

SAVE THIS WRAPPER
 THERE IS A VALUABLE QUILT PATTERN
 ON THE REVERSE SIDE.
NOTE — Patterns for quilts shown on this
 wrapper and in our catalog may be ordered at
 a saving with the coupon which is printed below.

#29 design
© 1962 Stearns & Foster Co.

1 lb. 3 oz.

ONE SEAMLESS SHEET

FULL QUILT SIZE - 81 BY 96 INCHES

MOUNTAIN MIST

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. AND IN CANADA

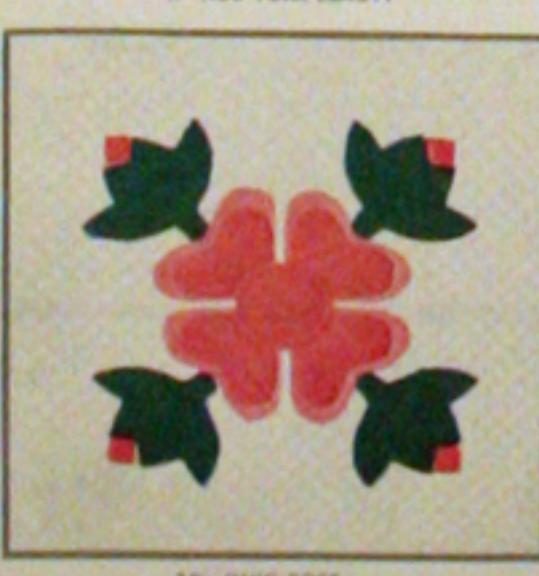
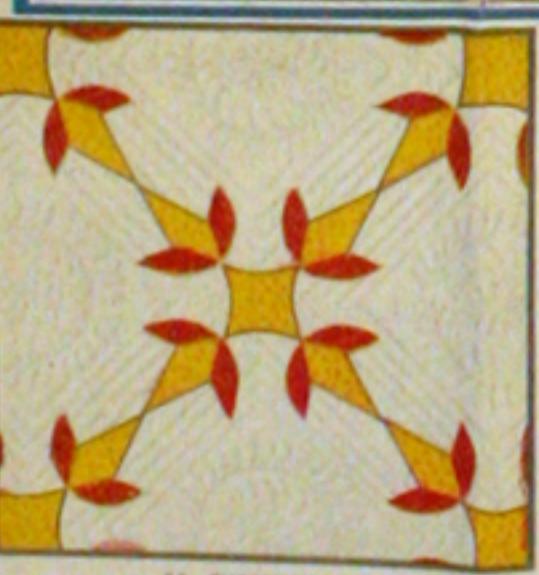
NEEDLE-EASY "GLAZENE" FILLING for QUILTS

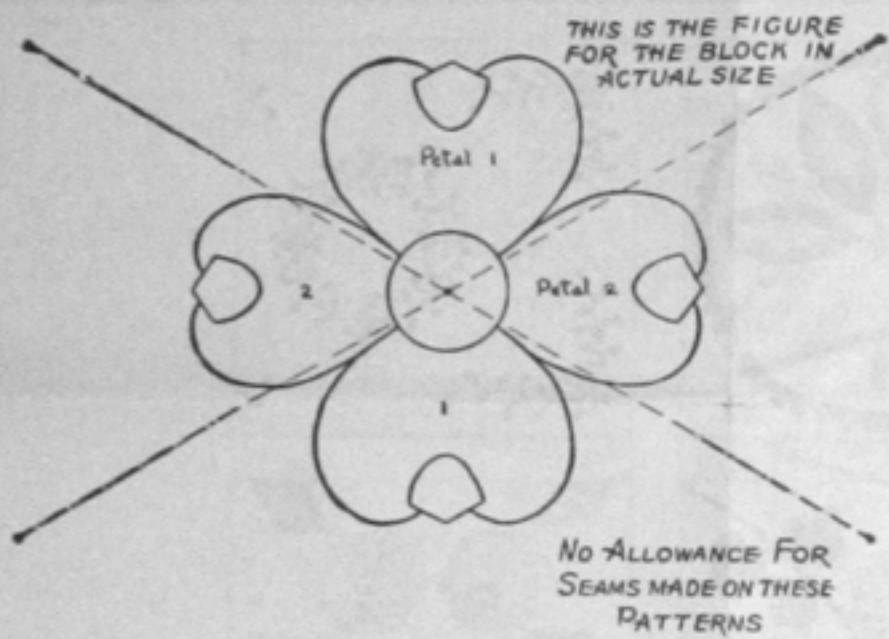
Fibre 109
© 1962 S & F CO.
LITCO IN U.S.A.

Uniform in Thickness • Does Not Stretch Thin • Makes a Quilt That Will Wash Beautifully

THE STEARNS & FOSTER COMPANY LOCKLAND, CINCINNATI OHIO

ALL COTTON
100% NEW SAF MATERIAL
OHIO REGISTRY No. 52





INSTRUCTIONS

1. First make a cardboard pattern for each of the two petal shapes, for the center, and the tip. To do this, trace the outline of each piece through thin paper. Paste onto thin cardboard and cut out along the penciled lines. Mark the petals number 1, and number 2.

2. If there is any doubt about the fastness of the colored goods, or if there is a possibility of shrinkage, first wash and iron the cloth. And if the material for the top is washed, also shrink the goods for the quilt back before quilting.

3. Cut the material for the wide green borders; yardage given for green on the yardage chart is figured for mitered corners, but if corners are not mitered, only seven yards instead of eight are needed. Also cut the eight green background blocks, which measure, when finished, $15 \times 23\frac{1}{2}$; provide additional for seams. Likewise, cut the narrow brown border strips, which finish one inch wide; piece each in the center.

4. Now mark the required number of petals, centers and tips on the cloth (see Yardage Chart). Space the outlines far enough apart to allow for seams when the pieces are cut. Mark on the right side of the goods; do not cut along these lines. Cut the seam's width outside the lines, which remain to show where to turn the edges under. This makes for the accuracy so important in a small pattern.

For the brown branches (on the border), cut bias strips measuring twice as wide as they are to finish; mark these off with pencil and ruler. The main branch should finish about $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide, and the smaller shoots a little less. (In appliqueing, the raw edges are turned under until they meet on the wrong side.) Bias strips are always best for these narrow branches, stems, etc.

5. Now applique the blocks. First locate the positions of the blossoms on the blocks as follows: On each block, lightly rule straight lines running diagonally from corner to corner. The broken lines running through the actual size flower diagram represent the diagonal lines to be marked on the blocks. The upper left to lower right (broken line) shows how to place the rows of flowers on the upper left to lower right diagonal on the block. (When placing this row, disregard the other broken lines). And likewise, use the upper right to lower left line in placing the crossing row of blossoms. Place the green background block over the diagram of the actual size figure so that the diagonal line on the block falls along the correct broken line; the outline of the flower will show through sufficiently to be traced lightly by pencil. The dots at the ends of the broken lines indicate the centers of the next flowers along the row; that is, the distance from flower center to flower center is indicated by these dots.

Complete the marking of only four blocks. Do not finish one diagonal beyond the center, or crossing, on each of the four corner blocks. (See diagram of finished quilt). There will be thirteen flowers on four of the blocks, and only ten on the other four.

6. Baste the flower parts into position. First applique the white petals, using white thread; it is not necessary to finish those seams in the center, since the circular flower center fits over them. The tips are then applique at the ends of the petals with brown thread. Also applique the yellow

centers, using yellow thread. There will be four complete blocks of thirteen flowers each, and four for the corners with ten flowers each. Set the blocks together.

7. Border. The wide green border is not made in blocks, but in the regular long strips. These strips finish 94×14 " and 79×17 ". Attach them to the quilt top and applique with flowers and branches as shown in the diagram of the completed quilt. Also, note the diagram to the right. This gives an easily understood picture of one border corner; each corner is applique just like this one: First, mark a point on the long border $26\frac{1}{2}$ " from the corner; outline, by hand, a curve from this point to the middle of the short wide border; pencil lightly. This is the line along which the brown branch is applied. Baste the flowers into position. Note that the first group of flowers (reading down) is of three blossoms, the next of six, the next also six, and the last, two.

When the flowers are basted, baste the brown branches (bias strips). These fit under the flowers. In placing them, keep in mind a picture of continuing the branching twig to its source, which is directly at the center of the flower from which it comes. If this line is kept intact in the mind's eye, the branches will really become a part of the design; otherwise they will seem clumsy and unnatural. Finish all four border corners in this way, and then add three little flowers along the two sides (see diagram of finished quilt); connect them with narrow strips of the brown.

Lack of space on the border prevents further development of this natural treatment, but the suggestion is there and is sufficient. Placing the flowers is not hard; place them irregularly instead of in the same relative positions as on the blocks.

8. The quilt top is not complete until, after blocks and border are set together, five blossoms down the center, and three at the sides of the blocks are applique. Note the diagram of the finished quilt. At each block corner where the rows of flowers meet, one flower is applied over the intersection. There are five down the center, the two end ones extending half onto the border; and three down each side, all extending half onto the border. Baste and applique in the same positions shown for the other flowers on the blocks (that is, with longer petals crosswise).

9. The final step is the quilting, which includes fixing the quilt back to the quilting frame, laying on the Mountain Mist Quilting Cotton and the quilt top, stretching and fastening the entire quilt, marking and stitching the quilting design, and binding the edges of the quilt. Bind either in a darker shade of green than used for the quilt top, or in brown.

YARDAGE CHART

Calculated for material 36 " wide

Petal No. 1	354 pieces	$3\frac{1}{2}$ yards White
Petal No. 2	354 pieces	
Flower centers	177 pieces	$\frac{3}{8}$ yard Yellow (Oak)
Petal tips	768 pieces	
Bias strips for branches	176 piece	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard Brown
Narrow border		
Background blocks—8		8 yards Light Green (Reseda)
Wide border strips		

Provide additional material for quilt back (white or colored), and for binding.

DOGWOOD

Pattern Number 29 of the Mountain Mist Series
AN APPLIQUE QUILT

Who can resist the impulse to duplicate nature's perfection in the lovely dogwood? With this quilt pattern you can make the dogwood of spring last through all the seasons. It is an original design, emphasizing the characteristic position of the dogwood blossoms, which appear always in the horizontal plane—flat along the boughs, looking up at the sky. This idea is carried out in the conventionalized arrangement of the crossing rows of blossoms on the eight blocks. On the wide border, a bit of brown branch and twig appears, and here the arrangement directly imitates nature.

The parts marked petals on the diagram are not really flower petals, but rather, leaves, while the actual flower is at the center. However, they are commonly called petals and will be referred to here as such. These petals

are white. Note that two of them are fat and short, and two not so full and slightly longer; this is the natural shape. A brown tip appears at the end of each petal. The circular center is of yellow, or if obtainable, green material with a yellow dot. The narrow branches of the tree on the border are of brown. The blocks and wide border are of a light, soft green, with a narrow outer border of brown.

A diagram of the quilt, with finished dimensions and a sketch of the quilting plan is shown right. To the left is the actual size flower, with broken lines showing how to place on the blocks. There is also a diagram of a border corner, showing how to applique the flowers there. The large pattern resembling a cobweb is to be used for marking the quilting. Also note the diagram of a single block, lower right.

Quilting Suggestion

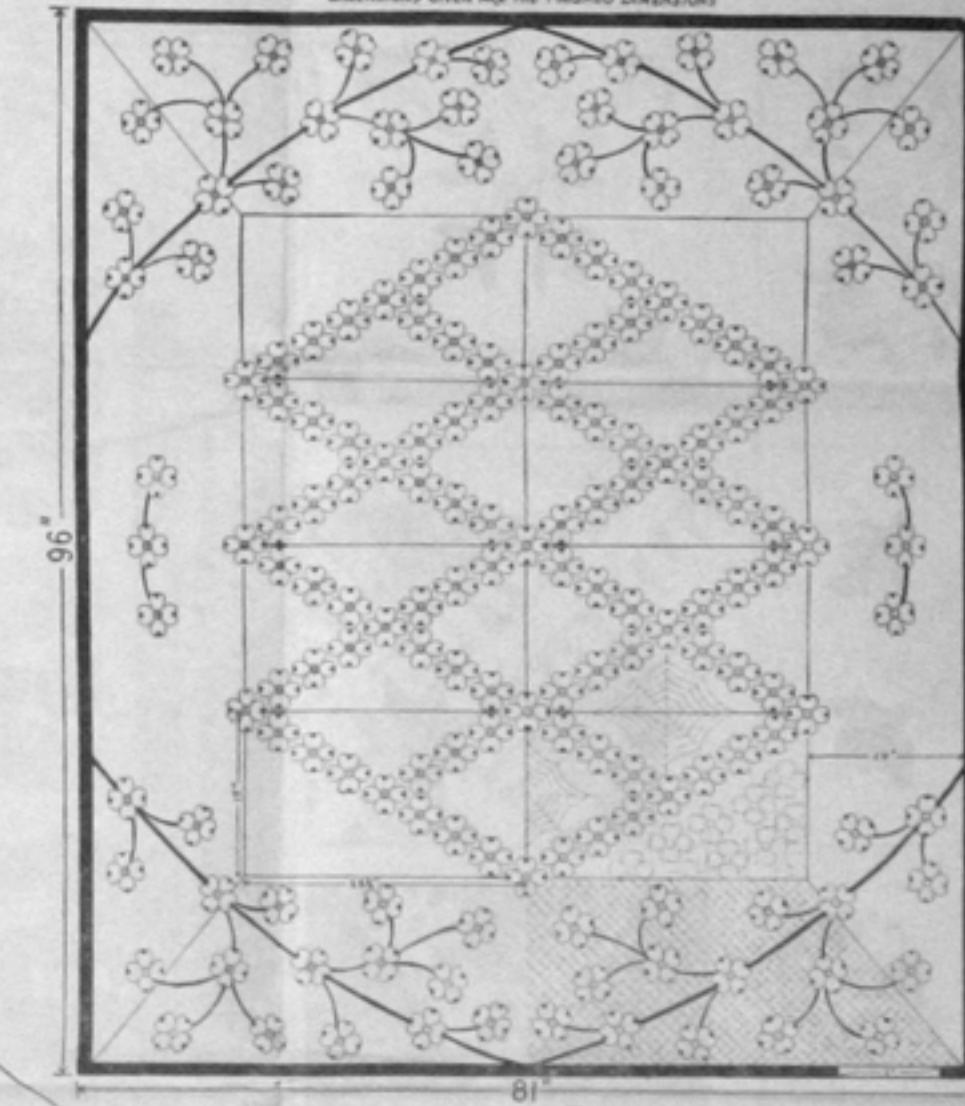
A simple and appropriate quilting suggestion is illustrated by the dotted lines on the diagram of the finished quilt. Enough is shown to illustrate the marking and stitching proposed for the entire quilt.

In the first place, outline the appliqued flowers with quilting stitches, directly around the petals. Around the flowers on the blocks only, make a second outline, about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch beyond the first. This outlining is not shown on the diagram. Fill in the white space inside the diagonals with the quilting pattern shown below with instructions for its use. Fill in the space outside these diagonals, but between them and the border, with quilting stitches following the shape of the dogwood flower; a marker for this can easily be made from the actual size pattern.

On the border, outline the appliqued flowers and branches only once. (Not shown on diagram). Fill in the background with checks made from intersecting lines.

Always quilt with thread of the same color as the cloth being sewed, unless white thread is much preferred. Colored thread is very effective.

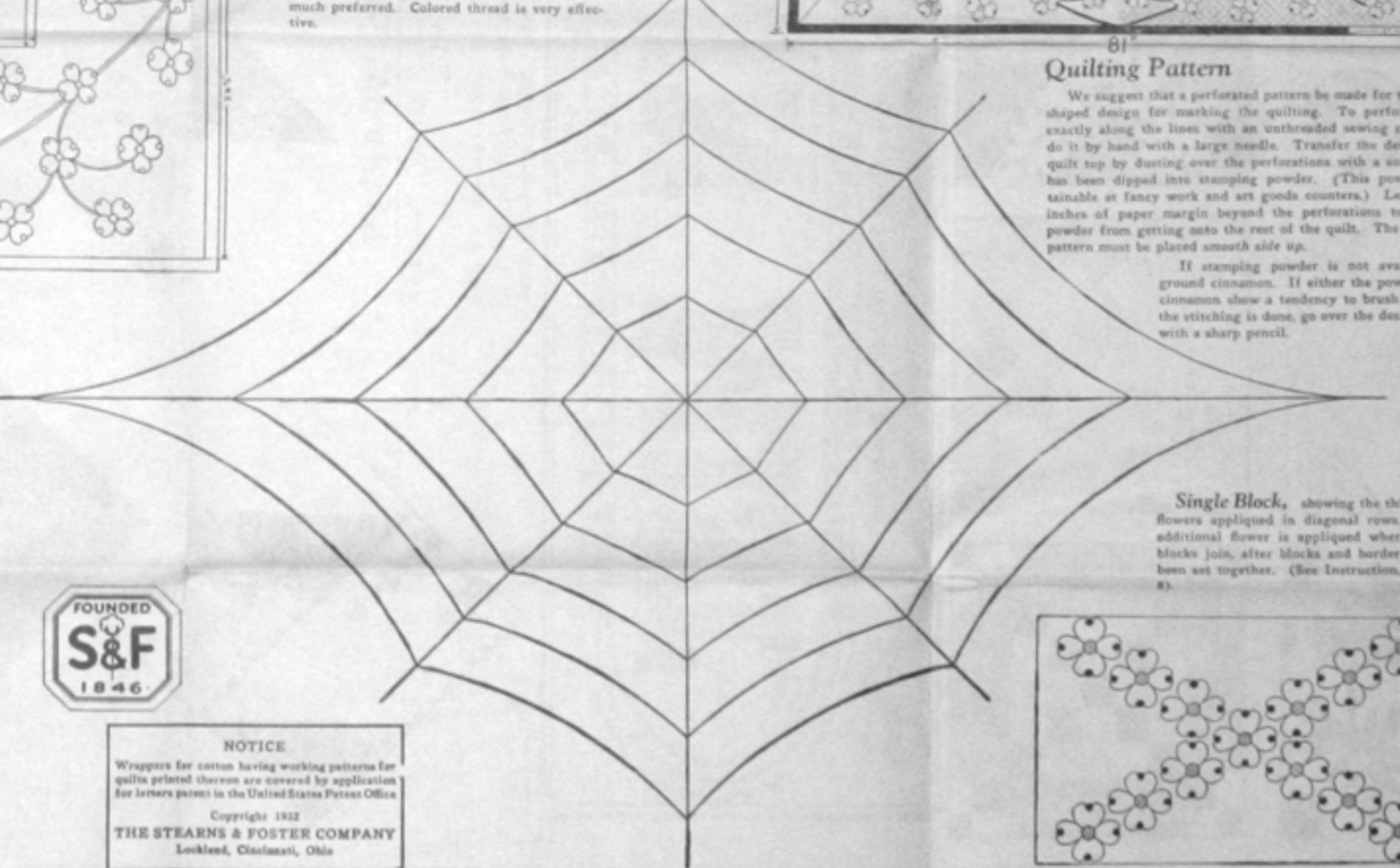
DIAGRAM OF THE QUILT
DIMENSIONS GIVEN ARE THE FINISHED DIMENSIONS



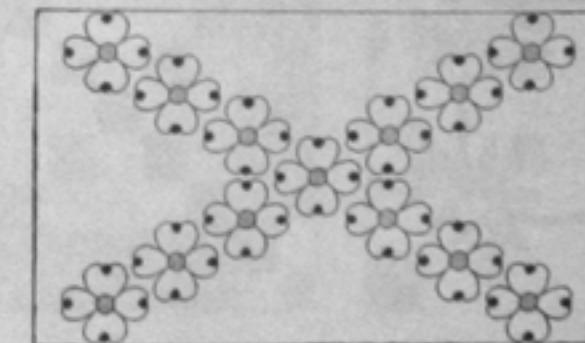
Quilting Pattern

We suggest that a perforated pattern be made for this cobweb shaped design for marking the quilting. To perforate, stitch exactly along the lines with an unthreaded sewing machine, or do it by hand with a large needle. Transfer the design to the quilt top by dusting over the perforations with a soft pad that has been dipped into stamping powder. (This powder is obtainable at fancy work and art goods counters.) Leave several inches of paper margin beyond the perforations to keep the powder from getting onto the rest of the quilt. The perforated pattern must be placed smooth side up.

If stamping powder is not available, use ground cinnamon. If either the powder or the cinnamon show a tendency to brush off before the stitching is done, go over the design lightly with a sharp pencil.



Single Block, showing the thirteen flowers appliqued in diagonal rows. An additional flower is applied where the blocks join, after blocks and border have been set together. (See Instruction, Step 8).



NOTICE
Wrappers for cotton having working patterns for quilts printed thereon are covered by application for letters patent in the United States Patent Office
Copyright 1932
THE STEARNS & FOSTER COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio