TO THE FOOT*wear*

INTRODUCTION

The skin at the sole of the foot is the denser skin on the human body. The evolution of man has seen the density of the sole of the foot increase as man developed the ability to walk using the legs only. Due to their position and function, feet are exposed to a variety of potential infections and injuries of such a complex structure where a lot can go wrong. Therefore the human feet protection is of a grate importance and can be done by the use of **footwear.** The footwear and their use is the subject of this exhibit in order to know where we are standing on.



PLAN OF THE EXHIBIT

1. Introduction-Plan of the exhibit
2. The need for footwear
3. Types of footwear
   - 3.1 The sandals
   - 3.2 The shoes
   - 3.3 The boots
   - 3.4 The slippers
   - 3.5 The hosiery
   - 3.6 The garters and the gaiters
4. Footwear care and maintenance
5. "Shoenomics"
6. The effect of footwear in:
   - 6.1 Social life
   - 6.2 Politics
   - 6.3 Religion
   - 6.4 Military
   - 6.5 Realising remarkable achievements
   - 6.6 Professional activities
   - 6.7 Literature
   - 6.8 Arts
   - 6.9 Sports
   - 6.10 Leisure time

2.The need for footwear- 2.1 The human foot

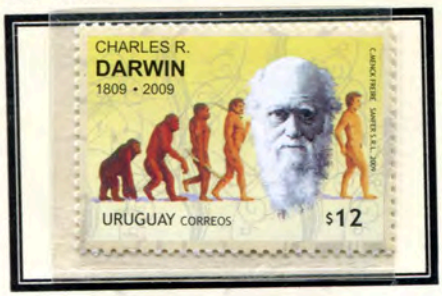
The **human foot** combines mechanical complexity and structural strength. It is the terminal portion of a limb which bears weight and allows locomotion. The ankle serves as foundation, shock absorber, and propulsion engine. The foot can sustain enormous pressure and provides flexibility and resiliency.



"The human foot is a masterpiece of engineering and a work of art."
Leonardo da Vinci.



The first mark of the man's presence on the moon was his footprint.



It took 4 million years of evolution to work as it does today.



Straits Settlements' private post card : Jewelleries on the foot at a Hindoo Lady

Uses of our feet .



The human foot played a significant part either in human mythology or history. Hermes, the messenger of gods' will has feathered feet.



The ceremony of "washing of feet" or "paedalavium," is observed in all Christian churches as a service during the Holly Thursday Mass.



2. The need for footwear- 2.2 To go barefoot ?...

Going barefoot means for a person not to use, or to go without, any type of foot covering.



Reasons for choosing to go barefoot include the sensation of one's feet in direct contact with the ground, and to confirm many perceived spiritual or natural health benefits one may experience.



Firewalking is the act of walking barefoot over a bed of hot embers or stones. It has a long history in many cultures as a test or proof of faith,





There are many reasons for someone to go barefoot from the simplest of not being able to afford to buy shoes to the complex of religion dogma.







German (Bavaria) official illustrated post card 1905 with 5 Pf Armoires type embossed stamp cancelled on V 11 12 from KEMPTEN to Nuremberg

2. The need for footwear- 2.2 ... or not to go barefoot?



The need of wearing footwear it is apparent.
It may be traditional to go barefoot in many developing countries, but less in industrialized countries due to different activities, greater societal taboos, fashions, or peer pressure against going barefoot.

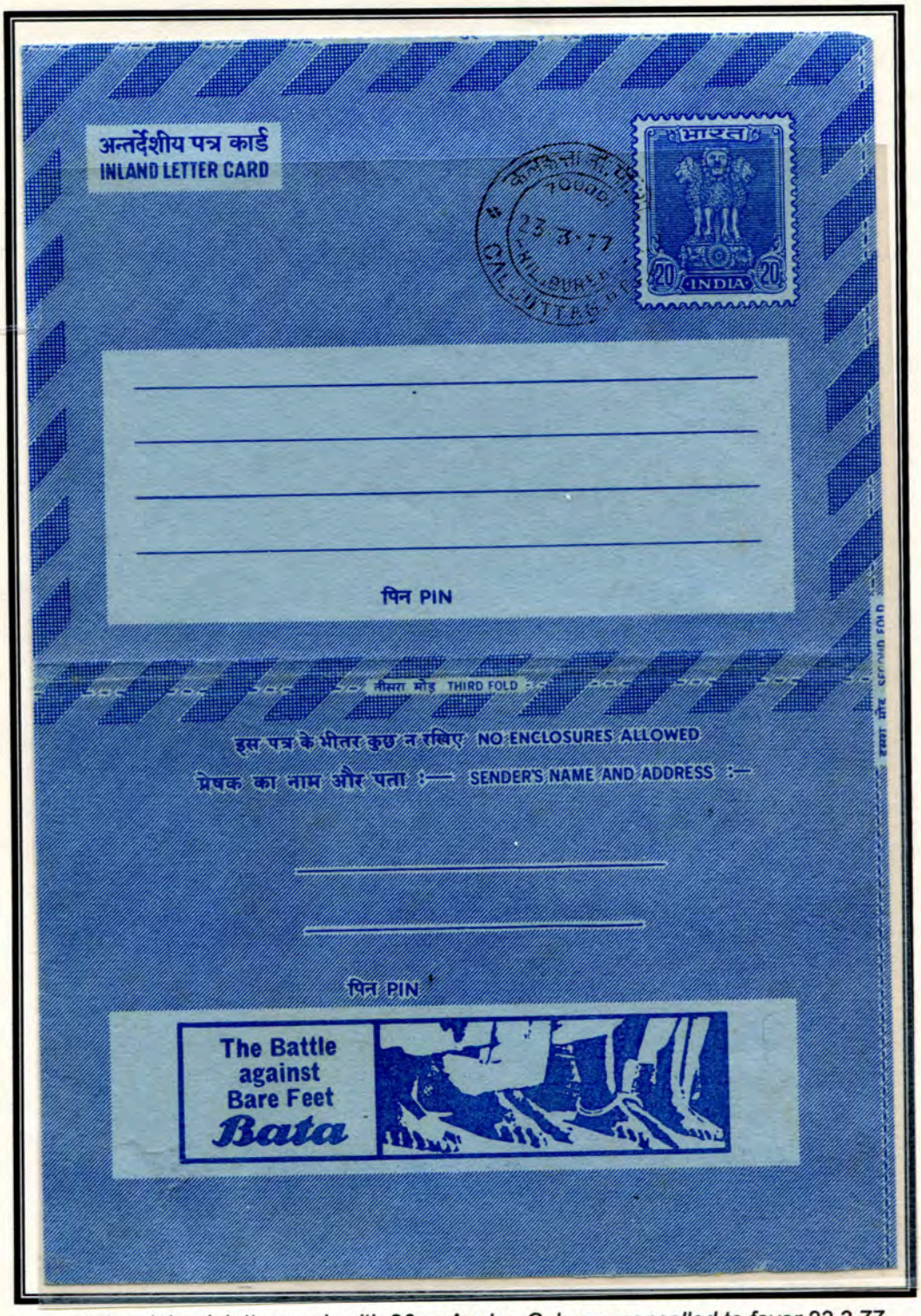


Consistent practice, caution, and instinctive awareness are essential to safely going barefoot. Hazards to the foot may include sharp objects that can cut the foot and extreme temperatures. Poisonous plants, animals or parasites can enter the body through the cuts on an injured bare foot, and the systematic use of footwear can be valuable in protecting them.



Diabetes is the main feet's enemy.

Due to the fact that diabetes can cause circulation problems and nerve damage, as well as other conditions that can affect the feet, some people with diabetes will want special diabetic shoes or orthotics created especially for their condition.



Indian inland letter card with 20np Asoka Column cancelled to favor 23.3.77 CALCUTTA WITH Bata industries' advertisement slogan ' The battle against Bare Feet"

2. The need for footwear- 2.3 The footwear

Footwear consists of garments worn on the feet, for protection against the environment, and adornment.



France advertising slogan on a meter 2 fr. cancelled 11 LIMOU 3.9.91 AUDE

Socks, stockings and other hosiery are worn between the feet and the footwear, except for sandals and flip flops (thongs)

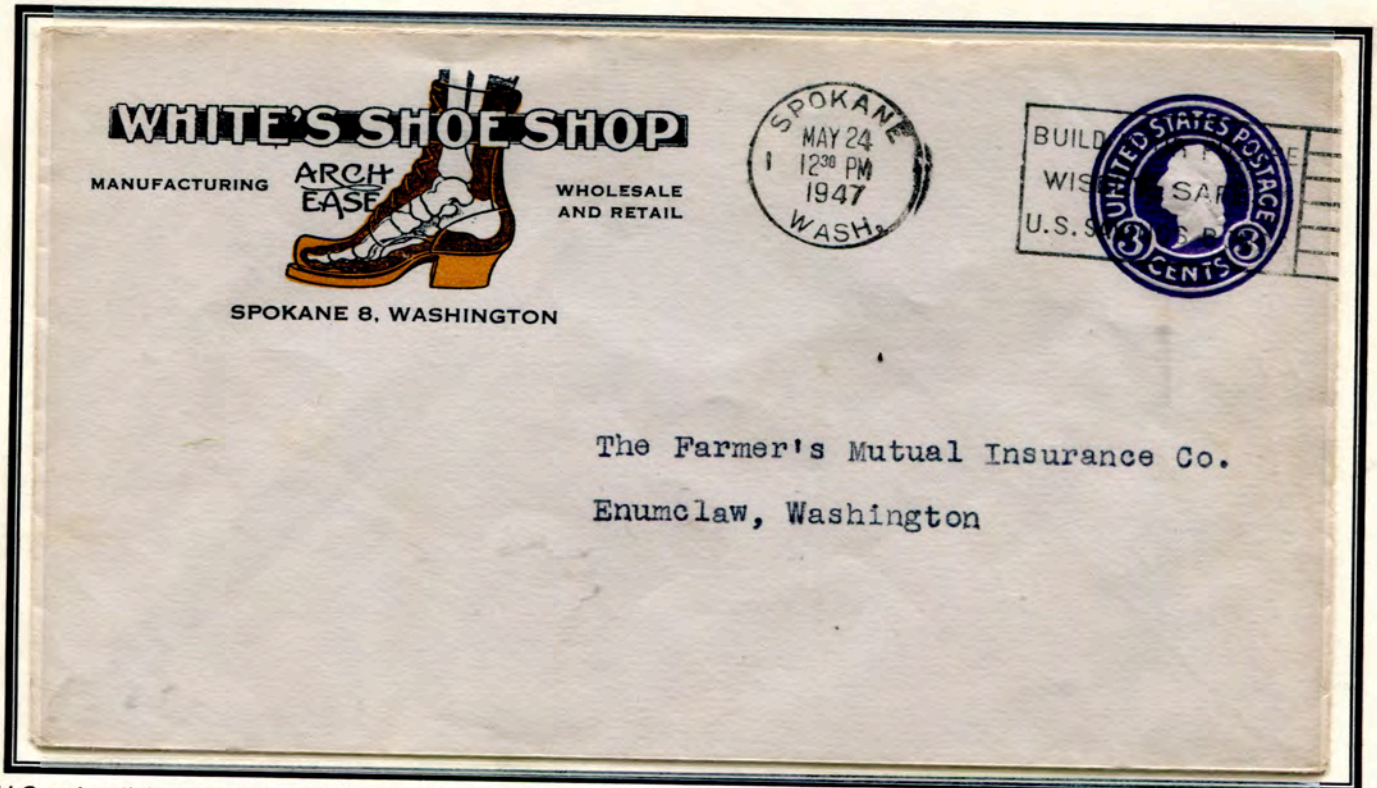




Garters and **gaiters** are dress accessories to be either tied or wrapped around the leg .







U.S. advertising cover of WHITE 'S SHOE SHOP with 3c Washington embossed cancelled on MY24 1947 SPOCANE

3.Types of footwear - The major types of footwear are the **sandals,** the **shoes,** the **boots** and the **slippers**



Cover to H.P.S. from Barcelona Spain

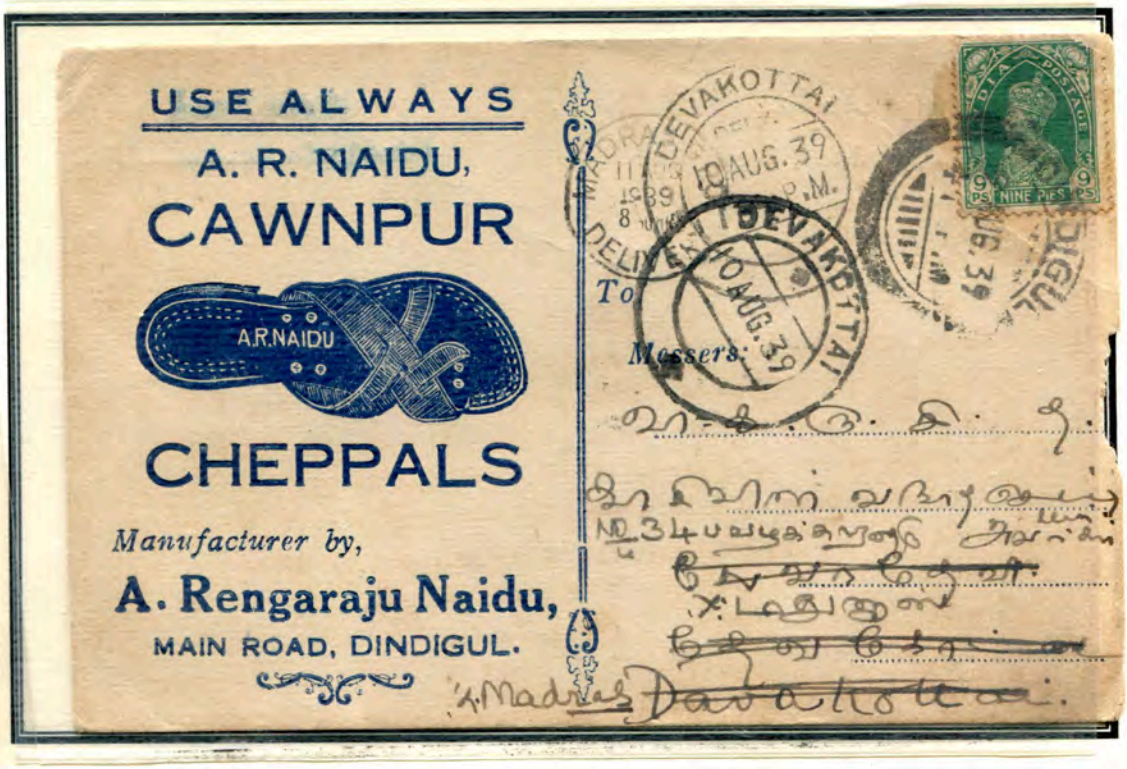


Advertisement for BAROUD ORLENE BOTTE on a blotting paper

3.Types of footwear- 3.1 The sandals

Sandals are an open type of footwear consisting of a sole held to the wearer's foot by straps or thongs passing over the instep and around the ankle.





Indian postaly used private advertising card for A. R. NAIDU sandals









The sandals are in use from antiquity to modern times.

Usually, sandals are worn in warmer climates or during warmer parts of the year, because feet stay cool and dry.



Geta are form of traditional Japanese footwear. They are a kind of sandals with an elevated wooden base held onto the foot with a fabric thong to keep the foot well above the ground.



Flip-flop, are flat, backless, usually rubber sandals consifting of flat sole held loosely on the foot by an Y- shaped strap, like a thin thong, that passes between the first and the second toes and around



Zori are flat and thronged Japanese sandals made of rise straw or other plant fibers, cloth, lacquered wood, leather, rubber, or synthetic materials. Zori are quite similar to flip-flops.

3.Types of footwear- 3.1 the sandals



Espadrilles are casual flat or high-heel fashion sandals originated from the Pyrenees. They usually have a canvas or cotton fabric upper and a flexible sole made of rope or rubber material moulded to look like rope. The jute rope sole is the defining characteristic of an espadrille; the uppers vary widely in style.







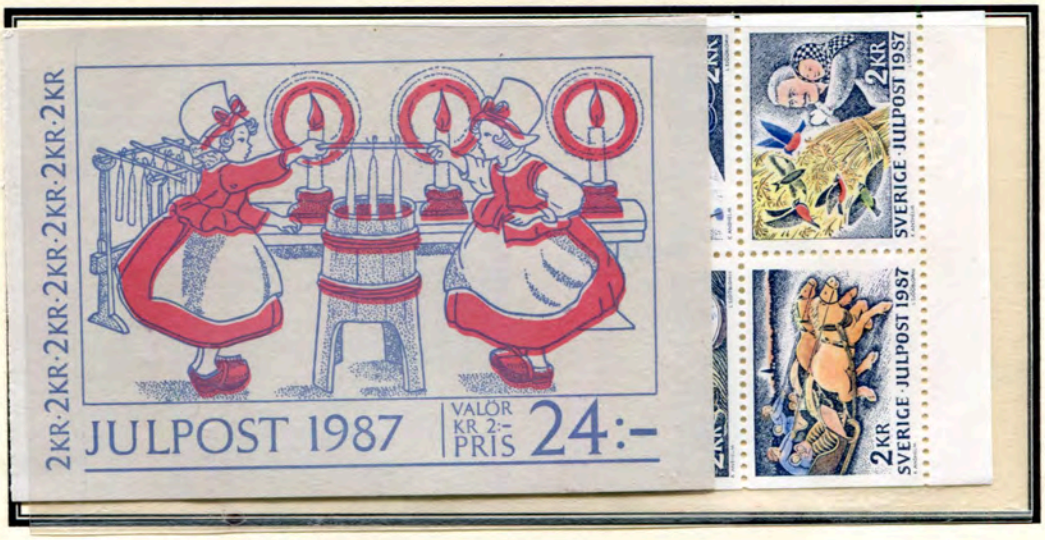
France advertising sloganfor "FRANCE ESPADRILLE" on a meter 64 MALEON SOULE-PYRENEE ATLANTIQUES.



Cover from St LAURENT DE CERDANS to BRUSSELS bearing a special postmark.

3.Types of footwear- 3.1 The sandals

Traditional **clogs** were made out of willow or poplar wood and are associated with the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden (though Swedish clogs do not resemble Dutch clogs) as part of their "touristy image".



Swedish 1987 booklet 24kr.



The French word for clogs is sabot.





Clogs production stages





Unused Holland aerogramme €,54

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

The **shoes** are durable coverings for the human foot, with a rigid sole and heel, usually extending no higher than the ankle.



France advertising slogan for "BATA" on a meter



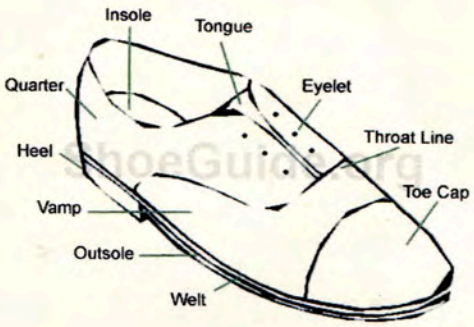
Uruguay 1988 vertical band of three essays on a "sun" filigrane paper. The brown color is misplaced.





Belgian unused publibel 261 advertising "TUINDER" shoes.

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes



The anatomy of the shoe

Parts of a shoe: Sole, insole, outsole, misdial, heel, vamp or upper, welt, quarter, tongue, eyelet, breast, counter, feather, linings, puff, seat, shank, top piece, top line, waist are some of shoe's parts used either in traditional crafting forms or for the shoes produced with the after mid 20th century material and techniques.



Private German post card advertising "MULLER & CO" a shoe manufacturing company of more than 200 different shoe parts and fittings.



U.S.A. slogan advertising for 'WEYENBERG SHOE MFG. COMPANY" air cushion comfort sole.

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes



U.S.A. advertising cover for "PLYMOUTH RUBBER CO" slipknot safety heels.

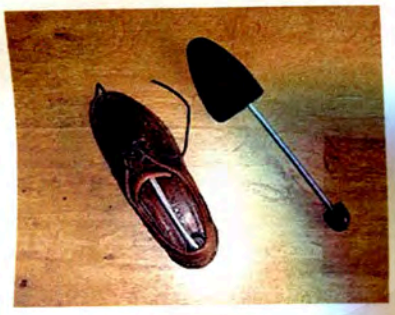


Switzerland advertising cover for "G. STAMPFLI " leather shoe soles.

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

Accessories to shoes:

Shoe tree, shoe horn, overshoes or galoshes, shoe insert, shoe stretcher, shoelaces and shoe bags or boxes are the main accessories to shoes.













U.S.A . privately printed unused prestamped post card two cent Jefferson advertising for "DE HOFF-ROTE & SON" leather shoe laces.

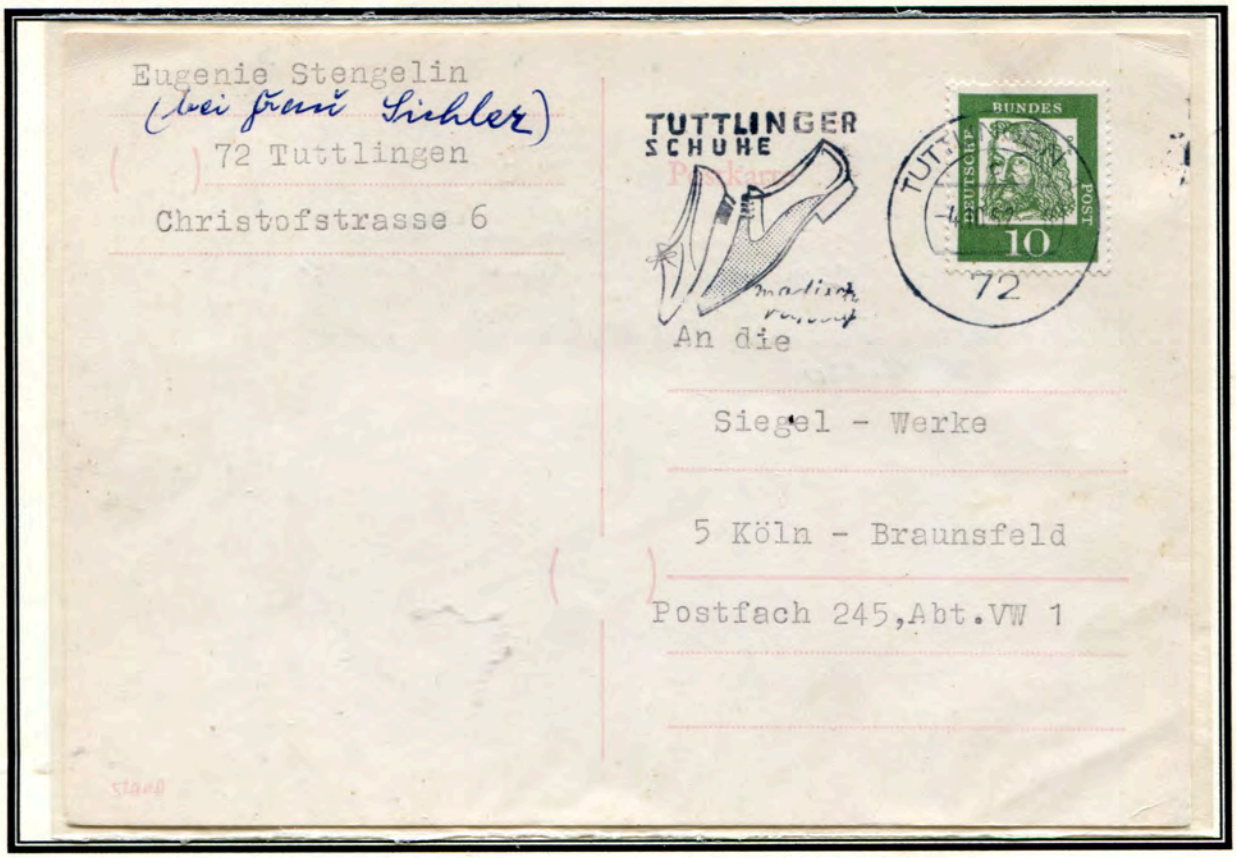
3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

The major types of shoes are the **dress**, the **casual**, the **athletic** and the **special purpose** including the **orthopedic**.

A **dress** shoe is a shoe used as a component of formal wear. Dress shoes are categorized by a smooth and supple soles and narrow silk figure.



Belgian publibel No2349N advertising for "SALAMANDER" shoes



German used 10 pfg post card with advertising "TUTTLINGER SHUHE "cache.t

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

Casual is the dress code which emphasizes comfort and personal expression over presentation and uniformity



advertising slogan for "Ets E. GUTIERREZ S.A." shoes.





4 Tips for comfort shoe on a matchbox advertising for "BOYCE 7 LEWIS INC."



Cover to Athens Greece from Leipzig Germany on 08.12.39 with advertising cachet "'THE CITY OF SHOES"

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

An **athletic** shoe is a generic name for foot wear designed for sporting and physical activities and is different in style and build than a dress shoe. In many cases these shoes can be worn by either sex. Emphasis tends to be more in function than style.



German advertising for "PETER MAHR SHOE FACTORY"on a meter



The People's Republic of china unused prestamped post card advertising for "QUIZHI (FUJIAN) SPORTS GOODS CO.LTD."

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

Special purpose shoes are the shoes made on to fulfill specific needs of human locomotion.

Snowshoes are footwear for walking **over** snow. Traditional snowshoes have a hard wood frame with rawhide lacings. Modern snowshoes are made of light metal while others are a single piece of plastic .



Skating shoes, typically called skates, have various attachments for skating on the bottom of the shoe portion.

Roller skates



Commemorative cachet of "GRAND FETE DU SPORT" 23-24 April 1983 Lille France.

Inline skates



Swimfins, or **flippers** are worn on the foot or leg and made from finlike rubber or plastic, to aid movement through the water in water sports activities such as swimming and various types of underwater diving.



Ice skates



Reef sandals



3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

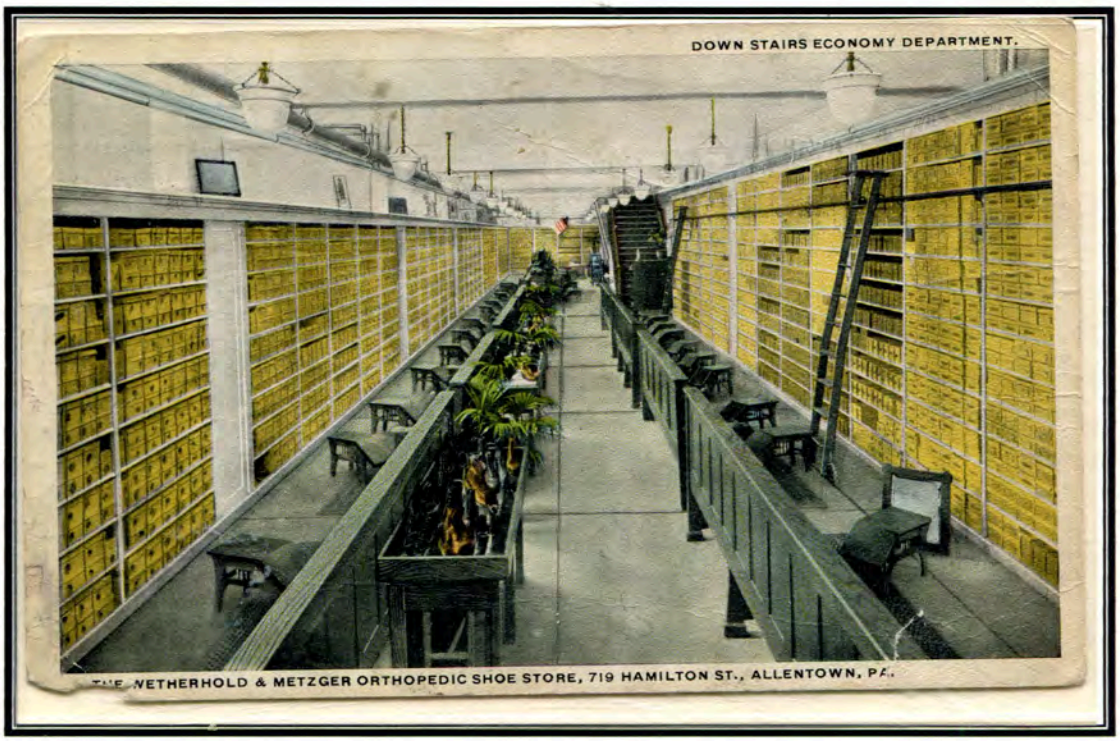
Those shoes used to prevent or to correct foot injuries or disorders of the skeletal system and associated muscles, joints, and ligaments are called **orthopaedic.**



German post advertising card R.D.G.M. 765 191 prestamped 30 pfg







The NETHERHOLD & METZGER orthopaedic shoe stores

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

Shoes are designed to be worn by **babies, children, men and women** or by **either gender.**



Brazilian 1903 unused preprinted telegramme.

The **babies's** shoes must be flexible because babies are very active at the time they just learn to walk.







3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

Kids need so many basics. One of these is **kids'** shoes. It is amazing how quickly kids grow out of and wear out their shoes.









Switzerland 2003 preprinted card for world orientation championship in Rapperswill

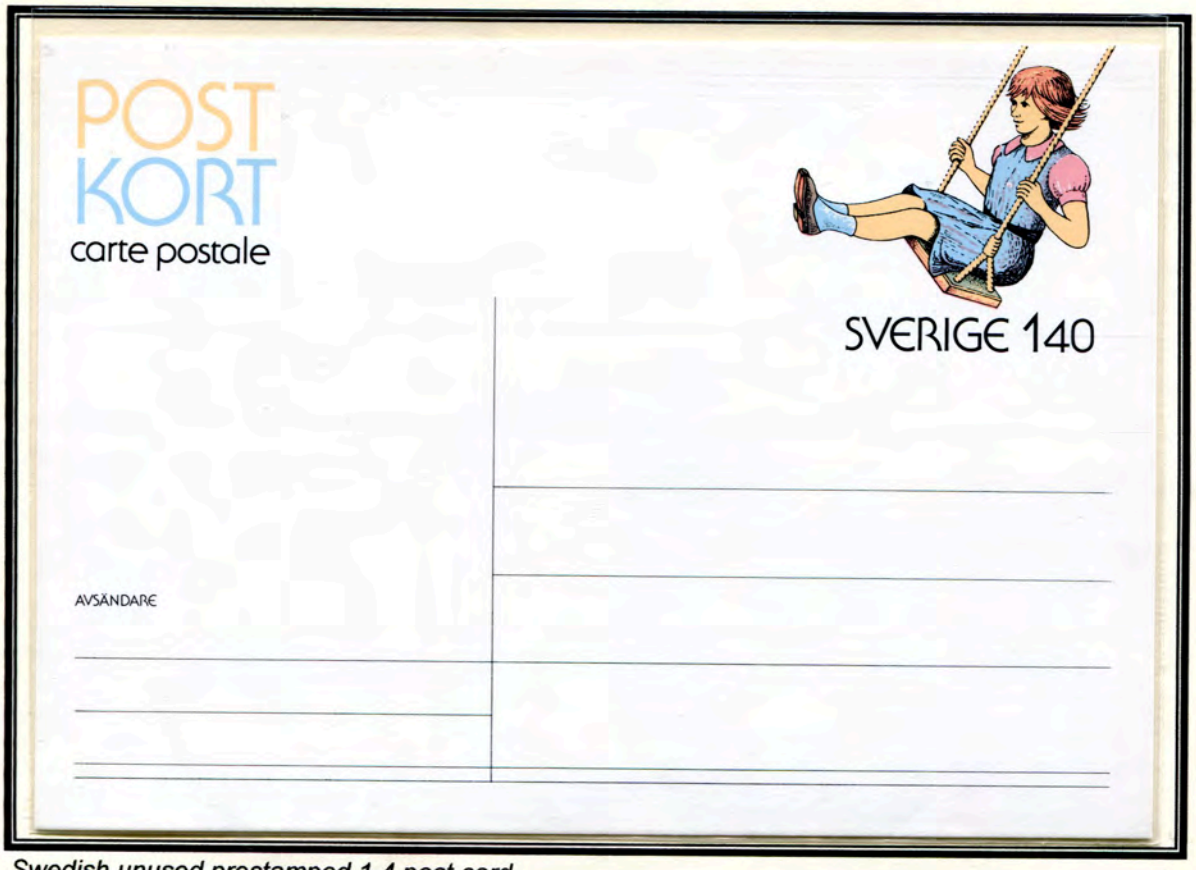
3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

Children grow so quickly and go through shoes like their disposable, so that's hardly a surprise. The important thing is figuring out which brand, style, and design best functions for the children by serving their practical needs and their more capricious desires.





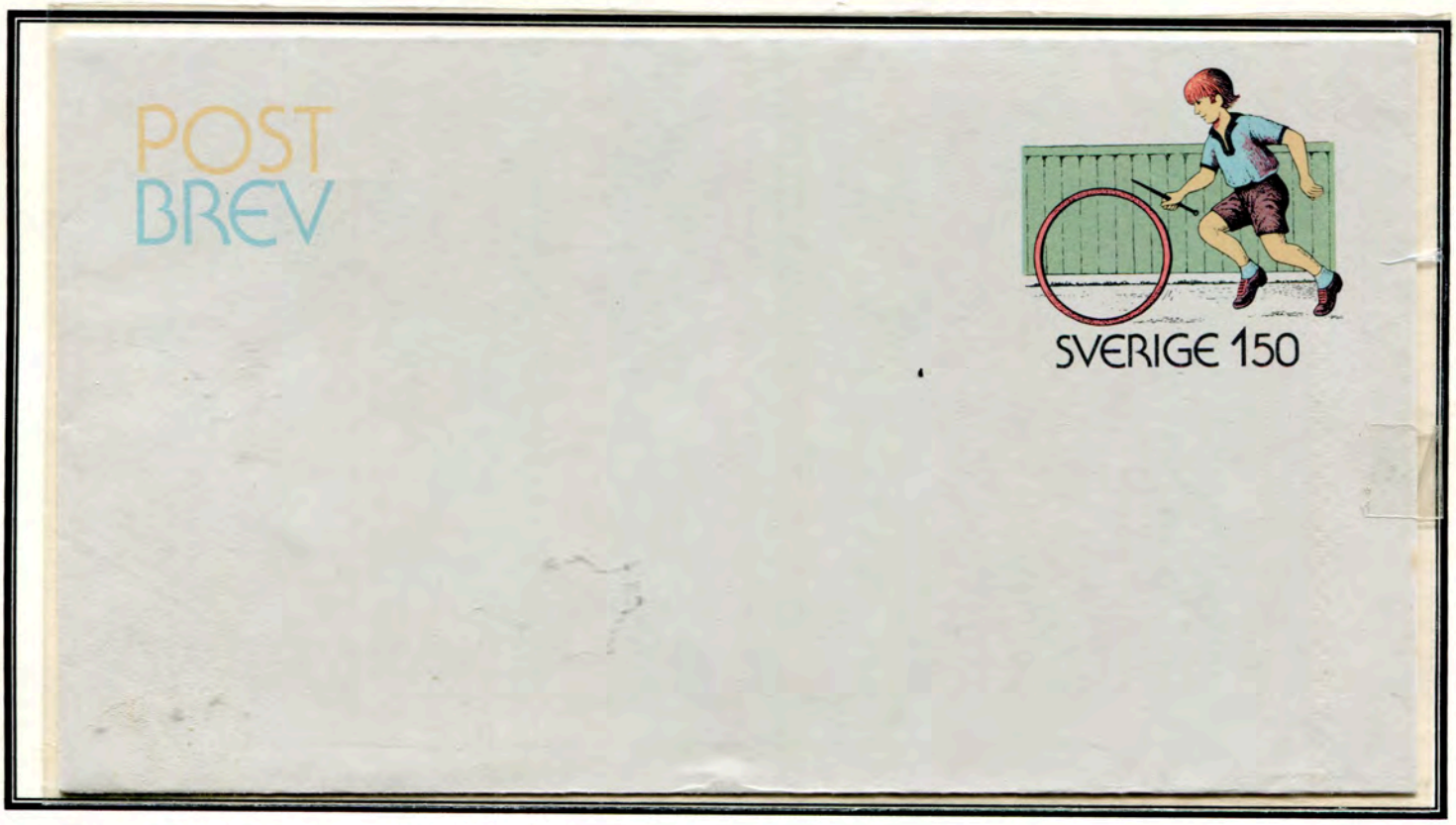








Swedish unused prestamped 1.4 post card.



Swedish unused prestamped 1.50 post envelope.

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes



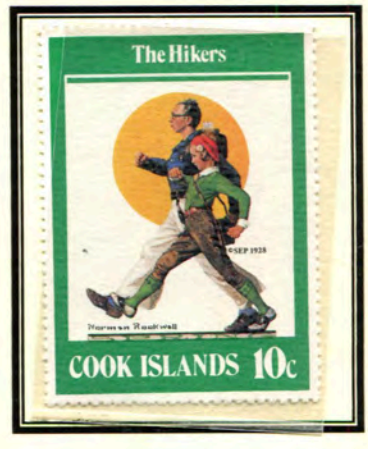
U.S.A. unused post card advertising for "RALPH'S SHOES"

A school note book's label









3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

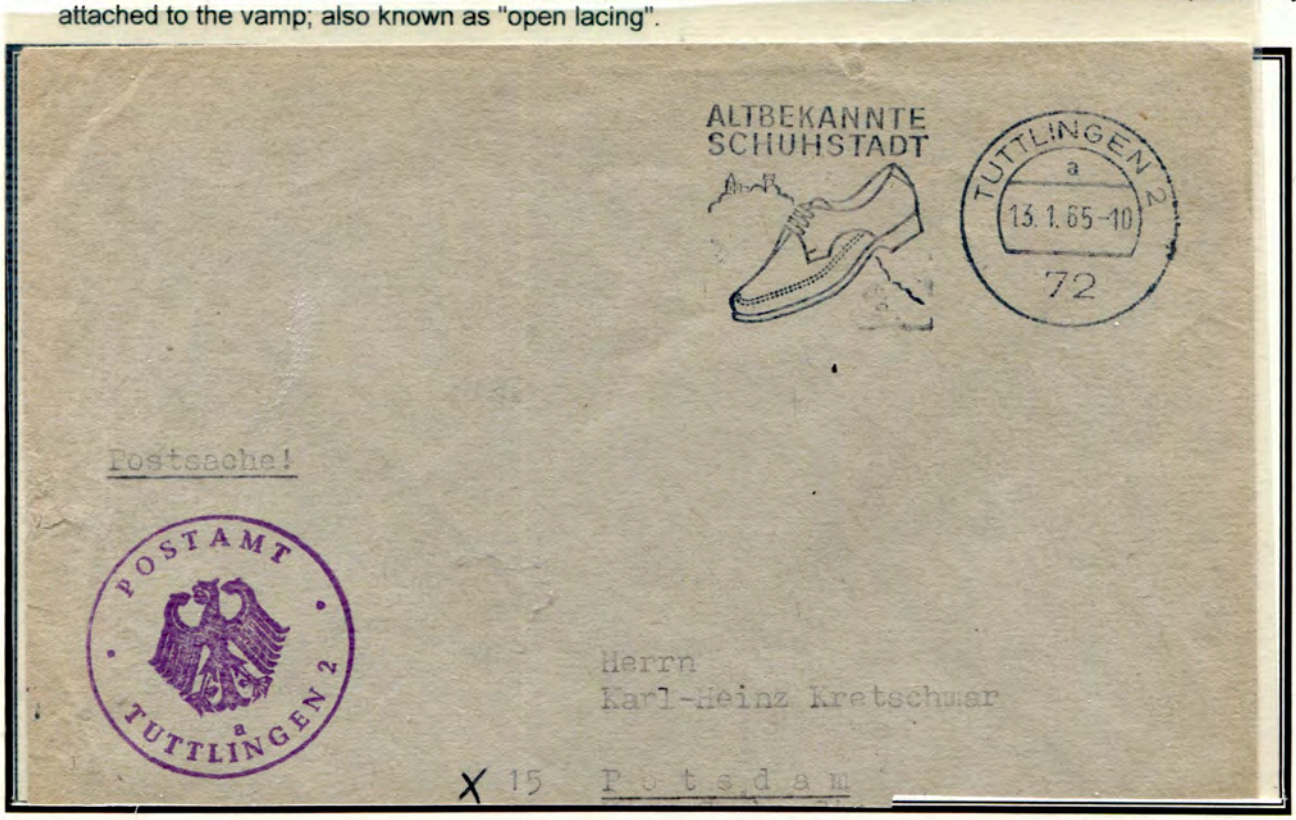
Men's shoes can be categorized by how they are closed.

Balmorals: the vamp has a V-shaped slit to which the laces are attached; also known as "closed lacing" or "Oxford" in England.



German cover to Leipjerdingen bearing TUTTLINGEN cancelation on 3.9.311

Blüchers (American), Derbies (British): the laces are tied to two pieces of leather independently attached to the vamp; also known as "open lacing".



German cover to Potsdam bearing TUTTLINGEN cancelation on 31.1.65

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

Loafers: are casual shoes without laces.









Belgian advertising slogan for RENO shoes on a meter

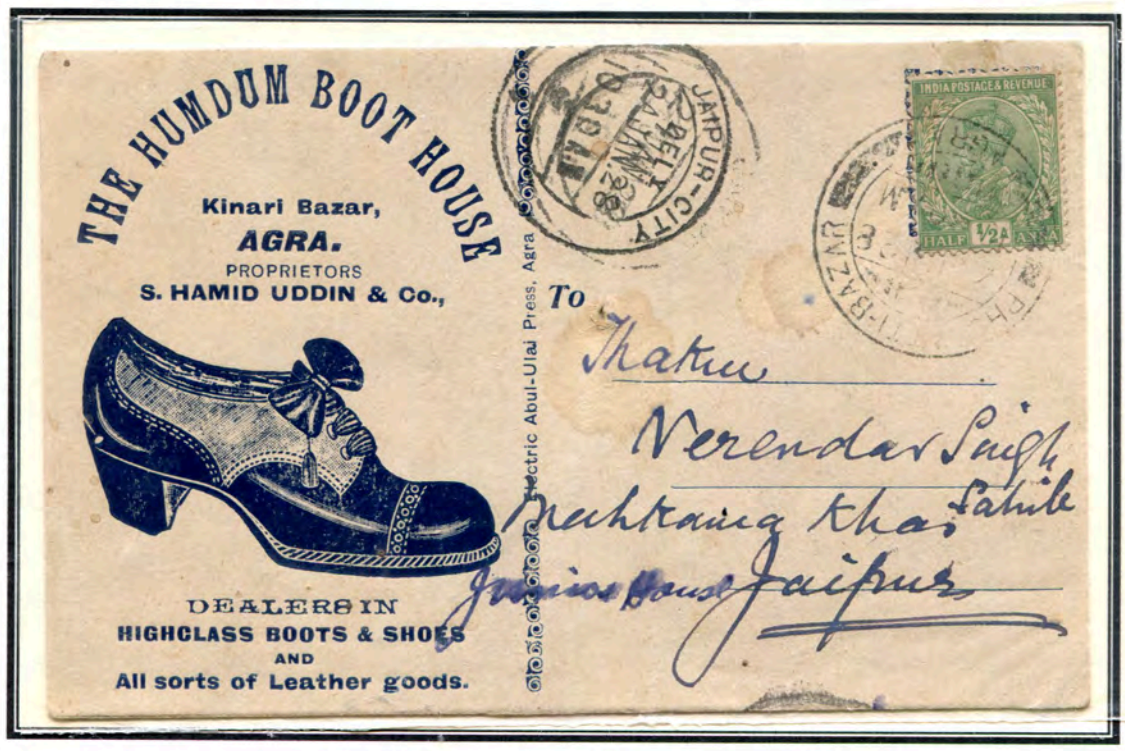


Belgian bublibel 1972 advertising BATA shoes

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes



Mexican unused correograma (postgramme)



Privet Indian card postal advertising for "S. HAMID UDDIN & Co" high class boots & shoes

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes



U.S.A. advertising for "GALLEN KAMP'S" shoes on a meter.



German used privet post card to Brussels cancelled "TUTTLIGEN" 4.12.59



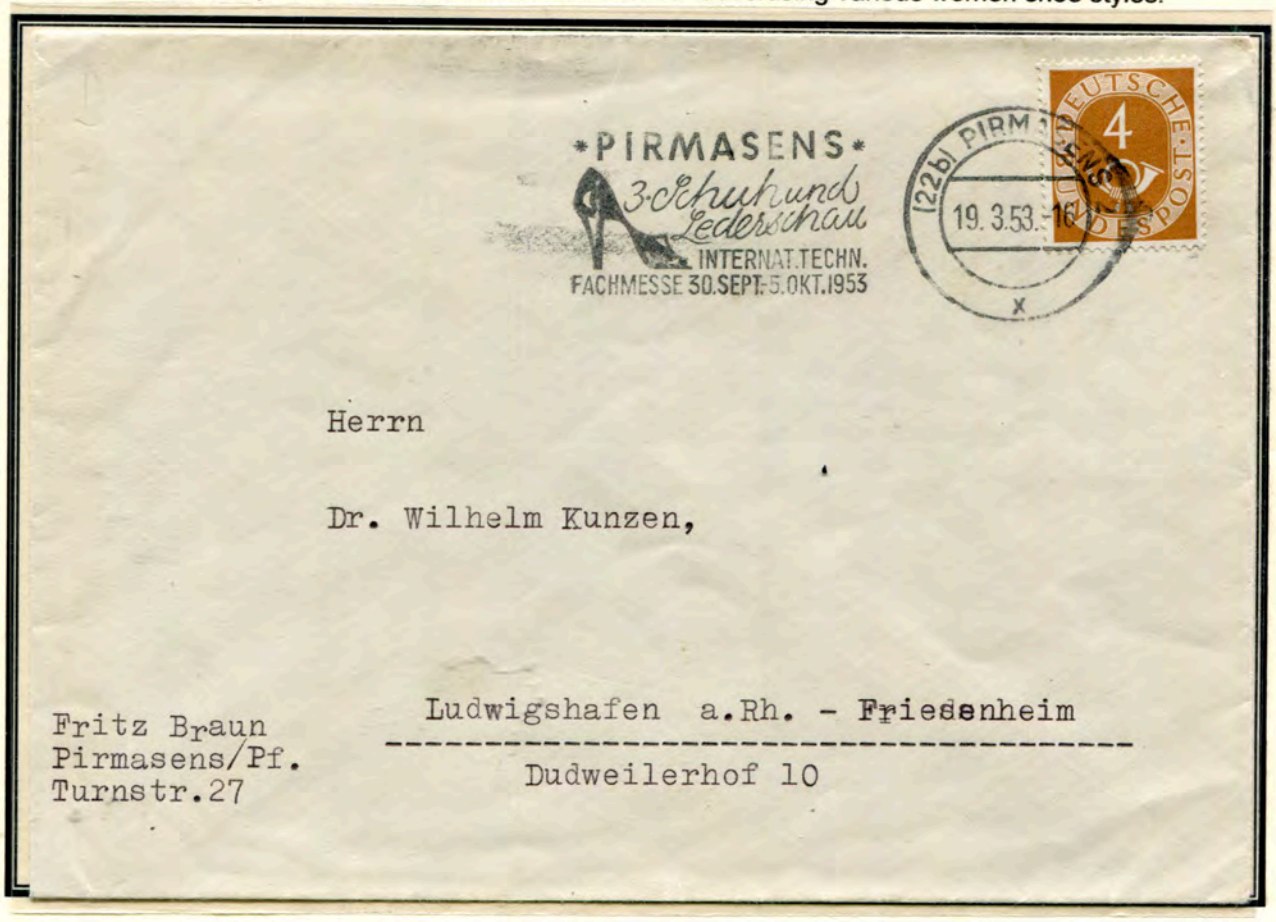
Belgian used Publibel No1211 adversing "BATA' shoes

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

Women shoes can be categorized-in one way over thousands- by how long is their heels. **High heeled** shoes may be shoes with heels 2 inches (5 cm) or higher. A **kitten heeled** shoe is a shoe with short, slender heel, usually from 3.5 centimeters (1.5 inches) to 5 centimeters (2 inches) high with a slight curve setting the heel in from the edge of the shoe. **Flat** shoes are those shoes almost no heeled at all.



Private card of Spanish commercial firm "MARTINEZ" advertising various women shoe styles.



German cover to Friesenheim commemorative Pirmasens shoes and leather show

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes



Finish 2009 stamps mini sheet.



German cover to Junkersdoorf Uber Koln cacheted "DIRMASENSTHE SHOE METROPOLIS OF GERMANY"

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes



Commemorative cachet for " 64- International Exhibition" in Firenze. 25.4.2000



Commemorative cachet for "International Salon for Leather and Shoes" 14-17 Okt.1961



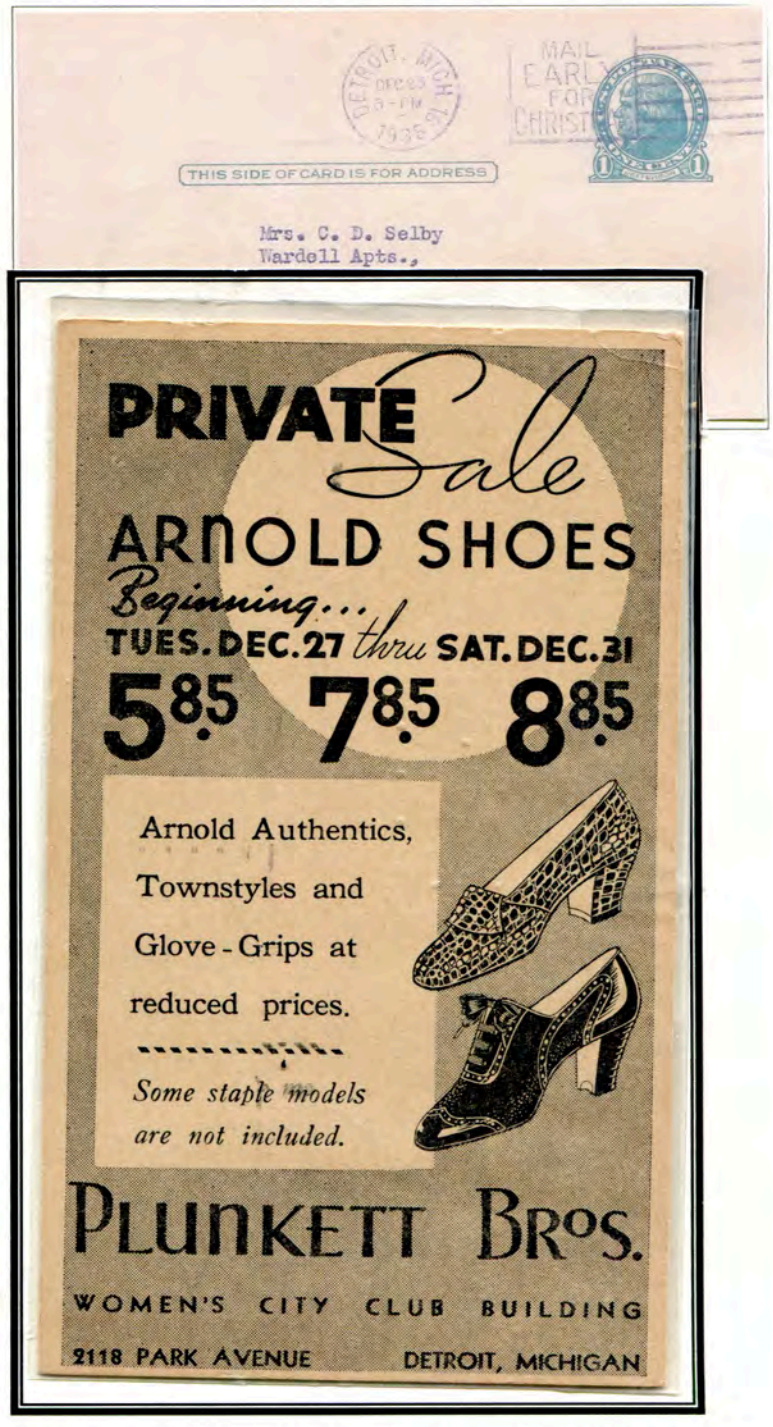
3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes



German commemorative cachet for 'THE GRATE GERMAN SHOE SHOW" in Dusseldorf.



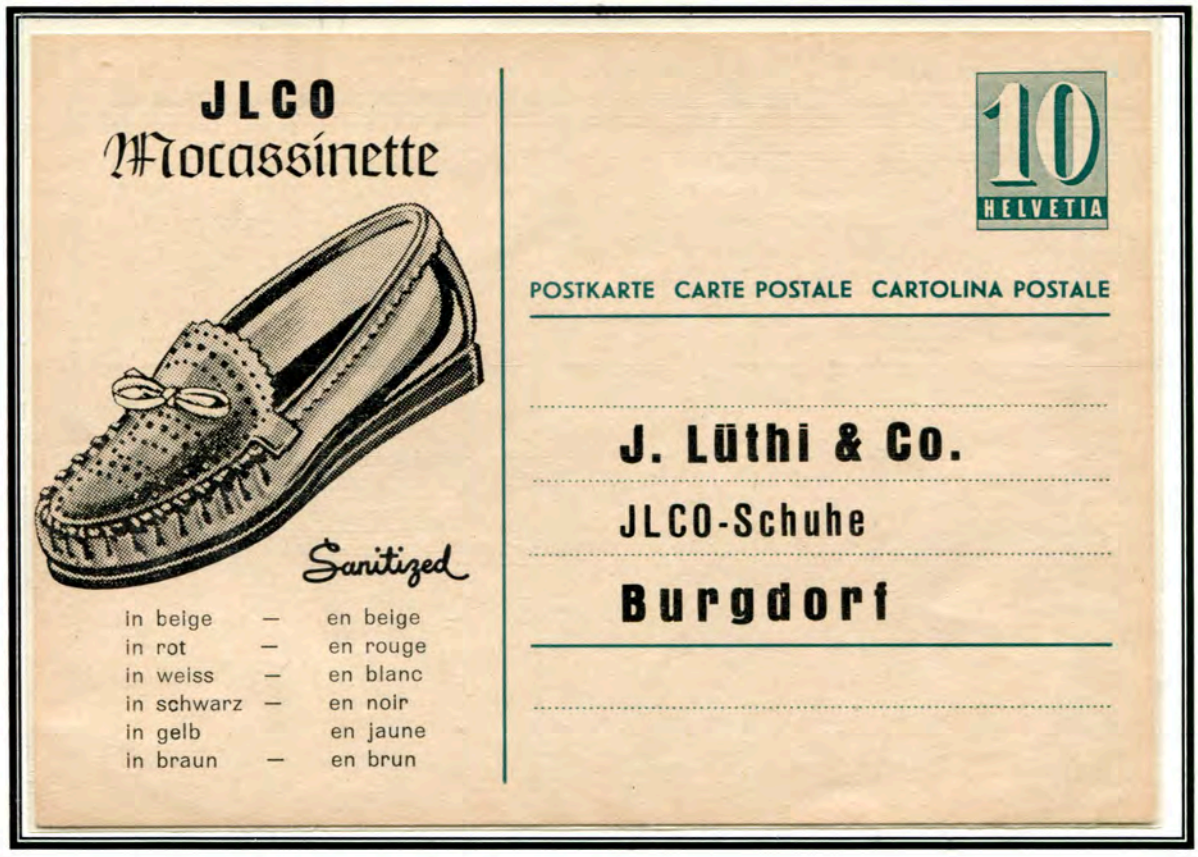
U.S.A. advertising slogan for "TWEEDIE FOOTWEAR CORPORATION" on a Meter.



U.S.A. used post card one cent Jefferson privately printed advertising for "PLUNKETT BROS".

3. Types of footwear- 3.2 The shoes

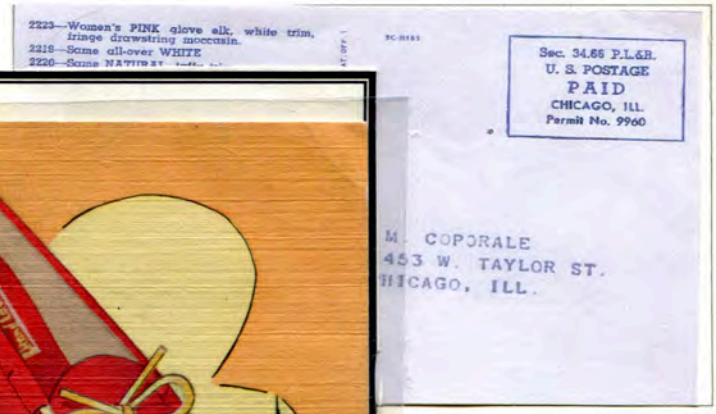
Either gender shoes are those shoes that can be worn by members of both sexes. The best example for this kind of shoes are the **moccasins.**



Switzerland preprinted post card advertising "J.LUTHI & CO"



U.S.A. used privet prepaid post card advertising "C.W.MARKS SHOE COMPANY





Historically, it is the footwear of many Native American tribes.

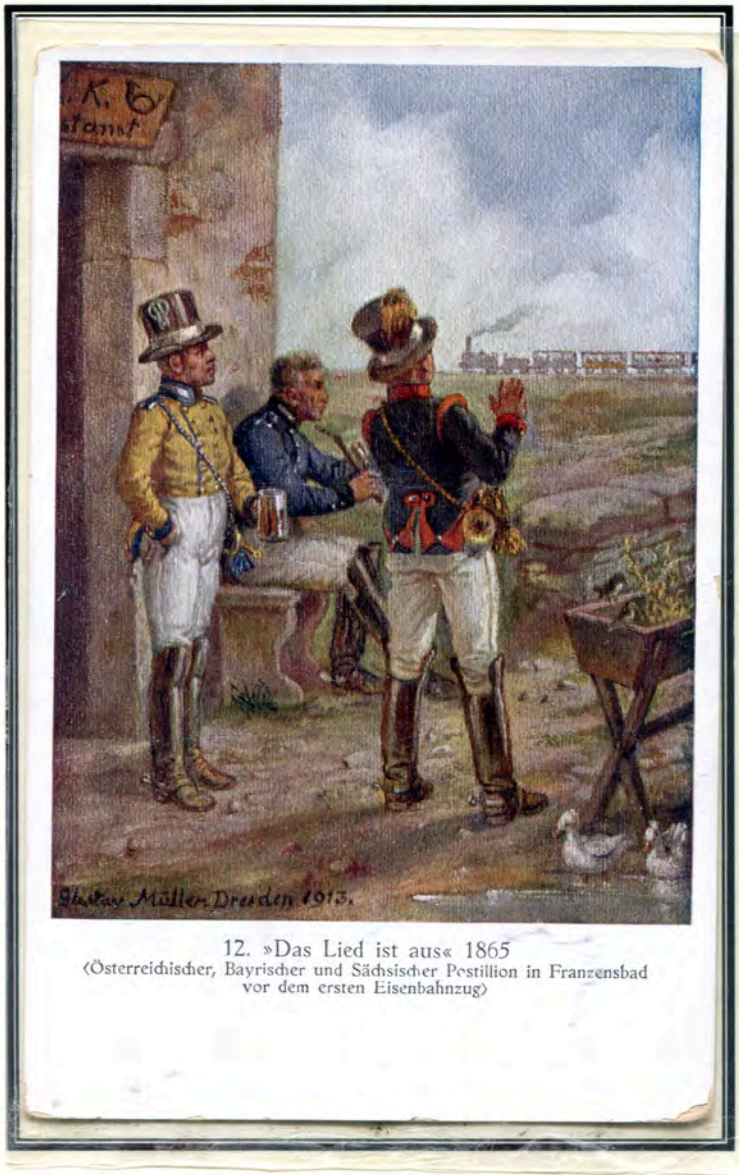
3. Types of footwear- 3.3 The boots

A **Boot** is a type of shoe that covers at least the foot and the ankle and sometimes extends up to the knee or even the hip. Boots are designed for walking through the elements aiming to prevent the entry of water, snow, mud, or dirt through the gaps left between the laces and the tongue in other types of shoes.



Work boots (like the popular Dr. Martens) were adopted by skinheads and punks as part of their typical dress and have migrated to more mainstream fashion, including women's wear.

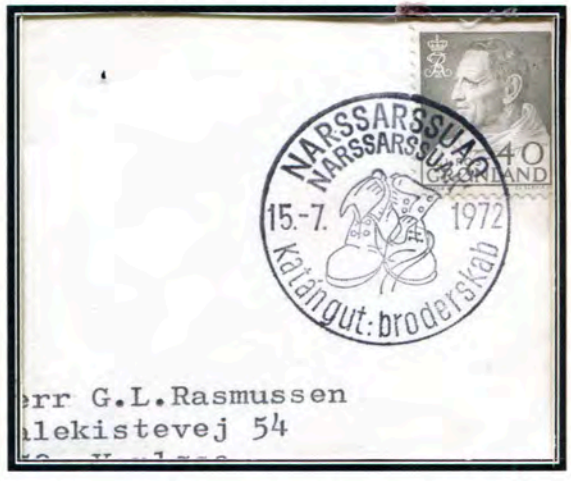
Hessian (from Hesse in Germany) refers to a style of boot that became popular in the 18th century. Initially used as standard issue footwear for the military, especially officers, it would become widely worn by civilians as well.



12. »Das Lied ist aus« 1865
(Österreichischer, Bayrischer und Sächsischer Postillion in Franzensbad vor dem ersten Eisenbahnzug)



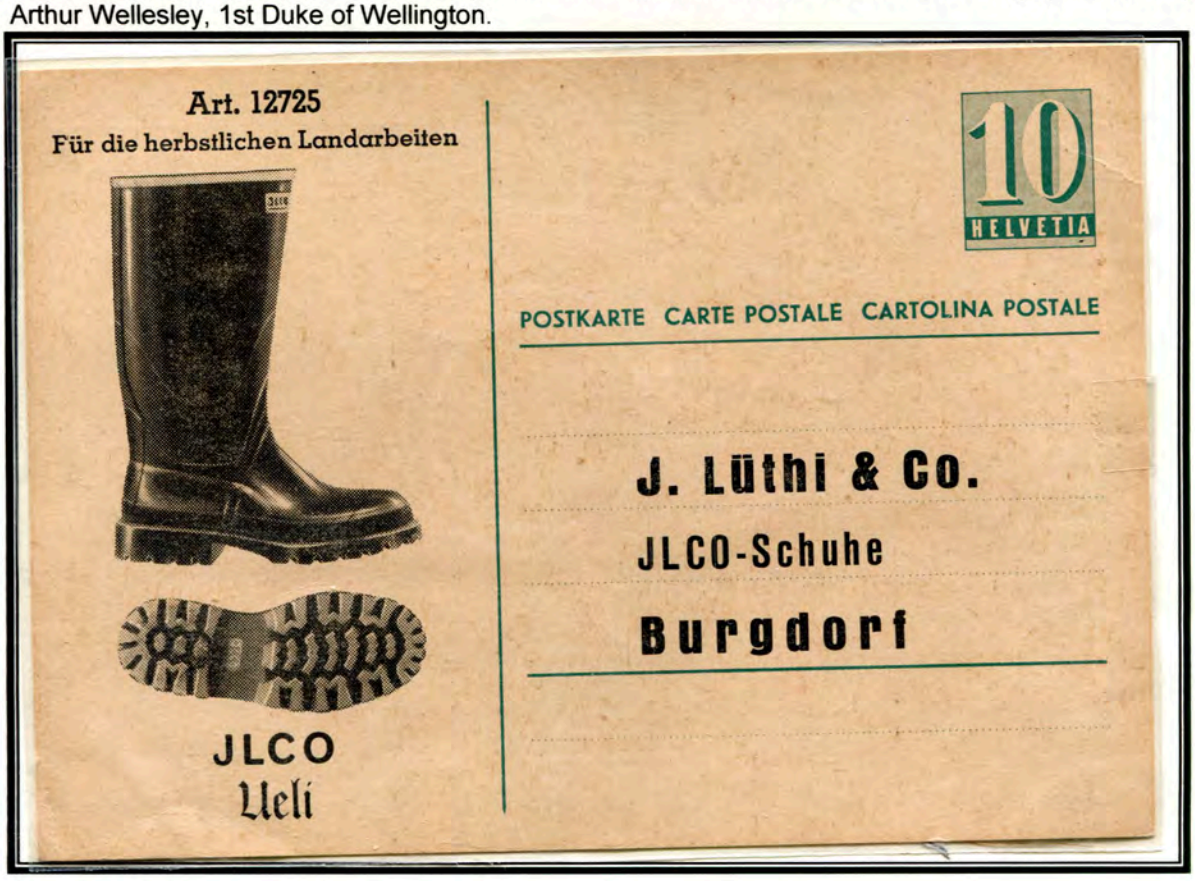
Danish 1990 booklet 35k.



A Greenland's cancelation very difficult to translate.

3. Types of footwear- 3.3 The boots

The **Wellington boot**, also known as *galoshes*, **rubber-boots**, **wellies**, **topboots**, **gumboots**, or **rainboots** are a type of boot based upon leather Hessian boots. It was worn and popularised by Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington.



Switzerland preprinted post card advertising "J.LUTHI & CO"



U.S.S.R.1934 used state propaganda envelope No 224 cancelled Moscow 10.6.35

3. Types of footwear- 3.3 The boots

In extreme cases, thigh-boots called **waders,** worn by anglers, end at the hip level or at the chest of the wearer. Such boots may also be insulated for warmth. Waders have a wide range of applications. Regarding leisure purposes, they are worn while waterfowl hunting, angling, water gardening, playing wi[illegible]el boats, and off-road riding of All-terrain vehicles. Industrially, heavy-duty waders are use[illegible]y pre[illegible]antly in the chemical industry, agriculture and in the maintenance of water supply, sew[illegible]age and oth[illegible]tilities.



Speciality boots have been made to temporarily protect firemen, steelworkers if they get caught in pools of molten metal; to protect chemical workers from a wide variety of chemical exposure; and there are insulated, inflatable, boots designed for walking in the Antarctic continent or in space.



French advertising slogan for " AUDA" on meter.

3. Types of footwear- 3.3 The boots

Cowboy boots refer to a specific style of riding boot, historically worn by cowboys.



Back side of U.S 1887 cover in town Portland Oregon MAY 25 1887



U.S.S.R. 1930 5K state propaganda post card No 2323

3. Types of footwear- 3.3 The boots

Speciality boots have been made to temporarily protect firemen, steelworkers if they get caught in pools of molten metal; to protect chemical workers from a wide variety of chemical exposure; and there are insulated, inflatable, boots designed for walking in the Antarctic continent or in space.















Austrian cover to B. Oeynhausen cancelled Maria Schmollin25.10.75 Balloonpost.

3. Types of footwear- 3.3 The boots



Canadian used military post card.



Swedish 1990 6 stamps booklet 22.80



Switzerland commemorative cachet for shoemakers congress at Sechselauten 15 April 2002

3. Types of footwear- 3.3 The boots









Ugg are a style of sheepskin boot, with wool as the inner lining and a tanned outer surface worn by both men and women.. Their popularity increased as a result of World War I and World War II, where they were popular with aviators, because of their need to keep warm in non-pressurized planes at high altitude

A Portuguese postal stationery



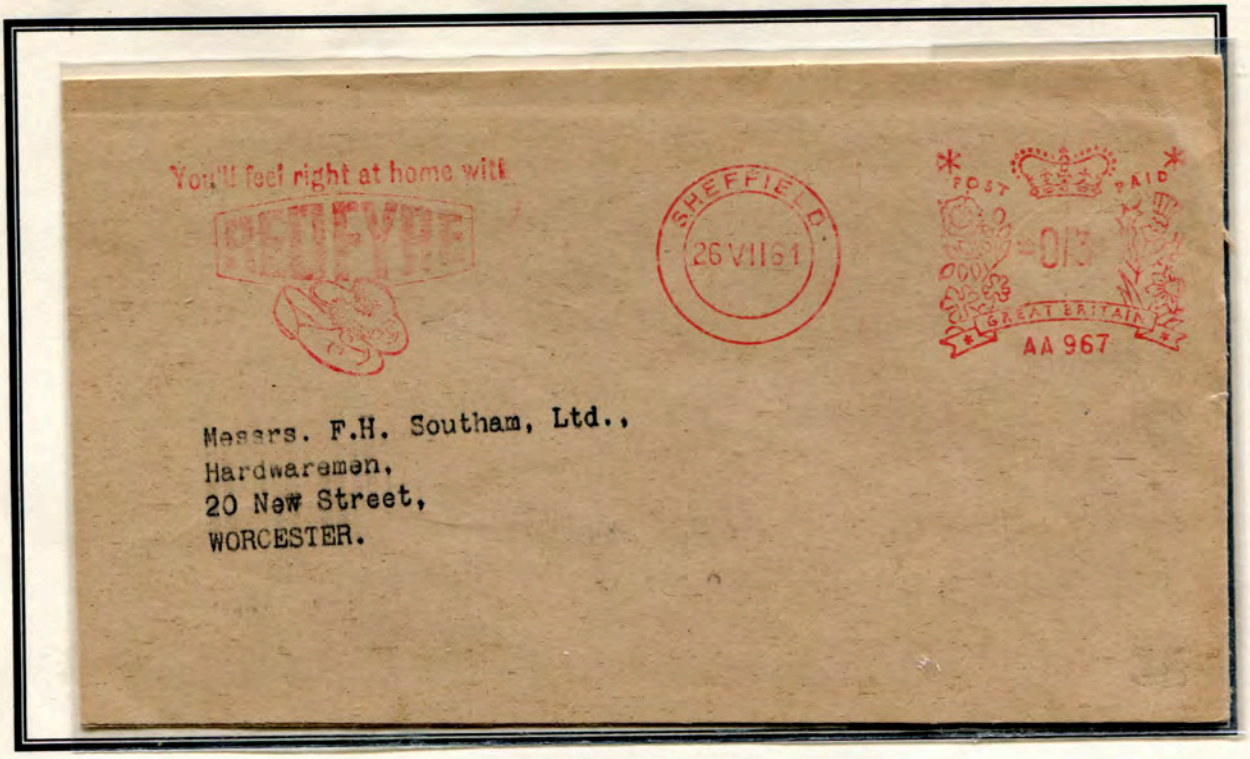
A Portuguese maximum card

3. Types of footwear- 3.4 The slippers

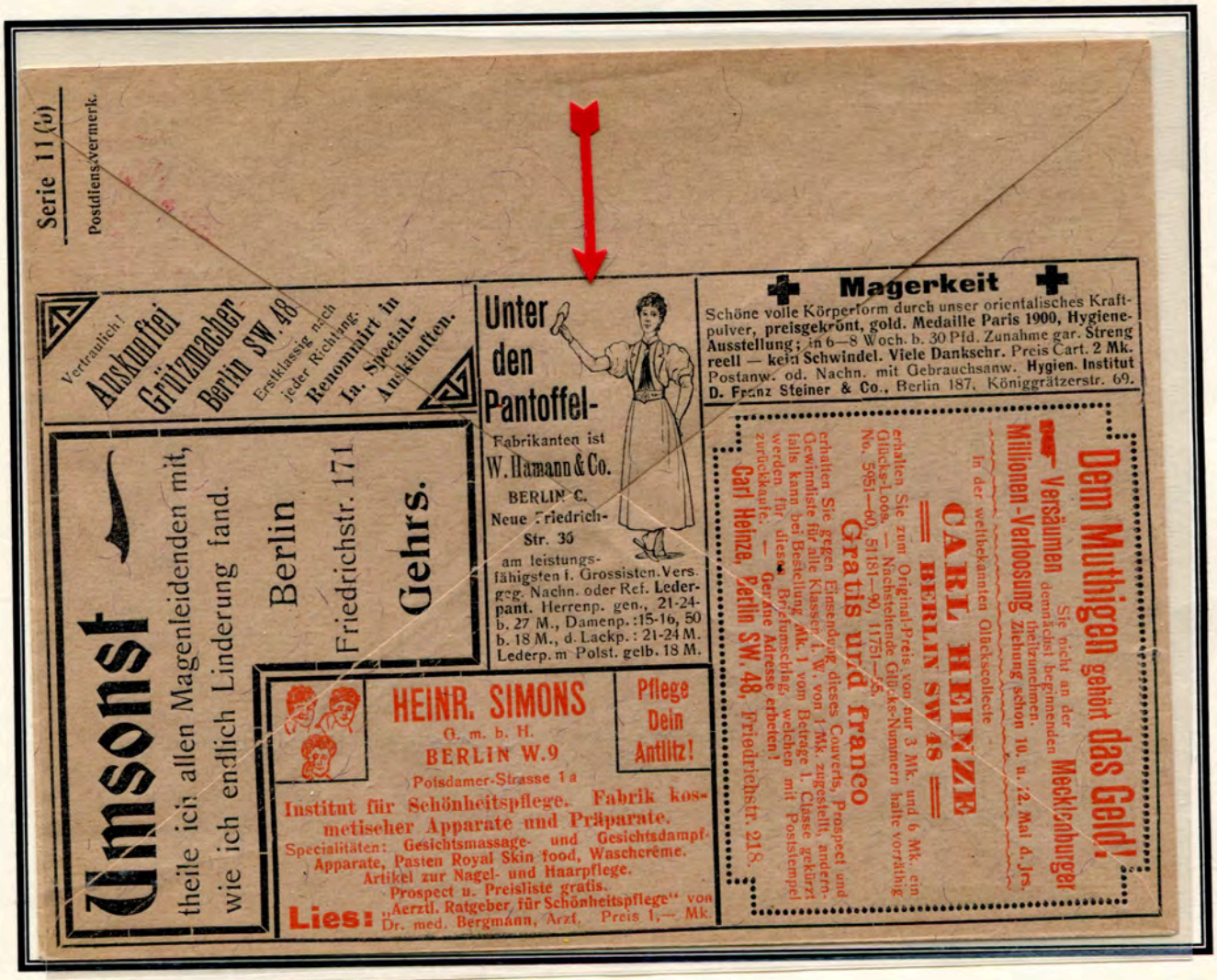
A **slipper**, also called a **houseshoe** or **pantoufle** is a soft and lightweight indo or type of casual footwear.





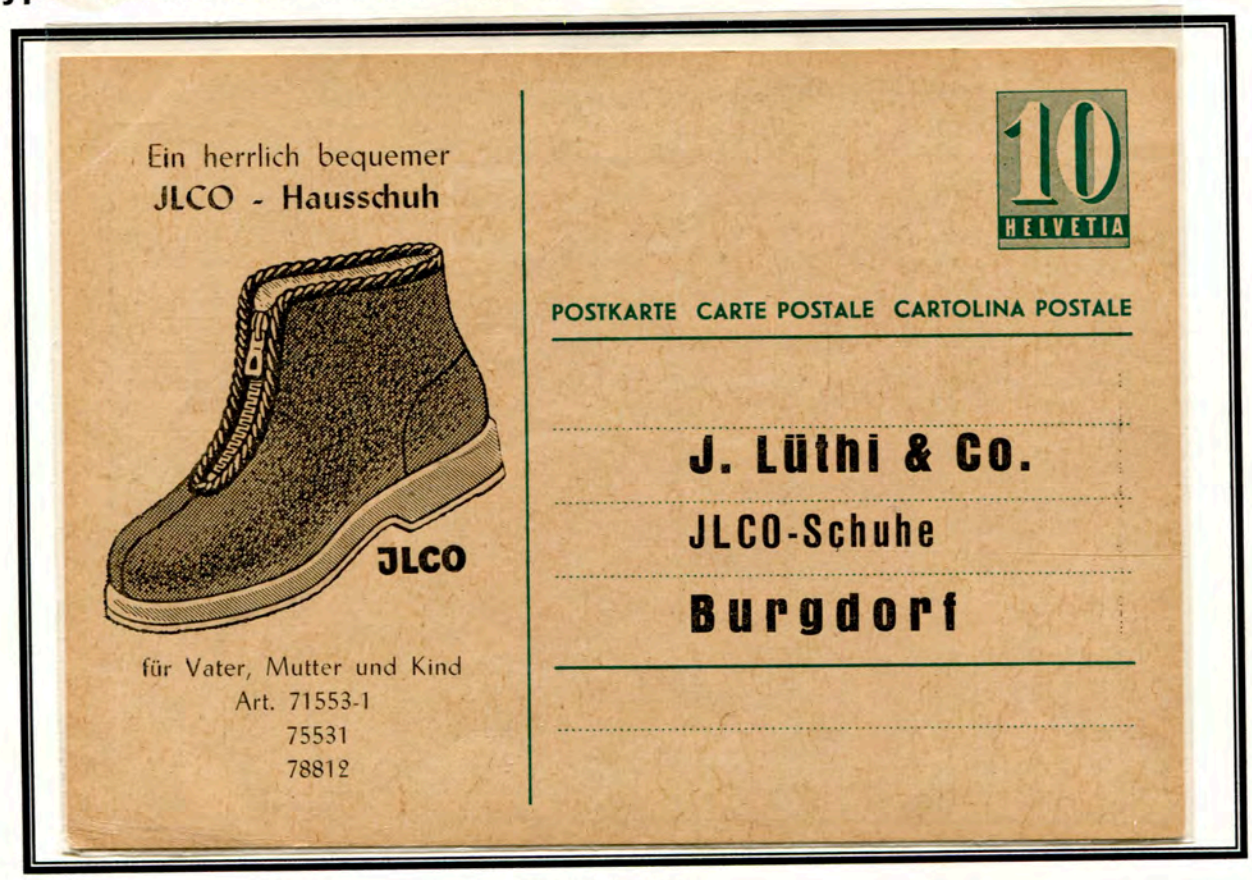


U.K. adverting sloganr for REDFYER co on a meter.

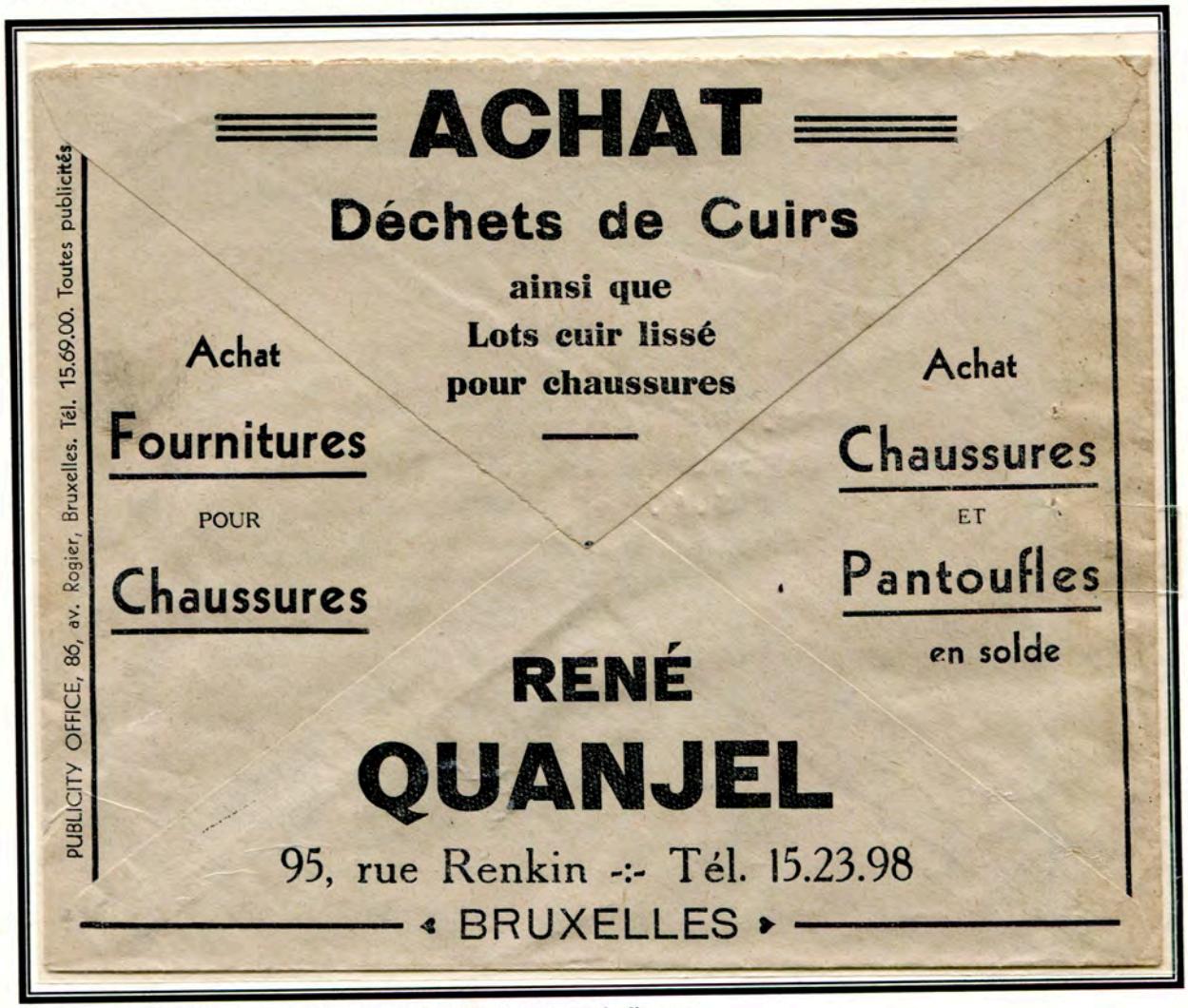


German unused 10 publicity postal envelop.

3. Types of footwear- 3.4 The slippers



Switzerland unused private post card of J. LUTHI & CO



French used publicity envelop for ACHAT shoes and slippers

3. Types of footwear- 3.5 The hosiery

Hosiery is knitted coverings for the legs and feet.





Two poster stamps for hand made stockings and socks







Advertisement for DD hosiery on a blotting paper





U,S,A, used post card privately printed advertising ALBERT HOSIERY

3. Types of footwear- 3.5 The hosiery



Italian 1922 B.L.P. 31 national serie.

3. Types of footwear- 3.5 The hosiery



U.S.A. used prestasmped 1cent Jefferson post card privately printed advertising for HARPUR INCORPORATED.





New Zealand used one penny with advertisement for W. STRANGE &Co.CaCh. printed on the back.



A stockings sales stamp poster



A Swedish telephone card



A stockings factory

3. Types of footwear- 3.5 The hosiery



German advertising slogan for "PRIMA" on a meter.



U.S.A advertising slogan for "FIRST FEDERAL" on a meter



Austrian unused post card prestamped 3g privately printed advertising for "SELFIX"

3. Types of footwear- 3.5 The hosiery

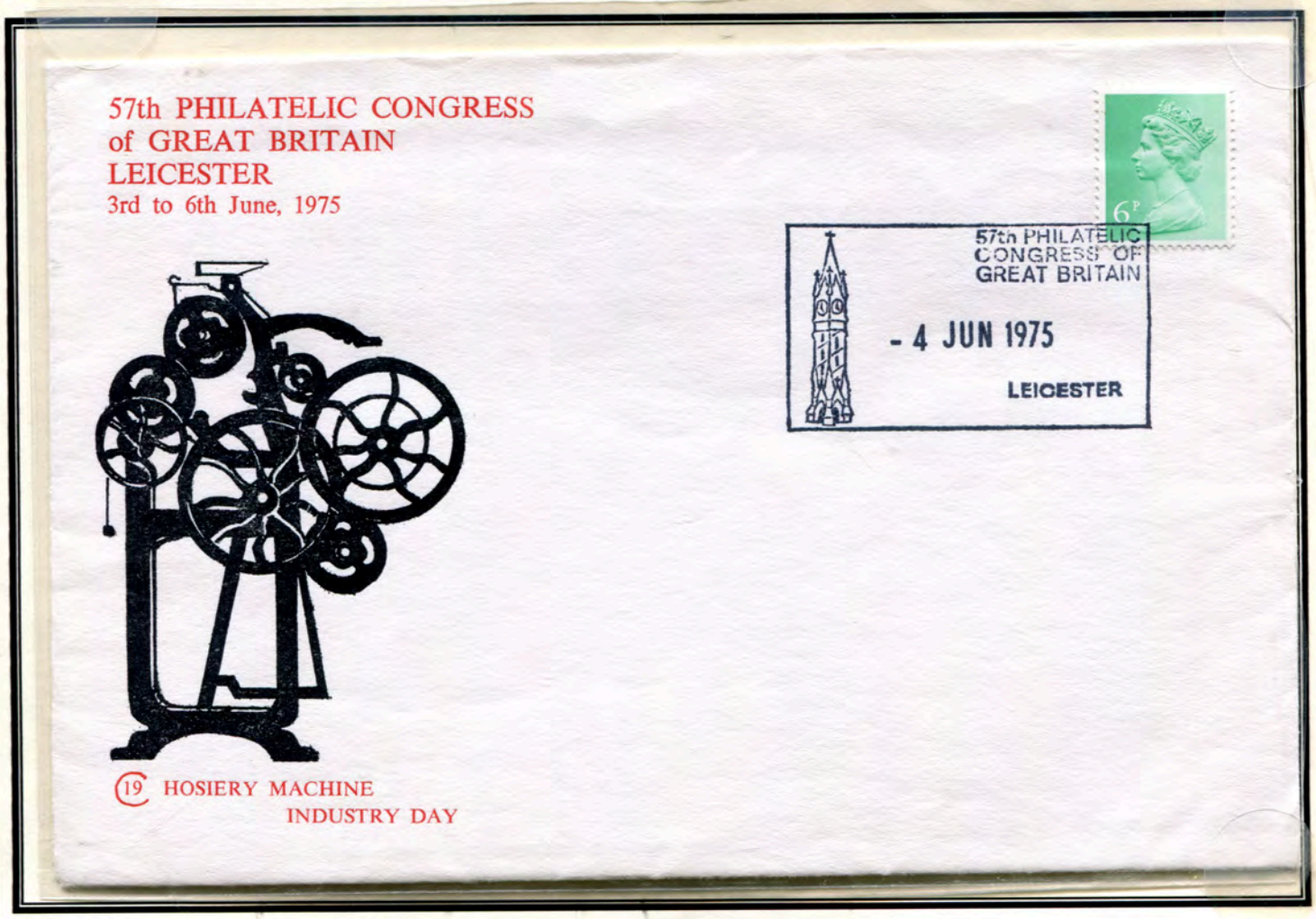


Belgian used publibel No1324 advertising for "INA".

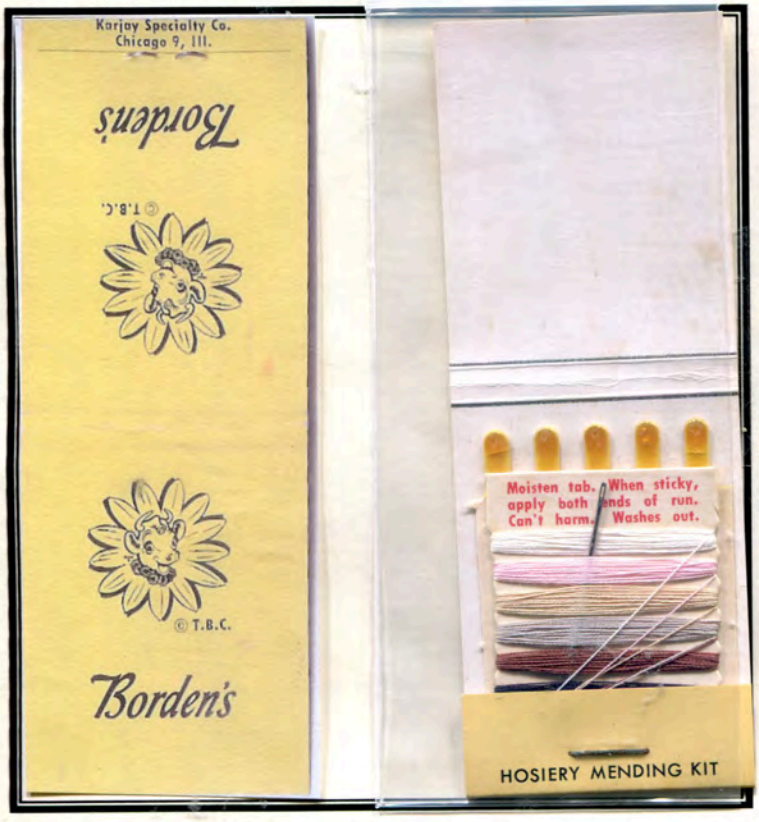


Italian press clipping advertising "UNICA CASA IN NAPOLI"

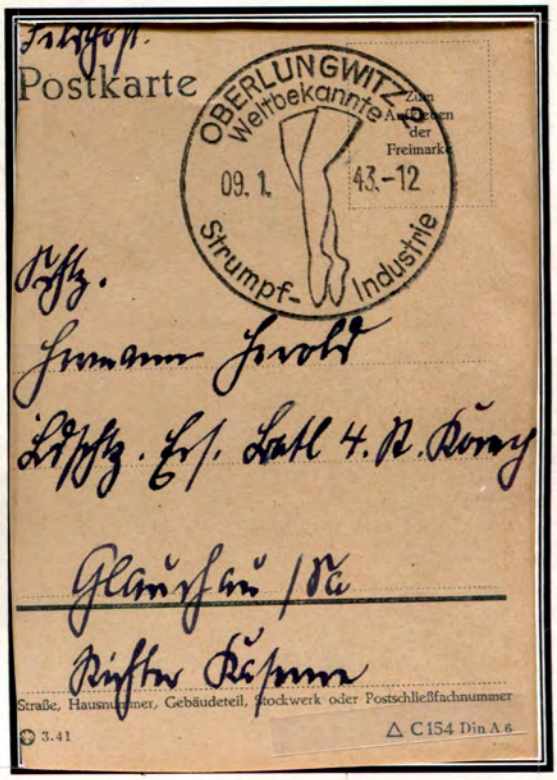
3. Types of footwear- 3.5 The hosiery



FDC 57th Philatelic congress of G.B.



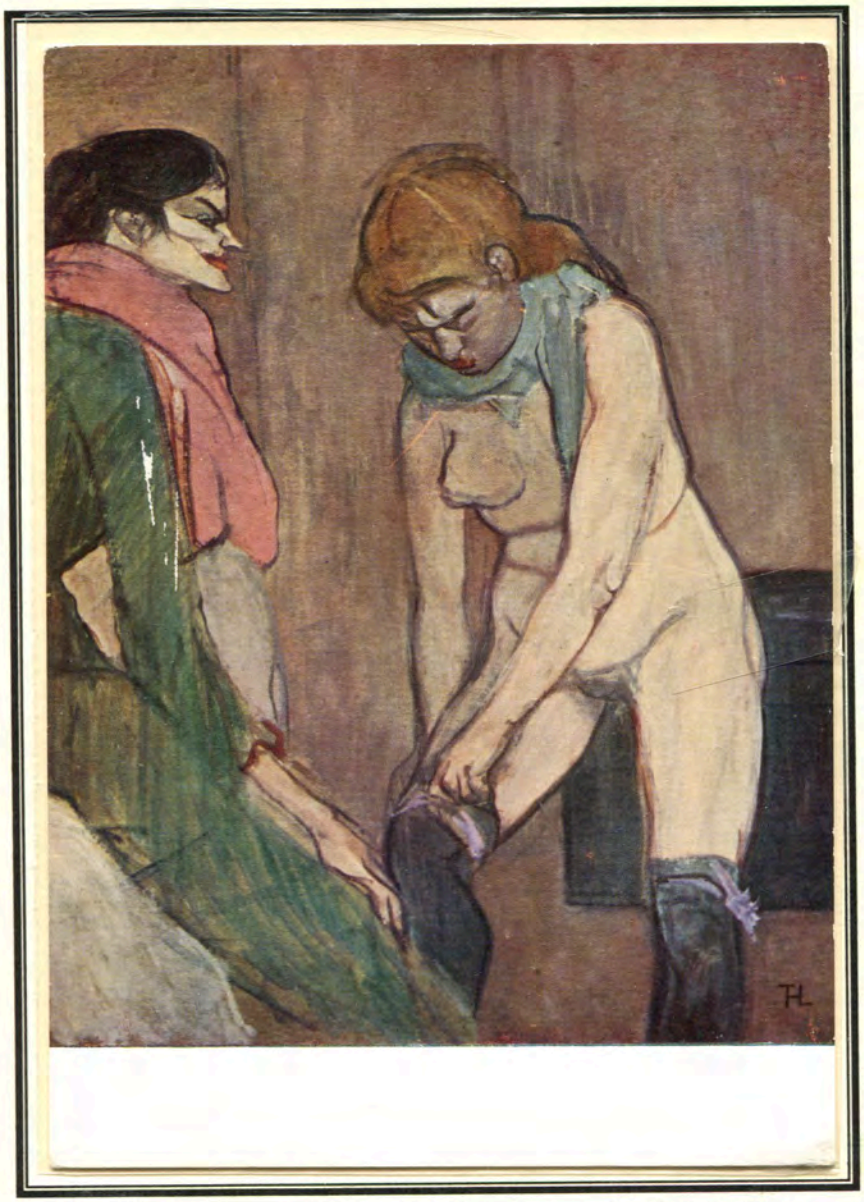
Hosiery mending kit and matchbox advertising for " BORDEN'S"



German private post card cancelled OBERLUGWITZ 2 with special cancelation advertising sock industries.

3. Types of footwear- 3.6 The garters and the gaiters

Garters are articles of clothing: narrow bands of fabric fastened about the leg, used to keep stockings up.



Toulouse –Lautrec (1864-1901) ,Woman arranging her stocking







A boys' chorus





3. Types of footwear- 3.6 The garters and the gaiters

Gaiters are items worn on the lower leg and used primarily as personal protective equipment.



The first Marathon winner Spiro Louis wearing the national Greek uniform.

Similar items used primarily for display are **spats**.









04. Footwear care and maintenance

Proper shoe care, repair and storage are essential for shoe long life.

Proper shoe care starts with proper feet care. Foot care involves taking special steps to avoid foot problems such as sores, cuts, bunions, and calluses. Good care includes daily examination of the feet, toes, and toenails and choosing shoes and socks or stockings that fit well. People with diabetes have to take special care.







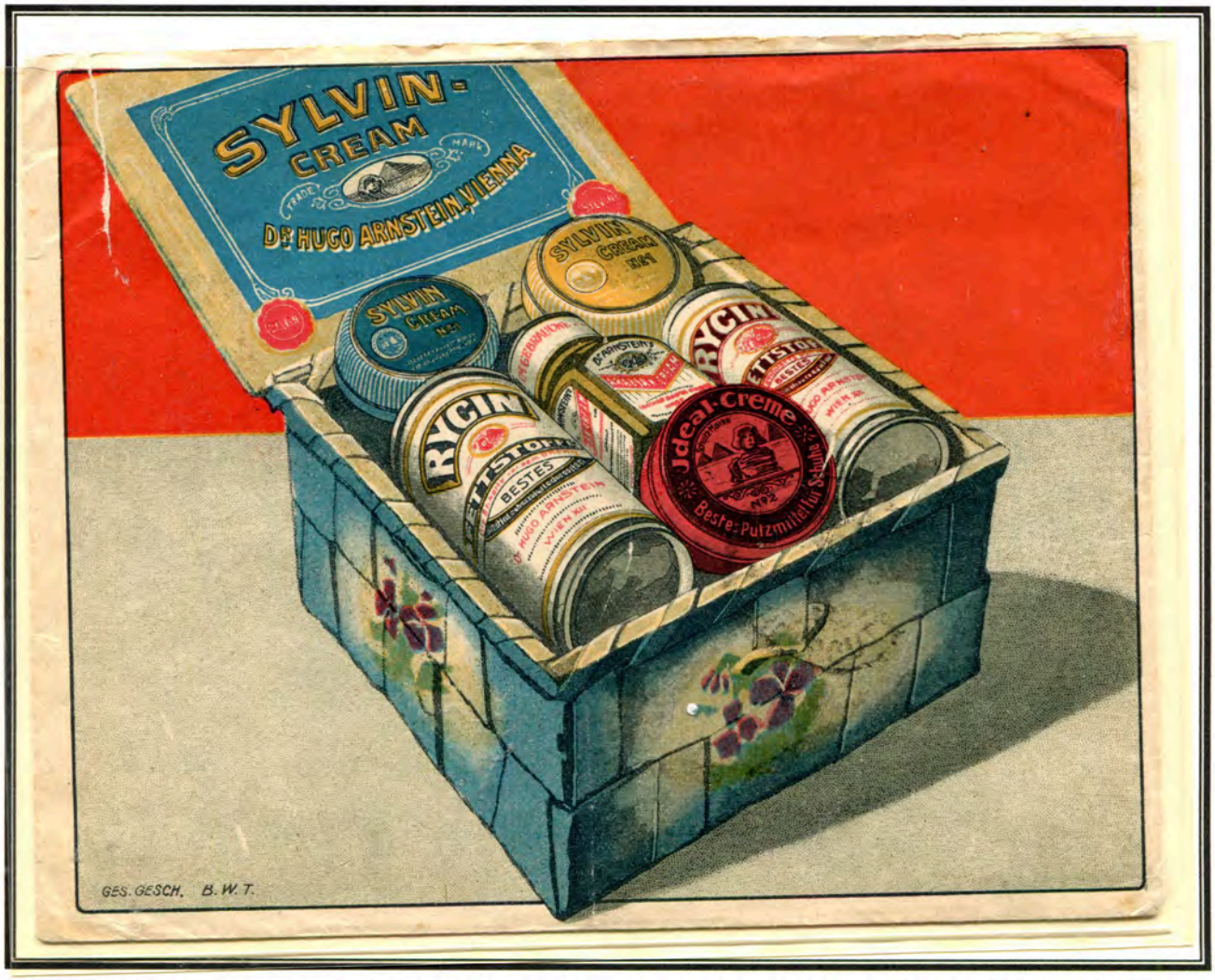


Belgian publibel No741 advertising for "LION NOIR".

4. Footwear care and maintenance



Back side of a used cover of "JHON WATTS" Sheffield . G.B.



Back side of a used cover of Dr. HUGO ARNSTEIM FABRIK. CHEM. PRAPARATE , Vienna. Austria

4. Footwear care and maintenance







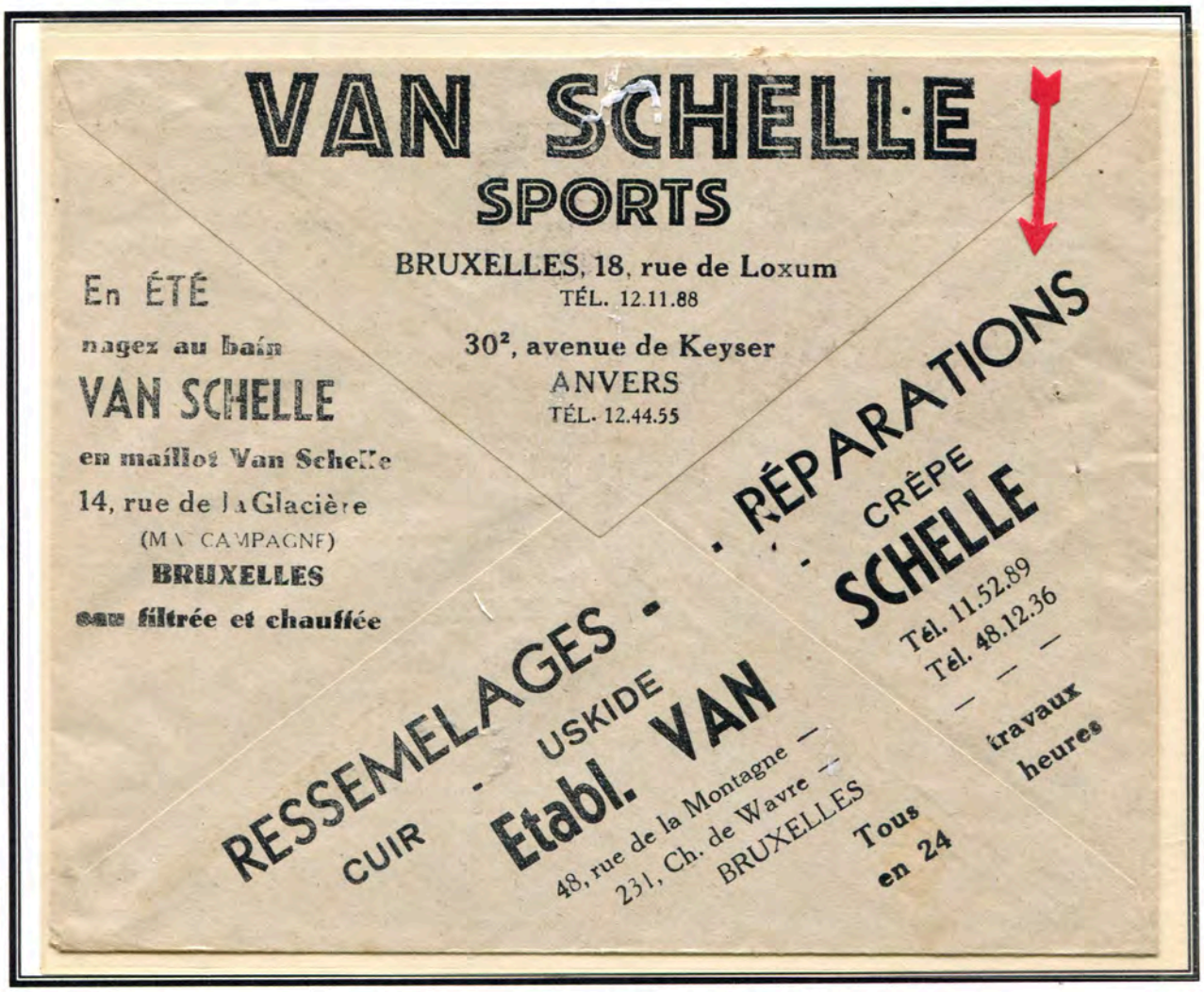


Belgian used publicity cover No 1405 advertising for " CA. VA. SEUL".

4. Footwear care and maintenance



German 1917 post leaflet and war calendar Back page advertising for "KARL v. SCHMOLL".



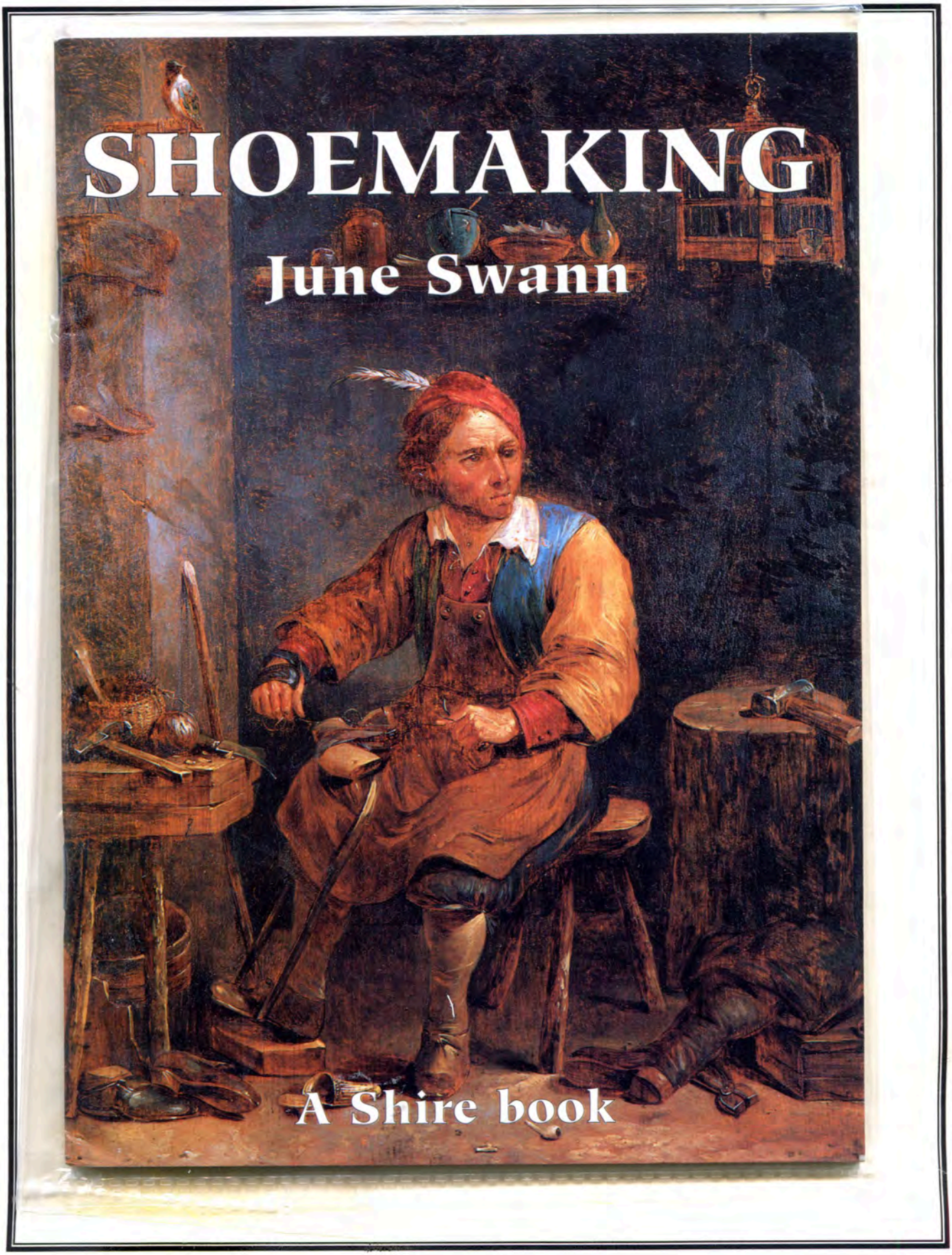
Belgian used publicity cover No 1022 advertising for "VAN SCHELLE EST."

5. "Shoenomics"

The meaning of "shoenomics" includes all the activities concerning, all the sources used and all factors involved (directly or indirectly) for the production and trade of footwear. Craftsmanship, small and large industries together with the material, tools, machinery used as well as wholesaling, retailing, local and international fairs are included. The contribution of the footwear industry to the global economy is remarkable.

5.1 The shoemaking-the "gentle craft"

"**Shoemaking"** by June Swann MBE, Keeper of the Boot and Shoe Collection, Northampton Museum, until 1988.

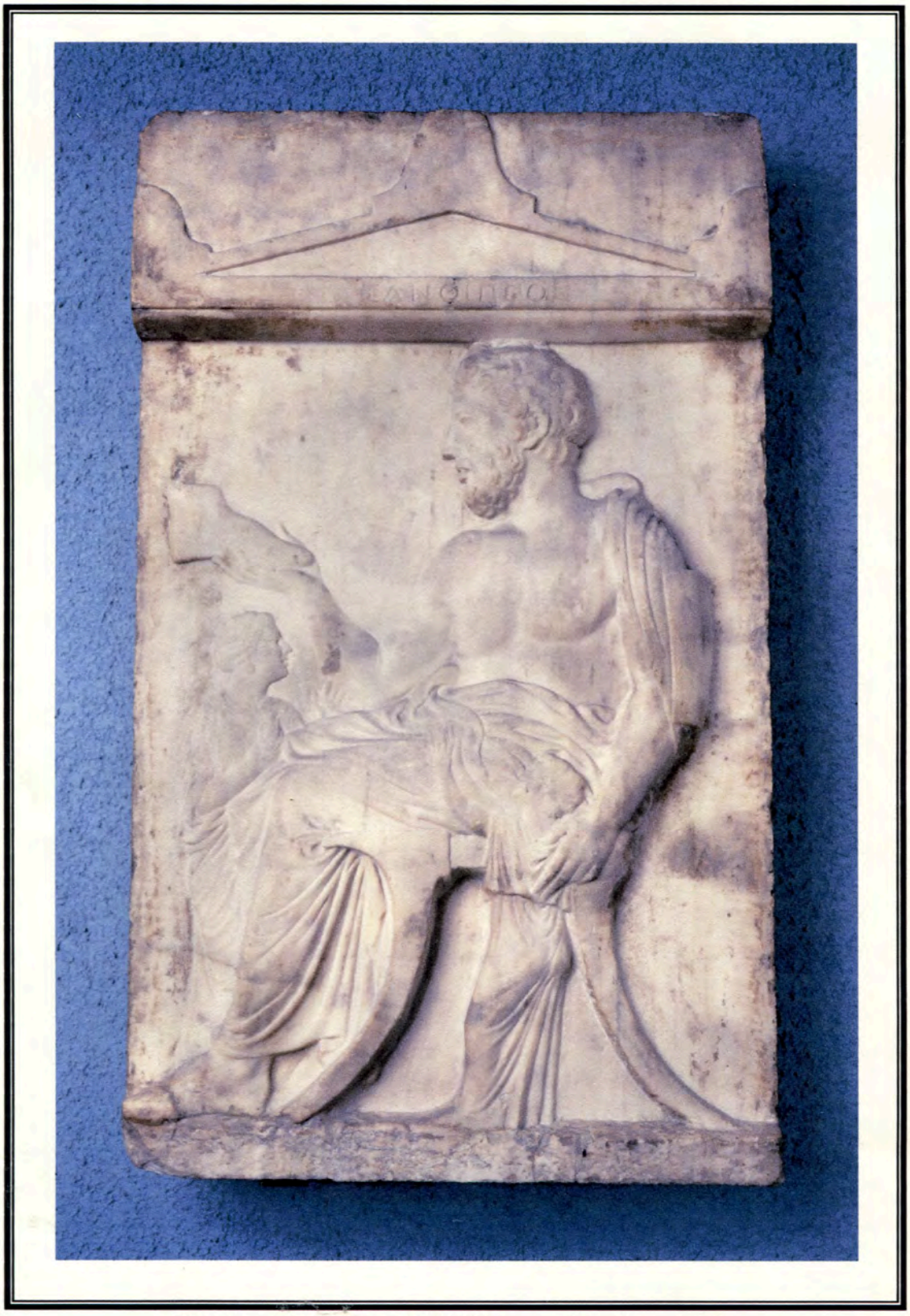


Oil on panel by David Teniers the Younger, a detail of "The Shoemaker teaching the linner to sing" (1640)

5. "Shoenomics"

Shoe making is anciently traditional handcraft of making shoes, boots and other footwear .

5.2 Cordonwainners-shoemakers-cobblers



Marble gravestone of Xanthippos, the shoemaker

Greek, around 420 BC From Athens, Greece

The sculpture was acquired in Athens around 1747 by Dr Anthony Askew and passed eventually into the collection of Charles Townley. Height: 83.750 cm Width: 50.750 cm Townley Collection GR 1805.7-3.183 (Sculpture 628) Room 19: Greece: Athens THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

License to show the picture was given by The British Museum.

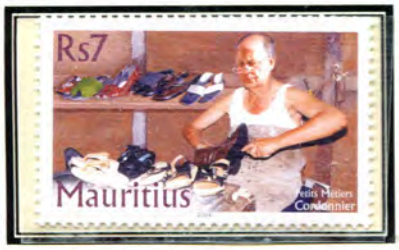
5. "Shoenomics"

5.2 Cordonwainners-shoemakers-cobblers

Shoemakers or **cordwainers** (**cobblers** being, historically, those that *repair* shoes) may produce a range of footwear items, including shoes, boots, sandals, clogs and moccasins.









Corsonwainner from the post card set "IMAGES DE LA FRANCE"
1st series: LES METIERS by Remy Metreau



Advertising slogan for "BTZ" shoemakers on a French meter.

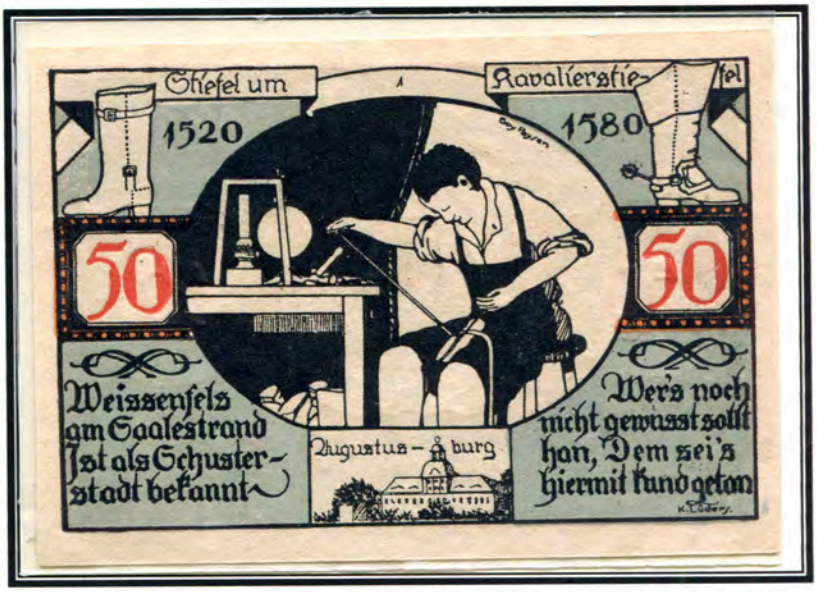


Young apprentices

5. "Shoenomics"

5.2 Cordonwainners-shoemakers-cobblers





German 1921,50phg coupon of State of Weissenfels

ADOLPH von MENZEL



1823- Shoemaker

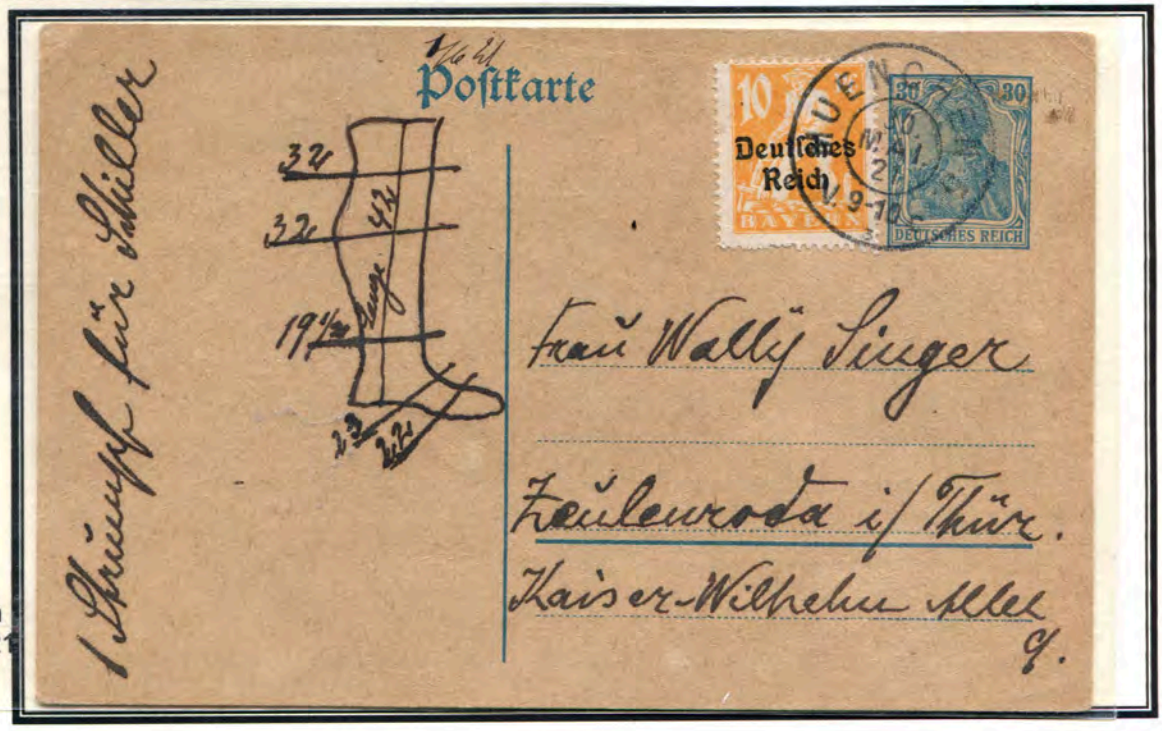
FRANZ KRUGER



1839-Shoemaker's assistant

Mauritania R.I. progressive color proof





Instructions for making a woman's boot on a post card posted in town MUNICHon 10 MAI 192

5. "Shoeconomics"

5.3 The shoemakers workshop

Footwear are generally made of leather, wood, rubber, plastic, jute or other plant material, Most shoemakers use a last made traditionally of iron or wood. The variety of tool styles and sizes used by shoemakers is quite large; one 19th century tool catalog offered the shoemaker 17 different styles of shoe hammers and 140 different styles of sewing awls. The variety of tool styles and sizes used by shoemakers is quite large; one 19th century tool catalog offered the shoemaker 17 different styles of shoe hammers and 140 different styles of sewing awls.





Sisal plant





Tapping of a rubber tree



Jute mills



Jute plant



A **cobbler's shop** as it seen in The Pioneer Village, Minden, Nebraska , U.S.A.

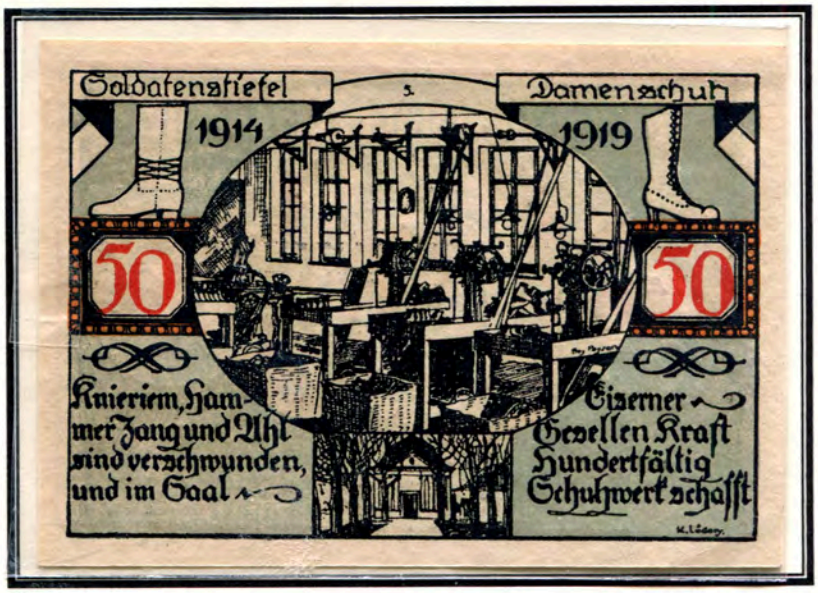
5. Shoeconomics

5.1 The shoe industry

Shoe industry is the group of shoe manufacturing companies.







German 1921, 50phg coupon of State of Weissenfels



5. "Shoenomics"

5.5 The shoe market

In a fair people is gathering to display, trade or simply be informed about the developments concerning shoe oriented products, machinery, methods, etc.

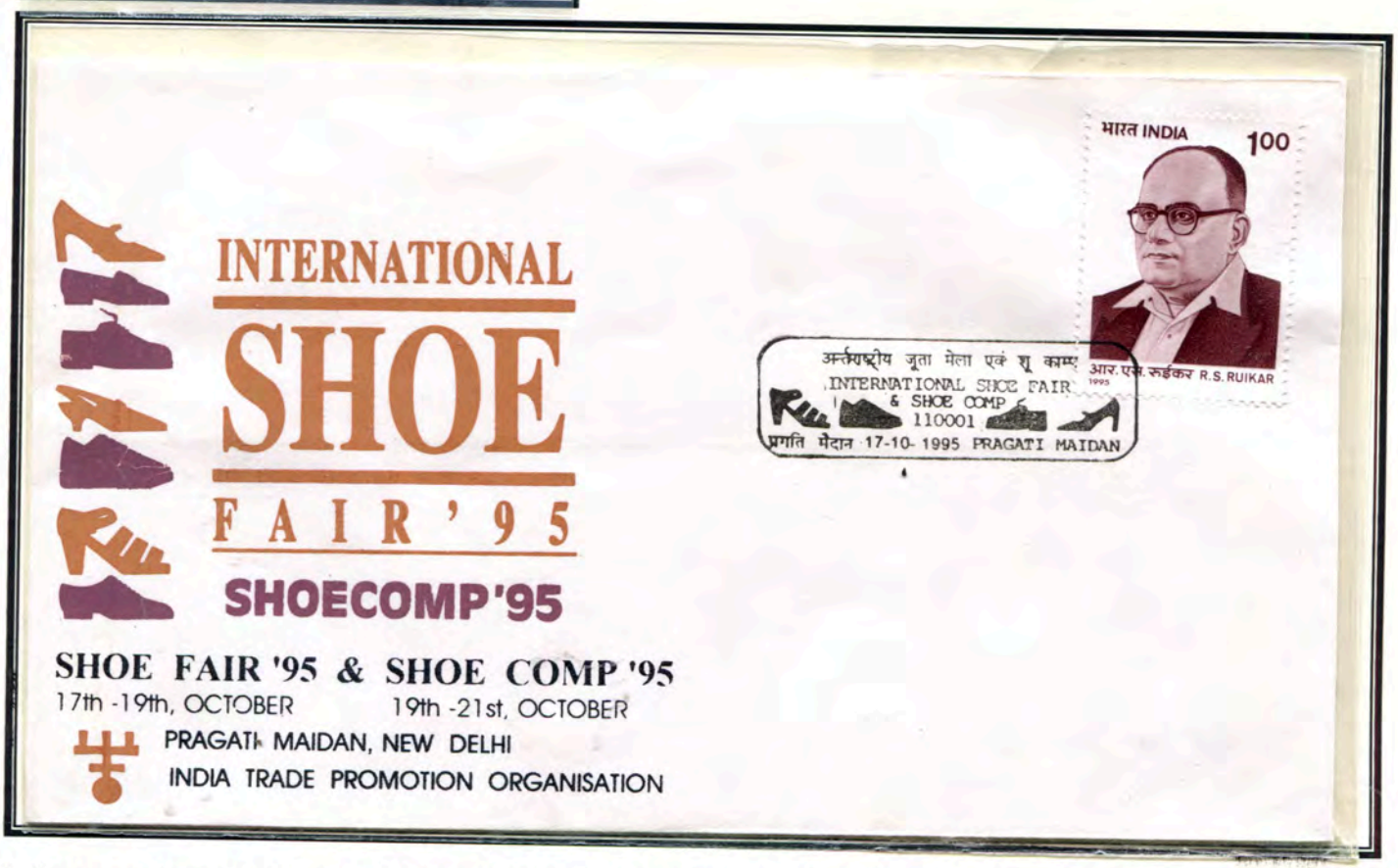






Brazilian Commemorative cachet for IV Shoes Int'l Fair in Novo Hamburgo 29/3-13/4/1969





Indian unused envelop of SHOECOMP'95 cacheted in favour with the relevant commemorative cachet.

5. Shoenomics

5.4The sales

Selling a pair of shoes is the conclusive act and the very reason for all other shoe industry activities.

Sales can be done in a luxurious shoe store.



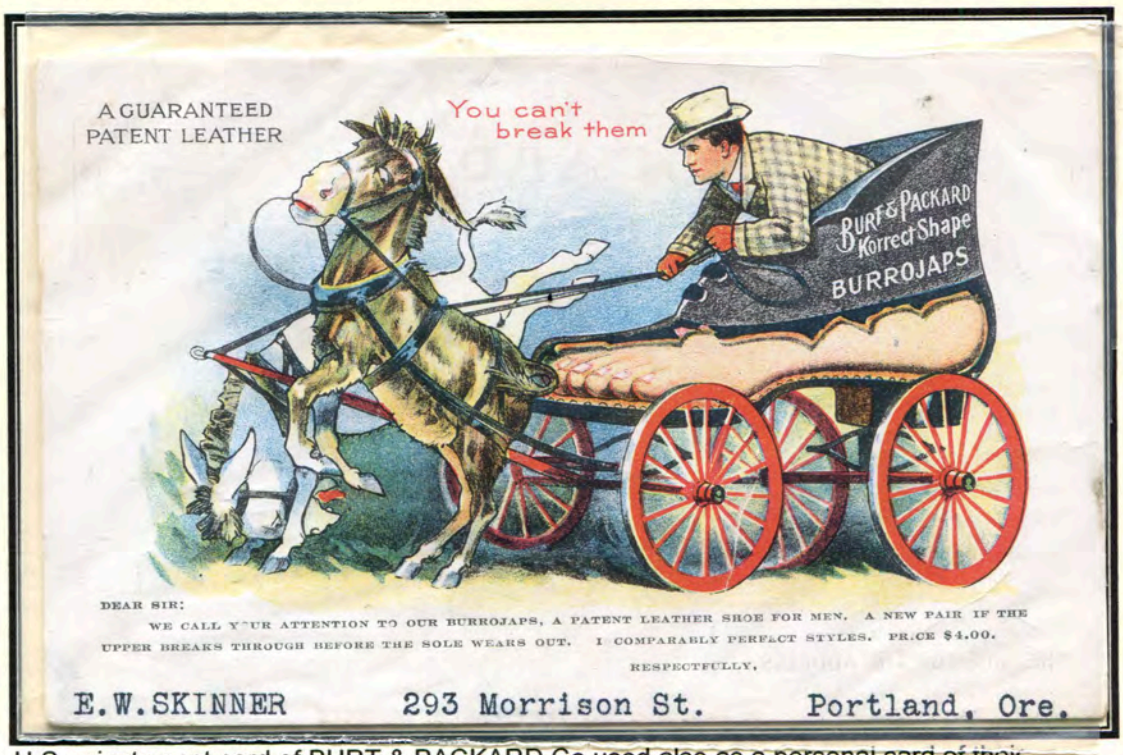
Unused Belgian publibel No 365 advertising "MICHEL CHAUSSEU"R at Brussels



1985 Swedish booklet

⬅ A boot as a shoe store sign

Sales also can be done by traveling salesmen dealing as vendors to customers.



U.S. private post card of BURT & PACKARD Co used also as a personal card of their travelling salesman E.W.SKINNER.

6. The effect of footwear in: social life

For something started like this...



German (D.D.R.) telegram

...there is a possibility to come into this!





Safety signs



German used private post card.

6. The effect of footwear in: social life



The Salvation Army fund raising post card.

Skjema S 25 A

SKOTØYKORT

Les først alt som står på kortet. Fyll det deretter ut tydelig og nøyaktig. *Ufullstendig utfylte søknader blir avslått.* – Alt hva forbrukeren har av skotøy skal føres opp, uansett når og på hvilken måte skotøyet er anskaffet eller mottatt. Hvis forbrukeren overhodet ikke har skotøy i vedkommende gruppe, skal det settes null (0). Også skotøy som må halvsåles før det kan brukes, skal føres opp. Ett og samme par skotøy føres opp bare ett sted på skjemaet. Før søknaden sendes inn må nedenstående være utfylt.

Undertegnede to personer over 21 år som er registerført i samme kommune som søkeren bevitner herved at beholdningsoppgaven på omstående side er riktig. Vi er merksam på at det er straffbart å gi bevitnelse på uriktige oppgaver.

1.

Navn (underskrift): Louise Kjeldsen

Stilling: husmor

Legitimasjonskort nr.: 6566 Telefon:

Boligadresse: Kjelaksen Storskogen

2.

Navn (underskrift): Sigrund Bord Bjørnsen

Stilling: hjmv.

Legitimasjonskort nr.: 9702 Telefon:

Boligadresse: Norderna Vollan.

E. M. 1000000. IV. 43

NORGE 15 + 15 ØRE

Til forsyningsnemnda

i Tromsø

4 XIIA

Norwegian 1943 used prestamped post card coupon for a pair of shoes.

6. The effect of footwear in: politics

On shoes and politics



Anyone living at that time has never forgotten it. On Oct.12, 1960, during the 902nd plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York the late Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev taking his shoe off at the UN and pounding it on the podium while denouncing the Filipino delegate as a toady of American Imperialism.







Iraqi TV journalist Muntazer al-Zaidi threw his shoes at former U.S. President George W. Bush on Dec. 14 2008, which then inspired many other protestors around the world. Some of them actually mimicked the action. Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao was next on the spot, who saw a battered sports shoe hurled at him while he was speaking at Britain's Cambridge University in Feb.2, 2009.



Israeli Ambassador to Sweden Benny Dagan was also a victim of a shoe attack, as he was delivering a speech at Stockholm University in Sweden.



Shoes were thrown at the United States consulate in Edinburgh, and at the gates of British Prime Minister Gordon Brown's Downing Street office by anti-war protesters



Former British Prime Minister Tony Blair was reported to have owned a pair of lucky shoes which he wore for 10 years.

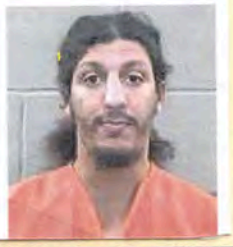


Former Philippine First Lady Imelda Marcos left behind 2,700 pairs of shoes in the presidential palace after her husband was ousted from power in 1986.





Shoes were also used as the vehicle for a weapon of mass destruction. In December 2001, Briton Richard Reid, a member of al-Qaeda, got on American Airlines Flight 63. He possessed explosives hidden in his shoes and attempted to detonate them, but was subdued by flight attendants and passengers on board.



6. The effect of footwear in: politics



German 1944 propaganda on used military vignette No C0082

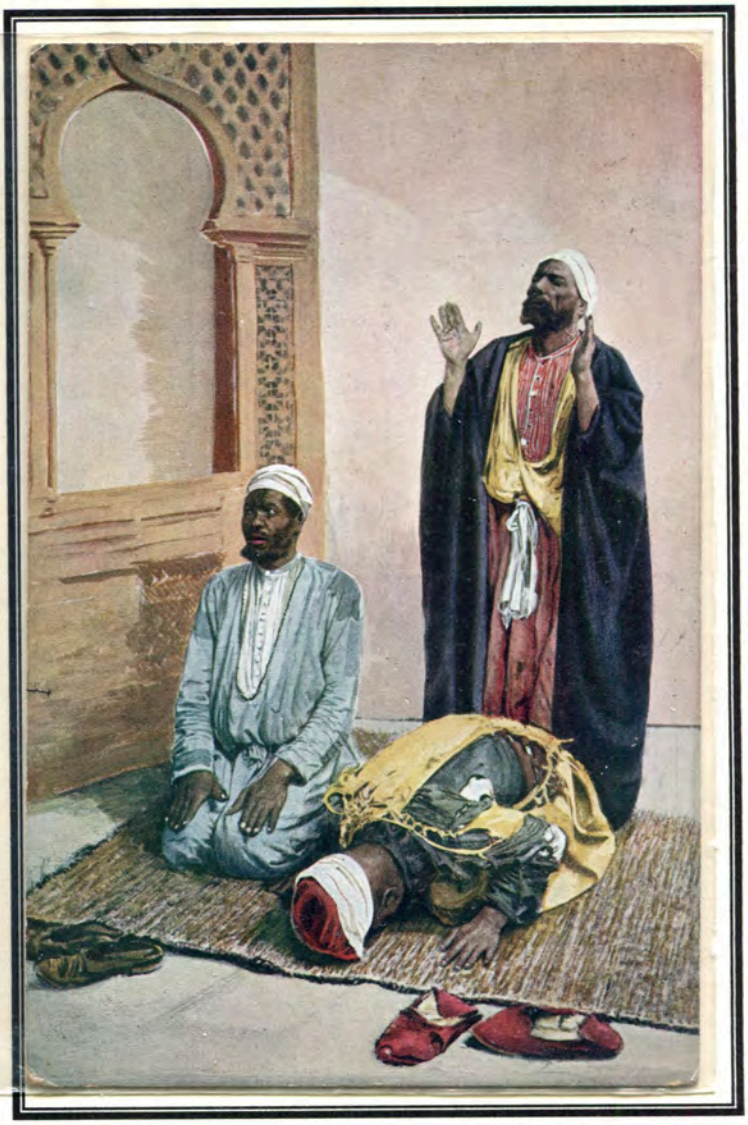


Greek 1941 used and censored military propaganda letter card.

6. The effect of footwear in: religion

Elaborately embroidered, the papal slippers are made by hand with red satin, red silk, and gold thread, and the soles are made of leather.





In Muslim religious traditions removing shoes is considering as a pious gesture of humility, especially appropriate when someone is preying in holy places.

What about Jews and shoes? The Song of Songs 7:2 reads, "How beautiful are thy feet in sandals."



The Talmud (Shabbat 129a) declares: "A person should sell the roof beams of his house to buy shoes for his feet."



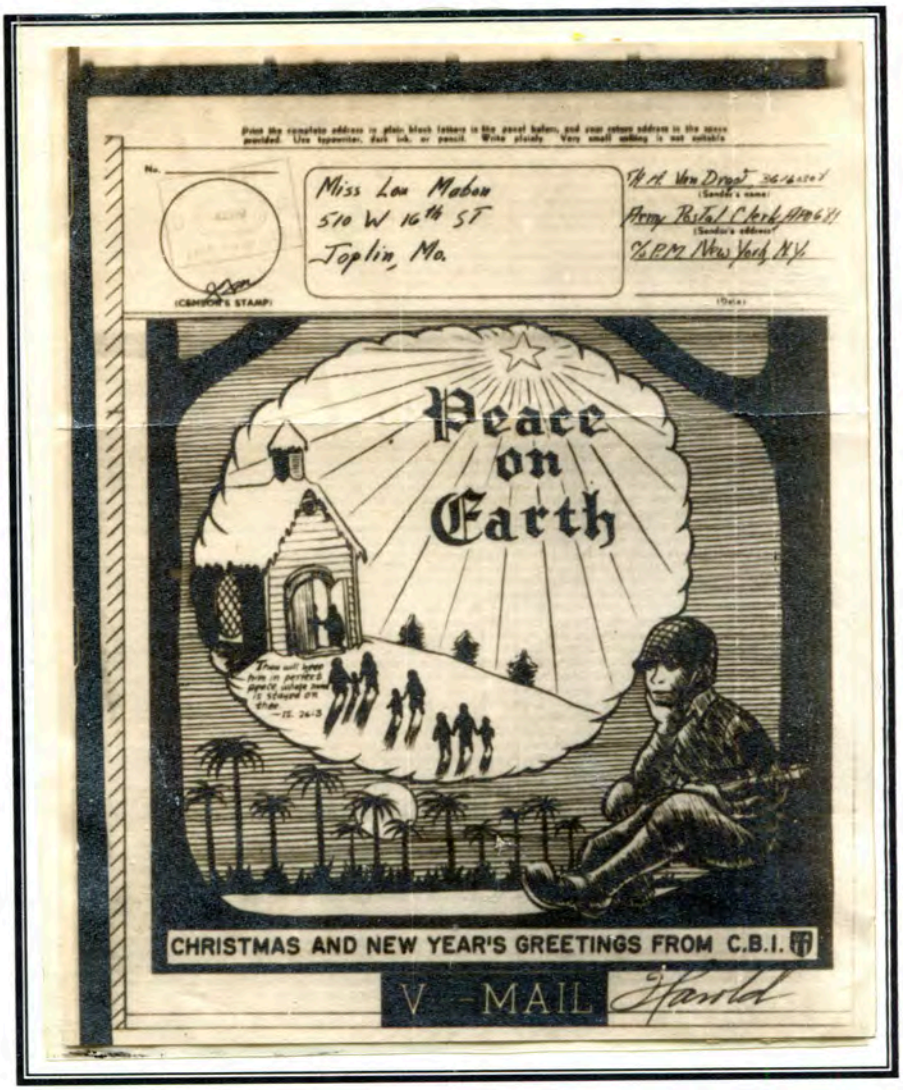
6. The effect of footwear in: military

Military boots are boots designed to be worn by military personnel during actual duty or duty training as opposed to during parades and other ceremonial duties.



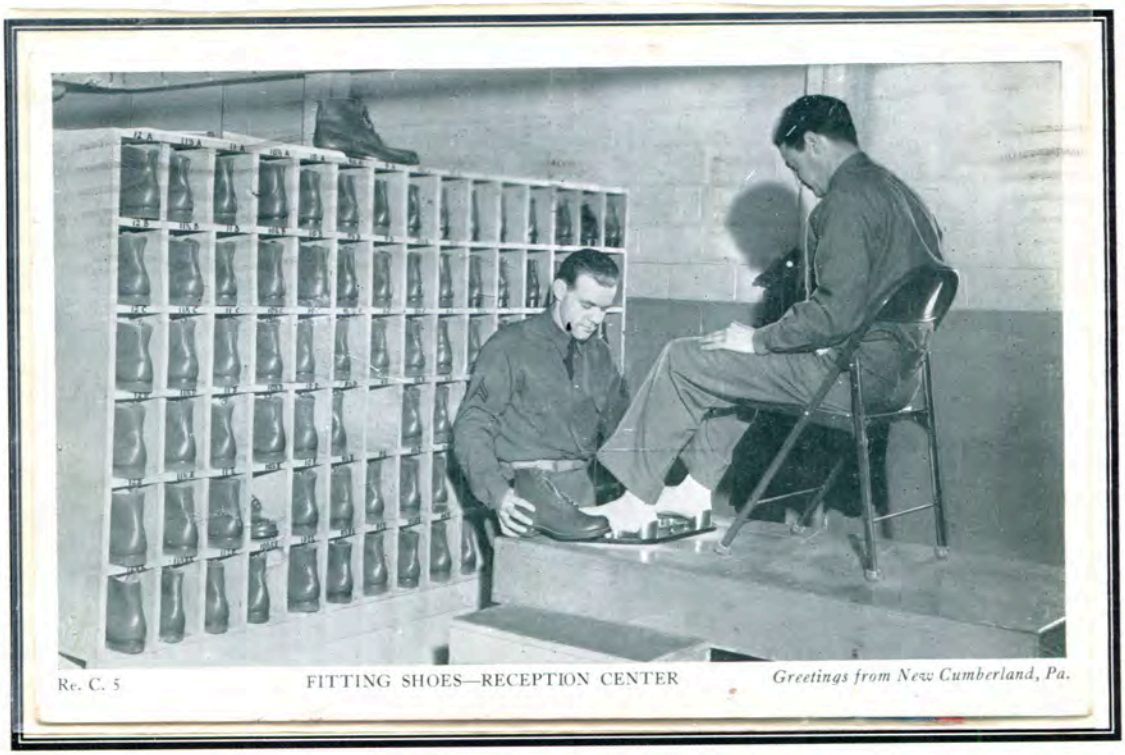


U.S. Army V-Mail of II W.W.









U.S. used post card "postage free for service men" showing the sizing of boots to fit to the solder's foot at the Reception Center

6. The effect of footwear in: military



German used military post card.



The patch of BLACK SHOE unit of the U.S.A Air Carrier KITTY HAWK

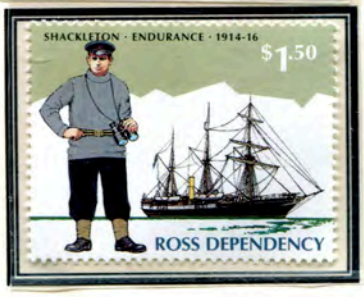
6. The effect of footwear in: realising remarkable achievements

Exploration of Antarctic

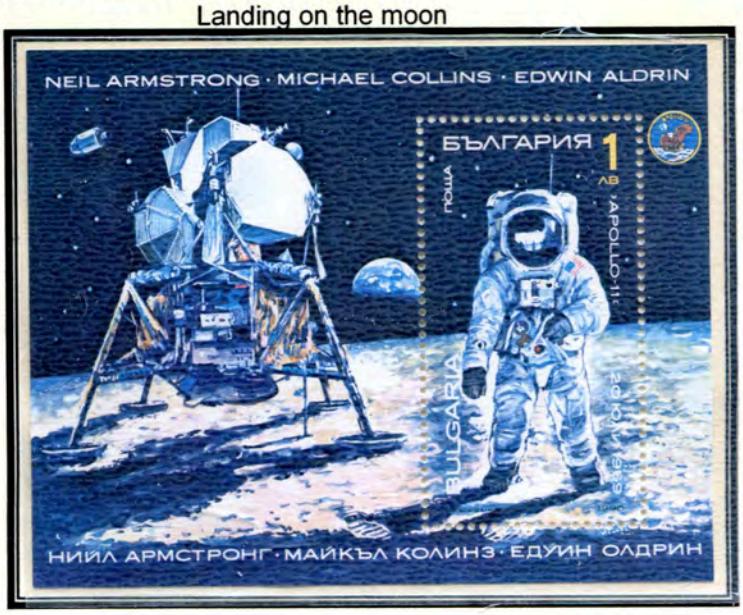








Landing on the moon





The conquest of Everest



U.S.S.R.
North Pole
Expedition



U.S.S.R.1979 postal cover prestamped with 4ko and Moscow's celebrating cachet 1-6-79

6. The effect of footwear in: professional activities

Standard equipment used by firemen are fire-retardant and water - resistant boots with steel toe and a full steel sole.







Luxembourg 1965 maximum card for National Federation of Corps of Fire Fighters.



Unused Romanian postal envelop commemorating the 180 years from the official start of the Bucharest's Fire Fighting Service.

6. The effect of footwear in: literature and culture



U.K. stamp booklet with Cinderella's crystal slipper.

Shoes have always played a role in history and culture. Language is littered with references to shoes

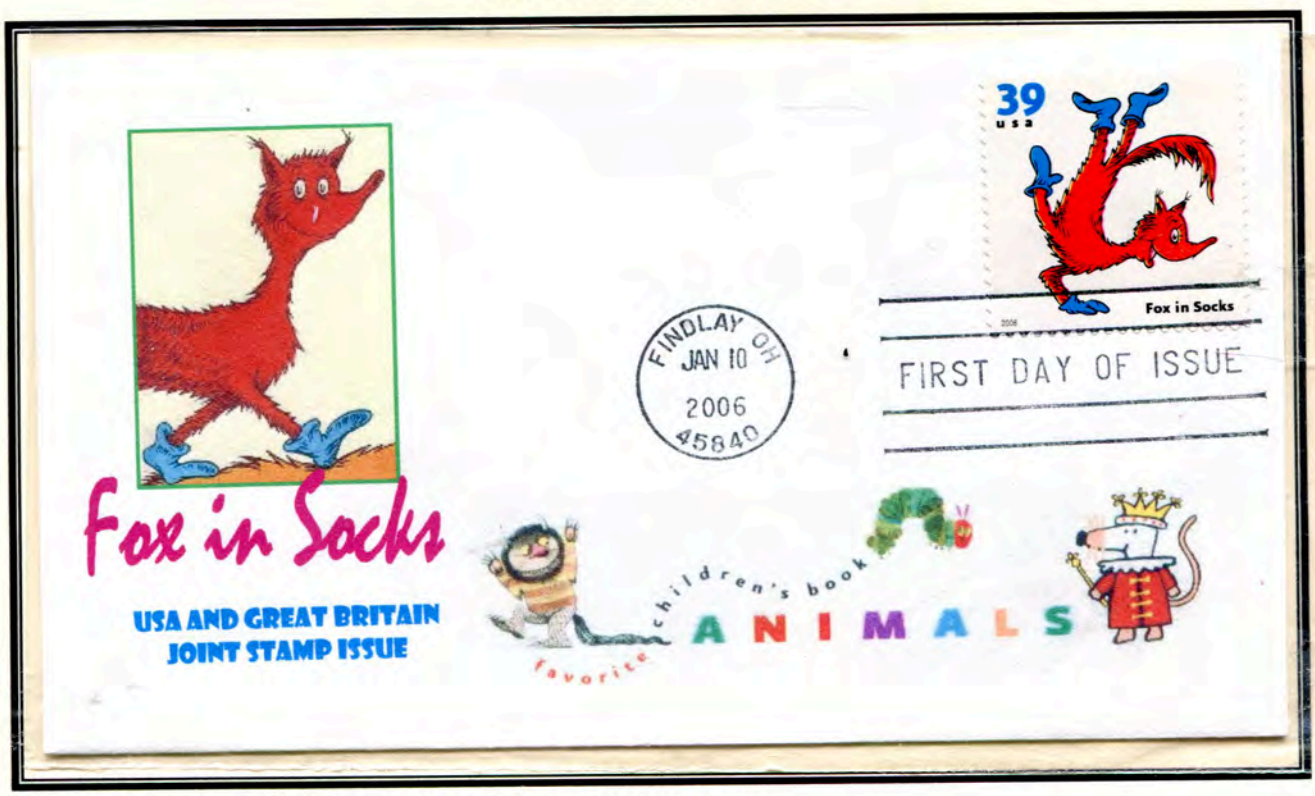
"The Puss in Boots"
by *CharlesPerrault*



"Cinderella" the Brothers Grimm version in Disney's classic fairytale animation motion pictures.



'The fox in socks" by Dr Th. Geisel



U.S.A. F. D. Cover for U.S.A. & Great Britain joint stamp issue.

6. The effect of footwear in: literature and culture

There Was An Old Woman Who Lived In A Shoe"is a popular English language nursery rhyme .

The most common version of the rhyme is:

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe.
She had so many children, she didn't know what to do;
She gave them some broth without any bread;
Then whipped them all soundly and put them to bed.







French Post Authorities commemorative post card

6. The effect of footwear in: literature and culture

Romans International Shoe Museum

This place tells the story of footwear, from ancient to modern times, and across 5 continents. The building and the gardens around the museum are listed as Historical Monuments. Tools, machinery and video documents trace the history of the shoe. From mummified feet of ancient Egypt, **to** musketeers' boots, from tiny boots of Chinese women to the long pointed shoes... all shapes and sizes can be found in the Shoe museum in Romans.



French used cover to Bordeaux with commemorative cachet for Romans Shoe Museum.

Vigevano Shoe Museum



Italian photo card for Vigevano Shoe Museum.

It is a place entirely dedicated to the history of shoe making, techniques and models through the centuries. Visitors can appreciate the evolution of footwear from simple functional objects to design and fashion icons. Over 200 pieces are on show. Examples include 'la pianella di Beatrice d'Este' which belonged to to Beatrice d'Este, wife of Ludovico il Moro during the Renaissance. It was actually found during restoration of the Palazzo Ducale where the museum is located.

6. The effect of footwear in: arts





Dame Margot Fonteyn de Arias, DBE, (18 May 1919 – 21 February 1991), the British **prima ballerina assoluta**, was considered by many to be the greatest English ballerina, and one of the greatest dancers of the 20th Century. Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev became known for inspiring repeated frenzied curtain calls and bouquet tosses.



Michael Joseph Jackson (August 29, 1958 – June 25, 2009), dubbed the "King of Pop", was an American musician and one of the most commercially successful entertainers of all time. His unique contributions to music and dance, along with a highly publicized personal life, made him a prominent figure in popular culture for four decades.



6. The effect of footwear in: arts



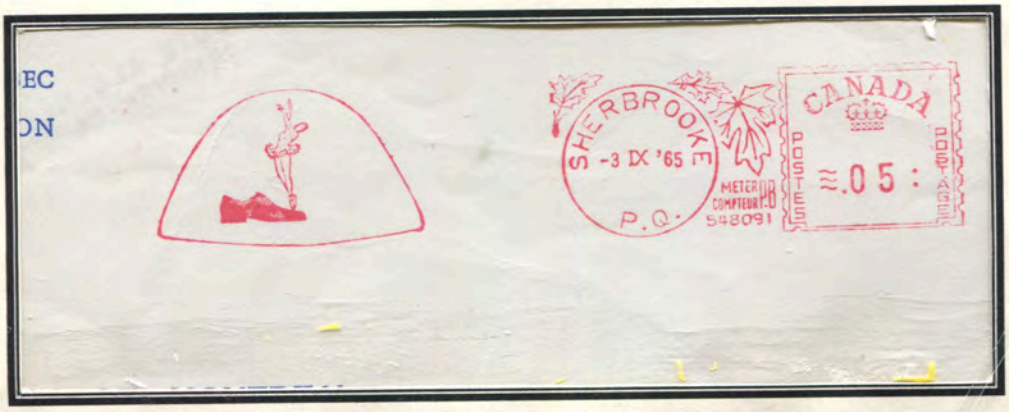
Ballet shoes, or ballet slippers



Jazz shoes ,Tango and Flamenco shoes



Pointe shoes





Canadian advertising slogan for "BANK OF MONTREAL" on a meter



Unused U.S.S.R. 14/VI-72r.postal envelop prestamped with 6 Kon with moiseyev's theatre of folk art.

6. The effect of footwear in: arts

In L. Frank Baum's original novel *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, Dorothy wore silver shoes. The movie's creators changed them from silver to ruby to take advantage of the chromatic possibilities of the new Technicolor film process.





Moira Shearer, Lady Kennedy (17 January 1926 – 31 January 2006), was an internationally famous Scottish ballet dancer and actress. She rose to international fame in 1948 after starring in her first film, as Victoria Page in the ballet-themed film *The Red Shoes*, based on a Hans Christian Andersen fairy tale about a pair of enchanted crimson ballet slippers.

6. The effect of footwear in: sports

Footwear used for games, athletic and sports activities must provide performance urethanes.



Truck spikes



Racing flats





French advertising slogan meter for PUMA athletic footwear



Unused Polish postal card prestamped with 2 zk honouring Melbourne 1956 Olympic Games multi winner Elizabeth Dunska-Krzesinska.

6. The effect of footwear in: sports

For each specific sport, a specific footwear is necessary.









German advertising slogan meter for NIKE athletic footwear





Unused U.S.S.R. 1977postal envelop prestamped with 6 Kon commemorating XXII Moscow Olympic Games

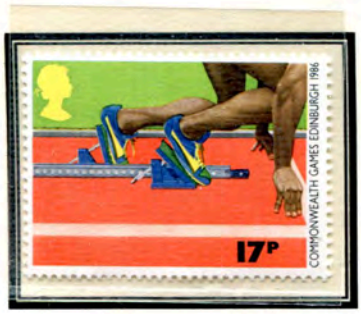
6. The effect of footwear in: sports



Commemorative cachet for NATWEST cricket final – a sponsor's stamp publicity 7-9-91.



F.D.C. cachet for old motorcycles exhibition at Brussels on 25-9-95.









Bulgarian 1962 prestamed 2 ct used illustrated cover No 025 celebrating Spartakiada

6. The effect of footwear in: sports

Football boots are an item of footwear worn when playing football. Those designed for grass pitches have studs on the bottom to aid grip. Modern "boots" are not truly boots in that they do not cover the ankle.



Austrian stamp EURO2008- ADIDAS EUROPASS



Bulgarian coin 25 levs 1990 silver for XIV World ootball Championship in Italy.



Pele's 1000 coal



Privet post card of NORTH STAR



6. The effect of footwear in: leisure time

In **leisure** or **free time** we spent our time out of work and essential domestic activity doing things that give us fun. This pleasant situation becomes even better when suitable footwear are used.





French advertising meter cancel with slogan for PARE CABIA espadrilles





Exersisng the best hobby
In the world











Canadian 1994 stamps booklet commemorating 125 years of T. Eaton Co in retailing