

Types of Haircuts Part 2

Bangs

A **fringe** (or **bang** in the US and Canada only) is the front part of the hair cut to hang or curl over the forehead. In hairstyling, it can be swept to the side, similar to the **side part**, except that it does not cover the eyes.



Bantu/Zulu Knots

Bantu/Zulu knots is a haircut of African origin which consists of many small buns.

Beatle Haircut or ‘Moptop’

Named after the fashion of the early Beatles, long all around, neatly cut, very new to Americans at the time, but not an uncommon British haircut. During the height of “Beatlemania,” “Beatle wigs” were sold.

The **Beatle haircut**, also known as the **mop-top** (or **moptop**) due its resemblance to a mop, is a mid-length hairstyle named for and popularized by the British rock and roll group The Beatles. The name Arthur came from George Harrison in the movie, “A Hard Day’s Night”, in which George is asked in an interview, “What would you call that, uh, hairstyle you’re wearing?” George replied, “Arthur.” It is a straight cut - collar-length at the back and over the ears at the sides - with a straight fringe.

Previous to the mop-top, young men had the “Duck’s Ass”, which was a haircut style popular during the 1950s, both in America and across the Western world. It was also called the Ducktail, or simply D.A.

As a schoolboy in the mid-50s, Vollmer had left his hair hanging over his eyes one day after he had gone swimming and kept it that way. John Lennon is quoted in *The Beatles Anthology* as follows: “*Jürgen had a flattened-down hairstyle with a fringe in the back, which we rather took to...*” In the fall of 1961 Vollmer moved to Paris.



Paul McCartney (in 1979) said in a radio interview: “...We saw a guy in Hamburg, whose hair we liked. John and I were hitchhiking to Paris. We asked him to cut our hair like his.” McCartney also wrote in a letter to Vollmer in 1989: “...*George explained in a 60s interview that it was John and I having our hair cut in Paris which prompted him to do the same...We were the first to take the plunge.*”

Due to the immense popularity of The Beatles, the haircut was widely imitated worldwide between 1964 and 1966, until the band themselves began to grow their hair longer. Their hair style led toy manufacturers to begin producing real-hair, and plastic, “Beatle Wigs”.

Big Hair: various styles denoting a lot of volume.

Big hair is a term that can refer to hairstyles that emphasize large volume or largely styled hair. Big hair was popular in the late 1970s, as popularized by Dolly Parton and Farrah Fawcett, a development from earlier bouffant styles. The term is also used in the punk, goth and alternative

cultures and is particularly associated with alternative fashion of the 1980s, or inspired by the period. In either usage, *big hair* in modern times generally suggests an eye-catching, untidy, tangled, voluminous hairstyle, worn by conformist women in the 1970s, non-conformist of all sexes in the 1980s.

Less commonly, *big hair* can refer to any style that incorporates a lot of height and/or volume.

History of Big Hair

Big hair has been a cultural trend and fashion icon throughout the span of centuries. Big hair can be achieved by the use of wigs, hair tools or hair products.



20th Century

Big hair became popular in Western culture during the 1950s and 1960s with bouffant hairstyles. The beehive hairstyle spanned through the 1950s and 1960s. This hairstyle can be seen in the 1961 movie *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, the Star Trek character Janice Rand and to a lesser extent on the *I Dream of Genie* television show.

During the 1980s big hair became a trend with styles such as the mullet, mohawk and “glam metal hair” (large hairstyle worn by Metal music groups). Large hairstyles were achieved with the use of hairspray, hair gel and hair mousse. Teased and permed hairstyles were not uncommon. Some music groups that promoted the big hair 1980s hairstyles included Bon Jovi, Whitesnake, Poison, Guns N’ Roses, and Twisted Sister. Alternative music groups also sported

big hairstyles including the mohawk. Alternative musicians that wore big hair hairstyles include Robert Smith of The Cure, Siouxsie Sioux of Siouxsie & the Banshees, and Johnny Slut of Specimen. The characters in the 80s television show Dynasty also displayed large hairstyles. The 1988 film Hairspray exhibited big hair with its characters.

Afro

An afro, sometimes called a “natural” or shortened to “fro”, is a hairstyle in which the hair extends out from the head like a halo or cloud which may be several times the diameter of the head. Afros gained popularity in the 1960s.

An afro requires tight curls and often, but not always, coarse hair, which typically only people of indigenous African descent naturally have, hence its name. Anyone of any ethnic background however, is capable of acquiring an afro by using curling tongs and hair gel. With naturally kinky hair, the spiraling, tightly coiled curls can be straightened out somewhat, giving the hair added volume and length, by first braiding the hair, then separating the coils using an *afro pick*, a narrow comb with long, widely spaced teeth.

This may or may not include wearing such afros long, to several times the diameter of the head.

An afro requires curly hair and often, but not always, Afro textured hair, which typically people of indigenous African descent naturally have. The ancient Africans known to us as the ancient Egyptians were known at times to wear their wooly hair in this style. Anyone of any ethnic background is capable of acquiring an afro if they have curly hair especially if they have some African ancestry. With naturally kinky hair, the spiraling, tightly coiled curls can be straightened out somewhat, giving the hair added volume and length, by first braiding the hair, then

separating the coils using an *afro pick*. The afro pick is an adaptation of a traditional African grooming instrument, which is essentially a narrow comb with long, widely spaced teeth.

History

In 1963, actress Cicely Tyson sported cornrows in the popular network television series *East Side, West Side*. Following the example of Bob Dylan - who is Jewish and who had let his curly hair grow out - Jimi Hendrix became one of the first popular entertainers to have a large afro. The afro also had political connotations with Malcolm X calling conked hair “a step towards self-degradation”. The afro style was a repudiation of the use of hair strengtheners to mimic the straightness of Caucasian hair. The afro gained popularity during the 1960s and 1970s, in connection with the growth of the Black Pride and Black Power political movements, and the emergence of blaxploitation films and disco music. Among Blacks, afros were considered a proclamation of “Black is Beautiful!” a popular slogan of the time. They became symbols of racial pride; progressive, often leftist political leanings; and militancy. In northern and western states Afros were seen popularly worn in ghettos such as Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, and Watts as early as 1965 and 1966. In the southern US however, it was not a popular hairstyle until 1969 and 1970. However, during the later half of the 1970s, the style passed into the cultural mainstream and for many people became simply a fashion that sometimes even Caucasian men (and women) with looser, less curly hair adopted.

Mohawks

Mohawks are a hairstyle that was prominent in the early 1980s punk and hardcore music subcultures. The Mohawk style consist of shaved or buzzed sides of the head with a strip of longer hair in the centre of the head that is typically stiffened using hairspray and hair gel. Some individuals with Mohawks also colored the hair.

The deathhawk, a variation on the Mohawk, is generally thicker and looser than a traditional Mohawk, and may feature long tendrils. The deathhawk is associated with both the deathrock and goth scenes.

Liberty spikes, named for their resemblance to the spikes on the crown of the Statue of Liberty, are a style that incorporates long, thick, upright spikes all over the head. All varieties of Mohawks can be styled into liberty spikes.

Glam Metal Hair

In the 1980's, male members of bands of the Glam Metal era, such as Poison and Whitesnake often had a big hair style that featured long, often dyed-blond hair that was teased or permed and then given "body" by the use of hairspray and hair dryers. The big hair of the Glam Metal bands inspired the term "Hair Metal". This style lost popularity in the early 1990s, with the arrival of grunge fashion.

Techniques

Depending on the specific style, hairstyles in the big hair categories may require a number of styling, cutting, or treatment techniques. Styling of punk and alternative big hair styles often requires backcombing (teasing) and the liberal application of styling aids such as hair spray and hair gel, often in combination with the use of hair dryers. Crimping irons, perms, hair rollers, or other techniques may also be required.

Bouffant

A **bouffant** is a type of hairstyle characterized by hair piled high on the head and hanging down on the sides. In modern times, it was popular in Western culture in the 1960s, when it was created with the help of large amounts of hairspray. The bouffant was also a mainstream hairstyle in the mid-to-late 17th century in western Europe.

Bun

A **bun** is a type of hairstyle, typically worn by women, where the hair is pulled back from the face and tied in a knot, typically on the back of the head or neck. The hair can either be secured with a hairpiece, a hairnet and bobby pins or simply by bobby pins. The hair may be tightly gathered or slightly messier and more informal. Buns, like ponytails, may cause headaches if worn too tight or up too high on the head.

Chignon

A loan word from French for this particular style of bun which is pinned at the nape of the neck and requires tighter binding than ordinary buns.



Buzz Cut

Also called a butch cut; this cut is short all over. A **buzz cut** is the American name for a type of haircut named after the sound of the electric clippers which are used to shear the hair very closely to the scalp. It is one of the most rapid haircuts possible, and can take little more than a minute to cut when done with good quality clippers. A buzz cut also makes the face look more defined and the jaw wider.

Recruits in the armed forces in some countries are given buzz cuts upon entering training. The buzz cut is popular among men and women in some cultures who want a short, low-maintenance hairstyle. It is also worn by men to hide thinning hair.

Buzz cuts come in seven grades: #0 or bareblade (shortest), #1 (3mm), #2 (6mm), #3 (9mm), #4 (12mm), #5 (15mm) and #6 (18mm).

Once hair has been buzzed down to a bare minimum, one can then apply shaving cream and “nib” it down.

Bob

A bob is a short cut for women, first popular in the 1920s, considered a sign of a liberated woman. It is a haircut, usually for women but was popular in the 1970s as a men’s style, in which the hair is cut short, but a weighted area is left to fall between the ears and chin.

It was invented in 1909 in Paris by the hairdresser Antoine, who was inspired by “Joan of Arc.” In Britain it became popular in “Bloomsbury” circles before the end of the First World War, but was made widely popular in the 1920s by flappers. At the time it was considered a sign of a liberated woman.

1960s and Beyond

In the 1960s, Vidal Sassoon made it popular using the shape of the early bob and making it more stylish in a simpler cut. Its resurgence coincided with the arrival of the “mop top” Beatle cut for men. Many styles and combinations of the bob have evolved since.

Bowl Cut or “Moe”, (after the *Three Stooges* character)

A **bowl cut**, also known as a **pot haircut** or **mushroom cut**, is a haircut where the hair is cut short on the sides and



back and allowed to grow long on the top, looking as though someone put a bowl on the head and cut off all the visible hair. Perhaps the most famous bowl cut wearer was Moe Howard, who wore it as part of his Three Stooges persona. Moe Howard of the Three Stooges was famous for his bowl cut.

Historically this haircut was popular among common people of various nationalities as an easy and relatively neat cut by a non-professional. Indeed, it was done by putting a cooking pot of a fit size to the level of ears, and all hair below the rim was cut or even shaven off. In some cultures it was a normal type of haircut. In other cultures the bowl cut was viewed as an attribute of poverty: the person could not afford to visit a barber.

The bowl cut gained popularity in America among teenaged and pre-teen boys in 1991 and was often associated with skateboard culture. Indeed, this hairstyle was a veritable fad in some locales. The popularity of the bowl cut faded in the mid-1990s. The bowl cut is a forerunner of the Beatle haircut, which is slightly longer and less bowl-like.

Caesar Cut

This is a short man's cut with longer bangs, also called a Clooney cut; widely popular among men from the early 1990s to the present.

Chelsea Girl

Shaving the crown and occiput of the head, and leaving the front, back and often the sides as fringes. The hairstyle can also be called a feather cut. A **Chelsea girl** (also **Chelsea**, **skinhead girl**, or **skin girl**) is a girl or woman who is part of the skinhead subculture.

Chonmage

A samurai's topknot; the hair on the top of the head was usually shaved, and the rest of the hair gathered together and tied in a topknot; a modified version is still worn by some sumo wrestlers.

The *chonmage* is a form of Japanese traditional haircut worn by men. It is most commonly associated with the Edo Period and samurai, and in recent times with sumo wrestlers. A traditional Edo-era *chonmage* featured a shaved pate. The remaining hair, which was long, was oiled and tied into a small ponytail which was folded onto the top of the head in the characteristic topknot.

In modern times, the only remaining wearers of the *chonmage* are sumo wrestlers. This style of *chonmage* is slightly different, in that the pate is no longer shaved, although the hair may be thinned in this region to allow the topknot to sit more neatly.

Sumo wrestlers with *sekitori* status are allowed, on certain occasions, to wear their hair in a more elaborate form of topknot called an *oicho* or ginkgo leaf style, where the ends of the topknot are splayed out to form a semicircle. Given the uniqueness of the style in modern Japan, the Sumo Association employs specialist hairdressers called *tokoyama* to cut and prepare sumo wrestlers' hair.

Comb over, combing hair over a bald spot.

Cornrows

Raised, continuous braids, woven closely to the scalp; originating in indigenous Africa, they remain a popular African American hairstyle.

Cornrows are a traditional style of hair grooming of African origin where the hair is tightly braided very close to the scalp, using an underhand, upward motion to produce a continuous, raised row.



This technique is somewhat similar to that used to produce a French braid, which is braided using an overhand, or inward, motion, and resulting in a flat braid. Cornrows can be formed, as the name implies, in simple, straight lines; or, in complicated geometric or curvilinear designs. Often favored for their easy maintenance, cornrows can be left in for weeks at a time simply by carefully washing the hair using a stocking cap or hair net and then regularly oiling the scalp and hair. Corn rowed hairstyles are often adorned with beads or cowry shells, in the African tradition. Depending on the region of the world, cornrows can be worn by either men or women.

A common way of styling hair in populations from sub-Saharan Africa, as well as North Africa, dynastic Egypt and the Horn, cornrows survived for centuries in the United States as a style of hair preparation among African slaves and their progeny. In 1963, when most African American women were loath to be seen in public with unstraightened hair, actor Cicely Tyson drew immediate notice when she sported cornrows on the popular network television series “East Side/West Side.”

Hundreds of beauty shops and salons sprang up across the United States delivering services exclusively, or as part of a range of options, to blacks who prefer natural (unstraightened) hairstyles. Many salons specialize in hair wrapping and braiding techniques, executing styles which can be exceedingly time-consuming and expensive. A single, braided style can take seven hours or more to complete, sometimes necessitating two or more salon visits. The tradeoff in the cost in time and money expended is that a well-executed, braided style can last a month or more without restyling, if properly groomed and cared for—and if executed on the naturally coarse, tightly coiled hair typically possessed by people of indigenous African descent. Such hair holds cornrows better, especially over time and, compared to the hair of other ethnic groups, generally has more tensile strength and tends to be less oily, which means it requires less frequent washing.

Crew Cut

Similar to buzz, originally worn by college rowers in the 1900s to distinguish themselves from football players, who had long hair (to supplement the inadequate helmets of the time).

Crop

A very short cut on a woman.

Devilock

Short in back and on sides, long in front. The term Devilock is said to have originated in Africa, in reference to Voodoo.

The **devilock** is a hairstyle created by The Misfits bass player Jerry Only sometime between June 1978 and June 26, 1979. In an interview, Only stated that it evolved out of a “tidal wave” hairstyle he wore at the time, popular amongst the 1970’s surfing and skateboarding communities. Supposedly, Only originally called the hairstyle “the wave,” until Glenn Danzig’s friend’s mother came up with the more sinister name that stuck. The sides and back of the hair are kept short, while the front is kept long and combed forward.

There are several variations of the devilock. The most common version is worn with the front hair pinched into a ponytail, save that the hair is usually styled in place with gel rather than with hair ties. However, the members of Samhain sported devilocks that were spread out and looked more like extremely long fringe. Also called a “reverse mullet,” “forward mullet” or “anti-mullet”.



Dreadlocks

Where hair is divided into many long, matted plaits; well known as a Rastafarian hairstyle.

Duck’s Ass

Combed long on sides, parted in back, also called ducktail or south back; the parting in the back caused the hair to stick up, hence the name. The **Duck's Ass** was a haircut style popular during the 1950s both in America and across the Western world. It was also called the **Ducktail**, or simply **DA**.

The Combing Technique

The style required that the hair be combed back around the sides of the head. The teeth edge of a comb was then used to define a central parting running from the crown to the nape at the back of the head, resembling, to many, the rear end of a duck. The hair on the top front of the head was either deliberately disarrayed so that untidy strands hung down over the forehead, or combed up and then curled down into an 'Elephants trunk' which would hang down as far as the top of the nose.

A DA variant, the **Detroit**, consisted of the long back and sides combined with a flattop.

The ducktail hair style contributed to the term "greasers": to accomplish this look, lots of hair grease was required to hold the hair in place. This was still the era of hair creams, so it only required an increase in the amount to make hair remain in the desired style. Brands of grease used include Black & White, Sweet Georgia Brown and Murrays. To ensure that the hair was just so, the wearer often touched up the DA many times during the day by running his greased comb through it.

Significance of the Style

The DA quickly became a stereotypical feature of rebels and non-conformists. Although the ducktail was adopted by Hollywood to represent the wild youth of the Fifties, only a minority of males actually sported a DA.

Fauxhawk

A fake Mohawk: short on the sides and back, medium length on top pushed up in a Mohawk direction, a portmanteau of the French ‘faux’ (false) and ‘Mohawk’.

Feathered

The defining features of this style were the Side Parting and the length which varied from just showing the ears to almost shoulder length, this style rose dramatically in popularity during the 1970s but died down in the mid 1980s; it is slowly gaining back popularity.



Finger Wave (popular in the 1920s and 1930s)

Flattop

Just as it says, when combined with a DA, called a “Detroit” because the flat top is not always compatible with a round head, there is often a spot on the top that is buzzed shorter, almost to the point of being shaved; this area is called the *landing strip*.

Fofa

Short to medium length on the sides and back, with a receding hairline from the forehead back due to a natural baldness; usually found on distinguished gentlemen and derived from the style of the monks.

French Braid

A **French braid** is a popular hairstyle. Unlike a regular three-strand braid, a French braid starts with small sections of hair at the crown of a person's head, and intermittently, more hair is added to each section as the braid progresses down the head. The classic French braid is a single braid at the back of one's head, though variations on this hairstyle include side braids and twists.

Technique

Medium to long hair works best for French braiding. A ponytail holder or elastic hair scrunchie is needed; hairspray and bobby pins are helpful, but optional.

Gather up the hair that falls in front of the ears when loose and hold in a ponytail at the top of the head. Divide it into three parts. Complete one section of a traditional "English" braid by crossing the right section into the center, the center to the right, the left to the center, and the newer center to the left.

Keeping two sections of one's braid in one hand, gather more hair from the same side as the section in one's other hand, and incorporate it into the section of hair one is braiding. Repeat this for the center section of hair, and the opposite section. A more gradual addition of hair increases the intricacy of the braid.

After adding extra hair and another English braiding round, repeat the third and fourth steps until all hair is gathered into the plait. Once that is achieved, continue with an English braid until meeting the ends of the strands of hair. Secure braid with elastic.

French Twist

A classic “updo” in which long hair is gathered into a ponytail, then twisted together, and finally tucked and pinned together along the length of the roll.



Goatee Connect

This is where a thin line is made of the side burns and connects into the beard; usually done with a shape-up.

High and Tight

Cut/buzzed very short (or even shaved) on sides and back up to the crown where the hair is left longer, can be a variation of crew cut or flattop.

Hime Cut

A women's hairstyle consisting of straight cut side bangs and frontal fringe. A **Hime cut** (literally princess cut) is a hairstyle usually worn by women that is frequently seen in anime and manga consisting of straight, usually cheek-length side-cut bangs and frontal fringe. The rest of the hair is usually worn long and straightened.



Care and Maintenance

The Hime cut is very high-maintenance for those without naturally straight hair, and requires frequent touch-ups on the side and frontal bangs to maintain their shape. Japanese hair straightening is sometimes used to help with these problems as well as straightening irons and specially formulated shampoos for straight hair.

Hockey Hair

Short bangs with medium length “flipped up” hair in the back and sides.

Horseshoe Flattop

Sides and back are shaved to the top of the head, making the style look like a horseshoe when viewed from the top of the head.

Induction Cut

An **induction cut** is the very shortest of hairstyles, without actually shaving the head with a razor. The style is so named as it is traditionally the first haircut given to new male recruits during induction into some of the world's armed forces, particularly those in the United States. Although there are other characteristics that also contribute to the identity of a skinhead, and they may wear hairstyles within a small range (from very short to shaved), the hairstyle most commonly associated with them is the induction cut.

The term buzz cut is used to generically describe all hairstyles where the hair is cut short to a consistent length all over using clippers. The induction cut is distinguishable by the clippers being used without any guard or attachment, resulting in the shortest possible cut. The scalp is not shaved with a razor, but only very short stubble is left. Some people may refer to this haircut as a *number zero*.

As with many other short hairstyles, including a shaved head the induction cut has become popular among some men recently. It is one of the hairstyles that balding men often choose.

Some army drill sergeants have been known to refer to this cut as the "Mighty Fine".

Ivy League Cut, or “Princeton”

Cut short and tapered at the back and sides and cut close (about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) across the crown of the head, but getting a little longer (up to 1.5 inches) at the front of the head. It provides a little more flexibility in terms of styling while still having a crisp “buzzed” appearance.

Jheri Curl

A perm that loosens the curls of a person with coarse hair; known more for the oily residue of the chemicals used (“Jheri Curl Juice”) than the actual style.



The **Jheri curl** (often incorrectly spelled **Jerry curl** and/or **Jeri Curl**) was a popular hairstyle in the African American community in the early to mid-1980s. The Jheri Curl gave the wearer a glossy, loosely curled look.

It was touted as a “wash and wear” style that was easier to care for than the other popular chemical treatment of the day, the relaxer.

A jheri curl was a two-part application that consisted of a softener (often called a “rearranging cream”) to loosen the hair and a solution to set the curls. The rearranging cream used pungent chemicals, causing the naturally tight curls to loosen and hang. The loose hair was then set on perm rods and a chemical solution was then added to the hair to permanently curl it.

Besides the fact that it eventually went out of style, the jheri curl's decline in popularity probably occurred because of the damage it caused to the wearer's hair and its labor-intensive and expensive upkeep. The harsh mix of chemicals required to make the style caused the wearer's natural hair to become extremely brittle and dry.

To maintain the look of the jheri curl, users were required to apply activator and heavy moisturizers several times per day and to sleep with a plastic cap on their heads to keep the hairstyle from drying out. These products were expensive (a typical bottle of activator was small, retailed anywhere from \$3 to \$6, and was quickly depleted.) The activator in particular had the undesirable side effect of being very greasy; this would often stain clothing and anything that came into contact with it.

Washing the hair cleansed it of the styling products but also exposed the damage done to the hair by the chemical process. Also, as the hair grew out, the wearer would be forced to return to the hair salon for a touch-up, further adding to the overall expense. The hairstyle went out of fashion by the early 1990s and was replaced with the high top fade haircut.

Japanese Hair Straightening

A process that takes wavy or curly hair and breaks the cystine bonds by way of chemicals, then a hot iron reorganizes the structure of the hair leaving it permanently straight and healthy looking.

Khokhol

Also spelled 'chochol' and 'chachol', a Slavic name for a longer tuft of hair left on top or on the front side of the otherwise cleanly shaven or shortly cut man's hair.

Khokhol (Russian: хохол—*khokhol*, *khakhol*), a Russian name for an element of the haircut: a long lock of hair left on top or on the front of the otherwise cleanly shaven or shortly cut man's hair.

The Ukrainian name for this type of haircut is *oseledets* (оселедець, literally “herring”) or *chub* (чуб, “crest”). There are several Ukrainian surnames derived from this word.

Interestingly, whether those who wear it are conscious of its origin or not, the khokhol hairstyle (in varying lengths) has found popularity in gothic, death rock, industrial and related subcultures. It has been worn by members of many bands, sometimes spiked.

Layered Hair

Where the top layers of hair are cut shorter than the layers beneath.

Layered hair is a type of hair style intended to give the illusion of length while keeping hair close to the head and easily manageable. Hair is arranged into layers, with the top layers (those that grow nearer the crown) cut shorter than the layers beneath. This allows the tips of the top layers to blend apparently seamlessly with layers beneath.

More recent versions of the hairstyle involve making clear distinction between the various layers so that they do not blend seamlessly. In some cases, hair coloring can be applied to certain layers and not others to achieve a distinctive effect.

The layered hair cut is done by lifting the hair perpendicular to the head and cutting it straight across. Also quick layered cut can be achieved by putting the hair in a high pony and cutting it.

There is more than one type of 'layered' cut, two main ones being the uniform layer and long graduation. With the uniform layer, the hair is cut at 90 degrees to the head. With long graduation, the hair is cut at 135-145 degrees, creating more visible layers.

Liberty Spikes

The hair is arranged into long, thick, upright spikes.

Liberty spikes refer to a way of styling the hair in long, thick, upright spikes. The style, associated with the punk subculture, is so named because of the resemblance to the spikes on the head of the Statue of Liberty, although the style first arose in the London scene.



In this style, the hair is formed into thick spikes that may radiate outwards in all directions or all point up in the same direction. They are favored for their durability in extremely long hair. Liberty spikes may be enhanced by the use of hair dyes.

Liberty spikes are also a common way of styling Mohawks. They are usually styled by applying hair gel, spray or glue. Then the hair is blow dried while being held in the direction the wearer wished for the hair to stay. The more spikes there are, the longer it takes. Certain products are

created to make sure minimal or no blow-drying is necessary, and with experience, the time needed to spike the hair up is significantly reduced.

One famous person who used to have Liberty Spikes is Benji Madden from pop punk band Good Charlotte. Liberty Spikes are particularly popular amongst punk fans as they stand out. Other band members, such as members of Rancid have also had Liberty Spikes at certain times.

Low and Tight

Cut/buzzed very short (or even shaved) on sides and back up to a line above the ears but below the crown, hair is left longer above this line.