



Maple Farm

Swimming Geese Quilt



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This fun quilt has darling geese all swimming in rows. The blocks are in four colourways and feature fabrics mainly from the Maple Farm and Solid collections. There are also two gorgeous pillows to accompany this quilt – see www.tildasworld.com

Materials

- Fabric 1: 5½yds (5m) – Solid rosewood (120034)
- Fabric 2: ½yd (50cm) – Solid dusty rose (120009)
- Fabric 3: 9in (23cm) square – Solid soft teal (120003)
- Fabric 4: 9in (23cm) square – Solid thistle (120012)
- Fabric 5: 9in (23cm) square – Solid warm sand (120002)
- Fabric 6: 9in (23cm) square – Solid lavender pink (120010)
- Fabric 7: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Gracie teal (100279)
- Fabric 8: ¼yd (25cm) or fat quarter – Wheatflower dijon (100276)
- Fabric 9: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Pauline teal (100277)
- Fabric 10: ¼yd (25cm) or fat quarter – Cherrybush dijon (100280)
- Fabric 11: ¼yd (25cm) or fat quarter – Gwendelyn dijon (100278)
- Fabric 12: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Gracie lavender (100273)
- Fabric 13: ¼yd (25cm) or fat quarter – Birdie bluebird (100271)
- Fabric 14: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Pauline blueberry (100274)
- Fabric 15: ¼yd (25cm) or fat quarter – Cherrybush slate (100275)
- Fabric 16: ¼yd (25cm) or fat quarter – Gwendelyn blueberry (100272)
- Fabric 17: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Gracie sand (100267)
- Fabric 18: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Wheatflower umber (100269) – you will have spare backing fabric you could use instead of buying this fat eighth
- Fabric 19: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Pauline umber (100268)
- Fabric 20: ⅛yd (15cm) or fat eighth – Cherrybush sand (100266)
- Fabric 21: ⅛yd (15cm) or fat eighth – Gwendelyn umber (100270)
- Fabric 22: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Pauline mauve (100264)
- Fabric 23: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Wheatflower rosehip (100261)
- Fabric 24: fat eighth (not long eighth) – Cherrybush mauve (100262)
- Fabric 25: ⅛yd (15cm) or fat eighth – Birdie rosehip (100265)
- Fabric 26: ⅛yd (15cm) or fat eighth – Gwendelyn rosehip (100263)
- Wadding (batting) 75in x 86in (190.5cm x 218.5cm)
- Backing fabric: 4¾yds (4.4m) – Wheatflower umber (100269)
- Binding fabric ⅝yd (60cm) – Gracie sand (100267)
- Stranded embroidery cotton in black or dark grey for eye embroidery
- Piecing and quilting threads
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat

Fabric Note

A fat eighth is assumed to be approximately 10½in x 18in (26.7cm x 45.7cm) and a fat quarter approximately 21in x 18in (53.3cm x 45.7cm). Note that sometimes a fat eighth can be used but not a long eighth.

Finished Size

67½in x 78in (171.5cm x 198cm)

Fig B Quilt layout

Cutting Out

2 There are two types of block for this quilt – one where the goose has no feet (the top row of the quilt, Block 1 and Block 2) and one where feet are included (remaining rows of the quilt, Block 1A, 2A, 3A and 4A). The feet of one goose are therefore included in the block below. The bottom row of the quilt is made up of four feet units. **Fig C** shows the cut pieces needed for the blocks and feet units, while **Fig D** shows the positions of the fabrics, so follow these diagrams carefully when cutting out.

3 Fig E shows the positions of the blocks within the quilt and the number of each block you will need to make.

4 There are 120 small half-square triangle (HST) units needed for all of the geese feet, so you might want to cut the squares needed for these before you start making the quilt. The HSTs are made using a two-at-once technique, where each pair of squares makes two HSTs. You will need sixty $1\frac{5}{8}$ in (4.2cm) squares (**w**) of Fabric 1 and sixty of Fabric 2.

5 For the outer border cut the following pieces from Fabric 1 (across the width of the fabric).

- Border strip A (for the left-hand side of the quilt) – two strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ in x $38\frac{1}{4}$ in (3.8cm x 97.2cm). Sew the strips together and press the seam open.
- Border strip B (for the right-hand side of the quilt) – two strips $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $38\frac{1}{4}$ in (6.4cm x 97.2cm). Sew the strips together and press the seam open.
- Border strip C (for the top and bottom of the quilt) – four strips $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in (86.4cm x 3.8cm). Sew the strips together into two pairs and press the seams open.

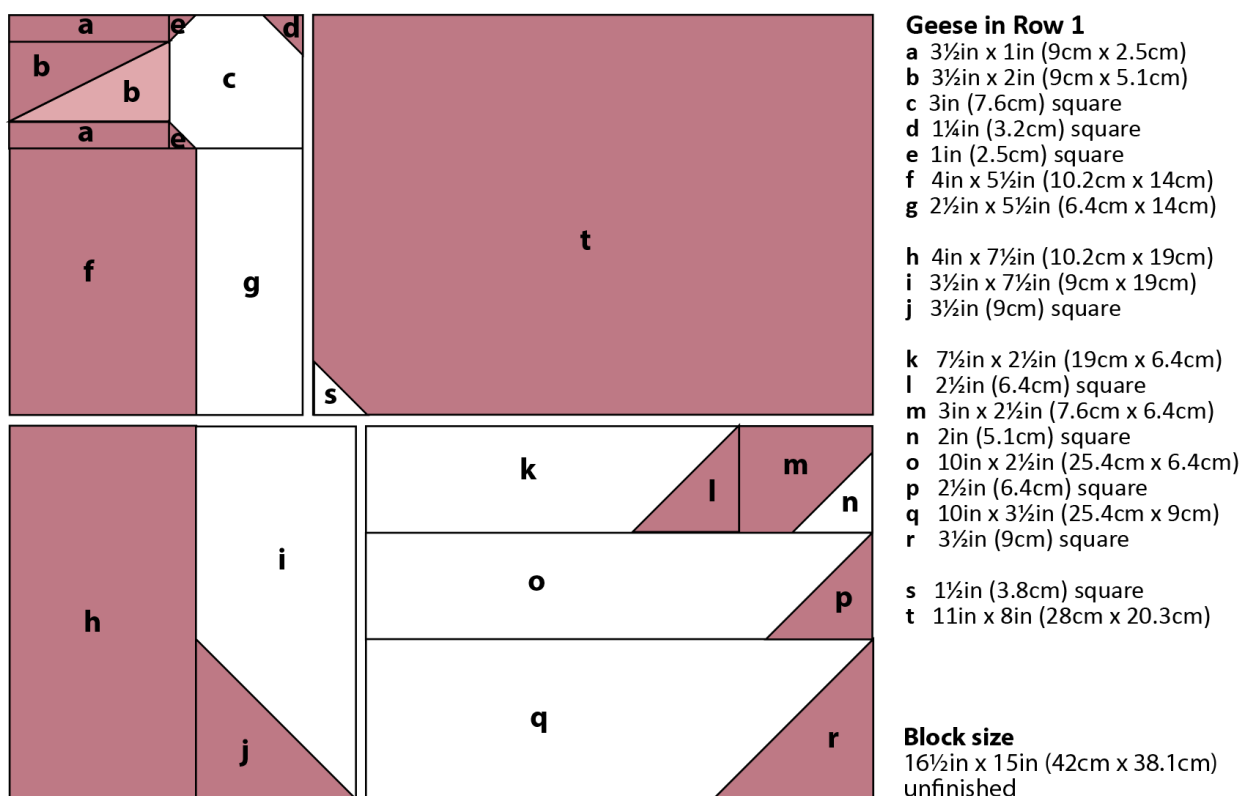
6 Cut the backing fabric into two pieces, each width of fabric x about 86in (218.5cm) long. Sew the pieces together along the length and then trim to a piece about 75in x 86in (190.5cm x 218.5cm).

7 Cut the binding fabric into eight strips $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm) x width of fabric. Sew them together end to end and press seams open. Press in half along the length, wrong sides together.

Fig C Layout and cutting for the blocks

Sizes include seam allowances

All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles



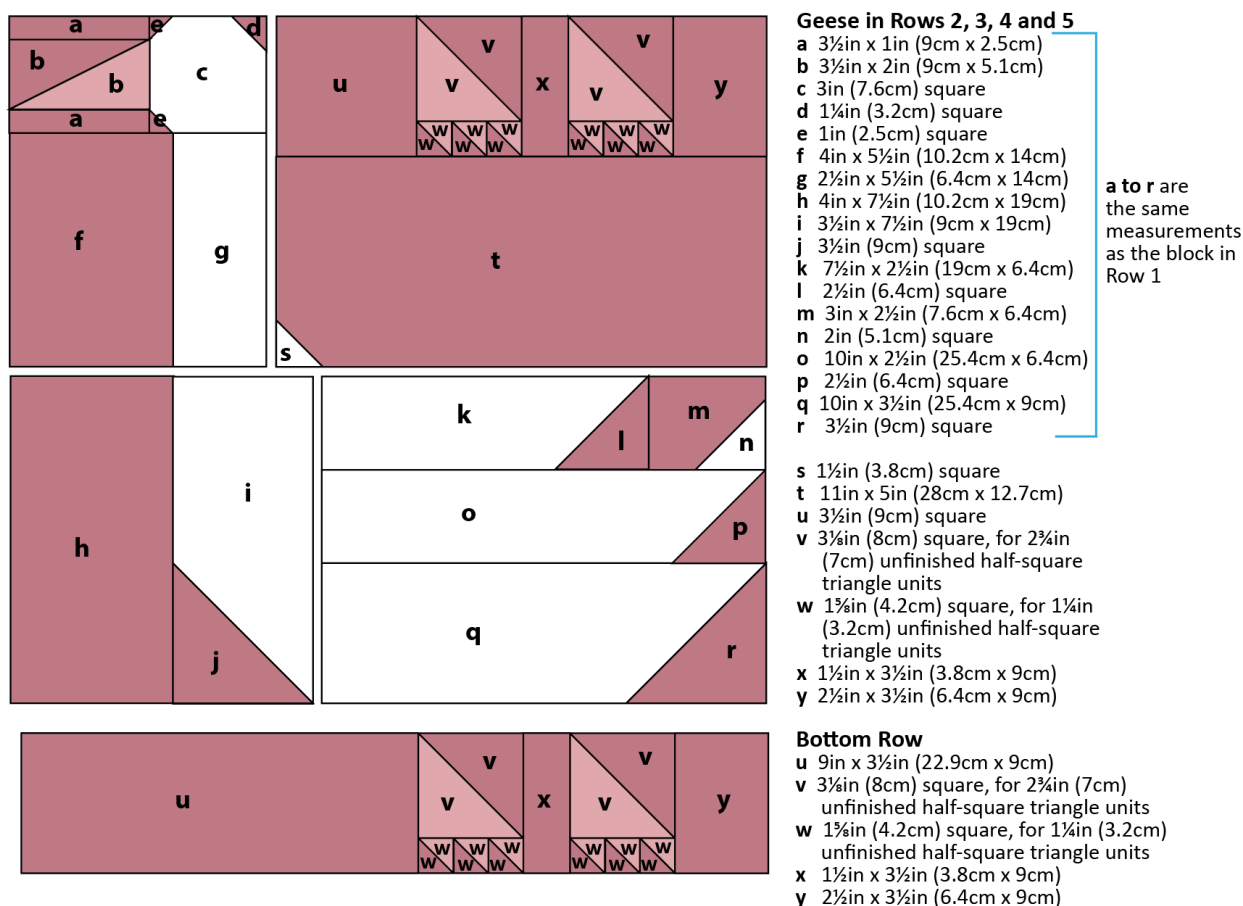
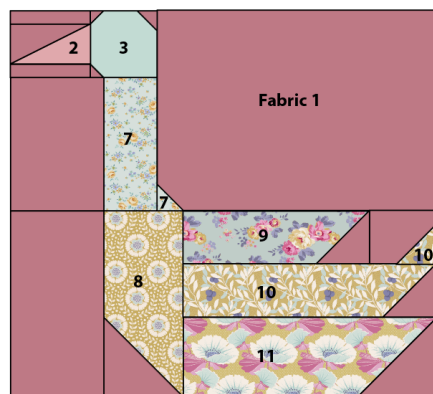


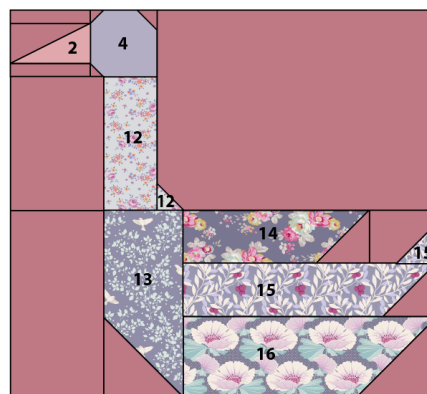
Fig D Fabrics used for the four different colourways

Numbers indicate fabrics used (see also **Fig A**). Make the numbers of blocks indicated in **Fig E**

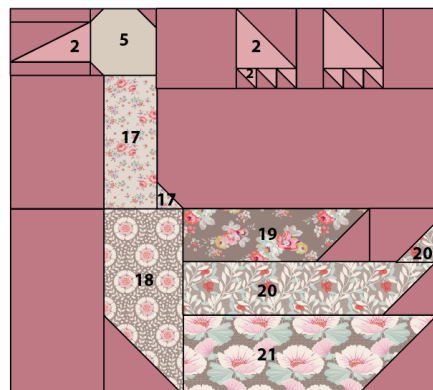
Block 1



Block 2



Block 3A



Block 4A

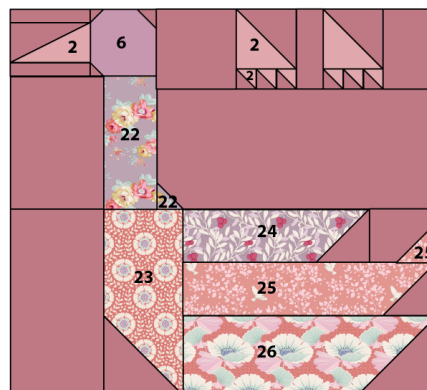


Fig E Blocks needed

Geese Block 1 – make 2

Geese Block 2 – make 2

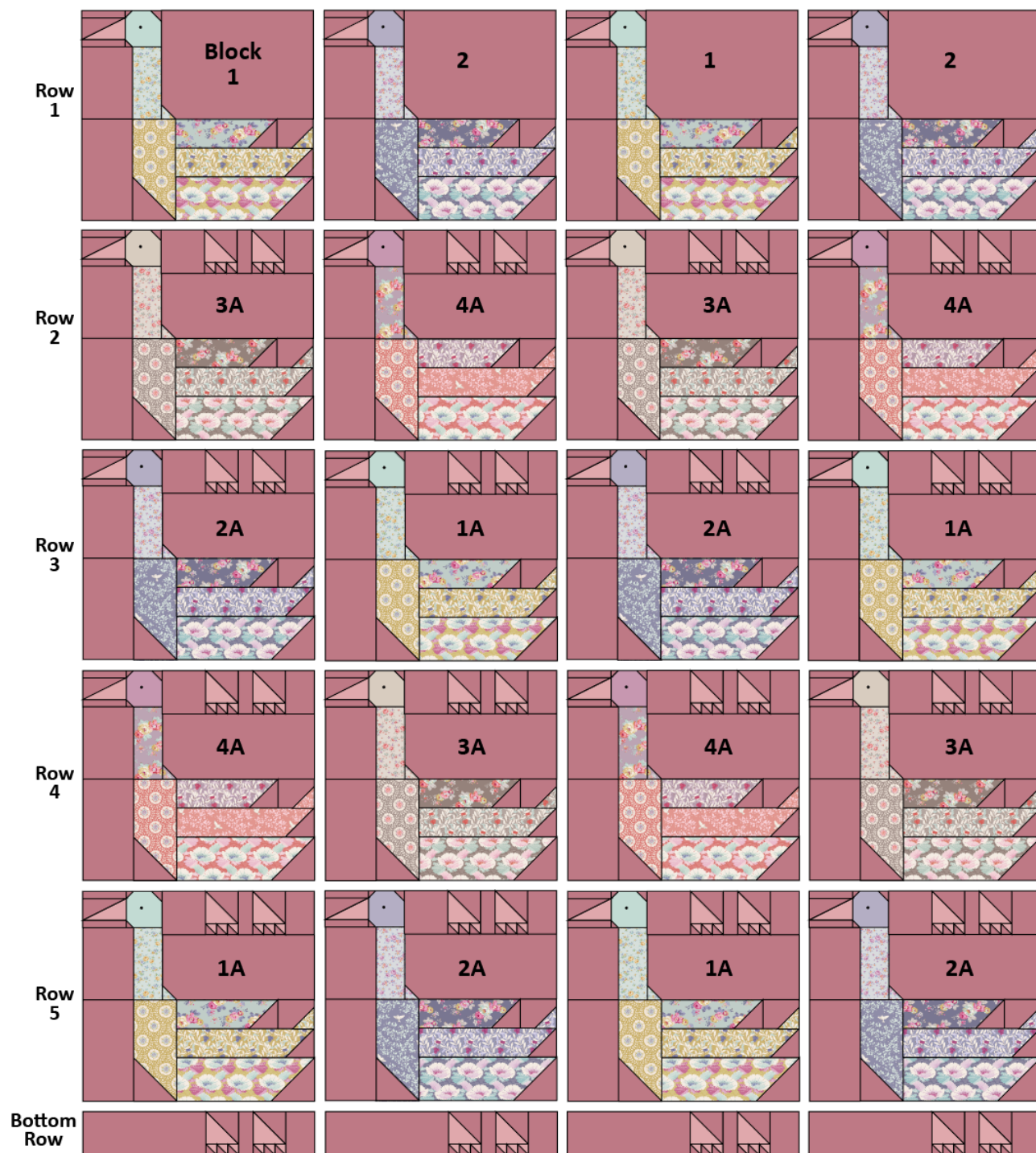
Geese Block 1A – make 4

Geese Block 2A – make 4

Geese Block 3A – make 4

Geese Block 4A – make 4

Feet units alone – make 4

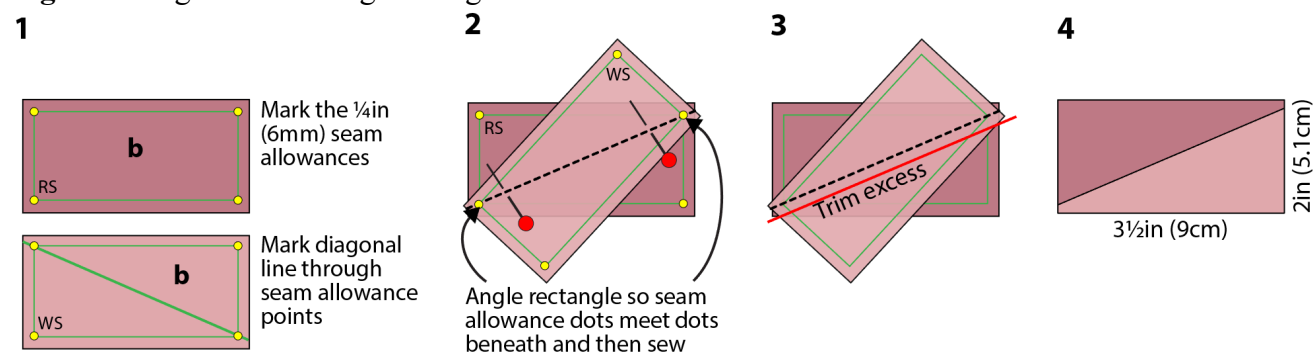


Making a Block (for Row 1)

8 Block 1 will be described in detail. There are three main techniques used in a block – half-rectangle triangles, corner triangles and half-square triangles (HST). We will describe these techniques first, so refer back to these as needed.

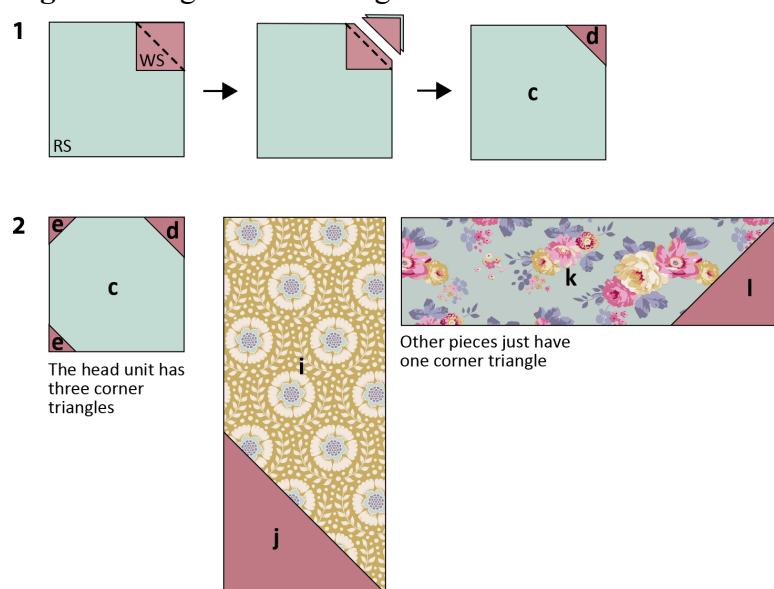
9 Making half-rectangle triangle units: Just one of these units is used in each block, for the beak of the bird, using a **b** rectangle of Fabric 1 and Fabric 2. Follow the stages in **Fig F**. Start by marking the $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances and dots at the corners, on the right side (RS) of the Fabric 1 piece and the wrong side (WS) of the Fabric 2 piece. On the Fabric 2 piece, mark a diagonal line from corner to corner of the seam allowance in the direction shown in **Fig F 1**. Place the fabrics right sides together, angling the Fabric 2 piece, so the dots on the diagonal line match the dots on the fabric beneath (**Fig F 2**). Pin in place and then sew along the diagonal line. Trim excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) from the sewn line (**Fig F 3**) and press the triangle into place. Check the unit is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in x 2in (9cm x 5.1cm), as shown in **Fig F 4**.

Fig F Making a half-rectangle triangle unit



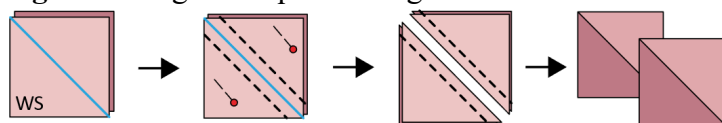
10 Making a corner triangle unit: Corner triangles are created from a square to begin with. Follow the basic stages of sewing shown in **Fig G 1**. Make sure you choose the correct fabrics and sizes. **Fig G 2** shows that the head unit has three corner triangles, however other pieces only have one corner triangle (two examples are shown).

Fig G Making a corner triangle unit



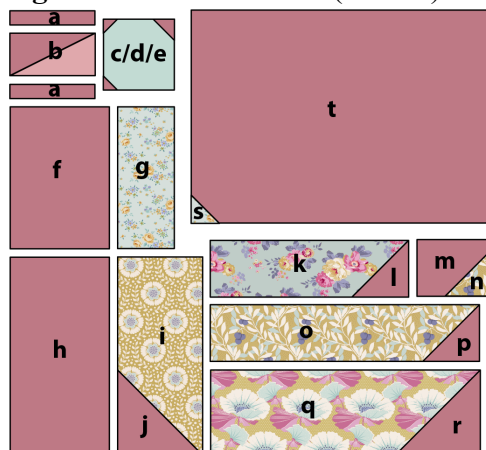
11 Making half-square triangle units: There are two sizes of HST units used in the geese feet – **v** squares and smaller **w** squares, but the method of making them is the same. The method described here makes two units at once, with an example shown in **Fig H**. Take one square of Fabric 1 and one of Fabric 2. On the wrong side of the lighter square, pencil mark the diagonal line, as shown. Place the two squares right sides together and sew a *scant* $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) away from the marked line on both sides. Cut the units apart along the marked line and press the units (normally towards the darker fabric). Check each unit is the size it is meant to be. For the larger HSTs in the upper part of the foot this should be $2\frac{3}{4}$ in (7cm) square (unfinished) and you will need to make a total of forty HSTs. For the smaller unit on the webbed part of the foot this should be $1\frac{1}{4}$ in (3.2cm) square (unfinished) and you will need to make a total of 120 HSTs.

Fig H Making half-square triangle units



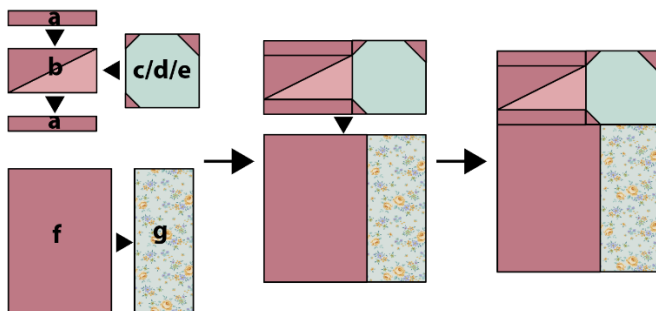
12 Make all of the units needed for one block, creating corner units where needed. Now lay the units out as in **Fig I**.

Fig I Units for one block (no feet)



13 Assembling a block: Here, we will describe assembling a block for the top row of the quilt, where there is no unit for the feet. (Further on, we will describe making a foot unit and assembling a block with feet.) Begin by sewing the pieces together for the head and neck unit, as shown in **Fig J**.

Fig J Assembling the head and neck unit



14 Now sew the pieces together for the chest unit, as shown in **Fig K**, and then the body unit as in **Fig L**.

Fig K Assembling the chest unit

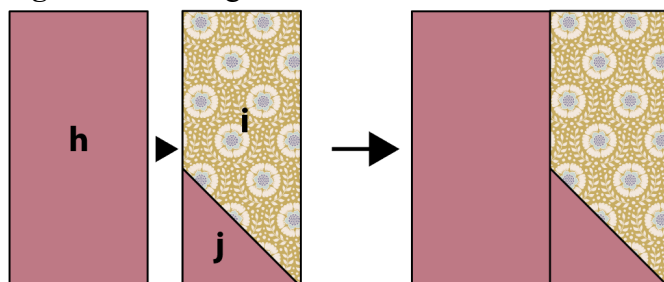
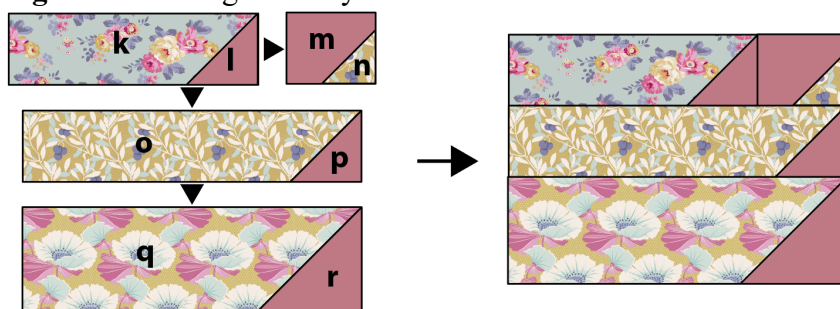
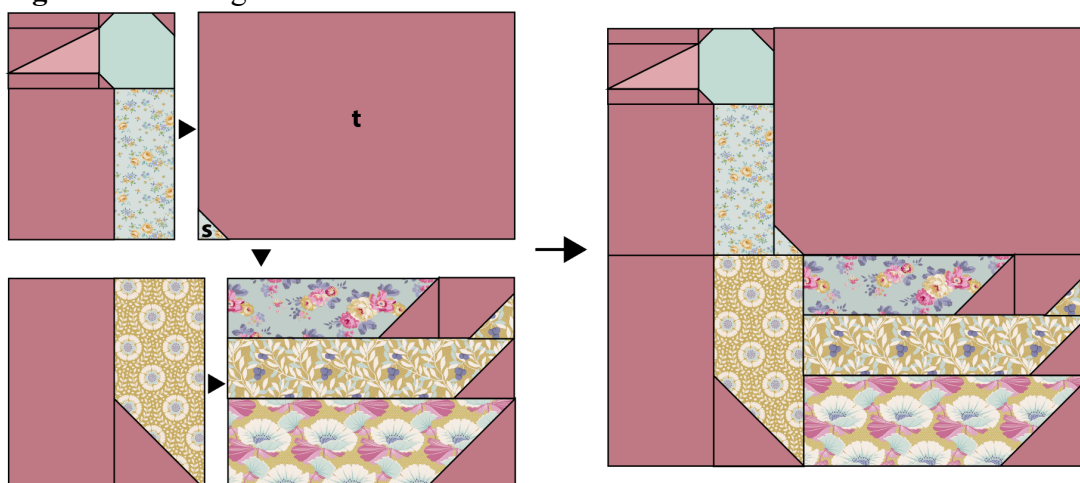


Fig L Assembling the body unit



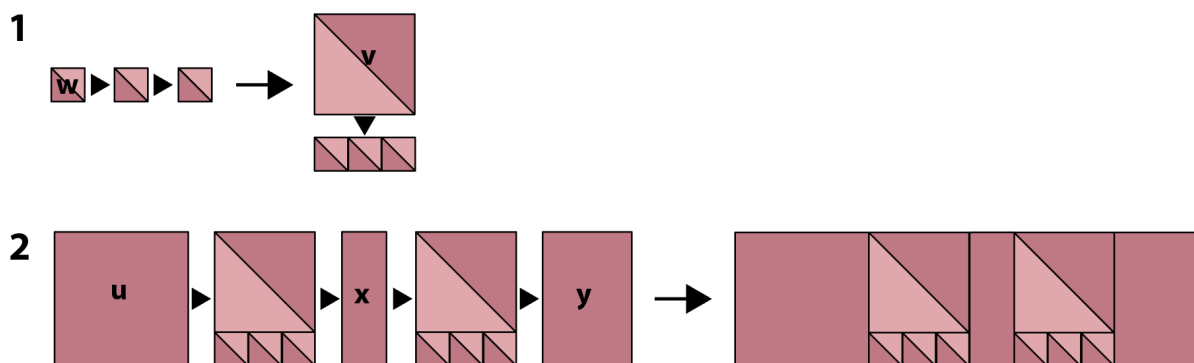
15 Sew the block together, using the units you have sewn, plus piece **s/t**, following **Fig M**. Check the block is 16½in x 15in (42cm x 38.1cm). Repeat this to sew the other three blocks for the top row of the quilt, changing fabrics as needed (see **Fig E**).

Fig M Assembling the block

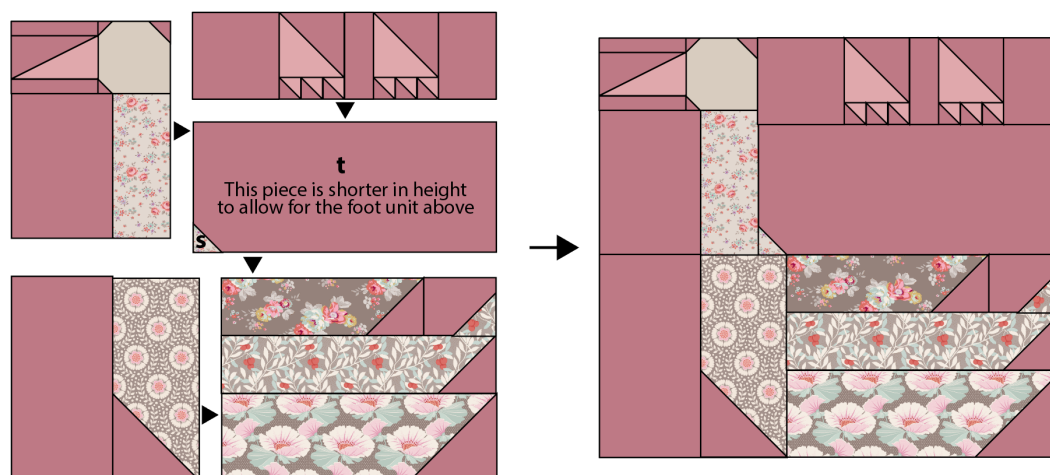


Making a Block (for the remaining rows)

16 The rest of the blocks are made in the same way, but the foot unit takes the place of piece **t**, which is shorter in height to allow for the feet unit. Follow **Steps 8–14** to sew the head/neck, chest and body units. To make the feet unit, you will need the two different sizes of half-square triangle units and follow the stages in **Fig N**.

Fig N Assembling a foot unit for a block

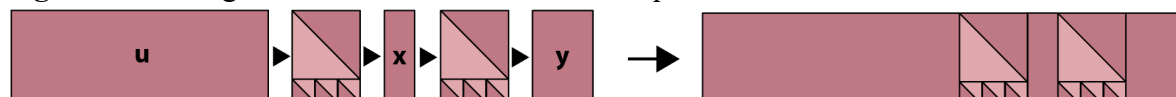
17 Sew the block together using the units you have sewn, plus piece **s/t**, and the foot unit, as shown in **Fig O** (Block 3A is shown in the diagram). Check the block is 16½in x 15in (42cm x 38.1cm). Repeat this to sew the remaining blocks needed for the quilt, changing fabrics as needed (see **Fig E**).

Fig O Assembling a block with foot unit

18 When all of the blocks are made, embroider the eyes using six strands of stranded cotton and working a French knot on the head of each goose.

Making a Foot Unit (for the bottom row)

19 The four units at the base of the quilt are made in the same way as the block foot unit but piece **u** on the right-hand side is longer – see **Fig P**. Once sewn, each unit should be 16½in x 3½in (42cm x 9cm).

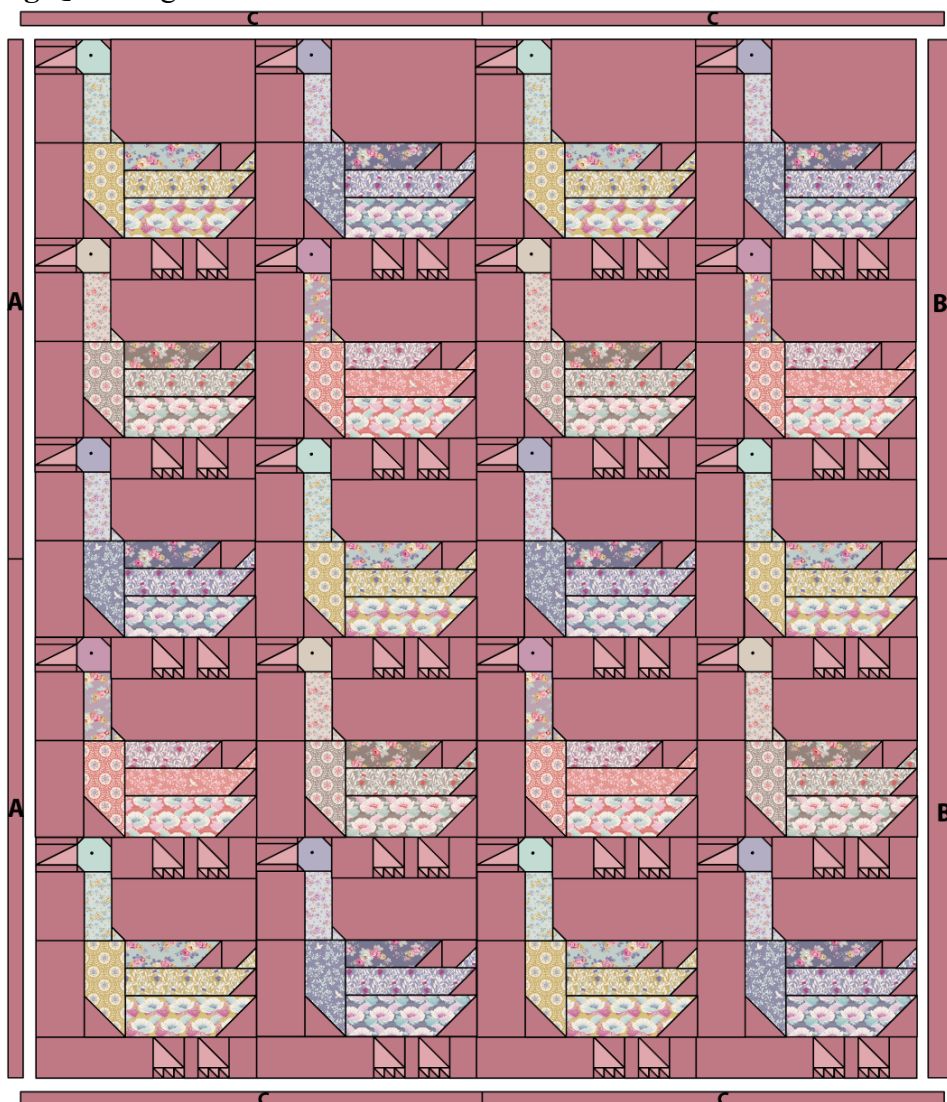
Fig P Assembling a foot unit at the bottom of the quilt.

Assembling the Quilt

20 Arrange the blocks in rows, as shown in **Fig E**. Sew each row of blocks together, pressing the seams in Rows 1, 3 and 5 in the opposite direction to Rows 2, 4 and the bottom row. Now sew the rows together matching seam junctions neatly. Press the seams in one direction.

21 To add the border, take the 1½in x 38¼in (3.8cm x 97.2cm) A strip and sew it to the left-hand side of the quilt (**Fig Q**). Press the seam outwards. Take the 2½in x 38¼in (6.4cm x 97.2cm) B strip and sew it to the right-hand side of the quilt. Press the seam outwards. Finally, take the 34in x 1½in (86.4cm x 3.8cm) C strips and sew them to the top and bottom of the quilt, pressing the seams outwards. Your quilt top is now finished.

Fig Q Adding the border



Quilting and Finishing

22 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 (baste) 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 (batting) to fix the layers together.

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. When all quilting is finished, square up the quilt ready for binding.

23 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam, sew the binding in place, starting at least 6in (15.2cm) away from the end of the binding. Sew to within a $\frac{1}{4}$ in (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 $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam again from the top of the folded binding to within $\frac{1}{4}$ in (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.

24 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.

25 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.