

## "IMAGES: spare-the-comb styles"

### A 30 YEAR HISTORY OF HAIRSTYLES

(Could also be used in Grooming Unit)

- 1959        Elaborate wigs and hairpieces replace nearly extinct millinery. No comb needed.
- 1960        A period of high, beehive hairdos begins. Hair is set on large rollers, then teased into shapes that last until the next shampoo.
- 1962        A hairstylist reviews teenage grooming habits: "They can't comb out their hair if it is going to be so highly teased...and then they don't wash it regularly because it stays better when the natural oils accumulate." Most popular high-rise styles were beehives, chemises, and flips.
- 1964        Hair spray surpasses lipstick as the number one selling beauty aid. Hairpieces enter their glory days. Vogue coaches, "The look to try for is the look of too much hair." Hairstylist Kenneth creates a hairdo with a dozen hairpieces. The Rolling Stones personify the uncombed, shaggy look.
- 1966        SEVENTEEN magazine features the beauty story, "One Set A Week of Hairdos." To preserve the set, hair can only be partially combed during the week. Mia Farrow chops her hair into a pixie cut that needs no combing.
- 1967        The "natural", or Afro style, arranged with a pick comb, gains popularity.
- 1969        Two worlds collide and neither one is handy with a brush. The Woodstock Nation's signature was long, uncombed tresses; the conservative's signature was the hair sprayed bouffant. A society matron reveals the grooming secret; "If it's teased well, you can sleep on it for three days."
- 1973        The heyday of cornrow braids, which stay intact for days or weeks, needing no comb maintenance.
- 1976        Punk use of glue/soap to shape hair into uncombable spikes.
- 1977        The band, Kiss, makes cartoon make-up and wild hair their trademark. A reporter's description: "Dressed in metal-studded jeans and tight T-shirts, black aureoles of hair sprouting from their

heads...they give me the creeps." Farrah Fawcett in "Charlie's Angels" makes "natural", tousled hair mainstream. Hairstylist Jose Ever of Beverly Hills is credited with the idea that "Shake your head, darling" is a substitute for a comb-out.

- 1979 Grace Jones becomes noted for her nearly clean-shaven head.
- 1980 Cornrow braids become a crossover (from black culture to white) hairstyle, thanks to Bo Derek in the movie, "10".
- 1981 The comb gets a new function--eyebrow grooming--inspired by Brooke Shields's heavy brows.
- 1982 Japanese designers, Yohji Yamamoto and Comme des Garçons, show their radical styles in Paris. The models wear their hair in an "unstyled" fashion, untouched by comb.
- 1984 Madonna and Cyndi Lauper compete for the title of female singer with the messiest head of hair. For women and men without natural curl, special new perms create the look of limp, wavy locks. (The style cannot be combed, as it straightens out curls.) Meanwhile, White House staffers nickname Nancy Reagan, "The hairdo with anxiety." Other teased semi-bouffant hairdos flourish.
- 1985 Avant-garde New York and Paris hairstylists oil the hair to create a stringy, unwashed, uncombed look. The Eurythmics' Annie Lennox tosses comb aside in favor of a unisex crew cut.
- 1988 Vogue puts a model with long, windblown hair on the cover.
- 1990 Romeo Gigli's spring collection features models with tiny, uncombable braids all over their heads.