

4-H Fibres and Fabrics Series

Discovering Rag Time

Patchwork Quilts

Introduction

Sewers have been making quilts for a very long time. First out of necessity to keep their families warm and then out of a desire to create beautiful quilts for fun and recreation. Quilting has also become a business opportunity for many. Scrap quilts are an excellent way to sew in an environmentally friendly manner. All that you require are basic sewing skills that you already have! Quilting will teach you to sew with accuracy and how to work with colour and design.



To be an expert at something you must continue to learn more technical skills. The more skills you have the more interesting and the more creative you can be with your sewing. You will be doing lots of interesting hands on activities that will teach you more sewing techniques. In this project you will learn quilting basics while designing and sewing your very own rag quilt.

Table of Contents	
Introduction	1
Project Summary	2
Skill Builder 1: Tools of the Trade	3
Skill Builder 2: Making the Cut	6
Skill Builder 3: Quilt It!	9
Skill Builder 4: Scrap Quilts	12
Skill Builder 5: Sew, Sew, Sew	15
Skill Builder 6: Finishing Touches	18
Showcase Challenge	23
Portfolio Page	25

Draft 2009

Sew Much Fun



This Sew Much Fun box will appear throughout the manual. Check out the great website link ideas wherever you see Sew Much Fun. These links will lead you to fun online content to help you with your 4-H project.

Meet Needles!

Needles knows lots of stuff! Needles will tell you neat and important information throughout your manual.



Learning is 3D!

To help you get the most out of your learning, each project meeting has the following parts:

- Dream it!** Plan for success
- Do it!** Hands on learning
- Dig it!** What did you learn?

What Skills Will You Learn?

Each section or Skill Builder (or Builder) in this project has activities that will help your project group learn to do by doing while learning new skills and having fun!

DISCOVER

To complete this project, you must:

- Complete the activities in each Builder **OR** a similar activity that focuses on the same skills, as you and your leader may plan other activities.
- Plan and complete the Showcase Challenge.
- Complete the Portfolio Page.
- Participate in your club's Achievement (See the inside back cover for more information about 4-H Achievements).


	Members will be able to...	Activities	Page
Skill Builder 1	Tools of the Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify quilting tools • Understand batting and quilting fabrics • Plan your rag quilt. 	• Quilt Mania!	4
		• Designing your rag quilt	5
Skill Builder 2	Making the Cut <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut with a rotary cutter • Work with quilt batting and flannelette 	• Rag Quilt	7
Skill Builder 3	Quilt It! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 3 main ways to quilt a quilt top • Understand the impact quilting has had on rural Manitoba • Make a rag quilt block 	• Let's Talk About It!	10
		• Rag Quilt	11
Skill Builder 4	Scrap Quilts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify how quilting can be environmentally friendly • Piece rag quilt rows together 	• Discover Scrap Quilts	13
		• Repurpose It (<i>Optional</i>)	13
		• Rag Time Quilt	14
Skill Builder 5	Sew, Sew, Sew <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately join rows to form a quilt top 	• Rag Quilt	16
		• Getting to the Point (<i>Optional</i>)	16
Skill Builder 6	Finishing Touches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and create a label for your quilt. • Identify a variety of ways to sell your sewing • Finish a rag quilt. 	• Match It Up	19
		• Rag Quilt	19
		• Designer Labels	20
When you successfully complete your builders, you will showcase what you have learned.			
Showcase & Portfolio	• Explain success in using the skills listed above.	• Showcase Challenge	23
		• My Portfolio Page	25



Skill Builder 1: Tools of the Trade

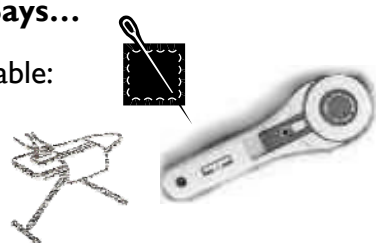


Needles Says...



There are many quilting tools available:

- Rotary Cutter and Mat
- Rulers and Cutting Guides
- Marking Tools
- Pins and Needles





SKILLS CHECKLIST

- Identify quilting tools
- Understand batting and quilting fabrics
- Plan your rag quilt






Dream it!



Important words

Watch for these important words throughout this builder:
Patchwork, , Block, Batting, Flannelette

<p>Quilting Basics</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a sharp needle sized according to the fabric • Change the needle often. Don't sew with a dull needle • Set stitch length to 10-12 stitches per 2.5 cm • Most seams are 6 mm • Save time and thread by chain piecing. 
<p>Pressing Patchwork</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressing sets seams and removes wrinkles without stretching or distorting the fabric. Press rather than iron all seams. • Develop the habit of pressing as you sew. • Press seams to one side towards the darker fabric
<p>Fabrics</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For best results choose lightweight closely woven 100% cotton fabrics. • All fabrics should be washed before sewing. • Combine small, medium and large prints to add interest. • Include light, medium and dark value fabrics for contrast. • A simple way to combine fabrics is to choose one fabric that contains several colours. Then select other coordinating fabrics.
<p>Batting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batting is the middle layer of a quilt and can be cotton, wool or polyester. • When choosing batting consider how you want the quilt to look, how close will the stitches be, are you hand or machine quilting, and how will the quilt be used. • If not sure which type to choose ask the quilt shop staff.



Do it!

Quilt Mania !

What will you need: Pencil

A W R U C P L G B L O C K S
O C U T T I N G M A T W F M
L G N I C E I P H Z E J Y Q
P T F E U Q I L P P A R U H
P A T C H W O R K M X I F G
R X A L A L O P G T L U H G
T Z B H I V I K S T D V N E
R L A Z K U U J I N F I F T
E E T L B N Q N D D S J K A
T R T O X P G R R S H B W L
T U I T C D B X E G P C U P
E I N H U O U R A L O G S M
L A G U R C P E G K P F A E
E S P D C R Y N K Q V M U T
N P E D E V I R J T X G A C
N R O G F D W W A W C D Z S
A X N J N N Q N O T T O C O
L I Y I R U L E R R O H U I
F G B M N Y T U Y J B R K X

Word List

RULER ROTARY CUTTER CUTTING MAT	COTTON FLANNELETTE PATCHWORK	BORDER BINDING SAMPLER QUILT	TEMPLATE FINGER PRESSING APPLIQUE	BATTING BLOCKS	PIECING QUILTING
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Needles'



Fun Facts!

Did you know old quilts tell a story? People began immigrating to Canada in the 1800's. The materials and patterns they used demonstrated their domestic situations and the traditions of where they came from. English women in Newfoundland sewed stripy quilts. Scottish colonists from P.E.I sewed with plaid or checkered patterns and Irish people sewed the Irish chain pattern. Russian Mennonites made wool quilts, Scandinavians embroidered quilts with cross-stitch and the English moving west made the Grandmother's Flower Garden Pattern. Gold seekers went to B.C. (mostly English) and they favoured the Log Cabin and Wedding Ring quilt design.

Designing Your Rag Quilt



Rag quilts are an old fashioned favourite. They have exposed seam allowances on their fronts and finished traditional seams on the back.

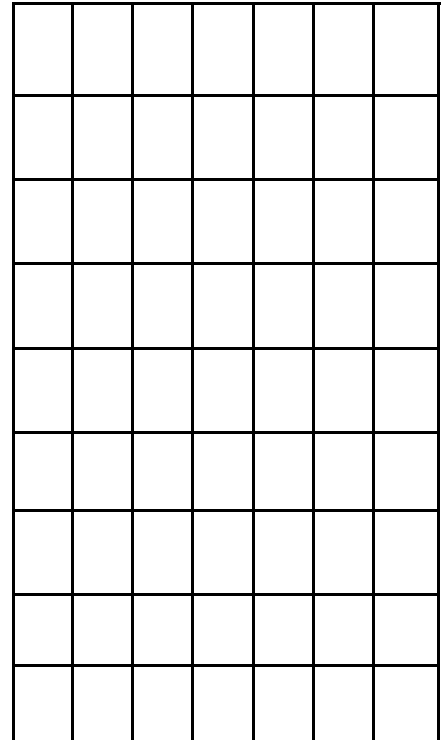


What will you need: Flannelette, quilt bat, thread, pencil crayons or markers


Let's Quilt!

These instructions are for a small rag quilt 105 cm x 135 cm. If you choose to change the size of the quilt you will also have to change the amount of fabric required.

1. This quilt will consist of 63 20 cm squares on the front and 63 20 cm squares on the back. You will need 63 15 cm squares of quilt batting Plan what you would like your quilt to look like. Will it have a variety of flannel prints, will it be two solids in a checkerboard pattern, will it be one print and one solid, etc. What pattern will the blocks make when they are sewed together? What will you use for the back? Will it have a pattern as well?
2. Using markers or pencil crayons colour in what you want your quilt to look like.
3. Make a trip to the fabric store to purchase your fabric and quilt batting or use flannelette pieces from home. Make sure you have enough fabric if you are using scrap pieces from home.



Sew Much Fun



Quilting Assistant & Resource Website - Free patterns, fabric calculators, and quilting hints and tips www.quiltingassistant.com



Dig it!

Think about this builder and the activities you did ...

Review the Skills Checklist on page 3. What skills have you developed? Do you need more practice?



Record it . . .

Discuss what you have learned with your leader so that the information can be recorded on your Portfolio Page.

Apply it . . .

How could you explain to others the tools needed for quilting?

What's next?

The next builder will teach you how to use a rotary cutter. You will cut out the squares for your rag quilt. Think about how you would cut out more than one quilt square at once. What would be the benefits of using a rotary cutter vs scissors. Make a list of the supplies needed for the next meeting.

Skill Builder 2: Making the Cut

DISCOVER



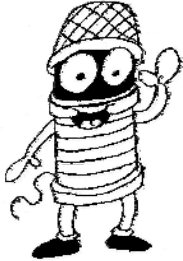
Needles Says....

Today there are many tools and quilting techniques to make cutting and piecing easier and less time consuming. Check out a quick and easy method in this builder. You will have your rag quilt cut out in no time at all!



SKILLS CHECKLIST

- Cut with a rotary cutter
- Work with quilt batting and flannelette

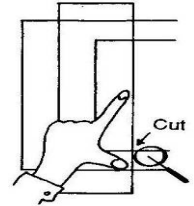


Dream it!

Rotary Cutting Quilt Blocks

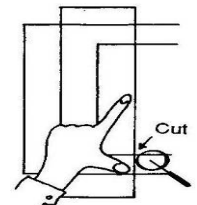
Rotary cutters and rulers make for template free quilting. They provide quick cutting accuracy and allow simple sewing techniques. One to 16 layers of fabric, depending on fabric weight and degree of accuracy required can be cut at one time.

Strips are cut across the width of the fabric and then these strips are cut into the required pieces. Most pieces can be cut using a wide quilting ruler with a marking for a 45° angle. Specialty rulers are available for cutting specific patterns, such as diamonds. Tape a thin strip of sandpaper across the width of see through rulers, using double stick tape, to prevent the ruler from slipping when you are cutting fabric.



How to Cut Fabric Using Quick Cutting Techniques

1. Fold fabric in half, salvages together. Hold the salvage edges letting fold hang free. Shift one side of the fabric until fold hangs straight. Fold line is on the straight of grain. You may want to fold in half again so that there are 4 layers of fabric.
2. Lay fabric on cutting mat, with fold along a grid line. Place ruler on fabric close to raw edge at 90° angle to the fold. Trim along edge of ruler using the rotary cutter, taking care not to move the fabric.
3. Place ruler on fabric, aligning trimmed edge with measurement on ruler to the width of strip you want to cut; cut along edge of ruler. After cutting several strips, check fabric to be sure cut edge is still at 90° angle to fold as in step 2.
4. Cut squares and rectangles from strips. Three or four strips may be stacked with the edges matching exactly. Place the ruler on fabric near selvages at 90° angle to long edges of strips. Trim off selvages. Place ruler on fabric, aligning short edge of the fabric with the measurement on the ruler to desired size. Cut holding ruler firmly.
5. Cut squares into triangles by cutting diagonally through each square. Cut once or twice diagonally following cutting directions for the specific project. Three or four squares may be stacked, matching edges exactly.



Using a Template

Templates require a stiff material that can be used and reused such as plastic or cardboard. Measure, draw and cut out the desired sized square including the seam allowance. Be sure to use non fabric scissors to this. Lay the template onto the wrong side of the fabric. Trace the square using a pencil or for dark fabric, a white marking pencil. Cut out the square using fabric scissors.

DISCOVER

Sew Much Fun



A cool site that allows you to design a quilt on line. Go to the gallery and see what others have designed. Make sure to scroll across the bottom in order to see the entire site. <http://explorer.quiltstudy.org/quiltmaker.html>

You tube video on how to cut squares to make a rag blanket
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l tji8zIH2X4>



Do it!

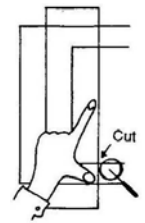
Rag Quilt

Time to cut out your quilt!

What You Will Need: flannelette for rag quilt, quilt bat, quilting tools, measuring tape

NOTE: For a rag quilt fabrics **do not** have to be pre-washed before cutting and sewing.

1. Using a rotary cutter cut out all squares to make the rag quilt. 63 20 cm squares from front fabrics, 63 20 cm squares for backing fabric and 63 15 cm squares from quilt batting.



NOTE: If a rotary cutter is not available cut out a cardboard template, trace and cut out with scissors. This will take much longer to do than using a rotary cutter.

A Piece of Quilting History

“The patchwork bedcover was sewn to the quilting frames and suspended from the overhead beams by ropes attached at the four corners. Under this canopy was a fine playhouse for children, and many pricked fingers have resulted from bobbing heads beneath the quilt.” Harriet Bonebright-Closz Reminiscences of Newcastle, Iowa 1848.

Needles'



Fun Facts!



Dig It!

How Did it Go? - Answer these questions:

What have you learned about using a ruler and a rotary cutter? How many layers were you able to cut at once?

What are the differences between using scissors to cut out quilt squares vs. a rotary cutter?

How will these new skills help you in the future?

What's next?

In the next builder you will learn about three different quilting techniques. You will also begin to quilt your rag quilt. Discuss with your leader what the first steps will be to start to sew your rag quilt. Make a list of supplies you need to bring to the next meeting.



Skill Builder 3: Quilt It!



Needles Says...

It is time to get quilting! You will be quilting by machine using the chain piecing method. Check out the fascinating history of quilting and it's role right here in Manitoba.

DISCOVER



SKILLS CHECKLIST

- Identify the 3 main ways to quilt a quilt top.
- Understand the impact quilting has had in rural Manitoba.
- Make a rag quilt block.



Dream it!

Quilting Basics



Important Words

Look out for these important words in this builder:
Quilting , Quilting Bee

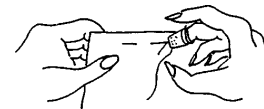


Quilting serves the purpose of holding the layers together and adding surface interest to the quilt. There are three basic ways to finish a quilt top.

Quilting by Hand –When quilts were first made they were all hand pieced and hand stitched. Perfect even stitches were much admired. Today, hand quilting is still done but it is a choice not a necessity. Hand quilting features evenly spaced, small stitches on both sides of the quilt with no knots showing on the backside. You will need a fine hand sewing needle, quilter's thread, a thimble and a hoop or frame to place the quilt in.

To begin, cut thread that is specific to quilting (quilting thread) 60 cm long and make a knot on one end. Place the needle tip either into a seam line or 10 mm behind the point where quilting stitches are to begin and guide it through the batting and up through the quilt top to “bury” the knot. Gently pull on the thread until you hear the knot “pop” through the quilt top. Trim the thread end.

To quilt using a running stitch, hold the needle parallel to the quilt top and stitch up and down through the three layers with a rocking motion, making several stitches at a time. Gently and smoothly pull the thread through the layers. To end make a small knot and bury it in the batting.



Quilting by Machine—Machine quilting is fast compared to hand quilting. There are several techniques that can be used.

- **Stitch -in- the- ditch** quilting is the easiest and most common method. It gives definition to blocks, borders and sashing and is the only type of quilting to complete a project.
- **Outline** quilting is stitched 6 mm from the seam lines to emphasize designs. Use machine guided outline quilting when the project is small enough to allow the quilt to be turned easily.
- **Channel** quilting is stitched in evenly spaced lines. The quilting lines may be either diagonal, vertical, or horizontal. Channel quilting provides an easy design to use for borders.
- **Free-motion** quilting. In this method the feed dogs are covered or dropped and the fabric is guided by hand, allowing you to stitch in any direction without repositioning the quilt. This type of quilting is used to quilt designs with sharp turns and intricate curves, and includes template quilting, outline quilting and stipple quilting.

Tying- Instead of quilting, many quilters choose to tie the three layers of the quilt together. Tying serves the same function as quilting; it holds the three layers of a quilt together and secures the batting in its proper place.



DISCOVER

Double knots, often called granny knots are used to tie quilts. To form, hold a thread in each hand. Wrap right thread around left thread around right thread. Pull tight to form a knot.



Do it!

Let's Talk About It!

Quilts are fun to sew! They also have a fascinating history and have played an important role in Manitoba communities.

Instructions: Choose **one** of these activities to learn more about the social/community side of quilting.

- Interview a local quilter
- Visit a local pioneer museum and check out the quilts
- Take part in a local quilting bee
- Do an internet search on the history of quilting in the prairies
- Help a community group working on a fundraiser quilt
- Research quilts that commemorate events, for example a centennial quilt
- What ideas do you have?



Which activity did you choose? _____

How will you record your finding - taking pictures to go on your portfolio page, writing a 4-H speech, video taping ?

Sew Much Fun



Blanketing Manitoba is made up of Manitoba volunteers who make blankets for needy Manitobans. In 2007 they distributed over 537 blankets. How could you help this cause? www.blanketingmanitoba.ca

Check out the Great Canadian Quilt. It has 205 signatures of Canadians who have made important contributions in many facets of Canadian life. It was made as a fundraiser for the Grandmothers for Grandmothers organization. www.greatcanadianquilt.com

Underground Railroad Quilt Code

It is believed by some historians that secret messages in the form of quilt patterns aided slaves escaping the bond of captivity in the Southern states before & during the American Civil War. Most quilt patterns had their roots in African traditions. The quilt patterns, used in a certain order, relayed messages to slaves preparing escape. Each pattern represented a different meaning. Some of the most common were Monkey Wrench, Star, Crossroads and Wagon Wheel. Quilts hung out to air was a common sight on a plantation and the plantation owner and overseer did not notice anything suspicious. Go to <http://osblackhistory.com/quilts.php> to see pictures of the quilt blocks and their meaning. What do you think? Fact or Fiction?

Needles'



Fun Facts

Rag Quilt

Time to quilt the squares!

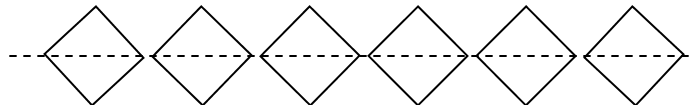
What You Will Need: flannelette squares, quilt bat squares, thread, sewing machine

DISCOVER

Let's Sew!

1. Start by making a 3 layer sandwich. Lay the top square face down, the batting square in the center of the top and then lay the backing square face up on top of the batting.
2. Stitch an X across the block. Mark a few blocks with a marking pencil and once you get the hang of it you will be able to do it without marking the X on the blocks.

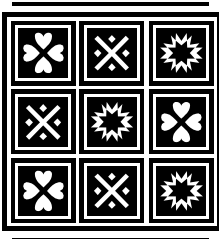
A quick way to sew the X's is to chain stitch the squares. Sew one diagonal line corner to corner and do not cut the thread when you get to the end. Instead line up the next block behind it and continue to stitch. When all blocks are sewn snip them apart and stitch the next diagonal line to form the X using the chain stitch technique. Snip Blocks apart.



Dig It!

Think about this builder and the activities you did ...

Review the Skills Checklist on page 9. What skills have you developed? Do you need more practice?



Record it ...

Discuss what you have learned with your leader so that the information can be recorded on your Portfolio Page.

Apply it ...

How has quilting had an impact on the lives of Manitobans?

What's next?

In the next builder you will learn how quilting is good for the environment. Also, you will continue to sew your rag quilt. Take a minute and Google images of rag quilts. How do they differ from more traditional looking quilts? What sewing techniques will you use at the next lesson? Make a list of supplies to bring to the next meeting.

Skill Builder 4: Scrap Quilts

DISCOVER



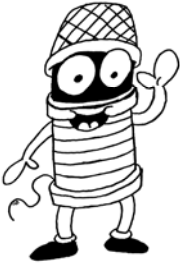
Needles Says....

What does environmentally friendly quilting mean? Is it using your quilt to portray a message? Or is it quilting using recycled repurposed or left over fabrics? Scrap quilts are fun to look at and make. Many rag quilts are made with recycled blue jeans, or scrap fabrics.



SKILLS CHECKLIST

- Identify how quilting can be environmentally friendly
- Piece rag quilt rows together.



Dream it!

Environmentally Friendly Quilting

Quilters were the original repurposers. Throughout history quilters reused, recycled and repurposed fabrics. From pioneer times to the depression years and beyond material was scarce and many quilts had to be made from leftover fabric scraps. When clothing was no longer wearable it was deconstructed and the useable fabric was stitched together to make quilt tops. If batting was not available blankets and worn out quilts were used.

Today, one way for individuals to reduce their own carbon footprint is to make scrap quilts. Fabrics can be found from a number of sources: leftover scraps from previous projects including selvage edges that have been trimmed off, fabric found at yard sales or second hand stores, garments that are taken apart and reused, fabrics from old sheets, curtains or other household items, or fabrics that are from friends and family - arrange a fabric trading party!

Repurposing materials is a great way to give items a second life. It also saves on the production costs of producing new fabric, keeps fabrics out of landfills and is easy on the wallet. It allows the quilter to design and create a truly unique quilt. In a scrap quilt each piece of fabric has a story behind it.

Today, you will also see new fabrics made from natural fibres produced in more earth friendly ways. These include bamboo, hemp and organic cotton. There are also recycled fabrics such as fleece made from plastic bottles

Scrap Quilting

Here are some scrap quilt tips:

- Include something dark, something light, something dull and something bright.
- Combine large, medium, and small scale prints. Use neutrals to give your eye a rest (black and/ or white)
- Use bright accent colours sparingly and consistently throughout the quilt to keep your eye moving
- Pay attention to the amount of dark and light contrast within the individual prints of the fabrics you choose.
- Quilter Judy Turner says, "Every fabric needs two friends". If you have fabrics that stand out too much on their own, they are either eliminated or supported by at least two fabrics or similar colour value or style of print.



Important Words

Look out for these important words in this builder:
Scrap Quilt, Repurpose

- Swapping small amounts of fabric with friends is a great way to achieve more variety in your fabric collection. As an added bonus, you will always remember your friends through the pieces they gave you.
- A quick way to increase the fabric options is to use the reverse side of your print fabrics. Turn over each print and see if the other side reveals a lighter value, a softer pattern, or some variation that will be useful in the quilt.



Do it!

Discover Scrap Quilts

Part of the fun of looking at a scrap quilt is looking at the many different fabrics and remembering where they came from.

What You Will Need: computer and the internet, paper and printer, or take photos of scrap quilts you have in your home.

Check it Out!

1. Google scrap quilt images. Choose 3 favourite images and print them.
2. Write on the image page what it is that you like about the scrap quilt. Include it in your portfolio pages.

Repurpose It! *(Optional Activity)*

Part of the fun of repurposing fabrics is using your imagination to find another use for fabrics. Such as turning scarves into a blanket.

What You Will Need: 6-8 scarves the same length (To find scarves visit thrift stores, find them at home or from your friends). Try to choose co-coordinating colours and similar fibre content.

Let's Sew!

1. Wash and dry scarves. Lay scarves out in the order you would like them to be.
2. Over lap the length of 2 scarves 1 cm. Pin in place and stitch together. Sew the remaining scarves together the same way. NOTE: If you like you can use a contrasting thread with a decorative stitch to sew the scarves together.
3. Cozy up in your new blanket.



Needles'



Fun Facts

A Piece of Quilting History

In 1937, Lady Tweedsmuir, wife of the Governor General of Canada, was interested in reviving needlework skills. Handicraft kits were set up and could be borrowed by women in small towns and rural areas through the Women's Institute. Manitoba was the first province to participate in this project.

Rag Time Quilt

Now it is time to sew your quilted squares together!



DISCOVER

What you will need: Quilted rag quilt squares, thread, sewing tools, sewing machine

Let's Sew!

1. Lay out your quilt according to your plan in Builder 1. Are there any changes you would like to make?
2. Stitch your squares together according to your leaders instructions.
3. Remember the seam will be on the front of your quilt.



Dig It!

How Did it Go? - Answer these questions:

1. How could you quilt in an environmentally friendly way?
2. Did you make any changes to the design of your rag quilt? Draw them here.



Sew Much More



This web site has everything. Project ideas, videos, tutorials, how to instructions. Check it out! www.allpeoplequilt.com

What's next?

In the next builder you will learn how to match seams accurately and to sew quilt rows together. You will finish sewing your quilt top together. Think about what the finishing steps will be to complete your rag quilt. Make a list of supplies to bring to the next meeting.

Skill Builder 5: Sew, Sew, Sew

Needles Says....



Quilting is a very creative way to sew. You need to be able to work with colour, shapes and design. It is also important to pay attention to details like making sure your seams line up. Let your creativity shine as you sew your rag quilt rows together!

DISCOVER

SKILLS CHECKLIST



- Accurately join rows to form a quilt top.

Important Words

Look out for these important words in this builder:
Quilt top, Pincushion



Dream it!

Tips for Sewing Patchwork Together

- When sewing rows together lay one row on top of another. For rag quilts place wrong sides together. For traditional quilts place right sides together. The seams joining the squares should line up with one another when you put the rows together. Use your fingers to slide the fabric of two rows from side to side with little movements until you feel the seams slid into place with one another.
- Insert a pin through the points where the seam lines meet.
- Stitch the rows together, finger pressing the seam allowances in opposite directions.
- When machine stitching one row to another, stop sewing just before a seam between squares is about to move under the presser foot of your machine. With the needle in the fabric, raise the presser foot just a little in order to let the fabric of the seam lie flat. Wait until the machine's needle has caught the fabric of a seam before taking out the pin holding it. This will help keep your seams lined up. Sliding the pin under the fabric while the machine is stopped helps to make sure that seams on the underside of the work are lying flat as well.
- It is not a good idea to sew over pins in fabric. If the needle on your machine hits a pin it can break. Even if your machine's needle doesn't break, you should change it if you hit a pin because the needle's tip will be blunted or the needle may be bent.
- Press both sides of each row's seams to one side. Alternate the direction of this pressing with each row. This alternate pressing helps to lock the seams to make the overall quilt stronger than if all the seams were pressed in the same direction. For a rag quilt you may skip this step.
- As you sew your quilt top together, stitch with longer pieces on the bottom.

Sew Much Fun

1295 links to free quilt patterns can be found at www.freequiltpatterns.info

A good reference book to help a beginner quilter is:
Teach Yourself Visually Quilting by Sonja Hakala from Wiley Publishing, Inc
ISBN: 978-0-470-10149-0



Do it!



Rag Quilt



Now it is time to sew the rows together to form the quilt top!

DISCOVER

What You Will Need: Quilted rag quilt rows, thread, sewing tools, sewing machine

Let's Sew!

1. Lay out your quilt according to your plan in Builder 1. Make any changes.
2. For rag quilts the seam allowance is 2.5 cm. The seam allowance will be on the front of the quilt and the back will look like regular patchwork. Place two rows wrong sides together matching and pinning the seams together. Stitch the row using a 2.5 cm seam.
3. Continue to sew all rows together in the same manner until the quilt top is complete. Make sure all seam allowances are on the front of the quilt.
4. Topstitch 2.5 cm from the outside edge of the quilt all the way around. This will seal the edges of the quilt securing the batting inside and control the fringing on later washings.

Needles'



Fun Facts

A Piece of Quilting History

"It took me more than 20 years, nearly 25, I reckon, in the evenings after super when the children were all put to bed. My whole life is in that quilt . . . All my joy and all my sorrows are stitched into those little pieces. I tremble sometimes when I remember what that quilt knows about me."

Marguerite Ickis , Quoting her Great-Grandmother

Getting to the Point (Optional Activity)

A good sewing tool to have for quilting is a pincushion filled with emery or fine sand. This will keep your needles and pins dirt free and sharp.



What you will need: muslin 10 cm x 20 cm, cotton print fabric 10 cm x 20 cm, sewing tools, sewing machine, thread, emery or dry sand

1. Follow the instructions provided by your leader to complete this project.
2. Insert pins and needles so you are ready for your next project..

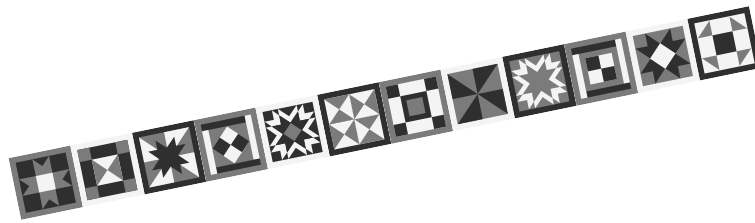
Needles'



Fun Facts

A Piece of Quilting History

Pincushions were first recorded in history during the 15th century in England. Metal pins were very costly and precious items in those early days and were kept in small cases made of bone, ivory, or silver. During the Tudor era, simple stuffed shapes started to be used instead of the cases. In the Victorian era pincushions were very decorative and were proudly displayed in parlours. Popular shapes were shoes, fans, dolls, teacups, fruits and vegetables. Today, we still use the tomato shaped pincushion with the emery filled strawberry attached.



Dig It!



Think about this builder and the activities you did ...

Review the Skills Checklist on page 15. What skills have you developed? Do you need more practice?

Record it . . .

Discuss what you have learned with your leader so that the information can be recorded on your Portfolio Page.

Apply it . . .

How do you line up seams in order to sew quilt rows together?

What's next?

In the next builder you will finish your rag quilt by clipping the seams and design a label for your finished quilt. Many people turn their quilting skills into a business. Do you know any? What kinds of things do they do? Make a list of supplies to bring to the next meeting.



Skill Builder 6: Finishing Touches

DISCOVER

Needles Says....



Quilting has become big business. Not only with more and more people taking it up for a leisure activity but sewers turning it into a business as well. What type of business would you have? It is always exciting to complete a quilting project so work with care and accuracy and have fun finishing your project!



SKILLS CHECKLIST

- Design and create a label for your quilt.
- Identify a variety of ways to sell your sewing items.
- Finish a rag quilt



Dream it!

How to Sell Your Sewing Projects



Important Words

Look out for these important words in this builder:
Commission,
Consignment

Once you become an experienced sewer there are many opportunities to make and sell your sewn items. If you are interested in turning your hobby into a business, what are some ways to sell your items? What would you need to consider?

Craft Sales	A craft sale or fair is an event where a variety of crafters get together to sell their crafts. Generally you are required to pay an entrance fee that includes the rental of a table. Things to consider when preparing for the sale include; pricing your items, signage, business cards, setting up an attractive display, how you will handle the money, and your sales techniques.
Farmers' Market	Farmer's Markets are similar to a craft sale. However, they do not just sell handmade items they also sell food items such as vegetables, fruits, baking, jams and jellies, plants etc. Farmers Markets are usually outdoors. You must consider how to set up for being outdoors, pricing, signage, how you will handle the money and sales techniques.
Consignment	Consignment means that a retail business will display and sell your product for you. The retail business does not pay you for your items until they are sold. Typically the retailer will keep a percentage of the sale as their fee for displaying and selling your product. For example if the consignment fee on a \$10 item were 10 % the crafter would receive \$9.00 and the retailer \$1.00.
Commission	A commission is an agreement to execute an idea. Clients would commission the crafter to make certain items in a certain way. The crafter would charge a fee for doing so.
EBay	EBay is an on line auction. People can buy and sell on line. The crafter posts an item and those interested bid on it. The highest bidder wins and the crafter mails the item to the client. If an item is purchased the seller pays a fee to EBay.



Do it!

Match it Up!

How would you sell your sewing items?



Instructions:

1. Match up the definition and the term by drawing a line between them.
2. Which method of selling items would you choose?

EBay

An agreement to execute an idea.

Consignment

An on line auction.

Craft Sale

A retail business will display and sell your product for a percentage of the sales.


Commission

An event where people gather to sell their goods, crafts or other.

Farmer's Market

A group of crafters gather to sell their craft items.

Selling method I prefer: _____

<p>Needles'</p>  <p>Fun Facts!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Piece of Quilting History</p> <p>In the early days, quilt makers exchanged patterns much as they exchanged recipes. Within the stitches of a Friendship quilt you will see and feel the special love and bond that is shared by a group of women who quilt together. The Friendship quilt more than any other, preserves the tradition of fellowship that women have shared over the quilting frame for centuries. The memories and ties sewn into these quilts far exceed their value as bedcovers.</p>
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Rag Quilt

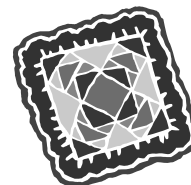
Finish your rag quilt by clipping the seams and laundering it.

What You Will Need: Pieced rag quilt, scissors, laundry facilities



Let's Sew!

1. It is now time to clip and launder your quilt to give it the frayed look . Follow your leader's instructions.
2. Snuggle into your quilt and pat yourself on the back for a job well done!



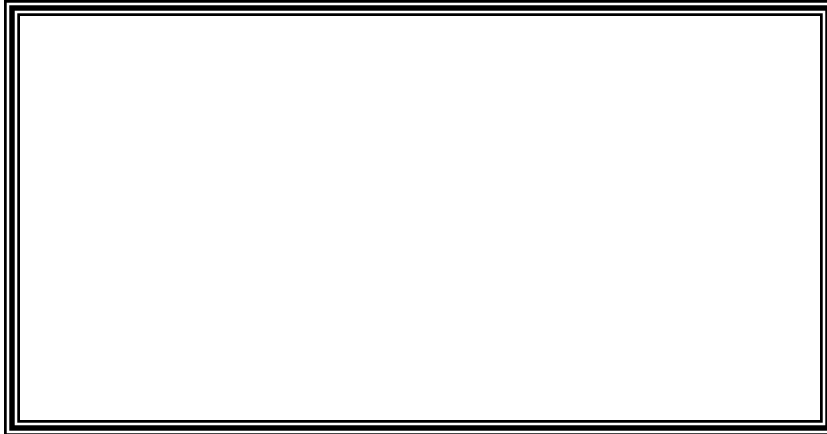
Designer Label

No quilt is complete without a label! Record the history of your quilt for future generations.

DISCOVER

What You Will Need: muslin, freezer paper (ask local butcher for a 1/2 metre), permanent fabric marker(s), hand sewing needle and thread

Design a label and sew it onto your rag quilt. Remember to include who, what, when, where and why. Your leader will give you the instructions.



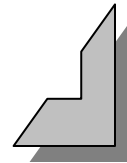
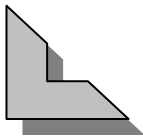
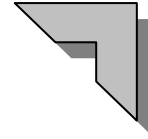
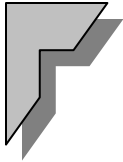
Dig it!

Share your experiences with friends and family

In this picture I want you to notice :

I want to tell you about: My research on how quilting has been important to Manitoba

I want to explain to you : How to quilt and sew in an environmentally friendly way.



What's next?

Now that you have finished all the builders in this project it is time to think about and plan for the Showcase Challenge, Make sure all your Discovering Rag Quilts Project Skills Chart is complete on you Portfolio page.

Sew Much Fun



Check out the Quilting Gallery. You will find a quilting bloggers directory, find quilt shops in the quilt shop locator, free quilting projects, and videos.
www.quiltinggallery.com



Member's Notes



DISCOVER

Showcase Challenge

Bringing it all together!

DISCOVER

Now that you have finished this project, it is time to think about how you will share your experiences and knowledge with others. You may put your new skills to work by helping at a community event or at your club Achievement or teaching others about your topic. The goal of the Showcase Challenge is to help highlight your new skills and help **you** understand how you can use them. It can be an opportunity to receive feedback from others on your project. So go back through your manual and find some highlights of your learning (what you are proud of) and think about how you will “showcase” it.

Dream It!

Here are some Showcase Challenge Suggestions:

- Demonstrate something you made or learned about
- Make a poster or display
- Make a pamphlet
- Make a computer presentation (e.g. PowerPoint)
- Give a speech
- Write a report
- Use your new skills to help with the Club Achievement plans
- Or come up with your own idea. It is up to you and your leader!



My Showcase Challenge Plan



My showcase idea: _____

What materials and resources do I need? _____

Who do I need to help me? _____

When do I need to have things done by? _____

Do It!

Insert or attach your finished product or a photo of you sharing your skills in your Showcase Challenge.



Dig It!

Now that you have showcased your project skills;

- How did your Showcase Challenge go?
- What would you do differently next time?
- How will you use your new skills in the future? (*in different situations?*)





My 4-H Portfolio Page Manitoba

Name: _____ Date: _____ Year in 4-H: _____
Club: _____ Hours Spent on 4-H: _____ (Project and Other 4-H Activities)



Project Skills Chart

To be completed by the leader and the member based on observations and conversations throughout the project.

Skill Builder	Members will be able to... Each Skill Builder had a Skills Checklist which identified the skill you will learn.	We know this because... Identify activities completed and record observations and information from discussions about activities.
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify quilting tools • Understand batting and quilting fabrics • Plan your rag quilt. 	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut with a rotary cutter • Work with quilt batting and flannelette 	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify 3 main ways to quilt a quilt top • Understand the impact quilting has had on rural Manitoba • Make a rag quilt block 	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify how quilting can be environmentally friendly • Piece rag quilt rows together 	
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurately join rows to form a quilt top 	
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and create a label for your quilt. • Identify a variety of ways to sell your sewing • Finish a rag quilt 	
Showcase Challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain success in using the skills listed above 	

Additional Comments/Activities:

Leader Point of Praise!

I am most impressed by...

I acknowledge that the member has completed the 4-H project requirements.

Leader's Signature: _____



Above and Beyond!

In addition to project skills, 4-H also increases skills in meeting management, communications, leadership, community involvement through participation in club, area, or provincial 4-H events or activities. List below any activities you participated in this year in 4-H.

(Some examples include Executive Positions Held, Workshops, Communication, Community Service, Rally, Bonspiels, Conferences, Judging, Camps, Trips, Awards, Representation to Area or Provincial Councils, etc)

**Feel Free to add additional pages that include awards, certificates, new clippings, photos or other items that describe your 4-H involvement.

Member Point of Pride!

What I learned...

What I need to improve on...

What I want others to notice...

Member's Signature: _____



Point of Praise! Another's perspective on your achievements in 4-H.

(community professionals, MAFRI staff, 4-H club head leaders, 4-H Ambassadors, friends of 4-H)

I am most impressed by...

I believe that you have learned...

In the future I encourage you to...

Signature: _____





4-H Achievement

4-H Achievement is... a 4-H club celebration when members have completed their projects. Achievements are planned by the club to give recognition to members and leaders for their accomplishments in their 4-H projects and club activities.

A 4-H Achievement can take many different formats: from choosing a theme, to member project displays, to members using their new skills for the event (entertainment, food, decorating, photographer, etc.), to members presenting their project to the whole group, the options are endless and open to the creativity of the members and leaders in each club!

Clubs may also plan their Achievement to promote 4-H to the community or to recognize sponsors and others who have helped the club.

Members and leaders - be sure to check your project books for the project completion requirements, so you will be ready for your club's Achievement celebration!

**If you have any questions, comments or suggestions
for this or other 4-H projects contact:**

**Manitoba 4-H Projects
Manitoba Agriculture Food and Rural Initiatives
1129 Queens Avenue
Brandon, MB R7A 1L9**

Email: 4h@gov.mb.ca

Phone: 204-726-6613

Fax: 204-726-6260

This manual is for educational use only and is not intended as professional advice.



**For more information about 4-H and the many
4-H opportunities available please visit**

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/4-h/>



What is 4-H?

4-H is an international youth organization involving more than 7 million members in 80 countries around the world.

In Canada, 4-H began in 1913 in Roland, Manitoba as a community-based organization dedicated to growth and development of rural youth. Today's 4-H program reaches both farm and non-farm youth across Canada. The motto of "Learn to Do by Doing" is embodied in the program, as 4-H focuses on skill development as well as personal development of life skills such as communications, leadership and citizenship.



4-H Motto

"Learn To Do by Doing"

4-H Pledge

I pledge,
 My HEAD to clearer thinking,
 My HEART to greater loyalty,
 My HANDS to greater service,
 My HEALTH to better living,
 For my club, my community, and my country.

4-H Quality Equation Principles

Quality People

- Promote responsibility, respect, trust, honesty, fairness, sportsmanship, citizenship, teamwork and caring.

Quality Experiences

- Provide members with personal development and skill development experiences.

Quality Projects

- Promote and value quality effort.
- Promote high quality, safe food production within industry standards.



Manitoba 4-H project material is developed by
 Manitoba Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives (MAFRI)