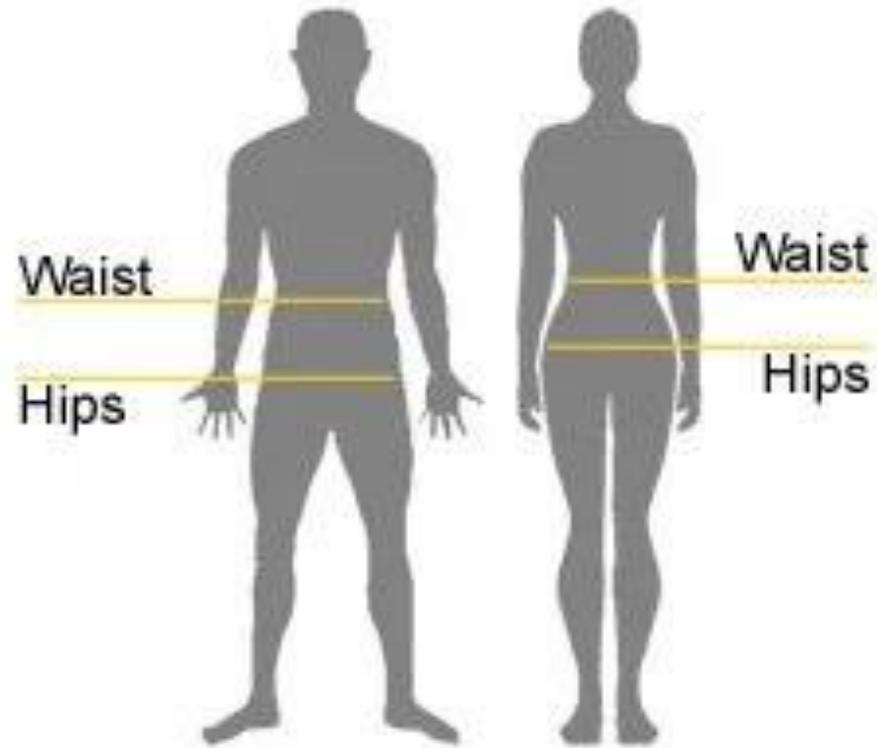# HISTORY OF WAISTLINES

WAISTELINE INFO

- Waistlies have dramatically changes throughout time

- It is the "line" between the uppr and lower part of the body.

GREEK

○ Greek fashion has less defined waistlines, but here is where they do apply:

○ The upper part of the inner tunic is tucked in at the waist

○ Clothes were secured with ornamental clasps or pins at the shoulder and belt, sash, or girdle at the waist

EMPIRE

○ high waistline that cuts horizontally across the body, just below the bust. This waistline gives a long, slender look and excellent fabric drape in the skirt and allows for short, inconspicuous shaping darts.

○ In the time of Jane Austin

VICTORIAN

◦ Low, horizontal waistline that usually falls at the upper hips. Balances the upper and lower bodies, and adds to the visual impression of height by lengthening the torso

◦ V shaped silhouette that we associate with an hourglass shape

1920s

- Low, horizontal waistline that usually falls at the upper hips. Balances the upper and lower bodies, and adds to the visual impression of height by lengthening the torso

1930s

Return to a natural waistline, further shape is added to the body by using striped fabric

A 8566

8583

1940S

Hours glass figure with broader shoulders and small waist

1950S

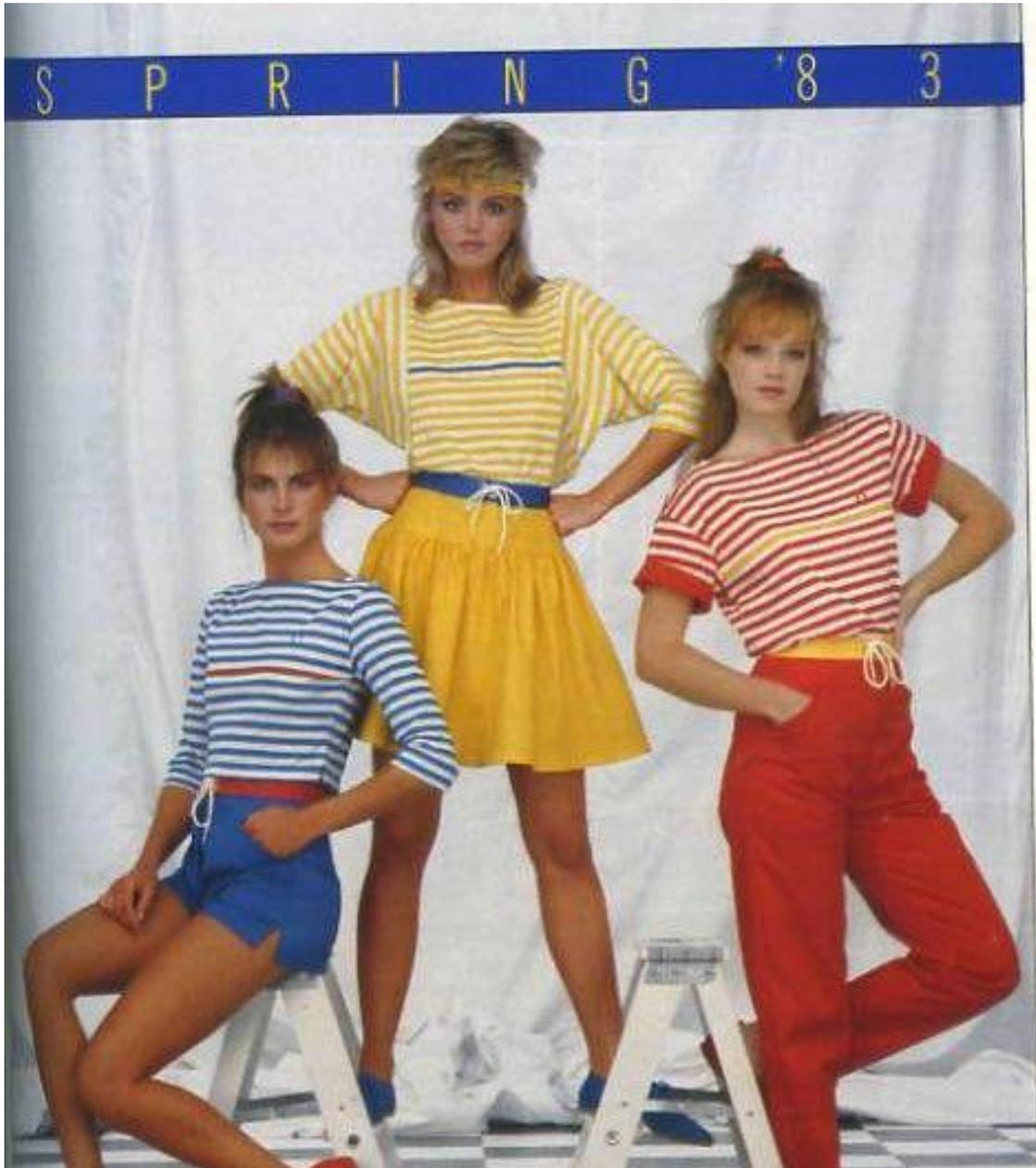Hour glass waist, corsets gain popularity

1960S

In dresses waistline drops, but pants are high waisted

1970S

Continuation of higher waistlines

1980s

- Mid-high rise pants, shorts, and skirts
- Loose fitting so doesn't add to the figure

QUIZ!

◦ 1) TRUE OR FALSE: the waist is a couple inches below the bellybutton.

◦ 2) In this era we first see the hour glass figure.

◦ 3) In 50's, what did women use to shape their waist?

◦ 4) What happened to dresses is the 60's?

◦ 5) in the empire era, the waistline traveled to

◦   A) natural waist   B) the hips C) under the bust D) above the bust

Answers

- 1) False; above the bellybutton
- 2) Victorian
- 3) Corsets
- 4) Waistlines drop
- 5) C