Page 36 right top (a): Woman's model boot. Patent leather and black kid with decorative stitching. British, shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Middle (b): Woman's boot. By George Green. Black kid with curved tops and laces, usually cut high above the ankle, were often referred to as 'Polish' or 'Hungarian', 1820-30.

Bottom (c): Man's boot.
were not intended for wear
in conventional situations and
they were worn, for example,
the shell of the shoe was
not in the example), and
such as the Necker pointed
of contemporary shoes
were made to show
of Britain. Moreocks and
about 1785–90. By another
with cloth straps: Britain,
leather and patent leather
Botton (C): Model boots
Stockhill: 1799–1833
looked as a pump and was
under trousers. It could have
worn leather or a leather
boots. Leather and patent
made after 1833.
forms are still worn today.
shoe or a sporting fashion. Similar
had become more elegant. They
country. By 1730, top boots
were the height of the
were fashionable during the
shorter leg in this example
period. As the height of the
wore the top over the boot.

This style, which became
trim over top and cloth
looked a top boot with a
Peter 25 feet. Later, shoes

72 SHOES
and say for them. Such an assembly is called a parade.

The Swedish novelist Flerdesca Bernt wrote in a

famous wedding address, "Every girl needs a

wedding dress and every woman should learn to

decorate it with flowers and ribbons." They were

always selected by the bridegroom's mother.

The groom then presented her with a

wedding ring, which was usually made of gold.

They also exchanged gifts, the dowry girls and

young women often brought a plate of

tartlets for the guests and the bride's mother.

The bride's father gave a speech, thanking the

guests for their presence and expressing his

happiness at the marriage.

After the wedding, the guests were invited to a

reception, where they could socialize and enjoy

food and drinks. The newlyweds were often

spoken for by their parents, who gave a toast to

the couple's future happiness.

The Quilting Bee

Although quilting was a popular pastime, women

were often grouped together into quilting bees,

where they would work on different parts of

quilts, and then bring them together to create

a completed piece. These bees were often

organized by local quilting clubs or community

centers.

Quilting bees were not only fun, but also

provided a way for women to learn and

improve their sewing skills. They also

provided a social outlet for women to

connect with others who shared their

interest in quilting. Quilting bees often

included refreshments and sometimes

music, adding to the festive atmosphere.

In many communities, quilting bees were

held on special occasions, such as

anniversaries or holidays, and

were open to all women who

were interested in participating.

Some quilting bees lasted several days, especially

when people came from long distances, and

guests often stayed for several nights to

participate in the quilting activities. Although

quilting is now less popular, quilting bees

in the past were a wonderful way for

women to come together and enjoy

the creative process.
January 2002

Upcoming Events

WebSite: www.journal.com/online/ohioguild
Chapter #19 of the National Quilting Association Inc.
Newsletter of the Ohio Valley Quilters' Guild

THE OHIO VALLEY STAR
Welcome to the Ohio Valley Quilters’ Guild, the 130th chapter of the National Quilting Association. We eagerly search our roots to share our love for quilts with others. May we tell you about our Chapter?
Quilters Tee Shirt Design

By Kim Sundrup

 Mercy Performing Arts Quilters
Quilters Performance Program 2002

Quilters
the musical

Mother of Mercy Drama Department Presents

January 28 - 3, 2002