



Tilda®

HOMETOWN

Henhouse
Quilt



Henhouse Quilt

You are sure to love this charming quilt, which features our adorable Tilda girl tending to her hens. The quilt has two different blocks that alternate – the girl herself plus a henhouse – with sashing used to separate the rows of blocks. The blocks are made up of many parts, but the detailed diagrams provided make them straightforward to sew. The fabrics are from the Hometown, Chambray Dots and Solids collections. We've also designed a pillow in two different colourways to accompany the quilt – see tildasworld.com for instructions.

Difficulty **

Materials

- Fabric 1: fat quarter (*not* long quarter, see Fabric Notes) – Eden rust (100461)
- Fabric 2: fat quarter – Friendly Gathering rust (100463)
- Fabric 3: fat quarter – Elanora rust (100464)
- Fabric 4: fat quarter – Applegarden rust (100465)
- Fabric 5: 16in (40.5cm) square – Friendly Gathering blue (100466)
- Fabric 6: 16in (40.5cm) square – Elanora blue (100467)
- Fabric 7: 16in (40.5cm) square – Applegarden blue (100468)
- Fabric 8: 10in (25.5cm) square – Berrytangle blue (100469)
- Fabric 9: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Eden blue (100470)
- Fabric 10: fat quarter – Applegarden plum (100471)
- Fabric 11: fat quarter – Berrytangle plum (100472)
- Fabric 12: fat quarter – Elanora grape (100474)
- Fabric 13: fat quarter – Friendly Gathering plum (100475)
- Fabric 14: fat quarter or long quarter – Eden moss (100476)
- Fabric 15: 16in (40.5cm) square – Elanora teal (100477)
- Fabric 16: 16in (40.5cm) square – Friendly Gathering fern (100478)
- Fabric 17: 10in (25.5cm) square – Berrytangle sage (100479)
- Fabric 18: 16in (40.5cm) square – Applegarden pine (100480)
- Fabric 19: 10in (25.5cm) square – My Neighbourhood blue (110058)
- Fabric 20: fat quarter – My Neighbourhood rust (110059)
- Fabric 21: 2in x 8½in (5.1cm x 21.6cm) – My Neighbourhood lilac (110062)
- Fabric 22: 10in (25.5cm) square – My Neighbourhood moss (110063)
- Fabric 23: 4½yds (4.2m) – Solid warm sand (120002)
- Fabric 24: 12in (30.5cm) square – Solid toffee (120004)
- Fabric 25: 12in (30.5cm) square – Solid brown (120005)
- Fabric 26: 10in (25.5cm) square – Solid cappuccino (120007)
- Fabric 27: 10in (25.5cm) square – Solid rust (120017)
- Fabric 28: 10in (25.5cm) square – Solid ginger (120018)
- Fabric 29: 10in (25.5cm) square – Solid cornflower blue (120024)
- Fabric 30: 10in (25.5cm) square – Solid pine (120041)
- Fabric 31: $\frac{1}{8}$ yd (15cm) or fat eighth – Solid charcoal (120047)
- Fabric 32: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Chambray Dot denim (160057)
- Fabric 33: $\frac{3}{8}$ yd (40cm) – Chambray Dot burgundy (160053)
- Wadding (batting): 77in x 92in (195.6cm x 233.7cm)
- Backing fabric: 5½yds (4.75m) – My Neighbourhood mustard (110060)
- Binding fabric: $\frac{5}{8}$ yd (60cm) – Solid rosewood (120034)

- Piecing and quilting threads
- Black embroidery cotton (floss) for French knot eyes
- Quilter's ruler, rotary cutter and mat

Fabric Notes

Where a fat quarter is given in the Materials list, a long quarter of a yard is *not* suitable (unless otherwise stated) because otherwise fabrics with directional patterns will need to be cut on their side. Solid fabrics can be cut in any direction. A fat quarter is assumed to be approximately 21in x 18in (53.3cm x 45.7cm) and a fat eighth approximately 10½in x 18in (26.7cm x 45.7cm).

Finished Size

68½in x 83½in (174cm x 212cm)

General Notes

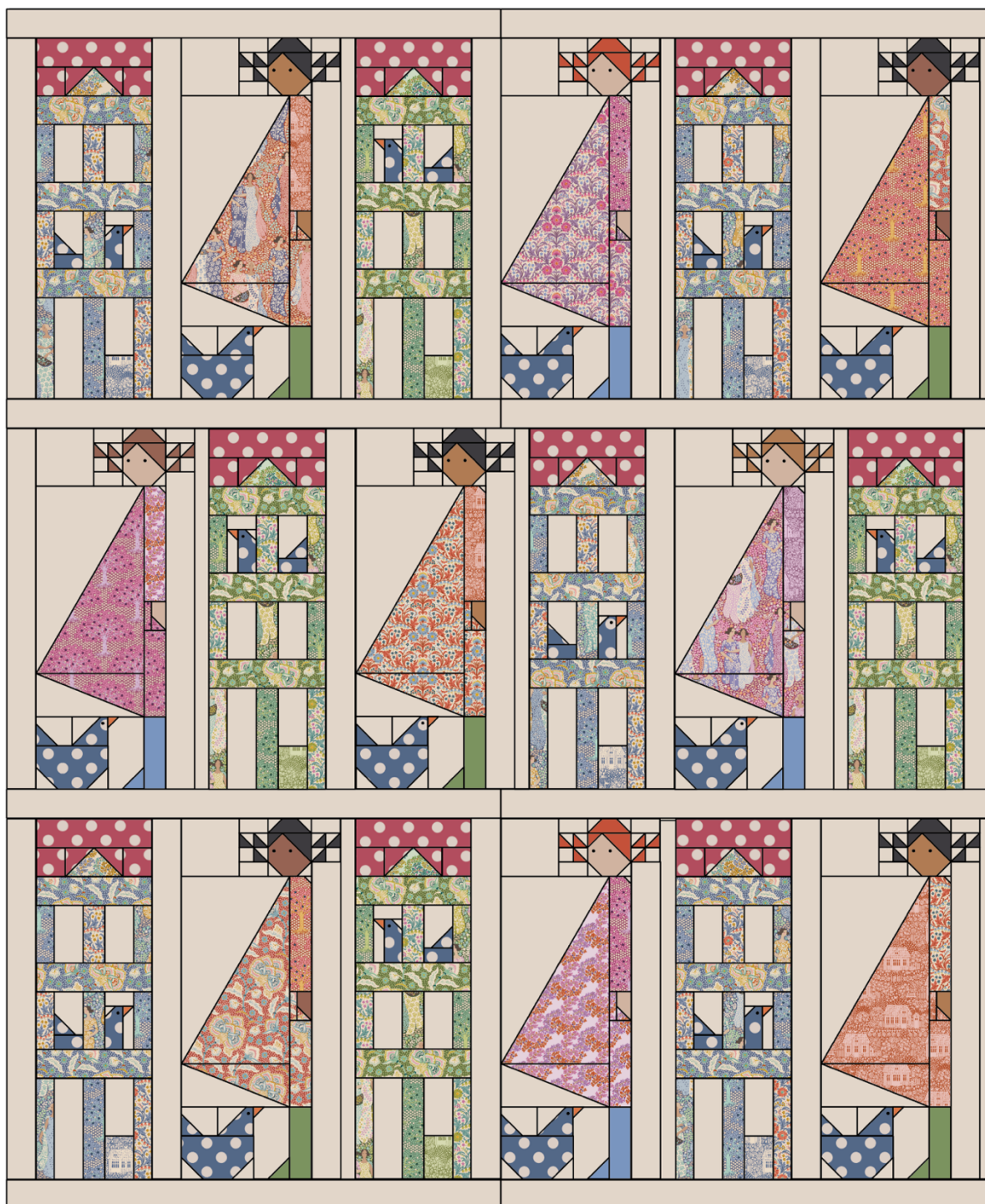
- Fabric quantities are based on a usable width of 42in (107cm), unless otherwise stated.
- Measurements are in imperial inches with metric conversions in brackets – use only *one* system throughout (preferably inches).
- Width measurements are generally given first.
- Press all fabrics before cutting.
- 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.

Quilt Layout

1 The quilt uses two different blocks: the Henhouse block is in two colourways; the Girl blocks are in nine colourways. The blocks are arranged in three rows, with each row made up of alternate blocks. Horizontal sashing strips are used between the block rows and at the top and bottom of the quilt, and vertical sashing strips are used on the left-hand side of the block rows. See **Fig A** for the fabrics used and **Fig B** for the quilt layout. It is wise to make one whole block first, as a test block, to check your measuring and cutting accuracy.

Fig A Fabric swatches



Fig B Quilt layout

Cutting Out

2 The measurements of the cut pieces needed for a single Henhouse block are given in **Fig C**, and for the Girl block in **Fig D**. Follow the measurements carefully as you cut the fabric pieces. Sizes include seam allowances. There are many small pieces in a block, so you may find it less confusing to cut the fabrics for one block at a time, rather than for the whole quilt. Some of the fabrics have a pattern direction, so you may want to cut these to maintain the pattern direction. The solid fabrics can be cut in any direction to make economical use of the fabric.

Fig E shows the positions of the fabrics for the two colourways of the Henhouse block.

Fig F shows the positions of the fabrics for the nine colourways of the Girl block.

3 To cut the sashing, for the Sashing A strips cut eight strips from Fabric 23 (warm sand), each $34\frac{1}{2}$ in x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (87.6cm x 6.4cm). Sew the strips together in pairs. Pressing the seam open and check that each joined strip is $68\frac{1}{2}$ in (174cm) long (this is the width of the quilt). For the Sashing B strips cut three strips from Fabric 23 (warm sand), each $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $25\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm x 64.8cm).

4 Trim the selvages off the backing fabric and cut the backing into two pieces, each 92in (233.7cm) x width of fabric. Sew the pieces together along the long edge. Press the seam open and then trim to a piece about 77in x 92in (195.6cm x 233.7cm).

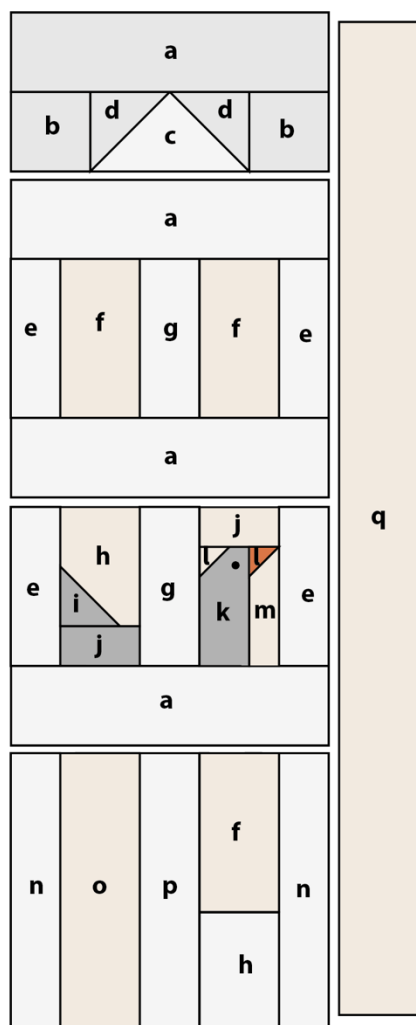
5 Cut the binding fabric into eight strips $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm) x width of fabric. Sew them together end to end and press seams open. Press in half along the length, wrong sides together.

Fig C Layout and cutting for the Henhouse blocks

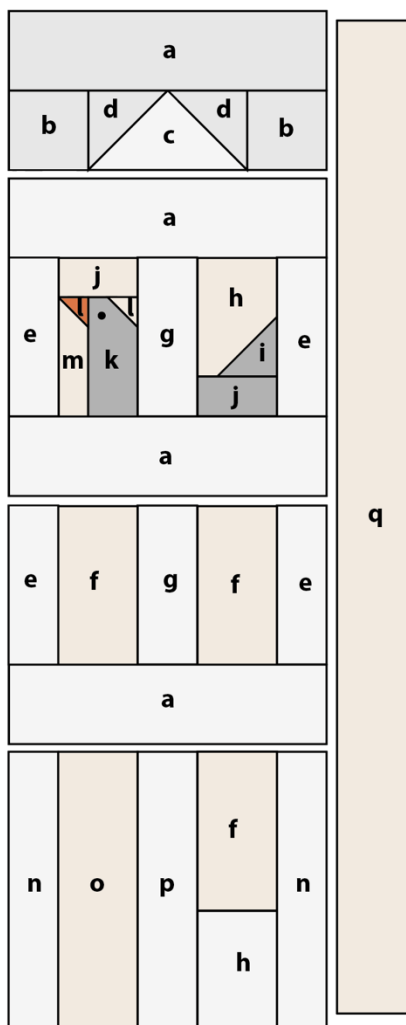
Sizes include seam allowances

All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles

Henhouse 1



Henhouse 2



The henhouses are the same except for the position of the hen

- a $8\frac{1}{2}$ in x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (21.6cm x 6.4cm)
- b $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm) square
- c $4\frac{1}{2}$ in x $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (11.4cm x 6.4cm)
- d $2\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm) square
- e $1\frac{3}{4}$ in x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in (4.4cm x 11.4cm)
- f $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm x 11.4cm)
- g 2in x $4\frac{1}{2}$ in (5.1cm x 11.4cm)
- h $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm x 9cm)
- i 2in (5.1cm) square
- j $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm x 3.8cm)
- k $1\frac{3}{4}$ in x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in (4.4cm x 9cm)
- l $1\frac{1}{4}$ in (3.2cm) square
- m $1\frac{1}{4}$ in x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.2cm x 9cm)
- n $1\frac{3}{4}$ in x $7\frac{1}{2}$ in (4.4cm x 19cm)
- o $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $7\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm x 19cm)
- p 2in x $7\frac{1}{2}$ in (5.1cm x 19cm)
- q $2\frac{1}{2}$ in x $25\frac{1}{2}$ in (6.4cm x 64.8cm)

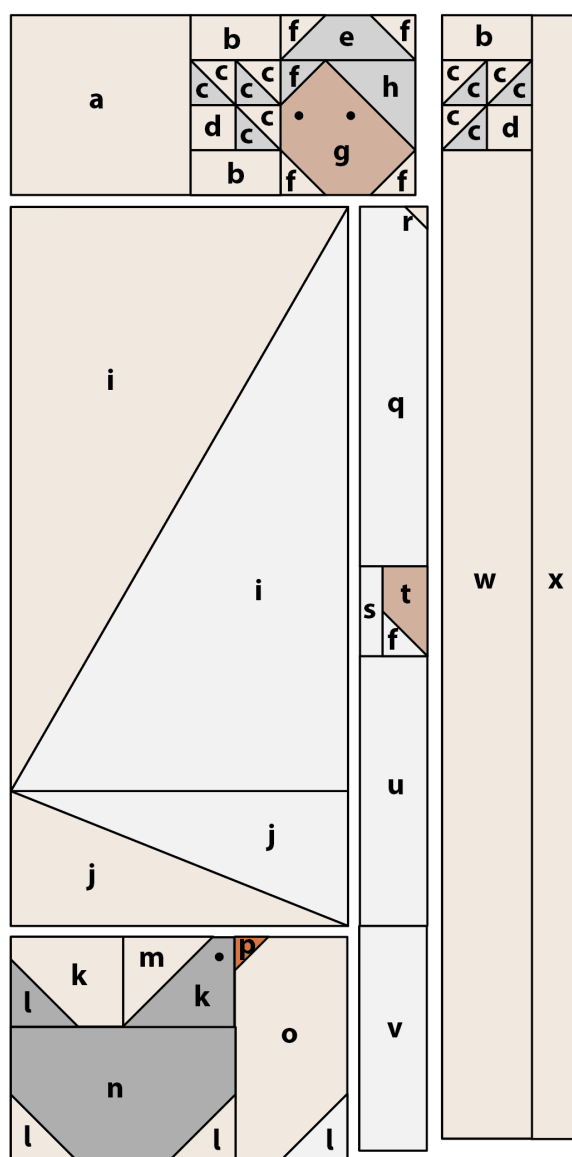
Eyes = French knots
(see instructions)

Block size = $10\frac{1}{2}$ in x $25\frac{1}{2}$ in
(26.7cm x 64.8cm) unfinished

Fig D Layout and cutting for the Girl blocks

Sizes include seam allowances

All pieces to be cut initially as squares or rectangles



- a 4½in (11.4cm) square
- b 2½in x 1½in (6.5cm x 3.8cm)
- c 2in (5.1cm) square, for 1½in (3.8cm) square unfinished half-square triangles
- d 1½in (3.8cm) square
- e 3½in x 1½in (9cm x 3.8cm)
- f 1½in (3.8cm) square
- g 3½in (9cm) square
- h 2½in (6.4cm) square
- i 8in x 13½in (20.3cm x 34.3cm)
- j 8in x 3½in (20.3cm x 9cm)
- k 3in x 2½in (7.6cm x 6.4cm)
- l 2in (5.1cm) square
- m 2½in (6.4cm) square
- n 5½in x 3½in (14cm x 9cm)
- o 3in x 5½in (7.6cm x 14cm)
- p 1½in (3.2cm) square
- q 2in x 8½in (5.1cm x 21.6cm)
- r 1in (2.5cm) square
- s 1in x 2½in (2.5cm x 6.4cm)
- t 1½in x 2½in (3.8cm x 6.4cm)
- u 2in x 6½in (5.1cm x 16.5cm)
- v 2in x 5½in (5.1cm x 14cm)
- w 2½in x 22½in (6.4cm x 57.2cm)
- x 1½in x 25½in (3.8cm x 64.8cm)

Eyes = French knots (see instructions)

Block size = 12½in x 25½in (31.8cm x 64.8cm) unfinished

Fig E Henhouse block colourways
 Numbers identify the fabrics used (see Fig A)

Henhouse 1
 Make 5



Henhouse 2
 Make 4

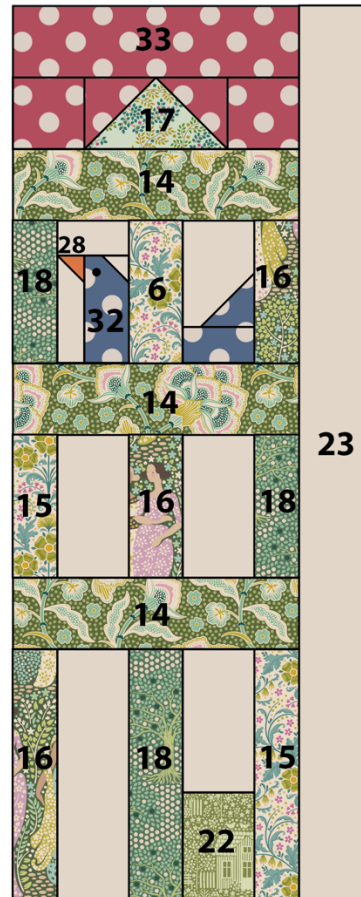


Fig F Girl block colourways

Numbers identify the fabrics used (see Fig A). Make 1 of each block



Making a Henhouse Block

6 There are two different colourways for the Henhouse block (Henhouse 1 and Henhouse 2). Henhouse 1 is made five times and Henhouse 2 is made four times. Henhouse 1 will be described and illustrated in detail.

7 The block uses a flying geese unit as part of the roof. Follow the stages of **Fig G** to make this unit. Place the rectangle right side up. Take a square and pencil mark a diagonal line on the wrong side, in the direction shown in the diagram. Pin the square on top of the rectangle, right side down, matching three edges as shown. Sew along the drawn line. Trim off excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) out from the sewn line and then press the triangle outwards. Repeat this process with another square, placing it on the other side of the rectangle, as shown. Sew, trim and press as before. Check the unit is the size it is supposed to be.

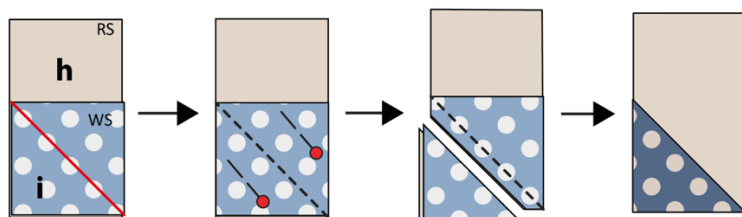
Fig G Making a flying geese unit



8 The block uses corner triangle units in various places to create angled pieces. This technique will be described here, so refer back to the instructions as necessary. The basic process is shown in **Fig H**, using pieces **h** and **i**. Following **Fig H**, take a rectangle piece and place it right side up. Take a square and pencil mark a diagonal line on the wrong side. Place the square right sides together with the rectangle, aligning the edges and with the marked line in the direction shown in the diagram. (Note: the position of the square and the direction of the sewn line will vary, depending on the unit you are making.) Sew along the marked line. Trim off excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) past the sewn line and then press the triangle outwards. Check the unit is the size it is supposed to be.

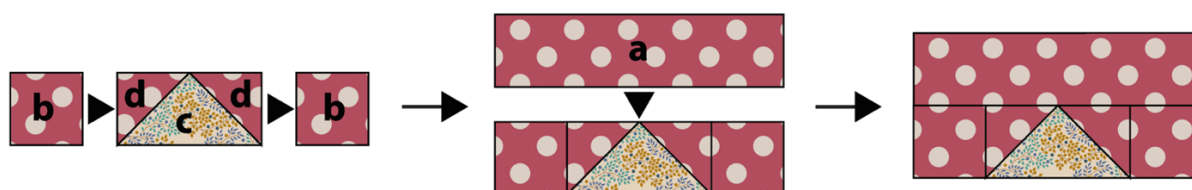
You could make all of the corner triangle units needed for a block, or make them as each part of the block is sewn.

Fig H Making corner triangle units



9 Assembling a roof unit: Take the pieces needed for the roof unit, including the flying geese unit you made earlier, and lay them out as shown in **Fig I**. Sew the pieces together as shown.

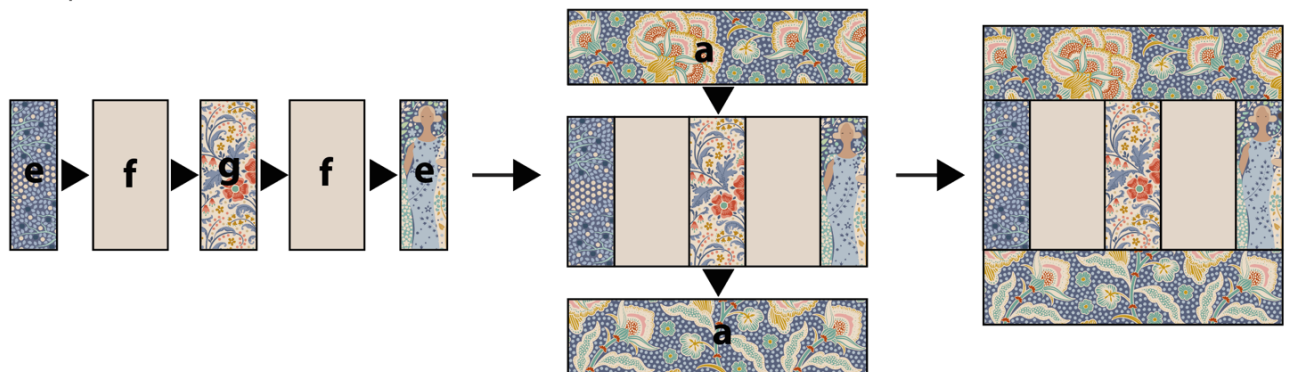
Fig I Assembling a roof unit



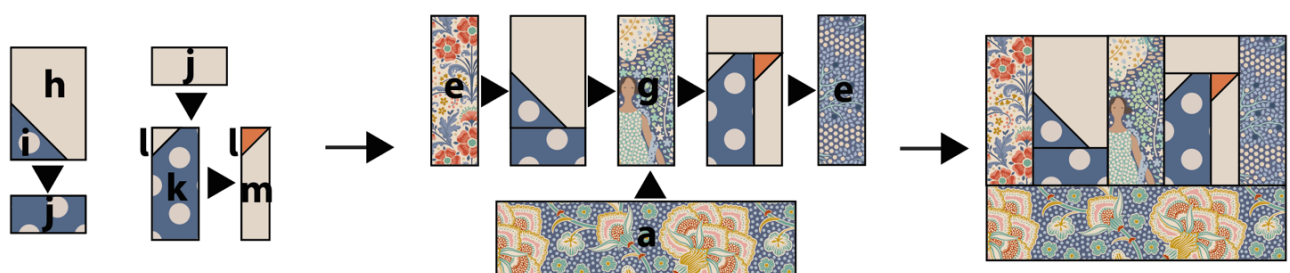
10 Assembling the house floors: There are three “floors” to a henhouse. In Henhouse 1 the hen is on the middle floor; in Henhouse 2 the hen is on the top floor. Take the pieces needed for the top floor, and lay them out as shown in **Fig J 1**. Sew the pieces together following the stages shown, pressing after each stage. Make the corner triangle units needed and then take the pieces needed for the middle floor, and lay them out as in **Fig J 2**. Sew the pieces together following the stages shown and press. Take the pieces needed for the bottom floor, and lay them out as shown in **Fig J 3**. Sew the pieces together following the stages shown and press.

Fig J Assembling the house floors

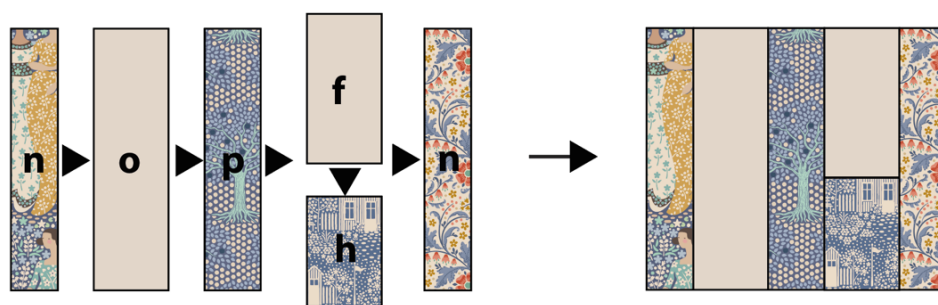
1 Top floor



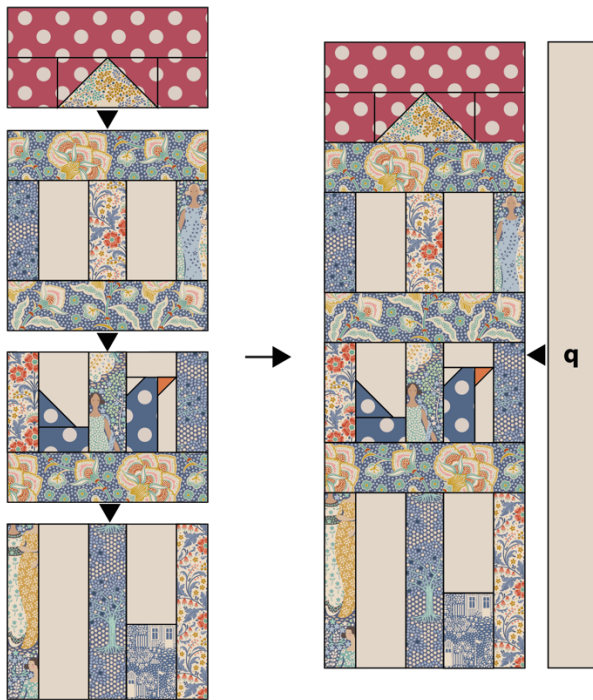
2 Middle floor



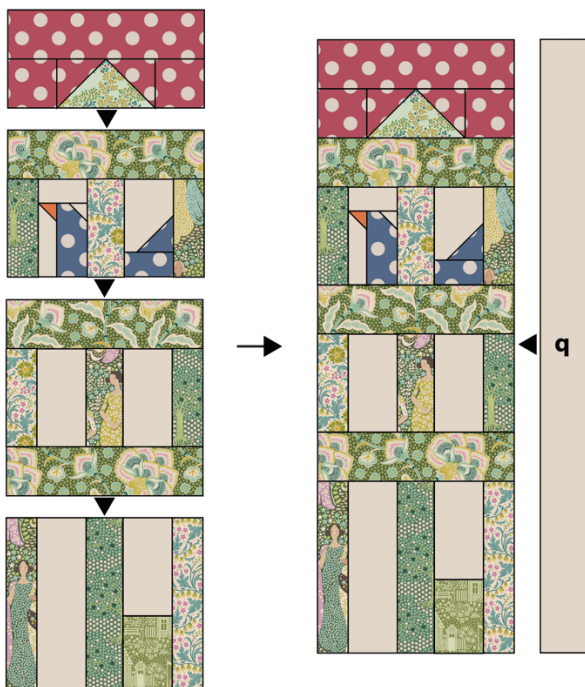
3 Bottom floor



11 Assembling a Henhouse 1 block: Take the units you have sewn and lay them out as shown in **Fig K**. Sew them together into a column and press. Now sew the final long piece to the right-hand side and press. Check the block is 10½in x 25½in (26.7cm x 64.8cm).

Fig K Assembling a Henhouse 1 block

12 Making a Henhouse 2 block: This block is made in the same way as the other henhouse, but the position of the hen unit is different. Follow **Fig E** for the fabrics to use. Follow the previous steps to make the various units. When the units are ready, lay them out as shown in **Fig L**. Sew them together into a column and press. Sew the final long piece to the right-hand side and press. Check the block is 10½in x 25½in (26.7cm x 64.8cm).

Fig L Assembling a Henhouse 2 block

Making a Girl Block

13 There are nine different colourways for the Girl block (Girls 1 to 9). Girl 1 will be described and illustrated in detail. The block needs half-square triangle units – see the next step for making these. The block also uses corner triangle units and these are made in the same way as described previously. For units where more than one corner triangle is needed, use the same process but take care to use the correct fabrics and sizes, and angle the sewn line in the direction needed.

14 Making half-square triangle units: These units are made using a two-at-once method, with the basic process shown in **Fig M**. A pair of squares will make two identical half-square triangle (HST) units. These units are used in the hair (c).

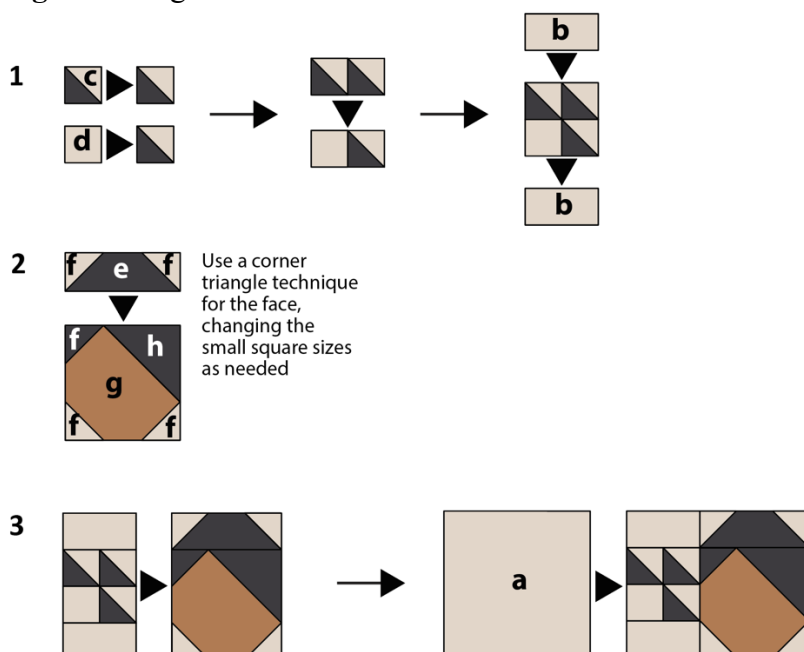
Take two different 2in (5.1cm) squares and on the wrong side of the lighter square, pencil mark the diagonal line. Place the two squares right sides (RS) together and sew $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) away from the marked line on both sides, as shown. Cut the units apart along the marked line and press the units – the seam is normally pressed towards the darker fabric. Check each unit is the size it is meant to be – for this quilt the HSTs should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ in (3.8cm) square (unfinished), so you may need to trim each unit a little.

Fig M Making half-square triangle units for the hair



15 Making the head unit: Making the HSTs needed (as described in the previous step), lay three of them out with the other pieces shown in **Fig N 1** and sew the pieces together into a hair unit as shown and press. Follow **Fig N 2** to make the face unit – this needs corner triangles (using the same method previously described). Make sure you place the smaller squares in the correct places on face piece **g**, sewing them in place one at a time. Now sew all the units together as in **Fig N 3** and press.

Fig N Making the head unit

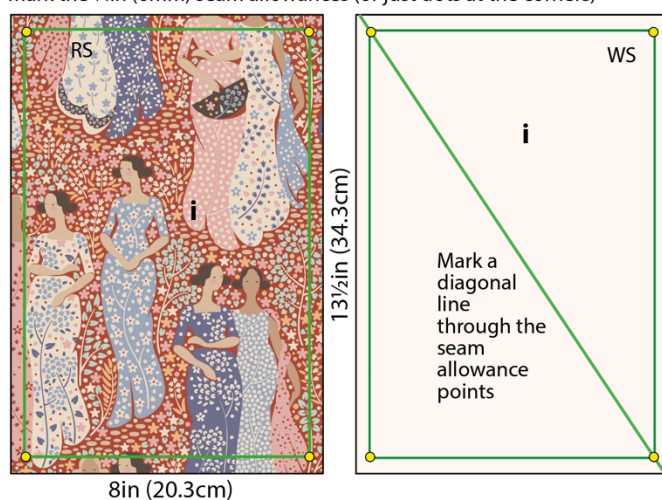


16 Making the dress unit: The dress is made up of two half-rectangle triangle units in two sizes. For the upper dress piece, make half-rectangle triangle unit **i/i**, following **Fig O**. Start by marking the $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances and dots at the corners, on the right side of the print fabric and the wrong side of the lighter background fabric (or you can just mark the dots). On the background fabric, mark a diagonal line from corner to corner of the seam allowance in the direction shown in **Fig O 1** (note that the line is through the seam allowance dots, *not* through the outer corners of the fabric). Now place the fabrics right sides together, angling the background fabric so the two dots on the diagonal line match the dots on the fabric beneath (**Fig O 2**). Pin in place and then sew along the diagonal line. Trim excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) from the sewn line (**Fig O 3**). Press the triangle outwards and check the unit is the size shown in **Fig O 4**.

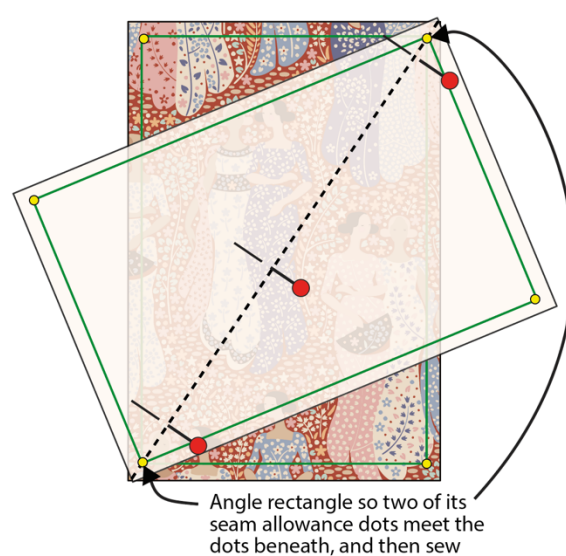
Fig O Making the upper dress piece

1

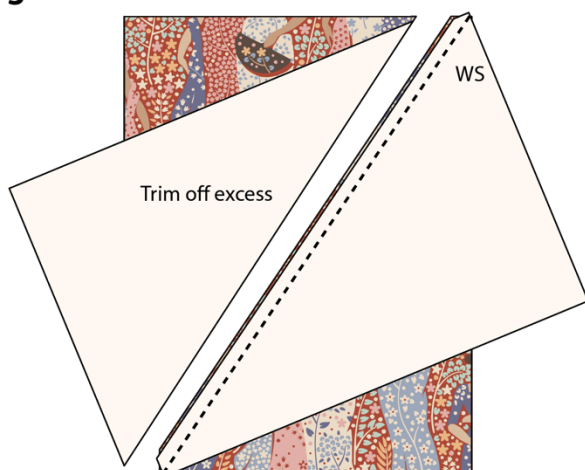
Mark the $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances (or just dots at the corners)



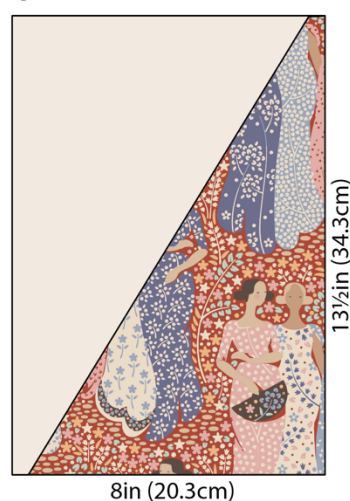
2



3



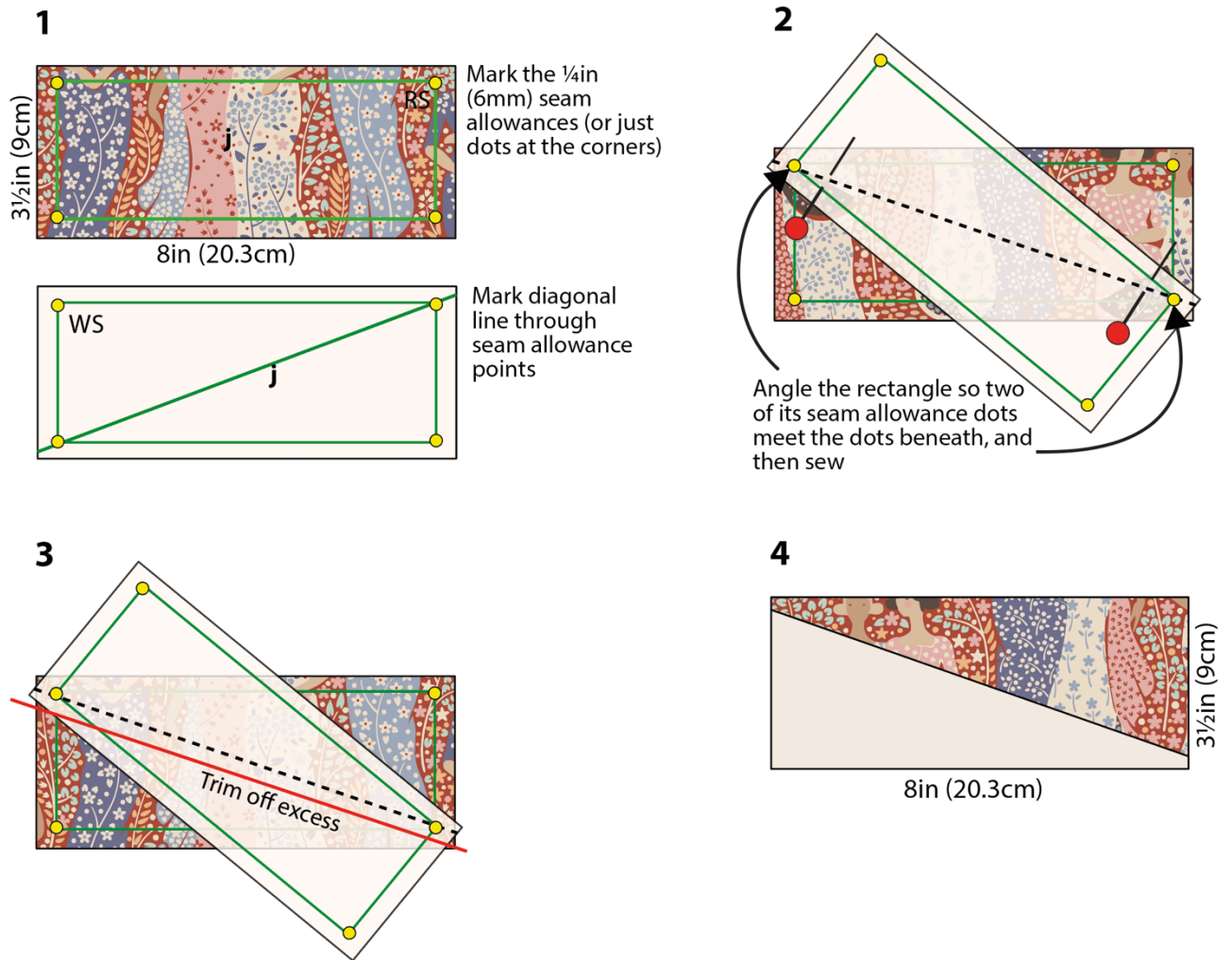
4



17 To make the other half-rectangle triangle unit **j/j** for the lower dress piece, use the same general process but follow **Fig P**. As before, mark the $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) seam allowances and dots at the corners, on the right side of the print fabric and the wrong side of the lighter

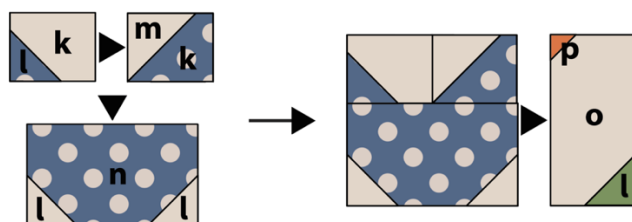
background fabric (or just mark the dots). On the background fabric, mark a diagonal line from corner to corner of the seam allowance in the direction shown in **Fig P 1**. Now place the fabrics right sides together, angling the background fabric so the two dots on the diagonal line match the dots on the fabric beneath (**Fig P 2**). Pin in place and then sew along the diagonal line. Trim excess fabric $\frac{1}{4}$ in (6mm) from the sewn line (**Fig P 3**). Press the triangle outwards and check the unit is the size shown in **Fig P 4**.

Fig P Making the lower dress piece



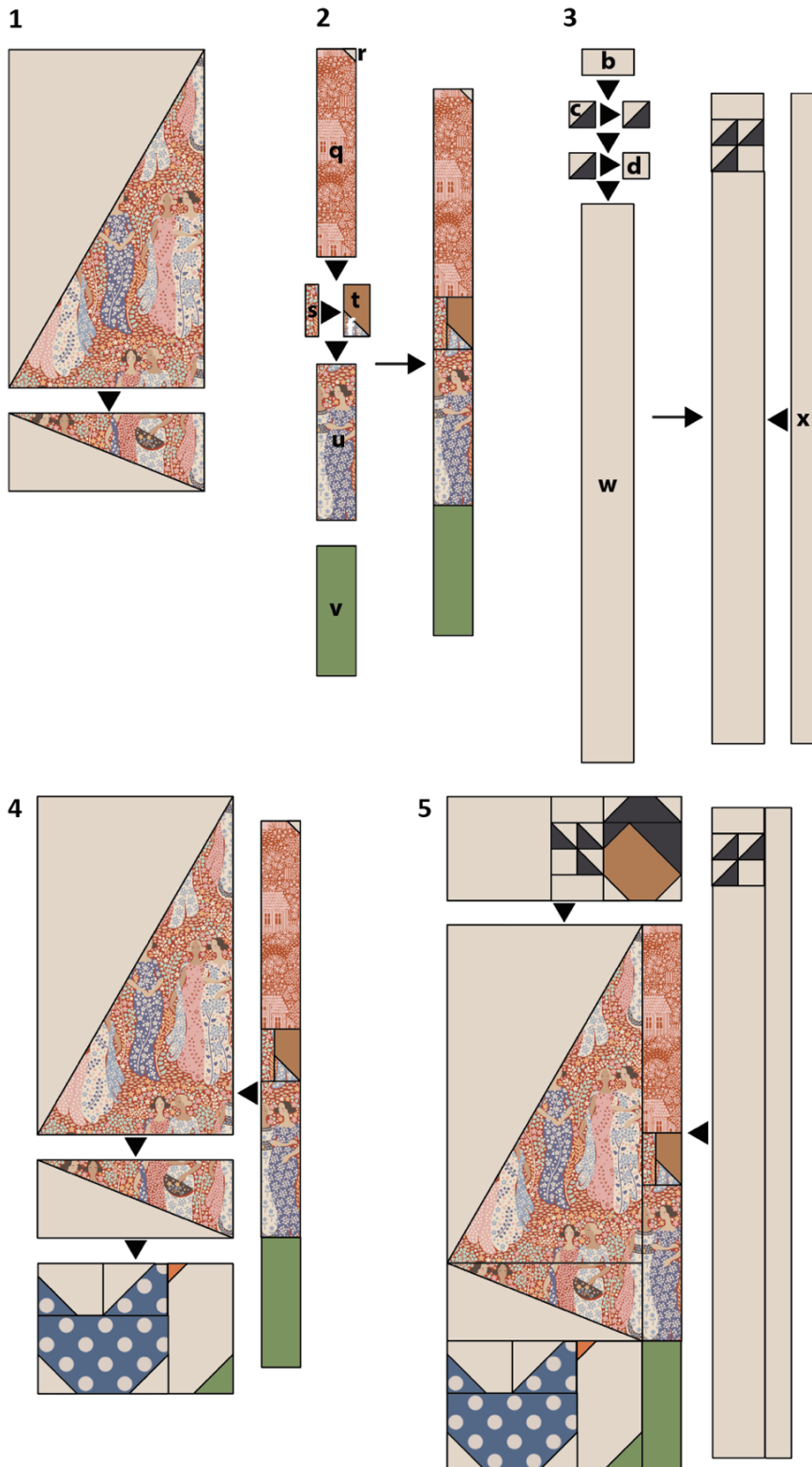
18 Making the hen unit: Make the corner triangles needed for this unit, using the same method described before. Take the pieces shown in **Fig Q** and sew them together, pressing seams after each stage.

Fig Q Making the hen unit



19 Assembling a Girl 1 block: Assemble the remaining units as in **Fig R 1** (dress unit), **Fig R 2** (arm unit) and **Fig R 3** (right side of block). Sew the dress, hen and arm together as in **Fig R 4** and press. Now sew the head unit to the body and press, and then add the remaining units (**Fig R 5**) and press. Check the block is 12½in x 25½in (31.7cm x 64.8cm).

Fig R Assembling a Girl block



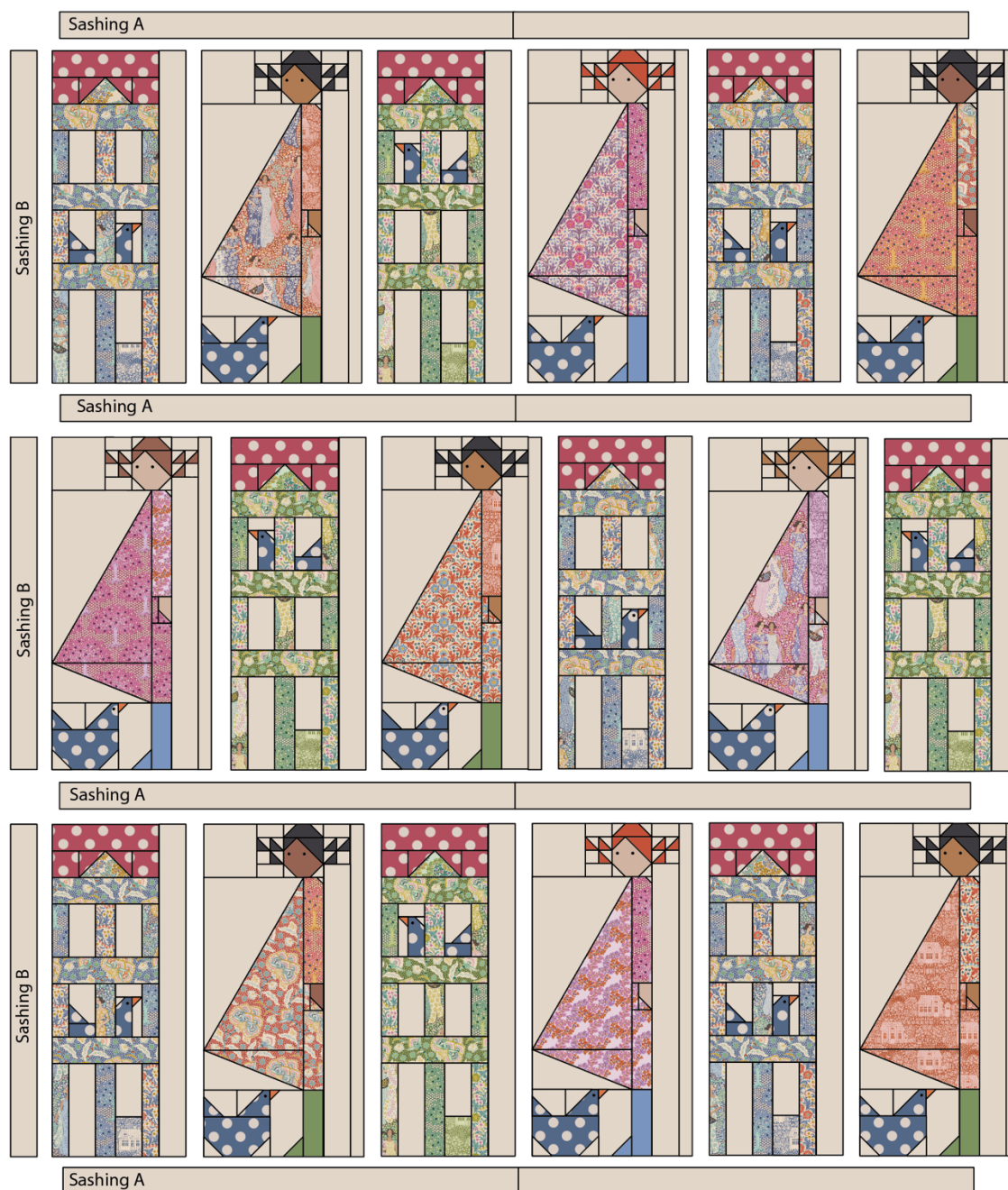
20 Make the other eight Girl blocks in the same way. Refer to **Fig D** for the cut measurements and **Fig F** for the colourways and fabric positions.

Assembling the Quilt

21 When all the blocks are made, lay them out into three rows, as shown in **Fig S**. Arrange the Sashing A and B strips in the positions shown on the diagram. Sew the rows together first, including Sashing B piece on the left-hand side. Press the seams in one direction.

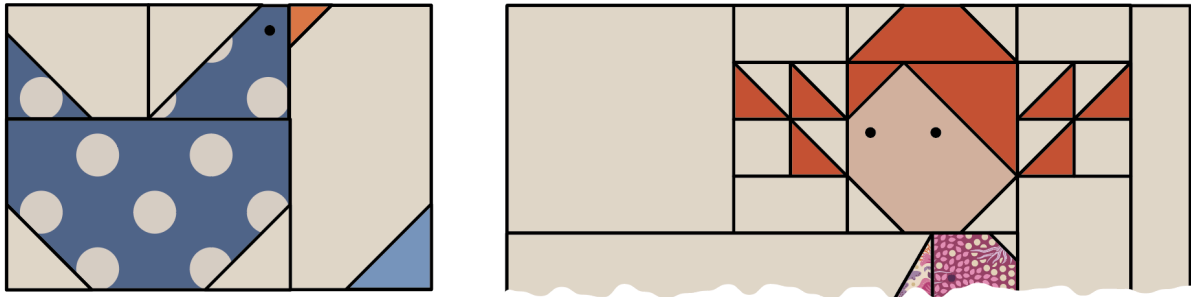
22 Now sew the rows together, placing the long Sashing A strips between each row and at the top and bottom of the quilt, and then press the seams.

Fig S Assembling the quilt



23 To finish the quilt top, embroider the eyes on the hen's and girls' faces, in the positions shown in **Fig T**, using six strands of black stranded cotton and working French knots with the yarn wrapped twice around the needle.

Fig T Embroidering the eyes



Quilting and Finishing

24 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.

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

26 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.

27 To join the two ends of the binding, open up the folds at the beginning and end of the binding tails, lay the pieces 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. Refold the binding and finish stitching it in place on the front of the quilt.

28 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.