

- f. Baste band to corset cover. Stitch.
  - g. Turn  $\frac{1}{8}$ " on cut edge of band and turn it over the last stitching to be on the right side of corset cover. Overhand each end of band at fronts.
  - h. Stitch the band down to turned edge and all around it.
7. Fastening—Divide the right side front into 3 or 4 parts and make the button holes up and down, the first one near the turning of the neck. Cut the one in the belt horizontally.
  8. Finishing of top before lace is put on—Face back with bias tape.
  9. Trimming—A variety of trimmings may be used, but aim to have the trimming durable as well as pretty. Use a crocheted cord or tape to draw in surplus fullness around neck. Ribbons should be used only on rare occasions.



Fig. 13.

## 29. Plain Petticoat:

## A. Material:

1. Outing flannel, sateen, muslin, long cloth.
  2. Amount depends on pattern.
- B. Pattern—2, 3, 4 or 5 gores.  
Buy pattern according to hip measure.
- C. Cutting:
1. Compare measurements with pattern.
  2. Follow general directions for cutting.
- D. Making:
1. Pin, baste, and stitch seams. Make each seam flat fell or French.
  2. Make double hemmed placket 10" long in back or on left side at seam.
  3. Mark center front and center side of skirt.
  4. Run two gathering threads around top of skirt  $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart.
  5. Make belt 3" or 4" longer than waist. Measure. Turn in 1" at end. Mark center front and center sides.
  6. Draw up shirring threads.
  7. Pin center front of band to center front of skirt. Pin center side of skirt 1" from center side of band—toward the back. This gives more fullness to back.
  8. Baste band to skirt. Stitch—bringing seam on right side of garment.
  9. Turn  $\frac{1}{8}$ " on raw edge of band. Bring this turned edge to meet shirring threads. Baste down.
  10. Overhand edges. Stitch all around band. Have corners square and see that the end of the belt and end of the skirt meet exactly.
  11. The bottom may be hemmed or scalloped or a ruffle may be used. (See general directions.)
  12. Make buttonhole lengthwise of band. Sew on button.

## E. Hemmed Patch:

- A. This patch is used for repairing undergarments because its felled edges make it strong and able to stand repeated laundering. It is usually square or oblong in shape.
- B. Material:
1. A worn or torn undergarment.
  2. A bit of material to match that has been shrunk.
  3. Rather fine thread and needle.

- (4) Turn the hem on the left side back  $\frac{1}{8}$ " narrower than the one on the right side. The right side overlaps the left side and no stitches of this hem should be visible. Fit waist before stitching back hems.
- (5) Fit armseye loosely. Face armseye and neck with bias tape.

## 2. Bloomers:

- a. Join the two front and the two back pieces (inside of legs) with either a French seam or a flat fell seam. If a flat fell seam is made, care should be taken that the fell of each back and front seam turns over to the same side. When joined together, this seam should look like one continuous seam.

- (1) Cutting the band:  
Back



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

Cut a piece of material 2" wide by the length of the back band.

Add 1", which will be turned under to reinforce the band.

Mark the center back.

- (2) Sewing the band to the bloomers:

Back

Take the back part of the band and place it with the right side to the wrong side of the bloomers. Pin the places marked for the center back to the seam of the center back of the bloomers.

Turn in 1" at each end for reinforcement. Then pin each end of the top edge of the bloomers (the end where the placket turned in faces the drawers) exactly at the end of the band.

Draw up the gathering threads in the bloomers to the same length as the band.