic events, dancing and bagpipe playing, can also be traced back to the late 18th century. A Highland Society gathering took place at Falkirk in and other such events soon followed. On Deeside, the most famous Highland Gathering was, and is, that held at Braemar, which effectively started in , with athletics introduced from In its fame and future were secured by the attendance of Queen Victoria, who subsequently became its patron. Other Deeside towns followed with Ballater in and Aboyne in Nearby, the Lonach Gathering on Donside began in Thus, as Donald Dinnie was approaching adulthood he was born in , he had plenty of local opportunities to exercise his talents as an athlete, wrestler and dancer.

Chapter 4 : Gillie and the Flattering Fox

Gillie and the flattering fox A vain cock is rescued once from the clutches of a flattering and hungry fox, but can he be saved from the same mistake a second time?.

Chapter 5 : - Gillie and the Flattering Fox by Lisl Weil

Gillie Fox Massage Therapist, Titahi Bay, New Zealand. likes. I have 17 years experience in massage therapy and am passionate about the effects it.

Chapter 6 : GILLIE AND THE FLATTERING FOX | calendrierd

For Gillie and the Flattering Fox, the collection also holds a typescript, a galley, preliminary layouts, and an illustration proof. Weil also illustrated many books for other authors, and materials from some of these books are represented in this collection.

Chapter 7 : Most Rated Titles With Vernon Chapman - IMDb

Color separations for *Ralphie Rhino* () and *Deadline for McGurk* (). Typescript, galley and illustration proof for *Gillie and the flattering fox* ().

Chapter 8 : Lisl Weil | LibraryThing

Curio
Books i¼ ^ā,-āf¥āfāā,āāf-āffā, ā,1i¼%ā-ā€•50i½ž'80ā1'ā»£ā•@āf'ā,£āf³āffāf¼ā, āf-āffā, ā,æ%±ā•tā•Šā°—ā•§ā•
™ā€,,æ°,ā,,ā'æœ^ā,'ç"Ÿā••æŠœā,,ā•Ÿæœ-ā•@ä,-ā•<ā,%ā€•ā€Žā»Šā• ā•<ā,%œé•ç™¼ā,,æœ-ā€•ā,'é,ā,Šā•™ā•ā,Šā
€•ç'ā»<ā—ā!ā•,ā•ā•¼ā•™ā€,,.

Chapter 9 : Archives West: Lisl Weil papers,

Flattering Pant Hems for a long leg. Flatter your client by creating a neat long line. I am a seamstress. I love to sew. I imagined sewing pretty dresses for my daughter.