

**BOOK No. 190**

**PRICE 10 CENTS**

# Quilts

**PATCHWORK • APPLIQUÉ • QUILTING**

# The Story of

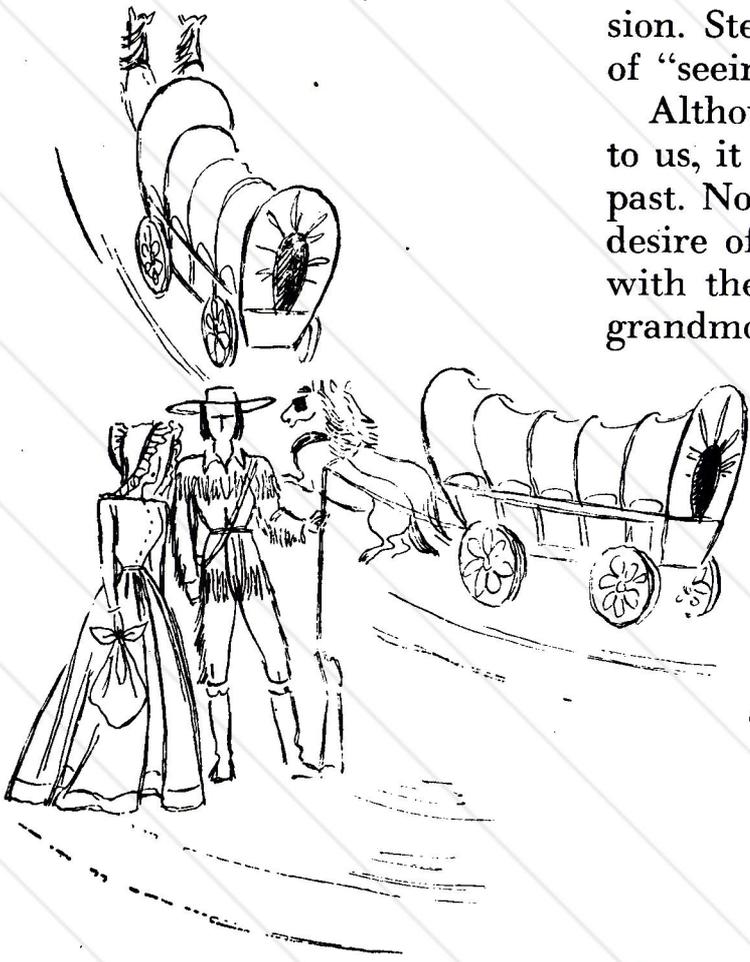
## AMERICAN QUILTS

The making of quilts is an art which warms the hearts of Americans because it is so closely entwined with the history of our country. A list of quilt names kindles the imagination and re-creates the spirit, the vision, the humor, the love of home, the faith and the courage that made our country great.

After the landing of the Pilgrims, American women were faced time and again with the problem of creating with brains and fingers and needles and thread the necessities of daily living. Coverings made of patchwork and appliqué used scraps of material, and the quilting served a double purpose of anchoring a warm lining and of providing a simple but effective decoration.

Hundreds of designs spread from one end of the country to the other, exchanged by friends, or carried by traveling peddlers and emigrating wagon trains. Until a girl was a grown woman, in her leisure time she worked at piecing blocks or "tops." A bride's chest was supposed to contain a baker's dozen of quilts. Twelve were for ordinary use. The thirteenth, known as a bride's quilt, was more elaborate and was planned only after the engagement was announced. When guests were invited to piece a girl's "tops" it was considered a sign of her engagement. At a quilting bee women worked in relays all day, but the evening was a festive occasion. Stephen Foster, the beloved American composer, sang of "seeing Nellie home" from Aunt Dinah's quilting party.

Although our progress in every field is a source of pride to us, it is the American way to keep the good things of the past. No matter how our modes of living have changed, the desire of women to create beautiful things for their homes with their own hands is as constant today as in our great grandmother's era.





# *Star and Crescent*

DIRECTIONS AND BLOCK . . . SEE PAGE 9  
The Star and Crescent design was a favorite of Pennsylvania Dutch women who delighted to show their skill with the needle. The quilt illustrated was made in Franklin County, New York, over ninety years ago.

# Patchwork and Quilting



**PATCHWORK AND QUILTING** are two separate arts which were combined by the early settlers of this country to make beautiful quilts.

Patchwork is very simple and requires only complete accuracy. Since this is so, the most important instructions in Patchwork are those concerning how to make exact units. The sewing of Patchwork consists only of a straight seam which will present no difficulties if the patterns are made correctly.

**FABRICS . . .** Choose only closely woven fabrics with a firm weave and a soft texture such as calico, percale, chintz, muslin or gingham.

**COLORS . . .** Fast dyes must be chosen. When laundering a quilt, if the colors are not fast, they will run into each other and completely ruin it.

**MATERIALS . . .** All yardages specified are approximate.

## How to Make a Pattern

*All units illustrated are in actual size.*

The number of each unit to be cut will be specified with each direction.

**1.** Trace the design onto a piece of tracing or tissue paper.

**2.** Cut along tracing line.

**3.** Place pattern on top of a blotter (preferably a blotter with a glazed backing) and, holding it firmly in left hand, cut around paper pattern. FIG. 1. It is advisable to make a number of patterns at one time so that when the edges of one pattern become worn a second can be easily picked up.

**4.** Take the material from which you intend to cut the pattern and even it off by pulling a thread or tearing it.

**5.** Press material through a damp cloth.

**6.** The threads that run lengthwise and crosswise are known respectively as the lengthwise and crosswise grain. Place the pattern on the lengthwise grain of the material and, with a pencil, make a tracing line. FIG. 2.

**7.** Trace the number of units for 1 block, leaving  $\frac{1}{2}$ " space on all sides

between each tracing line for seam allowance. FIG. 3.

**8.** Cut out the units  $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from tracing line on all sides. FIG. 3.

**9.** Place pattern directly over the tracing of cut unit and, with a moderately hot iron, press back the seam allowance over the pattern, thus making a distinct guide line for sewing. FIG. 4.

**10.** Repeat steps 1 to 9 for all other units.

## How to Sew Units Together

The central principle of patchwork is that the units are joined from the center out. With each quilt you will find a suggestion for doing this in a methodical way. All joinings are made by stitching the units together with a running stitch on wrong side. FIG. 5. A thread approximately 18" long is the correct length for sewing.

Use J. & P. Coats or Clark's O.N.T. Best Six Cord,  
or  
J. & P. Coats Heavy Duty or Quilting Thread.

## Pressing

The more often the seams are pressed, the more the appearance of the quilt is improved.

By following the foregoing instructions carefully in addition to the specified directions given with each quilt, you can make any of the patchwork quilts in this book.

If you are a beginner, we suggest you make a pillow as a practice piece. If, however, your block is a success you may wish to count it as the first block of your quilt.

## Setting the Quilt Together

This is the term used for combining the blocks and the border of the quilt. All borders are described with each quilt. The set of each quilt is shown in full detail; follow it carefully. It is easy to join the blocks in strips and then sew the strips together. The border is sewn on last.

Fig. 1

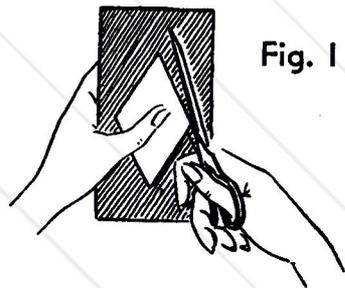


Fig. 2

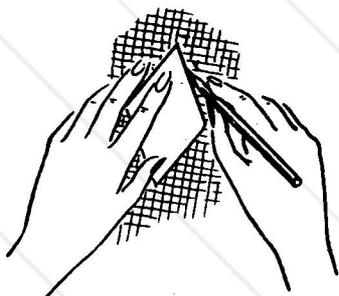


Fig. 3

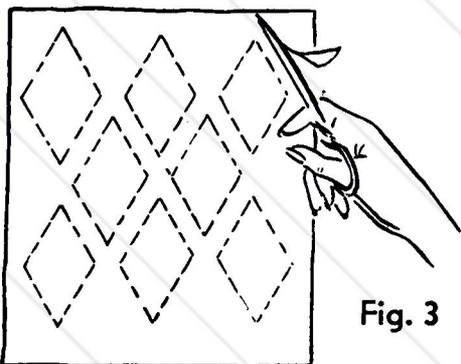


Fig. 4

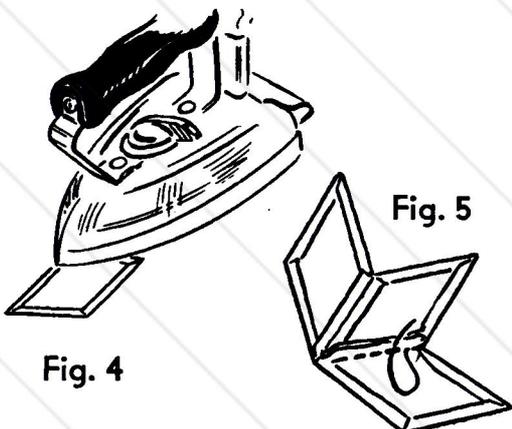


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

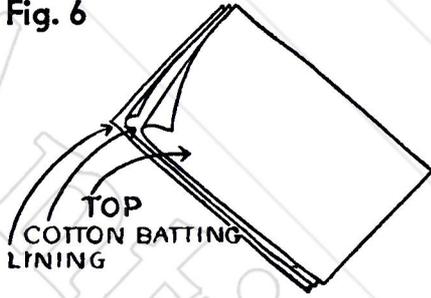
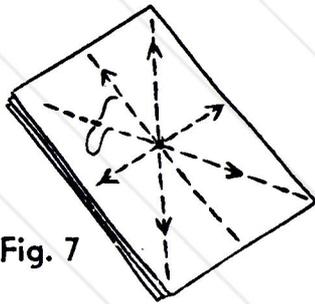


Fig. 7



### Lining of Quilt

The backing should be cut the same size as the top unless you wish to bring the edges of the backing over the front edges of the top and sew it down as a binding. In the latter case it should be  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " larger all around. The material should be of the same quality as the top. A percale sheet which is soft and free of starch may be used.

### Interlining of Quilt

Cotton batting is the most popular and practical interlining. One batt is sufficient for a single size quilt.

### Placing the Three Layers Together

Lay the lining flat, smoothing it out. The cotton batting is laid on top of the lining and also smoothed out so that there are no wrinkles. The top is placed over these two layers, and all three layers are very carefully basted together. Fig. 6.

### Basting the Three Layers Together

Starting at center of quilt, baste out to each side through all three layers. Then, starting at center again, baste to each corner diagonally. Then baste all outer edges together. Fig. 7.

### Quilting Frames

The purpose of a quilting frame is to hold the work taut. This is essential for a successful quilt. All quilting frames have several features in common. They have two horizontal bars 2" wide and deep and about 92" long. These are held in place by 2 vertical bars 2" wide and about 2' long, which have a contrivance for controlling the horizontal bars. To place the quilt on the frame, remove the 2 horizontal bars, then nail a tape 2" wide to one side of each horizontal bar. Sew the top and bottom edge of the quilt to these tapes. Roll one end up until you reach the width of the vertical bars. Place quilt on frame and roll until it is taut. To hold the sides taut, thread a needle with a

strand of J. & P. Coats Knit-Cro-Sheen and make a knot at one end. Insert needle  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in from side edge and draw thread through. Then wind thread over the vertical bar and insert needle in quilt 1" away from previous thread. Continue in this manner across the entire length of the vertical bar and fasten end securely. Repeat on the opposite side. Fig. 8. Now you are ready to quilt.

If you have difficulty in securing a quilting frame, write THE SPOOL COTTON COMPANY, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City, New York, for further information.

### Quilting Hoops

Large hoops, 22" in diameter, are also used for quilting.

### Quilting

1. Each quilting design is transferred to the block by pricking the outline with a needle. Specific directions are given with each quilt.

2. Thread a needle with an 18" length of thread and make a knot at one end.

Use J. & P. Coats or Clark's O.N.T. Best Six Cord,

or

J. & P. Coats Heavy Duty or Quilting Thread.

3. Place the forefinger of left hand over the spot where the needle should come through. With right hand push the needle from underneath up through the 3 layers of material, until needle touches the tip of forefinger of left hand, thus indicating that it is coming through at the correct spot. Fig. 9. Remove forefinger of left hand and draw the needle and thread through until the knot is concealed in the interlining. Fig. 10.

4. Place the forefinger of left hand under the spot where the needle should come through. With right hand push the needle downward through the 3 layers, until needle

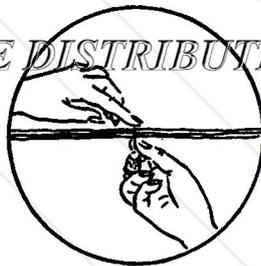


Fig. 9

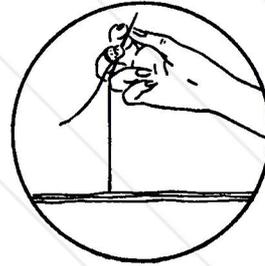


Fig. 10



Fig. 11

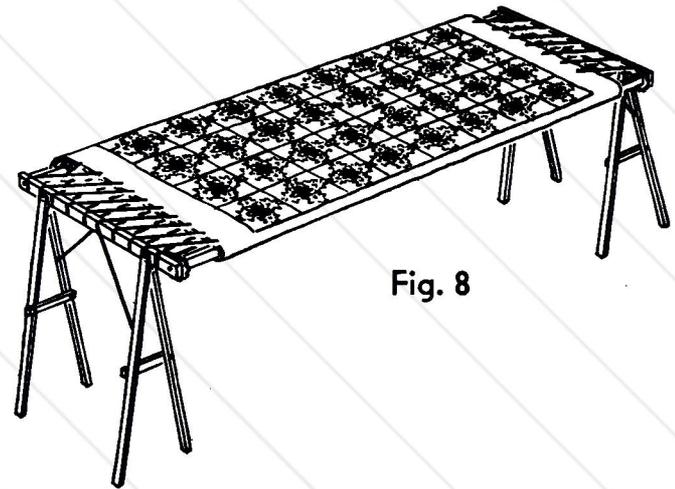


Fig. 8

touches the tip of forefinger of left hand. Fig. 11. Remove forefinger and with right hand draw the needle and thread through.

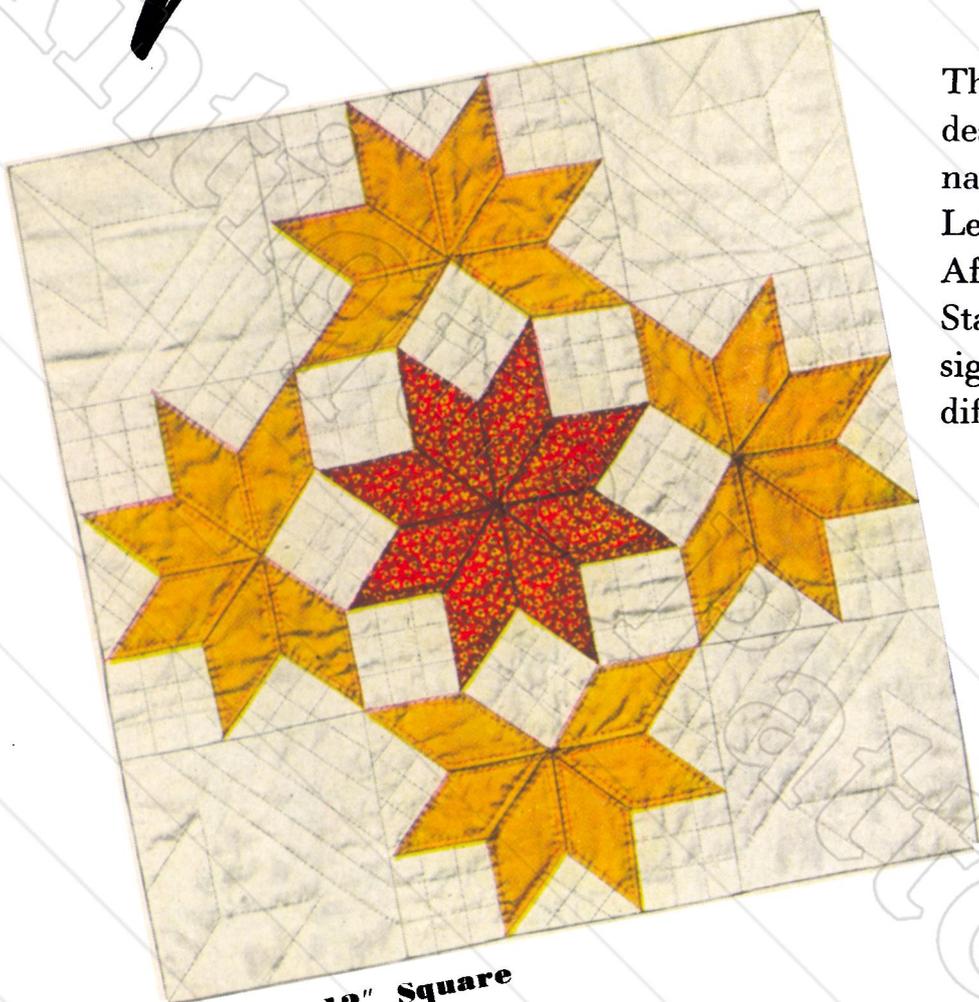
5. Alternate steps 3 and 4 until quilting is completed, taking care to fasten the end of each thread securely.

6. The upward and downward movements through the 3 layers of fabric and the alternating of the position of the hands are the only correct ways of quilting. When you complete the quilting within a comfortable reach, rip out the strand on the sides, roll the quilt toward you and begin again.

7. After the entire quilt is completed, finish the edges.



# Yankee Pride



Block — 12" Square

This pattern is an adaptation of a popular quilt design which originated in New Orleans. It was named the LeMoyne Star in honor of Jacques LeMoyne, Sieur de Bienville, founder of the city. After Louisiana was purchased by the United States in 1803, American women called the design the Lemon Star, and it began to appear in different parts of the country in various forms.

**Materials for single size,  
' 72" x 108":**

10 yds. of white, 6 yds. of yellow, 2 yds. of red print and 1¼ yds. of red. For double size, 96" x 108", make 56 blocks set 7 x 8 before adding border.

See pp. 4 and 5 for general directions.

Each block is made of 4 different kinds of units. Patterns are given for Unit Nos. 1, 2 and 5; Unit Nos. 3 and 4 are respectively a 1⅜" and a 3½" square.

**Number of Each Unit to Cut  
(FOR ONE BLOCK)**

**Unit No. 1**  
(diamond)  
8 print  
24 yellow

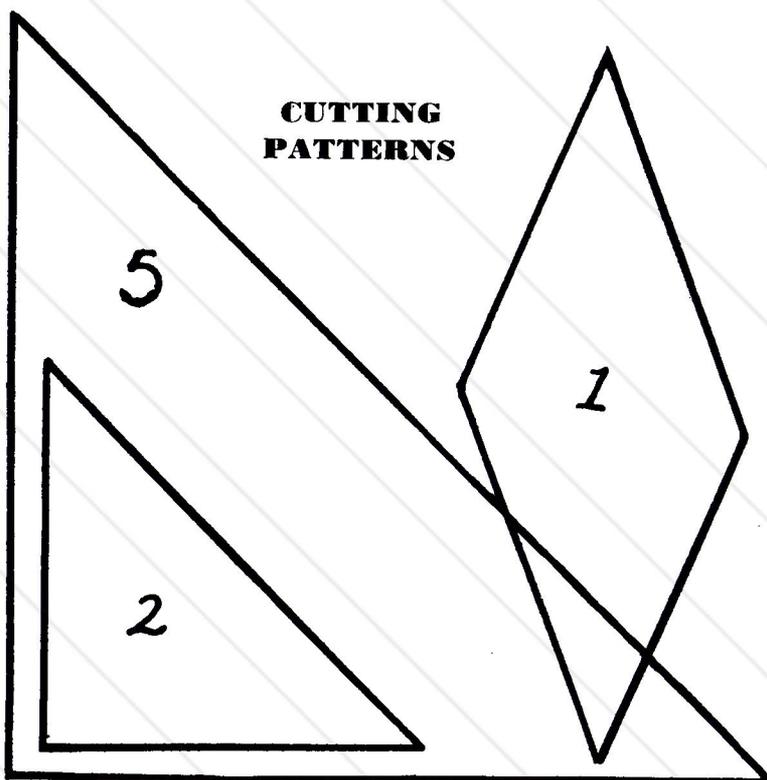
**Unit No. 2**  
(triangle)  
12 white

**Unit No. 3**  
(1⅜" square)  
16 white

**Unit No. 4**  
(3½" square)  
4 white

For single size multiply the above numbers by 40.  
For double size multiply the above numbers by 56.

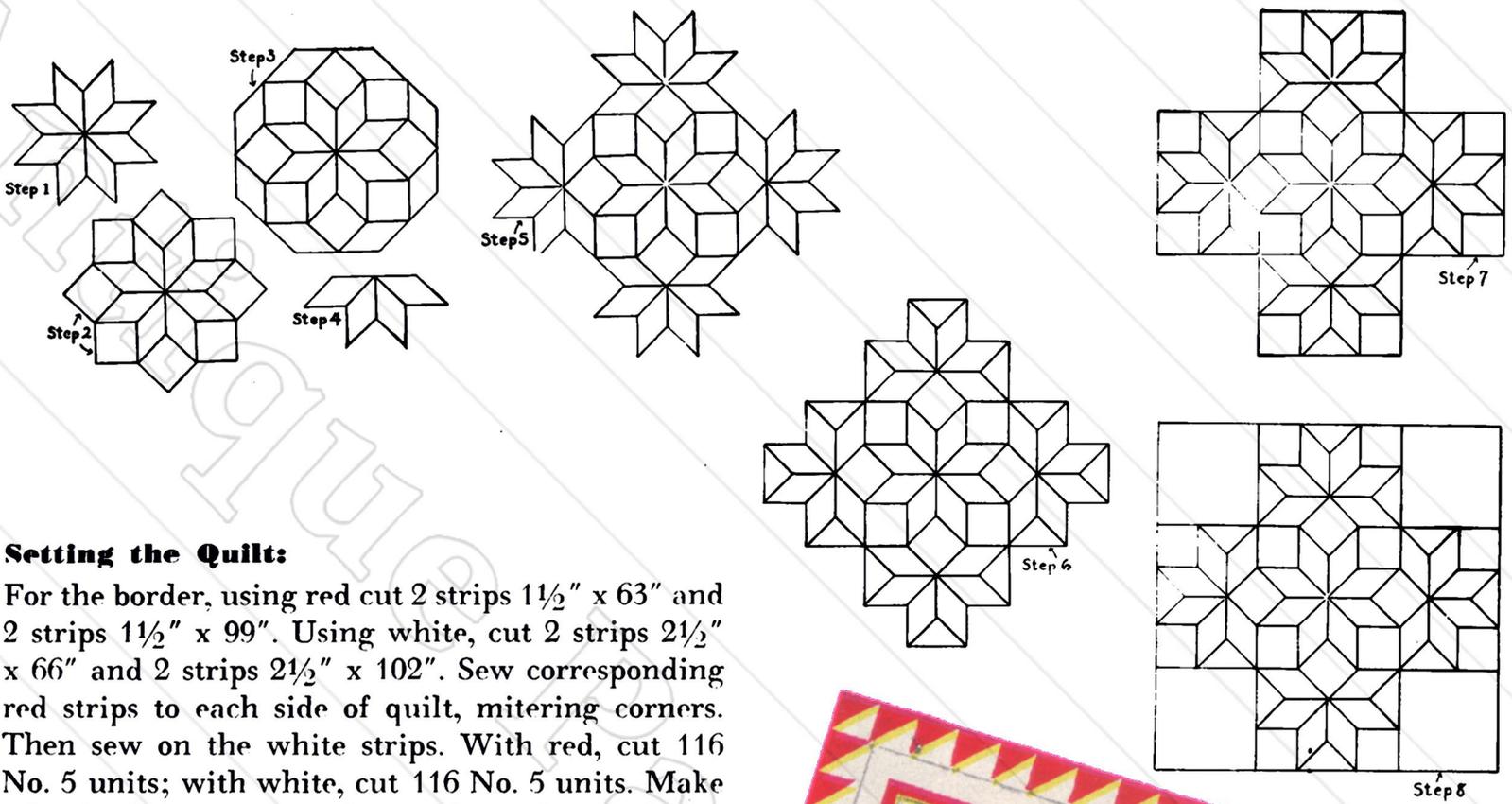
**CUTTING  
PATTERNS**



**How to Combine Units to Form a Block:**

See Fig. 5, p. 4, for sewing units together.

- STEP 1. Join 8 print No. 1 units.
- STEP 2. Join 8 No. 3 units to star.
- STEP 3. Join 8 No. 1 units.
- STEP 4. Join 4 No. 1 units.
- STEP 5. Join half star.
- STEP 6. Join No. 2 units.
- STEP 7. Join all other No. 3 units.
- STEP 8. Join No. 4 units.



### Setting the Quilt:

For the border, using red cut 2 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 63" and 2 strips  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x 99". Using white, cut 2 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 66" and 2 strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 102". Sew corresponding red strips to each side of quilt, mitering corners. Then sew on the white strips. With red, cut 116 No. 5 units; with white, cut 116 No. 5 units. Make a border by sewing a white and a red triangle together as shown.

### Quilting:

1. On all No. 1 units quilt  $\frac{1}{8}$ " away from all seams.
2. On No. 3 units divide squares into 3 equal parts on all sides and work 2 vertical and 2 horizontal rows.
3. Divide each side of No. 2 unit into 3 equal parts and quilt as shown.
4. On No. 4 unit make 5 diagonal lines of quilting, working from inner point out—these lines join points on each side.
5. Trace 2 No. 1 units in corner as shown and quilt. When completed, finish edges by turning in edge of border and lining  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", then slip stitch together.

### COMPLETED QUILT



# Mexican Cross

The awakening of interest in our neighbors to the South, which began in the late 1840's, is evidenced by this pattern which was always made in bright, warm Latin colors.



**Block — 12" Square**

**Materials:**  
 6½ yds. of brown print, 4 yds. of yellow,  
 5 yds. of orange. For double size, 96" x  
 108", make 56 blocks set 7 x 8 before  
 adding border.

See pp. 4 and 5 for general directions.

Each block is made up of five different units. Measurements are given below for triangles and squares. To make pointed strips cut 1 strip 1⅜" wide x 4⅜" long and another strip 1⅜" wide x 6⅛" long. To measure off points, cut as in FIG. 1 for short strip (Unit No. 4), FIG. 2 for long strip (Unit No. 5).

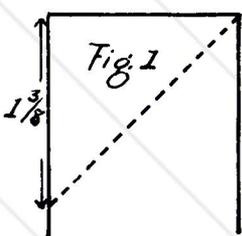
**Number of Each Unit to Cut**  
 (FOR 1 BLOCK)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Unit No. 1</b><br>(1⅜" square)<br>4 yellow<br>5 print                            | <b>Unit No. 2</b><br>(Large triangle)<br>6⅛"—long side<br>4⅜"—short sides<br>4 print     |
| <b>Unit No. 3</b><br>(Small triangle)<br>2¾"—long side<br>2"—short sides<br>8 print | <b>Unit No. 4</b><br>(Short pointed strip)<br>8 orange, cutting<br>4 in reverse position |
| <b>Unit No. 5</b><br>(Long pointed strip)<br>4 yellow                               |  |

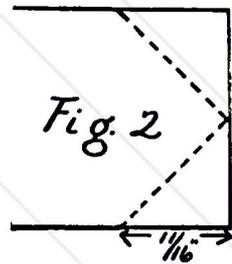
For single size multiply the above numbers by 40. For double size multiply the above numbers by 56.

**How to Combine Units to Form a Block:**

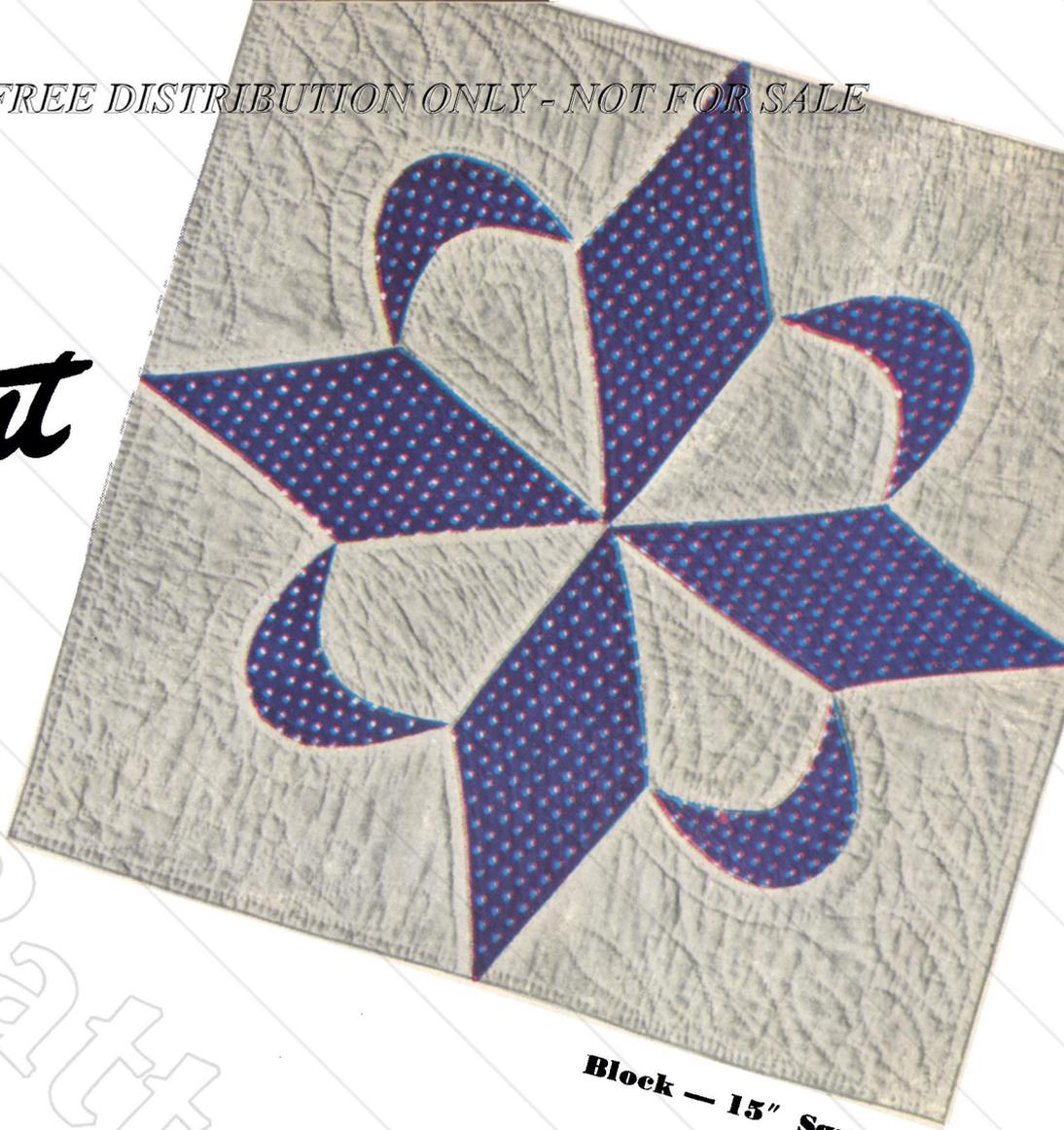
Join No. 1 Units into a nine patch and complete block as shown.



**Setting the Quilt . . .** For the border, from print material cut 2 strips 6½" x 6½" and 2 strips 6½" x 96½". Sew corresponding strips to each side of quilt. Make a nine patch for each corner, using 2" squares.  
**Quilting . . .** Quilt solid color units ⅛" away from seams. On printed units, divide all sides in equal parts and quilt in diagonal lines. Quilt border as shown.



# Star and Crescent



**ILLUSTRATED ON PAGE 3**

**Materials for Single Size, 73" x 105":** 11 yds. of white and 7 yds. of blue polka dot. Each block is made of 4 different kinds of units. Patterns are given for half of Unit No. 1, all of Unit Nos. 2 and 3 and half of Unit No. 4.

*See pp. 4 and 5 for general directions.*

**Number of Each Unit to Cut:** For 1 block, cut Unit No. 1 (a diamond)—4 polka dot; Unit No. 2 (half diamond and first curved end)—4 white; Unit No. 3 (crescent)—4 polka dot; Unit No. 4 (corner piece)—4 white. For a spread 73" x 105" make 5 x 7 blocks (illustration on p. 3 shows only 5 x 6 blocks—1 more row of blocks was added to the length to make it fit the standard size single bed).

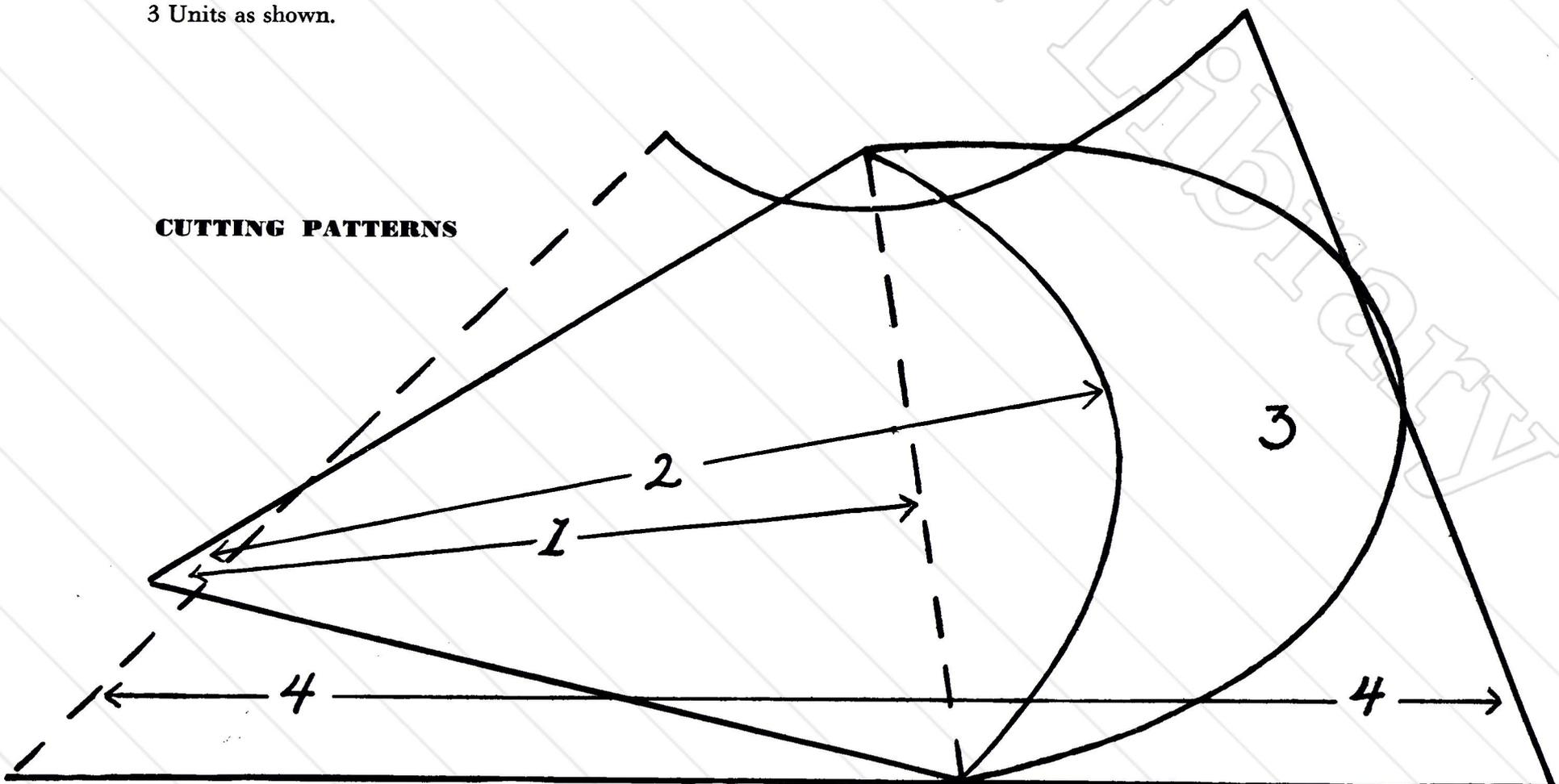
**How to Combine Units to Form a Block:** Alternate No. 1 and No. 2 Units as shown. Sew a No. 3 Unit to each No. 2 Unit. Sew No. 4 Units to Nos. 1 and 3 Units as shown.

**Block — 15" Square**

**Setting the Quilt:** See general directions.

**Quilting:** Make 3 lines of quilting on each No. 2 unit following the outline, spacing them evenly apart. Make 2 rows of quilting around each No. 3 unit  $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart. Make a pattern of the small leaf shown on the President's Wreath, p. 21, and quilt 9 in each corner. When quilting is completed, bind all edges with polka dot.

## CUTTING PATTERNS



# Cross and Crown

The names and designs of the quilts were often expressions of the things which closely touched the daily lives of the makers. This is one of the most attractive designs for which religion furnished the inspiration.



Block — 12" Square

## Materials for Single Size, 72" x 108":

7 yds. of white, 5½ yds. of royal blue, 4 yds. of yellow print. For double size, 96" x 108", make 72 blocks set 8 x 9.

Each block is made of 7 different units. Patterns are given for Unit Nos. 1, 2, 3 (inside each other) and 4. Unit Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are respectively a 2" square; a 2" x 4" rectangle; and a 2⅞" square.

See general directions on pp. 4 and 5.

## Number of Each Unit to Cut:

For 1 block, cut Unit No. 1 (small triangle)—8 yellow print and 8 white; Unit No. 2 (medium triangle)—8 yellow print; Unit No. 3 (large triangle)—4 white; Unit No. 4 (point of cross)—4 royal blue; Unit No. 5 (2" square)—4 white; Unit No. 6 (2" x 4" rectangle)—4 white; Unit No. 7 (2⅞" square)—1 royal blue. For single size multiply the above numbers by 54. For double size multiply above numbers by 72.

## How to Combine Units to Form a Block:

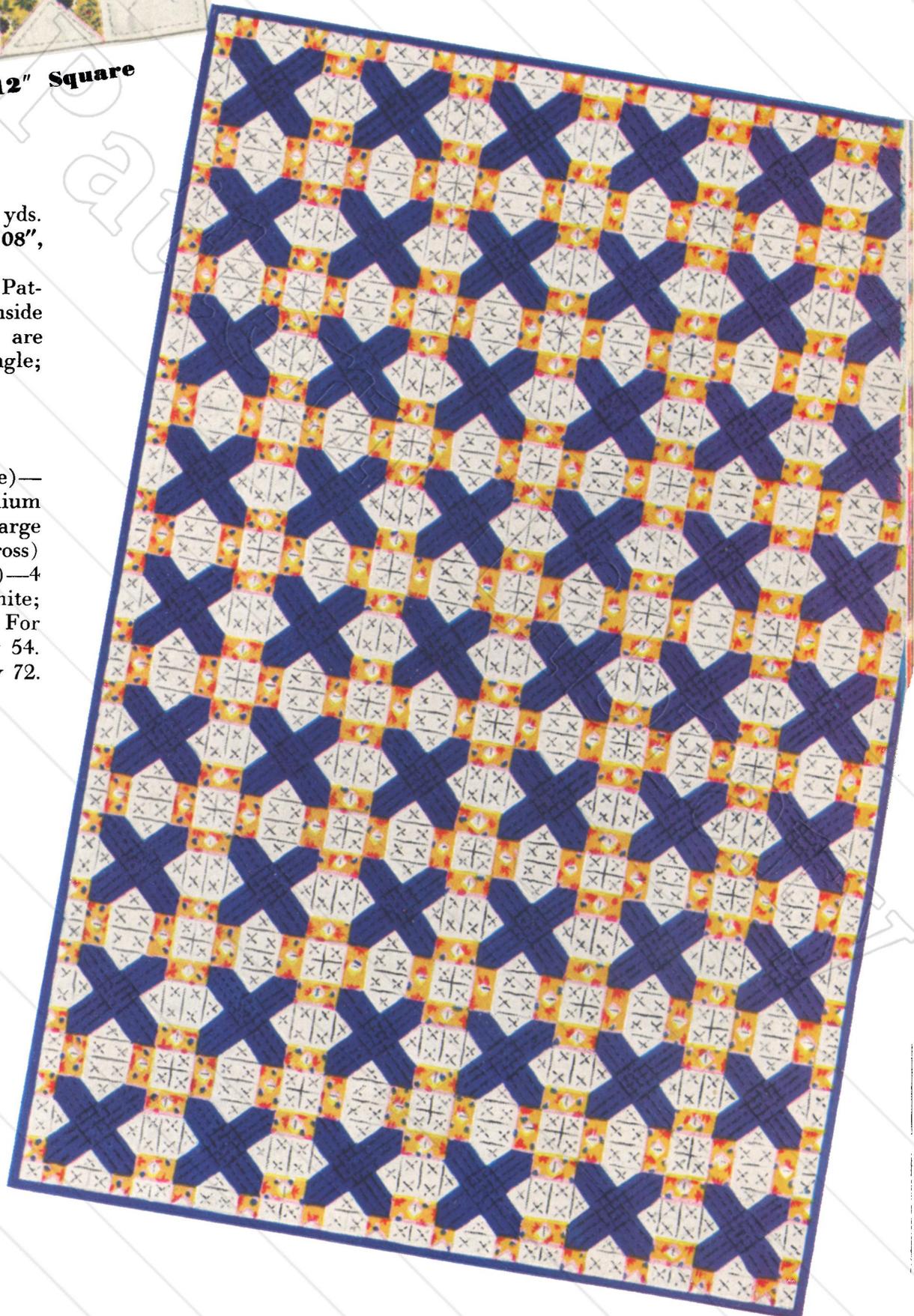
Sew a No. 4 unit to each side of No. 7 unit. Sew a No. 3 unit between No. 4 units on each side. Sew No. 6 units to No. 3 units. Sew a white and a print No. 1 unit to a No. 2 unit to form a square. Sew one side of this square to a No. 6 unit and adjacent side to a No. 4 unit. Make 7 more squares like this and sew in place as shown. Complete block with No. 5 units.

## Setting the Quilt:

See general directions on pp. 4 and 5.

## Quilting:

Quilt No. 4 units in straight rows (quilting lines are carried across No. 7 unit). Quilt all other units ⅛" away from seams. Quilt a cross on all No. 3 and No. 5 units and 2 crosses on No. 6 units as shown. When completed bind edges with royal blue.



# Roman Stripe



Early New England women, remembering the thrifty custom which they had observed in Holland, pieced together their scraps of precious material to make comfortable bed coverings. The early patterns were called Crazy Quilts or Hit-and-Miss. The Roman Stripe was an attempt to give a more formal arrangement to this piecing.

Materials are not given for this quilt, because it is an excellent way to use up scraps.

#### Number of Each Unit to Cut:

See p. 4 for making the pattern and cutting the units. For 1 block cut 1 printed and 2 solid colored units each  $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ .

#### How to Combine Units to Form a Block:

Sew a solid color on each side of a printed unit.

#### Setting the Quilt:

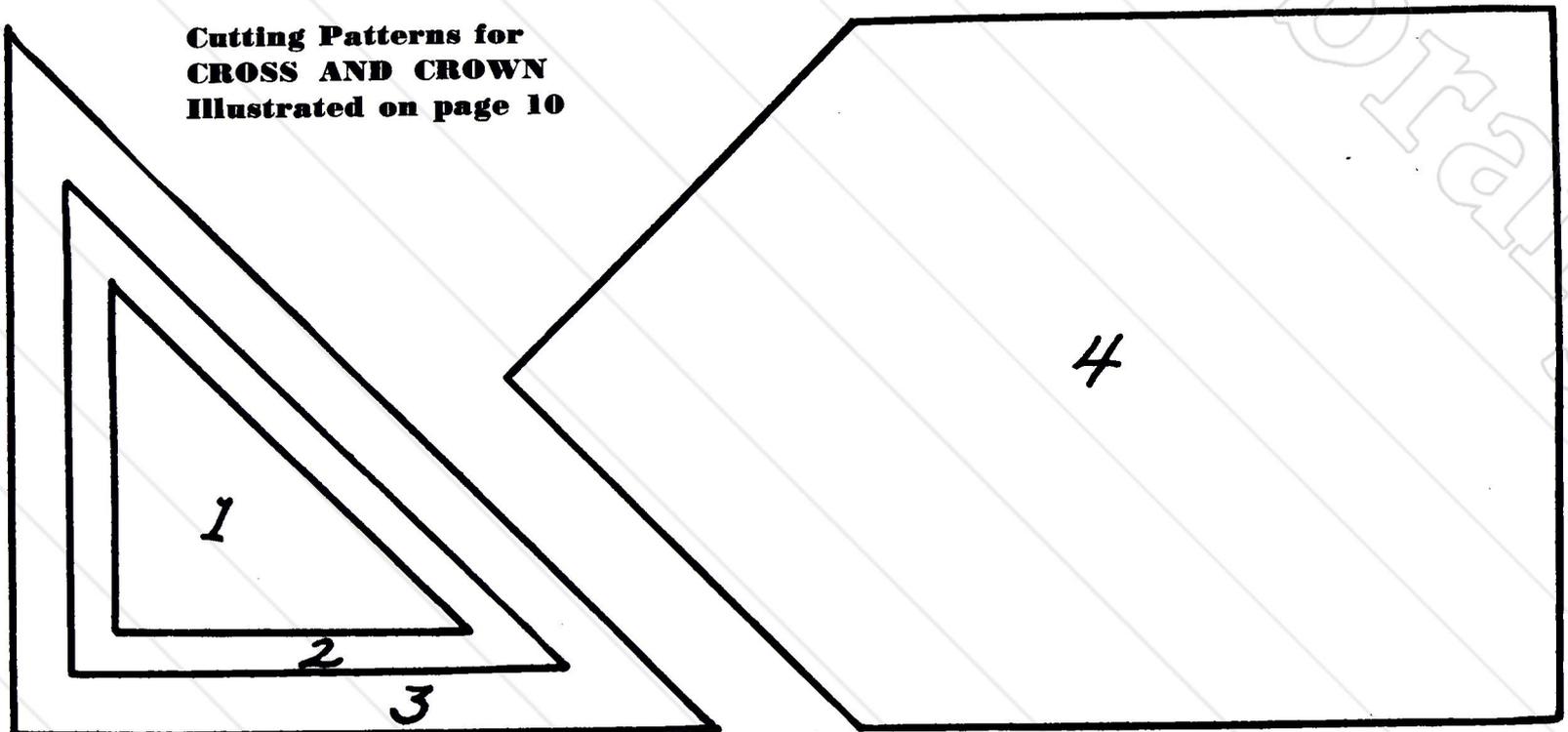
One block is placed horizontally and the next vertically throughout entire quilt (see illustration).

Block — 3" Square  
Illustration — 15" Square

#### Quilting:

Quilt each unit  $\frac{1}{8}''$  away from seams on all sides. Then quilt along the center. Bind edges with a solid color.

Cutting Patterns for  
CROSS AND CROWN  
Illustrated on page 10





# A Star The

This star first appeared in New England and daughters of seafaring men made it of a Ship's Wheel. The design traveled with Cape Cod families. In Pennsylvania a woman saw the doves that gathered high under the eaves of the great barns. She made a star to put them in a quilt and called it In a Window. Farther west in the rich the harvest and the autumn trees glowing in the sky inspired a brilliantly called the Harvest Sun



## HARVEST SUN

Materials for Single Size, 72" x 108": 3½ yds. blue polka dot, 2½ yds. of yellow print, 4 yds. red, 3 yds. green print, 1½ yds. gold, 5 yds. of white.

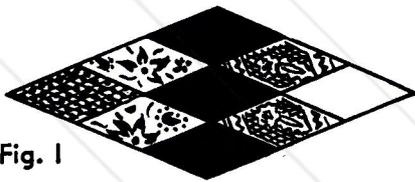


Fig. 1

SHIP'S WHEEL  
Materials for Single Size, 72" x 108": 16 red print, 32 white, 24 blue print.

Fig. 2

For a double size, 96" x 108", make 56 stars set 7 x 8 before adding border.

Only 1 unit is required.

Number of Each Color to Cut . . .

See p. 4 for making the pattern and cutting the units.

For 1 star cut . . . Harvest Sun—8 polka dot, 16 yellow print, 24 red, 16 green print, 8 gold. Ship's Wheel—16 red print, 32 white, 24 blue print. Four Doves In A Window—16 blue, 16 red, 40 white.

For single size multiply the above numbers by 40. For double size multiply the above numbers by 56.

How to Combine Units to Form a Star . . . Harvest Sun—(FIG. 1) Make 8 sections as shown and join. Ship's Wheel—(FIG. 2) Make 8 sections as shown and join. Four Doves In A Window—(FIG. 3) Make 2 sections as shown. Make 2 more sections replacing blue with yellow print. FIG. 4—Make 4 sections. Join FIG. 3 and FIG. 4 alternately, as shown.

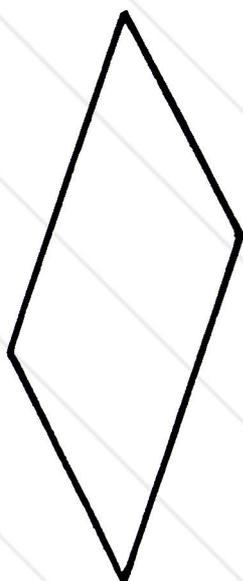
Setting the Quilt . . . For each quilt cut 67 squares each 4¾", including seam allow-

ance, in color shown and join stars as in illustration. Cut 28 squares each 6½" including seam allowance and join as shown. Allowing for seams, even all sides by cutting rectangles half the size of the large square and triangles half the size of small squares. Corners are one fourth of a large square.

Harvest Sun (Inside border): Join 6 FIG. 1 sections for each corner. Make 44 FIG. 1 sections and alternate them with triangles around the quilt. Cut 4 strips of polka dot 3" wide and long enough to fit between the stars. Complete corners as shown. Ship's Wheel: The widths of the strips are blue 2½", white 1½" and red 3½". Cut strips long enough to miter corners. Four Doves In A Window: Cut 2 strips of blue each 6½" x 72½" and 2 strips 6½" x 108½". Sew to corresponding sides mitering corners. Join 2 red and 2 white units together and appliqué to center of border just sewn on. Repeat around as shown.

Quilting . . . Quilt diamonds ⅛" away from seams. Quilt other squares as shown.

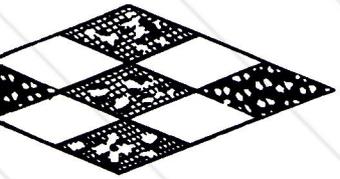
## below: CUTTING PATTERN



# at Traveled

d. The wives  
in the shape  
ed westward  
ania, a farm  
the openings  
She used the  
c Four Doves  
farm lands,  
turn colored  
sunlight in-  
colored star  
n.

**PS WHEEL**  
als for Single Size, 72" x  
3 1/2 yds. red print, 9 yds.  
4 yds. of blue print.



**FOUR DOVES IN A WINDOW**  
Materials for Single Size, 72" x 108": 5 1/2 yds.  
white, 7 1/2 yds. blue, 2 1/2 yds. red print.



# Appliqué



APPLIQUÉ differs from patchwork in that the units are hemmed to another piece of cloth in order to form a design, instead of being pieced together. Although most quilts are made either of patches or appliqué, there are some which combine both.

## Patterns

The patterns are made and the seam allowance pressed back in the exact same way as the Patchwork Patterns, see p. 4. In cutting appliqué parts there is one thing to remember, that is to clip in well to the fold on the curves in order to make the pieces lie flat.

To make stems use bias strips  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide folded twice as shown in Fig. A.

## Applying Designs

The most important consideration in making an appliqué quilt is to apply the design in its correct position. To do this the block

may be creased in such a way as to provide guide lines for laying on the design.

FIG. 1. Fold in half and crease with thumb nail.

FIG. 2. Unfold and fold in the opposite direction and crease.

FIG. 3. Fold from corner to corner.

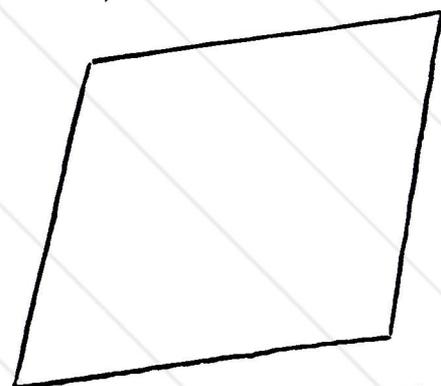
FIG. 4. Fold from corner to corner in the opposite direction.

FIG. 5. Shows the creases made by the various folds.

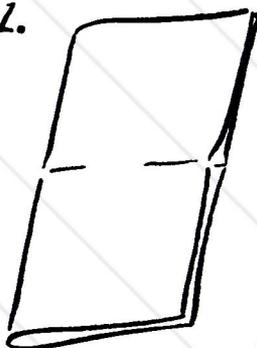
All designs are applied in relation to the center and to the lines which have been creased. Specific directions are given with each quilt. Leaf ends are tucked under stems, stem ends are covered with buds or flowers, and all raw ends are turned under.

When entire design has been basted in place, sew around the edge with a small, invisible stitch using Clark's O.N.T. or J. & P. Coats Mercerized Sewing Threads of matching colors. Take care not to pull stitches too tightly because this puckers the material.

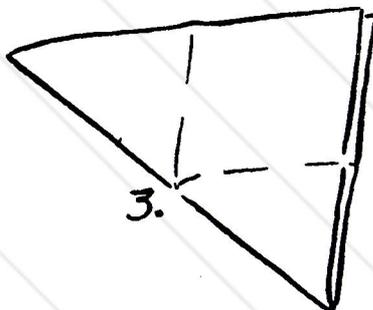
SEE STEPS BELOW



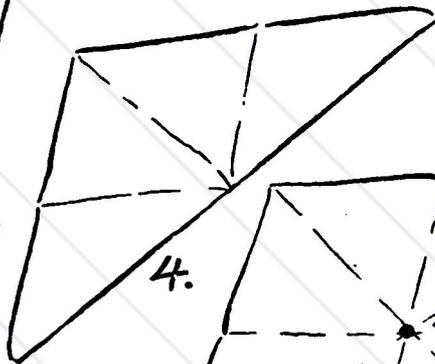
1.



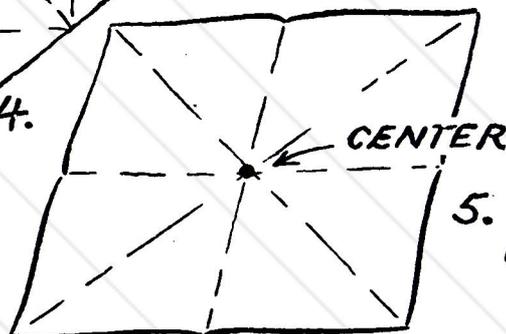
2.



3.



4.



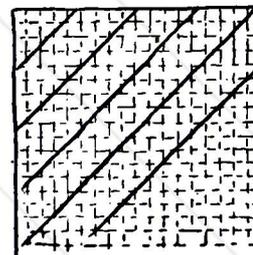
5.



Fig. A

FOLD TWICE

## How to Cut Bias Strips





## *The President's Wreath*

ILLUSTRATED ON COVER . . . DIRECTIONS ON PAGE 21

This pattern has the grace and elegance that made it popular for use as a bride's quilt. The coverlet in the picture was made near Harrisburg in the 1850's.

## **RARE OLD TULIP**

### **Directions for Making**

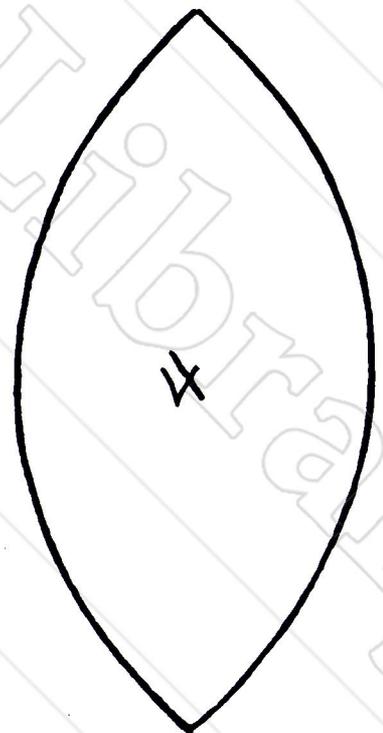
Each block is made of 6 units. Patterns are given for half of Unit Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Unit Nos. 4 and 5 are complete; Unit No. 6 is a circle 10" in diameter and is applied after 4 squares are joined. See pp. 14, 4 and 5 for general directions.

**Number of Each Unit to Cut:** For 1 block, cut an 18½" white square; Unit No. 1 (tip of tulip)—3 red polka dot; Unit No. 2 (top petal of tulip)—3 yellow print; Unit No. 3 (base of tulip)—3 red; Unit No. 4 (small leaf)—2 green print; Unit No. 5 (large leaf)—2 green print. Cut a bias strip of green print 1½" wide and 12½" long for center stem. Cut 2 strips of green print 1½" x 6½" for short stems.

**To Apply Design:** Place center tulip 3" away from corner point. Make 16 blocks in all.

**Setting the Quilt:** When blocks are joined, appliqué a circle 10½" in diameter (allowing for seams) in center of every 4 blocks as shown. For the border, cut 2 strips of white 12½" x 72½" and 2 strips 18½" x 96½". Sew one 12½" strip on each side. Then sew the remaining strips across top and bottom. Make a long bias strip as for stems and apply it as shown all around center of border. Appliqué 58 leaves and 4 tulips on border stem as shown.

**Quilting:** Follow the outline of design and quilt as shown, having quilting lines ¼" apart. Quilt ⅛" away from all joinings as shown. When quilting is completed, finish all edges.



**CUTTING  
PATTERN**

# Rare Old Tulip

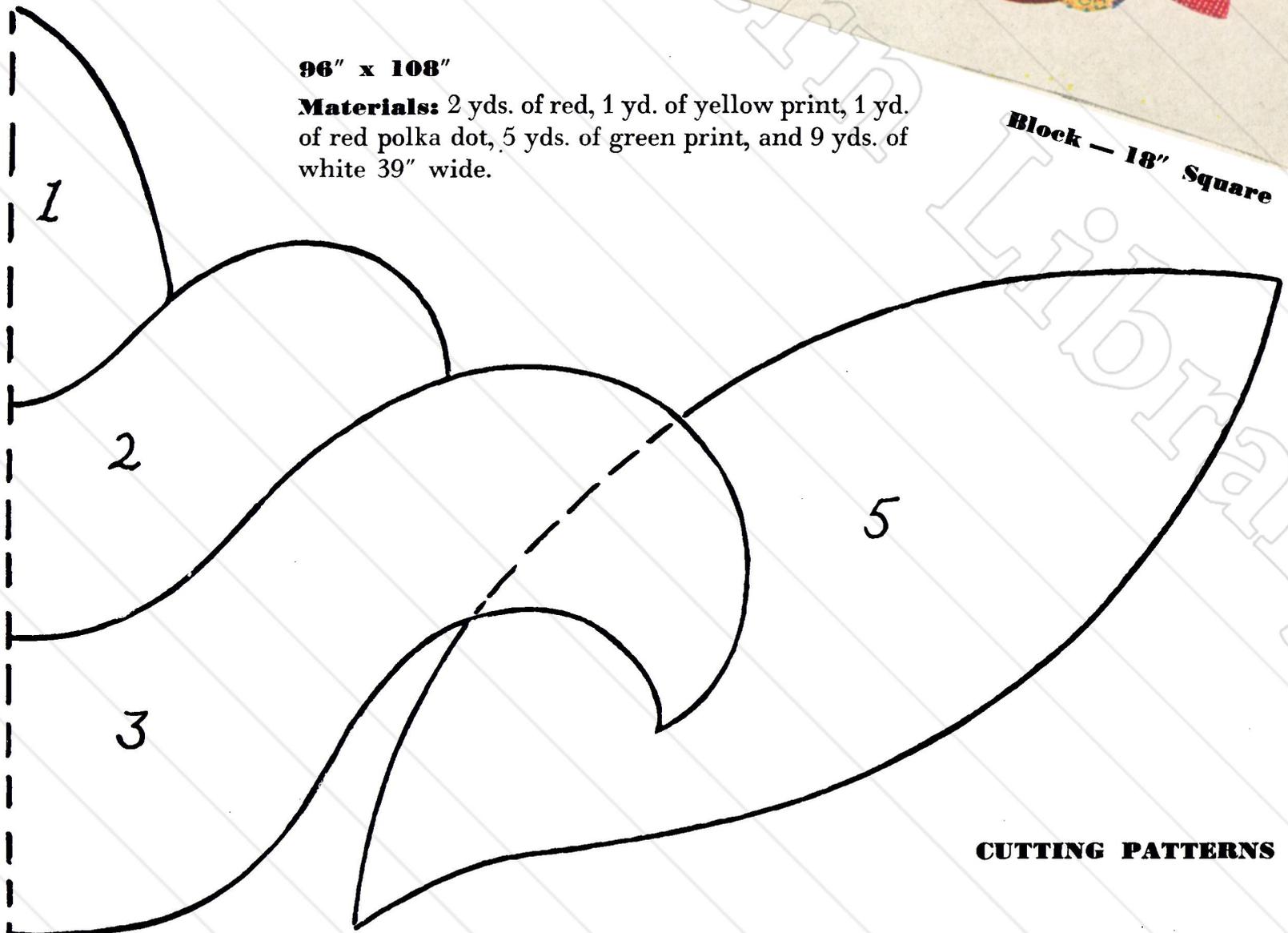
This colorful design is very old. The first record we have of it is in a letter written early in the 1800's.



96" x 108"

**Materials:** 2 yds. of red, 1 yd. of yellow print, 1 yd. of red polka dot, 5 yds. of green print, and 9 yds. of white 39" wide.

Block — 18" Square



**CUTTING PATTERNS**

## ROSE OF SHARON

### Directions for Making

Each block is made up of 7 units. Patterns are given for half of Unit Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Unit Nos. 5 and 6 are inside each other. Unit No. 7 is complete.

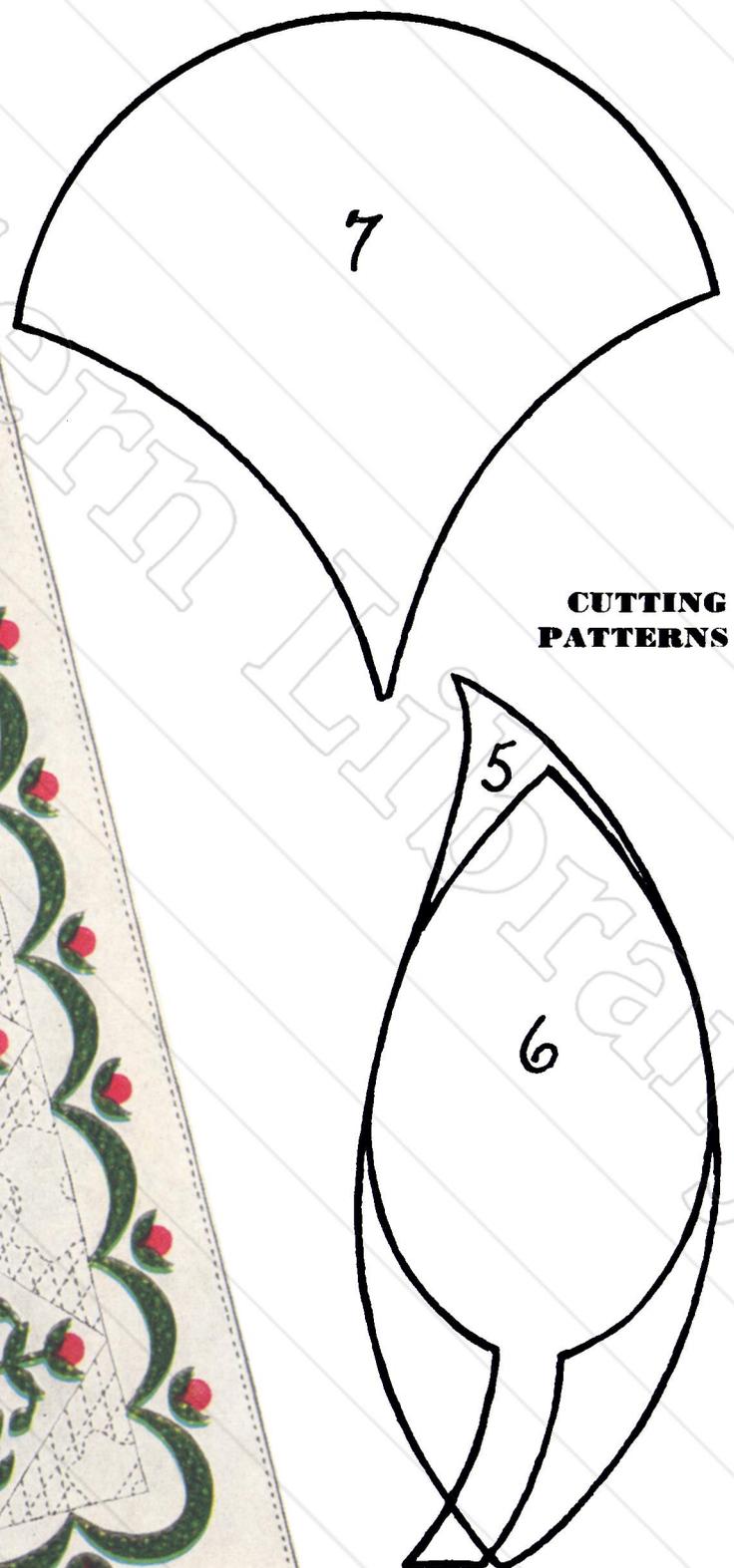
See pp. 14, 4 and 5 for general directions.

**Number of Each Unit to Cut:** For 1 block, cut Unit No. 1 (center of flower)—1 gold; Unit No. 2 (first petal)—1 rose print; Unit No. 3 (second petal)—1 pink print; Unit No. 4 (outside petal)—1 rose; Unit No. 5 (large leaf)—16 green print; Unit No. 6 (small leaf)—4 green print; Unit No. 7 (bud)—2 rose and 1 rose print. Cut 18 squares of white each  $18\frac{1}{2}$ ". Cut 10 triangles (allowing for seams) half the size of white squares. Cut 4 pieces half the size of triangles for corners, allowing for seams.

**To Apply Design:** Place rose print bud  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " away from corner point.

**Setting the Quilt:** For border cut 2 strips of white  $12\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $97\frac{1}{2}$ " and 2 strips  $12\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $122$ ". Sew to corresponding sides mitering corners. Using green print, make five 12" scallops 12" wide and  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " deep for each short side, and 7 for each long side (use a plate or a victrola record 12" in diameter for making the pattern). Place center of one scallop to center of each side, then place the remainder of scallops adjacent to each other as shown. Make a scallop to fit each corner. Complete border with buds.

**Quilting:** Quilt as shown.



**CUTTING PATTERNS**

# Rose of Sharon

The Rose of Sharon was a favorite bride's quilt. The name was taken from the Song of Solomon in the Bible.

*I am the Rose of Sharon  
And the lily of the valleys.  
As the lily among the thorns  
So is my love among the daughters.*

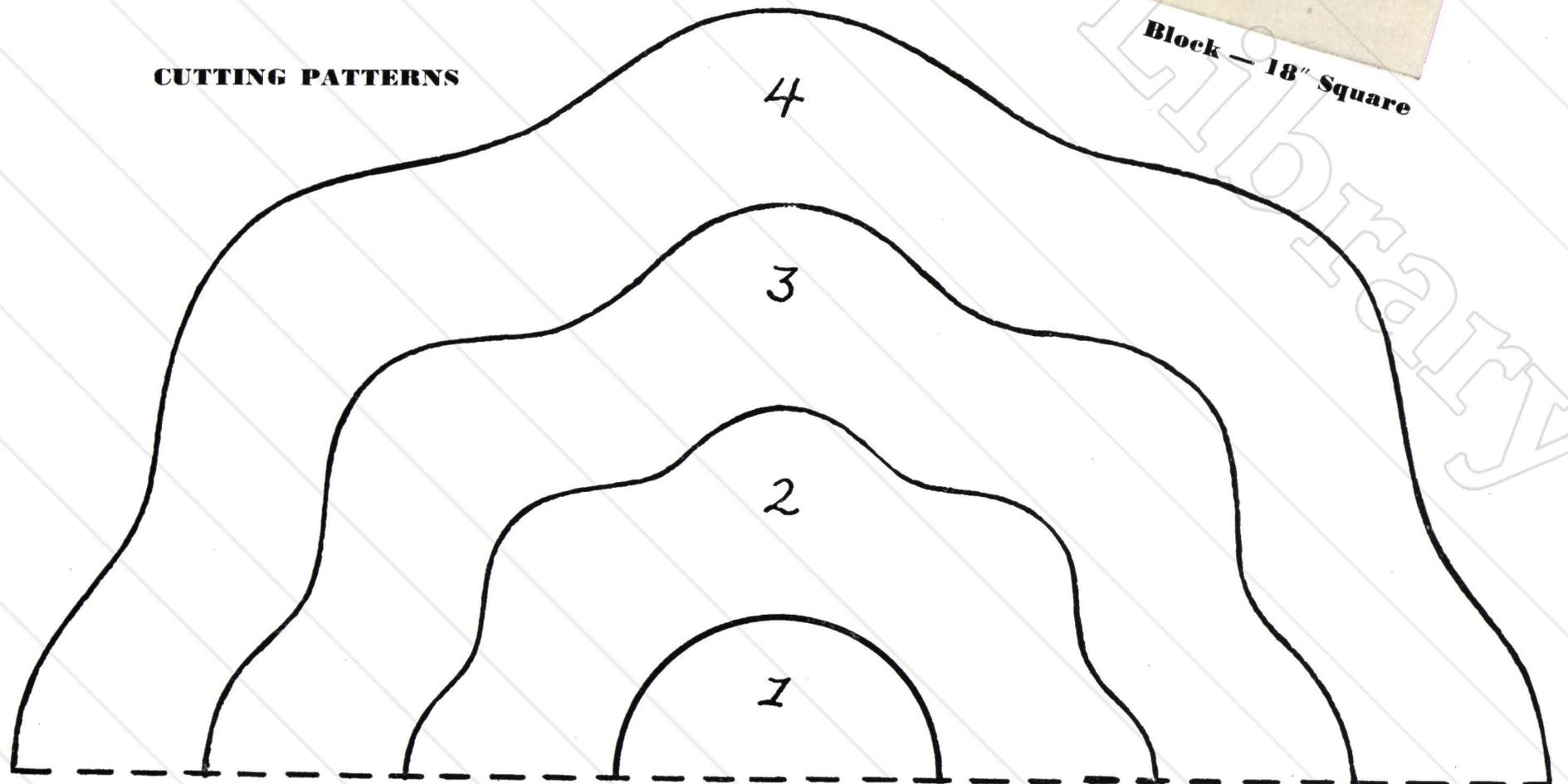
97" x 121½"

**Materials:** ½ yd. of rose print, 1 yd. of rose, ½ yd. of pink print, 7 yds. of green print, ½ yd. of gold and 11½ yds. of white 39" wide.

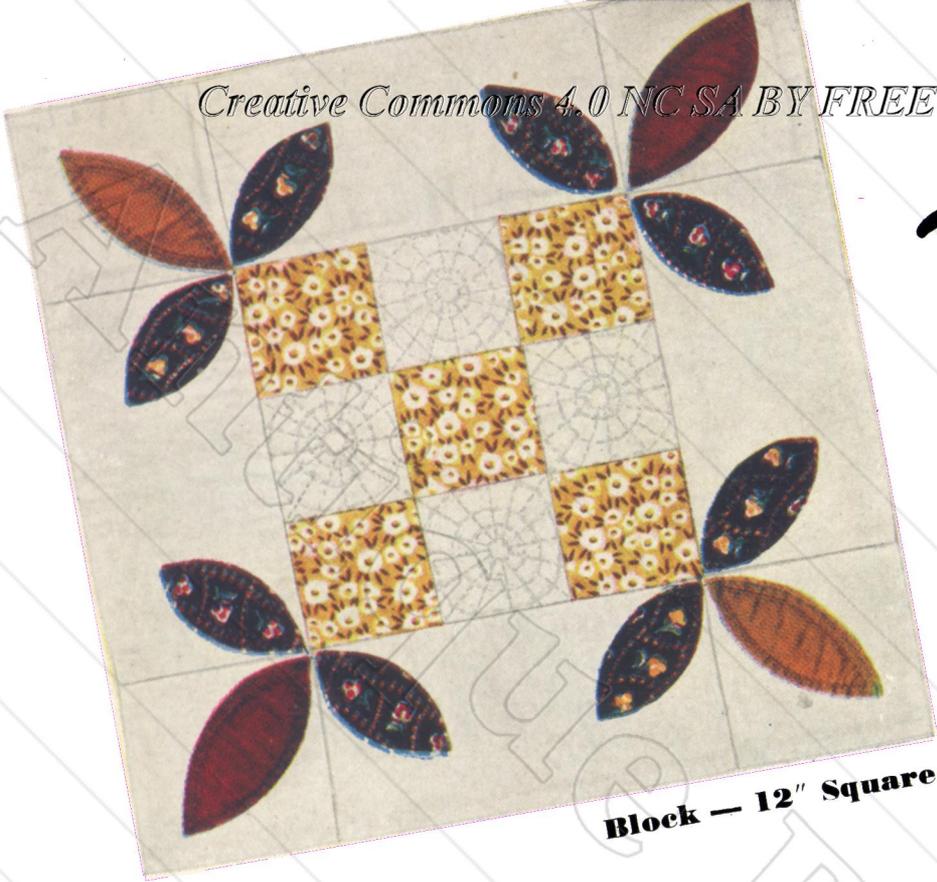


Block — 18" Square

## CUTTING PATTERNS



# Birds in the Air



Block — 12" Square

The originator of this quilt took much pleasure in the world about her, if we are to judge from the name she chose. She combined the familiar nine patch with appliqué to illustrate her pleasant fancy.

**Materials . . .** 8 yds. of white, 3 yds. of rust, 2 yds. of gold, 2 yds. of brown print, 2 yds. of yellow print. Each block is made up of 5 units. Patterns are given for Unit Nos. 1 and 2. Unit Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are respectively 2" square; 3" square and a rectangle 3" x 6". See pp. 14, 4 and 5 for general directions.

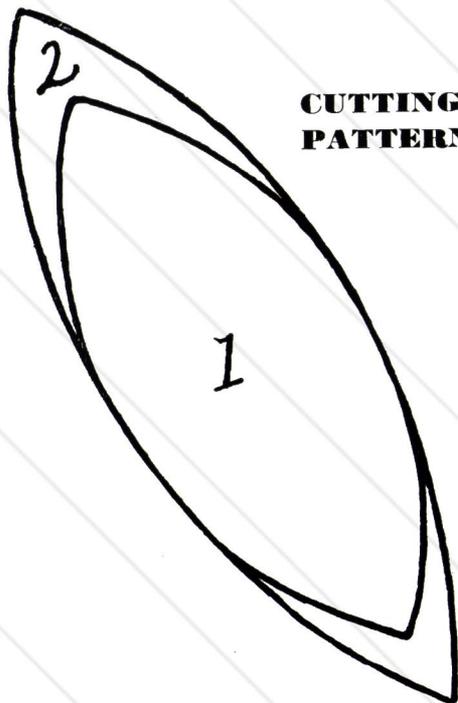
**Number of Each Unit to Cut . . .** For 1 block, Unit No. 1—8 brown print; Unit No. 2—2 gold, 2 rust; Unit No. 3—5 yellow print and 4 white; Unit No. 4—4 white; Unit No. 5—4 white. For a single size, multiply the above numbers by 54. For a double size, multiply above numbers by 72.

**How to Combine Units to Form a Block . . .** Make a nine patch as shown with No. 3 Units. Sew a Unit No. 5 to each side of the nine patch. Complete block with Units No. 4. Appliqué a Unit No. 2 on each Unit No. 4, having the 2 gold and 2 rust opposite each other. Appliqué Units No. 1 on each side of Units No. 2 as shown.

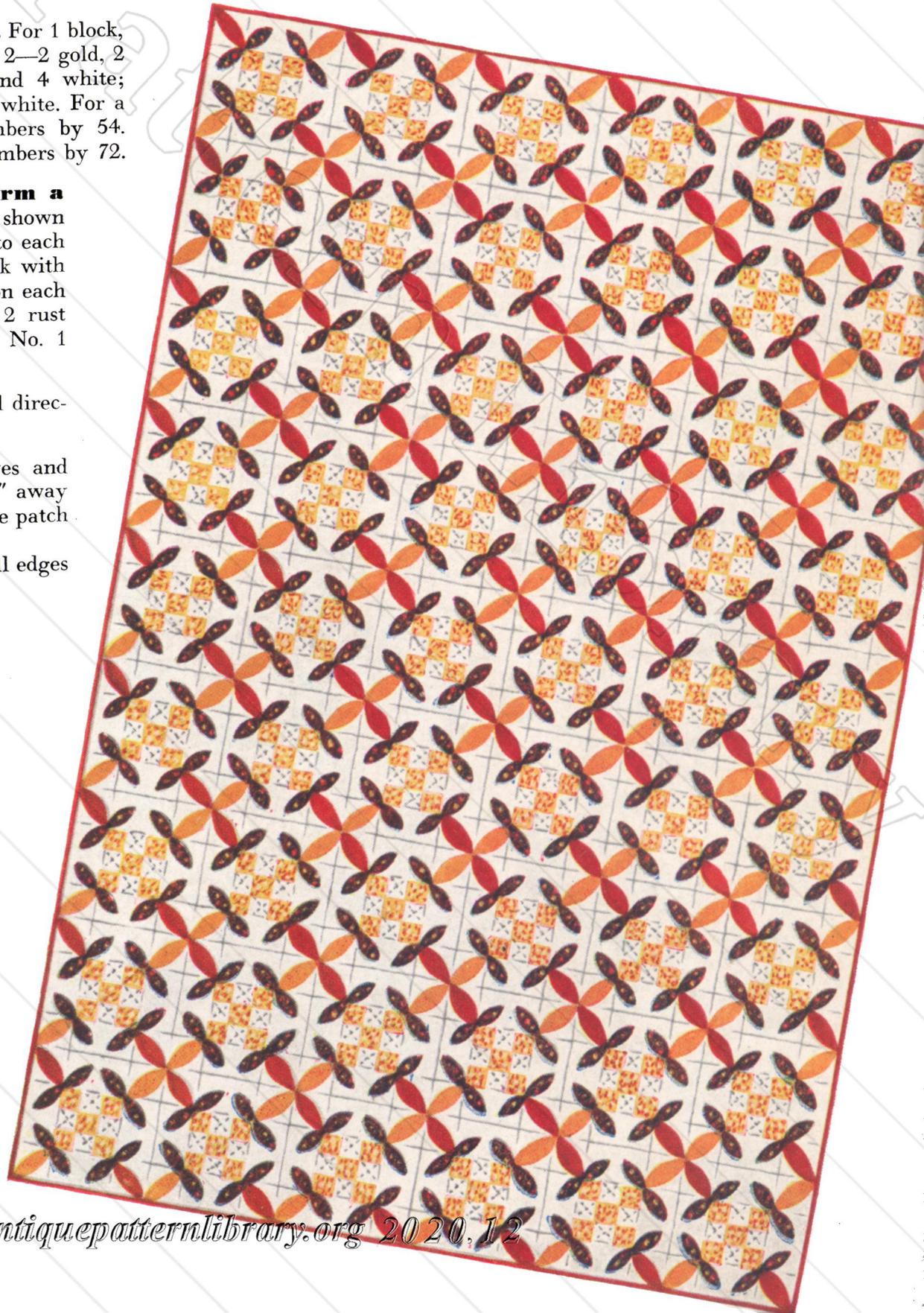
**Setting the Quilt . . .** See general directions on p. 4.

**Quilting . . .** Quilt appliqué leaves and yellow print squares of nine patch  $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from seams. Quilt white square of nine patch as shown.

When quilting is completed, bind all edges with rust.



CUTTING PATTERN



# The President's Wreath

Illustrated on p. 15 and cover.

91½" x 103½"

**Materials . . .** 8½ yds. of white 39" wide, 9½ yds. of green, 3 yds. of red.

Each block is made up of 5 different units. Patterns are given for half of Unit Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Unit No. 4 is complete; Unit No. 5 is made by drawing 2 circles inside each other, the larger circle 16¼" in diameter and the smaller circle 14⅝" in diameter. Patterns are also given for half of Unit Nos. 6 and 7; these are used for border. See pp. 14, 4 and 5 for general directions.

**To Apply Design . . .** Place circle so that it is the same distance away from center on all sides. See p. 14 for Applying Design.



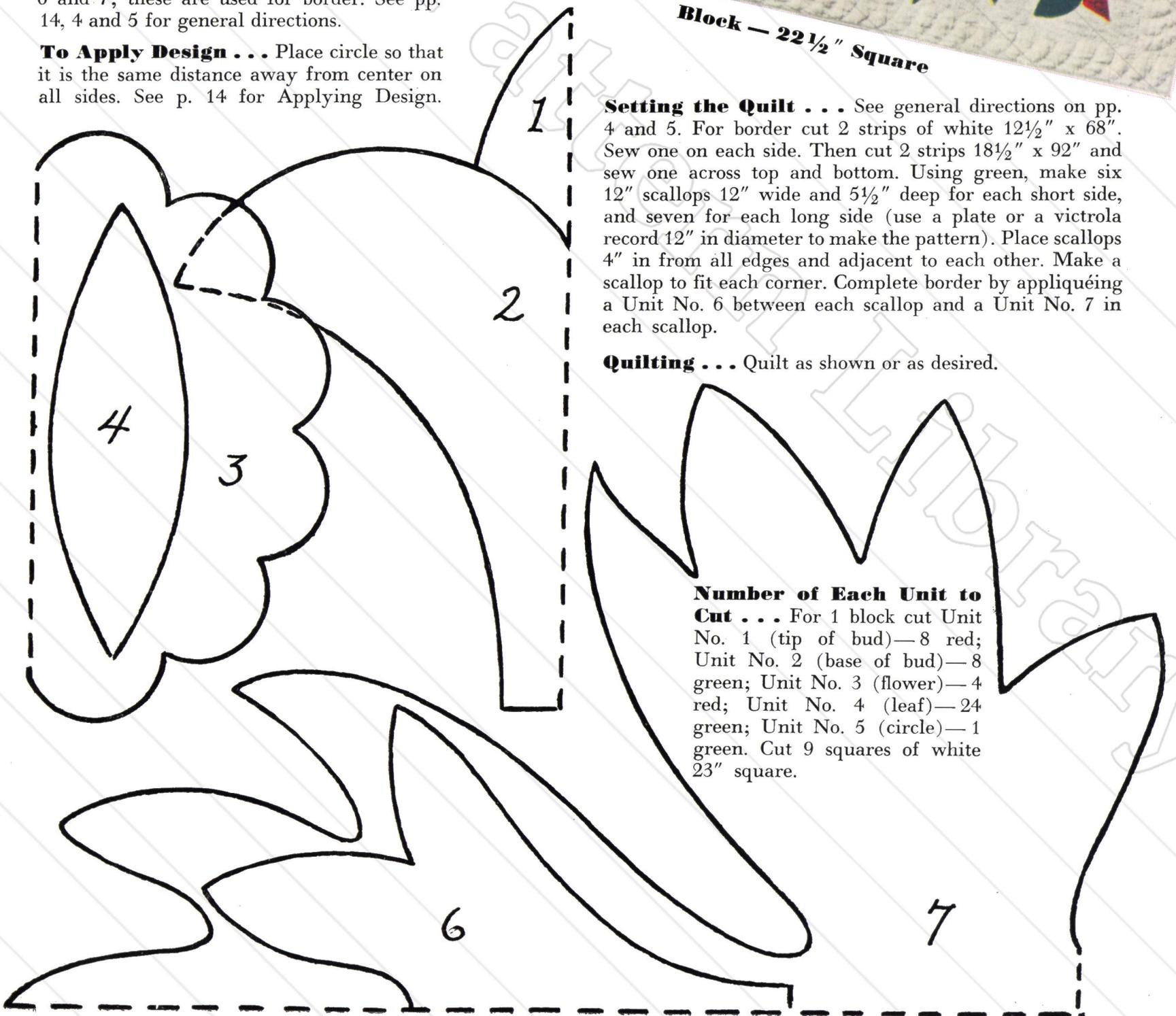
Block — 22½" Square

**Setting the Quilt . . .** See general directions on pp. 4 and 5. For border cut 2 strips of white 12½" x 68". Sew one on each side. Then cut 2 strips 18½" x 92" and sew one across top and bottom. Using green, make six 12" scallops 12" wide and 5½" deep for each short side, and seven for each long side (use a plate or a victrola record 12" in diameter to make the pattern). Place scallops 4" in from all edges and adjacent to each other. Make a scallop to fit each corner. Complete border by appliquéing a Unit No. 6 between each scallop and a Unit No. 7 in each scallop.

**Quilting . . .** Quilt as shown or as desired.

### Number of Each Unit to

**Cut . . .** For 1 block cut Unit No. 1 (tip of bud)—8 red; Unit No. 2 (base of bud)—8 green; Unit No. 3 (flower)—4 red; Unit No. 4 (leaf)—24 green; Unit No. 5 (circle)—1 green. Cut 9 squares of white 23" square.



# Triple Sunflower



Block — 6" Square  
Illustration 12" Square

72" x 108"

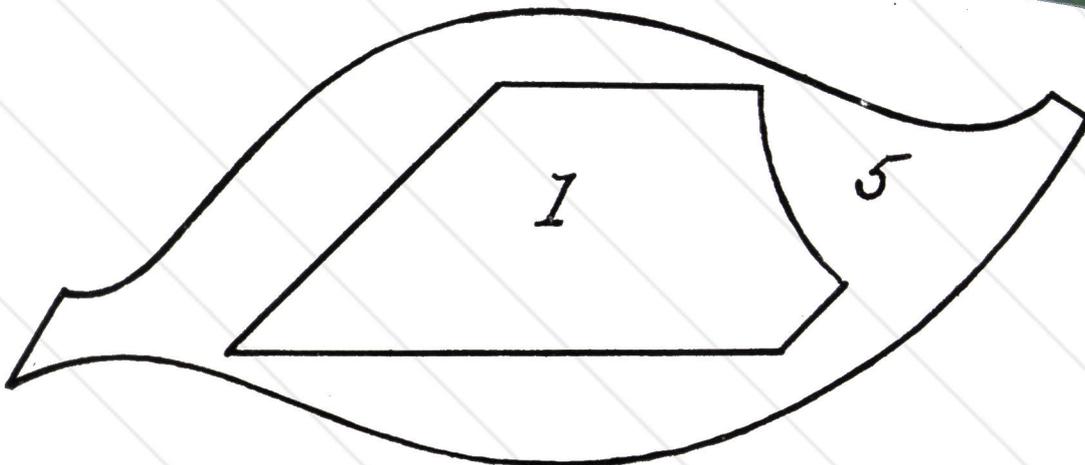
**Materials:** 2½ yds. of yellow print, 2½ yds. of rust, 6½ yds. of green, 2 yds. of brown and 6 yds. of white.

Four blocks (3 sunflower blocks and 1 appliqué block) are joined to make a 12" block. Each sunflower block is made of 4 different units. A pattern is given for Unit Nos. 1 and 5; Unit Nos. 2, 3, and 4 are respectively a 1½" square; a triangle 2⅜" across long side and 1½" across short side; a circle 2¼" in diameter. Appliqué block is made of a 6" white square.

**Number of Each Unit to Cut:** For 1 sunflower block, cut Unit No. 1—4 rust; reverse the pattern and cut 4 in yellow print; Unit No. 2—4 white; Unit No. 3 (triangle, half of 3" square)—4 white; Unit No. 4 (circle)—1 brown. For 1 appliqué block, cut Unit No. 5—2 green. For stems see p. 14.

**How to Combine Units for Sunflower Block—(Make 3)—**see pp. 4 and 5 and picture of block.

**Appliqué Block:** See p. 14 for applying design. Cut a white 6½" square. Join these 4 blocks as shown and appliqué stems and leaves. Make 8 half blocks (4 for each long side) cutting them through the stem line. Fill in top and bottom spaces with half squares cut in the opposite direction.



**Setting the Quilt:** Place blocks as shown, having 3" strips (allowing for seams) of green between blocks. Fill in corner with a four patch, 2 green and 2 white 1½" squares.

**Border:** Use strips 4½" wide for long sides and 6" wide for top and bottom, making them fit. **Quilting:** As shown.



Use  
**J.&P. COATS AND CLARK'S O.N.T.**  
**THREADS**  
for Every Quilting Need

**BOOK No.190**

**PRICE 10 CENTS**

# Quilts

**PATCHWORK • APPLIQUÉ • QUILTING**