

## Project: Seaside Throw Pillow

INSPIRED BY FOUR-PATCH PETALS FROM DESIGNER SHARON MCCONNELL OF COLOR GIRL QUILTS (COLORGIRLQUILTS.COM)  
QUILT TESTER: MARTHA GAMM



FABRICS are from the Whale of a Time collection by Deborah Edwards for Northcott (northcott.com).

Combine Drunkard's Path and Four-Patch units in nautical prints for a throw pillow that channels seaside style.

## Project: Seaside Throw Pillow

### Materials

- $\frac{3}{8}$  yard each green print and blue print (Drunkard's Path units, Four-Patch units)
- $\frac{7}{8}$  yard white print (Drunkard's Path units, Four-Patch units, pillow back)
- 1–10" square *each* blue stripe, blue dot, green stripe, and white dot (Four-Patch units)
- 22" square pillow form

Finished quilt: 21½" square

Finished block: 10" square

**Yardages and cutting instructions** are based on 42" of usable fabric width.

**Measurements include** ¼" seam allowances. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

**Press seams in directions** indicated by arrows on diagrams. If no direction is specified, press seam toward darker fabric.

### Cut Fabrics

Cut pieces in the following order.

Patterns are on *page 5*. To make templates of patterns, see "Make and Use Templates" on *page 6*. Be sure to transfer dots (matching points) to templates, then to fabric pieces. These dots are necessary when joining pieces.

#### From green print, cut:

- 8 of Pattern B
- 2—1¼×22" strips
- 2—1¼×20½" strips

#### From white print, cut:

- 4 of Pattern A
- 2—13½×22" rectangles
- 8—3" squares

#### From blue print, cut:

- 4 of Pattern A
- 8—3" squares

#### From each blue stripe, blue dot, green stripe, and white dot, cut:

- 4—3" squares

### Assemble Blocks

**1.** Layer a green print B piece atop a white print A piece. Insert a pin through center matching points to align (**Diagram 1**). Pin together edges at each end; then pin generously in between, gently easing edges as needed to align (**Diagram 2**).

**2.** Sew together curved edges to make a Drunkard's Path unit (**Diagram 3**).

**3.** Repeat steps 1 and 2 to make four white Drunkard's Path units total.

**4.** Using blue print instead of white print, repeat steps 1 and 2 to make four blue Drunkard's Path units total.

**5.** Gather two white print 3" squares, one blue stripe 3" square, and one blue dot 3" square. Referring to **Diagram 4**, sew together squares in pairs. Join pairs to make a white Four-Patch unit. The unit should be 5½" square including seam allowances.

**6.** Repeat Step 5 to make four white Four-Patch units total.

**7.** Gather two blue print 3" squares, one green stripe 3" square, and one white dot 3" square. Referring to **Diagram 5**, sew together squares in pairs. Join pairs to make a blue Four-Patch unit. The unit should be 5½" square including seam allowances.

**8.** Repeat Step 7 to make four blue Four-Patch units total.

**9.** Gather two white Drunkard's Path units and two white Four-Patch units. Referring to **Diagram 6**, sew together units in pairs. Join pairs to make a

white block. The block should be 10½" square including seam allowances. Repeat to make a second white block.

**10.** Referring to **Diagram 7** for unit placement, use blue Drunkard's Path units and blue Four-Patch units to repeat Step 9 to make two blue blocks.

### Assemble Pillow Top

**1.** Referring to **Pillow Assembly Diagram**, lay out blocks in two pairs. Sew together blocks in pairs. Press seams in opposite directions. Join pairs to make pillow center; press seams in one direction.

**2.** Referring to **Pillow Assembly Diagram**, sew green print 1¼×20½" strips to opposite edges of pillow center. Add green print 1¼×22" strips to remaining edges to make pillow top. Press all seams toward strips. The pillow top should be 22" square including seam allowances.

### Finish Pillow

**1.** Turn one long edge of each white print 13½×22" rectangle under ¼"; press. Turn same long edges under ¼" again; press. Topstitch folded edges to hem.

**2.** Referring to **Pillow Back Assembly Diagram**, overlap hemmed edges of white print rectangles about 4" to make a 22" square. Stitch across overlap to make pillow back.

**3.** Layer pillow top and pillow back with right sides together. Stitch all edges to make pillow cover. Turn right side out through opening in pillow back; press. Insert 22"-square pillow form to complete pillow.

## Project: Seaside Throw Pillow

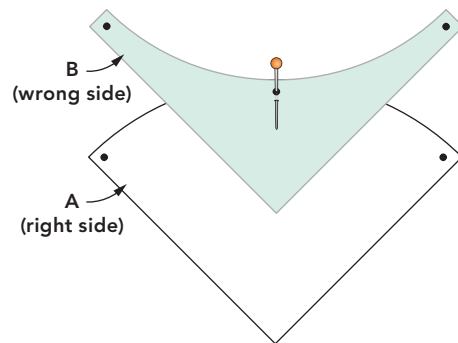


DIAGRAM 1

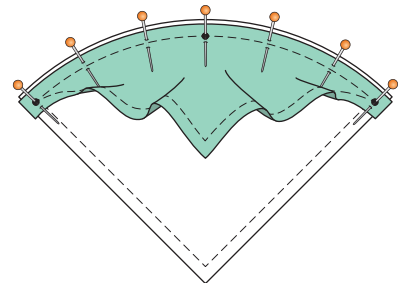


DIAGRAM 2

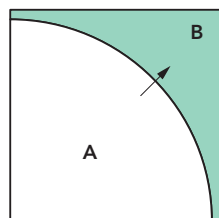


DIAGRAM 3

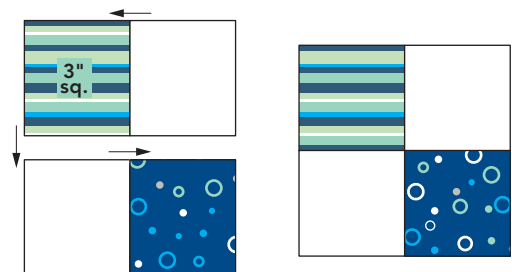


DIAGRAM 4

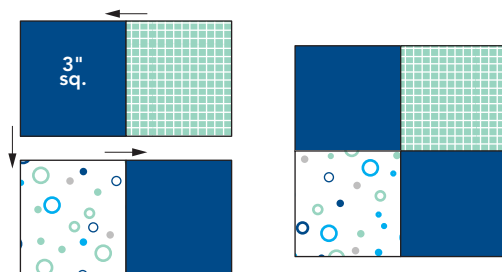


DIAGRAM 5

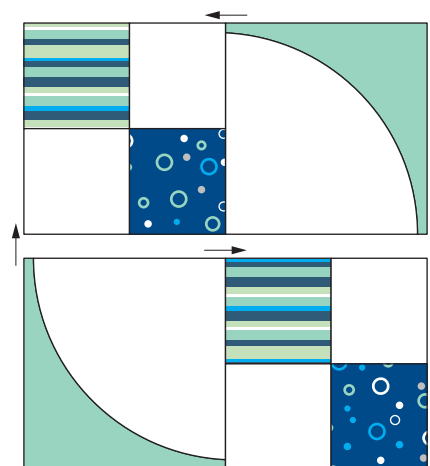


DIAGRAM 6

## Project: Seaside Throw Pillow

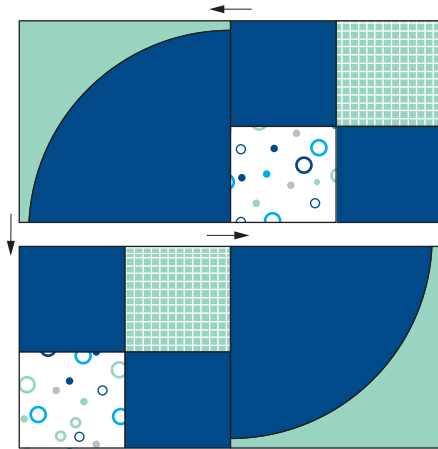
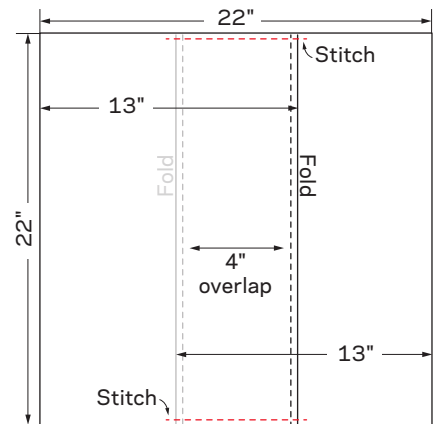
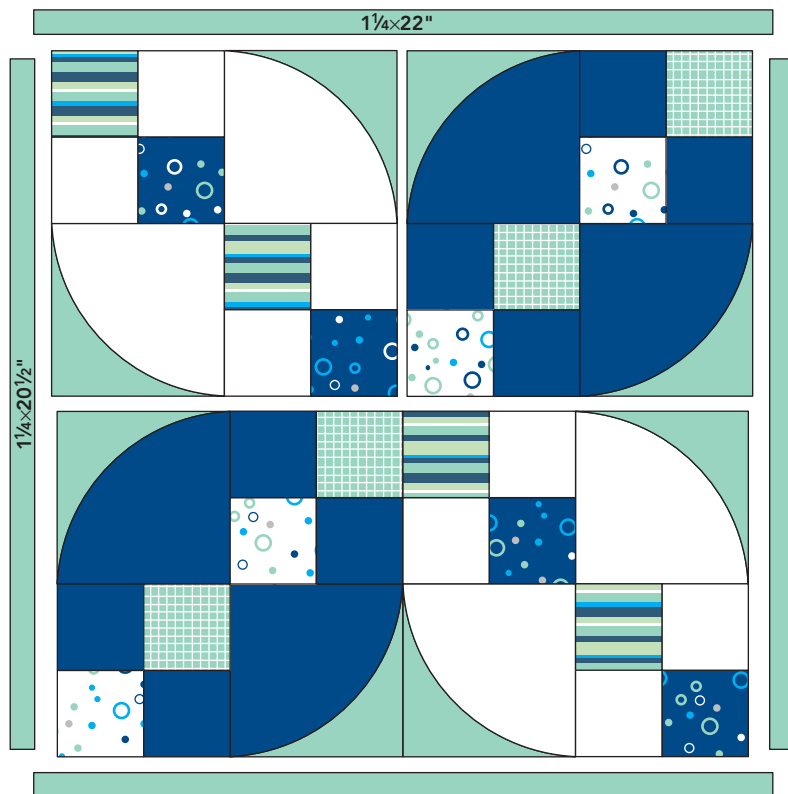


DIAGRAM 7

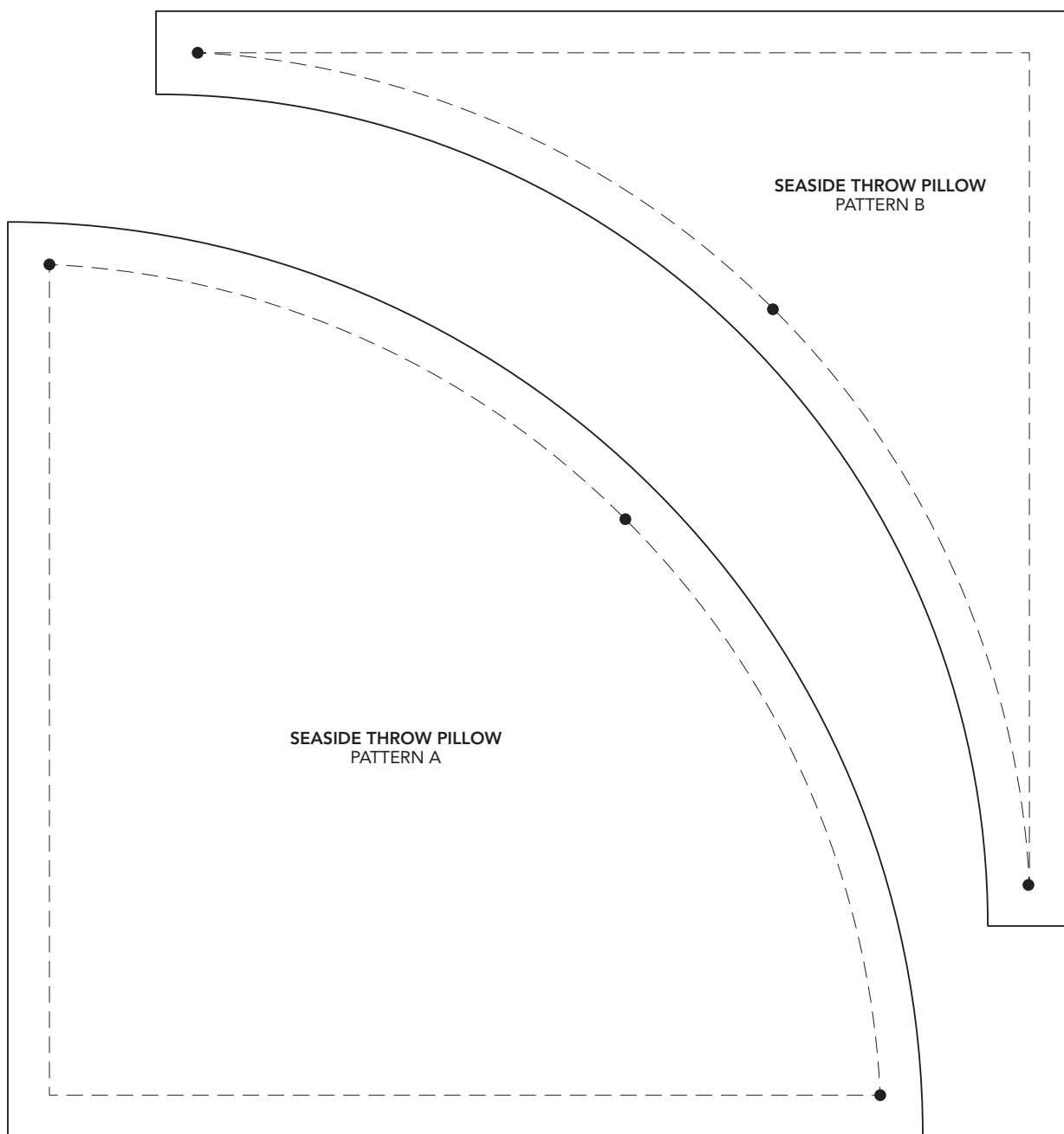


PILLOW BACK ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM



PILLOW ASSEMBLY DIAGRAM

## Project: Seaside Throw Pillow



This box should  
measure 1".

← 1" →

**\* NOTE:**

When printing a downloadable pdf, set Page Scaling preference to NONE to print patterns at 100%. Do NOT "Shrink to Fit" or "Fit to Printable Area."

## Make and Use Templates

### Make Templates

A template is a pattern made from extra-sturdy material so you can trace around it many times without wearing away the edges. Acrylic templates for many common shapes are available at quilt shops. Or you can make your own by duplicating printed patterns on template plastic.

To make permanent templates, purchase easy-to-cut template plastic, available at quilt shops and crafts supply stores. Lay the plastic over a printed pattern. Trace the pattern onto the plastic using a ruler and a permanent marker to ensure straight lines, accurate corners, and permanency.

For hand piecing and appliqué, make templates the exact size finished pieces will be (without seam allowances). For piecing, this means tracing the patterns' dashed lines.

For machine piecing, make templates that include seam allowances by tracing the patterns' solid and dashed lines onto the template plastic.

For easy reference, mark each template with its letter designation, grain line (if noted on the pattern), and block name. Cut out the traced shapes on their outside lines. Verify each template's shape and size by placing it over its printed pattern. Templates must be accurate; errors, however small, will compound many times as you assemble a quilt. To check templates' accuracy, make a test block before cutting the fabric pieces for an entire quilt.

### Use Templates

To mark on fabric, use a pencil, white dressmaker's pencil, chalk, or a special fabric marker that makes a thin, accurate line. Do not use a ballpoint or ink pen; it may bleed if washed. Test all marking tools on a fabric scrap before using them.

To make pieces for hand piecing or appliqué, place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template at least  $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the previous tracing (**Diagram 1**), trace again, and repeat. The lines you trace on the fabric are sewing lines. Mark cutting lines  $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the sewing lines, or estimate the distance by eye when cutting out the pieces with scissors. For hand piecing, add a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance; for hand appliqué, add a  $\frac{3}{16}$ " seam allowance.

Because templates used to make pieces for machine piecing have seam allowances included, you can use common tracing lines for efficient cutting. Place a template facedown on the wrong side of the fabric and trace. Then reposition the template without a space between it and the previous tracing (**Diagram 2**); trace again and repeat. Using a rotary cutter and ruler, cut pieces out, cutting precisely on the drawn lines.

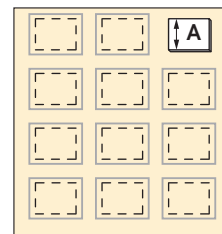


DIAGRAM 1

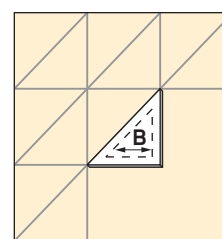


DIAGRAM 2