

Project: Home for the Harvest

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To get the scrappy look of this quilt in a speedy way, invite your friends over for a house-block quilting party.

## Project: Home for the Harvest

### Materials

- 28—18×22" pieces (fat quarters) of assorted light, medium, and dark prints in gold, green, red, and blue for blocks
- $\frac{3}{8}$  yard of cream print for inner border
- $1\frac{1}{8}$  yards of green print for outer border
- $\frac{2}{3}$  yard of red print for binding
- $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards of backing fabric
- 79×76" of quilt batting

Finished block: 10×9½"

Finished quilt: 73×70"

Quantities specified for 44/45"-wide, 100% cotton fabrics.

Measurements include a ¼" seam allowance. Sew with right sides together unless otherwise stated.

### Cut Fabrics

To make the best use of your fabrics, cut the pieces for individual blocks in the order that follows. The pattern pieces are on pages 5–7. To make templates of the pattern pieces, follow the instructions in Make and Use Templates on page 8.

### Cut and Assemble Large House Blocks

#### From light print (Group 1), cut:

- 1 each of patterns A and A reversed
- 1 of Pattern B
- 1—1½×6" rectangle
- 1—1½×5½" rectangle
- 1—1½×4½" rectangle
- 2—1½×2½" rectangles

#### From dark print (Group 2), cut:

- 2—1½×5" rectangles
- 1—1½×4½" rectangle

#### From dark print (Group 3), cut:

- 2—1½×5" rectangles
- 2—1½×3½" rectangles
- 1—1½×3" rectangle

#### From dark print (Group 4), cut:

- 2—1½" squares

#### From medium print (Group 5), cut:

- 2—1½×3" rectangles

#### From assorted dark prints (Group 6), cut:

- 1 each of patterns C and D
- 1—2½×5" rectangle

1. Referring to **Diagram 2** for placement, lay out the pieces in sections.
2. Sew together the pieces in each section. Press the seam allowances toward darker print pieces whenever possible. Then join the sections to make a large house block (**Diagram 3**). The pieced house block should measure 10½×10", including the seam allowances.
3. Repeat the cutting instructions and steps 1 and 2 to make a total of 32 large house blocks.

### Cut and Assemble Small House Blocks

#### From light print (Group 1), cut:

- 1 each of patterns E and E reversed
- 1 of Pattern F
- 1—1×3¾" rectangle
- 1—1×3" rectangle
- 1—1×2½" rectangle
- 2—1×1½" rectangles

#### From dark print (Group 2), cut:

- 2—1×2¾" rectangles
- 1—1×2½" rectangle

#### From dark print (Group 3), cut:

- 2—1×2¾" rectangles
- 2—1×2" rectangles
- 1—1×1¾" rectangle

#### From dark print (Group 4), cut:

- 2—1" squares

#### From medium print (Group 5), cut:

- 2—1×1¾" rectangles

#### From assorted dark prints (Group 6), cut:

- 1 each of patterns G and H
- 1—1½×2¾" rectangle

1. Referring to **Diagram 4** for placement, lay out the pieces in sections.
2. Sew together the pieces in each section. Press the seam allowances toward darker print pieces whenever possible. Then join the sections to make a small house block (**Diagram 5**). The pieced small house block should measure 5½×5¼", including the seam allowances.
3. Repeat the cutting instructions and steps 1 and 2 to make a total of 16 small house blocks.

### Assemble Multiple-House Blocks

1. Sew together four small house blocks in pairs. Press the seam allowances in opposite directions. Then join the pairs to make a multiple-house block (**Diagram 6**). Press the seam allowance in one direction. The pieced multiple-house block should measure 10½×10", including the seam allowances.
2. Repeat Step 1 to make a total of four multiple-house blocks.

### Assemble Quilt Center

1. Referring to the photograph on page 1 for placement, lay out the 32 large house blocks and four multiple-house blocks in six horizontal rows.
2. Sew together the blocks in each row. Press the seam allowances in one direction, alternating directions with each row.

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- 3.** Join the rows to complete the quilt center. Press the seam allowances in one direction. The pieced quilt center should measure  $60\frac{1}{2} \times 57\frac{1}{2}$ " square, including the seam allowances.

allowances toward the outer border.

### Cut and Add Borders

#### From cream print, cut:

- 6— $1\frac{1}{2} \times 42$ " strips for inner border

#### From green print, cut:

- 7— $6 \times 42$ " strips for outer border

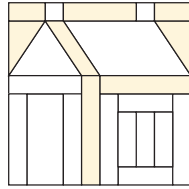
- 1.** Cut and piece the cream print  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 42$ " strips to make the following:
  - 2— $2\frac{1}{2} \times 60\frac{1}{2}$ " inner border strips
  - 2— $2\frac{1}{2} \times 59\frac{1}{2}$ " inner border strips
- 2.** Cut and piece the green print  $6 \times 42$ " strips to make the following:
  - 2— $6 \times 70\frac{1}{2}$ " outer border strips
  - 2— $6 \times 62\frac{1}{2}$ " outer border strips
- 3.** Add the  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 60\frac{1}{2}$ " inner border strips to the top and bottom edges of the pieced quilt center. Press the seam allowances toward the inner border. Then join the  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 59\frac{1}{2}$ " inner border strips to each side edge of the pieced quilt center. Press the seam allowances toward the inner border.
- 4.** Add the  $6 \times 62\frac{1}{2}$ " outer border strips to the top and bottom edges of the pieced quilt center. Press the seam allowances toward the outer border. Then join the  $6 \times 70\frac{1}{2}$ " outer border strips to each side edge of the pieced quilt center to complete the quilt top. Press the seam

### Finish Quilt

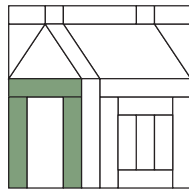
#### From red print, cut:

- 8— $2\frac{1}{2} \times 42$ " binding strips
- 1.** Layer the quilt top, batting, and backing.
  - 2.** Quilt as desired. This quilt was machine-quilted with varying motifs on roofs, sashing pieces, windows, and doors.
  - 3.** Use the red print  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 42$ " strips to bind the quilt.

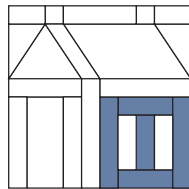
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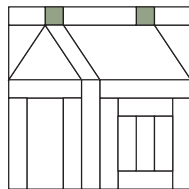
Fabric Group 1 – Light print



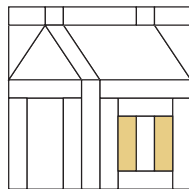
Fabric Group 2 – Dark print



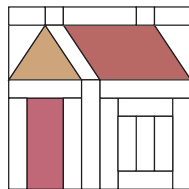
Fabric Group 3 – Dark print



Fabric Group 4 – Dark print



Fabric Group 5 – Medium print



Fabric Group 6 – Assorted dark prints

Diagram 1

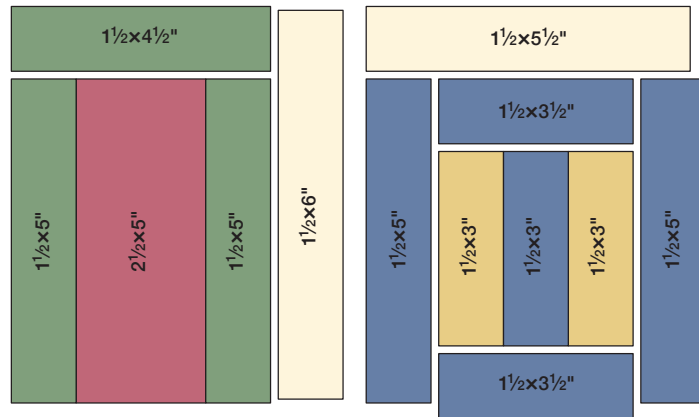
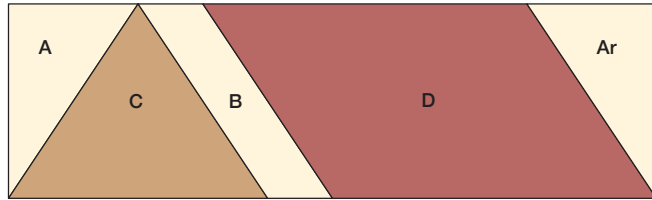
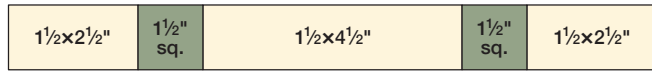


Diagram 2

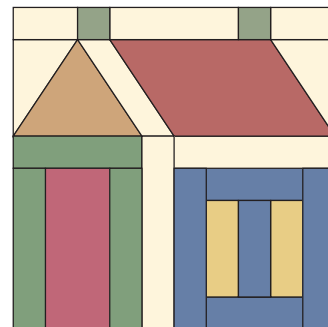


Diagram 3

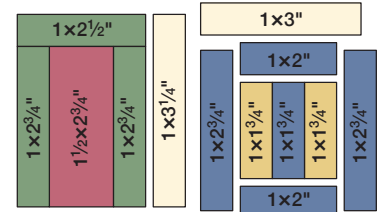
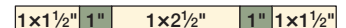


Diagram 4

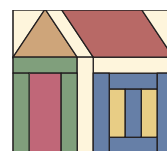


Diagram 5

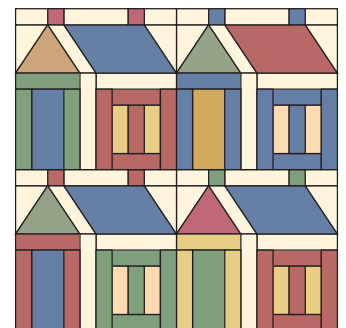
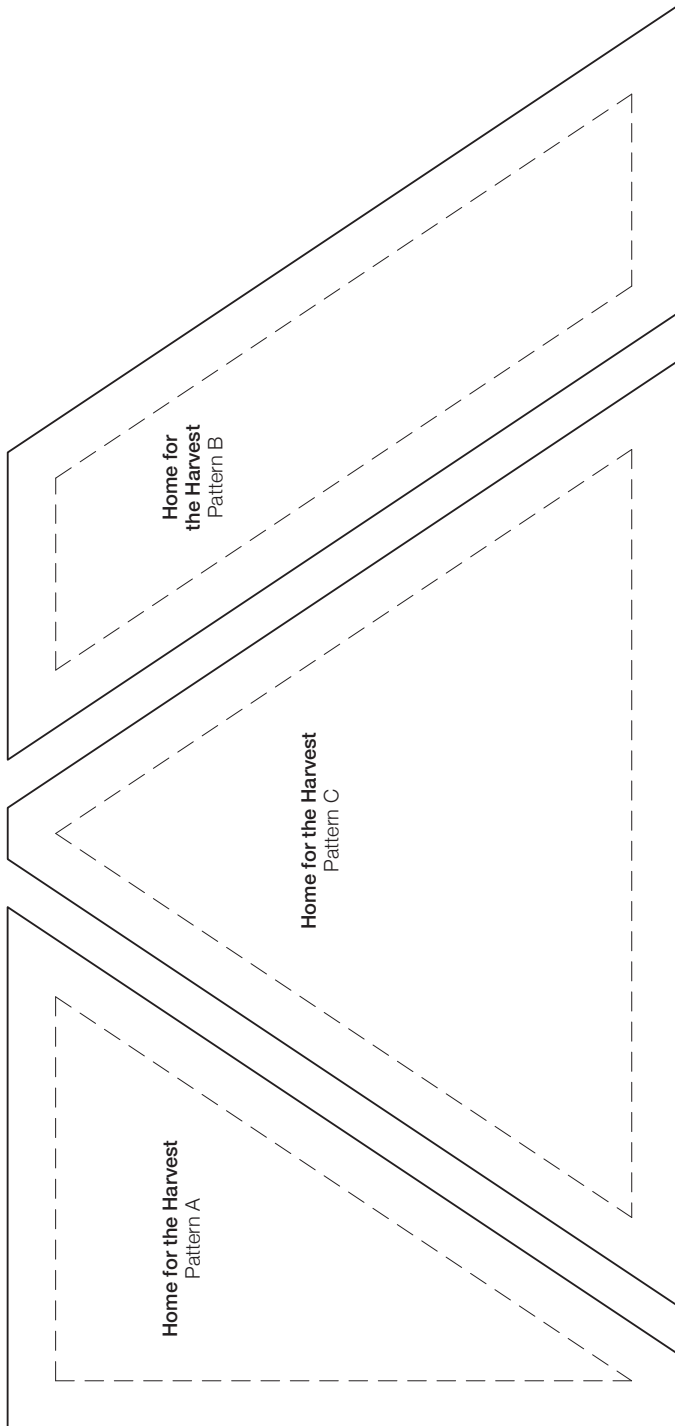


Diagram 6

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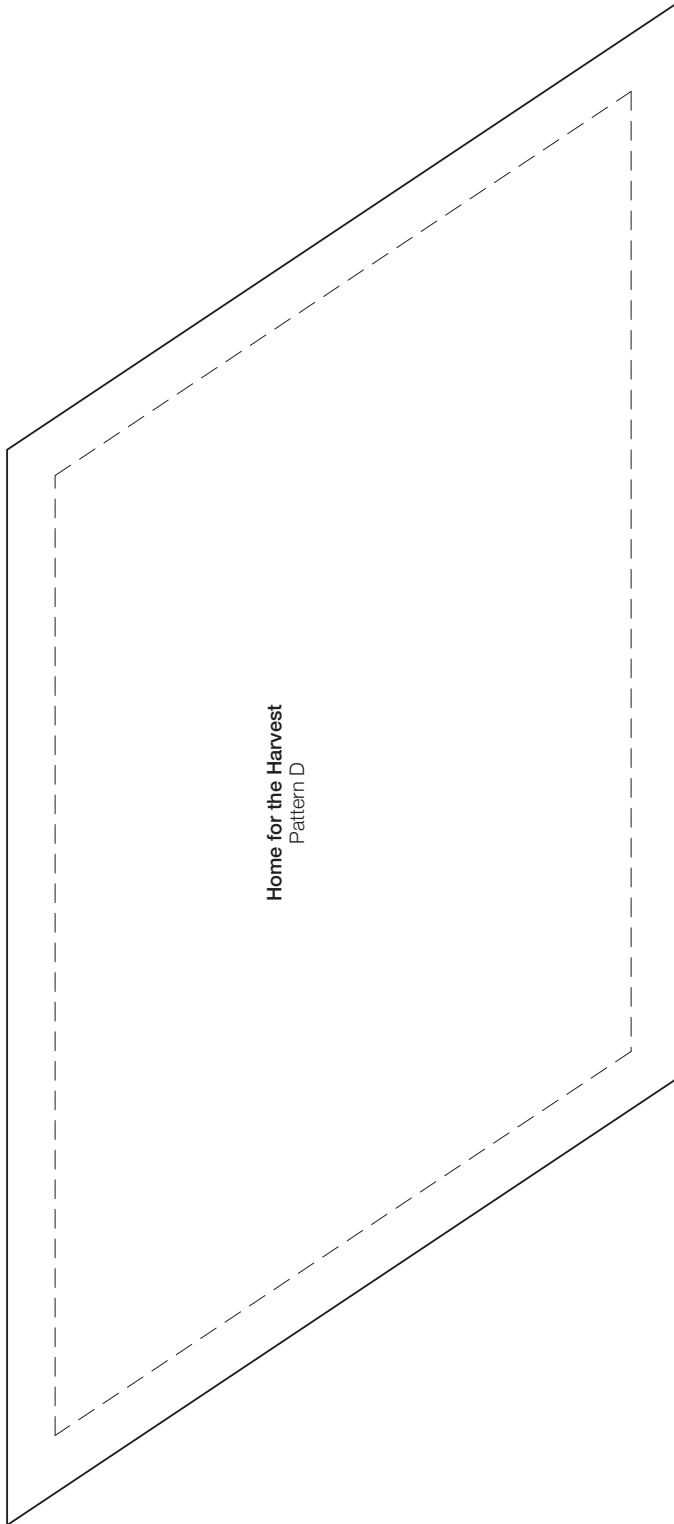


This box should measure 1".

← 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."

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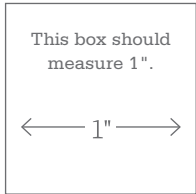
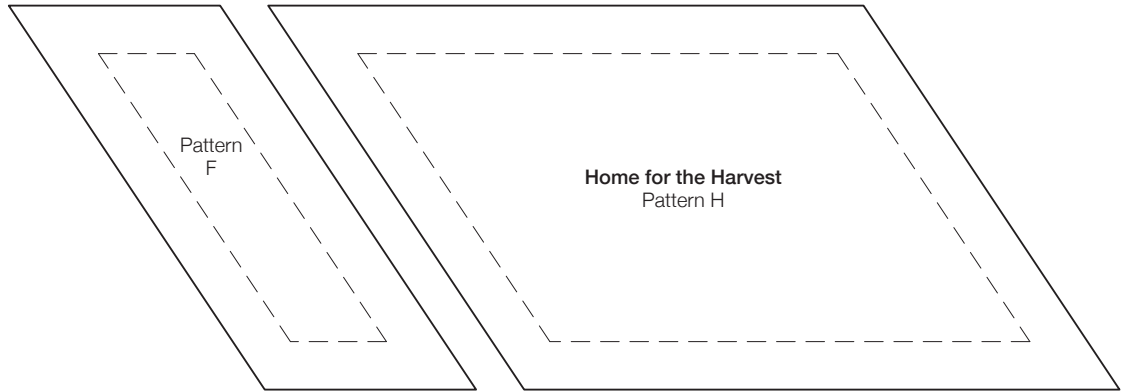
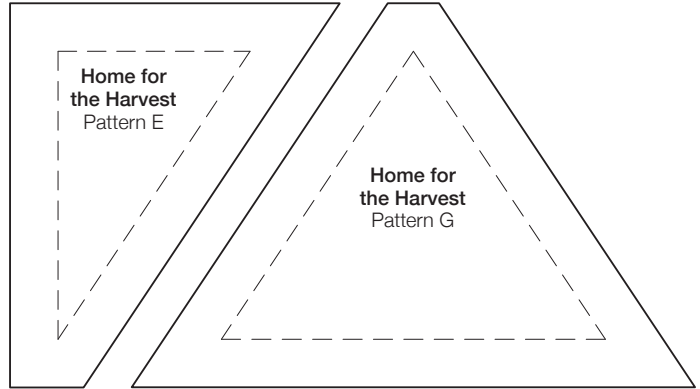
Home for the Harvest  
Pattern D

This box should  
measure 1".

← 1" →

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downloadable pdf, set Page  
Scaling preference to NONE  
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## 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.

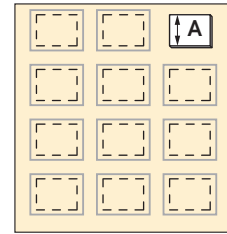


DIAGRAM 1

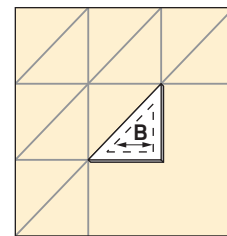


DIAGRAM 2