

Charles I and Cromwell, it quite disappeared. It is next heard of in 1711 as "that startling novelty the hoop petticoat," which differed from the fardingale in being gathered in at the waist. About the year 1796 hoops were discarded in private life, but were still the mode at court, where they flourished until the time of George IV, when they were abolished by royal command.

The next development of this fashion, about the middle of the nineteenth century, began with crinoline in its original and proper sense, first in the form of the "bustle" in the upper part of the skirt, then the whole petticoat. The hoops were sometimes made with a circumference of four and even five yards. At last, after indignation and ridicule had for years assailed the monstrosity in vain, and when people had ceased speaking about it, the inflation began, about 1866, without any apparent cause, to collapse; and, rushing to the opposite extreme, ladies might be seen walking about as slim as if merely wrapped in a morning gown. At the close of the nineteenth century the name "crinoline" was applied to a cotton gauze stiffened with a dressing of glue and sold by the yard for use by milliners and dressmakers.

CRIN'OLINE (Fr., from Lat. *crinis*, hair + *linum*, flax). A name originally given by French dressmakers to a fabric made of horsehair, capable of great stiffness, and employed to distend women's attire; it is also applied in a general way to those structures of steel wire or hoops by means of which women some years ago were able to wear skirts of extraordinary size at the bottom. The first device for producing an expansion of the dress skirt is the *fardingale*, introduced by Queen Elizabeth. Walpole, in his fancy descriptions of her, speaks of her "enormous ruff and vaster fardingale." The upper part of the body was incased in a cuirass of whalebone, which was united at the waist with the equally stiff fardingale of the same material, descending to the feet, without a single fold, in the form of a great bell. In the end of the reign of James I this fashion gradually declined, and, as a result of the Puritan feeling in the time of