

Ye Old Schoolhouse

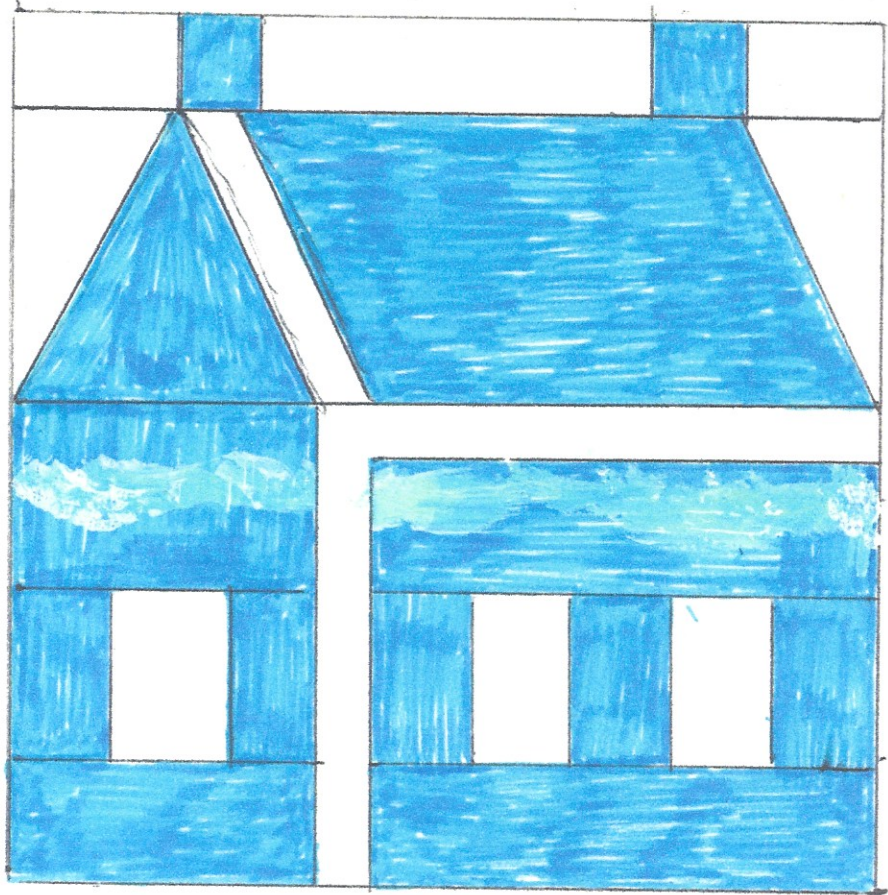
Fabrics: light - beige, cream or white
house - medium or dark
can use a small print.

From each assorted light print, cut:

- 1-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5" rectangle roof
- 1-3 x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle roof
- 1-2 x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle
- 1-2 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " rectangle
- 1-2 x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle
- 3-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangles
- 2-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangles *for roof*
- 1-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle

From each assorted medium or dark print, cut:

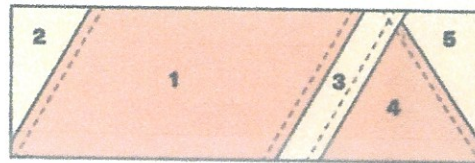
- 1-4 x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " rectangle } roof
- 1-4 x 5" rectangle }
- 1-3 x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle
- 1-2 x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangle
- 2-2" squares
- 2-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangles
- 1-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle
- 2-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangles
- 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangle
- 1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangle



3 Using a roof foundation paper and medium or dark print 4x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " rectangle (position 1), light print 3x4 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle (position 2), one light print 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle (position 3), medium or dark print 4x5" rectangle (position 4), and light print 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5" rectangle (position 5), work in numerical order to foundation-piece roof unit (**Diagram 2**). The unit should be 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11" including seam allowances.

1 Use a pencil to trace Roof Foundation Pattern onto lightweight tracing paper (or other foundation material of your choice) tracing all lines and numbers. (Or download the foundation pattern at AllPeopleQuilt.com/914)

2 Cut out each traced foundation pattern roughly $\frac{1}{4}$ " outside dashed lines



wrong side



right side

Diagram 2

2 Referring to **Diagram 1**, lay out light print $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ", $2 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ ", and $2 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangles and medium or dark print 2" squares in a row. Sew together pieces to make chimney unit. The unit should be 2×11 " including seam allowances.

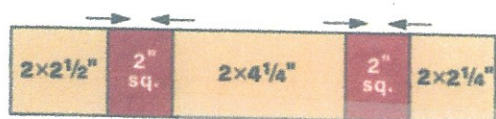


Diagram 1

5 Referring to **Diagram 4**, sew together medium or dark print $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ", $2 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ ", and $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangles and remaining light print $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangles in a row. Sew medium or dark print $1\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangles to top and bottom edges of row.

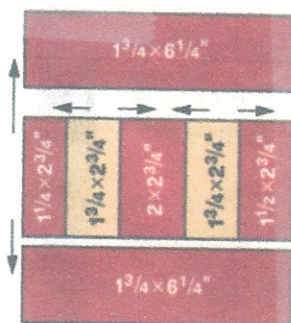


Diagram 4

6 Sew remaining light print $1\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle to left-hand edge of Step 5 unit (**Diagram 5**). Add light print $1\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangle to top edge to make window unit. The unit should be $7\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ " including seam allowances.

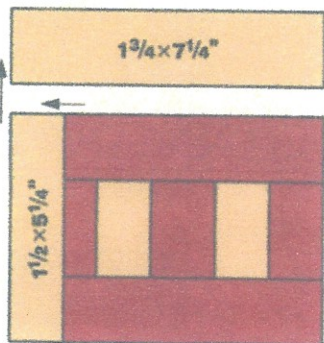


Diagram 5

7 Referring to **Diagram 6**, lay out chimney, roof, door, and window units. Sew together chimney and roof units to make top section. Join door and window units to make bottom

4 Sew together medium or dark print $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangles and one light print $1\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ " rectangle in a row (**Diagram 3**). Join medium or dark print $3 \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ " and $1\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ " rectangles to top and bottom edges of row to make door unit. The unit should be $4\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ " including seam allowances.

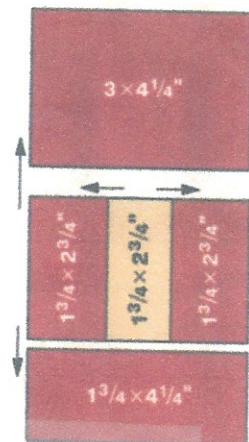


Diagram 3

This quilt evokes memories of the *Little House on the Prairie* books I read as a youngster."

-Valerie Langué, DESIGNER

section. Join top and bottom sections to make a house block. The block should be 11" square including seam allowances.

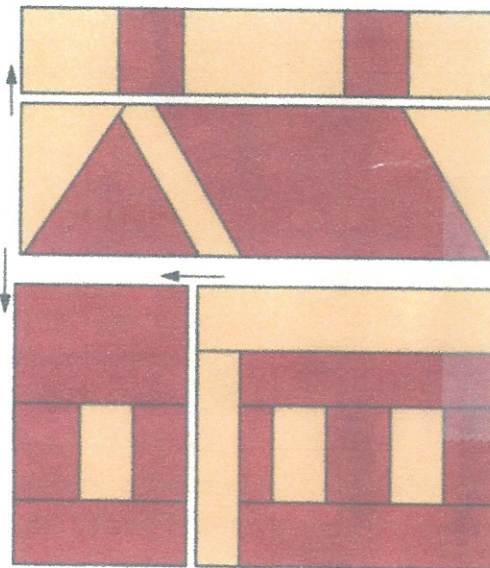


Diagram 6

Roof:

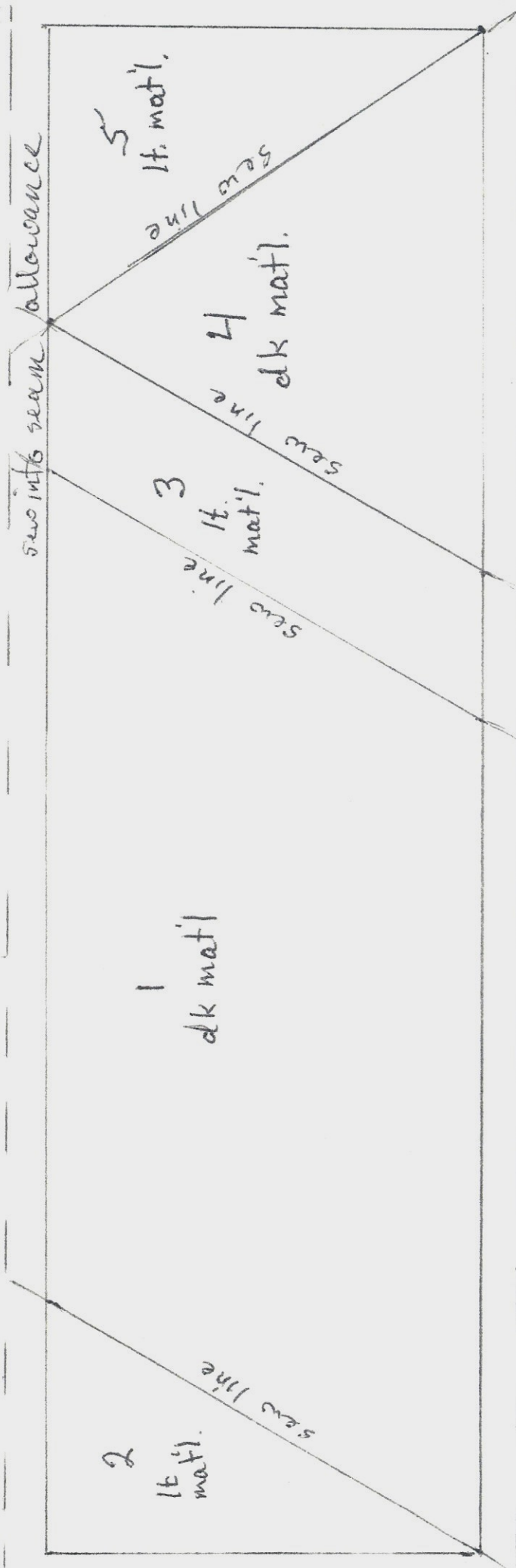
When you run it off,

There may not be $\frac{1}{4}$ " past the ends. Just make sure the fabric extends $\frac{1}{2}$ " past the ends so you can trim $\frac{1}{4}$ " past the solid line.

Tips:

Use glue stick to position piece one. Make sure it extends $\frac{1}{4}$ " past the solid lines. Fold the paper back on the solid line. Put a $\frac{1}{4}$ " line of a ruler on the fold and trim excess fabric.

When you add pieces, make sure they cover the seam lines plus $\frac{1}{4}$ ".



the dark line rectangle should be $10\frac{1}{2}$ " x 30 "

After sewing all pieces, trim on the dotted lines or $\frac{1}{4}$ " past the solid lines

Back to Basics

FOUNDATION PIECING

To precisely piece intricate blocks or units, you can sew together fabric pieces on a paper pattern or foundation. Some quilters find this technique (also called paper piecing) to be freeing because precise cutting isn't required and grain line direction doesn't matter. However, it requires you to think about piecing in a different way.

To foundation-piece, you stitch fabric pieces to a foundation paper with the marked side of the paper facing up and the fabric pieces layered under the paper. The resulting pieced unit will be a mirror image of the foundation paper. **Diagrams 8-12**, which show the right and wrong sides of a unit as it is being constructed, illustrate the process.

To make a foundation paper, trace desired pattern onto tracing paper or the foundation material of your choice, including all lines, numbers, and dots. Repeat to make the desired number of foundation papers. Cut out the traced foundation papers roughly 1/4" outside the dashed outer lines.

Roughly cut out fabric pieces that are at least 1/2" larger on all sides than the area they will cover on the foundation paper. (For this example, green and pink rectangles were cut to cover triangles on foundation paper.)

With right sides together, layer the green position 1 rectangle atop the pink position 2 rectangle; align a pair of long edges.

Place a foundation paper, marked side up, atop the layered rectangles, positioning the paper so the aligned rectangle edges are 1/4" beyond the stitching line between positions 1 and 2 and at least 1/4" beyond the foundation paper outer stitching line (**Diagram 8**).

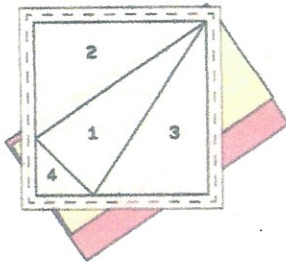


Diagram 8

To check placement, pin on the line between positions 1 and 2. Flip the pink rectangle open. Make sure the rectangles completely cover positions 1 and 2 and extend at least 1/4" into adjacent positions. If they don't, reposition and recheck until they do.

Working with marked side of foundation paper up, use a small stitch length (1.5 millimeters) to sew on the stitching line through all layers, extending stitching past the beginning and end of the line by a few stitches (Diagram 9).

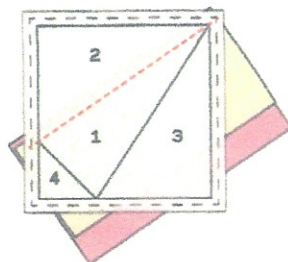


Diagram 9

Turn stitched layers over so the foundation paper is on the bottom. Press pink rectangle open. Referring to **Diagram 10**, trim green rectangle (but not the foundation paper) to about 1/4" beyond next stitching lines (the line between positions 1 and 3 and the line between positions 1 and 4). Roughly trim pink rectangle to the foundation paper edge. (You will trim it later on the dashed lines when you trim the entire unit.)

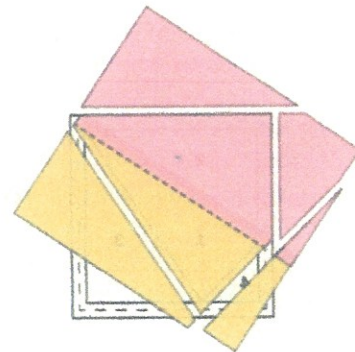


Diagram 10

With right sides together, align a pink position 3 rectangle with the long trimmed edge of green piece. Turn stitched layers over so the foundation paper is on top. Sew on the stitching line (**Diagram 11**). Turn stitched layers over so foundation paper is on the bottom. Press pink rectangle open. Roughly trim pink rectangle to the foundation paper edge.

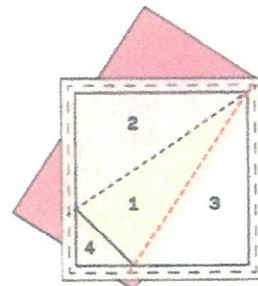


Diagram 11

In same manner, add a pink position 4 triangle. Trim all fabric layers and foundation paper on the outer dashed lines to complete a foundation-pieced unit (**Diagram 12**). Remove foundation paper with tweezers or the blunt edge of a seam ripper.

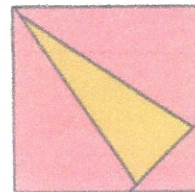


Diagram 12