Tilda®

Village Life

Farmers Market quilt
Mouse



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Farmers' Market Quilt

(Mouse colourway)

Village life is often made more special by the weekly farmers' market and that tradition is captured in this gorgeous quilt, with stalls offering eggs, jam and milk, a truck for transporting produce, hens, cows and sheep, plus some garlanded trees. Small appliqué motifs, created using a freezer paper method, add to the charm, as do some decorative buttons. The quilt takes time and focus to stitch but the result is so worth it and your work will be much admired. The design uses fabrics from the Village Life collection, with its blenders and extras, plus some fabrics from the Poppyseed Basics, Chambrays and Creating Memories ranges. The quilt pattern is also available with a honey-coloured background. The quilts are complemented by six pillows – two colourways of the truck motif, two of the cow motif and two of the sheep motif. See tildasworld.com for instructions.

Difficulty rating ***

Materials

- Fabric 1: 4¼yds (4m) – Poppyseed Basics mouse (130174) (background)
- Fabric 2: ⅜yd (40cm) – Esther cold cream (100691)
- Fabric 3: ⅜yd (40cm) – Mabel cold cream (100692)
- Fabric 4: ⅜yd (40cm) – Agnes burgundy (100693)
- Fabric 5: about 9in (23cm) square – Margot burgundy (100694)
- Fabric 6: ¼yd (25cm) – Esther burgundy (100695)
- Fabric 7: ⅜yd (40cm) – Ruth blue (100696)
- Fabric 8: ⅜yd (40cm) – Mabel blue (100697)
- Fabric 9: ⅜yd (40cm) – Myrtle blue (100698)
- Fabric 10: about 9in (23cm) square – Mae blue (110185)
- Fabric 11: about 9in (23cm) square – Esther blue (100699)
- Fabric 12: ⅛yd (15cm) (not a fat eighth) – Mae cream (110181)
- Fabric 13: ⅛yd (15cm) (not a fat eighth) – Lillian blue (110184)
- Fabric 14: ¼yd (25cm) – Mae burgundy (110183)
- Fabric 15: ⅛yd (15cm) (not a fat eighth) – Lillian burgundy (110182)
- Fabric 16: about 9in (23cm) square – Agnes blue (100700)
- Fabric 17: about 9in (23cm) square – Village burgundy (110186)
- Fabric 18: about 9in (23cm) square – Village blue (110187)
- Fabric 19: about 9in (23cm) square – Poppyseed dusty rose (130184)
- Fabric 20: about 9in (23cm) square – Poppyseed putty (130173)
- Fabric 21: ⅛yd (15cm) * – Chambray brown (160035)
- Fabric 22: ⅛yd (15cm) – Poppyseed soft blue (130181)
- Fabric 23: ⅜yd (40cm) – Poppyseed charcoal (130182)
- Fabric 24: about 9in (23cm) square – Brie iris (130189)
- Fabric 25: about 9in (23cm) square – Brie pink (130194)
- Fabric 26: about 9in (23cm) square – Chambray beige (160036)
- Fabric 27: ⅜yd (40cm) – Chambray putty white (160043)
- Fabric 28: about 9in (23cm) square – Gingham red (160087)
- Fabric 29: about 9in (23cm) square – Tiny Stripe red (160084)
- Fabric 30: ¼yd (25cm) – Polka Dot red (160085)
- Wadding (batting): 72in x 84in (183cm x 214cm)
- Backing fabric: 4¾yds (4.5m) – Agnes blue (100700)

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- Binding fabric: ⅝yd (60cm) – Margot burgundy (100694)
- Freezer paper for appliqué
- Spray starch and a small brush ***or*** paper piece fabric glue for appliqué (optional)
- Piecing and quilting threads and hand sewing threads to match appliqué colours
- Black stranded cotton for French knot eyes and eyelash embroidery
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat
- Three packs of Village Life Buttons, Winter colours 14mm and 16mm (400081)

Fabric Notes

Where a long quarter of a yard is given in the Materials list you could use a fat quarter instead, which is assumed to be approximately 21in x 18in (53.3cm x 45.7cm).
***** For Fabric 21 if using a long ⅛yd, the cut must be *at least* 4½in (11.5cm) deep. A fat eighth could be used, which is assumed to be approximately 10½in x 18in (27cm x 45.7cm).

Finished Size

64½in x 76¼in (164cm x 194cm)

General Notes

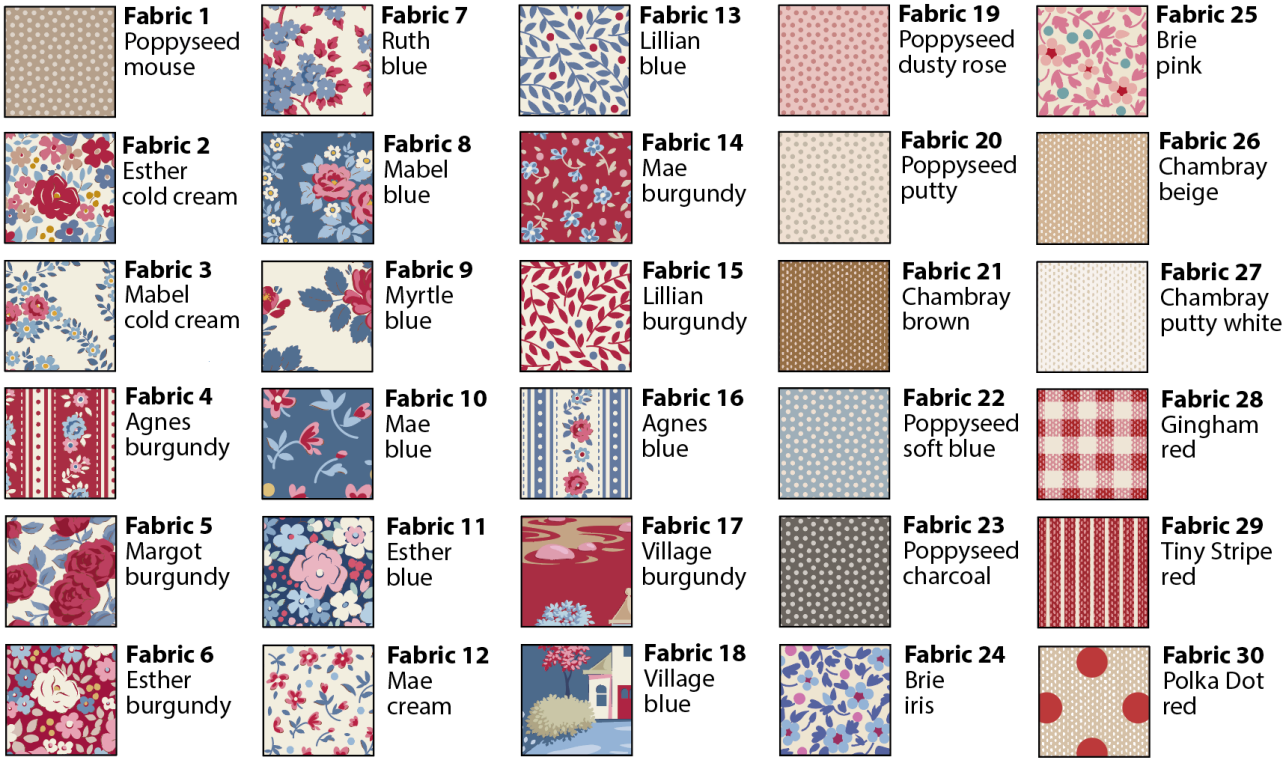
- Fabric quantities are based on a usable width of 42in (107cm), unless otherwise stated.
- Measurements are in imperial inches with metric conversions in brackets – use only *one* system throughout (preferably inches). Width measurements are generally given first.
- Press fabric before cutting and trim as needed to square up the fabric pattern/weave, using a quilting ruler to cut the top raw edge at 90 degrees to the selvedges.
- Use ¼in (6mm) seams unless otherwise instructed.
- Read all the instructions through before you start.
- Always make one complete block as a test before going on to make the remaining blocks.
- Abbreviations: RS = right side; WS = wrong side; FPP = foundation paper piecing; HST = half-square triangle.
- Check that any patterns being used are printed at full size (100%).

Quilt Layout

1 The quilt layout consists of five rows of blocks with different picture blocks. The blocks are an Egg Stall, Jam Stall, Milk Stall, Truck and Hen, Cow and Sheep and Tree and Garland. Vertical sashing is used at the end of each row and between some of the blocks. Horizontal sashing is used between the rows and at the top and bottom of the quilt. Foundation paper piecing (FPP) is used for the half-rectangle triangle units in the quilt and patterns are supplied for these to make the sewing easier. Some of the blocks have appliqué motifs, created with freezer paper, and full size patterns are provided for the shapes. Buttons in two sizes are also used in places on the quilt. Refer to **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the quilt layout.

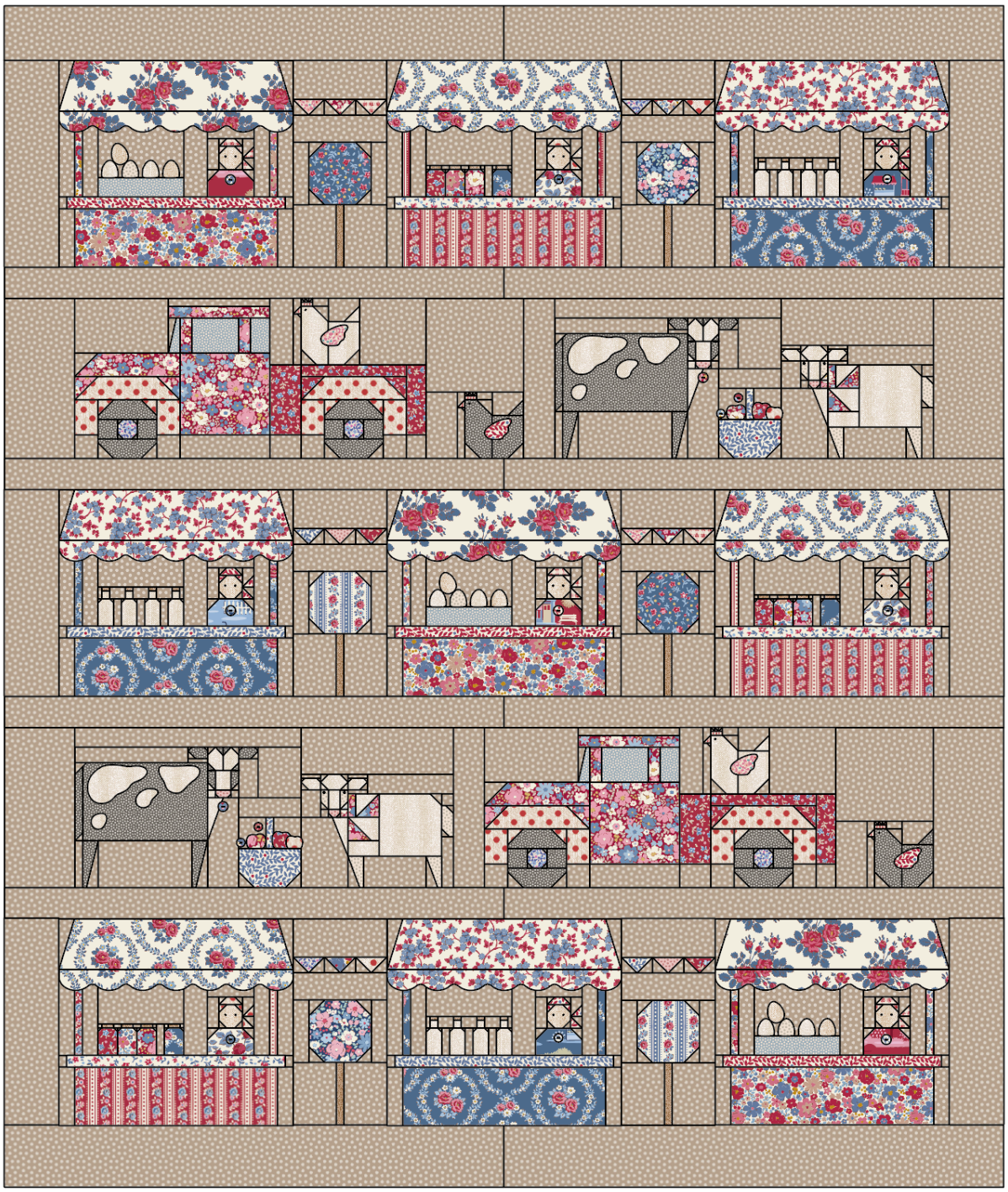
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Fig A Fabric swatches (Farmers' Market Quilt – mouse colourway)



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Fig B Quilt layout



Preparing the Appliqué Patterns

2 Full size patterns are provided for the appliqué shapes. No seam allowances are included because seams are allowed for *after* the freezer paper patterns have been fused to the fabrics. There are five appliqué motifs – eggs, cow spots, apples, hen wing and stall frill (the scalloped edge). A dashed line on a pattern indicates where that appliqué shape fits under another. To begin, individual shapes need to be created from freezer paper. To do this, copy the individual shapes onto the dull side of freezer paper but ***reversing*** (flipping) the pattern before you copy. The pattern for the stall frill is supplied as half of the shape. Copy one half of the pattern and then reverse (flip) the pattern on the dashed line to copy the other half of the shape. Cut out all the freezer paper shapes and set aside, ready to fuse them to the fabrics.

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Preparing the Foundation Paper Piecing Patterns

3 Some of the blocks have units that are made up of tall triangles. These cannot be made in the same way as half-square triangles, so we have used a foundation paper piecing (FPP) method. There are six units that need this technique – the stall roof, the cow leg (two), the sheep leg (two), the cow chest, the sheep chest and the truck window. Instructions are given for the FPP method later but at this stage prepare the patterns as follows. Print out the patterns, making sure they are full size. Cut out each pattern with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round.

Cutting Out the Patchwork Fabrics

4 Begin by cutting Fabric 1 for the vertical and horizontal sashing as follows. (The final two diagrams will show the positions of these sashing pieces.)

- For vertical sashing strips S1, cut six 4in x 13¾in (10.2cm x 35cm).
- For vertical sashing strips S2, cut four 5in x 10¾in (12.7cm x 27.3cm).
- For vertical sashing strips S3, cut two 2½in x 10¾in (6.4cm x 27.3cm).
- For horizontal sashing strips S4 (top of quilt), cut two 32½in x 4in (82.5cm x 10.2cm). Using a ¼in (6mm) seam, join the strips together to make a strip 64½in (164cm) long. Press the seam open.
- For horizontal sashing strips S5, cut eight 32½in x 2½in (82.5cm x 6.4cm). Using a ¼in (6mm) seam, join the strips together in pairs to make four strips each 64½in (164cm) long. Press the seams open.
- For horizontal sashing strips S6 (bottom of quilt), cut two 32½in x 4½in (82.5cm x 11.4cm). Using a ¼in (6mm) seam, join the strips together to make a strip 64½in (164cm) long. Press the seam open.

5 Each block is made up of many pieces. The exact sizes to cut are shown in the measurement diagrams and the exact fabrics to use are shown in the colourways diagrams. The measurements are *cut* measurements and include ¼in (6mm) seam allowance. The pieces for the FPP units are cut larger to ensure the fabric shapes easily fit the pattern areas. The measurement diagrams have a lot of information on them, so if you have an A3 printer, enlarging the diagrams to that size would be helpful. The Stall Block has a window area, into which the Egg Unit, Jam Unit and Milk Unit are placed. The Cow and Sheep Block is split into the Cow Unit and the Sheep Unit, so the diagrams can appear larger. The Truck and Hen Block is split into the Truck Unit and the single Hen Unit, so the diagrams can appear larger.

- Stall Block – see **Fig C** and **Fig J**.
- Egg Unit – see **Fig D** and **Fig J**.
- Jam Unit – see **Fig D** and **Fig J**.
- Milk Unit – see **Fig D** and **Fig J**.
- Cow Unit – see **Fig E** and **Fig K**.
- Sheep Unit – see **Fig F** and **Fig K**.
- Truck Unit – see **Fig G** and **Fig L**.
- Hen Unit – see **Fig H** and **Fig L**.
- Tree and Garland Block – see **Fig I** and **Fig M**.

6 To cut the appliqué fabrics, see Making the Appliqués, Step 9.

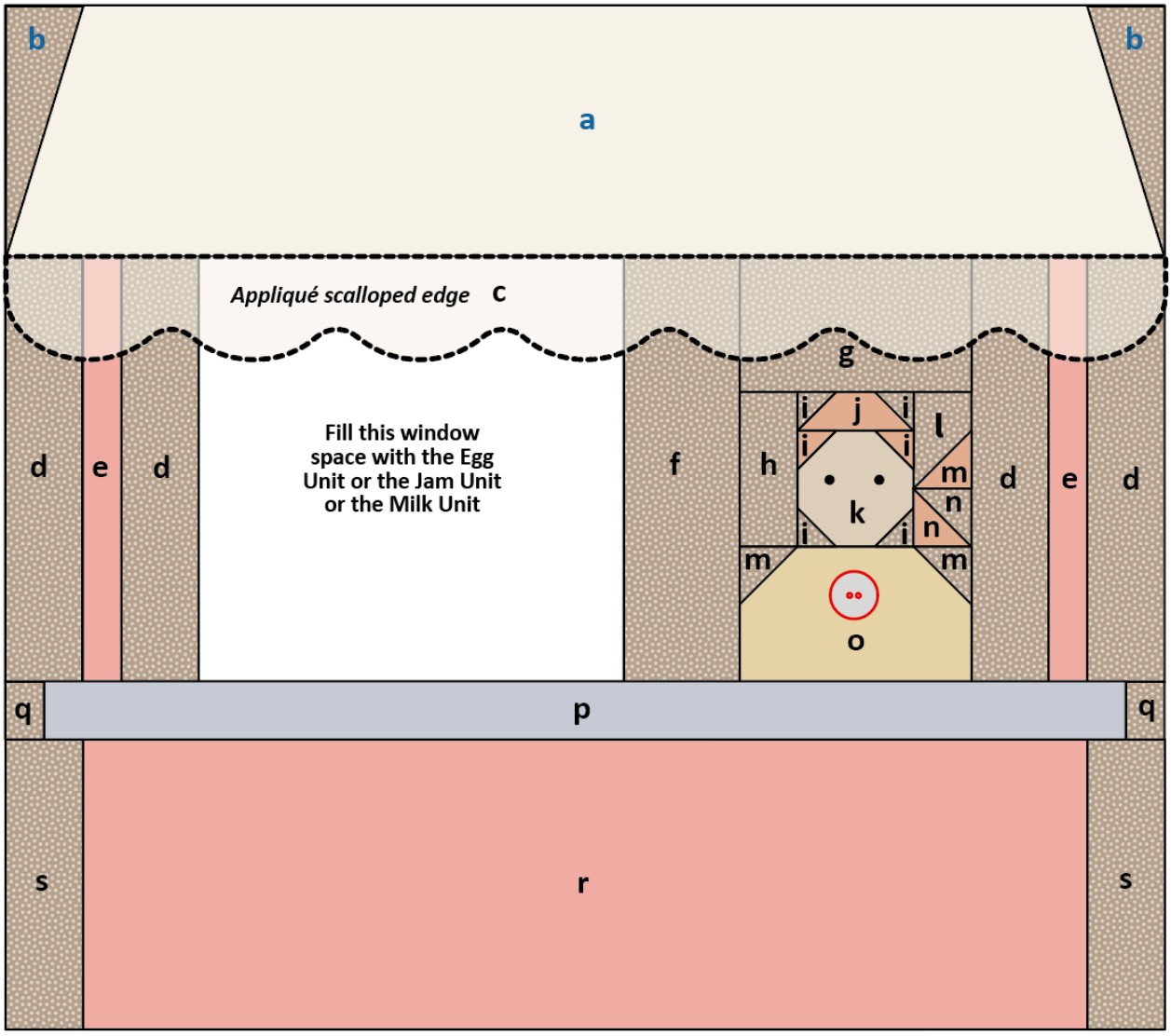
7 Cut the backing fabric across the width into two pieces. Sew together along the long side and press the seam open. Trim to a piece about 72in x 84in (183cm x 214cm). This is about 4in (10.2cm) larger all round than the quilt top, to allow for quilting and finishing.

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8 Cut the binding fabric into eight 2½in (6.4cm) x width of fabric strips. Sew together end to end and press seams open. Press the binding in half along the length, wrong sides together.

Fig C Cut measurements for the Stall Block
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances
Pieces for foundation paper piecing (FPP) are cut larger than needed (see blue text)

Stall Block **Block = 15½in x 13¾in (39.4cm x 35cm) (unfinished)**



- **a** 16in x 4¼in (40.6cm x 10.8cm) (FPP)
- **b** 2in x 4½in (5.1cm x 11.4cm) (FPP)
- **c** 15½in x 1⅞in (39.4cm x 4.8cm)
- **d** 1½in x 6in (3.8cm x 15.2cm)
- **e** 1in x 6in (2.5cm x 15.2cm)
- **f** 2in x 6in (5.1cm x 15.2cm)
- **g** 3½in x 2¼in (9cm x 5.7cm)
- **h** 1¼in x 2½in (3.2cm x 6.4cm)
- **i** 1in (2.5cm) square
- **j** 2in x 1in (5.1cm x 2.5cm)
- **k** 2in (5.1cm) square
- **l** 1¼in x 1¾in (3.2cm x 4.4cm)
- **m** 1¼in (3.2cm) square
- **n** 1⅝in (4.2cm) to make 1¼in (3.2cm) square (unfinished) half-square triangle units
- **o** 3½in x 2¼in (9cm x 5.7cm)
- **p** 14½in x 1¼in (36.8cm x 3.2cm)
- **q** 1in x 1¼in (2.5cm x 3.2cm)
- **r** 13½in x 4¼in (34.3cm x 10.8cm)
- **s** 1½in x 4¼in (3.8cm x 10.8cm)

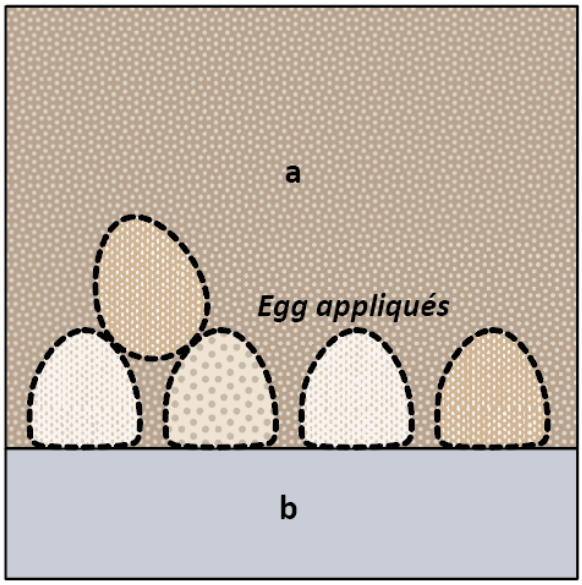
Large button ● French knot eyes

For the appliqué use the appliqué patterns and follow the project instructions

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Fig D Cut measurements for the Stall Block Window Units

Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances . All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles

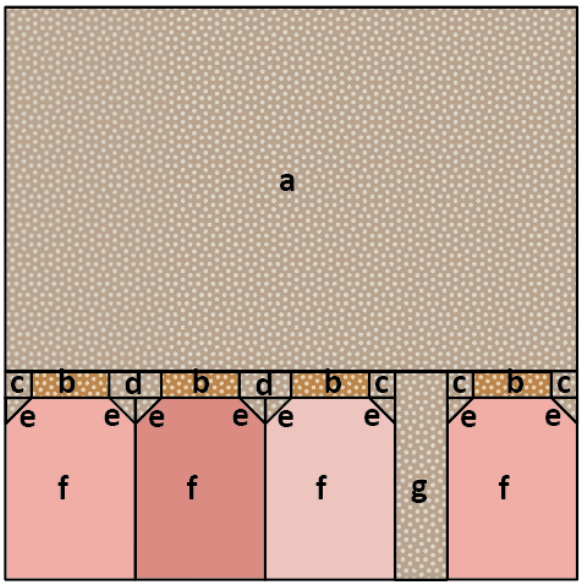


Egg Unit

a 6in x 4¾in (15.2cm x 12cm)
b 6in x 1¾in (15.2cm x 4.4cm)

For the appliqué use the appliqué patterns and follow the project instructions

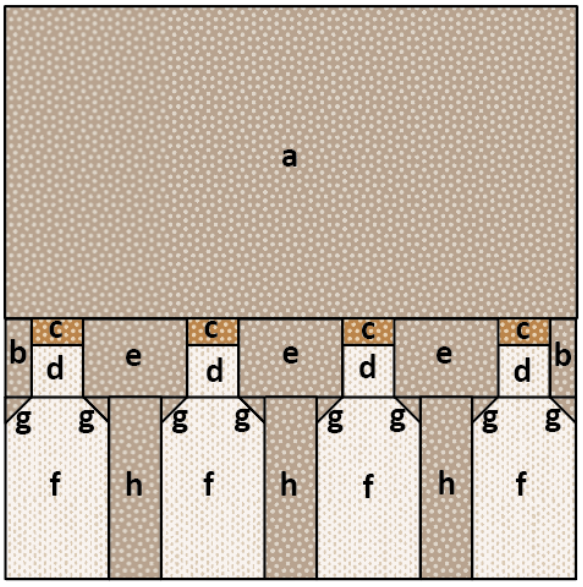
Unit = 6in (15.2cm) square (unfinished)



Jam Unit

a 6in x 4in (15.2cm x 10.2cm)
b 1¼in x ¾in (3.2cm x 2cm)
c ¾in (2cm) square
d 1in x ¾in (2.5cm x 2cm)
e ¾in (2cm) square
f 1¾in x 2¼in (4.4cm x 5.7cm)
g 1in x 2½in (2.5cm x 6.4cm)

Unit = 6in (15.2cm) square (unfinished)



Milk Unit

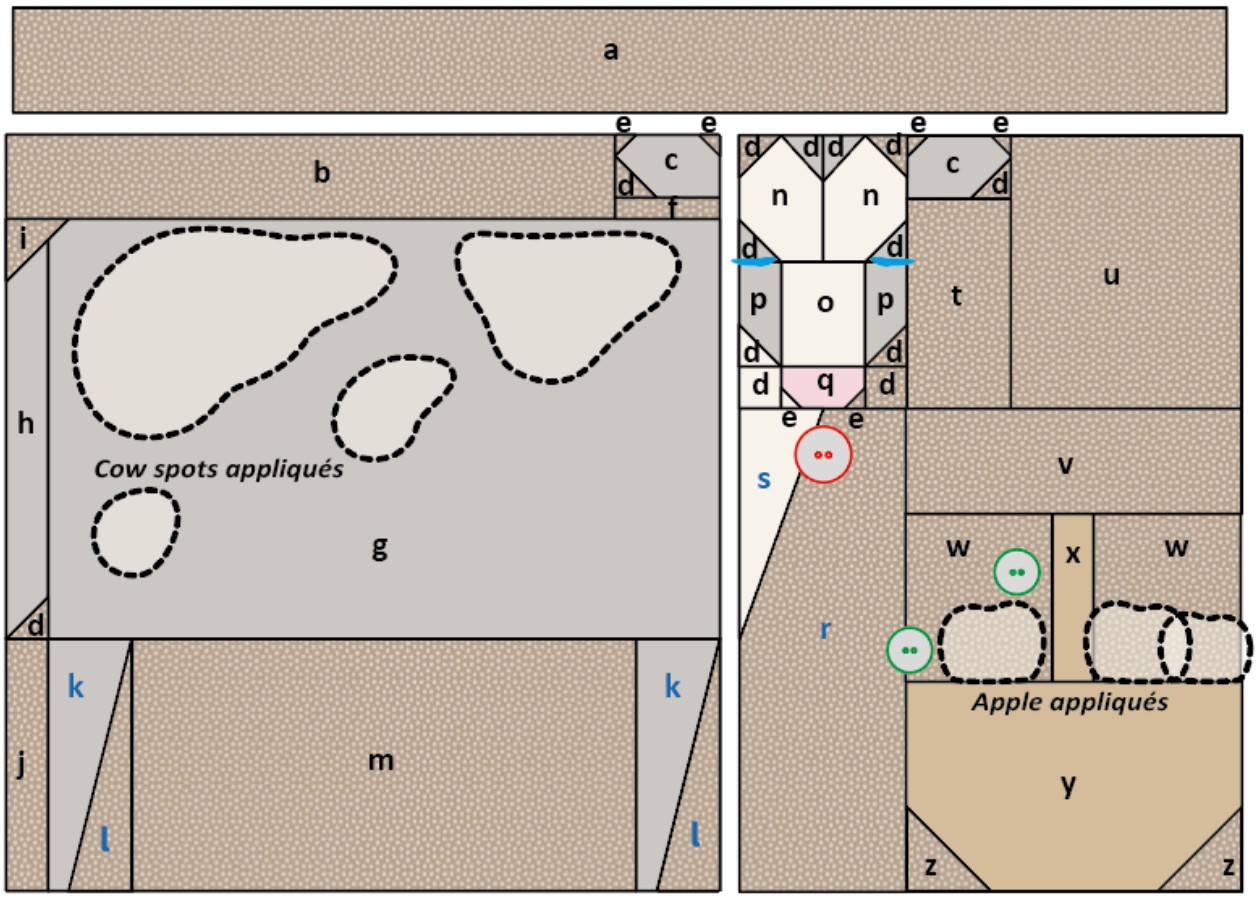
a 6in x 3½in (15.2cm x 9cm)
b ¾in x 1¼in (2cm x 3.2cm)
c 1in x ¾in (2.5cm x 2cm)
d 1in (2.5cm) square
e 1½in x 1¼in (3.8cm x 3.2cm)
f 1½in x 2¼in (3.8cm x 5.7cm)
g ¾in (2cm) square
h 1in x 2¼in (2.5cm x 5.7cm)

Unit = 6in (15.2cm) square (unfinished)

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Fig E Cut measurements for the Cow Unit
For the other part of the block see **Fig F** for the Sheep Unit
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances . All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles
Pieces for foundation paper piecing (FPP) are cut larger than needed (see blue text)

Cow Unit = 15in x 10¾in (38.1cm x 27.3cm) (unfinished)



a	15in x 1¾in (38.1cm x 4.4cm)
b	7¾in x 1½in (19.7cm x 3.8cm)
c	1¾in x 1¼in (4.4cm x 3.2cm)
d	1in (2.5cm) square
e	¾in (2cm) square
f	1¾in x ¾in (4.4cm x 2cm)
g	8½in x 5½in (21.6cm x 14cm)
h	1in x 5½in (2.5cm x 14cm)
i	1¼in (3.2cm) square
j	1in x 3½in (2.5cm x 9cm)
k	2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (FPP)
l	2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (FPP)
m	6½in x 3½in (16.5cm x 9cm)
n	1½in x 2in (3.8cm x 5.1cm)
o	1½in x 1¾in (3.8cm x 4.4cm)
p	1in x 1¾in (2.5cm x 4.4cm)
q	1½in x 1in (3.8cm x 2.5cm)
r	3in x 6¾in (7.6cm x 17.1cm) (FPP)
s	2in x 4¼in (5.1cm x 10.8cm) (FPP)
t	1¾in x 3in (4.4cm x 7.6cm)
u	3¼in x 3¾in (8.3cm x 9.5cm)
v	4½in x 1¾in (11.4cm x 4.4cm)
w	2¼in x 2½in (5.7cm x 6.4cm)
x	1in x 2½in (2.5cm x 6.4cm)
y	4½in x 3in (11.4cm x 7.6cm)
z	1½in (3.8cm) square

Large button
Small button
Long stitch cow eyelashes

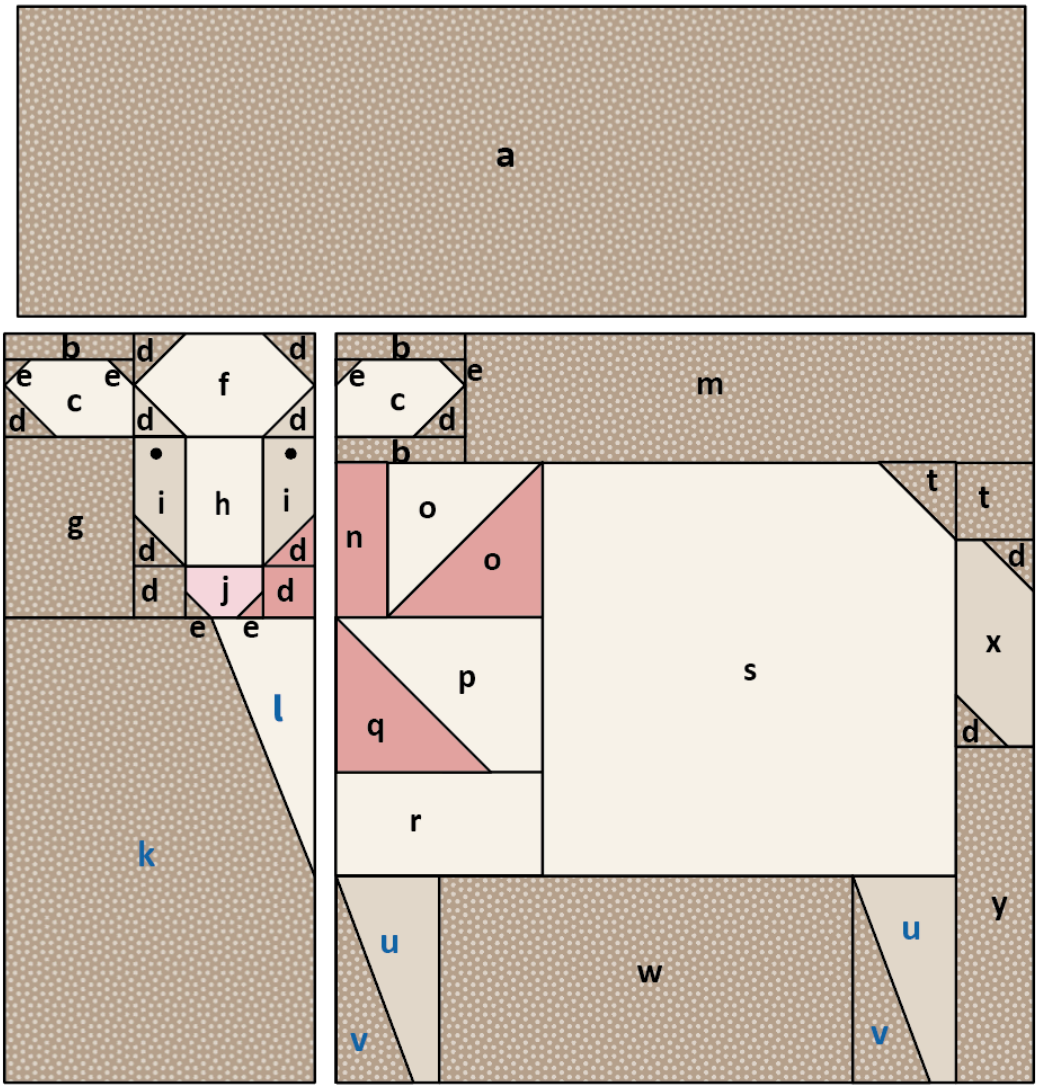
For the appliqué use the appliqué patterns and follow the project instructions

Cow and Sheep Block = 24¾in x 10¾in (62.9cm x 27.3cm) (unfinished)

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Fig F Cut measurements for the Sheep Unit
For the other part of the block see **Fig E** for the Cow Unit
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances . All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles
Pieces for foundation paper piecing (FPP) are cut larger than needed (see blue text)

Sheep Unit = 10¼in x 10¾in (26cm x 27.3cm) (unfinished)



- **a** 10¼in x 3½in (26cm x 9cm)
- **b** 1¾in x ¾in (4.4cm x 2cm)
- **c** 1¾in x 1¼in (4.4cm x 3.2cm)
- **d** 1in (2.5cm) square
- **e** ¾in (2cm) square
- **f** 2¼in x 1½in (5.7cm x 3.8cm)
- **g** 1¾in x 2¼in (4.4cm x 5.7cm)
- **h** 1¼in x 1¾in (3.2cm x 4.4cm)
- **i** 1in x 1¾in (2.5cm x 4.4cm)
- **j** 1¼in x 1in (3.2cm x 2.5cm)
- **k** 4in x 5½in (10.2cm x 14cm) (FPP)
- **l** 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm) (FPP)
- **m** 6in x 1¾in (15.2cm x 4.4cm)
- **n** 1in x 2in (2.5cm x 5.1cm)
- **o** 2⅜in (6cm) to make 2in (5.1cm) square (unfinished) half-square triangle units
- **p** 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm)
- **q** 2in (5.1cm) square
- **r** 2½in x 1½in (34.3cm x 10.8cm)
- **s** 4½in (11.4cm) square
- **t** 1¼in (3.2cm) square
- **u** 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm) (FPP)
- **v** 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm) (FPP)
- **w** 4½in x 2½in (11.4cm x 6.4cm)
- **x** 1¼in x 2½in (3.2cm x 6.4cm)
- **y** 1¼in x 3¾in (3.2cm x 9.5cm)
- ● French knot eyes

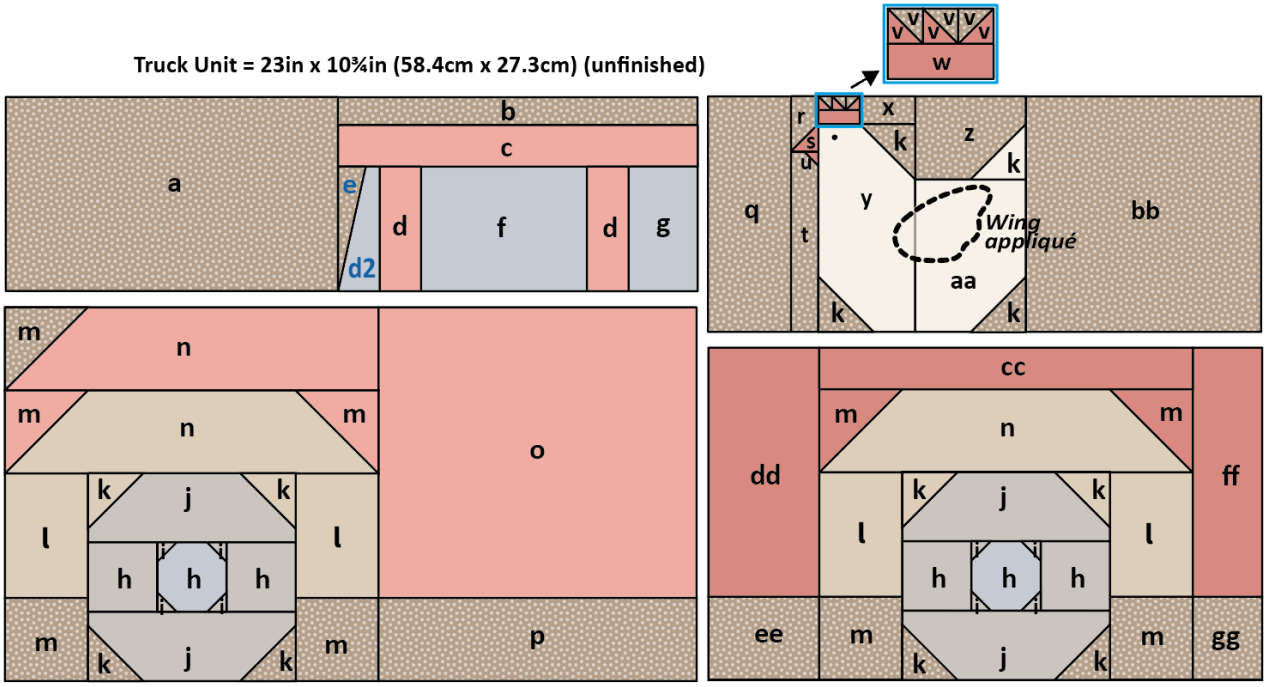
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Fig G Cut measurements for the Truck Unit

For the other part of the block see **Fig H** for the Hen Unit

Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances . All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles

Pieces for foundation paper piecing (FPP) are cut larger than needed (see blue text)



a 6½in x 4in (16.5cm x 10.2cm)
b 7in x 1in (17.8cm x 2.5cm)
c 7in x 1¼in (17.8cm x 3.2cm)
d 1¼in x 2¾in (3.2cm x 7cm)
d 2 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm) (FPP)
e 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm) (FPP)
f 3½in x 2¾in (9cm x 7cm)
g 1¾in x 2¾in (4.4cm x 7cm)
h 1¾in (4.4cm) square
i ⅞in (2.2cm) square
j 4¼in x 1¾in (10.8cm x 4.4cm)
k 1½in (3.8cm) square
l 2in x 2¾in (5.1cm x 7cm)
m 2in (5.1cm) square
n 7¼in x 2in (18.4cm x 5.1cm)
o 6¼in x 5¾in (15.9cm x 14.6cm)
p 6¼in x 2in (15.9cm x 5.1cm)
q 2in x 4¾in (5.1cm x 12cm)

r 1in x 1½in (2.5cm x 3.8cm)
s 1in (2.5cm) square
t 1in x 3¾in (2.5cm x 9.5cm)
u ¾in (2cm) square
v 1¼in (3.2cm) to make ¾in (2cm) square (unfinished) half-square triangle units
w 1¼in x ¾in (3.2cm x 2cm)
x 1½in x 1in (3.8cm x 2.5cm)
y 2¼in x 4¼in (5.7cm x 10.8cm)
z 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm)
aa 2½in x 3¼in (6.4cm x 8.3cm)
bb 4¾in (12cm) square
cc 7¼in x 1¼in (18.4cm x 3.2cm)
dd 2½in x 5in (6.4cm x 12.7cm)
ee 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm)
ff 1¾in x 5in (4.4cm x 12.7cm)
gg 1¾in x 2in (4.4cm x 5.1cm)

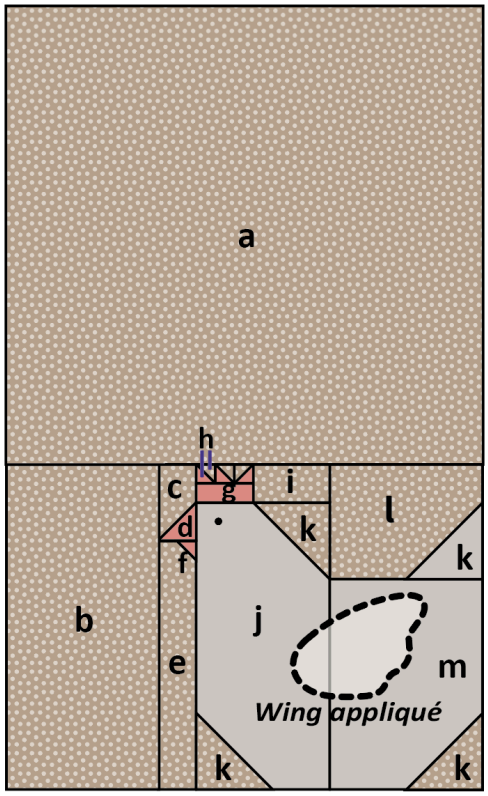
- French knot eyes

For appliqué use the appliqué patterns and follow the project instructions

Truck and Hens Block = 29¼in x 10¾in (74.3cm x 27.3cm) (unfinished)

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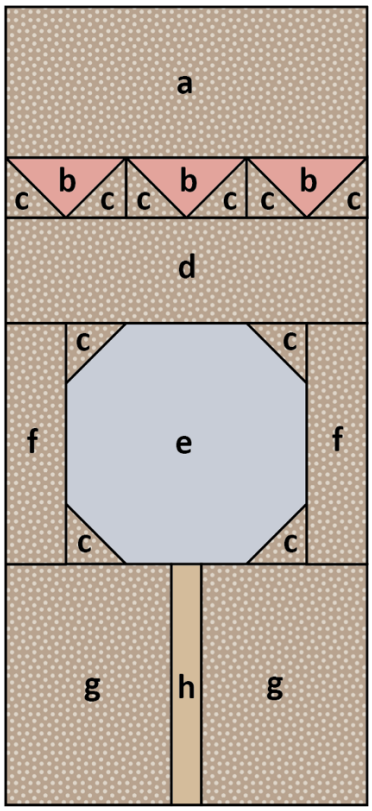
Fig H Cut measurements for the Hen Unit
For the other part of the block see **Fig G** for the Truck Unit
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances . All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles



a 6¾in x 6½in (17.1cm x 16.5cm)
b 2½in x 4¾in (6.4cm x 12cm)
c 1in x 1½in (2.5cm x 3.8cm)
d 1in (2.5cm) square
e 1in x 3¾in (2.5cm x 9.5cm)
f ¾in (2cm) square
g 1¼in x ¾in (3.2cm x 2cm)
h 1¼in (3.2cm) to make ¾in (2cm) square (unfinished) half-square triangle units
i 1½in x 1in (3.8cm x 2.5cm)
j 2¼in x 4¼in (5.7cm x 10.8cm)
k 1½in (3.8cm) square
l 2½in x 2in (6.4cm x 5.1cm)
m 2½in x 3¼in (6.4cm x 8.2cm)
● French knot eyes

Hen Unit = 6¾in x 10¾in (17.2cm x 27.3cm) (unfinished)

Fig I Cut measurements for the Tree and Garland Block
Sizes include ¼in (6mm) seam allowances . All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles



a 6½in x 3in (16.5cm x 7.6cm)
b 2½in x 1½in (6.4cm x 3.8cm)
c 1½in (3.8cm) square
d 6½in x 2¼in (16.5cm x 5.7cm)
e 4½in (11.4cm) square
f 1½in x 4½in (3.8cm x 11.4cm)
g 3¼in x 4½in (8.3cm x 11.4cm)
h 1in x 4½in (2.5cm x 11.4cm)

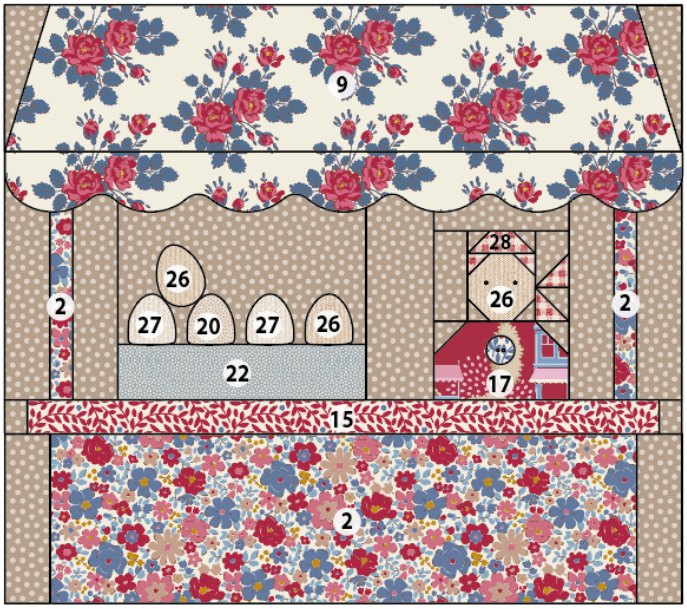
Tree and Garland Block = 6½in x 13¾in (16.5cm x 35cm) (unfinished)

Fig J Colourways for the Stall Blocks

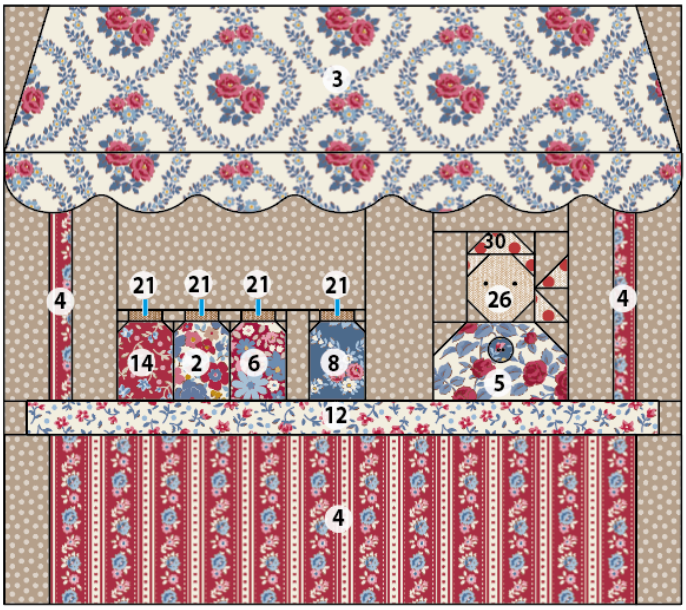
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Bold numbers indicate the fabrics used (see Fig A). Background is Fabric 1. Make 3 of each block

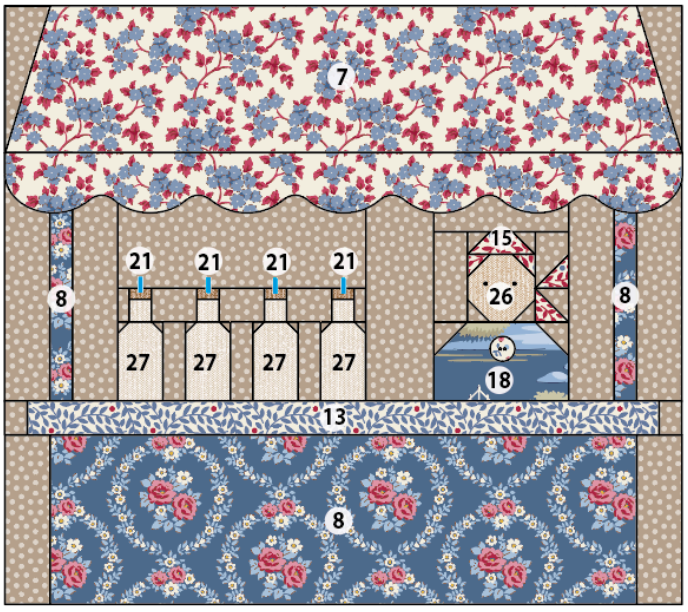
Egg Stall Block



Jam Stall Block



Milk Stall Block



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Fig K Colourway for the Cow and Sheep Block
Bold numbers indicate the fabrics used (see Fig A). Background is Fabric 1. Make 2 blocks

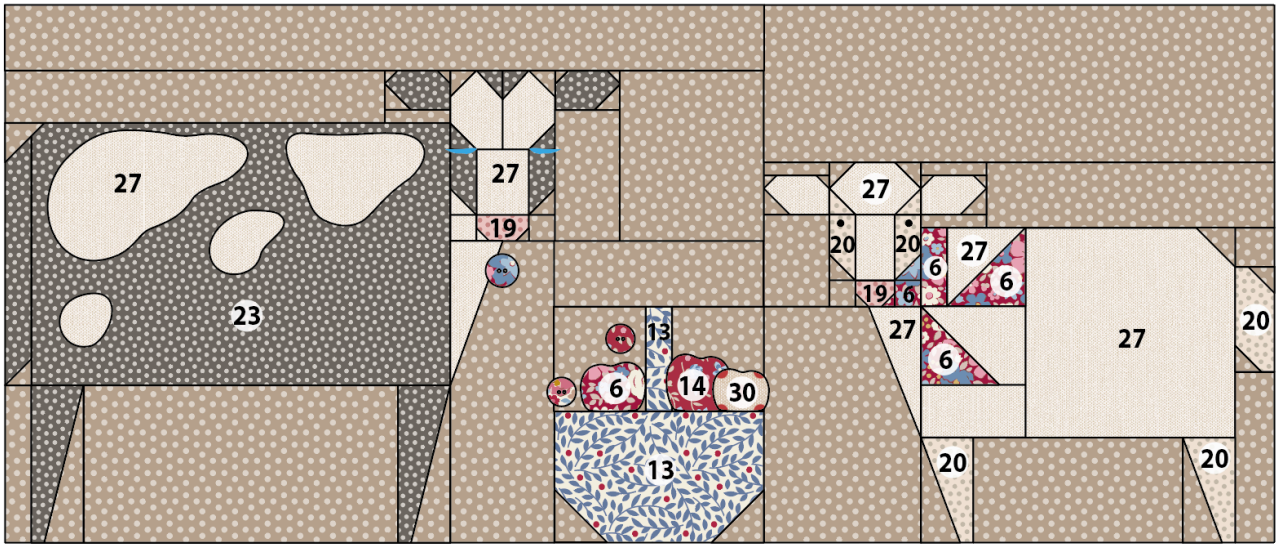


Fig L Colourway for the Truck and Hens Block
Bold numbers indicate the fabrics used (see Fig A). Background is Fabric 1. Make 2 blocks

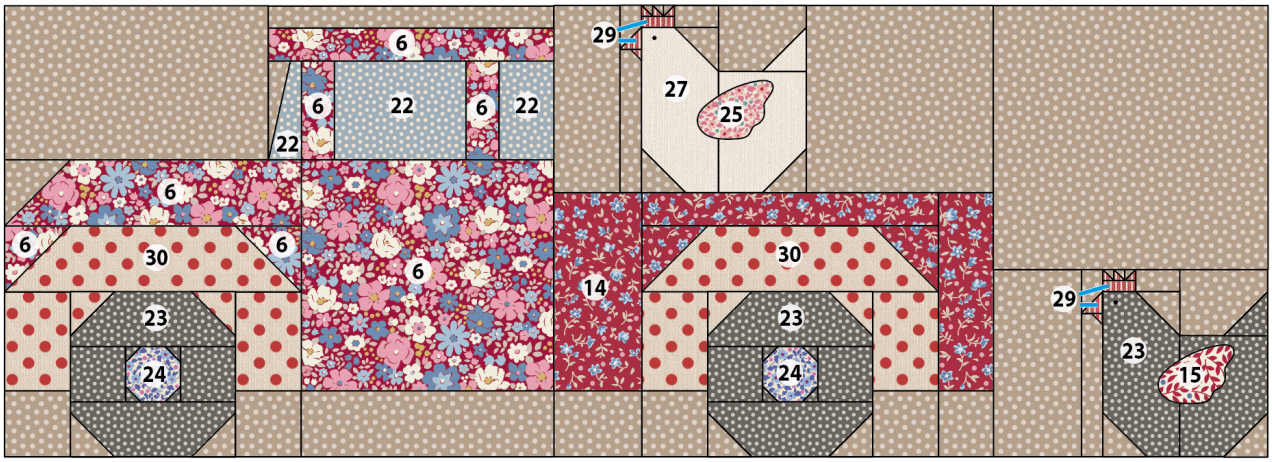
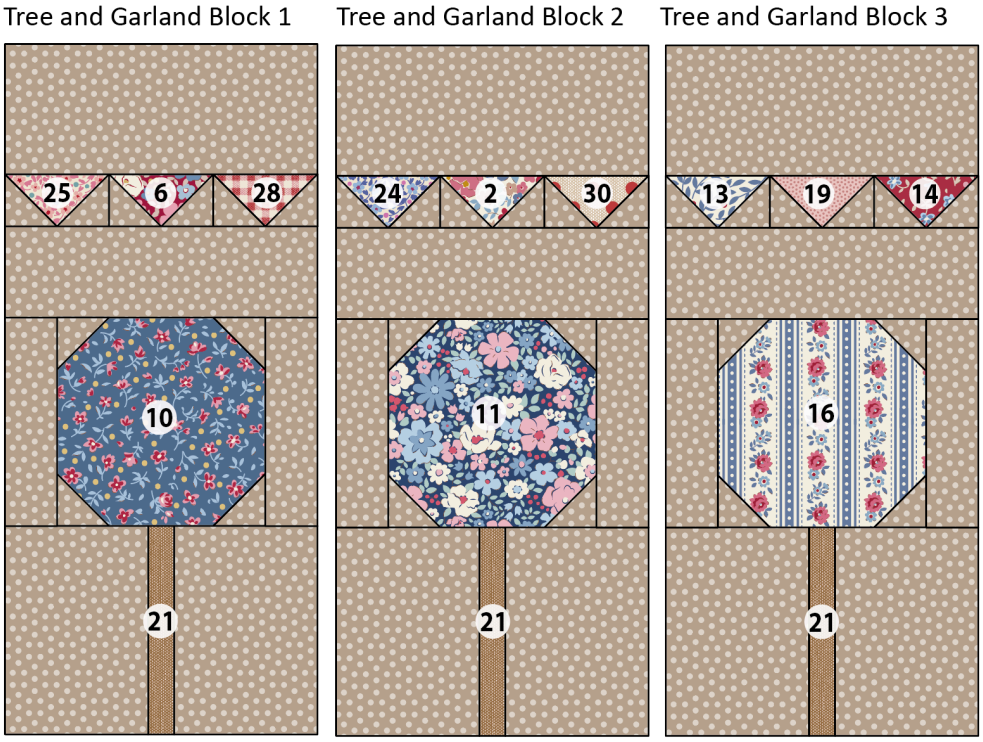


Fig M Colourways for the Tree and Garland Blocks

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Bold numbers indicate the fabrics used (see Fig A). Background is Fabric 1. Make 2 of each block



Making the Appliqués

9 Fig N shows the beginning of the appliqué process, that of identifying the parts. For this quilt the parts are simple and are standalone, except for the apples. To cut the fabrics for the appliqués, refer to **Figs J, K** and **L** to choose the correct fabrics. Working on one shape at a time, place a freezer paper shape on the wrong side of the fabric, shiny side down and fuse into place with a hot iron. Now cut out the fabric shape by eye with an approximate ¼in (6mm) seam allowance all round. **Fig O** shows this process. Repeat with all the shapes.

Fig N Appliqué process – identifying the parts
Apples shown as patterns and then the individual parts
Dashed line shows where second apple is overlapped by the third apple

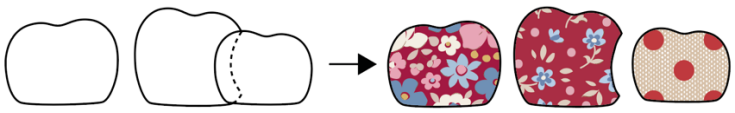
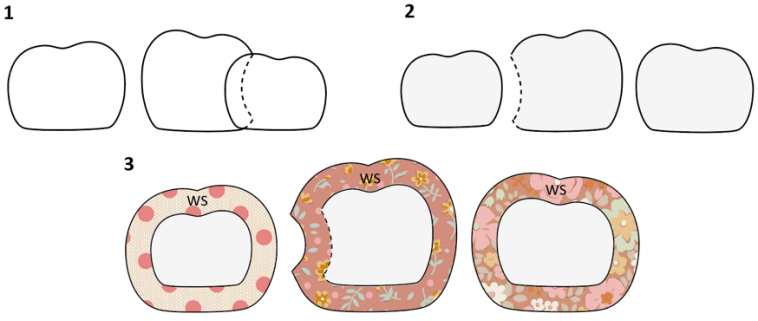


Fig O Appliqué process – cutting the shapes
Apples shown
1 Appearance of patterns showing any overlapping parts
2 Individual shapes cut from freezer paper at actual size, with shapes reversed
3 Freezer paper shapes fused to fabric and shapes cut out with seam allowance all round

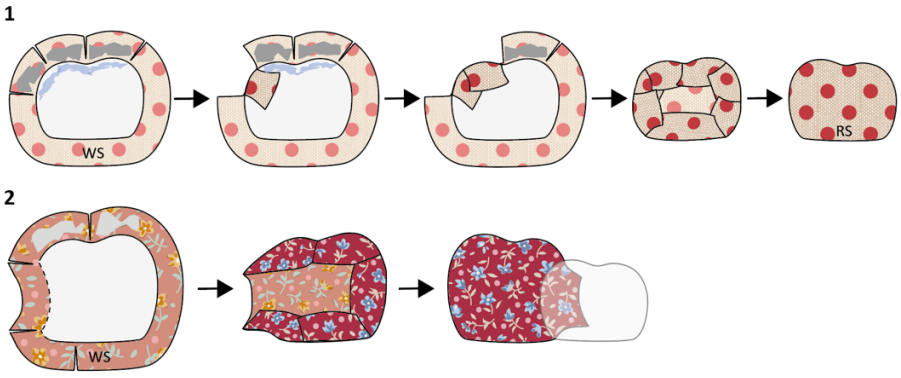


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10 In a freezer paper appliqué method, cutting the paper to the same shape as the finished appliqué is very useful, as the fabric is easily turned over the paper to create a smooth edge. ***Methods for turning the seam allowance over:*** When turning the seam allowance over the edge of the freezer paper, you could use one of two methods.
The first (easiest) method is to spray some starch into the lid of the can so you have a little puddle. Now use a small brush to paint liquid starch on the fabric's seam allowance. Damping it like this will not only make it easier to turn the seam over smoothly but the starch will form a nice crisp edge when pressed. This method also makes removing the paper much easier, still leaving a firm edge that is easy to sew later.
The second method is to apply paper piece glue to the edges of the freezer paper shape, so the fabric will stick to the paper when it is turned over. Don't use too much glue or the paper will be difficult to remove later.

11 Once the fabric shapes have been cut out with a seam allowance, start to turn over all of the seam allowances. Any areas that have dashed lines on the patterns indicate that these areas can be left unturned as they will be hidden under other appliqués. (If the hidden area is quite small, you can still turn over the seam if you prefer.) If a shape is quite small, you could reduce the seam allowance to less than ¼in (6mm). Before beginning to turn the seam allowance over, re-press your freezer paper shapes onto the fabric shapes, to make sure they are stuck. To help turn curves smoothly, cut small snips into the curved edge of the fabric shape at intervals, no more than ⅛in (3mm) deep. **Fig P** shows the basic process referring to the apples. Decide which method you want to use for seam turning – **Fig P 1** shows both the glue and starch methods but choose just ***one***. Use the point of an iron to turn the seam allowance over all round, following the curved edge of the paper neatly. Carefully remove the paper and then press the fabric shape again from the right side. **Fig P 2** shows the second apple with the unturned area. The semi-transparent shape shows where the third apple will overlap the second apple. Prepare all of the appliqués this way and set them aside for later.

Fig P Appliqué process – turning over the seam allowance
1 The third apple has all of seam allowance turned over the edge of the freezer paper shape (also the first apple)
2 The second apple has an area left unturned as this part will be under the third apple



General Techniques Used

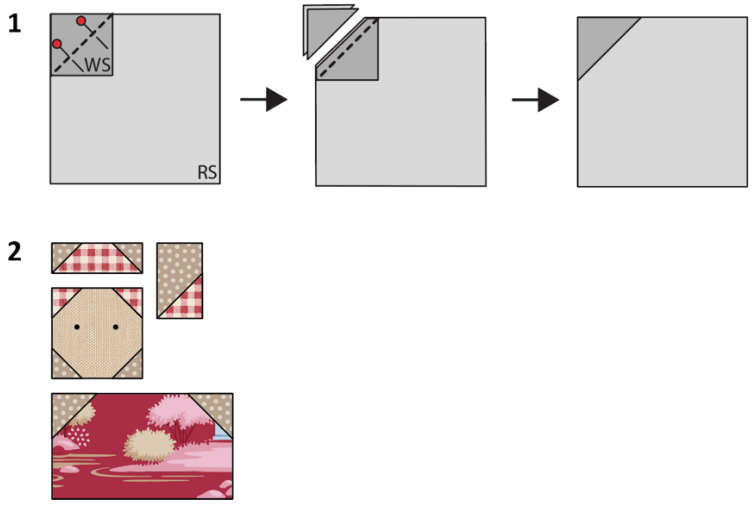
12 There are some general techniques that occur often in the quilt, so we will describe these here. Refer back to these instructions as needed.

13 ***Corner triangle units:*** These are used throughout the quilt in various sizes and shapes. The base shape may be a square or a rectangle, but the corner triangle is always formed from a square smaller than the base shape. **Fig Q 1** illustrates the basic method, shown in greys. Take the larger piece of fabric and place it right side (RS) up. Take the smaller square and pencil mark the diagonal line on the wrong side. Pin the square right sides together with the larger piece of fabric, aligning the edges as shown and with the diagonal line in the direction

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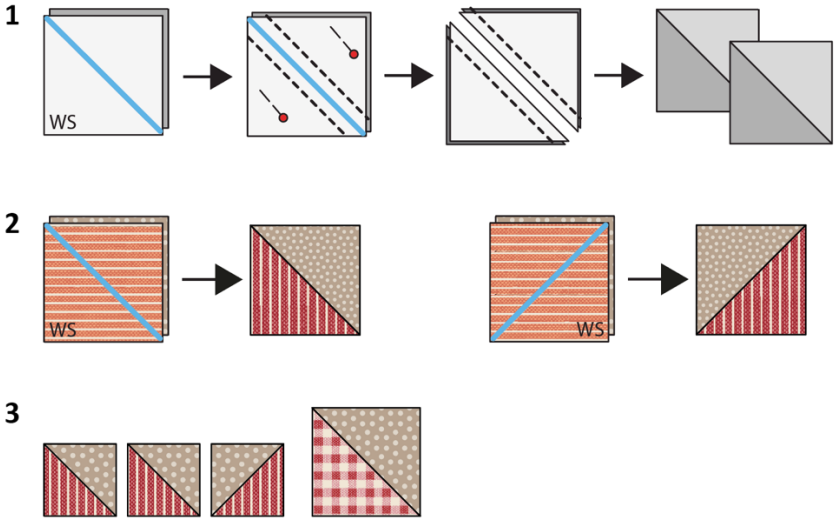
needed. (Note: the position of the square and the direction of the marked line will vary depending on the unit you are making.) Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside the sewn line and press the triangle outwards.
Fig Q 2 shows examples of where corner triangle units occur in the Stall Block. Triangles may be used on one corner or many corners.

Fig Q Making corner triangle units
1 Stages of sewing
2 Examples from the Stall Block



14 ***Half-square triangle units:*** These are used in three areas – on the stall lady, on the sheep and on the hens. The HSTs are different sizes but the method of making is the same. The method described here makes two units at the same time. **Fig R 1** shows the process. Take two different squares and on the wrong side of the lighter square, pencil mark the diagonal line. Place the two squares right sides (RS) together and sew ¼in (6mm) away from the marked line on both sides. Cut the units apart along the marked line and press the seams (normally towards the darker fabric). Check each unit is the size it is meant to be.
For the hen's comb, the fabric stripes need to be vertical and **Fig R 2** shows how these are achieved. **Fig R 3** shows examples of where HSTs occur in the Stall Block and Hen Unit.

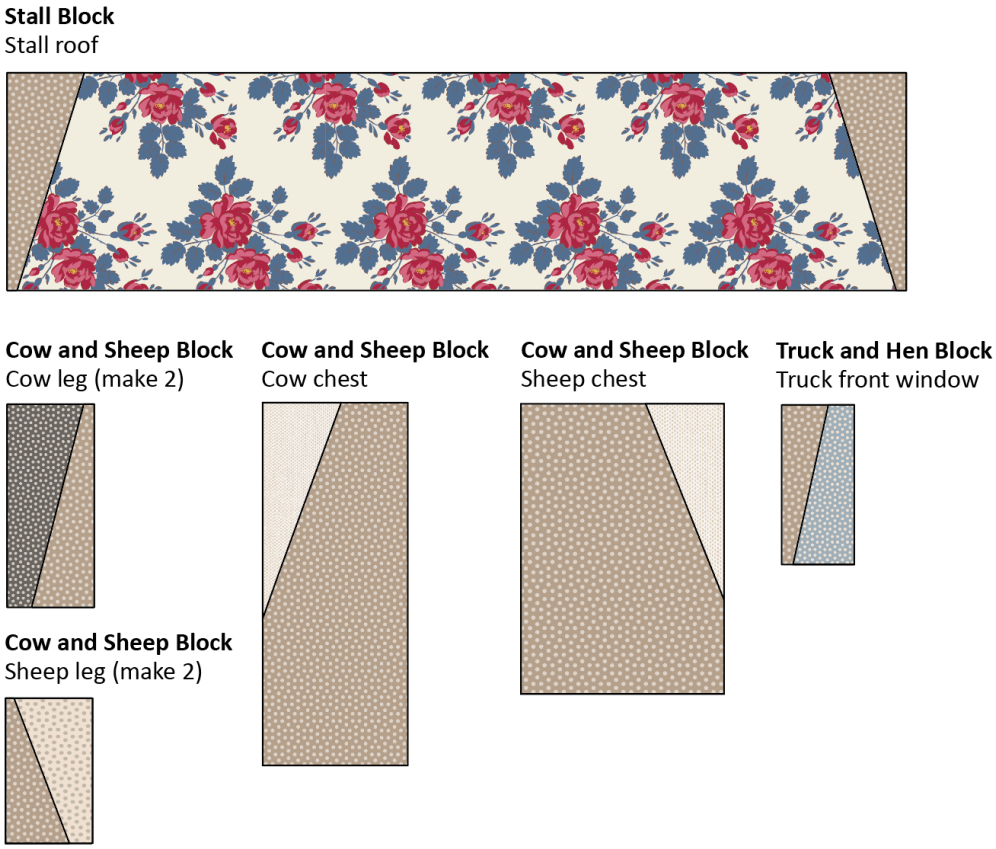
Fig R Making half-square triangle units
1 Stages of sewing
2 Orientations needed for vertical stripes
3 Examples from the Stall Block and Hen Unit



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15 ***Half-rectangle triangle units:*** These long triangles are used in six areas – for the stall block roof, the cow legs, the sheep legs, the cow chest, the sheep chest and the truck window. **Fig S** shows these. These cannot be made in the same way as half-square triangles, so we have used a foundation paper piecing (FPP) method, which is very accurate and easy, as most of the units only have two pieces. An important point to remember about FPP is that because fabric pieces are placed on the *back* (WS) of the paper pattern but sewn in place from the *front*, the fabric positions will be reversed. The patterns are supplied in a reversed format, so your fabrics will be in the correct positions when sewing is complete. See also the General Notes for FPP, below.

Fig S The half-rectangle triangle units needed



General Notes for FPP

- Ordinary photocopier paper is fine for foundation paper piecing.
- The paper pattern must be cut out with some extra paper all round.
- Fabric pieces are cut larger than needed to allow for seams and also make placement easier.
- Fabrics are placed on the back (WS) of the paper pattern but sewing is done from the front, along the marked lines of the pattern.
- When a piece of fabric is initially pinned in place, flip it over and hold it up to the light to check that the piece will completely cover the relevant section on the paper pattern.
- Reduce stitch length to about 1.5 when sewing FPP, as it is easier to tear paper away later.
- Add the fabric pieces in the number order shown on the pattern.
- Continue the stitching line a few stitches past the beginning and end of the line, unless otherwise instructed.
- Once a fabric piece is added, trim the work to a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance, making very sure that the paper pattern and the relevant fabric pieces are folded out of the way.
- Remove the paper in the reverse order.

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16 The FPP process is shown in the stages of **Fig T**, using the cow leg as an example, so follow these carefully.

Fig T 1: Start by printing out the pattern, making sure it is full size. Cut out the pattern with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round. The diagram shows the pattern from the right side and also the wrong side. Select the cut fabric pieces (remembering that these should be slightly larger than the unfinished sizes of the patchwork).

Fig T 2**:** Turn the paper pattern to its plain (WS) side. Take the piece of Fabric 23 and place it right side up so it covers the whole of the pattern. Pin in place. Turn the pattern over to the printed side, as shown in the diagram, and fold it along the diagonal sewing line between Section 1 and Section 2, making a crease in the paper and the fabric (shown as a red line in the diagram). This creasing will help when placing the next fabric piece.

Fig T 3: Turn the paper pattern back to its plain side, take the second piece of fabric (Fabric 1) and place it right side down so its long edge is ***at least*** ¼in (6mm) past the creased line, as shown.

Fig T 4: Holding the fabric in place, turn the pattern over and place two pins along the line to be sewn, as shown, pinning through the paper and the fabric pieces. This pinning allows you to check the fabric's position will be correct once it is sewn. Before sewing, turn the pattern to the plain side and flip the second fabric piece over, holding the work up to the light to check that the piece will cover the ***whole*** of Section 2, with allowance for seams. If it doesn't, adjust the pins and the fabric position.

Fig T 5: Turn back to the printed side and with a short machine stitch, sew along the sewing line from the top edge, all along the line and off the edge at the end.

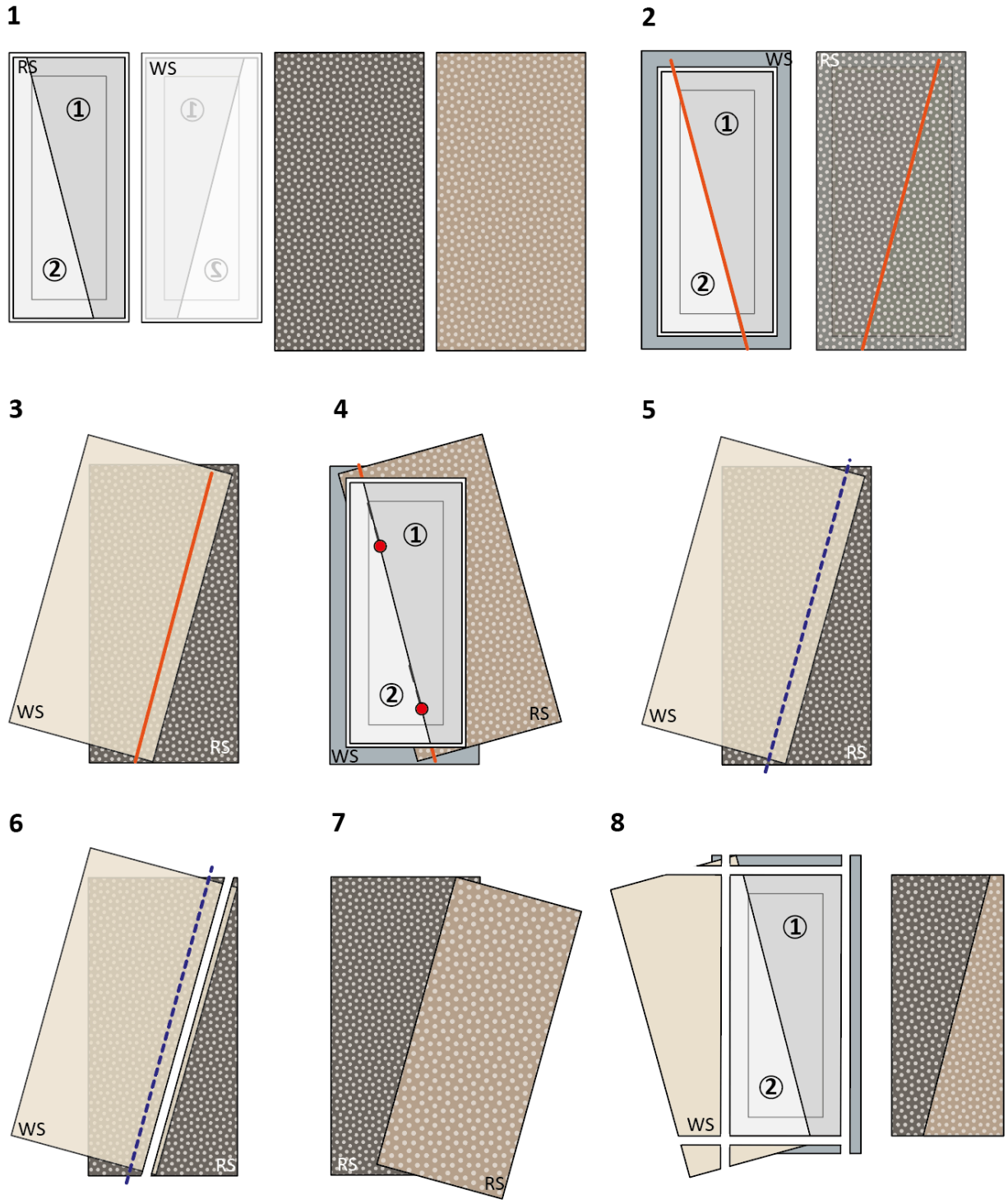
Fig T 6: To trim excess and leave a ¼in (6mm) seam allowance, fold the pattern along the sewn line. Make doubly sure that the paper pattern is folded out of the way and that you are not going to trim off any part of the main areas of the fabrics. Use a quilting ruler to trim the fabric edges to ¼in (6mm).

Fig T 7: Turn the work over to the right side and press the fabric into place.

Fig T 8: Turn the work back, to view the pattern, and use a quilting ruler to trim off excess fabric, cutting on the outer line of the pattern. To finish, tear the paper away from the fabric and press the work.

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Fig T Basic FPP process
Cow leg unit shown



17 Make the other half-rectangle units using the same process.
As a brief reminder, select the correct fabric pieces – pin the first fabric RS up on the WS of the pattern – crease to show the sewing line – position and pin the second fabric in place – flip to check it covers – sew along the marked line – trim excess to the seam allowance – press the fabric into place – trim excess from all around the pattern – remove the paper.
The stall roof has two long triangles, one on each side, but is made using the same method.

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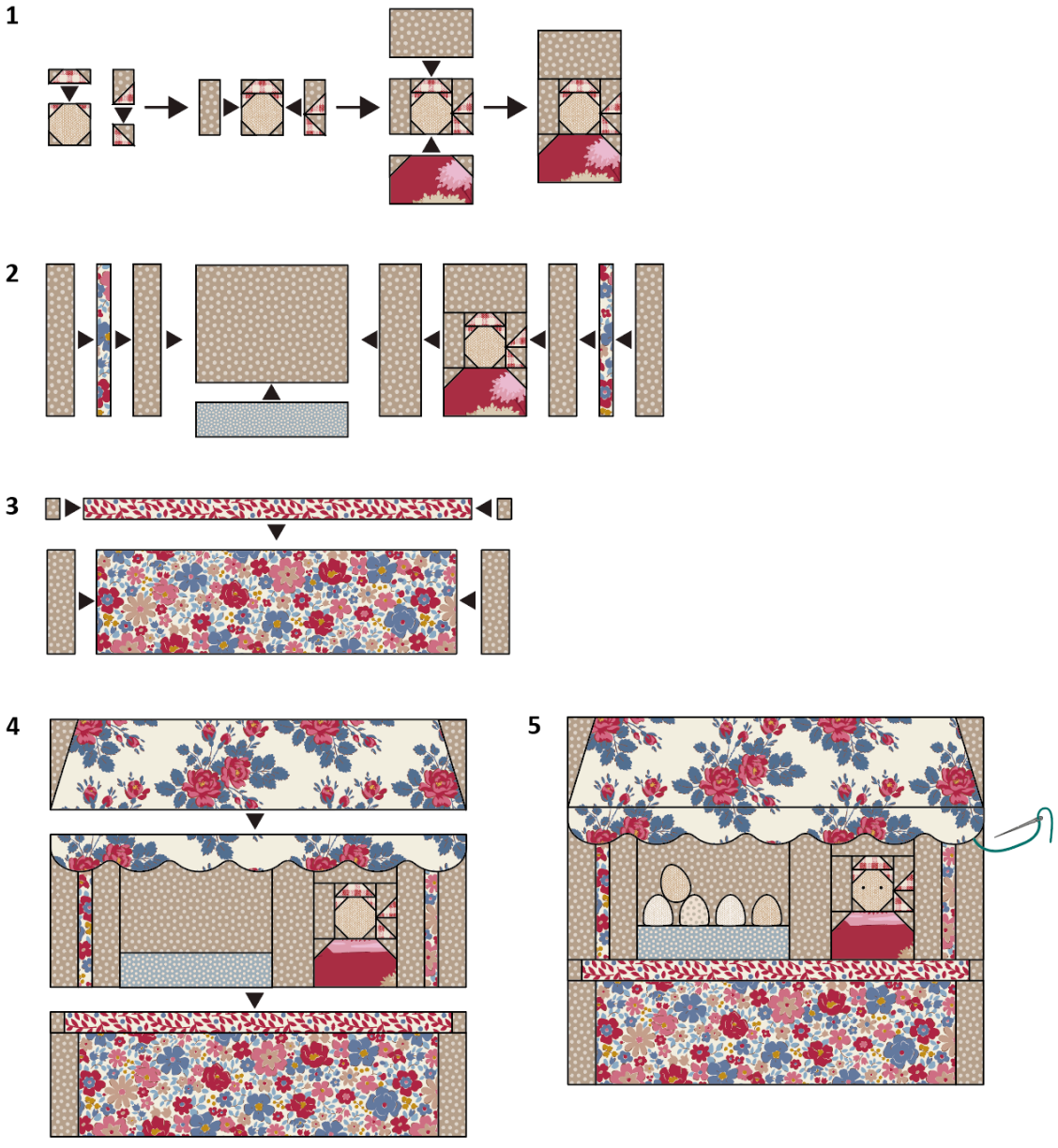
Making the Blocks

18 Work on one block at a time, following the diagrams carefully. Make all the corner triangle units for each block first and then any HSTs needed, plus any half-rectangle units. Assembly is done in stages, as shown and described, beginning with the Stall Blocks. Add the appliqués and any hand stitching last (and do not add the buttons until after quilting is completed). Refer to the colourways diagrams **Fig J**, **Fig K** and **Fig L** for the placement of the appliqués.

Egg Stall Block

19 Lay out all the pieces for the block and follow the stages of **Fig U**, starting with the lady's face and body (**Fig U 1**). Press seams open or to one side. Build up each unit of the block as shown in **Figs U 2**, **U 3** and **U 4**. Press the work. For **Fig U 5**, sew the appliqué frill into position, using hand sewing thread in a colour to match the fabric. Sew the egg appliqués into place. Press the block. Check the block measures 15½in x 13¾in (39.4cm x 35cm). Add the French knot eyes now (or later if desired), using six strands of black stranded cotton, with the thread wrapped twice around the needle. Make three Egg Stall Blocks in total.

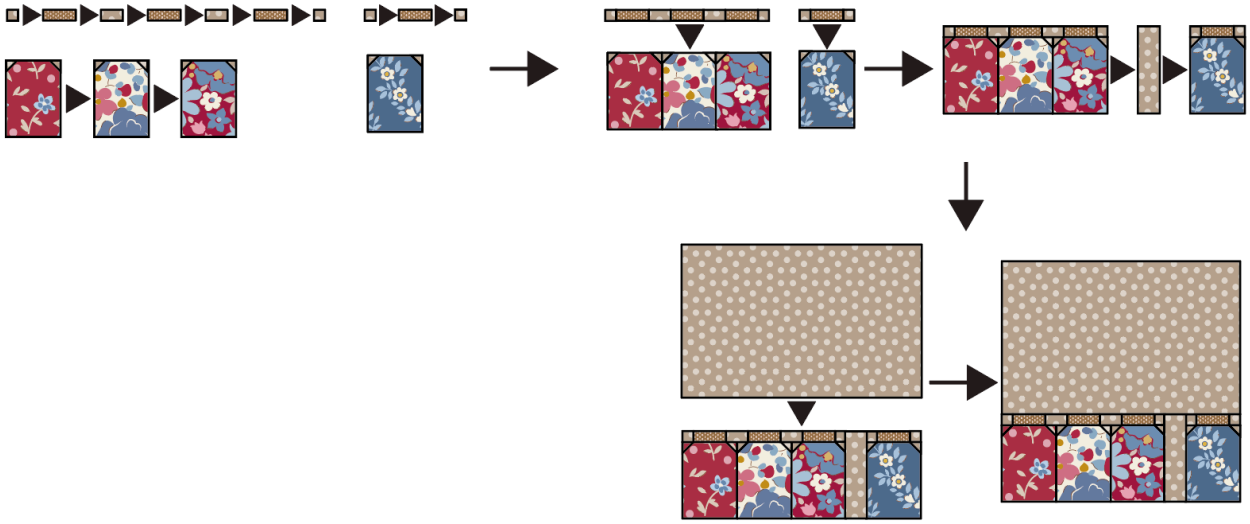
Fig U Assembling the Egg Stall Block



Jam Stall Block

20 This block is made in the same way as the Egg Stall Block, but with the Jam Unit window made first, as shown in **Fig V**. Check the sewn Jam Unit measures 6in (15.2cm) square. When the window is made, refer back to **Fig U** to complete the block. There is no appliqué or hand sewing on this block. Make three of these blocks.

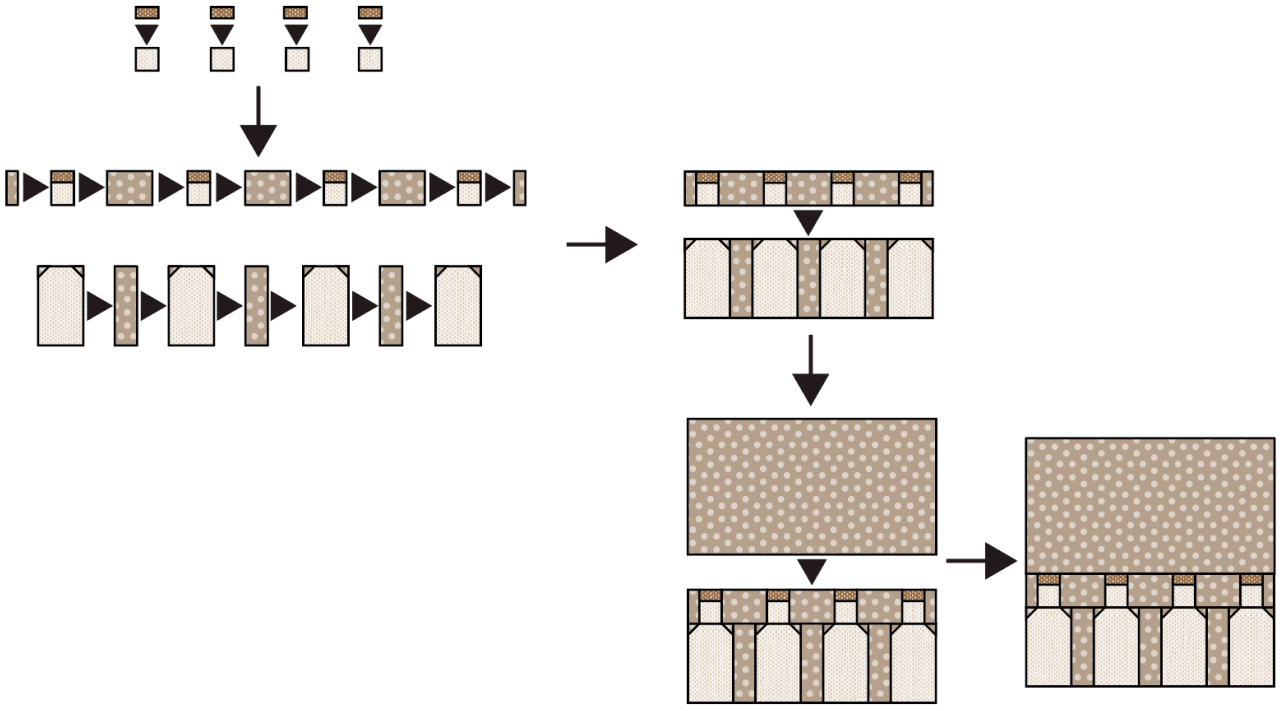
Fig V Assembling the Jam Unit



Milk Stall Block

21 This block is made in the same way as the Egg Stall Block, but with the Milk Unit window made first, as shown in **Fig W**. Check the sewn Milk Unit measures 6in (15.2cm) square. When the window is made, refer back to **Fig U** to complete the block. There is no appliqué or hand sewing on this block. Make three of these blocks.

Fig W Assembling the Milk Unit



Truck and Hen Block

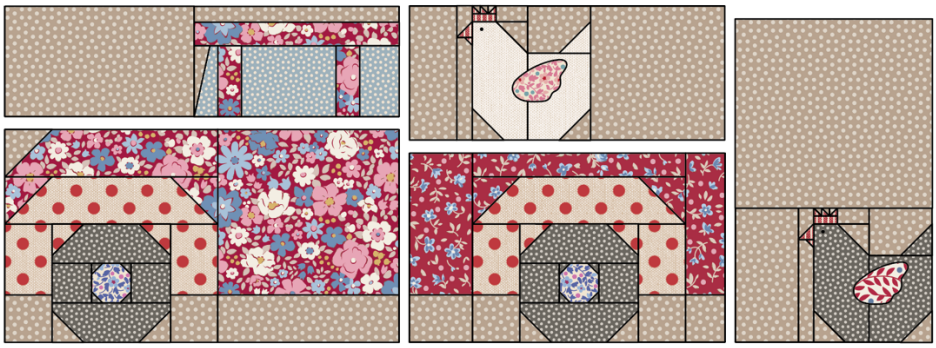
22 Lay out all the pieces for the block. **Fig X 1** shows the main units of the block and **Fig X 2** shows where corner triangle units are needed. Make the corner triangle units and also the half-rectangle unit for the truck window. Now follow **Fig Y** to assemble the truck cab unit. As you sew, press seams open or to one side. Follow **Fig Z** to assemble the truck body unit and press the unit. Follow **Fig AA** to assemble the trailer unit.

Fig X Parts of the Truck and Hen Block

1 Main units

2 The shapes with corner triangle units

1



2

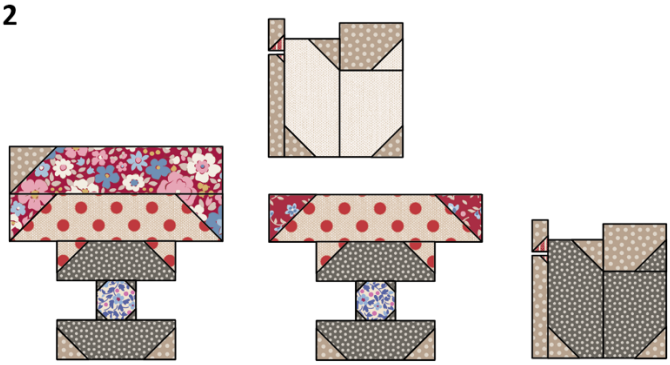


Fig Y Assembling the truck cab unit

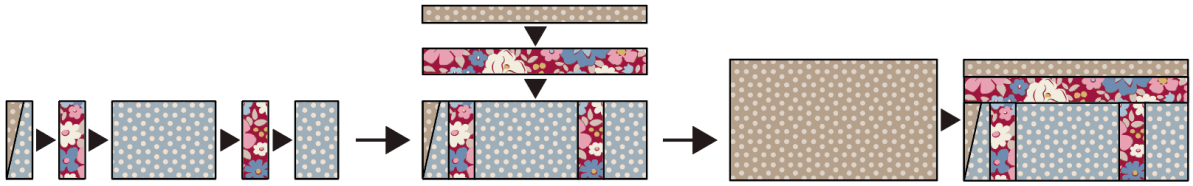
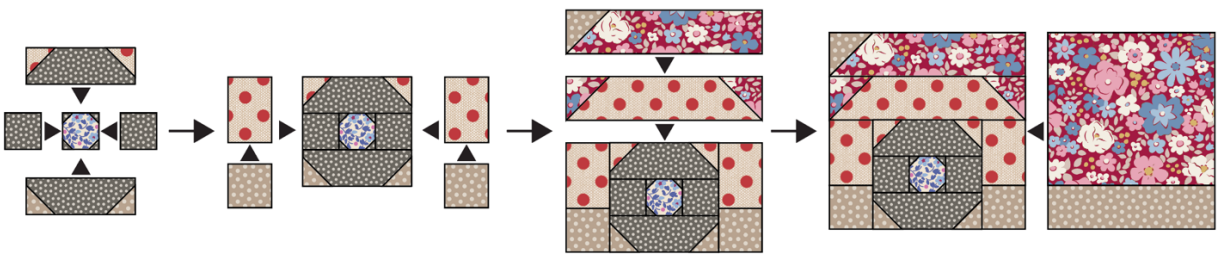
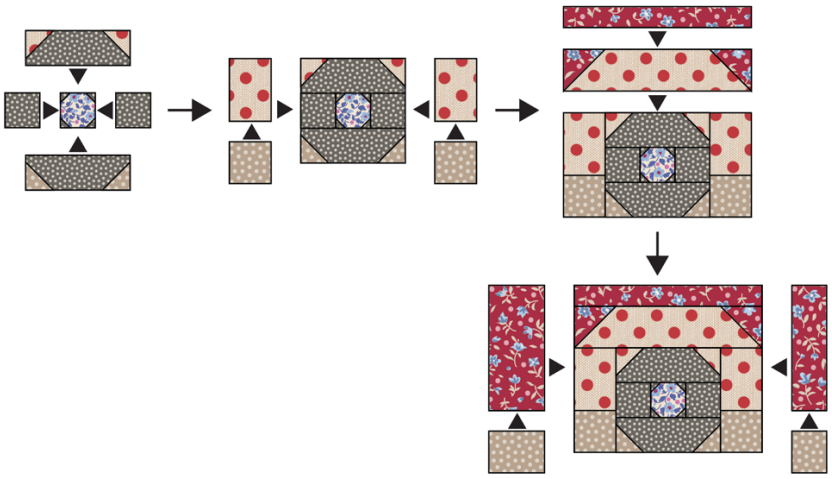


Fig Z Assembling the truck body unit



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Fig AA Assembling the trailer unit



23 Follow **Fig BB** to assemble the light hen unit and then **Fig CC** to make the dark hen unit. Note that the first stage of **Fig BB** and **Fig CC** are enlarged in the diagrams to more clearly show the hen's comb assembly. Remember to keep the stripe pattern vertical.

Fig BB Assembling the light hen unit

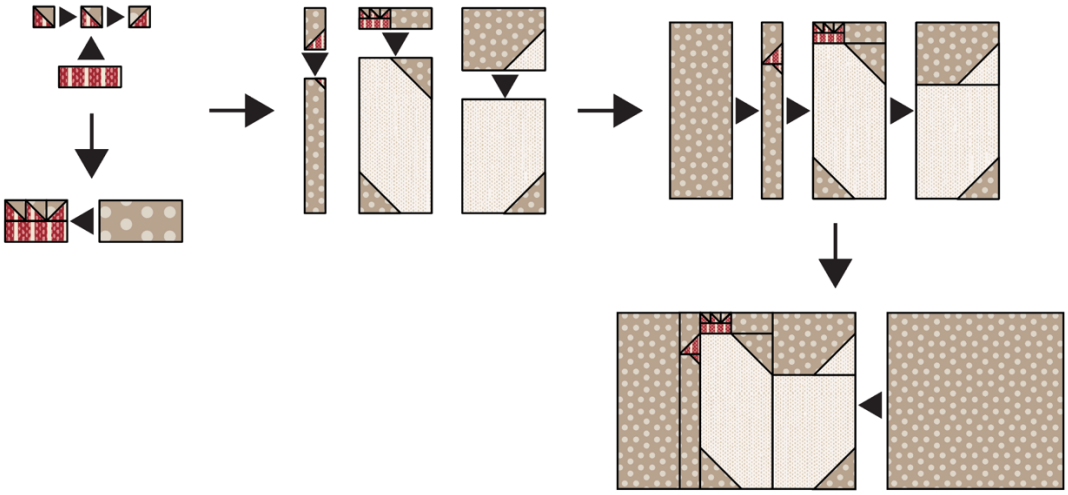
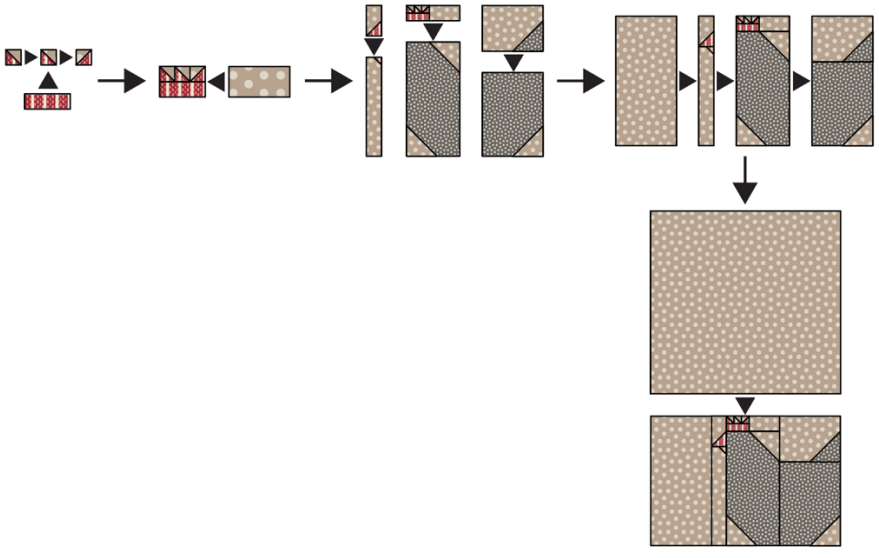


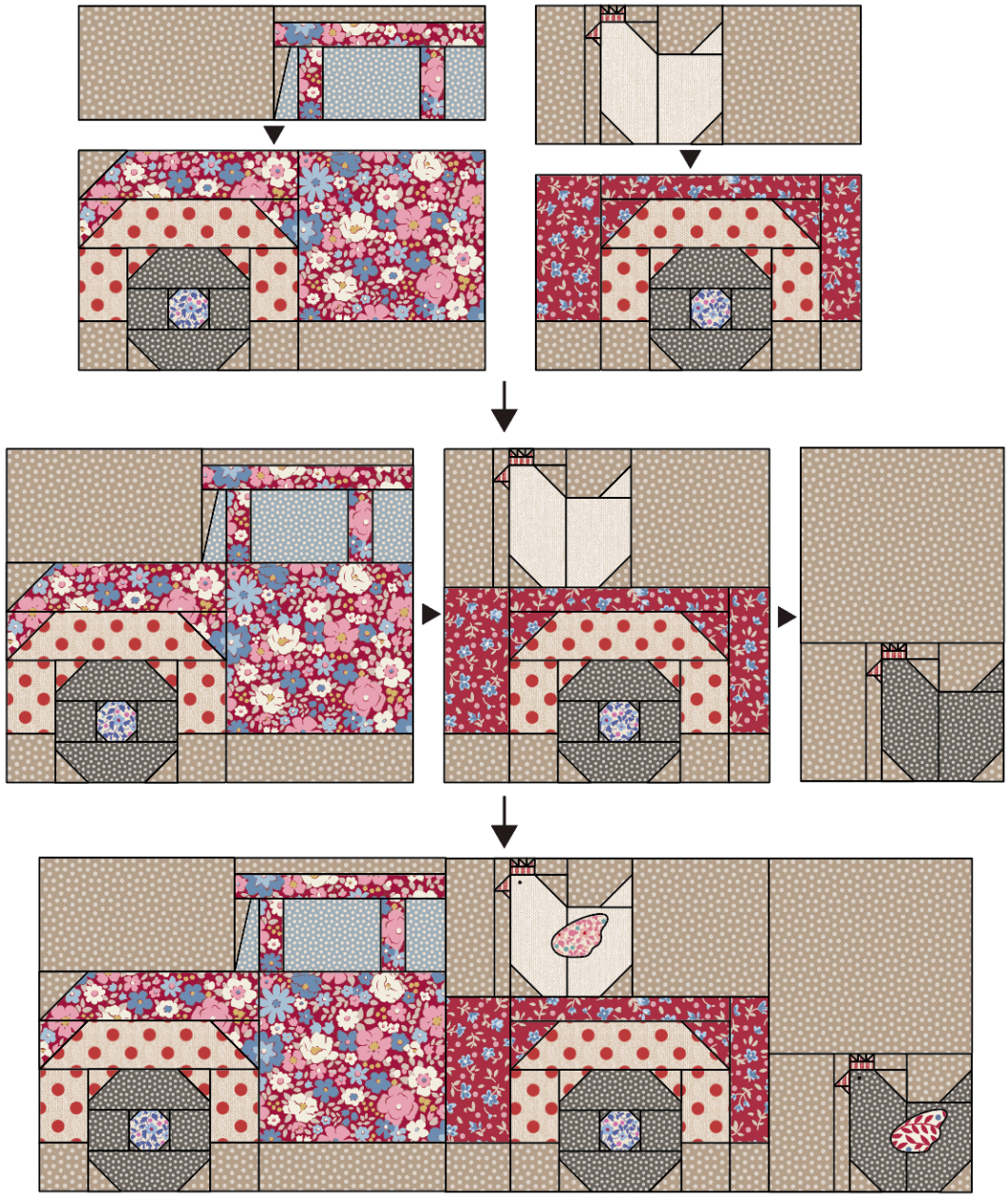
Fig CC Assembling the dark hen unit



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24 When all of the smaller units have been made, follow the stages of **Fig DD** to finish the block assembly. Add the appliquéd hen's wings and press the block. Sew the French knot eyes. Check the block measures 29¼in x 10¾in (74.3cm x 27.3cm). Make another Truck and Hen block like this.

Fig DD Assembling the Truck and Hen Block



Cow and Sheep Block

25 Lay out all the pieces for the block. **Fig EE 1** shows the main units of the block and **Fig EE 2** shows where corner triangle units are needed. Make the corner triangle units. Note that the triangle for piece **i** cannot be added until pieces **h** and **g** are sewn together for the cow's tail and body. The triangle is then added to straddle both pieces. Make the half-rectangle units for the cow's legs (see **Fig T**), the sheep's legs, the cow's chest and the sheep's chest. Now follow **Fig FF** to assemble the cow body unit. As you sew, press seams open or to one side. Follow **Fig GG** to assemble the cow head unit and press. Follow **Fig HH** to assemble the sheep unit. To make the HST, refer to Half-Square Triangles (Step 14) if needed.

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Fig EE Parts of the Cow and Sheep Block
1 Main units
2 The shapes with corner triangle units

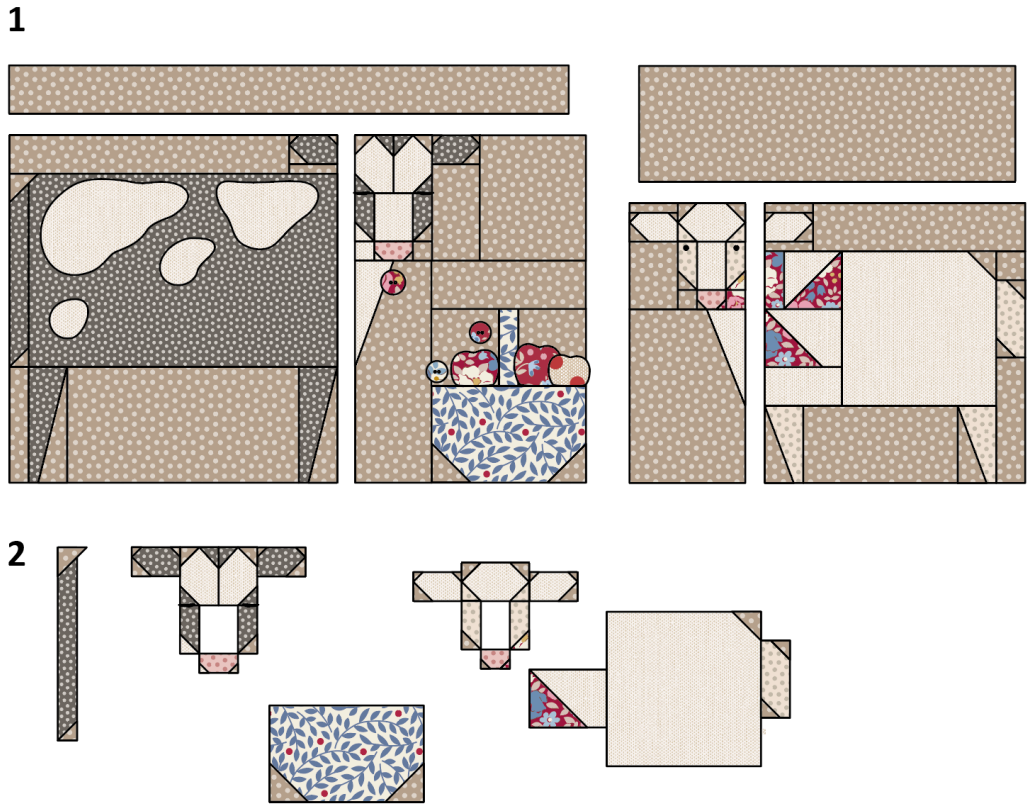
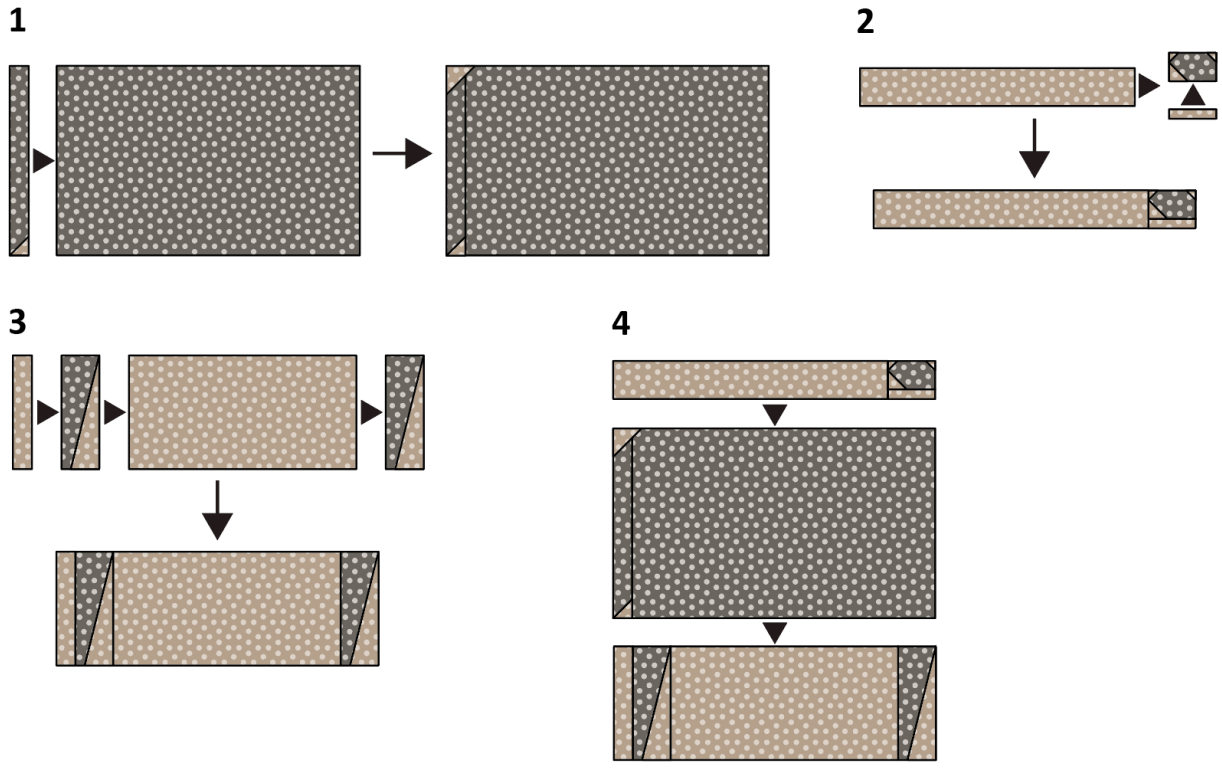
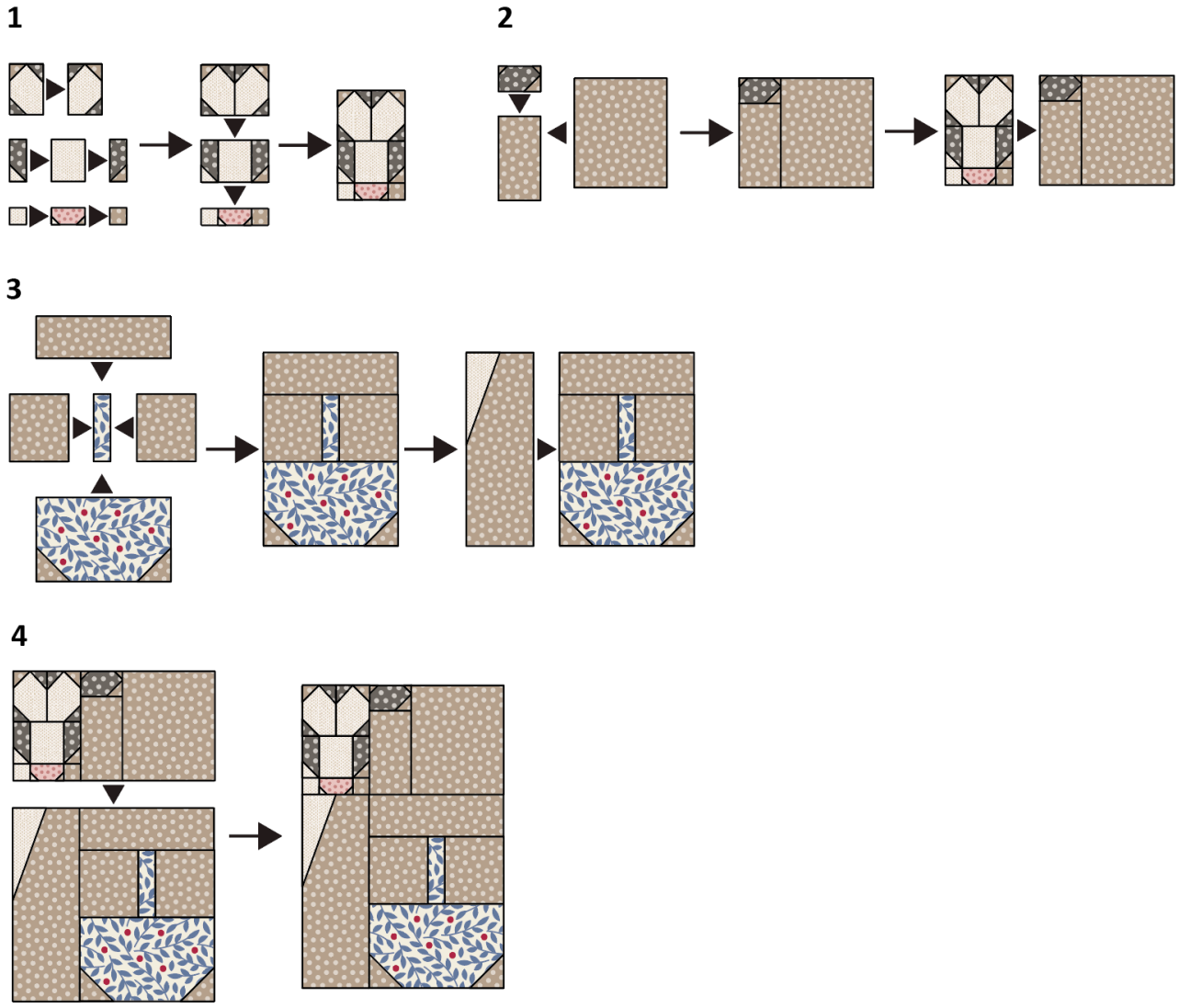


Fig FF Assembling the cow body unit



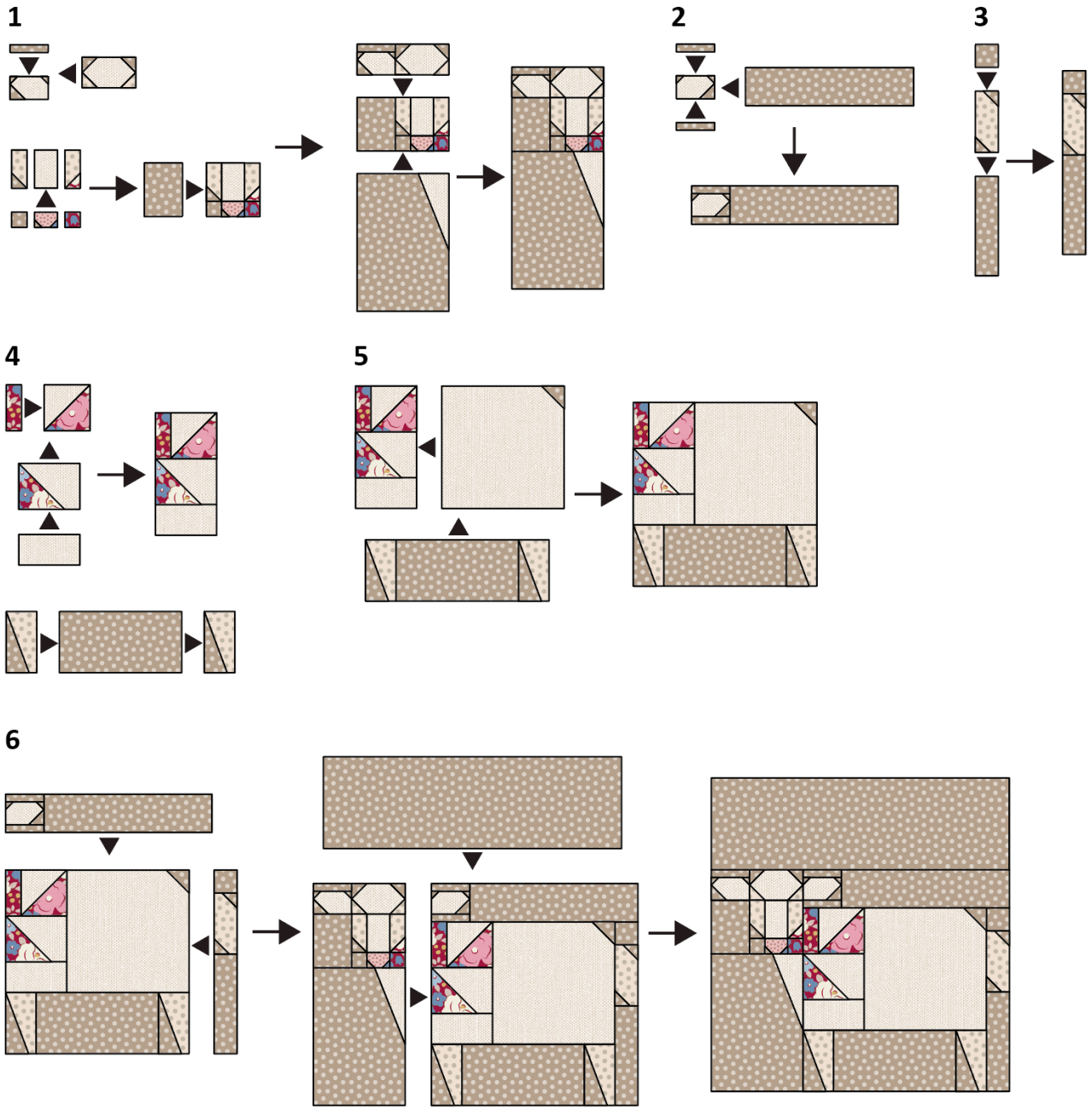
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Fig GG Assembling the cow head unit



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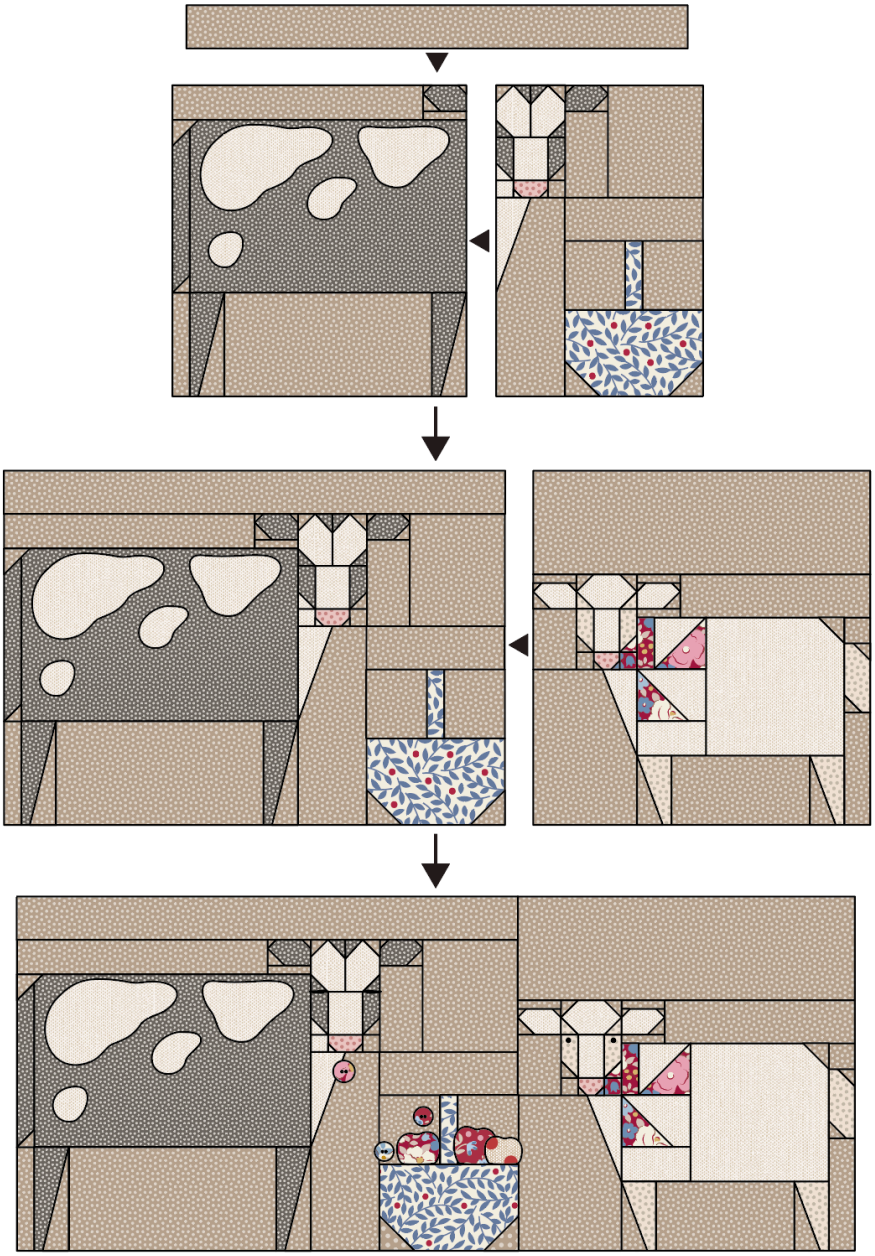
Fig HH Assembling the sheep unit



26 When all of the smaller units have been made, follow **Fig II** to finish the block assembly. Add the appliquéd apples and the cow spots and press the block. Sew the French knot eyes on the sheep. Sew eyelashes to the cow using six strands of black stranded cotton, sewing two long stitches for each lash, with the lower stitch shorter than the upper stitch. Do not add the buttons yet. Check the block measures 24¾in x 10¾in (62.9cm x 27.3cm). Make another Cow and Sheep block like this.

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Fig II Assembling the Cow and Sheep block



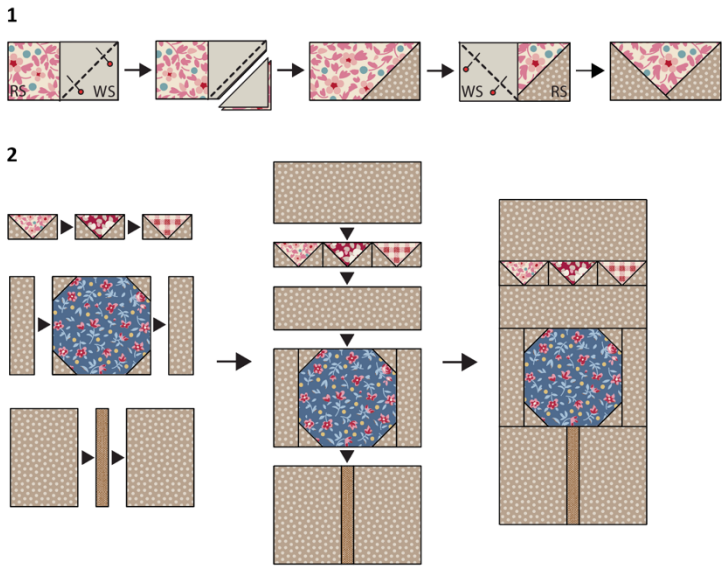
Tree and Garland Block

27 There are three colourways for the Tree and Garland Blocks. Start with Block 1 (see **Fig M**) and lay out the pieces. To make the flags (flying geese units) follow **Fig JJ 1** and make as follows. Take the rectangle of fabric and place it right side (RS) up. Take one of the smaller squares and pencil mark the diagonal line on the wrong side. Pin the square wrong side (WS) up on the rectangle, aligning the edges as shown and with the diagonal line in the direction indicated. Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric ¼in (6mm) outside the sewn line and press the triangle outwards. Repeat this marking, pinning and sewing with the other square. Trim off excess, as before and press the triangle outwards. Check the unit is the same size as the original rectangle.

28 Assemble the block as shown in **Fig JJ 2** and press. Check Block 1 measures 6½in x 13¾in (16.5cm x 35cm). Make another block like this. Now use the same techniques to make the other Tree and Garland Blocks – two of Block 2 and two of Block 3.

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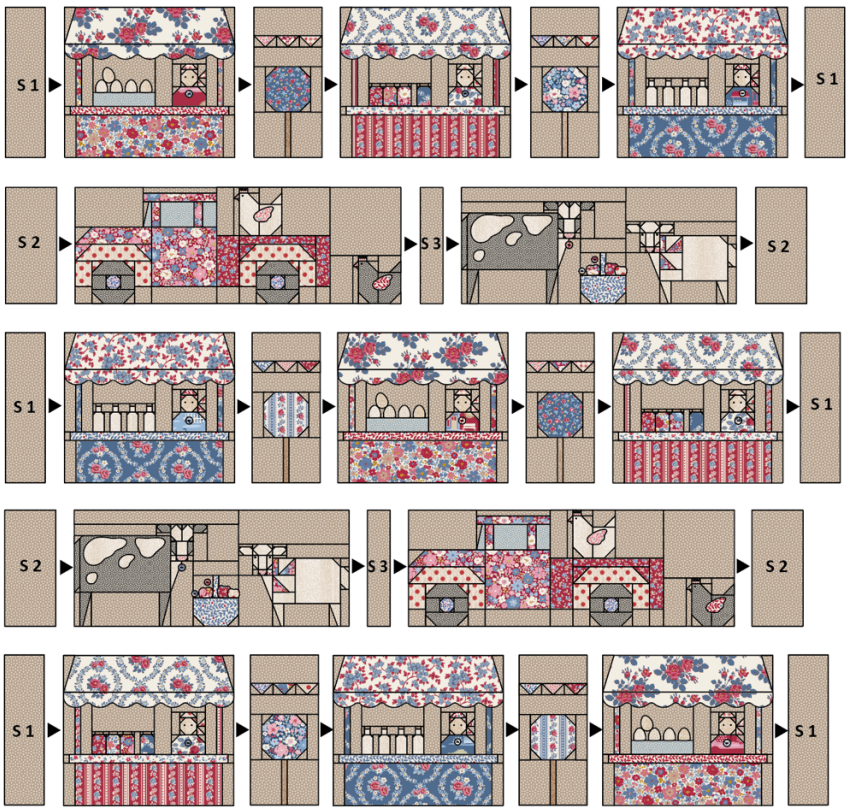
Fig JJ Assembling the Tree and Garland Block
1 Making a flying goose unit
2 Stages of block assembly (Block 1 shown)



Assembling the Quilt

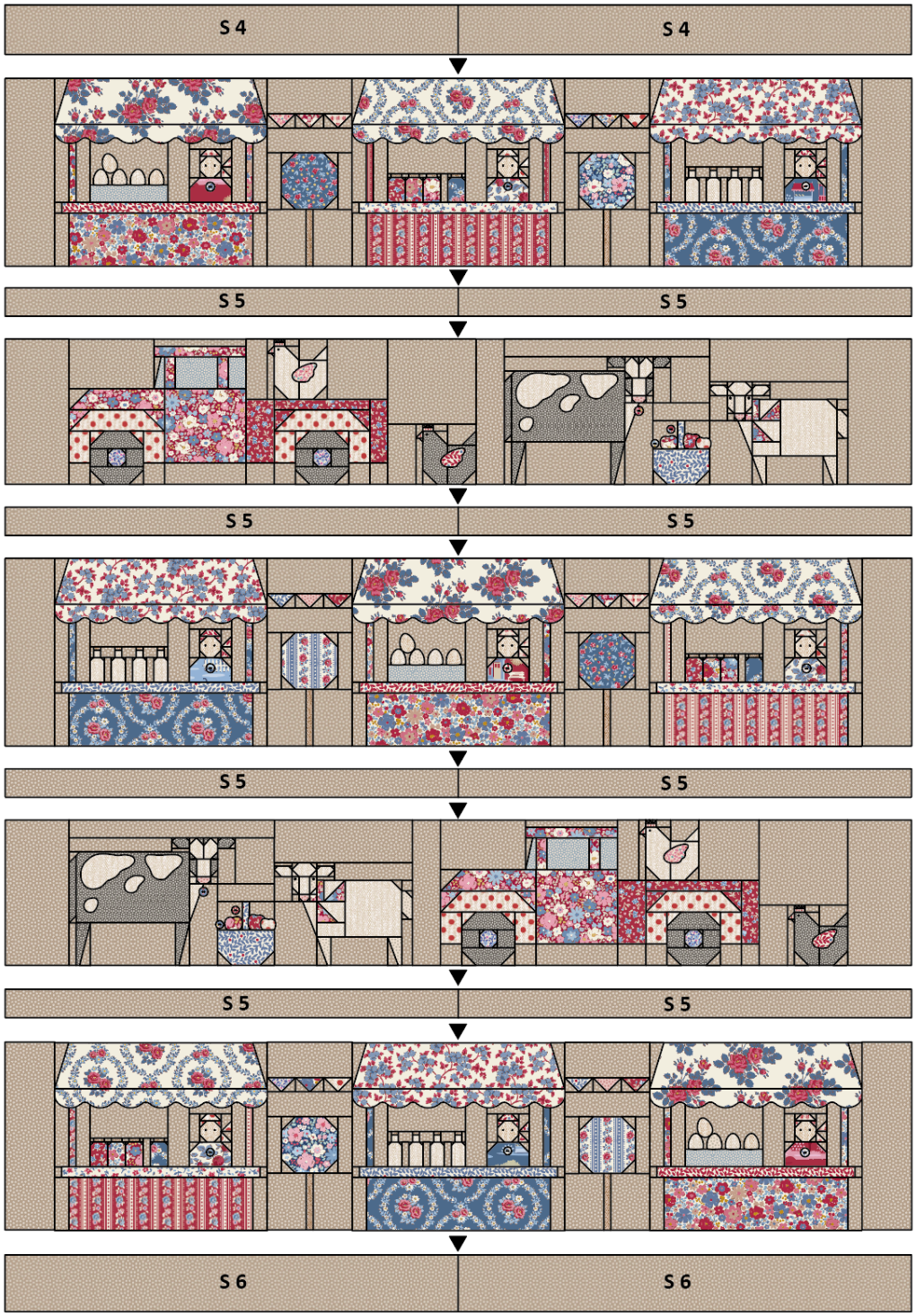
29 When all the blocks and their appliqués are done, sew the quilt rows together with vertical sashing pieces S1, S2 and S3, as in **Fig KK**. Press the seams in one direction for all rows. Now add the horizontal sashing strips S4, S5 and S6, as in **Fig LL**. Press seams towards the sashing. The buttons are shown in the diagrams but don't add them until after quilting.

Fig KK Sewing each quilt row together with vertical sashing
S = Sashing



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Fig LL Finishing the quilt assembly
S = Sashing



Quilting and Finishing

30 If you are quilting the quilt yourself you now need to make a quilt sandwich – you can do this in various ways, as follows.

- Use large stitches to tack a grid through the layers of the quilt in both directions, with lines about 4in (10cm) apart.
- Use pins or safety pins to fix the layers together.
- Use fabric glue, sprayed onto the wadding to fix the layers together.

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If you are sending the quilt off to be commercially long-arm quilted you won't need to make a sandwich, as this is done when the quilt is mounted on the machine. When the layers of the quilt are secured you can quilt as desired.

31 When the quilting is complete, add the buttons – **Fig C** and **Fig E** show where the buttons are placed and the sizes to use. If you prefer you could use a small button instead of a large one for some of the ladies.

32 Use the prepared double-fold binding strip to bind your quilt. Sew the binding to the quilt by pinning the raw edge of the folded binding against the raw edge of the quilt. Don't start at a corner. Using a ¼in (6mm) seam, sew the binding in place, starting at least 6in (15.2cm) away from the end of the binding. Sew to within a ¼in (6mm) of a corner and stop. Take the quilt off the machine and fold the binding upwards, creating a mitred corner. Hold this in place, fold the binding back down and pin it in place. Begin sewing the ¼in (6mm) seam again from the top of the folded binding to within ¼in (6mm) of the next corner and then repeat the folding process. Do this on all corners. Leave a 6in (15.2cm) 'tail' of unsewn binding at the end.

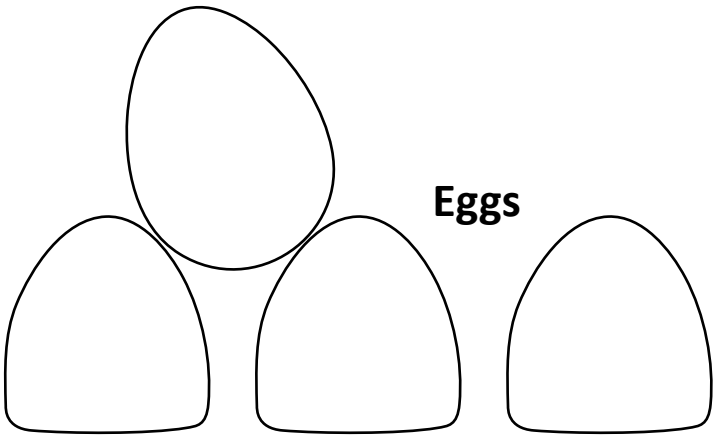
33 To join the two ends of the binding, open up the beginning and end of the binding tails, lay them flat and fold the ends back so the two ends touch. Mark these folds by creasing or with pins – this is where your seam needs to be. Open out the binding and sew the pieces together at these creases. Trim off excess fabric and press the seam. Re-fold the binding and finish stitching it in place on the front of the quilt.

34 With the quilt right side up, use a medium-hot iron to press the binding outwards all round. Now begin to turn the binding over to the back of the quilt, pinning it in place. Use matching sewing thread and tiny stitches to slipstitch the binding in place all round, creating neat mitres at each corner. Press the binding and your charming quilt is finished.

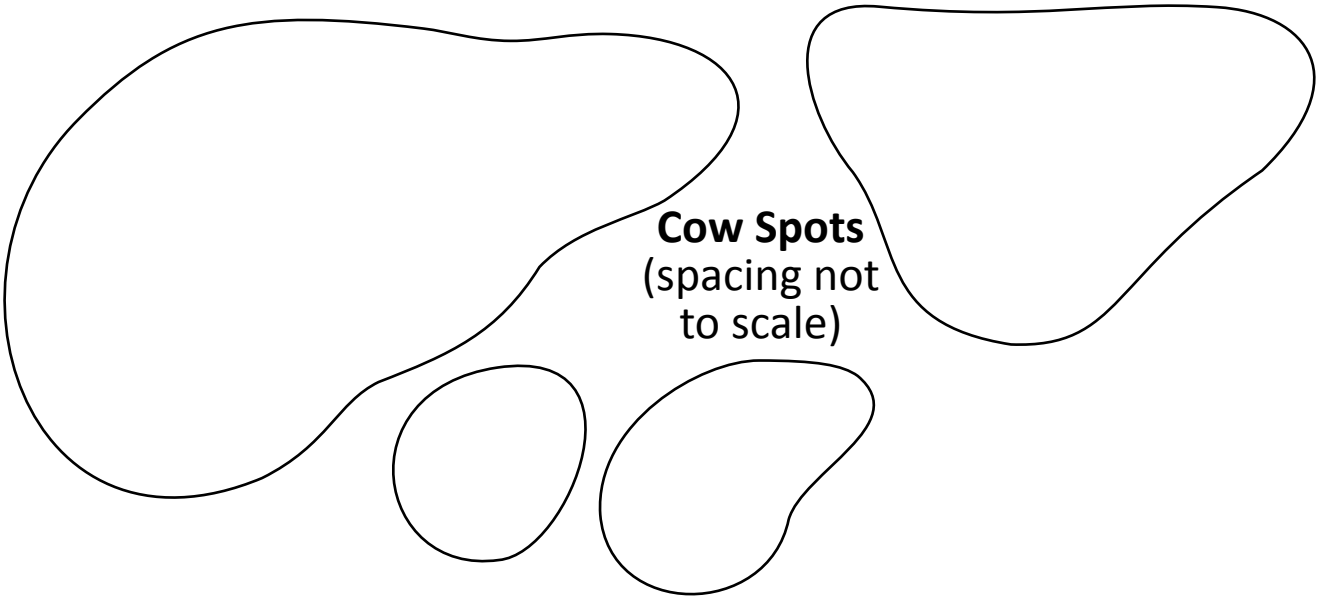
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Farmers' Market Appliqué Patterns

No seam allowances included
Dashed lines indicate where one appliqué part overlaps another

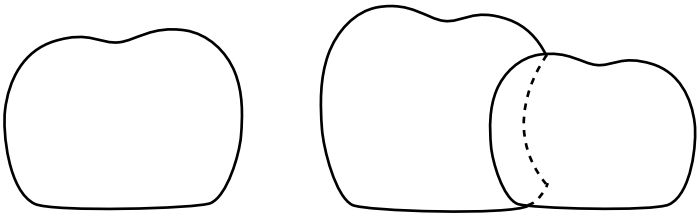


Eggs

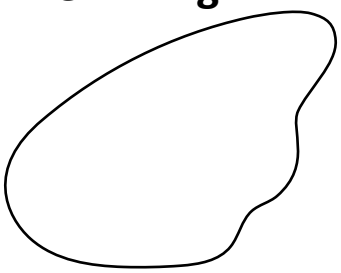


Cow Spots
(spacing not to scale)

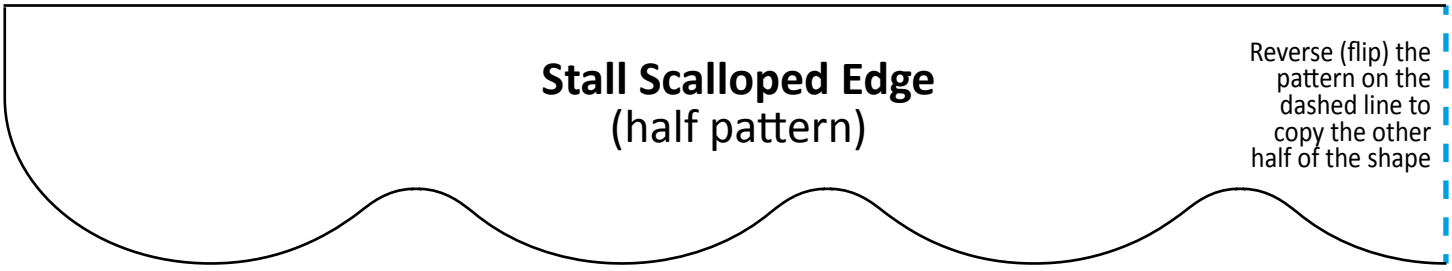
Apples



Hen Wing

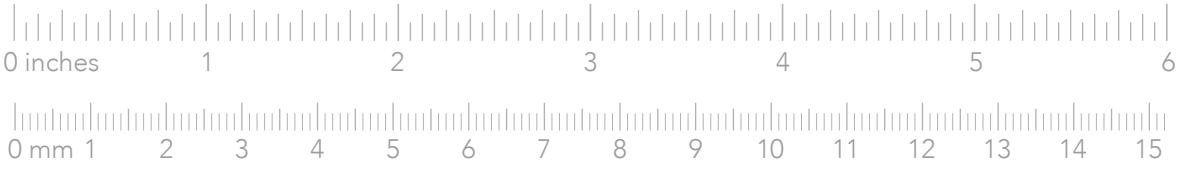


Stall Scalloped Edge
(half pattern)



Reverse (flip) the pattern on the dashed line to copy the other half of the shape

Please check this ruler to ensure that you are printing in 100%. Page size is A4.

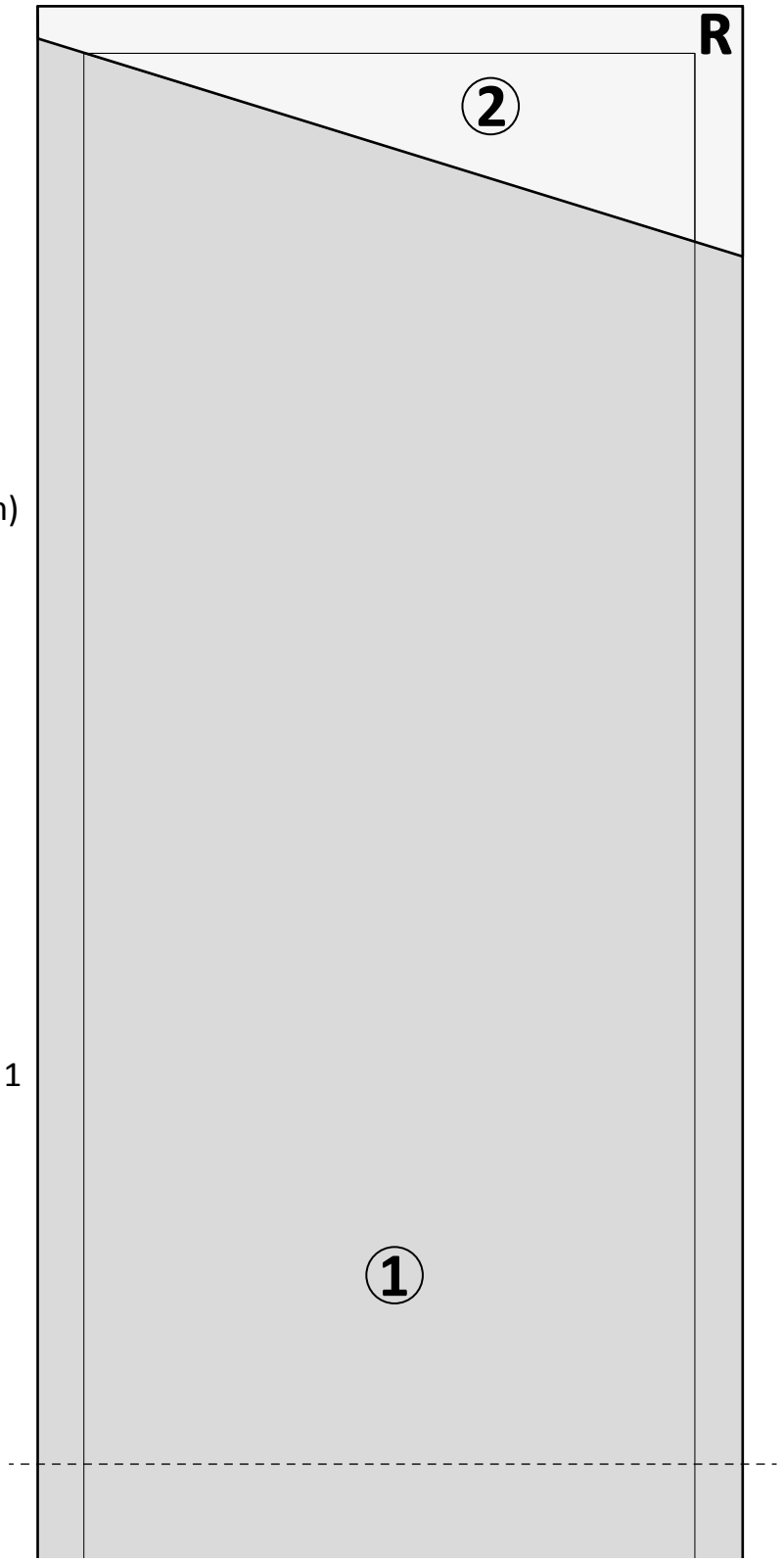


Foundation Paper Piecing Pattern
(for half-rectangle triangle units)

Full size including ¼in (6mm) seam allowances

Pattern is reversed (R), ready to use

Print the pattern and cut out with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round

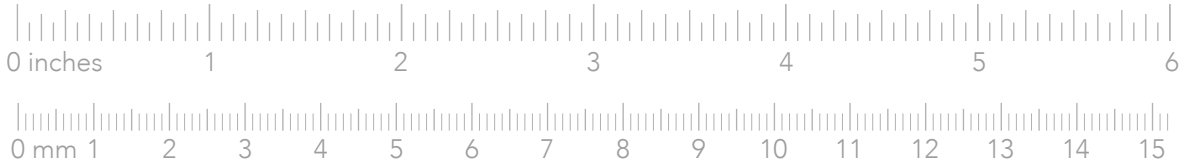


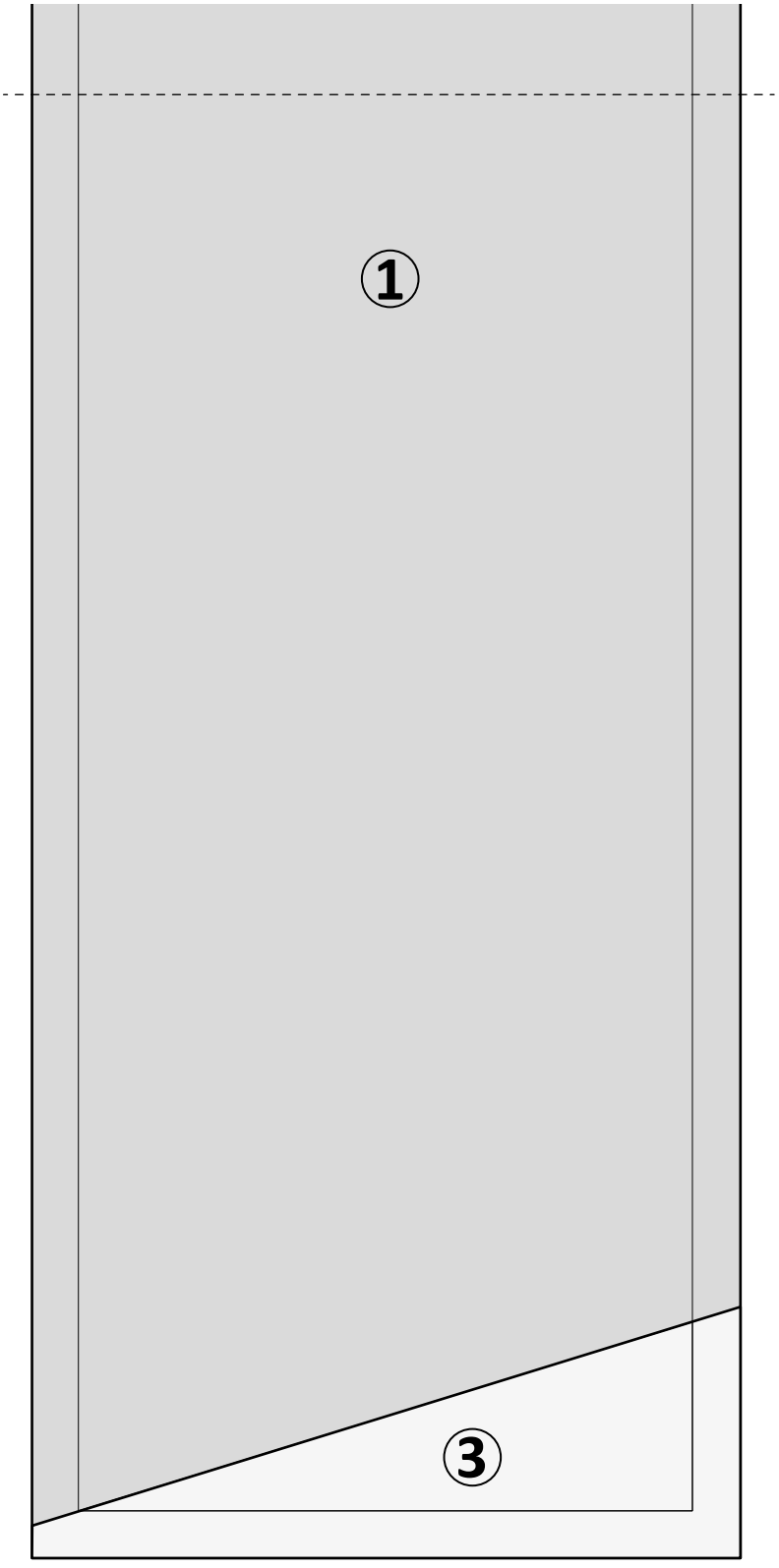
Stall Block
Stall roof

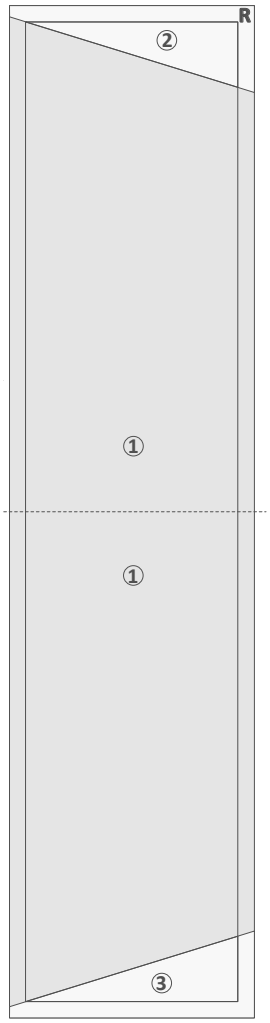
Piece 1 – cut Fabric 9 rectangle 16in x 4¼in (40.6cm x 10.8cm)
Fig C (a)

Pieces 2 & 3 – cut Fabric 1 rectangles 2in x 4½in (5.1cm x 11.4cm)
Fig C (b)

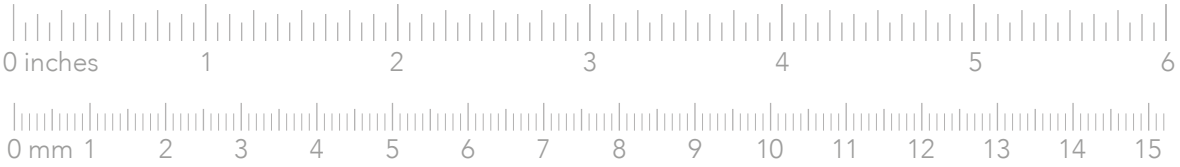
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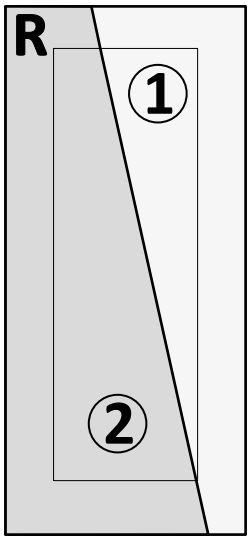
Foundation Paper Piecing Patterns
(for half-rectangle triangle units)

Full size including ¼in (6mm) seam allowances

Patterns are reversed (R), ready to use

Print the patterns and cut out with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round

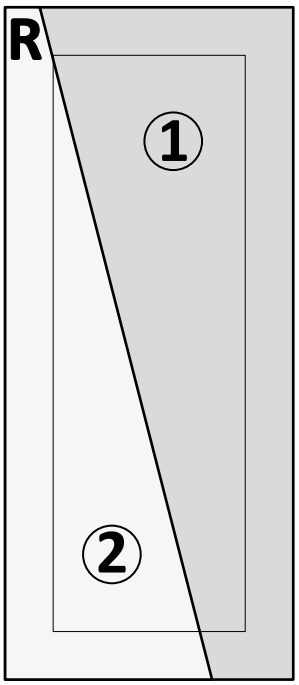




Truck and Hen Block
Truck front window

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm)
Fig G (e)

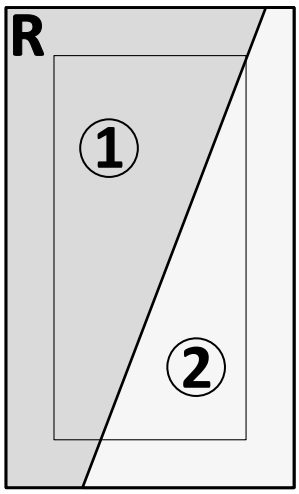
Piece 2 – cut Fabric 22 rectangle 1¾in x 3¼in (4.4cm x 8.2cm)
Fig G (d2)



Cow and Sheep Block
Cow leg (make 2)

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 23 rectangle 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm)
Fig E (k)

Piece 2 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle 2in x 4in (5.1cm x 10.2cm)
Fig E (l)



Cow and Sheep Block
Sheep leg (make 2)

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 20 rectangle 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm)
Fig F (u)

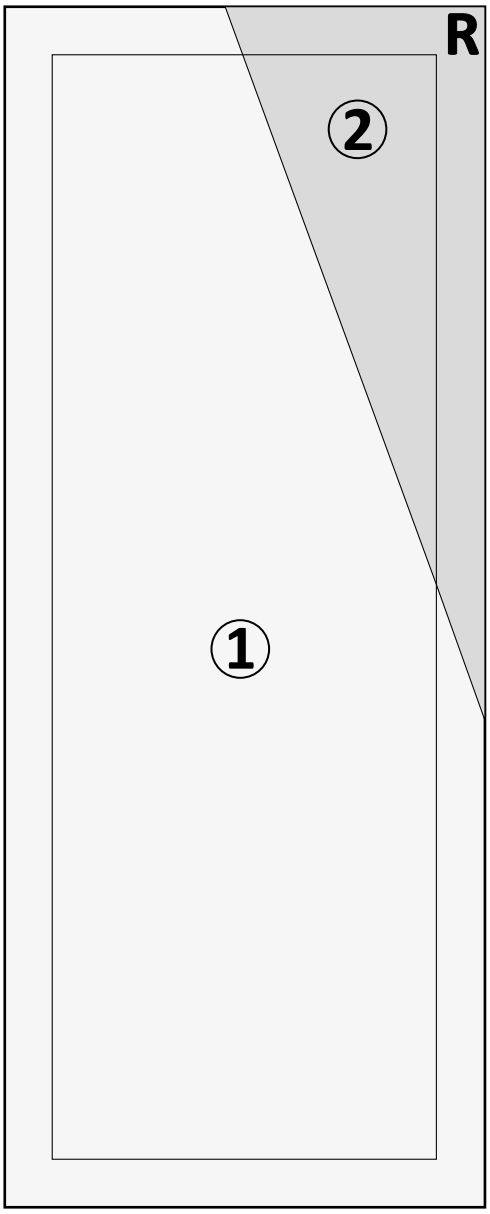
Piece 2 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle 2in x 3in (5.1cm x 7.6cm)
Fig F (v)

Foundation Paper Piecing Patterns
(for half-rectangle triangle units)

Full size including ¼in (6mm) seam allowances

Patterns are reversed (R), ready to use

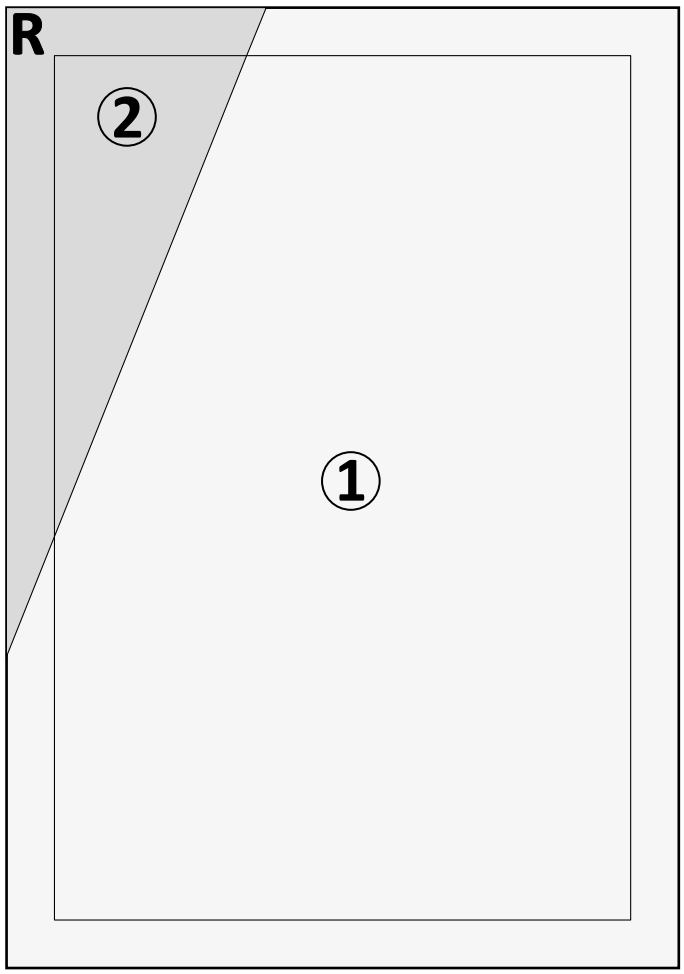
Print the patterns and cut out with about ⅛in (3mm) of extra paper all round



Cow and Sheep Block
Cow chest

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle
3in x 6¾in (7.6cm x 17.1cm)
Fig E (r)

Piece 2 – cut Fabric 27 rectangle
2in x 4¼in (5.1cm x 10.8cm)
Fig E (s)



Cow and Sheep Block
Sheep chest

Piece 1 – cut Fabric 1 rectangle 4in x 5½in
(10.2cm x 14cm)
Fig F (k)

Piece 2 – cut Fabric 27 rectangle 2in x 4in
(5.1cm x 10.2cm)
Fig F (l)