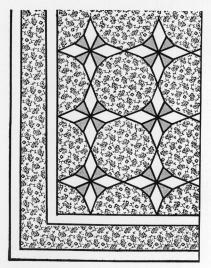
# QUILT PATTERNS PATCHWORK and APPLIQUE



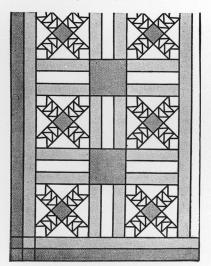
LADIES ART COMPANY
Established 1889

P. O. Box 1516 St. Louis 1, Missouri

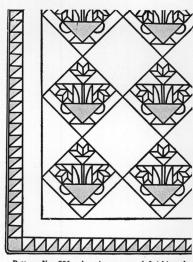
# A Few Ways of Putting the Blocks Together



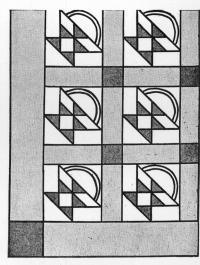
Pattern No. 1 Showing the effect of combining with a continuous pattern English chintz.



Pattern. No. 269 An unusual and attractive method of combining blocks with squares and bands.



Pattern No. 291 A unique way of finishing the border by using a part of the block pattern.



Pattern No. 316 This demonstrates the use of small squares in repeating the color of the basket with lighter shades for bands and border.

Pieced Patterns..75¢ each or 2 for \$1.00 Applique..\$1.35 No. 530..\$1.35

# QUILT PATTERN BOOK

Patchwork, both pieced and appliqued, is one of the oldest forms of decorative needlework. It was used for various decorative purposes in many parts of Europe as early as the twelfth century. Quilting is another branch of needlework dating back to medieval times. Fine specimens made centuries ago are still found in many parts of Europe.

The inspiration of the present day patchwork quilt making, however, comes from the pioneer women of our own country, who, by their ingenuity and thrift developed it into both a useful and decorative art, which has been pursued by thrifty housewives down to the present generation.

In the early days of our country when material was not so plentiful and when most of it was hand-woven and hand-dyed, every scrap was saved and carefully put away to be used later in the making of some pieced or appliqued quilt.

The patterns for these quilts were often designed to suit the material on hand; others were carefully planned and the material dyed in suitable colors to carry out the design. Many quaint and beautiful patterns were thus produced by our resourceful ancestors and handed down from generation, to generation. The new ideas of each generation produced new designs or varied the old ones by the use of different colors or arrangements.

The continued interest in quilt making is readily explained; it is useful, economical and decorative. The charm and dignity which a patchwork quilt with its quaint design and cheerful colors gives to a room, in addition to its practical usefulness, has inspired many to undertake the making of a quilt. The ease with which the work is done has also added greatly to its popularity; a knowledge of plain sewing, neatness and accuracy are the only requirements.

The collection of old and new designs for patchwork quilts shown on the following pages offers an endless variety, both in pieced and applique patterns which should meet the needs and taste of every quilter.

In the making of a quilt the first step to be considered is a design or pattern of which there are two kinds, the pieced and applique.

Pieced patchwork is made by sewing the parts of the pattern together to form a design or block.

In applique patchwork the parts of the design are cut out of material of different colors and applied on a background to which they are secured with fine stitches.

#### THE MAKING OF PATTERNS

Designs for pieced blocks are made up of squares, triangles, diamonds, bars, circles or parts of circles. Patterns without curves and those which require only a few parts for making the design may be made by folding a square of paper to make the parts needed for the cutting pattern. The square of paper should be the exact size desired for the finished block. Fold and refold the square into 4, 8, or 16 smaller squares, the number depending on the design to be made. The pattern is then made by cutting the squares into large or small squares and then folding and cutting triangles, diamonds, bars or any shape needed to make the design. The paper patterns thus made are then used for cutting the material for the blocks.

For the more elaborate designs the pattern will have to be drawn. This will not be difficult if the method shown in the illustrations is used.

When drawing designs for pieced patterns it will be a great help to use paper which comes ready ruled into small squares; this will save time and labor and will be an accurate guide for dividing the squares into the spaces needed for the design. The square should be drawn the size desired for the block so that the pieces needed for the cutting pattern will be the correct size. It is only necessary to draw a portion of the design to obtain the pieces needed for the cutting pattern.

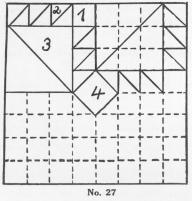
The first illustration shows design No. 27. For this pattern an 18 inch square is divided into sixty-four 2 inch squares. The dotted line outlines the squares, the solid lines are drawn in to form the design. The parts numbered 1, 2, 3, 4.

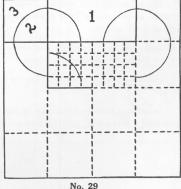
The second illustration is design No. 29 and shows how curved lines are introduced. The 16-inch square is divided into sixteen 4-inch squares; then the four 4-inch squares in the center are each divided into 16 1-inch squares which form a guide for the three quarter circles, which are drawn with a compass from point to point as shown. If a compass is not handy, an inverted plate or any round object that will fit the space, may be used. It was necessary to draw one-half of this design to obtain the parts Nos. 1, 2, 3, needed for the cutting pattern.

In the making of applique patterns the procedure is somewhat different. A square is drawn the size desired for a block and divided by drawing lines from the center of the sides to the same point of the opposite sides, and diagonally across from corner to corner. When the lines are correctly drawn, they will meet in the center of the square, and will form a properly spaced foundation for the building of the applique design.

The motifs for the design should be drawn separately, and cut out of heavy paper or cardboard. Build the design by placing the cardboard patterns of the motifs in the desired positions on the foundation square, and transferring them by tracing around the edge with pencil. When all the motifs are drawn on the square, fill in the connecting lines and stems.

Both the complete design and cardboard motifs will be needed for patterns when making the applique block. The material for applique motifs are cut from the cardboard pattern and the complete design is traced on the background block. No special artistic talent is necessary for the drawing of motifs and arranging them into designs for applique blocks. Observation of familiar objects and a little perseverance will soon enable anyone to copy or draw forms and motifs for a pattern and with a foundation square correctly drawn and spaced it will not be difficult to build the design.





## **QUILTING**

When the top, interlining and lining are all smooth and evenly spread into place and basted together, they are then ready for the quilting, which is done either by hand or machine. Busy housewives have resorted to the latter method with satisfactory results, but there is in hand-quilting a distinction which adds greatly to the beauty and value of the quilt, and is, therefore, preferred to machine quilting.

When the quilting is done by hand, it is sewed or fastened to a frame made for the purpose, or a strong curtain stretching frame on which heavy canvas has been tacked may be used. After the quilt is fastened to the frame, the design is marked on and outlined with a small, evenly made running stitch, through all three thicknesses.

The possibilities in quilting are endless and it is here that the artistic side of the quilter has free scope. Many individual ideas can be carried out and drawn with rule and compass from the designs shown in this book. Small continuous designs, such as No. 463, are very effective, as are, also, lines crossing each other diagonally forming small squares, or rows of scallops, arranged as in pattern No. 62. Then there is the very simple and attractive way of quilting by following the outline of the design in the block, and using, for intervening spaces, a small geometric design. This combination always produces pleasing results and is used by many quilters.

### MATERIAL NEEDED

The amount of material needed for a pieced quilt is from five to seven yards, according to the size of the quilt. The number of yards required of each color depends on the the pattern, the size of the quilt, and the method of setting the blocks together. All these things are a matter of individual taste, and it is impossible to determine the exact amount of each color before these details are decided.

The amount of each color needed for a quilt made by a pattern of one part and where equal amounts of two colors are used as in Nos. 345 and 348 can be easily estimated. These blocks are 13x13 inches, and it will take 36 blocks to make a quilt 78x78 inches, and will require 5 yards of 36-inch wide material,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards of each color. For a quilt 78x91 inches it will take 42 blocks and will require 6 yards of 36-inch wide material, or 3 yards of each color.

When using patterns of more parts, the following method will give you as near as possible the amount of each color needed for a quilt: Make a cardboard pattern, allowing one-fourth inch for seams, of all the parts needed for the design. After the colors have been decided, take the parts for which the same color is to be used and trace on a piece of paper, as close together as possible, as many pieces as are needed of these parts for one block. Then trace in the same manner the parts of the other colors, each on a separate piece of paper. Measure the space it takes for each color and multiply by the number of blocks to be made. The amount needed for plain blocks, strips and border can be measured by their size.

# PRICE of PATTERNS 25c each; 5 for \$1.00

Each pattern contains all necessary parts for making the block, color chart, and complete directions for making a quilt.

# ORDER ALL PATTERNS BY NUMBER PRINTED UNDER DESIGN

#### MAKING THE BLOCK

Having selected and prepared the pattern, the next step is the cutting and sewing of the patches. In a pieced block pattern it is important that all the pieces needed for the design are cut as accurately as possible; the allowance for seams which should be one-fourth inch uniform; and the joining by hand or machine perfectly straight.

The method of using an applique block pattern is different from that of a pieced block; both the complete design and the various cardboard motifs are needed. The same care is necessary in cutting out and preparing the patches.

The complete design is transferred by the use of carbon paper to the plain background block. The material for the applique motifs is cut by the cardboard patterns, allowing one-fourth inch for turning. After the applique motifs is cut, the edges are turned over the cardboard pattern, and pressed with a warm iron. In the case of round motifs it is best to gather the edges of the material, stretch smoothly over the cardboard pattern and press. Remove from cardboard by cutting the gathering thread. When all the motifs are cut and prepared in this manner they are placed in position on the block and carefully basted on. For stems and connecting lines, bias strips are used and no pattern is necessary. The bias strip should be cut the width needed for the design, with the usual one-fourth inch additional for turning under. When a bias strip is appliqued on a curved line, it is best to baste first along the inside edge; the material can then be stretched until it lies flat along the outer edge of the outline and the strip will be smooth and even and without gathers. After all the applique parts are basted on the blocks, they are then sewed down with small, even stitches. The secret of success in making either a pieced or appliqued quilt depends on accurate and neat workmanship in making the blocks.

#### SETTING THE BLOCKS TOGETHER

The manner in which the blocks are set together requires careful consideration as the effect produced in the completed quilt depends in a great measure upon the way in which this is done.

The use of plain blocks or bands of various widths is very effective and is especially good for designs representing objects, such as stars, flowers, baskets, trees, etc.

Other patterns are best set together without bands or plain blocks for the joining of these designs often produces other designs which give to the whole a surprisingly beautiful effect.

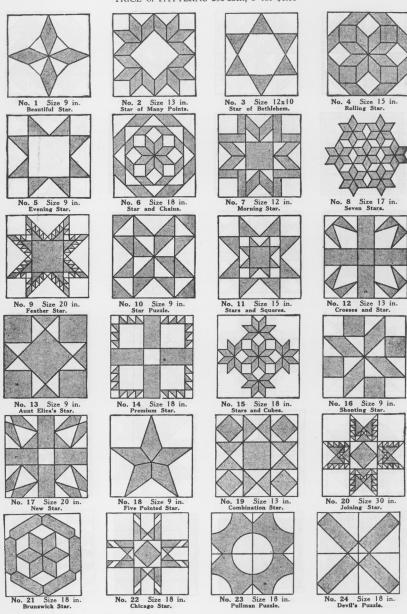
When continuous patterns, such as Nos. 8, 46 or 128 and others shown in this book, are used the parts of the pattern are sewed together in succession until the desired length and width are obtained.

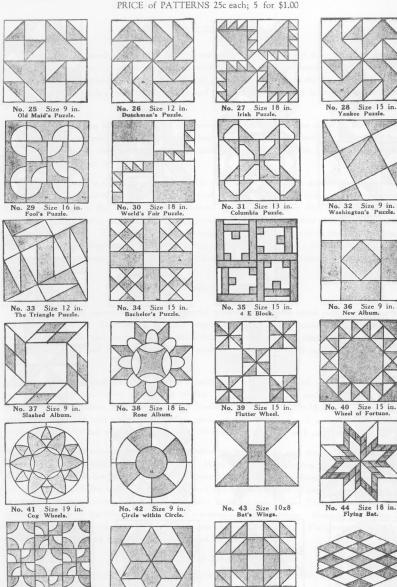
A number of ways of setting the blocks together are shown on inside front cover page. The method to be used for any individual quilt will depend on the design selected. After a number of blocks have been made, it is a good plan to arrange them in a square on the bed or table in various ways. This will show the effect of the blocks in different settings and will help in selecting the most effective way of putting the quilt together.

## HOW TO FINISH THE QUILT

After all the blocks are made and evenly joined, the quilt top is then ready for the lining and interlining or filling. The interlining should be outing flannel, sheet wadding or cotton batting; the latter being preferred by the experienced quilter. Being of softer texture, it brings out the lines of the quilting design and the fine stitches used in the execution of it, of which every quilter is so justly proud.

The lining or underside of the quilt may be cut larger than the top and interlining, allowing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches on all four sides. It may then be turned over to the top and hemmed down, making a neat finish for the edge of the quilt.



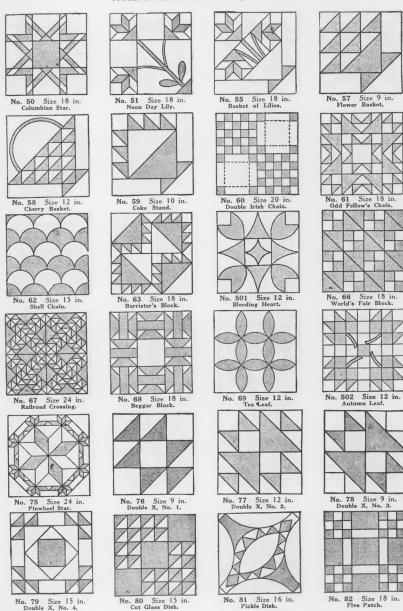


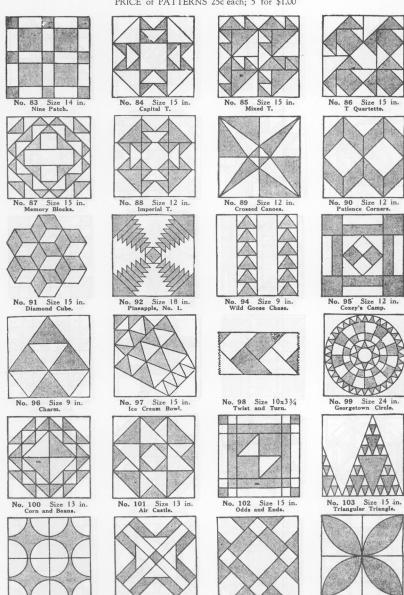
No. 49 Size 28x12 Diamonds.

No. 48 Size 15 Wedding Ring. Size 15 in.

No. 47 Size 12x10 Hexagonal.

No. 46 Size 18 in. Wonder of the World.





106 Size I Four Points.

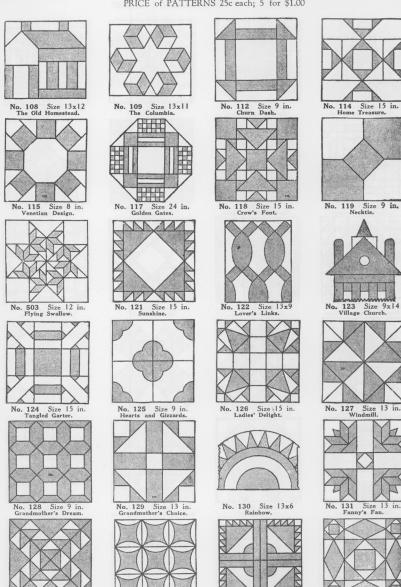
No. 106

No. 105 Size 13 in. Texas Tears.

No. 104 Size 13 in. Snow Ball.

107 Size 13 in. Orange Peel.

No. 107



-9-

No. 134 Size 15 in.

135

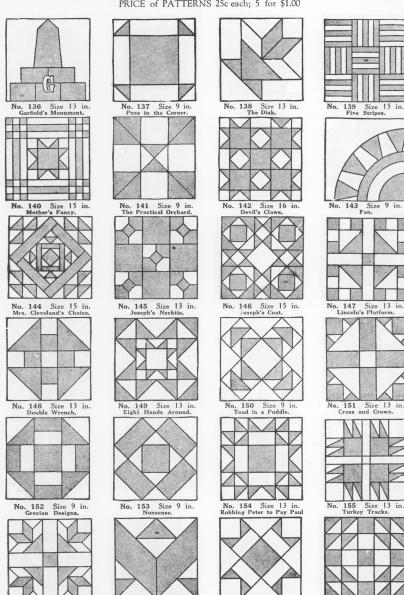
No.

Size 18 in.

Storm at Sea.

No. 133 Size 15 in. Pin Cushion.

No. 132 Size 13 in. Old Maid's Ramble.



No. 158

Size 13 in:

No. 157 Size 9

Size 9 in.

Size

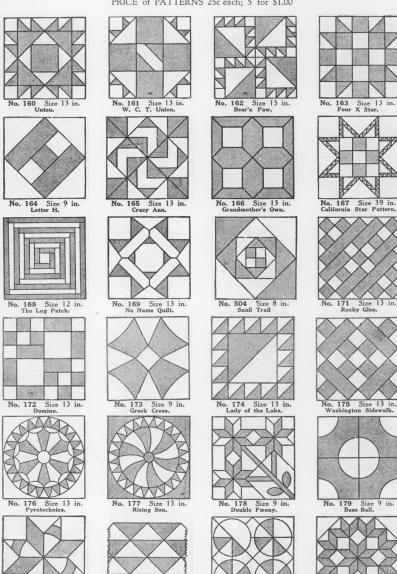
Goose Tracks.

13 in.

156

Size 13 in.

No. 159 Size 13 in. Odd Scraps Patchwork.

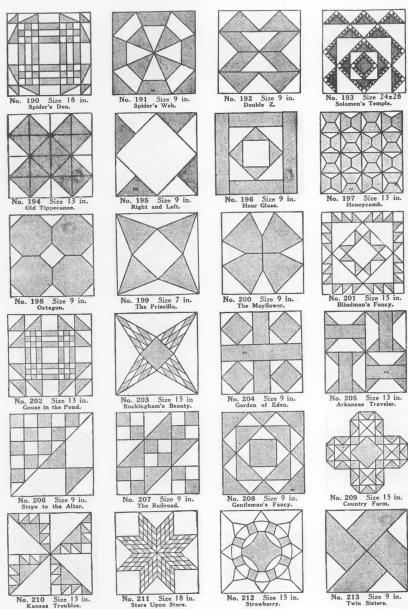


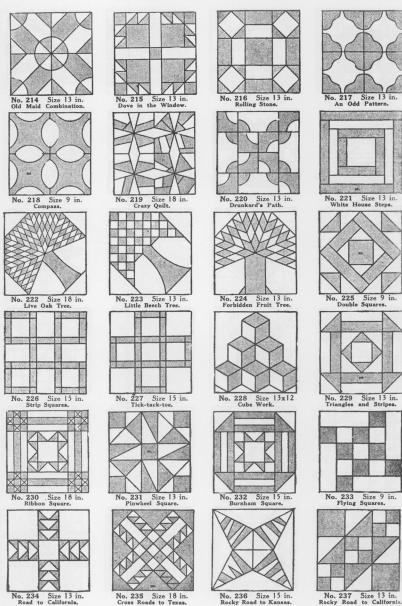
No. 185 Size 15.in.

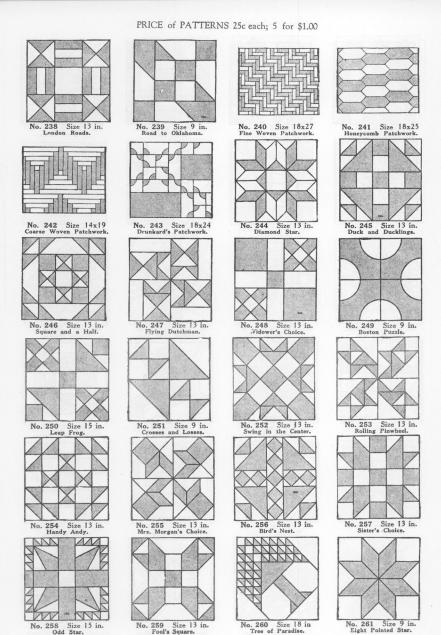
No. 183 Size 13 in.

No. 182 Size 6x12 Ocean Waves.

No. 181 Size 9 in. The King's Crown.

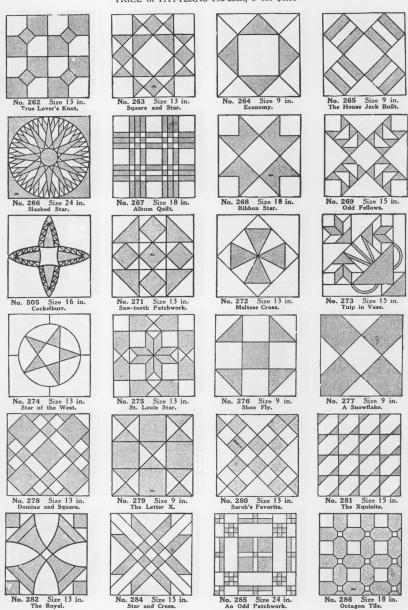


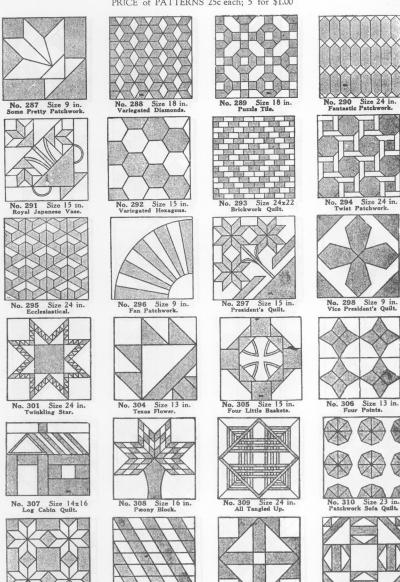




Fool's Square.

Odd Star.





No. 313

Size 13 in.

Cross Within Cross.

No. 315

Mollie's Choice.

Size 18 in.

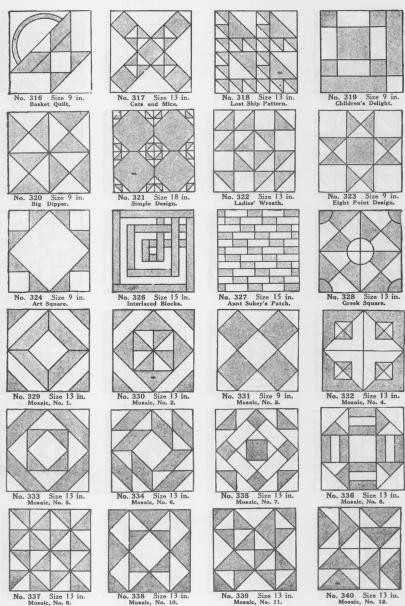
Diamond Design.

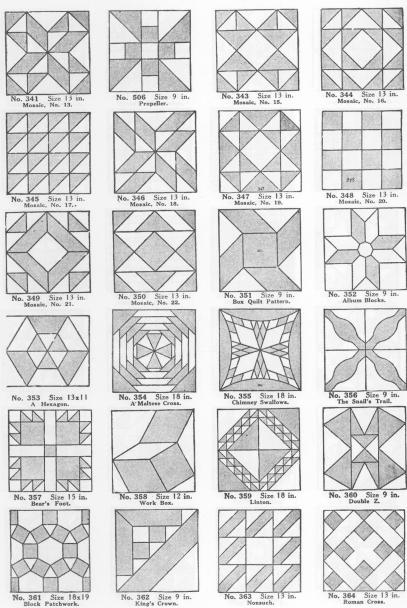
No. 312

No. 311

Size 13 in

Four Stars Patchwork.

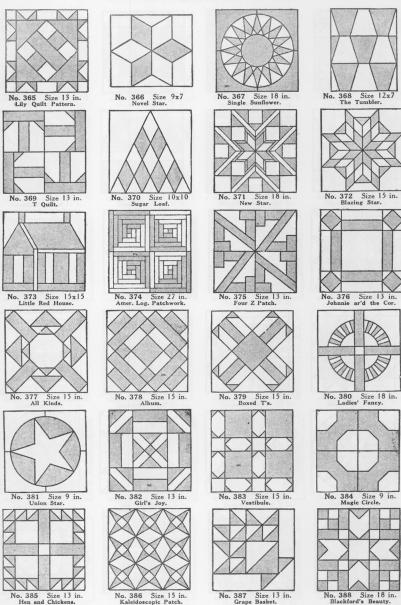


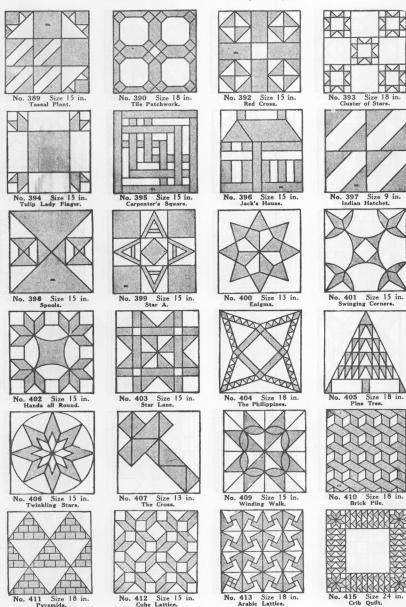


Block Patchwork.

Nonsuch.

Roman Cross.

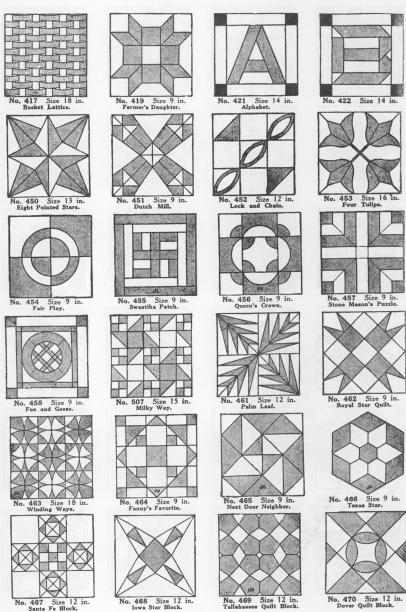


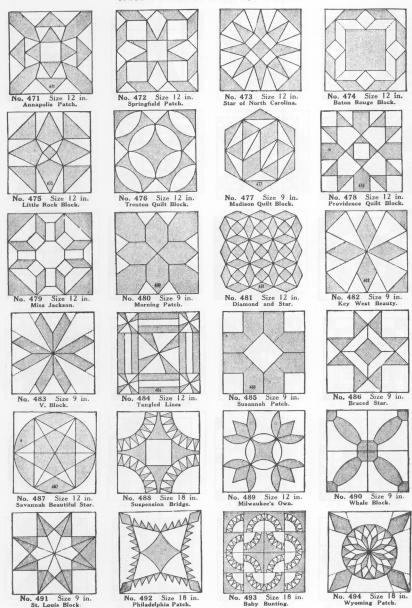


Cube Lattice.

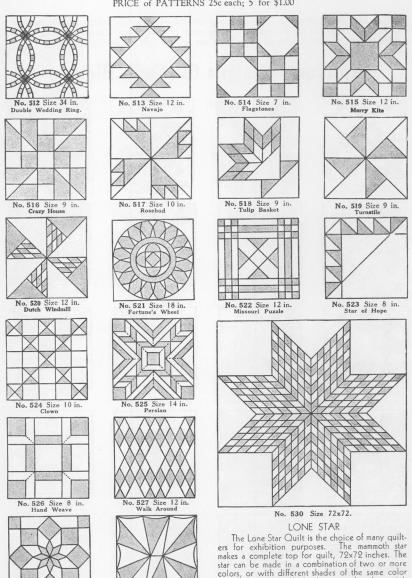
Pyramids.

Crib Quilt.





# PRICE of PATTERNS 25c each; 5 for \$1.00



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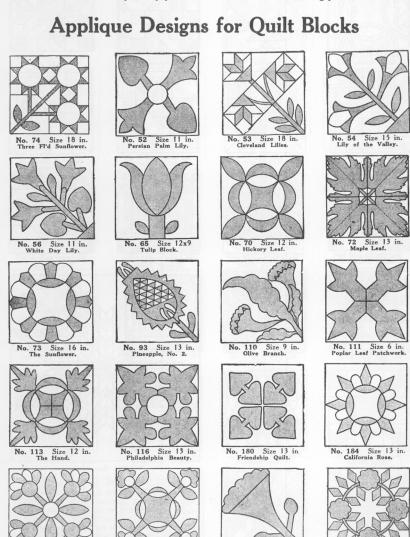
No. 529 Size 9 in. Wings

No. 528 Size 15 in. Starlight

against a background of white or colored material. Your choice of either selection will make a stunning

quilt. Paper pattern price 75c.

Each applique pattern is put up in an envelope and consists of the complete block design of the size given below the illustration, stamped on paper for tracing and a sheet of tracing paper, and the various motifs stamped on paper to be cut out and used for cutting patterns.



Size 12 in.

Harrison Rose.

Size 13

Mexican Rose.

186

No. 187

No. 188 Size 7 The Love Rose.

Size 7 in.

No. 189 Size ... Wreath of Roses.

#### APPLIOUE PATTERNS 60c each



No. 283 Size 13 Four Frogs Quilt.



No. 303 Size 13 in. Four Little Birds.







No. 300 Cactus Blossom Patch.



No. 302 Size 13 in Oak Leaf and Acorn.





No. 508 Size 28 in. Pumpkin.



No. 325 Size 14 in. Princess Feather.



No. 391 Size 15 in. Lily of the Valley.



No. 408 Size 15 in. Chrysanthemum.



14 Size 15 Butterflies.



No. 416 Size 15 in.



No. 418 Size 15 Morning Glory. Size 15 in.



O Size 9 in. Shield. No. 420



47 Size 13 in. Wild Rose. 447



48 Size 15 in. Sunflower. No. 448



Size 18 in. Tulip. No. 449



No. 459 California Size 12 in. Sunflower.



No. 495 Snow Size 9 in.





No. 498 Size 12 in. Rose Bud Wreath.



No. 496 Size 12 in. Hallowe'en Block.



Clover Block.



No. 500 Size 12 in. Cupid's Block.



Size 14 in. Wreath. No. 509 Pansy

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