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Introduction

Foundation Piecing, Sewing by Number, Flip and Sew, Paper Foundation Piecing or, in short, Paper Piecing are all simply different

expressions for one and the same method: a mirror-image of the block design is copied onto the foundation, the reverse side of which is laid with the fabric pieces that are to be sewn onto it. Whether or not these foundations will later remain in the quilt depends upon the material used for the foundations.

The patchwork method of sewing onto foundations is not a new practice. Crazy Quilts were sewn exclusively using foundations, for instance, when they emerged in the latter half of the 19th Century. Furthermore, many older classical patchwork blocks can be constructed using the Foundation Piecing technique.

This technique is particularly good for making designs that accurately depict everyday objects. Patterns with tiny pieces that were once almost impossible to assemble by other means hardly cause any difficulty when sewn onto foundations. Since learning Paper Foundation Piecing, it has become one of my favourite techniques. It is my hope that this book might contribute in some way toward finding many more enthusiasts for this fast and accurate piecing method.

You might reproduce any of the quilts as they appear in this book; however, I would like to encourage you to introduce your own ideas in the designing of your quilt.

Just a change in the fabric colour creates a completely different impression, as in the two quilts “Flowers Year `Round 1” (blue) and “Flowers Year `Round 2” (green). Choose colours for your quilts that reflect your personal preferences.

You can also play with more than colour to change your quilts. For instance, take a look at the first two quilts, “Terrace Flowers” and “Stone Garden Path”—excepting the few added blocks in between, the block designs are identical for both quilts and yet the overall effect is completely different. The “Blooming Meadow” and “Cherry Blossoms” quilts both share the same block designs, as do “Garden Inspector” and “Country Garden.” These examples demonstrate how very different quilts can be, even when utilizing the same block designs for them. Have fun playing with your blocks and designing your own personal “dream garden.”
Ula Lenz

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Materials Needed

In order to make the quilts in this book or any of the single designs you will need:

- copies of the block designs you wish to make, one for each block to be sewn;
- sewing machine;
- fabric (The amount of fabric needed for Paper Piecing varies widely, depending upon the way you work.);
- batting;
- pins;
- iron and ironing board, placed as close to the sewing machine working area as possible;
- marking pencil/pen;
- scissors.

The following items are optional but recommended, as they are very useful and make your work easier:

- coloured pencils/pens;
- rotary cutter;
- cutting mat designed for rotary cutters;
- transparent acrylic ruler;
- quilting gloves with rubber “bumps” on the palms (or try latex or gardening gloves).

Pre-washing Fabrics (or Not)

Quilters everywhere are divided on the subject of pre-washing fabric. For instance, some believe it is not necessary to pre-wash fabrics for those quilts intended solely for hanging on the wall. However, the possibility remains that even wall quilts may need washing at some point. It is unquestionably advantageous, though, to pre-wash fabrics for quilts that will be handled and used—at least as high in temperature as the finished quilt shall later be washed. Pre-washing is helpful, for one, to prevent puckers in the finished quilt, as various unwashed fabrics shrink unevenly; and secondly, strongly bleeding colour from fabric can be recognized if pre-washed. Fabric colours that tend to bleed can be avoided and replaced with less precarious coloured fabrics; or, in case such fabrics are used but not prewashed, choose a lower washing temperature for the finished quilts.

Foundation Piecing: Step-by-Step

Before cutting out the foundation, compare the colours of the printed design with the colours of the fabrics that you want to use in your block. If you prefer a different colour combination to that printed, or are using a black and white copy for sewing, it is helpful to colour in the appropriate sections of your copy with coloured pencils. You might use up less fabric by previously cutting separate pieces of the design roughly to shape. The paper piecing method can even be applied when using directional fabrics, like plaids or stripes. For this you will need to cut an additional copy of the block into templates. For cutting out the pieces, lay the paper templates—with the printed side facing you—onto the wrong side of the fabric. Be sure to cut the pieces larger than the templates, measuring the seam allowance by eye. In fact, it is advisable to add a little more for the seam allowances around each piece than usual, just to be on the safe side. After sewing each seam, the seam allowances will be cut back as needed. For this reason, having too much fabric is not a problem, whereas having too little can ruin the block.

In preparation of your first foundation, separate the individual sections of each block (unless the entire block is sewn in one piece) by cutting along the outer dotted seam allowance lines. Note that you will always sew while looking at the printed side of the foundation, and that this printed side of the block design will be referred to in the piecing instructions as the “right” side of the foundation. The opposite side of the copy (which is blank at the moment) is the side to which the fabrics will be applied, referred to as the “wrong” (unmarked) side of the foundation. Place the fabric piece intended for field #1, right side up, over the appropriate space onto the wrong side of the foundation. Larger fabric pieces are easier to handle when pinned into place onto the foundation. If you hold the foundation with the fabric piece up to the light, you can easily see if the entire surface of field #1 is covered by the fabric, with the seam allowances extending over all the sewing lines around #1.

Now lay the second fabric piece, right sides together, onto this first fabric piece so that only the seam allowance overlaps into field #2.

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Now you can sew the first seam along the line between field #1 and field #2. First, set the sewing machine to a very small stitch length. It is very important to do this—whenever sewing onto paper foundations—because the smaller stitch makes more perforations which later aids in easier removal of the paper.

Keep in Mind:

In so doing, the thickness of the needle used also plays a role: The thicker the needle, the larger the stitch length you can effectively use. I recommend using fine, size 70 or 75 needles and stitch length of “1” on your machine. These needles will not make large holes. However, using such a tiny stitch length has its disadvantage: you can barely take apart a falsely sewn seam.

At this point, fold back the paper (toward the right side of the foundation) so that you can cut back the seam to approximately 0,6cm (1/4"). The seams inside the block may be a bit smaller in width but not the outer seam allowance around the edges. If you would like to find out how using a ruler and rotary cutter in cutting back seam allowance makes the job easier, read the information provided in the box on page 4.

Flip the second fabric piece open and you will see the right side of this fabric. Hold the foundation up to the light to check if the complete area inside field #2 is covered and if there is enough seam allowance around all its edges.

You need not use an iron after flipping each sewn fabric piece open; in most cases, it is enough to smooth the seam open with your thumbnail.

In principle, that is all there is to Foundation Piecing. All the other fields of the block design are added to in exactly the same way. When all the seams of a section are sewn, it is time iron it. Cut back any fabric extending over the dotted seam allowance lines around the block section.

Correctly following the alphabetical sewing order of the sections of a block is just as important as accurately following the numerical sewing order of the patches within each section. Each block section is marked with a letter. When each of the sections is completed, stack section A and section B on top of each other, right sides of the fabrics together. In order to sew the sections together accurately, pin them together at the seam: once at the beginning and end points of the seam, as well as at other important junctions along longer seams.

Now sew along the seam making an A/B unit and continue assembling the sections alphabetically as specified above. It is best to remove the paper in the seam allowances immediately after each section is sewn, in order to prevent the difficult task later of removing the tiny paper bits from beneath sewn seams. As you do so, you shall discover whether you have chosen a good stitch length that allows easy removal of the paper.

Assembling the Quilt Top

Square Blocks

Assembly is easiest when the quilt is made up of square blocks. It is important to observe a few rules, though, so that the finished quilt top lays flat.

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How to use a ruler to trim foundation pieced seams

Trimming back the seam allowances using a ruler also makes alignment of successive fabric pieces significantly easier.

To this end, proceed as follows:

Position and pin fabric piece #1 as usual. Lay the block down with the fabric facing the mat (right side of the foundation is facing up) and fold back the paper on the line between field #1 and #2. You can see any excess fabric in the seam allowance lying outside the fold. Lay the ruler with the 0.6cm (1/4") line right on the fold and cut back the fabric along the edge of the ruler. There should now be an exact 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance and there is a straight edge for accurately placing the next fabric piece. Unfold the paper foundation and continue piecing with fabric piece #2.

When the second fabric piece has been sewn on, proceed trimming the seam allowance between fields #2 and #3 in the same manner as described for the first piece of fabric.

Placing a thin piece of cardboard along the folding line helps to fold the paper back accurately.

Leave the paper in all the sewn blocks—it helps to stabilise them during handling.

Position all the blocks before you onto the floor or pin them onto a design wall. Arrange the blocks as pictured or to fit your own design. Now is the time to make any desired alterations. Sew the blocks in the first row together. Choose to sew either vertical or horizontal rows. Depending on the format of the quilt, it is best to sew the shorter rows of blocks together first.

The seam allowances in the row are all to be ironed in the same direction.

Keep in Mind:

When sewing the blocks into vertical rows, the following statement may help you to remember:

Odd-Down, Even-Up.

*The seams of the **odd** numbered rows are ironed **downward**; therefore, all seams in the first row should be ironed facing down.*

Next, sew the second row of blocks together. This time, the seam allowances will all be ironed in the opposite direction as in the first row. In this manner, the seam allowances will already be evenly distributed when the rows are set together.

Once all the blocks have been sewn into rows, the rows themselves should be laid out in the correct order and respectively sewn together. In order to keep the rows straight, it is best to sew pairs of rows from top to bottom (or left to right) and the next row added by sewing it on from the bottom upward (or right to left). This alternate sewing of rows prevents the curving that often occurs when the bottom fabric feeds into the sewing machine quicker than the top fabric while being joined, or vice versa. This curving also tends to occur due to the natural stretching of the fabrics under the presser foot of the machine during sewing.

Book Page 5

Keep in Mind:

While sewing the first and second rows together, pay attention to the direction you have sewn from. It is easier to see where you started and ended the line of sewing if you leave the starting thread “tails” long, then cut the ending thread tails short at the seams edge.

Therefore, when the next row is added on and ready to be sewn, make sure that you begin sewing on the side of the quilt top at which you ended last—where the threads have been cut short.

Rectangular Blocks

Setting rectangular blocks is more or less the same as the method described for square block assembly. A difference occurs in that the top might need to be sewn into sections, in which case it is particularly important to follow a specific setting order. While reworking the quilts from this book, look for the sections that are pictured, which display the setting order you could use in assembling the quilt top. If you have designed your own quilt using the blocks from this book, first lay out the blocks together into

sections before sewing—sometimes it is necessary to change the setting, if only to avoid having to join blocks or sections using Y-seams.

Triangular and Hexagonal Blocks

In particular, it is recommended that fabrics for triangular and hexagonal blocks be previously starched, since they have both straight, stable as well as stretchy, bias cut edges. Nonetheless, try to sew the pieces as evenly as possible and without resisting the feed of the fabric.

Keep in Mind:

In case several seams meet at the junction of a block, it is advisable to iron the seams open, as opposed to the usual ironing to one side.

The quilt shown here contains hexagons, but needs not be joined using Y-seams. It may be possible to avoid Y-seams even in your own quilt design—by sewing a triangle onto two opposite sides of a hexagon, so that a diamond is created. You can then sew several diamonds together into diagonal rows.

Book Page 6

Straight-Cut Borders

When ready to sew a straight-cut border to frame the quilt top, first measure the length thru the middle and cut two border strips to that length. Pin the border strips, right sides together, onto the quilt top and sew them on. Next, measure the new width of the quilt top thru the middle and repeat the steps for sewing the border strips onto the opposite sides.

Mitered Corners

The „Flowers Year 'Round“ quilts in this book have patched strip borders that have been mitered at the corners. Since the strips in our book are symmetrical, we could be extra frugal and, for a change of pace, cut the borders diagonally from the left and right sides. If you are making asymmetrical borders, calculate more fabric usage.

Cut the borders such, that they begin with a 45° angle (ruler!).

Measure the length of the quilt as described for straight-cut borders. Mark this length plus about 5cm (2") extra allowance onto the short side of

the border. Then cut the other end of the border in an opposite 45° angle.

Pin the short edge of these border pieces, right sides together, onto the quilt top.

The seam runs along the top between the marked points. These marked corner points may not be sewn into when mitering corners. Stop sewing shortly before the marked points and backstitch to secure the seam.

Once sewn, flip the border over and iron the seam in the direction of the border.

Once all four border strips have been sewn onto the top in this manner, only the angled corners need closing. Fold the top, right sides together, diagonally and mark the sewing line onto the border. Pin the adjacently meeting borders together at the corners. Be particularly careful to correctly align the separate strips of the border, that they accurately come together when sewn. Just the same, it is better to sew a tentative, large stitched line at first. This way makes it easier to open the seam, in case a corner does not line up at the first try.

Book Page 7

When all four corners are sewn closed, your top will look like this:

Removing Paper Foundations

The paper can be removed from the quilt top once it is completely sewn. Allow yourself plenty of time and a large paper basket. The work is time consuming; however, even during this “shredder job” you may, for the first time, take pleasure in viewing the completed quilt top. Carefully remove the papers from one whole block at a time, moving consistently across the rows so as not to forget any bits. When you come to a piece of paper that does not immediately break loose, it would be preferable to pull the fabric in different directions rather than pull on the bit of paper itself. In so doing, the paper often separates from the fabric on its own. If it does not, then a pointed pair of tweezers can help.

The Right Backing Fabric

When looking for a fitting fabric for the back of your quilt, consider not only whether it matches the quilt top; rather, also be careful that it does not show thru to the front of the quilt. A lighter solid fabric or discreetly patterned print is ideal to use for the backing of many quilts.

Choosing Fabric for Borders

Since it will become the frame of your quilt, this is a fabric that warrants careful consideration. It is a good idea to choose a fabric that is already present in the main design of the patchwork top. Although, it would best be one that is present only in really small amounts; otherwise, the quilt might later look fairly monotonous in colour. If the border should be made of a fabric that is not already present in the body of the top, be careful that at least several hues of the border fabric colour can be found there. On the other hand, contrasting borders can spice up a quilt having few colours. And yet, the best choice for a very colourful quilt most often will be a border in calmer shades to those found in the quilt top.

From Top to Basted Sandwich

The quilt backing and batting should be at least 3cm (1-1/4”) larger on all sides than the quilt top. Lay the backing fabric onto a large table or on the floor, right side down. Next, spread the batting out over the backing and make sure no folds develop. The third layer to be added is the quilt top.

Starting from the middle and moving consistently toward the outer edges of the sandwich, baste: with safety pins, or with needle and thread, leaving spaces no larger than about 10cm (4”) free between basting stitches; “shooting” with a basting gun; or using one of the specially designed basting sprays now on the market.

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From Basted to Quilted Sandwich

There are many books which deal exclusively with the subject of quilting. A quilt could develop any completely different overall image just by varying the quilting designs used. So as not to burst the bindings of this book, I shall indeed present only those methods used in quilting the quilts shown here within its pages.

All the quilts pictured were quilted by machine.

The main patchwork designs were quilted in the ditch (sewn around in the seams) so that each motif could be lift up dimensionally from the background. In this way, they already stand out somewhat clearer; but, the effect is even stronger when the background is densely quilted between the designs. The denser the background quilting, the more pronounced the unquilted designs stand out.

Are you acquainted with quilter's gloves that have little rubber bumps on the palms? They are ideal for machine quilting. Drop the feed dogs and lay your sandwich under the attached quilt/darning foot of your sewing machine. Begin by first pulling the bobbin tail thread up thru to the top of the quilt, so that you do not tie it up into the quilting stitches on the quilt back. Lying your hands loosely on the sandwich and without moving it at first, sew a few stitches in place to anchor the thread. Then move the lined up sandwich slowly and consistently under the machine. You can quilt down the background between motifs by using a pattern that evenly covers the surfaces.

For this type of dense quilting, the most well-known is called "Meander quilting"—a single wave pattern leading in all directions:

„Stippling“ is that same pattern, only the windings are sewn narrower:

But also spirals can look appealing:

Furthermore, you can quilt appropriate designs into surfaces that represent certain areas—like creating a sky by quilting clouds shapes, or bringing dimension into a meadow by quilting in wavy grass stalks:

Sometimes, a look at the fabric gives us a clue to the ideal quilt pattern for it. The path become stonier, for example, bringing them to life when the occasional stone is outlined with quilting:

Book Page 9

Finishing the Quilted Sandwich

There are different ways of binding quilts, but once again I will only present the method for which the quilts in this book were finished. Make strips suitable for the binding by cutting along the straight-grained edges of the fabric. You can see from the illustration how to assemble the strips, in order to make the strip as long as is necessary.

The total length of binding needed can be figured by adding the length of all four sides of the quilt together, plus at least an extra 10cm (4") for the end connection. The width of the binding strip should be a minimum of 6.4cm (2-1/2"); better yet would be 7.6cm (3").

Fold the strip in half along its length, right side showing on the outside, and press.

Cut the excess backing and batting back to the size of the quilted top. Align the open edges of the folded binding strip along the open quilt top edges, starting along the side of the quilt rather than at a corner. Pin and sew thru all 5 layers (backing, batting, top, and the 2 layers of the binding strip) with a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance from the quilt edge. Stop sewing at 0.6cm (1/4") before the first corner has been reached and make a backstitch to secure the thread. Then fold the strip upward, as pictured, at a 90° angle and then downward again in a right angle. A fold has been created, which is necessary in forming lovely mitered corners (later, when the binding is turned over the quilt edges to the back). Pin and sew along the length of the second quilt edge, starting 0.6cm (1/4") from the corner edge until once again 0.6cm (1/4") before the next corner edge. Continue as described around all the sides of the quilt.

Fold the binding strip around the quilt edges and hand-sew it onto the back of the quilt, being careful not to sew thru the quilt top.

Adding a Tunnel

If you wish to hang your quilt, it will need a tunnel. Sew one, or for larger quilts possibly two, fabric tubes and hand-sew onto the back of the quilt. It is also important, at this point, only to catch the backing fabric in the seam, being careful not to sew thru the quilt top. For hanging the quilt particularly nice and straight, sew a small tunnel onto the bottom of the quilt backing as well, thru which a wooden or non-rust metal bar can be inserted.

Signing and Dating Quilts

A piece of clothing is not completely finished until it has received its label; so, too, is a quilt finished only after its label (large or small, as you desire) is appliquéd onto it. You can write the most important details onto your "Siggi" with permanent textile markers, or design it using any other method you can imagine: embroider; add decorative details with textile paints and stamps; iron designs onto fabric with the help of transfer sheets; even printing directly upon specially pre-soaked fabrics using a laser printer; and so on. Nowadays, the technical and artistic possibilities are practically limitless. In any case, there are a few facts that should be immortalised on the label:

Your name, the year the quilt was finished (possibly even the year when the quilt was started) and the title of the quilt. In addition, you might add the name of the recipient, geographical location where the quilt was made, also remembering notes about its creation or thoughts you may have had while sewing the quilt. Special care instructions might also be included on the label.

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Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Grey: 180 cm (71")

Dark Green: 60 cm (24")

Green Border: 55 cm (22")

Grey Binding: 30 cm (12")

Colourful fabrics for the flowers:

Scraps large enough to cover the appropriate foundation fields

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Grey: 12 Rectangles, each 10.2 x 16.5 cm (4" x 6 1/2")

Green Border: 5 Strips, each 11.4 cm (4 1/2") wide

Dark green Border: 5 Strips 3.8 cm (1 1/2") wide

Blocks Needed	Quantity	Page
Bearbind	1	32
Columbine	1	34
Cyclamen	1	35
Edelweiss	1	47
Gentian	1	50

Bellflower	1	54
Pasqueflower	1	61
Poppy	1	64
Primrose	1	67
Mini Carnations	1	79+80
Wild Geranium	1	82
Violets	1	90
Irish Chain Block	13	60
Half Irish Chain Block	8	60
Quarter Irish Chain Block 4		60

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into rows. Sew on the wide border first, then the slim one.

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt only the background (grey), so that the flowers stand out more. The border has been machine quilted with a leaf design. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

Book Page 13

Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Light Blue: 90 cm (36")
Light Green Grass Print: 150 cm (59")
Stony Path: 60 cm (24")
Light Pebble Print: 20 cm (8")
Medium Pebble Print: 15 cm (6")
Dark Pebble Print: 20 cm (8")
Dark Brown: 70 cm (28")
Brown Border and Binding: 70 cm (28")

Colourful fabrics for the flowers:
Scraps large enough to cover the appropriate foundation fields

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Light Blue: 4 Squares, each 16.5 cm (6 1/2")
Stony Path: 3 Squares, each 16.5 cm (6 1/2")
Brown Border: 5 Strips, each 3.8 cm (1 1/2") wide
Dark Brown Border: 10 Strips, each 2.5 cm (1") wide
Green Border: 5 Strips, each 3.8 cm (1 1/2") wide

Blocks Needed	Quantity	Page
Bearbind	1	32
Columbine	1	34
Cyclamen	1	35
Edelweiss	1	47
Gentian	1	50
Bellflower	1	54
Pasqueflower	1	61
Poppy	1	64
Primrose	1	67

Mini Carnations	1	79+80
Wild Geranium	1	82
Violets	1	90+91
Path #1	1	91
Path #2	2	92
Path #3	2	93
Path #4	1	94
Rock #1	4	77
Rock #2	5	78
Lower Gate Left	1	84
Upper Gate Left	1	83
Lower Gate Right	1	86
Upper Gate Right	1	85
Fence	4	96

Be sure to pay careful attention to the different background fabrics when assembling the Pasqueflower, Poppy, Mini Carnations, Violet blocks.

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into rows. Four borders will be attached in the following order: brown, dark brown, green, dark brown.

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine-quilt only the background (grey), so that the flowers stand out more. Clouds were quilted into the sky of the quilt. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

Book Page 15

Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Green: 200 cm (79")

Red: 20 cm (8")

Colourful fabrics for the flowers:

Scraps large enough to cover the appropriate foundation fields

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Red Border: 4 Strips, each 3.8 cm (1 1/2") wide

Green Border: 4 Strips, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2") wide

Blocks Needed

Quantity

Page

Blossom 6"

21

45

Blossom 3"

37

44

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into sections. Sew on the slim border first, then the wide one.

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt only the background (green), so that the flowers stand out more. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

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Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Green (background): 60 cm (24")
Brown: 40 cm (16")
White: 40 cm (16")
Pink: 40 cm (16")
Black, Yellow: Scraps

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Green: 60 Squares, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2")
Brown: 1 Rectangle, 16.5 x 45.7 cm (6 1/2" x 18")

Blocks Needed	Quantity	Page
White Blossom 3", with brown and green background	6	44
Pink Blossom 3", with brown and green background	6	44
White Blossom 3", with brown background	14	44
Pink Blossom 3", with brown background	14	44
White Blossom 3", with green background	4	44

Pink Blossom 3", with green background	4	44
Blackbird	1	37
Blackbird in Tree	1	38+39
Root	1	94
Root reverse	1	94
Branch #2	1	39

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into rows. Arrange the blossoms with the brown and green backgrounds with the brown segments pointing toward the middle of the quilt top, making up the crown of the tree. The blossoms in the treetop (brown background) point in different directions, resulting in a loose arrangement. If the green background fabric is a directional fabric, be careful to assemble the squares so that the directional fabric is laying the way it should.

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt the background fabric (green) and the brown areas of the tree, so that the blossoms stand out more. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

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Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

For the blue quilt (large Photo):

Blue: 80 cm (32")

Black: 100 cm (40")

12 colourful fabrics for the 12 months, together resulting in a gradation in colour, each approximately 10 x 25 cm (4" x 9")

Colourful fabrics for the flowers:

Scraps large enough to cover the appropriate foundation fields

For the green quilt (small Photo):

Green: 120 cm (48")

Yellow: 30 cm (12")

Colourful fabrics for the flowers:

Scraps large enough to cover the appropriate foundation fields

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Blue quilt:

12 colours for the months: 4 equilateral triangles from each

Blue: 48 equilateral triangles (Template, p. 46)

Black: 2 Rectangles, each 42 x 25.4 cm (16 1/2" x 10"), and half each diagonally. You should have 4 right-angled triangles having a generous seam allowance. 2 Strips, each 6.4 cm (2 1/2") wide

Green quilt:

Yellow: 48 equilateral triangles (Template, p. 46)

Green: 48 equilateral triangles (Template, p. 46) plus

2 Rectangles, each 42 x 25.4 cm (16 1/2" x 10"), and half each diagonally. You should have 4 right-angled triangles having a generous seam allowance. 2 Strips, each 6.4 cm (2 1/2") wide

Blocks Needed Quantity Page

January: Amaryllis 1 36

February: Snowdrop 1 73

March: Daffodil 1 65

April: Tulip, large 1 87

May: Lily of the Valley 1 63

June: Fuchsia 1 52

July: Rose 1 66

August: Water Lily 1 74

September:

Sunflower, large 1 75

October: Autumn Aster 1 56

November: Erica 1 51

December: Christmas Rose 1 46

Star Segment 6 81

When making the blue variation, be careful to add the appropriate coloured triangles where they are meant to be placed. The colour of the triangles protruding under the stars should be those matching its respective colour of the month.

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into sections, being careful to gradate the colours of the equilateral triangles. Attach the four corners carefully, without stretching (bias-edged). Due to the generous seam allowance provided, it will be necessary to trim them back appropriately. Then add the left and right strips to the quilt top.

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt the background (blue/green and black), so that the flowers stand out more. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

Book Page 21

Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Light Green: 60 cm (24")

Dark Green: 40 cm (16")

Light Blue: 40 cm (16")

Beige for the fence: 50 cm (20")

Brown for the tree: 20 cm (8")

Dark brown, Light brown, Yellow, Orange, Red, Pink

and Purple: Scraps

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Light Green: 4 Squares, each 16.5 cm (6 1/2")

Light Blue: 3 Squares, each 16.5 cm (6 1/2")

Brown (tree): 1 Square 15.8 x 75.6 cm (6 1/4" x 29 3/4")

Blocks Needed	Quantity	Page
Sunflower	3	76
Leaf	4	44
Tulip	3	89
Tulip Tree	1	88
Tree #1	1	40
Tree #2	1	41

Tree #3	1	42
Tree #4	1	43
Butterfly, small	2	69
Lily	3	62
Cat	1	57-59
Upper Fence	6	95
Middle Fence	12	95
Lower Fence	10	95
Snail (Fence)	1	71

Pay special attention to the various background colours when piecing the fences.

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into sections.

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt the background fabric (green) and the brown areas of the tree, so that the blossoms stand out more. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

Book Page 23

Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Plaid or country style fabrics in various colours:
Scraps

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Of the plaid or country style fabrics used, cut rectangles of differing lengths but 8.9cm (3-1/2") in width for the border.

Blocks Needed	Quantity	Page
A Fence, small	6	95
B Fence, small	3	95
Butterfly, small	1	69
Log Cabin	3	63
Sunflower	1	76
Leaf	1	44

Daisy	4	53
Friendship Star	2	52
Lily	1	62
Maple Leaf 3"	3	33
Snail Trail	4	72
Tulip	1	89
Flying Geese	5	53
Snail	1	70

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into sections.

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt in the ditch around each of the motifs and quilt in the background areas, perhaps using a leaf vein pattern. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

Book Page 25

Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Green: 50 cm (20")
Brown: 50 cm (20")
Pink: 30 cm (12")
White: 30 cm (12")
Black: Scraps
Yellow: Scraps
Yellow (Border): 20 cm (8")
Dark Green (Border): 15 cm (6")
Patterned Border Fabric: 25 cm (10")

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Brown: 1 Rectangle 8.9 x 24.1 cm (3 1/2" x 9 1/2")
Green: 25 Squares, each 9 cm (3 1/2")
Borderprint: 3 Strips, each 7.6 cm (3") wide
Yellow (Border): 6 Strips, each 2.5 cm (1") wide
Dark Green (Border): 6 Strips, each 1.9 cm (3/4") wide

Blocks Needed	Quantity	Page
Blackbird in Tree	1	38+39
Pink Blossom (6") with brown/green background	7	45

Pink Blossom (6") with brown background	3	45
Pink Blossom (6") with green background	3	45
White Blossom (6") with brown background	7	45
White Blossom (6") with green background	2	45
Root	1	94
Root (reverse)	1	94

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into rows.

Assemble the border strips and attach to the quilt top as described on page 6 under "Mitered Corners."

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt the background fabric (green) and the brown areas of the tree, so that the blossoms stand out more. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

Book Page 27

Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Blue: 40 cm (16")

Earth-coloured: 60 cm (24")

Dark Green: 20 cm (8")

White: 20 cm (8")

Green: 20 cm (8")

Red: 25 cm (10")

Yellow, Dark Red, Butterfly Wings-coloured,
Orange,

Brown und Black: Scraps

Green (Border): 20 cm (8")

Weiß (Border): 15 cm (6")

Gelb (Border): 25 cm (10")

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Earth-coloured: 3 Squares, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2")

Blue: 21 Squares, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2")

Yellow (Border): 3 Strips, each 7.6 cm (3") wide

Green (Border): 6 Strips, each 2.5 cm (1") wide

White (Border): 6 Strips, each 1.9 cm (3/4") wide

Blocks Needed

Quantity

Page

Poppy

4

64

Daisy

7

53

Butterfly

2

68

Slanted Block

1

72

Pay special attention to the various background colours when piecing the poppies and daisies.

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into sections. Assemble the border strips and attach to the quilt top as described on page 6 under "Mitered Corners."

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt the background areas (flue and earth-coloured), so that the flowers and butterflies stand out more. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

Book Page 29

Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Beige (background): 80 cm (32")
Dark Brown (Tree): 10 cm (4")
Earth-coloured (Cairn): 10 cm (4")
Brown-, Red-, Yellow- und Green-toned fabrics:
Scraps large enough to cover the appropriate
foundation fields

Brown (Border): 20 cm (8")
Black: 15 cm (6")
Colourful Batik Print: 25 cm (10")

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Earth-coloured: 6 Squares, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2")
Dark brown (tree trunk): 1 Rectangle 8.9 x 62.2 cm (3 1/2" x 24 1/2")
Beige: 9 Squares, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2")
Batik Print: 3 Strips, each 7.6 cm (3") wide
Brown (Border): 6 Strips, each 2.5 cm (1") wide
Black: 6 Strips, each 1.9 cm (3/4") wide

Blocks Needed	Quantity	Page
Maple Leaf 6"	3	33+34

Maple Leaf 3"	8	33
Squirrel	1	48
Squirrel (reverse)	1	49
Acorn	1	48
Diagonal block	2	46
Root	1	94
Branch #1	1	38

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into sections. Assemble the border strips and attach to the quilt top as described on page 6 under "Mitered Corners."

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt the background only (beige and earth-coloured), so that the leaves and squirrels stand out more. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.

Book Page 31

Fabrics Required

For fabrics 114 cm (44") wide:

Blue: 50 cm (20")

Green: 20 cm (8")

Light Yellow: 15 cm (6")

Dark Yellow: 10 cm (4")

Dark Green, Light Grey, Brown and White:
Scraps

Pink (Border): 20 cm (8")

Black (Border): 15 cm (6")

Varicoloured Print (Border): 25 cm (10")

Cutting

Cut the following fabric pieces before you begin sewing the block designs. All dimensions listed already include a 0.6cm (1/4") seam allowance:

Green: 8 Squares, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2")

Brown: 3 Squares, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2")

Blue: 9 Squares, each 8.9 cm (3 1/2")

Varicoloured Print (Border): 3 Strips, each 7.6 cm (3") wide

Pink (Border): 6 Strips, each 2.5 cm (1") wide

Black (Border): 6 Strips, each 1.9 cm (3/4") wide

Blocks Needed

Quantity

Page

Star 6"	3	80
Star 3"	7	80
Bunny	1	55
Small Snowdrop	2	72
Small Snowdrop (reverse)	1	72
Diagonal Block	10	46

Assembling the Quilt Top

Lay out the separate blocks as pictured below and sew them into sections. Assemble the border strips and attach to the quilt top as described on page 6 under "Mitered Corners."

Finishing the Quilt

Remove paper foundations. Lay the quilt top onto the batting and then onto the wrong side of the backing. Baste. Machine quilt only the background (blue) and the pine trees. Finish the quilt as described on page 9 under "Finishing the Quilted Sandwich" and attach a tunnel.