

BOUND & DETERMINED

A VISUAL HISTORY OF CORSETS 1850-1960

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Introduction

It is the lesser blot, modesty finds, Women to change their shapes, than men their minds. —William Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen of Verona

"One of the highest entertainments in Turkey is having you go to their baths," aristocrat Lady Mary Wortley Montagu wrote in an 1850s edition of *Godey's Lady's Book*. "When I was first introduced to one, the lady of the house came to undress me—another high compliment they pay to strangers. After she slipped off my gown and my stays, she was very much struck by the sight of them and cried out to the ladies in the bath, 'Come hither, and see how cruelly the poor English ladies are used by their husbands. You need not boast, indeed, of the superior liberties allowed to you when they lock you up in a box.'"

The "box," which every American woman from colonial days through the 1950s came gift wrapped in, was the corset. To modern women, the idea of keeping house, shopping, rearing children, dancing, and even swimming and playing sports— all while barely able to bend over in a corset—seems impossible and even ridiculous. Why did women do that to themselves? we wonder.

The answer heard most often is vanity. Then, as now, few women were satisfied with their natural figure. Corsets were the only means of obtaining the currently-popular shape, whether it was the rigidly flat torso and raised bosom of the seventeenth century, the flat-stomached, high-busted, shoulders-back look of the eighteenth century, or the hourglass figure of the nineteenth century. In the early- and mid-twentieth century, corsets worked something like a rigid diet and hours in the gym do today, flattening the stomach and hips, and often trimming the waistline, too.

While many women did wear corsets for vanity, there were other reasons for putting on a corset. Bras didn't become popular until the 1930s, so corsets acted as a bosom support. Also, during many eras, women's clothes were skin tight; without a corset, bodices would have constantly wrinkled and ridden up.

Corsets also affected a woman's demeanor. As one Victorian mother wrote to a fashion magazine, at first her daughter rejected "the discipline of the corset" but now "her only objection is that the corsets are uncomfortable and prevent her from romping about..." Which was exactly the point. Corsets altered more than the figure; they also affected the behavior and, it was believed, the character of the women who wore them.

Dress reformer Helen Gilbert Ecob, in her 1892 book *The Well Dressed Woman*, mentions this argument. She wrote: "Those who uphold the corset argue its morality because 'the only period in which its general use appears to have been discontinued are the few years which immediately followed the French Revolution, when the general licentiousness of manners and morals was accompanied by a corresponding indecency in dress.'"

And to a great many women, not wearing a corset did seem indecent. Corsets in one form or another had been around since biblical times, and were adopted by nearly all women by the sixteenth century. Ecob claimed that by 1892 American women bought 60,000,000 corsets each year. After generations of dedicated corset wearing, many women were uncomfortable going without—as if they were walking around naked.

Corsets always had their detractors. In the early days of corset wearing, many people condemned them as the artifice they were. Pastors and priests considered them a rejection of the naturally beautiful figure God gave woman, in addition to a device meant to snare men by calling attention to female sexuality.

Havelock Ellis, an early sexologist (who was himself sexually dysfunctional), wrote in 1923 that one of the main attractions of the corset was that it caused women to breathe in a shallow manner. This, in turn drew greater attention to the breasts, because they moved up and down in a more conspicuous manner. He also claimed he knew women who said they were in a constant state of arousal when they were tight laced.

Letters to the editor from the 1800s also show that some people found corsets sexual. One Victorian man wrote to a fashion magazine: "There is something to me extraordinarily fascinating in the thought that a young girl has for many years been subjected to the strictest discipline of the corset. If she has suffered, as I have no doubt she has...it must be quite made up to her by the admiration her figure excited."

During the nineteenth century, doctors and laymen began suspecting a connection between women's notoriously delicate health and corset wearing. "What a host of evils follows in the steps of tight-lacing," Victorian author Mary P. Merrifield wrote, "indigestion, hysteria, spinal curvature, liver complaints, disease of the heart, cancer, early death!" The further the century progressed, the more the evils of the corset were accepted as fact. Yet women continued corseting!

Some persistence in wearing corsets was due to ignorance. "We have just received a letter," wrote

the editor of *Dress* in 1888, "in which the writer declares that a woman's waist, left to itself, will grow larger and larger every year, until it measures nearly or quite as much as the bust!"

But there's little doubt corset wearing also continued due to a desire for a new style undergarment that could both support the figure *and* make women feel less naked than they would sans corset. Corsets were so firmly entrenched in feminine life, it seemed impossible to live without them.

Babies and young children wore felt "bands" or "waists" to keep their chests warm. Girls as young as four wore training corsets, usually stiffened with cording. By the time a girl was twelve to fourteen, she could expect to graduate to a full-ledged corset. There were rust-proof corsets for swimming, short corsets for horseback riding, corsets with elastic inserts to make housekeeping chores easier, "electric" corsets that replaced whalebone with magnetic strips and claimed to "ward off and cure diseases," nursing corsets, maternity corsets—a corset for every occasion. No wonder it seemed impossible to live without them!

"What is most singular is that women are aware of the injuriousness of the corset—they instinctively feel that its action is an unnatural and eminently hurtful one," a medical doctor wrote to *Godey's Lady's Book* in the 1860s. "Here is the proof. If...a lady falls ill in a crowded assembly of any kind, a general cry is raised by the others, 'Cut her lace!' This is done instantly—the compressing machine is opened, air rushes into the lungs, the victim breathes and recovers."

Yet the discomfort of the corset wasn't just due to restrictiveness. According to author Helen Gilbert Ecob, Dr. Robert L. Dickinson of Brooklyn conducted scientific studies showing just how much pressure corsets put on women's bodies, publishing his findings in an 1887 issue of the *New York Medical Journal*. The most physical pressure the doctor measured from a corset was eighty-eight pounds. "The pressure of a loose corset," Ecob reported, "is about thirty-five pounds." As she then points out, few women could lift a common sack of flour, yet "a sack of flour weighs twenty-five pounds—ten pounds less than the pressure of the loosest corset."

Ecob also reported that corsets caused the floating ribs to squeeze inward "until they nearly meet in the centre." In corset wearers, Ecob wrote, the upper ribs were raised and expanded wider than in a person who didn't wear corsets.

Because of pressure on the diaphragm and changes to the rib cage, Dr. Dickinson estimated a corseted woman's lung power was reduced by one fifth. He was forward-thinking, because it wasn't until the turn of the century that doctors agreed that women and men actually breathed in the same fashion. Before this time, many physicians believed female breathing changed naturally at puberty—apparently not realizing the onset of puberty also brought about snug corsets for girls.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, best known for creating Corn Flakes cereal but also an influential doctor at the turn of the century, was famous for condemning the corset. In his 1895 book *Ladies' Guide*, he retells several extreme stories about tight lacing. For example, he mentions reading in a newspaper "of a young woman who actually broke a rib in the attempt to gain another half-inch on her corset string," and says that "more than one case is on record of young ladies who have applied the belt or corset so tightly that a blood-vessel has been ruptured and almost instant death has occurred."

Despite these famous and dire stories, Victorian fashion magazines are full of letters written by women bragging about their tightly corseted waistlines. Some women claimed waists as small as 13 inches, yet Doris Langely Moore, costume expert and founder of Bath's Museum of Costume, proclaimed it rare to find 19th-century women's dresses with waistlines less than 20 inches. Most likely, she said, Victorian women were referring to their corset size, not their actual waist measurement. When properly worn, the back edges of a corset did not meet, leaving a gap of at least two—and sometimes as much as 5 or 6—inches. Therefore, a woman bragging of her 17 inch corset would have had a corseted waist measuring anywhere from 19 to 22 inches. Even so, some period photographs reveal extreme cases where women's waists are clearly much smaller than this.

Nonetheless, by the early 1900s, women were concerned enough about corsets to adopt the "health corset." Originally designed by a corsetiere with a degree in medicine, this new-style corset was designed to put less pressure on vital organs. When snugly laced, however, the corset threw the hips back and the bust forward, creating the odd but fashionable S-shape figure of the era.

When clothes began growing snug in the 1910s, the corset grew longer and more ungainly, making movement more difficult than ever, until corsets were abandoned altogether in the 1920s. Or so fashion designers led women to believe. The introduction of elastic in 1911 and the shortage of both whalebone and metal at this time didn't, in fact, banish the corset—but both instances did allow designers to give the corset a much overdue remake.

The new corsets were not made of unbending whalebone, steel, and stiff cloth; they were more flexible and made with plenty of elastic and feather boning. They were also given a new name:

No longer was fashion's emphasis on curving figures. Now a leaner look was desirable. "You can't have any bulges in your figure," the editors of a 1933 issue of *Vogue* warned. This was a look corsets couldn't create, but which girdles were ideal for.

Some wonder why women of the 1920s through 1960s didn't just eat better and exercise more, thereby avoiding the discomfort and complexity of the girdle. A 1932 issue of *Vogue* gives the answer: "A women's abdominal muscles are notoriously weak, and even hard exercise doesn't keep

your figure from spreading if you don't give it some support." In other words, even diet and exercise couldn't give most women the smooth, lean look demanded by fashion during this period.

Now and then, true corsets reappeared. The 1940s saw fashions inspired by the late Victorians, and with them some "waist-whittlers" were sold. After WWII, English designer Christian Dior famously introduced his "New Look," and with it came the "waspie." A short corset about 5 or 6 inches long, made of stiff fabric with elastic inserts, boning, and back laces, the waspie was truly a mini version of a Victorian corset.

During the 1950s, when designers reintroduced feminine curves and girdles, corsets and long line bras worked to whittle the waist and make the bust and hips look more rounded. Girdle makers also created designs just for mature or stout women; these looked more like traditional corsets but were given more innocuous names, like "corslets."

And while the hourglass figure hasn't been in fashion since that time, corsets still appear in fashion now and then—usually as outwear for evening and bridal gowns, but also as sexy underwear. In fact, what was once an underground movement of closet tight-lacers has grown into a trend that's made corset-making a profitable business again. Thousands of catalogs feature modern corsets of nearly any description.

As for girdles—they never really went out of style. Support top pantyhose were the girdles of choice in the 1970s, but from the 1980s forward, girdles in the form of "support wear" became fashionable. True, few modern women wear girdles every day, but department stores still carry racks of them for special occasions. Although women have "come a long way, baby," it seems our figures still disappoint us.

Making Corsets

Rigid boning, complicated seams, all those eyelets... many people find corset-making intimidating. But the truth is, most corsets aren't all that difficult to sew. For a first attempt, it's a good idea to stick with a fairly simple pattern, like a short Victorian corset in a size that's about 3 inches smaller than the wearer's actual bust, waist, and hip measurements.

Although the exterior of the corset can be any type of fabric, the layer of fabric closest to the skin should be quite strong. Coutil is generally the fabric of choice; it's readily available online from costume and corset-making websites.

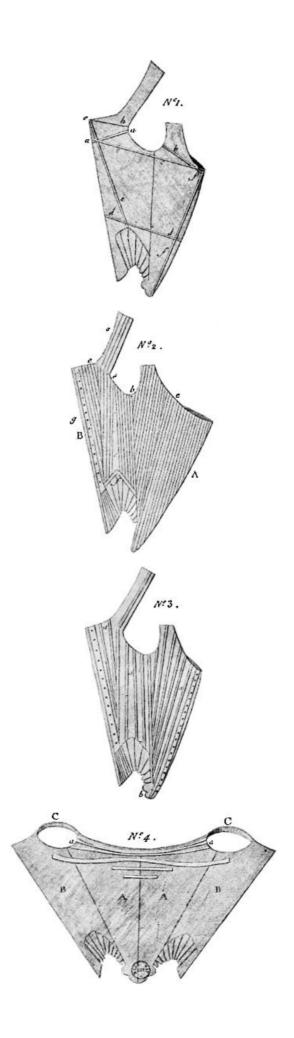
The type of ultra-flexible, light plastic boning sold in the average fabric store chain won't work well for corseting. An online costume supply store selling corset making supplies is a better source. Flat steel boning is the most rigid type, but it's still flexible enough for comfort. It comes in a wide variety of lengths—and usually several lengths are required for making a single corset. Spiral steel boning is another good choice; it's more flexible still, but can still shape the body. It's also possible to cut spiral bones with wire cutters, making them exactly the length required. Special caps are then placed over the cut edges.

Most corsets close in front with a stomach-flattening steel busk. These feature special hook closures that make getting in and out of the corset easier. Costuming stores carry many styles of busks, in addition to metal eyelets (grommets) and tools for attaching them to fabric. (Eyelets can also be sewn by hand, and many sewing machines feature a special setting for sewing eyelets.)

Here's how the average corset is created: Each side of the corset is constructed by taking two layers of fabric (for example, strong coutil and decorative brocade) and sewing them together, wrong sides together, along the front opening. One half of the busk is slipped into place along each side of this front opening, with holes cut out so the special busk clasps can protrude from the fabric.

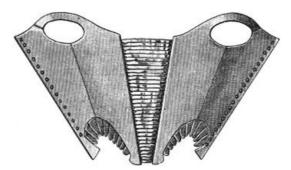
Channels for inserting the bones are sewn next, often by stitching lines down the length of the corset, through both layers of fabric. (Alternatively, binding is sewn to the lining fabric.) Eyelets or grommets are added to the back edges of the corset. The bottom and top edges of the corset are finished with binding. Finally, a single, long piece of cording is used to lace up the corset in the back. Two large loops of cording are left at the waist, to make waist nipping easy.

-Kristina Seleshanko





An 18th century diagram for a corset, designed for professional corset-makers.



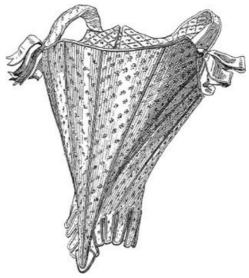
An illustration of a corset from the *Encyclopédie de Diderot*, published between 1751 and 1772.



Typical 18th century stays.



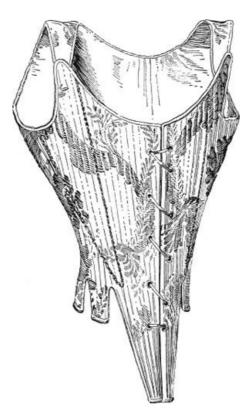
Corsets of the 18th century took time to get into. The shoulder straps always tied in place—often in the back—and the laces (often in the back or on each side) required assistance to lace.



The flaps on the bottom of these 18th century stays added a small amount of roundness to the hips and allowed for the use of panniers or hoops.



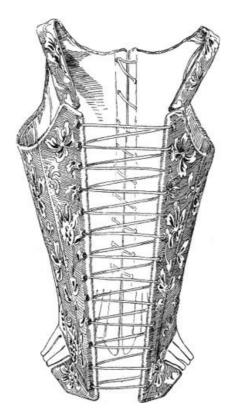
Corsets for the wealthy were often quite beautiful. This 18th century corset appears to be made from brocade.



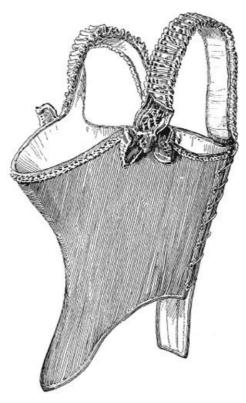
Stays from the 18th century were less about cinching in the waist and more about flattening the stomach and pushing up the bust.



An early 18th century pair of stays.



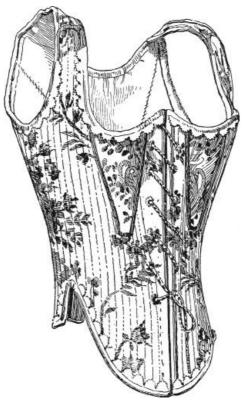
Stays with front and back lacing.



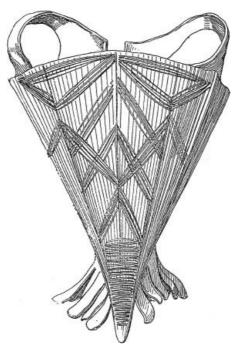
Stays with ruched ribbon shoulder straps.



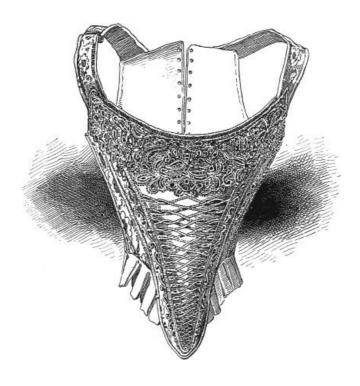
These short stays had eyelets that allow the bodice to attach to the corset's shoulder straps.



These stays were for a nursing mother.



A great deal of time and money was sometimes spent decorating 18th century stays. This pair appears to have an embroidered design.



Brocade stays.



Elaborate 18th century corsets.



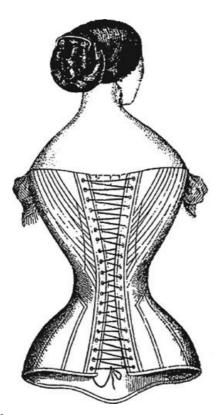
A typical 18th century corset.



Inside an 18th century corset-maker's shop.



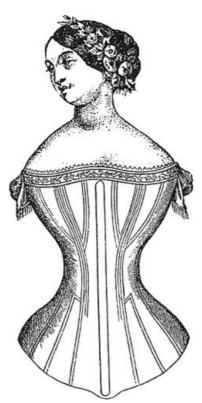
The back view of a French corset from 1810.



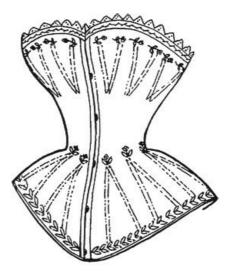
An 1845 corset laced up the rear.



A front view of the same corset. Notice how the emphasis is on flattening the figure for high-waisted, slim clothes.



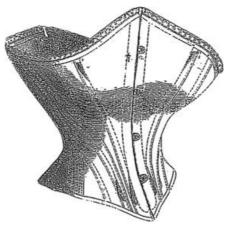
A front view of the same corset. Where most of the double lines are, whalebone was slipped inside the corset.



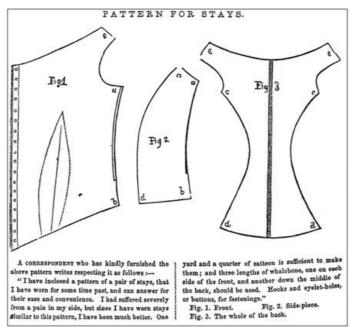
By the time this 1837 corset was made, the classic Victorian hourglass look was in vogue.



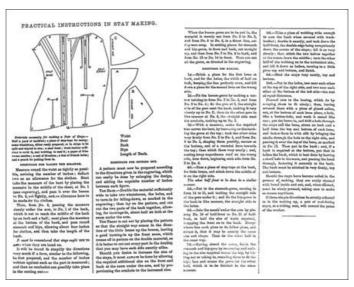
An 1851 illustration of Madame Caplin's petticoat suspending corset.



A short corset from 1863. Notice that steel clasps down the front— making getting in and out of the corset so much easier—were now standard.



In 1853, $Godeys\ Magazine\ and\ Lady's\ Book\ ran\ this\ simple\ pattern$ for a corset.



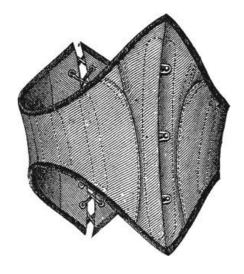
Although it was rare for women to make their own corsets, or even for seamstresses to attempt them, *Godey's Lady's Book* ran these instructions in 1857.



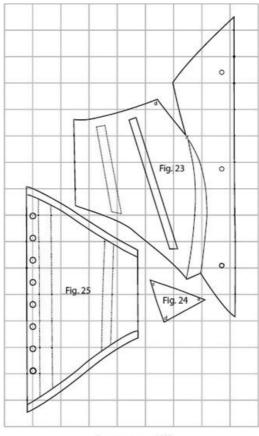
Douglas & Sherwood's Celebrated Tournure Corset, patented in 1859. The idea here was to replace the hoop skirt with a corset that held the skirts out. Unfortunately, layers of petticoats would still be needed, so the Tournure Corset never caught on.



A back view of the Tournure Corset.

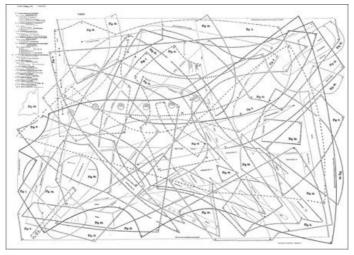


Young girl's corset.



1 square = 1''

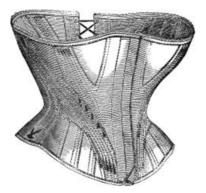
Scaled pattern for the same corset, redrawn for the modern sewer



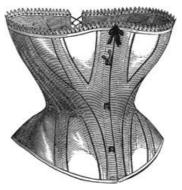
Pattern as presented in the February 4, 1866 issue of La Mode Illustree.



An elaborate, atypical corset from 1867.



A nursing corset from 1869.



A corset from an 1869 issue of Harper's Bazar.



A corset made of complicated straps, pictured in an 1869 issue of Harper's Bazar.



Corsets of the mid to late 1870s were long. They featured lacing up the back and metal hooks in the front.



How Caplin represented a typical woman in a 1864 corset. An editor from Peterson's Magazine

wrote in the same year: "The long, ungainly corset, as unbending as a coat of armor, and filled with whalebone and steel, oppressing the chest and keeping the body in close and painful imprisonment, has now been discarded, much to the benefit of the health and comfort of ladies...No French lady would think of wearing the old 'instrument of torture,' as it is now called." Manufacturers and fashion magazine editors all agreed that the new corsets were more comfortable.



Thomson's corsets were widely advertised from second half of the 19th century through the early 20th century. This ad appeared in an 1871 issue of the *Metropolitan*.



A black sateen corset featured in an 1882 issue of Harper's Bazar.



Globe advertised this 1873 corset as made of "Naumkeag Satteen Jean, twenty bones, in white and colored, trimmed and embroidered" for \$1, or "London Cord and French Coutille, and of very fine material, twenty bones, very handsomely trimmed and embroidered," \$1.50 to \$2.



A Thomson's corset from 1882.



One hundred bones and a woven, one-piece cloth were what made 1882's double hip corset unique.



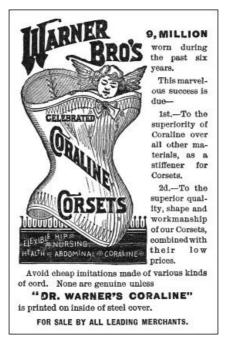
Good Sense corsets were supposedly healthier than the standard, heavily boned corset. This corset was advertised in an 1886 issue of *Ladies' Home Journal*.



Dr. Scott's made corsets of every type, including nursing corsets and corset devices designed for flattening stomachs. This ad was featured in an 1886 *E. Butterick & Co.S Catalogue*.



The 1886 Flynt Waist was designed to shape the figure more gently, while at the same time reducing backaches that tightly cinched corsets often caused.



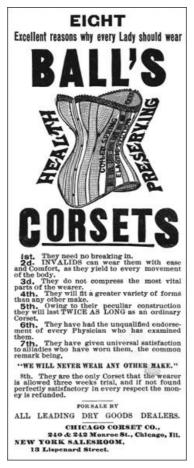
Stressing their "flexible hip" corsets, Warner was a ready-made corset leader from the 1880s through the early 1900s. This corset was advertised in *Ladies' Home Journal* in 1887.



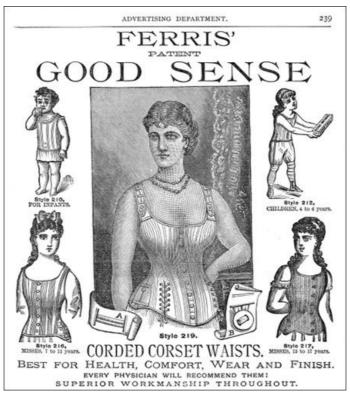
Madame Foy's corset, as seen in an 1886 issue of *Ladies' Home Journal*, was designed to take some of the weight of the skirts off a woman's waist through the use of shoulder straps.



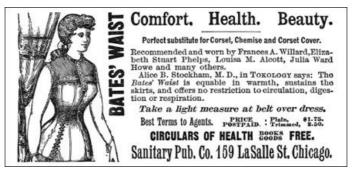
Dr. Schilling's 1887 corset contained some of the first stays made of coiled steel. This made the corset more flexible than those made with ordinary whalebone or steel stays.



Supposedly recommended by doctors—even for invalid women—the Ball corset did not "compress the most vital parts of the wearer." As seen in the May 1886 issue of *Ladies' Home Journal*.



Ferris sold primarily corded corsets for infants, girls, and women. Their ads nearly always emphasized good health. This full-page ad was featured in an 1887 issue of the dress reform magazine Dress.



Advertised in an 1887 issue of *Dress*, Bates' Waist was a long, snug-fitting, but less rigid version of the corset. It was supposedly worn by many notable suffragettes and famous female authors.



A more comfortable corset, as advertised in *Dress* magazine in 1888.



An 1888 ad for a corset designed to give lady-like posture.



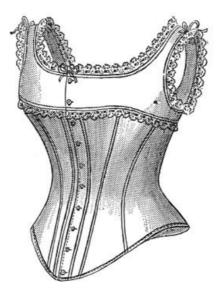
Good Sense corsets and waists replaced heavy whalebone or steel with cording. As seen in an 1888 issue of Dress.



From agony to ease, that is what J. G. Fitzpatrick corsets promised in this 1889 ad.



Corsets—especially ready-made corsets, like this one from 1889—were forever advertised as unbreakable. When tightly laced, many whalebone or featherbone corsets did break at the waist.



The alternative corset espoused by Annie Jenness Miller in the 1888 issue of *Dress*. Although featuring whalebone, these corsets were designed to be lightly—not tightly—cinched.



Although most Victorian corsets fastened with metal clasps in the front, which made getting in and out of the undergarment much easier, that long line of metal down the center did make movement—especially bending over—difficult. That's why so many "health" corsets, like this one, from an 1889 <code>Demorest's</code> magazine, featured buttons instead.



German image showing a woman in her undergarments.



This corset, from *Harper's Bazar*, features special panels to encourage generous hips.



What the average Victorian woman looked like in a corset. Large hips, stomach, and bosoms were encouraged.



A German Hansen corset ad showcasing a corset-created, tiny waist.

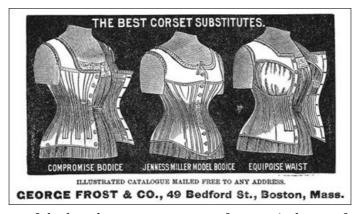


A satin corset from the 1880s.





Home seamstress corset patterns were extremely rare. Most women either purchased custom-made corsets from professional corset makers or they bought ready-made corsets. However, this corset must have been considered easy enough for any woman to sew. It was designed for wearing under a bathing suit, and was described the June 1890 issue of *The Delineator* as made from drilling, coutille, jean, or heavy muslin, with whalebones or steels.



Annie Jenness Miller, one of the best-known proponents of women's dress reform, leant her name to these lightly boned corsets sold by George Frost & Co., as seen in the 1890 issue of *The Delineator*.



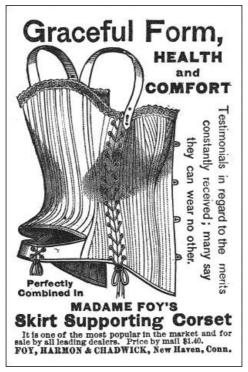
An interesting 1890 corset that makes room for voluptuous hips with a high cut and a hip band.



Dr. Scott's Electric Corset, as advertised in 1890, was \$1.50 and came with free hose supporters.



Supposedly fashioned after French corsets, but boned with Coraline, these corsets were advertised in 1890.



During the late 19th century, there was much talk about how unhealthy is was for women to wear layers of heavy skirts supported only at the waist. In an attempt to address this concern, some corsets, like this one from 1890, were made with shoulder straps and were advertised as "skirt supporting."



Corsets were fully boned with whalebone, feather boning, or steel bands, and laced up the back. Waists were lighter corsets, containing either fewer bones or stiffened with cording. Braces were designed to reduce backaches, so common with tight lacing, or correct poor posture. From the May 1891 issue of *The Delineator*.



Ferris corsets are for young girls, as seen in an 1891 issue of Ladies' Home Journal.



In the 1890s, "electric" was a hot word used to sell everything from corsets to health products. This electric corset was advertised in 1891.



"The utmost perfection in the art of Corset Making has been reached in our Style B Corset cut on the latest French designs, in short, medium and extra long waists," said a Thomson's Glove Fitting Corset ad from 1891. "These corsets will satisfy the most fastidious."



Good Sense corsets, like these from 1891, appealed to active women or those who believed traditional corsets were dangerous to a woman's health. They were lightly boned and featured buttons down the front instead of stiff metal clasps.

Interesting to Ladies.

of her clothes. It is true that clothes do not make the woman, yet they help the appearance of the woman. Sensible dressing is always artistic and throws into relief the modest beauty of the figure. The fashionably modeled cor-set cannot make the figure fashionable

The corset may beneath, and give apparent graceful curves and lines, but a pinched-up waist and an artificial bust are neither natural nor artistic, and the woman who so attempts to build outside appearance is reckoned for what she is, frequently for worse than she is. She does not even de ceive herself. The Equipoise



Equipoise Waist.

Waist has been worn by intelligent women for fourteen years. No other corset substitute has ever given such universal satisfaction. It is recommended by sensible women everywhere and by the leading physicians at home and abroad. It fully embodies the true hy-gienic principle of support from the shoulders. The perfect modeling and

The beauty of woman is in the sense | careful adjustment of each part with relation to the others so equally distributes the strain and pull of the garments attached that their weight is hardly perceptible. The bone pockets are so perceptible. The bone pockets are so constructed that the bones can be removed without ripping. The ready-made Equipoise Waist fits the wearer as unless the figure be naturally so modeled. | though especially made to her measure.

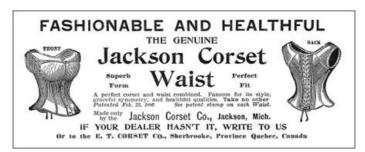
> used in its construction are of the best procurable quality. The Equipoise Waist is guaranteed to wear twice as long as any other waist or corset, irrespective of cost. Made by George Frost Co., 31 Bed-ford Street, Boston, Mass. Send Stamp for a copy of our finely illustrated book on sensible dress ing, which contains a list

of merchants who sell the Equipoise Waist.

If they are not sold in your city or town you can order from us by mail without extra expense.

GEO. FROST COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

A pinched up waist and artificial bust are neither natural nor artistic" opined an 1892 ad for Geo. Frost Company's Equipoise Waist. Naturally, their own corset was different, being worn by "intelligent women for fourteen years." The corset featured wide shoulder bands and easy-to-remove boning.



Corsets that covered the bust were called "corset and waist in one." This one was advertised in 1892.



Ready made corsets were often placed on mannequins and steamed to shrink them to a desirable shape. L. L. Loomer's Sons 1892 corsets were made this way and were, according to the maker, "the best in the world."



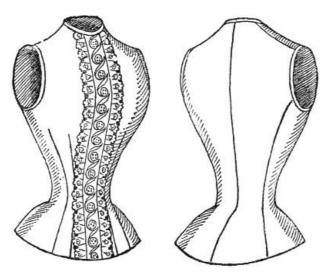
Madame Griswold's Patent Skirt-Supporting Corset from 1892 was considered more healthy because the shoulder straps helped carry the weight of the skirts on the shoulders, not just the waist. It also featured "springs" instead of bones.



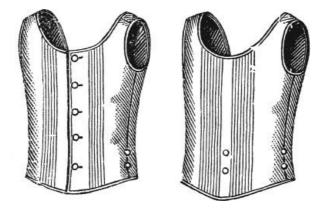
Once well-laced, corsets were difficult to remove—unless they featured metal clasps running down the front. This 1892 ad showcases the "magic corset clasp," a style of clasp that was fairly standard.



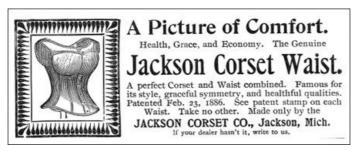
An 1893 corset with a back brace.



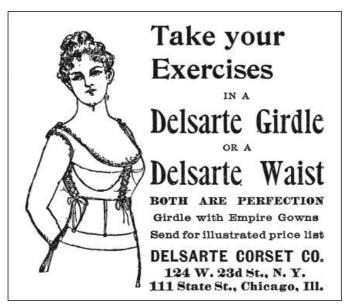
A "corset waist," described as "made of cautille or drilling, and meets the demand for a comfortable and supporting waist to be worn in place of a corset. Whalebones can be inserted in the front, sides and back, and the backs are cut with shoulder straps that button to the fronts." As featured in the Winter 1892—93 issue of *Domestic Fashion Review*.



An 1892 child's corset waist, "usually made of cautille, jean or muslin." It was corded for stiffness.



The Jackson Corset Waist from 1893 promised comfort, health, grace, and economy.



As sports and gymnasium exercise became more popular for women in the late 19th century, corsets allowing freedom of movement became necessary. The Delsarte Girdle or Waist, advertised here in 1893, promised to make exercise much easier.



This Kosmo corset from 1893, made from French sateen and trimmed with embroidery, would outwear six ordinary corsets, claimed the manufacturer.

Jackson Favorite Waist

Thousands of women unable to bear a rigorous pressure, cut the bones from their corsets to secure relief. Other hundreds of thousands find health, comfort and adequate support, without sacrificing grace of person, by wearing the Jackson Favorite





CORONET CORSET CO. Jackson Michie

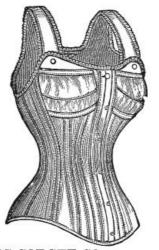
(INCORPORATED 1881.)

Mention JOURNAL.

"Adequate support" with "grace of person" is what the makers of this 1893 Jackson Favorite Waist promised.

Grand Rapids Corset Waist

Our waist, known as the Grand Rapids Corset Waist, has all the combined qualities that make it the choice of all the ladies who have worn it. It gives grace to the form, and while close fitting, gives absolute freedom to the body. Handsomely made of nice soft materials. Ask your dealer for our Corsets and Corset Waists, and if he does not keep them, send us a postal card and we will send you our catalogue with prices. Address



GRAND RAPIDS CORSET CO. 122 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan

The Grand Rapids Corset Waist, as advertised in the March 1893 issue of The Delineator, featured buttoned straps and a slightly puffed bosom.



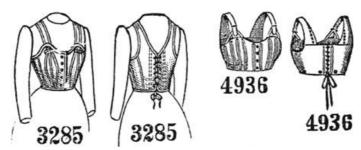
Feather boning was a relatively new corset offering in the 1890s, giving corsets a bit more flexibility than traditional whalebone or steel stays. This corset was advertised in an 1893 issue of *The Delineator*.



Women in corsets could not bend over completely at the waist, so when gymnastics for women became popular, corded "waists," like this one from 1893, were worn for "taking exercise."



From infancy through womanhood, Reliance offered an appropriate corset. As featured in the June 1893 issue of *The Delineator*.



Sewing patterns for corsets were extremely rare, but in 1893, leading pattern company manufacturer Butterick offered these two designs. One, designed for swimming, and another in the "Empire" style. It's likely both were stiffened with cording instead of boning or steel.



An 1893 "empire" corset of longer length, reaching just a bit below the hips. Most so-called empire corsets ended at the rib cage



Women who tightly cinched their waists sometimes had trouble with their corset bones breaking. This 1893 Pearl Corset Shield ad promises to do away with that problem with small pads added to the corset that "do not enlarge the waist."



It wouldn't make much difference what we said about Dr. Warner's corsets if there were not several hundred thousand women in every part of the community to confirm our



statements with "That's so."

The Coraline we use is superior to whalebone and absolutely unbreakable.

What we want is to have you try Dr. Warner's corsets. You'll never wear any other kind.

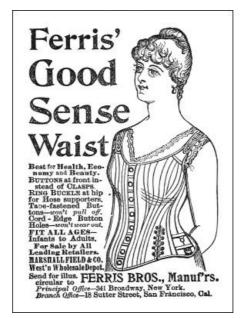
We especially

recommend Fanita, fine coutil, \$3.00; Fine coutil, 888, sateen strips, \$1.75; Fine sateen, embroidered, No. 777, at \$1.50; Fine sateen, 444, at \$1.35; and heavy jean, No. 333, sateen strips, at \$1.10.

WARNER BROS.,

359 Broadway, New York.

Warner corsets were the first corsets heavily advertised as having coraline boning. As seen in the March 1893 issue of *The Delineator*.



For those concerned about the health risks supposedly associated with traditional corseting, there was the Ferris' Good Sense corset. This one was advertised in 1893.



An 1893 corset designed for those who feared tight lacing was the cause of many ills.



For women who wanted a more ample bosom, but not wider hips, there was the "Accommodation Waist," advertised in 1893.



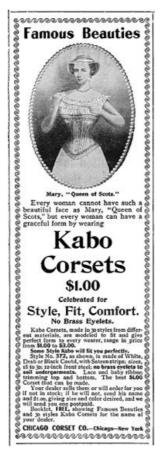
As fashions gradually decreed a longer waist, many women had to rely on corsets to produce the look. This corset was highlighted in an 1897 ad.



"The most popular corset waist in America," this 1898 Chicago Waist ad proclaimed, costing just \$1.



The makers of the 1897 Chicago Waist claimed their corset was the most popular in America.



Oddly showing Mary, Queen of Scots in a late 19th century corset, this ad promises that while "every woman cannot have such a beautiful face as Mary, 'Queen of Scots'... every woman can have a graceful form by wearing Kabo Corsets."



Just like today, patriotism was used to sell products—even corsets. This ad appeared in the November 1897 issue of *The Delineator*.



This 1899 Cresco corset had an innovative design. It was essentially a short corset, ending at the waist, attached loosely to the bottom half of a long corset that controlled the hips and stomach.



The average corset price at this time, as seen in fashion ads, was \$1. This ad appeared in an 1897 issue of *The Delineator*.



For women past their youth and with "stout" figures, the 1899 Dowager Corset promised to come to the rescue.



Hearkening back to another age, Martha Washington corsets were nonetheless perfectly shaped for 1890s fashions. This ad appeared in the July 1899 issue of *The Delineator*.



Long corsets were problematic because they made movement difficult. This Loomer's corset, advertised in the May 1899 issue of *The Delineator*, had elastic along the hips and promised to make movement easier.



The "patented vertical boning" on this corset ensured it would never "break at the sides," according to this 1899 ad.



A typical corset of 1899, selling for \$1 to \$1.50, depending upon the material used.



A trade card from the 1890s, showing a Dr. Warner's corset with coraline stiffening.



Some corsets featured judicious use of elastic—as this 1899 corset does along the bust line.



A nursing corset featured in $Century\ Magazine$.



This 1899 "Chicago Waist" displays all the most popular corset features of the late 19th century: shoulder straps, elastic along the bust, and attached garters.



A stereograph photo with the caption: "Reducing the Surplus. 'Now, Pull Hard!'"



A trade card featuring the latest buzz word: "electric." Despite the name, no electricity was involved.



A postcard from the late 1890s or early 1900s.



A typical 1890s corset.



A Gibson Girl style corset featuring trim at the bust, to beautify and make the bosom larger.



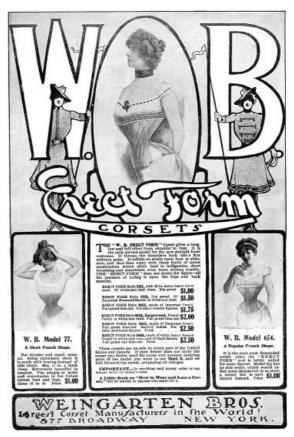
The Imperial summer corset, made of mesh.



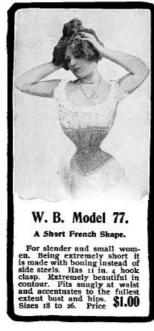
This 1900 Thompson's ad reveals the boning and the complexity of corsets of this era.



A Ferris Good Sense Waist ad, as featured in the March 1901 issue of *Modes and Fabrics*.



W. B.'s 1901 "Erect Form" corset with an elongated torso. "It throws the shoulders back into a fine military pose," the manufacturer claimed. "It inflicts no strain upon bust or abdomen, and this does away with those faults of corset construction which often lead to indigestion, short breathing and sometimes even more serious trouble."

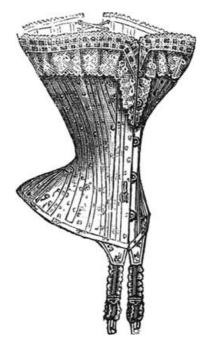




A short W. B. corset (Model 77)"for slender and small women," according to a 1901 ad. W. B. claimed this 1901 corset (Model 654) was the "next most demanded corset after the 'Erect Form,' and is better suited for some figures."



A long, lean corset from a 1902 Bon Marche catalog.



A corset featured in a 1902 French catalog.



A 1902 corset with attached suspenders for stockings.



A 1902 example of a child's corset. This one is for a boy and was stiffened with cording to encourage correct posture.



Claiming to be the first American corset to achieve the fashionable "straight front" look, 1902's F. P. Military Form promised to throw the hips back while moving the bust forward.



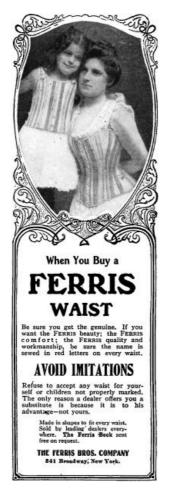
Infants in the 19th century wore flannel waists— vest-like garments designed to keep them warm. But by the time a girl was about 4 years old, she wore a corset-like garment using cording instead of boning or steel stays like this E-Z Waist from 1902.



For those who wanted only a little bit of fashionable shaping, the Eton Girdle-Corset, as advertised in the March 1902 issue of *The Delineator*, was a possibility.



Sometimes summer corsets of this period, like this one featured in the July 1902 issue of *The Delineator*, were made from mesh-like fabric, designed to make the wearer cooler. Winter corsets were sometimes made of flannel or wool.



Many girls wore "training corsets" like this 1902 Ferris waist.



Because stockings were still two separate garments (one worn on each leg), stocking supporters, worn over the corset, were necessary. From a 1902 issue of *The Delineator*.



This 1902 Cresco ad claimed their product would never break at the waist, since their corsets featured elastic sections along the waistline.



This 1902 ad proclaims, "The Gilbert Crest Corset insures the straight front effect, the flat abdomen, the gracefully rounded hips—in a word, that charm of figure which every woman desires."



Like many corset ads, this one from 1902 promises a "perfect form" to every wearer.



This Venus hose supporter ad shows how turn-of-the-century garters it over the corset.



Taming hips, which naturally protruded with older-style corsets, became a chief selling point in the early 1900s.



Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets were some of the most popular at the turn of the century.



This American Beauty ad claims to be "the favorite corset of millions of discriminating women."



Kabo's ads often stressed the company's years in the business—in this case 24 years.



To moderns, the thought of putting "babies, girls, and boys" in corsets seems absurd. But well into the 20th century, this was a common practice. Fortunately, corsets for infants and young children were not boned, but they did usually have stiffening by means of stiff cords sewn into the seams. A girl might expect to switch to a boned corset in her early teens.



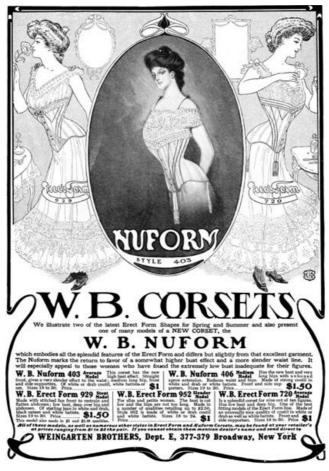
Bragging about their recent grand prize from the St. Louis World's Fair, this 1905 Kobo ad offers to send customers a corset ribbon and special threading needle for just 2\$.



Warner's was one of the most popular makers of ready-made corsets during the late 19th and early 20th century.



Tight corsets were considered right corsets by the fashionable, and this "Pinchin" 1905 corset ad promises to pinch the waist so tight the corset will not loosen or relax during wearing.



The changes in figure and corset changes throughout the early 1900s are too nuanced for most people to detect today, but were considered vital to dressing well, as this 1905 W. B. ad stresses.



A 1905 W. B. corset ad, showing some of their most popular styles. The Nuform 403 and Erect Form 720 were considered suitable for "average figures" and were made of white or drab coutil and white batiste. They both sold for \$1. The Nuform 406 was better for "medium figures" and was described as having a "deep hip with unboned apron extension, staunch enough to restrain the overfleshiness of hips and abdomen." It sold for \$1.50 or \$2, depending upon the size.



From a 1905 Warner's ad that proclaimed, "Fashion says that waists are smaller, decidedly round, the lines rather taping, with the bust higher... This type of form may be easily obtained from the shaping of a Warner's Rust-Proof... Price, one to five dollars per pair."



Whalebone and steel were used in most corsets of this period, but this 1905 La Luette ad boasts the use of "walohn," a man-made "bone" mentioned well into the 1910s.



A 1906 French ad stressing flexibility for active women.



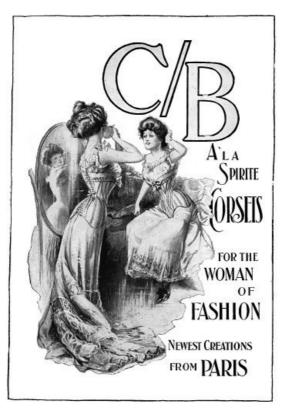
Royal Worcester corset ad from the October 1905 issue of *The Delineator*.



Corsets from the Jackson Corset Company, selling in 1905 for \$1 to \$1.50.



An unusual corset from 1905, featuring an abdominal belt.



Corsets for "spirited" women, by C/B in 1906.



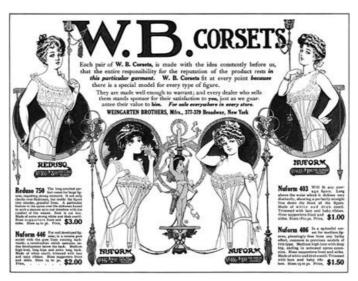
Being too slender was a real concern for many Victorian women. Corsets of any type helped define the hips and bust, but the Sahlin corset promised even better results—without padding. It worked by pulling the shoulders back, which naturally pushed the bust forward. As featured in the August 1906 issue of *The Delineator*.



Promising to reduce the figure— especially the abdomen—of the stout woman "without the slightest discomfort," the Nemo Self-Reducing Corset sold for \$3 in 1906.



"The body needs support" a 1906 Ferris Good Sense Waist ad claimed. But compressing corsets made the body rebel; a Ferris Good Sense Waist, the manufacturer claimed, is flexible, and only gently aids nature.



W. B. corsets advertised widely throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and made a wide variety of corset styles, hoping to please women of all figure types. This ad appeared in the September 1906 issue of *The Ladies Home Journal*.



A 1906 H & W corset ad featuring a maternity corset of "soft and pliable" material, with adjustable lacing along the sides.



Designed to "throw your chest forward, shoulders back, and cause you to stand erect," the Sahlin corset sold for between \$1 and \$1.50 in 1906.



In the variety of models offered by this scientifically designed corset, every fault is corrected, every good line and graceful curve brought out.

Ask at the corset department for FD justifie. Have several styles fitted to you until you find your corset. If a store does not keep the G-D justrite don't buy an inferior corset. Write us and we will see that you are supplied at once. The extreme comfort and the attractiveness of your figure in a G-D justrite make it pay you to insist upon gelting this corset.

Our "Corset look" 1st he Intest authority on the correct lines of the figure. We send it/re.

Gage-Down Co., 26 fifth ave. Chicaso

Gage-Downs Co., 265 Fifth Ave., Chicago

A 1906 ad for G-D Justrite corsets promised a "faultless figure."



Attempting to find favor with those looking for an alternative to rigid, traditional corsets, this 1908 Aerienne ad calls its product a "bust supporter."



Although corsets were worn by fashionably-sized women, too, this 1908 corset ad targets overweight women.



At the turn of the century, and for many years before and after that time, to be either overweight or too slender was considered equally unfortunate. W. B. ran this 1908 ad targeting larger women, saying their Reduso corset made women up to 5 inches thinner. Since corsets tended to make hips large, they also stress their corset is "hip-subduing."



Although technically not a corset, this "reducing band" was similar. Meant to control rounded stomachs, it was essentially a rubber girdle, advertised in 1908.



Judging by advertisements of the era, including this 1908 G-D Justrite ad, by the early 1900s women were more interested in being able to breathe while wearing a corset.



"Bon Ton" (meaning "the fashionable elite") was a term adopted by many fashion makers, including those of the Bon Ton corset. This ad is from the May 1908 issue of *The Delineator*.



Even though corsets were seen only by the women who wore them, their maids, and perhaps their husbands, having them in disrepair was not acceptable—even if the eyelets were slightly rusted from wear or cleaning. As seen in this 1908 *Delineator* ad.



W. B. corset ads, like this one from the May 1908 issue of *The Delineator*, often targeted slender or "stout" women.

How to Gain a Graceful Figure Slenderness Depends largely on a Correct Fit of Clothes and Corset By MILLICENT MARVIN The stream of the control of the correct style of cortaken into consideration by the designers of ofpensonned embospoich have not been taken into consideration by the designers of ofpensonned embospoich have not been taken into consideration by the designers of taken into consideration by the designers of taken into consideration by the designers of the state of the state of them are the state of the state of them are the state of the state

The Impactance of Sittled Possesses

It is through sitting properly—directions for which may be had for the asking,—exercising and eating, or rather avoiding certain kinds of food, that one may reduce weight. Proper sitting will also do much towards reducing a prominent abdomen, as the wrong position pushes it forward and dispropor-

Many women have the habit of sitting or leaning in a one-sided fashion, which sconer or later shows its results in the shoulders and hips. This is especially so with those whose duties compel them to sit several hours daily in front of a deals.

to a drooping position when standing. The back should be flat, that is, the shoulderblades should not protrude, and with the exercise of proper care there is no reason why they should. Under the straight front.

Under the straight from régime, the hips were made to look smaller because the waist was larger; but fashion has decreed that the small waist is the thing, and the hour of the long, extremely long-waisted woman is at hand.

There is absolutely no doubt that either a fat woman or an extremely thin



A correct sitting positio

Narrow chests, level shoulders and underchapped basis are other benefy dis that conferent the woman with an ungainly figure. They all tell their own story. The lungs have not been used to their full working capacity, and the unocertised mescless and joints of the upper portion of the body have remained underedoped.

Breathe Deeply to Develop Your Chart to the development is the most beneficial when it comes through regular breathing exercises and a few simple arm and shoulder exercises topt up daily. These exercises may be secured by writing this department. There is no woman with

There is no woman with a flat chest, or an undeveloped best who cannot correct this ill if she chooses.

A pretty pair of shoulders carving out from a
graceful neck and sloping down to shapely
me, but the sh



; and recipes for an

be sent.

Sometimes a face as fair as a lily is set above shoulders and arms as rough as a grater and almost as red as the proverbial

boiled Jointer. The roughness consists of a pimply surface, the pimples being minute and dry. Such shoulders should be washed every night with warns water and a fine soap or almost meed, a neeple for whoth may be had by writing for it to this department. After thoroughly drying the shoulders and arms, a good skin fiscal should be applied. I will be glad to nend a monitor for the consistency of the should be applied.

Understarments Should Fit Smoothly

Next in importance to exercise and correct consesting in improving an ungality figure omes the lingerie worn. A perfect conination has been evolved, the pottern for which may be had for a few cents, which able practically suching to either the hip or waist measurement. The combination most in fave is the one which provides corpet over and drawers. The garment is fashiond in several pieces set together with soon

The difference achieved by wearing a combination garment instead of the ordinary arrangement of the separate pieces can readily be appreciated; so many women with large hips stebbesely cling to the old-fashioned garments which cannot fail to make them look benefit and unrainful.

They have at least three thicknesses at their winttine, while puckers and gathers make ridges where everything should be unooth and trin. A chemise increases the hije circumference at least an inch, while a rorest cover ending just above or just below the curve of the higa will add even more. If one can gain two or three inches, or possibly more, by the careful adjustment of the undergaranten is in tow worth while.

hips, it is fashionable to havewide-shouldered gowns. This provides a way to decrease the appearance of the hips considerably.

Fashions of the early 1900s favored the young and slim. This 1908 editorial from $The\ Delineator$ discusses how best to wear fashions if the figure is more rounded.



This 1908 Sahlin ad promises to either plump or slenderize the figure.



Nemo corsets for "stout" and "slender" women.



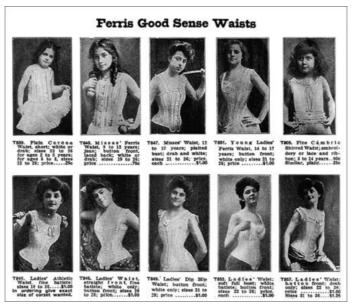
Modern women complain bras create ugly bulges on their back. Women in 1908 complained corsets did the same thing. Enter the Aerienne Bust Supporter, which, among other things, claimed to eliminate this bulge.



Nemo corsets from a Lipman, Wolfe & Co. catalog, featuring corsets for almost every problem figure.



C/B corsets, selling for between \$1 and \$5 in the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. catalog. The same catalog also featured mohair and silk corset laces, as well as perspiration shields to protect corsets and dresses.



Ferris Good Sense Waists, as featured in the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. catalog. The children's corsets were corded and cost just 25i and up. The athletic waist was \$1. Although reform fashions never caught on for most American women, Ferris corsets were often advertised. They were probably worn by women involved in sporting activities or by young children.



W. B. corsets, as featured in the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. catalog of the early 1900s.



A suggestive French drawing from the early 1900s, showing two men tightening a woman's corset.



A naughty photo of the early 1900s, showing a lounging woman with a shockingly small waist.



A French corset from the turn of the century.



Women could tighten their own corsets by crossing the strings in the back and pulling them around the front of the waist.



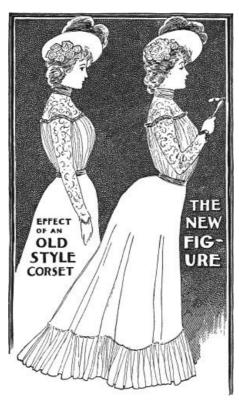
A long corset for the new Regency-style fashions of the early 1900s.



The C/B Spirite corset was popular at the turn of the century.



A maternity corset featured in a $Bon\ March\acute{e}$ catalog from the early 1900s.



An early 1900s Coronet corset ad, showing how "superior" a new style corset was to the figure.



A racy photograph postcard from the early 1900s, showing a woman removing a ribbon corset. These short corsets were made of strips of cloth or ribbon and were designed primarily for sportswear.



A maternity corset with elastic at the hips and laces in back and on the sides.



A woman cinching in her waist with a S-curve corset. Notice how the corset has an open area at center front; this is designed to help create the "pigeon bosom" so popular at this time.



Madame Bellanger corsets, as seen in a 1910 issue of La Mode Illustrée.



The artist has been able to portray this beautiful figure because of the perfect corsetting of the model.

The designing and boning are the vital parts of the corset. These you cannot see. For their value you must depend upon our word and the word of your merchant, and your knowledge must

All we ask is that you try Warner's Corsets. Give them hard wear. You will find all parts equal to whatever wearing strain may be put upon them.

The Warner policy is to make corsets so perfect in pattern, workmanship and material that no part will become useless until the whole garment is worn out.

There is a shapeg power in a Warner's Model which must be appreciated by every woman, whatever her figure. The attached hose supporters, now an integral part of the cornet, are the

Sold everywhere \$1 to \$7 per pair Every Pair Guaranteed

Warner Brothers began in 1874 and was run by two women's disease "specialists." Warner's continued making corsets and other lingerie through the late 1960s, when the business diversified and changed its name. This corset was featured in the September 1910 issue of *Ladies' Home Journal*.



A typical long line corset of the 1910s.



The new, long corset, as it appeared in an ad in the June 12, 1910 issue of La Mode Illustrée.



A corset for a young teen, from 1911.



A 1912 ad for a French corset.



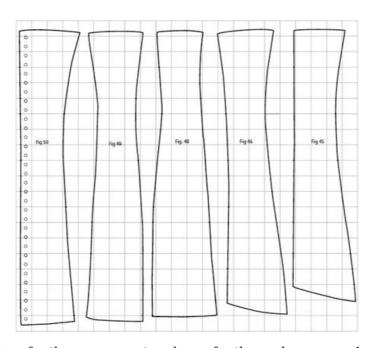
A 1912 Ferris corset without boning. It was stiffened with less restrictive cording.



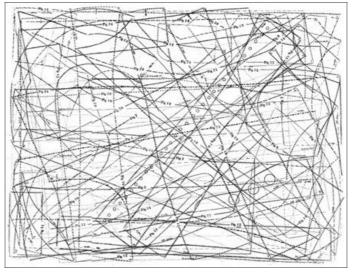
The fashion for less rigid corsets died when long, lean fashions took hold. Now it was more common for corset manufacturers to brag their corsets were "firmly boned" and wouldn't become misshapen, as with this ad from a 1910 issue of Ladies' $Home\ Journal$.



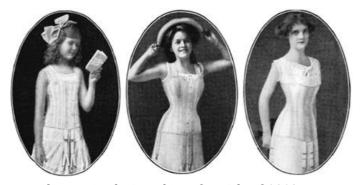
Newest corset design, 1917.



Scaled pattern for the same corset, redrawn for the modern sewer. 1 square = $1^{\prime\prime}$



Pattern as presented in the June 3, 1917 issue of $La\ Mode\ Illustree$.



Corded—not boned—corsets by Ferris, designed just for girls of 1912.



A 1913 image showing how necessary it was to have long corsets with the new lean fashions.



An American Lady corset for "medium figures, low bust, extra long hip, extra long back, batiste...\$2" in 1912.



With its many laces and clasps, this 1913 corset was designed to slim the stomach and hips for the

long, lean dresses of the period.



Now that the tango and similar dances were common, corsets had to allow better freedom of movement. And as corsets became more like girdles, brassieres were often sold alongside them, as in this 1919 ad.



The 1910s were the beginning of fashions love of all things youthful, and this 1919 ad promised to make women look younger if only they'd wear a G-D Justrite corset.



A maternity corset from 1919, designed for "a stylish appearance, safety for the little one and comfort" for the mother.



A Thomson's Glove-Fitting Corsets ad from 1919-64 years in the corset business.



Modart ads always stressed a proper fitting, and their saleswomen were trained to take "scientific measurements." This ad appeared in the September 1919 issue of Ladies' Home Journal.



A 1910s era maternity corset—not much more modern than those during the Victorian period.



An "athletic" corset from the 1910s.



A Spirella corset from the 1910s.



A 1910s era racy photograph showing a long corset with garters attached.



"Woven wire boning" was more flexible than flat steel bones or feather or whalebone. As seen in a $Charles\ William\ Stores$ catalog from the 1910s.



Corsets for a medium figure, as seen in a Charles William Stores catalog.



Just as doctors once recommended certain brands of cigarettes, doctors also once recommended certain makes of corsets as seen on these 2 pages. In 1922, Goodwin corset makers claimed "world eminent doctors and surgeons recognized" their corset's "corrective powers."

A short, very lightly boned corset for misses and those with slight figure,

A lightly boned conet designed for the youthful or slight figure and for sensitive persons who need very little consting.



A long, firmly based corset for full figure having



Like model K below waist. Cut out under bust, but high enough to support disphragm in center front.



A very practical correct, suited to the average person of medium height. It is wrill boned and adapted to all sites.



Especially adapted for the woman with heavy



According to this 1921 $Charles\ William\ Stores$ catalog, back lacing corsets fit best if ordered about 3 inches smaller than the actual waist measurement, while front lacing corsets needed to only be 1 inch smaller than the waist.



Made of "surgical elastic webbing," these 1925 corsets were designed to "encourage reducing and give the gracefully restricted figure...fashionable freedom."



A 1924 Spirella corset.



As seen in the March 1925 issue of Ladies' Home Journal.



"It really began twenty years ago, when small waists went out, and 'straight fronts' came in! From that day on, 'corsets' have been gradually getting to be more and more comfortable..." As seen in a 1925 issue of *Ladies' Home Journal*.



A woman in complete 1920s underwear, from a $Barcley\ Custom\ Corsets$ catalog.



A typical corset from the 1920s.



A 1920s corset for a woman with a fuller figure. The bands at the abdomen are designed to flatten.



Corsets of a wide variety of types, including "corset waists" for girls and a maternity corset. From the M.~W.~Savage~Co. catalog from 1927-28.



When bust-supporting corsets went out of style, brassieres took over. Unlike most corsets, though, they weren't designed to uplift the bosom. They did the opposite, and flattened the breasts. Notice also the child's "waist" designed to support the stockings.



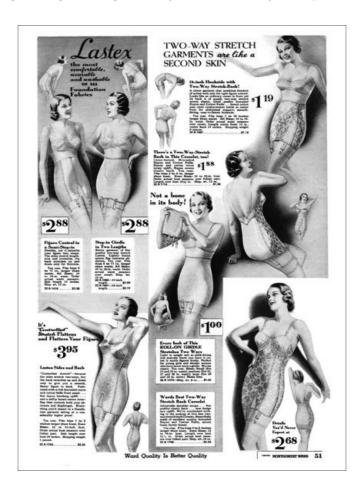
Today, most women take to loose clothes soon after discovering they are pregnant. But throughout most of history, women wore maternity corsets or girdles. These maternity girdles are from the *Charles William Stores* catalog from 1928.



Girls and young women continued corseting in the 1920s. Like the "waists" of the Victorian era, their corsets or girdles had shoulder straps and were less compressing than models made for adults. From *Charles William Stores* catalog from 1928.



The $Charles\ William\ Stores\ 1928\ catalog\ claimed\ girdles\ were\ "the\ healthy\ way\ to\ reduce"\ the\ figure.$ "By gradually tightening" some girdles, "you can reduce your hips from one to three inches."



Notice how extreme flexibility was emphasized for these girdles from the 1934 *Montgomery Ward* catalog. Girdle makers and sellers often emphasized undergarments with "not a bone in its body," but many girdles still contained feather boning or spiral steels.



The simpler styles in the top row of this *Montgomery Ward* catalog page look very much like modern day shape wear, available at any department store.



Boned girdles, guaranteed to not break within 6 months.



Short and lightweight girdles for slender figures.



A variety of girdles by Bonwit Teller, made from white, peach, or blue power net and Lastex, selling for \$2\$ to \$5 in 1941.



With a special "Sta-Up-Top" of wide elastic, this 1941 Warner girdle promised to solve a common problem: Roll down.



Maiden Form was founded in 1922, and always promoted womanly figures. By the time fashion caught up with Maiden Form designers, the company was a leader in bras and girdles. This ad appeared in the August 1941 issue of *Harper's Bazaar*.



Jantzen, a maker of swimsuits since the teens, produced many girdles in the 1940s. This 1942 ad plays heavy on WWII and the "slacks and uniforms" women sometimes wore at that time.



Gossard, a Victorian favorite, was still advertising corsets and girdles in 1942.



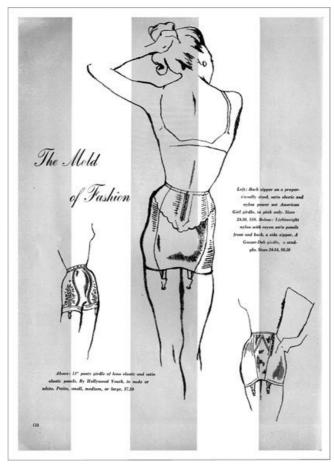
By the 40s, zippers were often found in women's clothing in general, and corsets in particular. This corset appeared in the October 1947 issue of Charm.



Hickory "panties" from 1945, designed to "gently but firmly mold our figure yet give you complete and unrestricted comfort."



A 1945 Flexnit ad featuring a girdle with a zipper closing, made of stretch rayon satin.



Girdles with legs were called "panty girdles." Most girdles of this time period were now made with nylon netting and elastic. These girdles came in white, pinks, or nude and were featured in a 1947 issue of *Charm*.



This Cupid girdle from 1947 received the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval.



Annette Fashions advertised this nylon, 2-way stretch girdle in 1947.



"Don't reach for that cookie, cookie, but do reach for a Real-form Girdle or Panty Girdle!" Made from knitted Lastex, this girdle was \$5 in 1947.



Designed to shrink the waist and lengthen the midriff, Gossard sold this nylon girdle in 1947.



"No wonder more women wear these Formfit creations than any other underfashions" a 1947 Formfit ad proclaimed.



From a 1949 ad, which stressed that Warner girdles came in "short, medium, long and extra long" lengths.



Weighing just 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, 1949's Firmastyle girdle was supposed to give "heavenly lines to heavier figures."



Claiming to "press and lift" the middle, 1949's Spirella girdles were said to make women "feel



This Naturflex girdle sold for \$1 to \$1.98 in 1949.



In 1949, True Form advertised this waist-whittling corset without boning.



*SPORTIME GIRDLE. Natural rubber. Wear it under bathing suits, shorts, slacks or play clothes. Pantie style with perforated crotch. Petal Pink, Powder Blue, Gardenia White. Small, medium, large. \$1.50.

A sports girdle designed by Kleinerts for wear under bathing suits or any other sports clothes. Made of rubber, it came in pink, blue, and white and was featured in the June 1949 issue of *Ladies' Home Journal*.



This Real-form ad from 1949 indicated girdles with front and back panels "for firm control" were available, as were "lighter" versions "for gentle control."



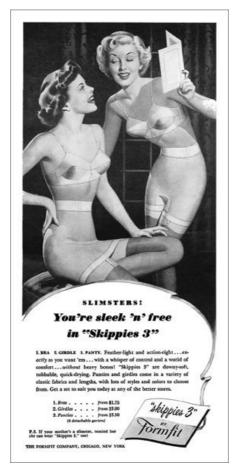
"The new fashion silhouette is the slimmest in years. No longer are designers camouflaging little bulges at hip and thigh," said a 1949 Playtex girdle ad. These girdles were made from "tree-grown latex" without seams or bones, and the ad claimed they washed "in ten seconds" and could be pat dried with a towel.



The Beau-Bra was said to combine "the two most important features of the year. 'CRISS-CROSS' for abdominal control and 'WAIST NIPPER' for the new slender silhouette." As seen in the September 1949 issue of *Glamour*.



A classic girdle of 1949, sold by Miss America Bras and Girdles.



The Formfit girdles of 1949 were designed for light support and lots of comfort—and the manufacturer stressed they were made "without heavy bones!"



Waist whittling went in and out of fashion during the 1940s, along with neo-Victorian dresses. In 1940, the Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalog featured these girdles, both designed to trim the waist up to 3 inches.



These complicated girdles look like ancient contraptions but were common in catalogs from the 1940s.



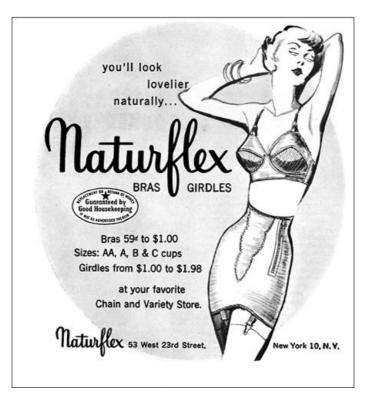
Girdles of this period were designed to flatten the stomach, smooth bulges— especially at the hips—and make the waist more trim. These girdles were featured in a 1940 *Sears, Roebuck and Co.* catalog.



Lightweight girdles from a 1940 Sears, Roebuck and Co. catalog. Also note the waist cinchers. The "Tiny Waisted" is really a short Victorian corset.



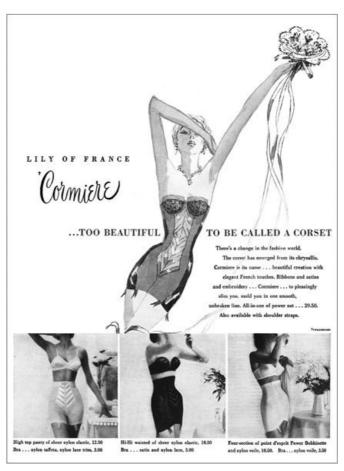
A true corset with a zipper front is featured on this page from a 1940 Sears catalog, as well as stomach belts, and spiral steel boned girdles.



As advertised in a 1950 issue of $Good\ Housekeeping$, this Naturflex girdle sold for between \$1 and \$1.98.



This 1950 Bestform girdle was made from "flexible, airy nylon" and would give wearers "a waist worth buying a belt for."



Lily of France called these 1952 girdles "too beautiful to be called a corset."

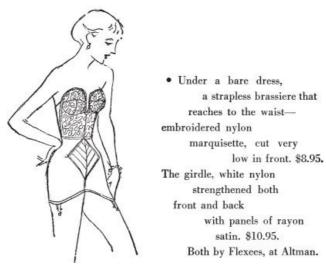


Available in black or white, this 1952 girdle cost \$12.95 and was made by Flexees.



Proving girdles could be beautiful as well as slimming was this 1952 Warner's creation, made from

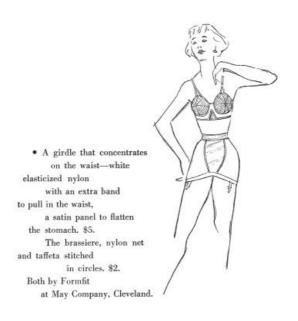
Chantilly lace and powernet.



Harper's Bazaar described this 1952 girdle as being made of white nylon, "strengthened both front and back with panels of rayon satin. \$10.95" by Flexees.



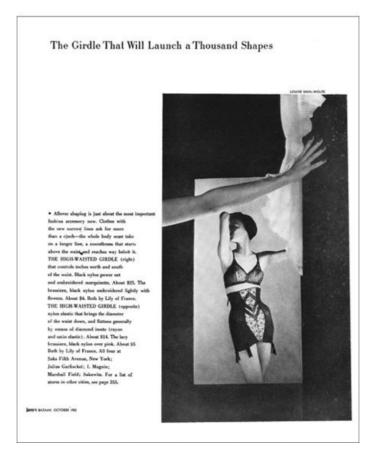
Fitted close to the ribs, this girdle was made from white elasticized nylon and rayon, with a zipper. It sold for \$12.50 from Perma-lift.



This girdle "concentrates on the waist," and in 1952 it sold for \$5 from May Company.



Girdles had a tendency to either roll down at the waist or ride up at the bottom. This 1955 Perma-lift girdle promised to do neither.



"Allover shaping is just about the most important fashion accessory now," wrote the editors of *Harper's Bazaar* in October of 1952. This high-waisted girdle (right) was made of embroidered black power net and sold for about \$25 from Lily of France.



"Not so long ago a corset was a monstrous thing made of whalebone, steel, and lacing," wrote the editors of *Today's Woman* in 1953. Naturally, they felt modern corsets emphasized "the natural look." This long-waisted girdle is paired with a bra with "elastic diaphragm control."



A long line bra that smoothly met the girdle, from the October 1952 issue of *Today's Woman*.



A "brasselette gives wider separation to the bosom, [and] a nice long line to the diaphragm and waist," this 1952 ad claimed.



A seamless, boneless latex girdle from 1953.



Skippies girdles, made by Formfit, were "penny-wise" at just \$3.95 and up in 1953.



"The new American figure from head to toe," the editors of Today's Woman proclaimed in 1953,

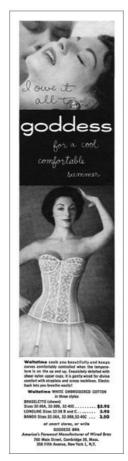
 $featuring \ an \ "all-in-one \ corselet \ of \ feather weight \ elastic \ to \ give \ comfortable \ control \ without \ bones \ or \ extra \ reinforcement."$



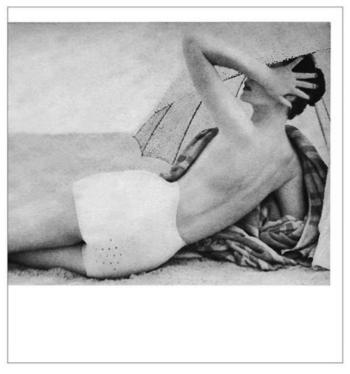
The Peter Pan girdle claimed to be the first girdle without any bones, made entirely of elastic. It also claimed to cinch in the waist by one inch. As advertised in the June 1955 issue of *Charm*.



Although this 1955 garment was considered a bra, it resembled a corset, complete with boning.



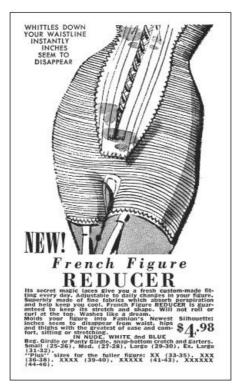
Made of breathable, pretty lace, this "braselette" sold for \$5.95 in 1955.



Just as Victorian women wore corsets under their bathing suits, women in the 1950s often wore girdles. A 1955 *Charm* editorial claimed this girdle was "invisible under the sleekest suit, a latex panty girdle shaped to smooth the way for a closely figured swimsuit... It has a non-roll top, no bones or garters, is fabric-lined and perforated."



An all-in-one garment, combining bra and girdle. Made of nylon, it cost \$10.98 in 1955.



Hearkening back to laced up Victorian corsets, this 1955 girdle was designed to whittle the waist.



"Beguiling on its own," this Warner's girdle was fashioned from deep brown and ecru nylon lace and cost \$25. As featured in the November 1955 issue of *Harper's Bazaar*.



A long-line, strapless bra worn with a Lastex girdle, from 1955.



A 1955 *Harper's Bazaar* editorial on foundations noted that "to judge from this autumn's collections—or from a glance along any city street from noon to midnight—black is better, if possible, than ever." Among the many black girdles featured was this one piece wonder with power net and satin elastic.



Made from black Sacron elastic with boning, this 1955 lacy girdle cost about \$15 from Bali.



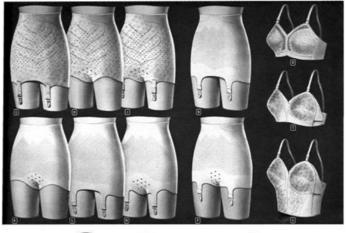
Embroidered with rosebuds, this girdle was designed for slender women and cost about \$8.95 from Gossard in 1955.



"Designed for today's straight-lined fashions" this Rite-Form whittled the waist, flattened the stomach, and controlled the thighs. It was available in white, pink, or black and sold for \$15 to \$16.50 in 1955.



"Scientifically designed maternity supports" from the Fall & Winter 1956–57 $Montgomery\ Ward$ catalog. The lacing along the sides, for a growing stomach, show maternity corsets hadn't changed much since the Victorian era.



Playtex...Fits as if Made for You

Playtex girdles from a 1956 *Montgomery Ward* catalog. G through J were without seams or bones made of latex and cotton and costing \$7.95 to \$8.95. K through M were for light control, made of latex and cotton, and cost almost \$5. N through P had non-roll tops and were made of latex and cotton, and cost \$5.95 to \$6.95.



The Spiral-x girdles from Montgomery Ward features metal coil bones "that can't poke."



Nylon power net girdles for "lightweight control" from Montgomery Ward.

Although this girdle from the $Montgomery\ Ward$ catalog had no bones, it firmly controlled the body with power net, rayon satin elastic panels, and a zipper.



Girdles in black, blue, white, pink, and red from the 1956-57 Montgomery Ward catalog.



Higher end girdles sold through $Montgomery\ Ward$. They sold for \$4.50 to \$16.50.



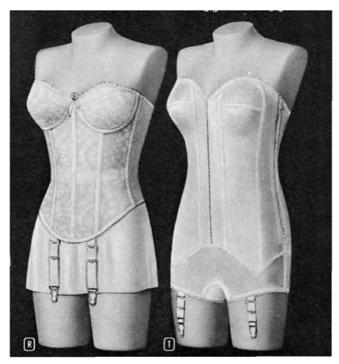
Featuring spiral boning, nylon, and zippers, these $Montgomery\ Ward$ girdles offered more definite shaping.



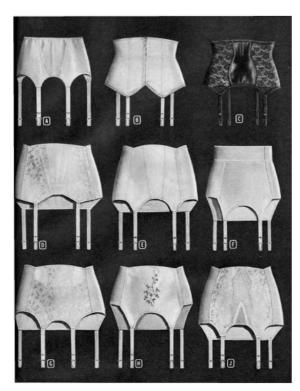
Girdles featuring boning, zippers, and "power band" control, from the Fall & Winter 1956-57 $Montgomery\ Ward$ catalog.



For "troublesome" figures, these well boned girdles from $Montgomery\ Ward$ hearken back to an earlier era, featuring lacing, metal clasps, and coil wire boning.



Montgomery Ward called these "waist cinchers" or "bracelettes."



Waist whittlers with bones and elastic, from the $Montgomery\ Ward\ 1956-57$ catalog.



These girdles had enough figure-shaping power that $Montgomery\ Ward$ called them "corselets."



Although this girdle appears more restrictive than many others of the era, in 1957 the makers of

Formfit promised it "doesn't insist on having its own hard way with your figure."



Most girdles had slit openings to make using the restroom easier, but this 1957 ad for the Silk Skin girdle bragged about "no crotch seams."



Lace and Lastex made up many girdles of the late 50s, such as this one featured in the March 1957 issue of *Seventeen*.



Although claiming to be modern, this 1957 Sleekette corset really hearkened back to an earlier era, with it's front clasps, long line, and shoulder straps.



This 1957 Perma-lift ad calls it a pantie, but it's still a girdle. Made of nylon power net, the makers promised wearers would be "comfortable all day."



A lightweight girdle advertised in Seventeen magazine in May of 1957.



"Designed for the outdoor girl," this 1957 ad proclaimed, the Wilco panty girdle was suitable for

under bathing suits as well as for any part of the Summer wardrobe.



A 1957 Formfit girdle designed to "slim you gently from high waistband all the way to mid thigh... for a naturally beautiful look."



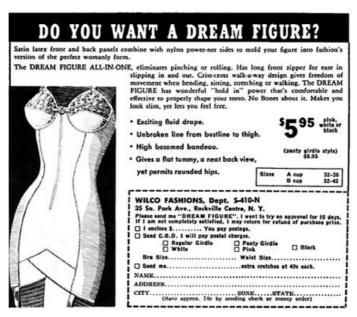
This 1957 Lewella's girdle was "unbelievably soft" because it contained "pure cosmetic lanolin for the ultimate in comfort and beauty."



This Lewella ad appeared in the October 1957 edition of Seventeen magazine.



The '50s brought back the small waist, so many girdles began advertising the ability to take "inches off your waist." This girdle was featured in the November 1957 issue of *Seventeen*.



To avoid bulges between the bra and girdle, many corsets were made "all in one," like this girdle from 1957.



A unique girdle designed for wearing under tight pants, as seen in a 1958 issue of *Charm*.



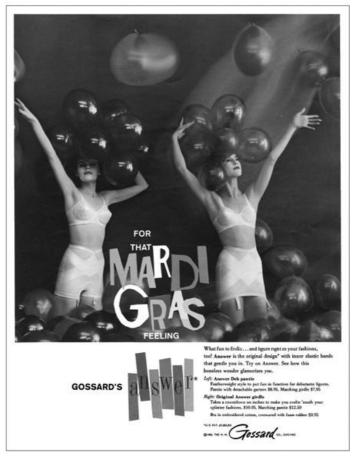
A Wilco, zip-up girdle from 1958.



Victorian women wore corsets well into their pregnancies, and 1950s women often wore maternity girdles, as this 1958 girdle proves.



A Vassarette "extra long pantie girdle" made of nylon power net, from the September 1959 issue of $Ladies\ Home\ Journal.$



Gossard's was a popular line of women's underwear in 1959.



A "full figure" girdle with firm control from 1959 by Vassarette.



 $Vassarette's \ "all-elastic \ knit \ girdle" \ from \ 1959.$



A nylon powernet pantie girdle from 1959, by Vassarette.



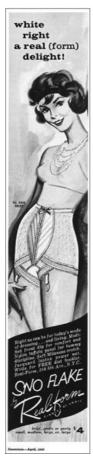
Vassarette's "Stay There" pantie girdle from a 1959 issue of Ladies' Home Journal.



An adjustable waist girdle by Olga. It sold for \$16.50 in 1959.



A "bare minimum" panty girdle in a "freedom loving design," costing \$10 from Bien Jolie.



This Real-form girdle is typical of 1960, with a nylon tummy control panel and attached garters.



A long line panty girdle by Surprise Brassiere Co., Inc. $\,$

