



Hair Health History

The Seven Sutherland Sisters: Hair, Fame, and the Fall of a Haircare Dynasty

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At the end of the 19th century, one of the most intriguing phenomena in American culture did not emerge from political salons or academic institutions. It came straight from popular stages. It was a living spectacle, composed of seven women from the same family — the Seven Sutherland Sisters. More than vocal talent, they possessed the true secret of their fame: extraordinarily long hair, which together measured more than thirty-seven feet. The sisters not only embodied the aesthetic ideal of their time but also built an empire sustained by a carefully crafted image — and leveraged through a product that promised capillary miracles¹.



Image 1: The Seven Shuterland Sisters with their Father

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The Sutherland family lived in Lockport, New York. The sisters, Sarah, Victoria, Isabella, Grace, Naomi, Dora, and Mary, were daughters of Fletcher Sutherland, a man who saw a business opportunity in his daughters' abundant hair. As young girls, they were encouraged to sing in local churches, fairs, and circuses. However, it was when they began performing with their hair fully loose, draping their bodies like dark, glossy cloaks, that they became a national sensation. More than singers, they became a visual icon¹.

The spectacle was visually hypnotic. On stage, lined up side by side, they would let their hair fall at a specific moment, like a living curtain cascading to the floor. It was as if femininity

itself had been condensed into strands. This shocked and delighted audiences at a time when long, well-maintained hair was a near-sacred symbol of beauty, health, and feminine virtue².

With their popularity rising, their father and brother saw the next step clearly: turning their image into a product. Thus emerged the Seven Sutherland Sisters Hair Grower, a hair tonic marketed as a family secret¹. The formula came in delicately decorated bottles, accompanied by images of the sisters and enticing advertisements that promised accelerated growth, strength, and shine³.

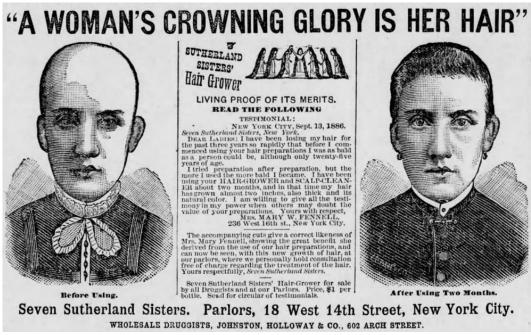


Image 2: Advertisement for the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Tonic in New York media – USA

The product's composition, later analyzed, contained plant extracts, oils, and a significant amount of alcohol. Although there is no solid evidence of its efficacy in stimulating hair growth, it was a commercial success. Initially sold at performances and promoted personally by the sisters, the Hair Grower soon reached pharmacies, salons, and mail-order catalogs. The empire expanded to include lotions, creams, and combs — all tied to the mystique surrounding the sisters³.

The marketing was remarkably sophisticated for the time. The sisters appeared in glamorous ads, their hair dramatized in striking illustrations. Many of these advertisements suggested that using the tonic would bring not only beauty but also social status, admiration, and a kind of silent allure. Women were encouraged to emulate the Sutherlands, whose hair not only impressed but symbolized an enchanting and quiet form of power².

By the turn of the century, the Seven Sutherland Sisters brand was among the most recognized in the United States. The family built a mansion known as The Hair Castle, where they lived lavishly. The press followed them closely, and they became celebrities at a time when the very concept of fame was still taking shape¹.

But empires built solely on image are inherently fragile. The decline began slowly. The cosmetics industry was becoming professionalized, and new brands entered the market backed by scientific, laboratory, and clinical evidence. Figures like Helena Rubinstein and Elizabeth Arden introduced a new logic to beauty products: promises were no longer enough proof was required⁴.

At the same time, the sisters' aesthetic began to look outdated. Extremely long hair came to be seen as impractical. By the 1920s, women's fashion embraced shorter, modern cuts, such as the bob, a symbol of the urban, independent woman⁴.

Internally, the family faced tensions and financial collapse. Without a solid business plan and with declining sales, assets dwindled. Some sisters married men who mismanaged the business; others remained single and faced hardship. The mansion was sold and eventually

demolished. By the end of their lives, many of the sisters lived in poverty and obscurity, far from the brilliance they once radiated¹.

The story of the Seven Sutherland Sisters is both a fable of marketing and aesthetics, and a warning about the dangers of building success purely on image¹. They anticipated contemporary phenomena: influencers, personal branding, aspirational consumerism. And like many such stories, their meteoric rise was followed by a painful fall.

Even today, their photos circulate in books, digital archives, and scholarly articles. Their massive hair still fascinates. It reminds us that even inside a 19th-century bottle of hair tonic, there was more than mere appearance, there was desire, illusion, promise, and the eternal human pursuit of beauty and recognition².



Image 3: Advertisement for the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair and Scalp Wash in Toronto media – Canada

In practical terms, the Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower was one of the first cosmetics sold through visual storytelling³. It wasn't just a product, it was liquid fantasy. Women weren't simply buying what was inside the bottle; they were purchasing the possibility of belonging to an imaginary world that transcended reality.

Looking back, we understand it wasn't merely a tonic. It was a reflection of an era, a mirror of femininity that was manufactured, manipulated, and sold. A historical fragment that fits seamlessly into today's debates around beauty marketing, image culture, and the medicalization of the body⁵.

Beyond historical curiosity, the Seven Sutherland Sisters prompt us to critically reflect on how hair products remain tied to unattainable ideals. And they show us, with their endless strands and ephemeral empire, that beauty, too, is a stage. And the show doesn't always end well.

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