



76-FLORAL CAMEO



A-TUMBLING BLOCKS



24-DANCING DAFFODILS



70-STAR BRIGHT



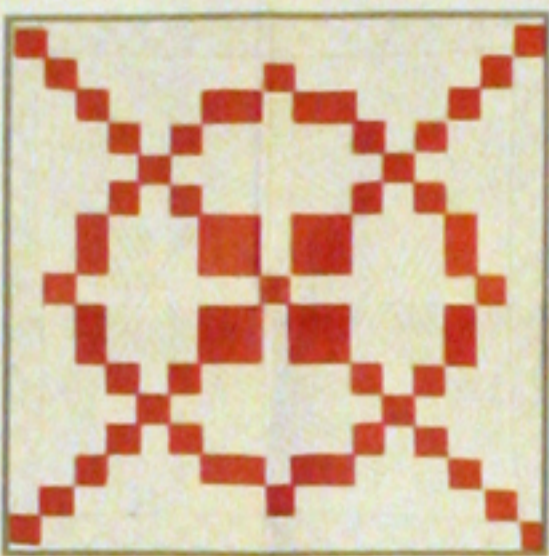
39-POINSETTIA



47-WATER LILIES



28-MARTHA'S VINEYARD



34-HOMESPUN



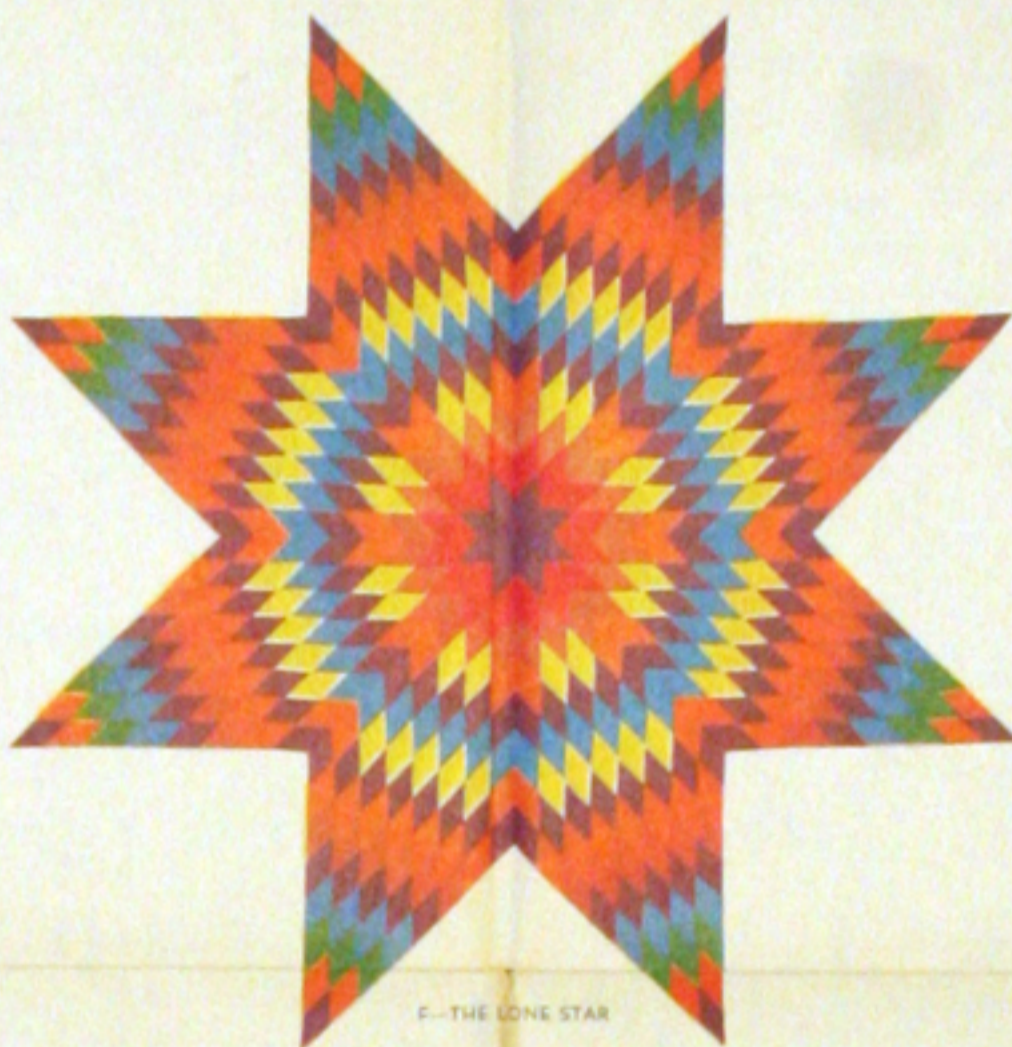
P-SUNFLOWER



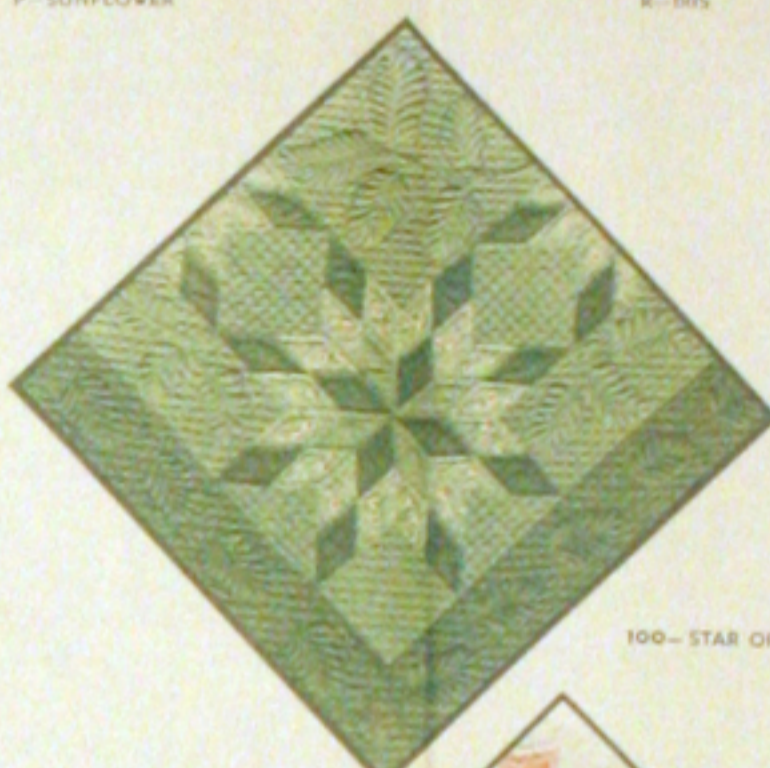
8-IRIS



21-DOUBLE WEDDING RING



F-THE LONE STAR



100-STAR OF BLUEGRASS



80-APPLE BLOSSOMS



83-COUNTRY GARDENS

Save **THE QUILT PATTERN** which is printed on reverse side of this wrapper. You may obtain the pattern for any quilt design illustrated by using the coupon which is printed in the lower right-hand corner of this wrapper.

1 lb. 3 oz.

ONE SEAMLESS SHEET

FULL QUILT SIZE - 81 BY 96 INCHES

MOUNTAIN MIST

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

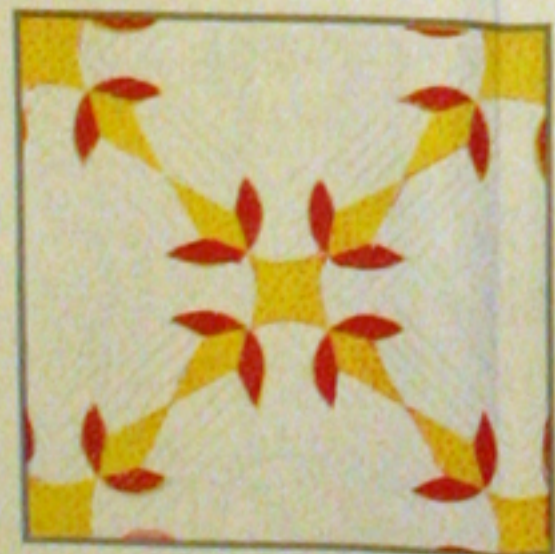
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19-DOGWOOD



30-BOSTON COMMONS



64-COUNTRY LANES



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INDIAN SUMMER

Pattern Number 71 of the Mountain Mist Series

An Applique Quilt

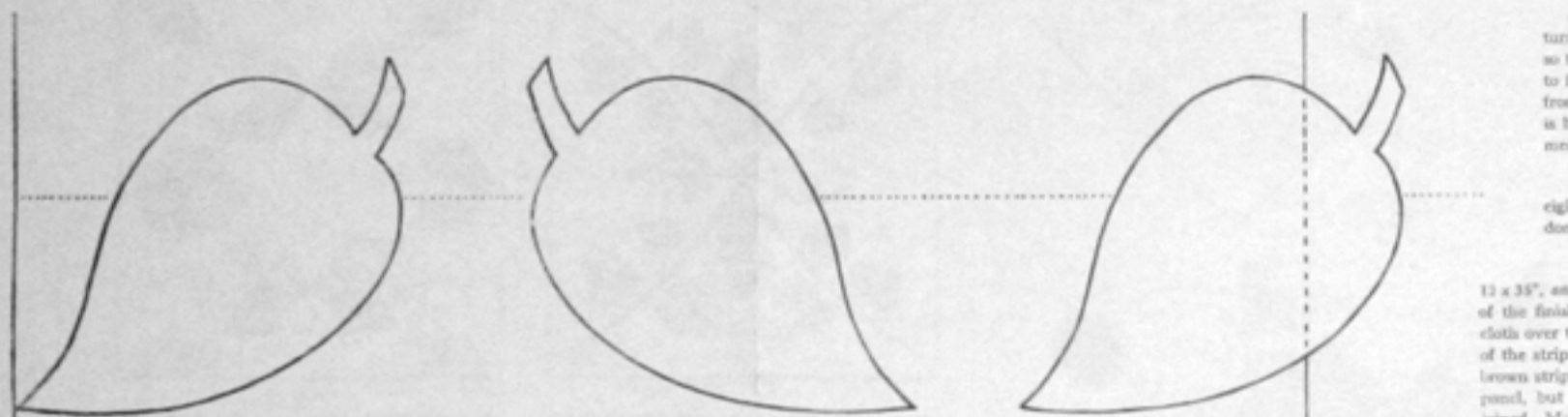
This handsome quilt pays tribute to the bright leaves of autumn, and at the same time shows what can be done with a simple applique arrangement in combination with lovely quilting. The striped center panel of the quilt is left free for a fancy quilted feather, and then comes a flurry of bright leaves down either side of the quilt, the whole of this section being just the width of a double bed. For this reason, if the quilt is being made for a single or twin-bed, the width of the striped center panel should be cut down, allowing some of the surrounding leaves to appear on top of the bed.

Directly below, the actual size pattern and placing diagram gives the leaf pattern, Part 1 and Part 2. This is the same leaf, except that Part 2 is applied in reverse position from that of Part 1, and therefore two pattern markers should be made to avoid confusion. The other leaves on this diagram, drawn with a slightly heavier line, make the placing of the applique an easy matter. Below this is the quilting pattern, to be used for marking the feather design. To the right is a diagram of the finished quilt, which serves as a guide

in appliqueing and assembling the quilt top; the fine broken lines at the top of the diagram partially illustrate the use of the quilting pattern.

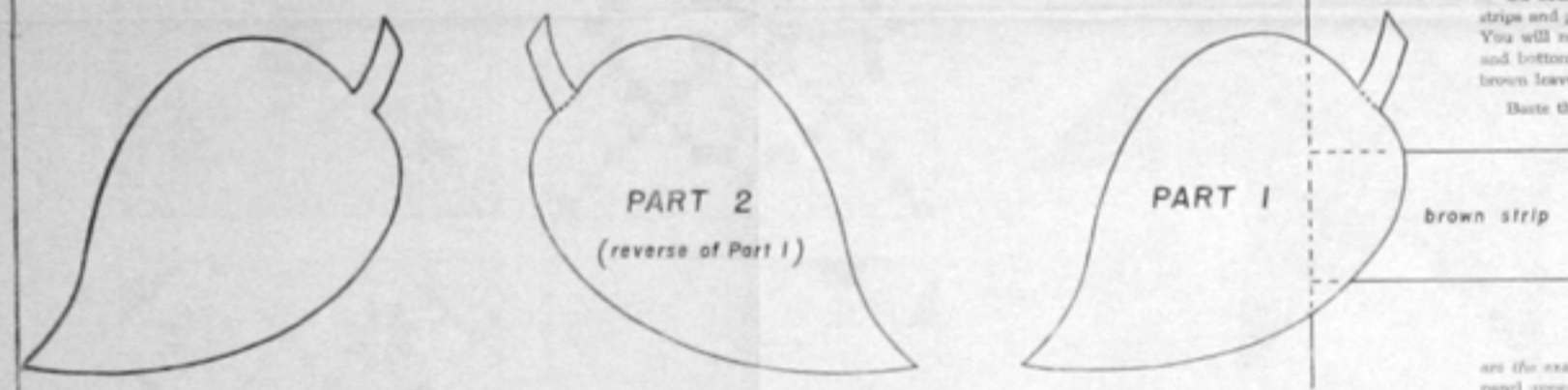
Colors used on the original Mountain Mist "Indian Summer" quilt were real fall colors, although this could be changed to a springtime quilt by using green leaves. The parts of the quilt diagram that show black originally were made in brown; brown strips across the center panel, brown leaves, and a final border of brown. The shaded leaves were made of a rather deep tone of rusty orange, although any deep orange may be used if preferred. The remaining leaves, shown in outline, were yellow, a shade deep enough to stand out against the eggshell quilt background. A white background may be used instead, but the off-white eggshell tone makes a most harmonious setting for the colored leaves.

Read thru the Directions, Quilting Suggestion, and Yardage Chart before starting your quilt. Then you will have a clear picture of how to proceed, and you may discover some helpful short-cuts of your own.



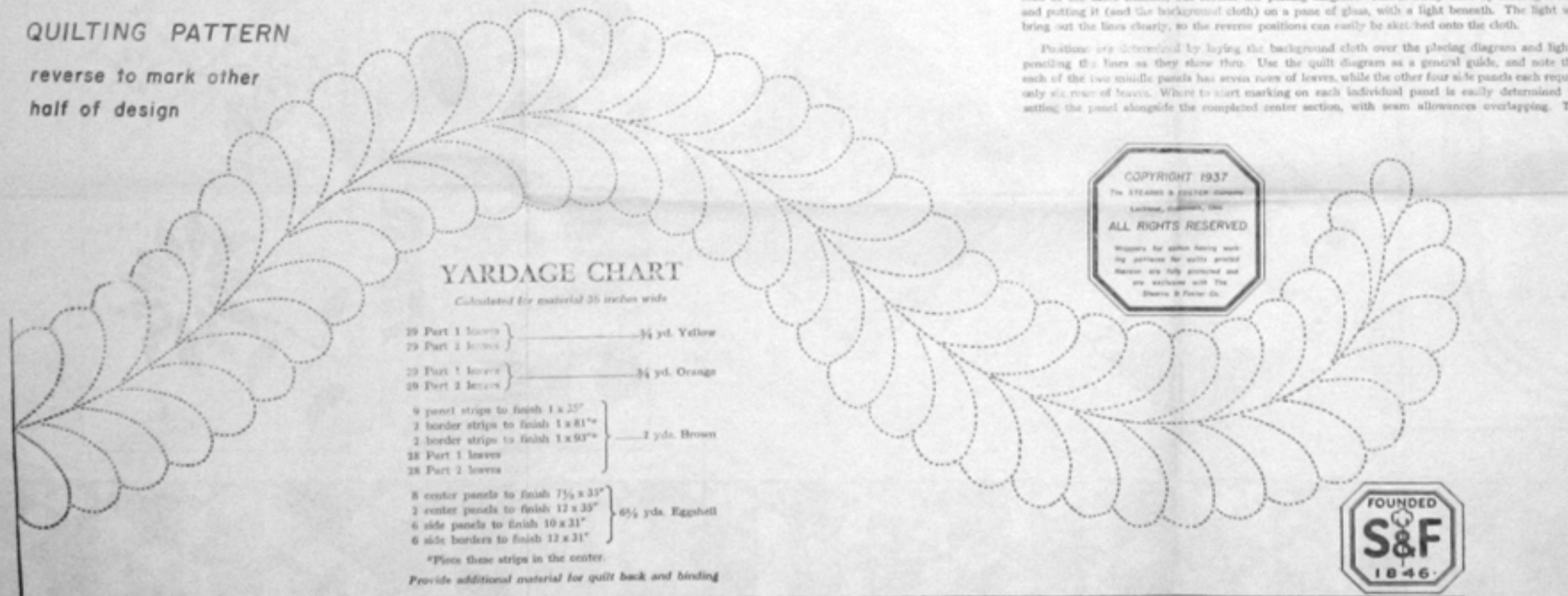
ACTUAL SIZE PATTERN AND PLACING DIAGRAM

CAUTION: no allowance made for seams



QUILTING PATTERN

reverse to mark other half of design



YARDAGE CHART

Calculated for material 35 inches wide

29 Part 1 leaves	}	3 1/2 yds. Yellow
29 Part 2 leaves		
29 Part 1 leaves	}	3 1/2 yds. Orange
29 Part 2 leaves		
9 panel strips to finish 1 x 25"	}	2 yds. Brown
2 border strips to finish 1 x 81"		
2 border strips to finish 1 x 93"	}	6 1/2 yds. Eggshell
18 Part 1 leaves		
28 Part 2 leaves	}	
8 center panels to finish 7 1/2 x 35"		
2 center panels to finish 12 x 35"	}	
6 side panels to finish 10 x 31"		
6 side borders to finish 12 x 31"	}	

*Place these strips in the center.

Provide additional material for quilt back and binding

DIRECTIONS

1. First make actual size marking patterns for the two parts as numbered. To do this, trace the outlines thru thin paper, paste onto cardboard, or the smooth side of sandpaper, and cut out exactly on the penciled lines. Or, transfer directly with carbon paper. Sandpaper patterns, placed on the goods rough side down, will not slip in the marking.

Do not consider the stems as parts of the leaf patterns. A center leaf, and one that is easier to applique, can be made if the leaf is cut separate from the stem. Make stems out of narrow bias strips, each stem being the same color as the leaf on which it is used.

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

3. Now mark the required number of parts on each color of cloth, following the Yardage Chart. Mark on the right side of the goods, and space the outlines far enough apart to allow for seams (1/4-inch or less) when the pieces are cut. Do not cut along these lines; cut a seam's width beyond, so that the lines remain to show exactly where to turn under and baste the seams.

In marking the brown cloth, first tear off the selvage edges. All the brown strips are to finish one inch wide, so make them 1 1/4" wide to provide for seams. First come the outer border strips. Make each of these in two pieces; that is, piece each in the middle. Next provide for the nine strips to be used in the center panel. After all these strips, plus their seam allowances, have been provided for, use the remaining material to mark Parts 1 and 2, and the little bias strips for stems. These bias stems are made by marking inch-long strips on the true bias, twice as wide as the stems are to finish. Also mark the bias stems for the orange and yellow leaves in the same way.

The Yardage Chart calls for the eggshell background material to be cut in various-sized strips. This was done in order to provide pieces of convenient working size, as it is easier to applique them than to work on long panels. Always tear off the narrow selvage edges first, and be sure to allow 3/4-inch extra on all sides for seams.

4. Cut out and assemble the leaves in color and part groups. Baste the seams under, turning on the penciled line and basting with fine thread and a fine needle. Ease the curve so the exact line can be followed; do this by cutting part way into the seam line. Do not try to finish the leaf points at this time; merely turn the seams, leaving extra goods protruding from under the points. The points can be finished easily and neatly when the actual whipping is being done. Cut the bias stems and prepare for use by folding the edges under till they meet on the wrong side, and basting.

5. Now set the center panel together by joining the nine narrow brown strips to the eight narrowest eggshell strips, sewing the strip edges together alternately. This can be done on the sewing machine.

6. The next step is to applique the top and bottom border strips. Each is to finish 12 x 35", and on each place two orange, four yellow, and two brown leaves, as shown on the diagram of the finished quilt. Determine the proper position for the bottom border by laying the background cloth over the placing diagram, starting with two facing leaves (Parts 2 and 1) centered in the middle of the strip; the dotted line (of the placing diagram) should fall along the upper edge of the lower brown strip of the center panel. Of course, the bottom border has not yet been joined to the center panel, but you can judge the proper distance by laying the two together as they will be when joined. Move the diagram along under the background cloth until all the required leaf positions have been marked; the diagram lines show thru plainly and the positions can be lightly marked in pencil.

Similarly mark the positions for the leaves on the top border panel, but note that here the applique is placed on the lower edge of the panel. In other words, the part marked "brown strip" on the placing diagram, should fall exactly where the brown strip will be when this top border has been joined to the center panel.

On both top and bottom borders, the positions of two brown leaves that appear part on these strips and part on the side panels, are not to be marked until later, when the strips have been joined. You will note that these leaves are slightly farther from their neighbors than the others on the top and bottom borders. This is because they must be in line with the straight up-and-down row of brown leaves to be appliqued at the ends of the brown strips.

Baste the stems and leaves into position on this top and bottom border panel, using the quilt diagram as a color guide. Applique with fine matching thread.

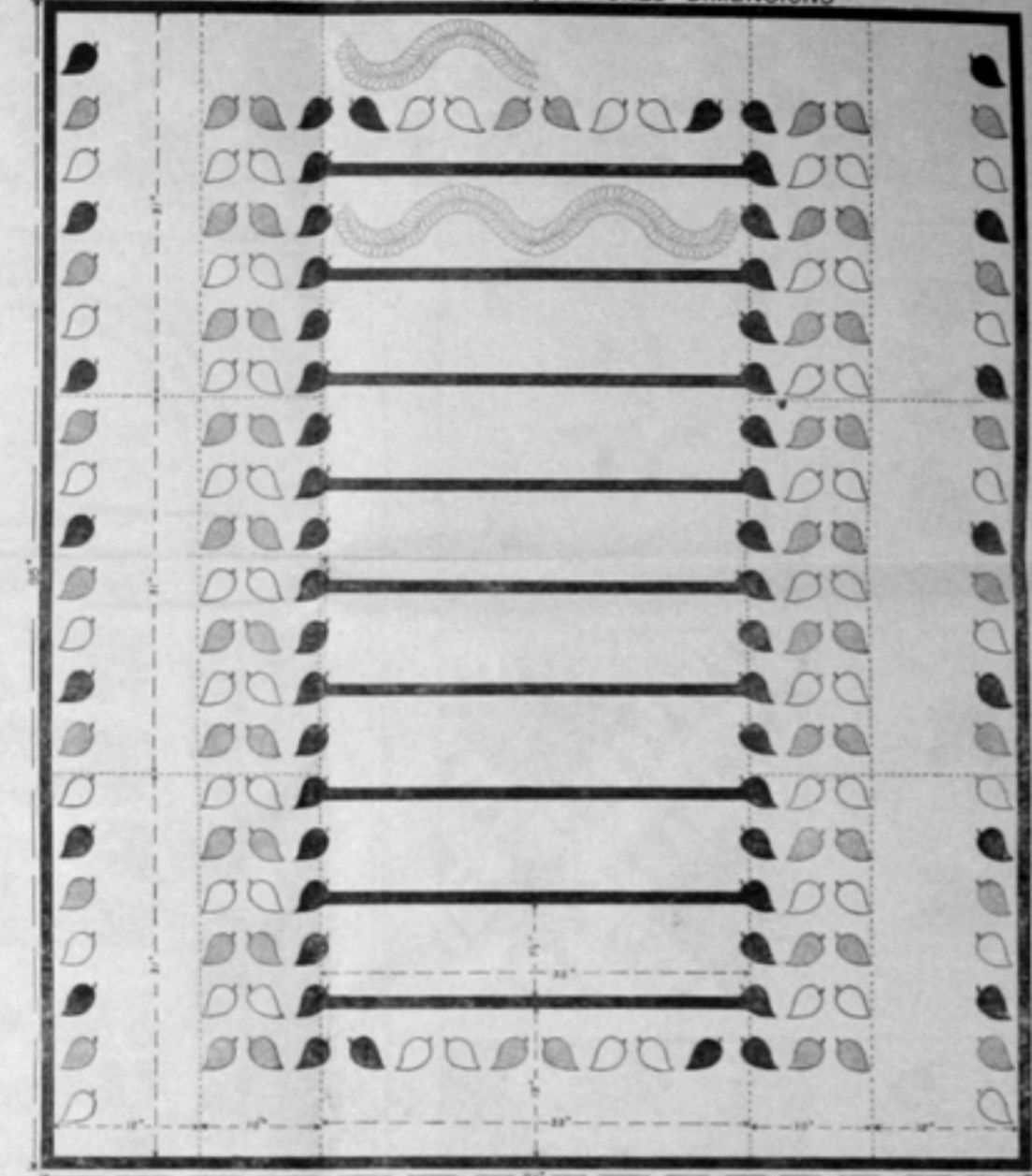
7. Join the top and bottom border panels to the striped center panel, thus completing the entire center section of the quilt.

8. Now mark the positions of the leaves to be appliqued on the six side panels that measure (when finished) 10 x 31". The leaves here go in succeeding rows of three leaves each, and the positions of the brown leaves are to be marked, although the complete leaf does extend onto the center panel. Most of it occurs on the side panel, though, so mark the position here.

Note that the leaf positions on the panel on the right side of the quilt diagram are the exact reverse of the positions on the left side panel. The following directions apply to the panel appearing on the left side of the quilt diagram. To mark the positions for the other side, proceed in the same manner, but reverse the placing diagram. This is easily done by turning it over and putting it (and the background cloth) on a pane of glass, with a light beneath. The light will bring out the lines clearly, so the reverse positions can easily be sketched onto the cloth.

Positions are determined by laying the background cloth over the placing diagram and lightly penciling the lines as they show thru. Use the quilt diagram as a general guide, and note that each of the two middle panels has seven rows of leaves, while the other four side panels each require only six rows of leaves. Where to start marking on each individual panel is easily determined by setting the panel alongside the completed center section, with seam allowances overlapping. The

DIAGRAM OF THE QUILT, FINISHED DIMENSIONS



"brown strip" of the placing diagram always determines the starting point, because the applique goes in regular rows, starting with a brown leaf at the end of each brown strip, then a row of leaves midway between, as shown on the placing diagram, then another row coming off the end of the next brown strip. Move the placing diagram along under these side panels until all the leaf positions have been marked on all the side panels.

Always following the quilt diagram as a color guide, (black leaves are brown, dotted are orange, plain are yellow), baste the stems and leaves into position, and applique with fine matching thread.

9. Following the quilt diagram, set three panel strips together, forming one long panel for the left side and one for the right side of the quilt. Then join these to the long center section, and complete by basting into position and appliqueing the brown stems and leaves that fill over the seams. There are nineteen Part 1 brown leaves to be appliqued on the left side, and nineteen Part 2 (reverse) leaves on the right. If the panels have not been pressed previously, it is a good idea to press this part of the quilt now.

10. Now proceed to the center, or side border panels, the six strips that are each to finish 12 x 31". As shown on the quilt diagram, a single row of leaves runs along the outer sides, their points finishing just half-an-inch (1/4-inch, counting the seam allowance) from the edges. These leaves are in the same position

as all the other leaves on the quilt top, and they are on a line with the rows of leaves on the side panels. Set these side border sections alongside the rest of the quilt top, to determine where to start marking positions. Use the placing diagram as a marking guide, as explained previously, and keep the points half-an-inch from the outer seam line. Mark Part 1 positions for the left border panels, and Part 2 positions for the border panels that finish the right side of the quilt. Note that each panel requires seven leaves.

Baste the stems and leaves into position. Starting at the top of the quilt, the colors alternate regularly, brown, orange, yellow, as shown on the diagram of the finished quilt. Applique with fine matching thread, and set the left border panels together, and the right, and join them to the main body of the quilt.

11. Complete the quilt top by adding the one-inch brown border all around, piecing each strip in the center. Press the completed quilt top.

12. The final step is the quilting, which includes fitting the quilt back to the quilting frame lying on the Mountain Mist Quilting Cotton and the quilt top, stretching and fastening the entire quilt, marking and stitching the quilting design (see Quilting Suggestion), and binding the edges of the quilt. Bind preferably in the brown. To quilt the top efficiently, use a strong, steady quilting frame.

QUILTING SUGGESTION

The beautiful curving feather stitched all down the center section accounts for much of the effectiveness of this unique quilt. The emphasis is laid on the central portion of the quilt for quilting, while the applique stands on its own, set off only by the plainest of fine-checked background quilting.

On the original Mountain Mist "Indian Summer" top, the curving feather was quilted on the eight eggshell center panels, between the brown strips, and on the top and bottom border panels. The fine broken lines at the top of the quilt diagram illustrate the completed feather figure, half of which is shown on the quilting pattern diagrammed to the left. The entire quilt background, including those portions of the panels not covered by the feather, should be filled in with fine checks formed by intersecting diagonal lines. These checks should be no larger than half-an-inch square, and can easily be marked with pencil and ruler.

Of course, as in the case of practically all applique work, the leaves should be outlined with quilting stitches, following directly around the shape of the leaf and stem. Also, quilt in straight lines along the seams of the narrow brown strips.

To mark the feather figure on the panel strips, start from the center of each strip and mark first the right half of the figure. Place the diagram under the cloth, with the straight line of the diagram falling along the edge of the brown strip. Lightly

pencil the lines as they show thru. To mark the other half of the figure, reverse the diagram (turn it over), and place it, and the cloth, over a pane of glass under which a light has been placed. The feather lines will show thru and can quickly be sketched onto the cloth. This completes the feather figure, as shown on the diagram of the finished quilt. When marking this figure on the top and bottom border panels, center it in the space available, and mark both sides, completing the figure.

If you also wish to use the feather on the side border panels, it is best to use only one complete figure on each side, centered in the middle of the length of the entire border. However, the feather need not be used here at all. As a matter of fact, the contrast of the plain checked border with the feather quilting on the center panels adds a distinctive touch and makes the completed quilt seem beautifully balanced, with just enough, but not too much, elaboration.

In marking the quilting, use a sharp, medium lead pencil, and always mark lightly, so that any pencil lines remaining after the quilting is finished, can be removed with an Art Gum eraser. Quilt with matching eggshell, or with white thread, except on the brown strips, where brown thread should be used. Both for the sake of wear and appearance, do not leave spaces larger than two inches square unquilted. And finally, follow the heirloom practice of signing your quilt with your name and the date, outline stitched in a suitable space, not too conspicuous.

