

Chapter 1 : Elizabeth Root (Author of Hawaiian Quilting)

*Friendship Quilts The Hawaiian Way [Elizabeth Root] on theinnatdunvilla.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. You will be hard pressed to find much white space in this beautiful book.*

Amish[edit] Amish quilts are reflections of the Amish way of life. As a part of their religious commitment, Amish people have chosen to reject "worldly" elements in their dress and lifestyle, and their quilts historically reflected this, although today Amish make and use quilts in a variety of styles. In Lancaster, Pennsylvania , early Amish quilts were typically made of solid-colored, lightweight wool fabric, off the same bolts of fabric used for family clothing items, while in many Midwestern communities, cotton predominated. Classic Amish quilts often feature quilting patterns that contrast with the plain background. Antique Amish quilts are among the most highly prized by collectors and quilting enthusiasts. The color combinations used in a quilt can help experts determine the community in which the quilt was produced. Since the s, Amish quiltmakers have made quilts for the consumer market, with quilt cottage industries and retail shops appearing in Amish settlements across North America. These designs often feature floral patterns, but many other motifs are used as well. Baskets of flowers, wreaths, buildings, books, and birds are common motifs. New dyeing techniques became available in this period, allowing the creation of new, bold colors, which the quilters used enthusiastically. New techniques for printing on the fabrics also allowed portions of fabric to be shaded, which heightens the three-dimensional effect of the designs. The background fabric is typically white or off-white, allowing maximal contrast to the delicate designs. India ink allowed handwritten accents and also allowed the blocks to be signed. Some of these quilts were created by professional quilters, and patrons could commission quilts made of new blocks, or select blocks that were already available for sale. There has been a resurgence of quilting in the Baltimore style, with many of the modern quilts experimenting with bending some of the old rules. Crazy quilting Crazy quilts are so named because their pieces are not regular, and they are scattered across the top of the quilt like "crazed" cracked or crackled pottery glazing. They were originally very refined, luxury items. Geometric pieces of rich fabrics were sewn together, and highly decorative embroidery was added. Such quilts were often effectively samplers of embroidery stitches and techniques, displaying the development of needle skills of those in the well-to-do late 19th-century home. They were show pieces, not used for warmth, but for display. The luxury fabrics used precluded frequent washing. They often took years to complete. Fabrics used included silks, wools, velvet, linen, and cotton. The mixture of fabric textures, such as a smooth silk next to a textured brocade or velvet, was embraced. Designs were applied to the surface, and other elements such as ribbons, lace, and decorative cording were used exuberantly. Names and dates were often part of the design, added to commemorate important events or associations of the maker. As textiles were traded heavily throughout the Caribbean, Central America, and the Southern United States, the traditions of each distinct region became intermixed. Originally, most of the textiles were made by men. Yet when slaves were brought to the United States, their work was divided according to Western patriarchal standards and women took over the tradition. However, this strong tradition of weaving left a visible mark on African-American quilting. A break in a pattern symbolized a rebirth in the ancestral power of the creator or wearer. It also helped keep evil spirits away; evil is believed to travel in straight lines and a break in a pattern or line confuses the spirits and slows them down. This tradition is highly recognizable in African-American improvisations on European-American patterns. The traditions of improvisation and multiple patterning also protect the quilter from anyone copying their quilts. These traditions allow for a strong sense of ownership and creativity. Cotton, synthetics Brooklyn Museum In the s, concurrent with the boom in art quilting in America, new attention was brought to African-American traditions and innovations. This attention came from two opposing points of view, one validating the practices of rural Southern African-American quilters and another asserting that there was no one style but rather the same individualization found among white quilters. The African-American Presence in American Quilts in and organized an exhibition documenting the contributions of black quilters to mainstream American quilting. He argued for the creativity of the irregular quilt, saying that these quilters saw the quilt block as "an invitation to variation" and felt that measuring "takes the heart

outa things. African-American Story Quilts, an exhibition featuring a different approach to quilts, including most prominently the quilts of Faith Ringgold. Collection of Bill Volckening, Portland, Oregon. Pictorial quilts[edit] Pictorial Quilt, Brooklyn Museum Pictorial quilts often contain one-of-a-kind patterns and imagery. Instead of bringing together fabric in an abstract or patterned design, they use pieces of fabric to create objects on the quilt, resulting in a picture-based quilt. They were often made collaboratively as a fundraising effort. However, some pictorial quilts were individually created and tell a narrative through the images on the quilt. Some pictorial quilts consist of many squares, sometimes made by multiple people, while others have imagery that utilizes the entirety of quilt. Pictorial quilts were created in the United States, as well as in England and Ireland, beginning as early as Brooklyn Museum Main article: Traditionally, the quilter would fold a square piece of fabric into quarters or eighths and then cut out a border design, followed by a center design. The center and border designs were typically inspired by local flora and often had rich personal associations for the creator, with deep cultural resonances. Multiple colors were added over time as the tradition developed. Native American star quilts[edit] Star Quilts are a Native-American form of quilting that arose among native women in the late 19th century as communities adjusted to the difficulties of reservation life and cultural disruption. They are made by many tribes, but came to be especially associated with Plains tribes, including the Lakota. While star patterns existed in earlier European-American forms of quilting, they came to take on special significance for many native artisans. Star quilts have also become a source of income for many Native-American women, while retaining spiritual and cultural importance to their makers. Seminole[edit] Created by the Native Americans of southern Florida, Seminole strip piecing is based on a simple form of decorative patchwork. Seminole strip piecing has uses in quilts, wall hangings, and traditional clothing. Seminole patchwork is created by joining a series of horizontal strips to produce repetitive geometric designs. Europe[edit] The history of quilting in Europe goes back at least to Medieval times. Quilting was used not only for traditional bedding but also for warm clothing. Clothing quilted with fancy fabrics and threads was often a sign of nobility. North Country quilts are often wholecloth quilts, featuring dense quilting. Some are made of sateen fabrics, which further heightens the effect of the quilting. One particularly famous surviving example, now in two parts, is the Tristan Quilt , a Sicilian -quilted linen textile representing scenes from the story of Tristan and Isolde and housed in the Victoria and Albert Museum and in the Bargello in Florence.

Chapter 2 : Types of Hawaiian Quilting Techniques That are Famous and Unique

Elizabeth Root is definitely at the top of her class in designing these outstanding contemporary quilt designs based on classic Hawaiian applique techniques.

Check new design of our homepage! It has been described as an art form, where every quilt is unique in itself. This article tells you more about this style of quilting. HobbyZeal Staff Last Updated: Dec 10, Quilting has been a part of Hawaiian tradition for centuries, where it represents the Hawaiian culture. Today, it has become an art form. History Quilting was taught to the women of the Hawaiian Islands by the missionaries from New England in the s. They taught them to sew scraps of traditional materials from New England. They were made from the barks of trees, since the weather in Hawaii was not favorable for cotton cultivation. The barks were beaten, felted, and then dyed into patterns. After learning the quilting techniques and adapting to the fabrics provided from the West, the Hawaiians used their own innovative style to make the quilts which were reflected in their traditions and cultures. The natives use intricately-cut pieces of fabric in different colors and shapes to create the designs. This gives the quilt a symmetrical design. Designs The designs used by the natives in quilt-making are created using inspiration from nature, and also reflects their personal experiences. They are created on the basis of a certain observation, a significant event, or even dreams. Floral patterns and the use of plants and other objects representing the natural beauty and traditions of Hawaii, is an important aspect of designing the quilt. Every quilt that is created is named after the inspiration behind its design. Designing and creating it is a time-consuming job, as it involves a lot of detailing. Even the sewing is done manually. This traditional style uses the Hawaiian flag and symbols of Hawaiian royalty in its designs. These quilts represent the independence of the Hawaiian Islands as a sovereign kingdom, that are owned by some of the families on the island. She made it while she was imprisoned in her palace after the downfall of the Hawaiian monarchy by the United States. The beauty of a Hawaiian quilt cannot be compared to that of any other. The sentiments of the natives of Hawaii towards their land, adds to its beauty. The worldwide popularity of these quilts has made Hawaiian quilting a valuable form of art.

Chapter 3 : Hawaiian quilt - Wikipedia

Today, a favorite gift to honor relationships among friends, classmates, relatives, or co-workers is a friendship quilt, with blocks contributed "crafted with fabric paint, embroidery, magic marker, or intricate piecing and applique" by those within a social network.

This textile is usually only found in historic books, museums or antique homes that one would tour. This extraordinary and rare Candlewick Spread is almost years old. Because of the age, one can understand why there are so few of these in existence. Created with cotton thread on a very fine linen fabric; the handwork is breathtakingly beautiful. The body of the spread is in perfect condition. The fishnet edging needs some restoration, which we can do. At this point I have only hand washed it. The seams are joined with a running back stitch which is so tiny that at first glance it appears to be done on a sewing machine. Early hand work such as this was never meant to come apart I needed to use a magnifying glass to verify this stitch. This incredible bed covering was made 30 years prior to the invention of the sewing machine. When quilts and spreads were made from this era, this sturdy stitch was used to join seams. We were not a throw away society back then and things were made to last forever. This stitch holds seams firmly together. I have taken clothing apart to use for restoration and sometimes come across this stitch. This early New England Spread has been organically hand washed and is ready for viewing in your home. The silk velvet fabrics are an array of gorgeous muted colors; cranberry, brown and rust. It is a visually stunning piece of art. The whole cloth backing is an exquisite drapery fabric. In amazing wonderful condition and completely original. Picture this piece of art hung on one of your walls. Please view the detail photos click images above for closeup views. The inside furrows blocks are half light and half dark fabric. The fabrics are stunning and unusual. This quilt came to me unbound. We bound the quilt with the same red fabric used in the chimneys. Why the creator did not bind the quilt is a mystery. This quilt would look fantastic either on a bed or as graphic art hung for a wall. In complete, unused condition and ready to be sent for your viewing on approval.

Chapter 4 : Quilting - Wikipedia

These quilts represent the independence of the Hawaiian Islands as a sovereign kingdom, that are owned by some of the families on the island. Queen Liliuokalani's Quilt: This quilt was made by Queen Liliuokalani using the 'crazy quilting method'.

The earliest known quilted garment is depicted on the carved ivory figure of a Pharaoh dating from the ancient Egyptian First Dynasty c. In Europe, quilting has been part of the needlework tradition from about the fifth century, with early objects containing Egyptian cotton, which may indicate that Egyptian and Mediterranean trade provided a conduit for the technique. However, quilted objects were relatively rare in Europe until approximately the twelfth century, when quilted bedding and other items appeared after the return of the Crusaders from the Middle East. The medieval quilted gambeson, aketon and arming doublet [1] were garments worn under or instead of armor of maille or plate armor. These developed into the later quilted doublet worn as part of fashionable European male clothing from the fourteenth to seventeenth century. The earliest known surviving European bed quilt is from late-fourteenth-century Sicily: The blocks across the center are scenes from the legend of Tristan. The blue resist fabric includes bold, fanciful botanical motifs.

Collection of Bill Volckening. In American Colonial times , quilts were predominantly whole-cloth quilts—a single piece of fabric layered with batting and backing held together with fine needlework quilting. Broderie perse quilts were popular during this time and the majority of pierced or appliqued quilts made during the period, were medallion-style quilts quilts with a central ornamental panel and one or more borders. Patchwork quilting in America dates to the s, the decade the United States gained its independence from England. These late-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century patchwork quilts often mixed wool, silk, linen, and cotton in the same piece, as well as mixing large-scale often chintz and small-scale often calico patterns. Paper was used as a pattern and each individual piece of cut fabric was basted around the paper pattern. Paper was a scarce commodity in the early American west so women would save letters from home, newspaper clippings, and catalogs to use as patterns. The paper not only served as a pattern but as an insulator. The paper found between the old quilts has become a primary source of information about pioneer life. Quilts made without any insulation or batting were referred to as summer quilts. They were not made for warmth, only to keep the chill off during cooler summer evenings.

African-American quilts [edit] There is a long tradition of African-American quilting beginning with quilts made by slaves, both for themselves and for their owners. The style of these quilts was determined largely by time period and region, rather than race, and the documented slave-made quilts generally resemble those made by white women in their region. Harriet Powers , a slave-born African American woman, made two famous story quilts. Consensus among historians is that there is no sound basis for this belief, and no documented mention among the thousands of slave narratives or other contemporary records. Amish quilters also tend to use simple patterns: Lancaster County Amish are known for their Diamond-in-a-Square and Bars patterns, while other communities use patterns such as Brick, Streak of Lightning, Chinese Coins, and Log Cabins, and midwestern communities are known for their repeating block patterns. Borders and color choice also vary by community. For example, Lancaster quilts feature wide borders with lavish quilting, while Midwestern quilts feature narrower borders to balance the fancier piecing. Native American women quickly developed their own unique style, the Lone Star design also called the Star of Bethlehem , a variation on Morning Star designs that had been featured on Native American clothing and other items for centuries. Women would make strips of sewing the remnants of fabric rolls together, then sew these into larger pieces to make clothing. Eventually the style began to be used not just for clothing but for quilts as well. In , with the introduction of sewing machines and readily available fabric in Seminole communities, the patterns became much more elaborate and the style continues to be in use today, both by Seminole women and by others who have copied and adapted their designs and techniques. Hawaiian women learned to quilt from the wives of missionaries from New England in the s. Though they learned both pieced work and applique, by the s they had adapted applique techniques to create a uniquely Hawaiian mode of expression. Nakshi Kantha and Ralli. Nakshi Kantha quilts originated in India and are typically made of

scraps and worn-out fabric stitched together with old sari threads using kantha embroidery stitches. The cloth was then folded and worked on whenever there was time. Ralli quilts are traditionally made in Pakistan , western India , and the surrounding area. They are made by every sector of society including Hindu and Muslim women, women of different castes, and women from different towns or villages or tribes with the colors and designs varying among these groups. The name comes from *ralanna*, a word meaning to mix or connect. Quilts tops were designed and pieced by one woman using scraps of hand-dyed cotton. This cotton often comes from old dresses or shawls. These quilts, created from silk, wool, and felt, were intended to be both decorative and functional and were found in churches and in the homes of nobility. Imported cotton first appeared in Sweden in , and began to appear in Swedish quilts soon after along with scraps of wool, silk, and linen. As the availability of cotton increased and its price went down, quilting became widespread among all classes of Swedish society. Wealthier quilters used wool batting while others used linen scraps, rags, or paper mixed with animal hair. In general, these quilts were simple and narrow, made by both men and women. The biggest influence on Swedish quilting in this time period is thought to have come from America as Swedish immigrants to the United States returned to their home country when conditions there improved. Modern quilting follows a distinct aesthetic style which draws on inspiration from modern style in architecture, art, and design using traditional quilt making techniques. Unusual quilting designs have increasingly become popular as decorative textiles. As industrial sewing technology has become more precise and flexible, quilting using exotic fabrics and embroidery began to appear in home furnishings in the early 21st century. Quilt blocks[edit] The quilt block is traditionally a sub-unit composed of several pieces of fabric sewn together. The quilt blocks are repeated, or sometimes alternated with plain blocks, to form the overall design of a quilt. Barbara Brackman has documented over different quilt block patterns from the early s to the s in the *Encyclopedia Of Pieced Quilt Patterns*. A Nine Patch is made by sewing five patterned or dark pieces patches to four light square pieces in alternating order. These nine sewn squares make one block. The Churn Dash block combines the triangles and rectangle to expand the Nine Patch. The center piece is one full size square. Each of the nine sections does have the same overall measurement and fits together. The two most widely used are hand-quilting and machine quilting. Hand quilting is the process of using a needle and thread to sew a running stitch by hand across the entire area to be quilted. This binds the layers together. A quilter can make one stitch at a time by first driving the needle through the fabric from the right side, then pushing it back up through the material from the wrong side to complete the stitch; this is called a stab stitch. Hand quilting is still practiced by the Amish and Mennonites within the United States and Canada, and is enjoying a resurgence worldwide. Play media Quilting machine in Haikou , Hainan, China Machine quilting is the process of using a home sewing machine or a longarm machine to sew the layers together. With the home sewing machine, the layers are tacked together before quilting. This involves laying the top, batting, and backing out on a flat surface and either pinning using large safety pins or tacking the layers together. The frame has bars on which the layers are rolled, keeping these together without the need for tacking or pinning. These frames are used with a professional sewing machine mounted on a platform. The platform rides along tracks so that the machine can be moved across the layers on the frame. A longarm machine is moved across the fabric. In contrast, the fabric is moved through a home sewing machine. Tying is another technique of fastening the three layers together. This is done primarily on quilts that are made to be used and are needed quickly. The process of tying the quilt is done with yarns or multiple strands of thread. Square knots are used to finish off the ties so that the quilt may be washed and used without fear of the knots coming undone. Quilting is now taught in some American schools. It is also taught at senior centers around the U. These forms of workshop or classes are also available in other countries in guilds and community colleges. Contemporary quilters use a wide range of quilting designs and styles, from ancient and ethnic to post-modern futuristic patterns. There is no one single school or style that dominates the quilt-making world. Regardless of skill level, all quilters know the importance of having the right tools when quilting. Having the right tools increases the fluid process of making a quilt and can even be improved over time with practice. Having the right tools will maximize efficiency and make the quilting experience one to remember. Below is a list of the different tools and tips that can be used to make a quilt by hand or machine: Some also use a home sewing machine for quilting together the layers of the quilt,

as well as binding the final product. It is important to understand how your particular model functions in order to select the correct settings, thread the needle and bobbin, and operate the machine. Here is a handy guide on using a machine. Fabric Markers or Ruler When making a quilt it is important to mark the fabric that you are cutting in order to have some kind of guidance when cutting the fabric, or you could use a quilting ruler and rotary cutter. When marking the fabric it is advised that you use a fabric marker, which is a marker that washes out when the quilt is washed or will fade away after repeated washes. Being able to leverage the larger machine and not having to hold the material that is being used while quilting helps the process move along much faster and makes it easier on the quilter. Machine Quilting Needles When quilting one of the most important tools that is used is the needle. Whether you are quilting by hand or by machine, the needle that is being used is critical to the final result. Using the wrong needle can lead to puckering, bumps, or even the material being torn. There are many different styles of needles and looking at Sewing Needles will be a good guide. Many different combinations of pinning can be used in order get similar results and the exciting part is figuring out existing combinations as well as coming up with new ones. Thimbles are not required but are good for keeping fingers safe. The color, composition, and type of thread that is used will have a pivotal role in the outcome of the final quilt. It is very important each piece is perfectly aligned in order to prevent an uneven or sloppy appearance and to prevent rework. Rotary cutters revolutionized quilting when they appeared in the late s.

Chapter 5 : Friendship Quilts Memories: Signature Quilt History

Hawaiian quilt patterns date back centuries: The story goes that the last Hawaiian monarch, Liliuokalani, was placed under internment in the Iolani palace in Honolulu for eight months at the end of the 19th century. While under house arrest, she worked on a large beautiful quilt. These quilts are an.

Friendship quilts bring to mind dear friends and beloved relatives showing their care through a quilt. The Humble and Proud There are two distinct kinds of autograph quilts. Single pattern quilts are often referred to as "friendship quilts" while the more formal quilts made of different blocks are called sampler album quilts. Although both carried on the same tradition of signed remembrances, they were quite different. A friendship quilt was usually made of several blocks from the same pattern. These blocks could be quickly made from fabric scraps. In her Clues in the Needlework newsletter Barbara Brackman wrote, "Many of the blocks in the early album quilts made between and featured elaborate ink signatures and small drawings and verses. Occasionally one person chosen for her beautiful handwriting would inscribe all the signatures. Some regional signature quilts were inscribed in the fraktur calligraphy used to document important events by the Pennsylvania Germans. Signed Quilts for Raising Money Not all signature quilts were friendship quilts. Some were made to raise funds for various causes from missionary work to supporting troops during a war. The finished quilt may have been auctioned off or people may have paid a fee, often ten cents, to have their name placed on a block in the quilt. Various ways of Assembling and Signing We tend to visualize a woman making and signing her block to be later sewn together into a friendship quilt. Although this was a common practice there were other ways a friendship quilt could be created. Many quilts included only names of women but others included the names of children and men as well. These quilts were made by sewing together readily available fabric or scraps of old clothing. The making of these quilts was in the reach of almost any women no matter her financial circumstances. Friendship quilts took time collecting fabric or blocks from each person, piecing them and then quilting the layers. Individual blocks on a quilt may have been made over several years and sometimes they were not put together into a quilt until years later. No matter how they were made they all had the same purpose, to record memories of cherished friends and family members. A Way of Connecting for Women Imagine living in a time when families were large and women worked hard all day. A woman had to finish necessary sewing to provide clothing for the family before she could bring out her quilting fabric. Much of what we buy without a thought today had to be produced at home. What could be more fun than gathering together to quilt? The top would already have been pieced and the layers put together on a frame. Everything would be ready for the women to add their fine stitching. The quilt might be a special one with signatures of friends and family. These friendship quilts served as a precious memory not only to women who stayed in one place all their life but also for those who moved on to hardships in westward lands. These pioneer women would only have occasional letters to connect them with friends and relatives. Many a lonely woman living out on an isolated homestead cherished her friendship quilt. It reminded her of the time when she lived among family and friends. In addition illness and war took dear ones away forever. Their name on a quilt became a precious remembrance. Copyright updated Judy Anne Breneman Thank you to Karolyn Jensen for permission to use the red signature block.

Chapter 6 : Hawaiian Quilt Pattern | eBay

The most basic Friendship Star quilt block has squares in its corners, but I replaced the squares with half square triangle units for this variation of the design.

Chapter 7 : Birth Month Flower Collection - Hawaiian Quilting With Poakalani & Co.

Explain what a quilt is and describe some of the historic purposes and uses of quilts, such as friendship and family record quilts. Identify elements in quilts, such as colors, shapes, patterns, and symbols.

Chapter 8 : Friendship Quilts | World Quilts: The American Story

Classic friendship quilts have been around since the mid s. Sewn together by local quilters or family members to memorialize a special person, occasion or memory. Today I'd like to share a new twist to the Friendship Quilt concept, deepening the special bonds between you and a few of your.

Chapter 9 : Hawaii Quilt Shop Directory - Most Trusted Source

Aloha and welcome to Hawaiian Quilt Wholesale, located in Honolulu, Hawaii. We offer a variety of handmade Hawaiian quilts such as bedspreads, wall hangings, pillow covers, baby blankets, kitchen accessories, Christmas items, and much more.