

## Descriptions of Clothing Diagram

- Apron** Covering to protect the front of the dress/skirt from spills, dirt, or grim while working.
- Bodice** The shirt or bodice was often styled in a “v” shape and sewn to differing sleeves. Bodices of everyday and work dresses had high necks and may or may not have had a collar attached. Most were made of wool or cottons.
- Bonnet** Head covering used to protect the face and neck from the sun and wind.
- Chemise** The undershirt which protected the dress by absorbing perspiration. Most chemises were of softer materials, cotton or linens, and had a shorter sleeve.
- Corset** Corsets were constructed of sturdy material which supported the woman’s figure. It was tightly laced around the ribcage.
- Drawers** Modernly known as underwear. Drawers were made of softer material and often had an open split from navel to rear.
- Handkerchief** Small square of cloth which had multiple uses including tucking around the neck to protect the dress from perspiration, wiping the face, or even cleaning hands.
- Petticoat** Layers of softer material (cotton or linen) which added bulk to the skirt of a dress and warmth in colder climates. Women wore several layers of petticoats and possibly a hoop skirt.
- Skirt** The bottom of a dress which flared out from the waist. Skirts were made in shaped panels from wools or cottons.
- Undersleeve** A partial sleeve worn under the shirt/dress. The undersleeve was made of softer material and protected the interior of the shirt from perspiration. It was often embroidered with lace and other decorations to liven up the sleeve of a dress.