

# Free Roly Poly Baby Quilt

Redwork Embroidery is often used to hold the front, back and batting together for a small baby quilt.

Remember there will never be another quilt that is loved as much as a babies quilt.

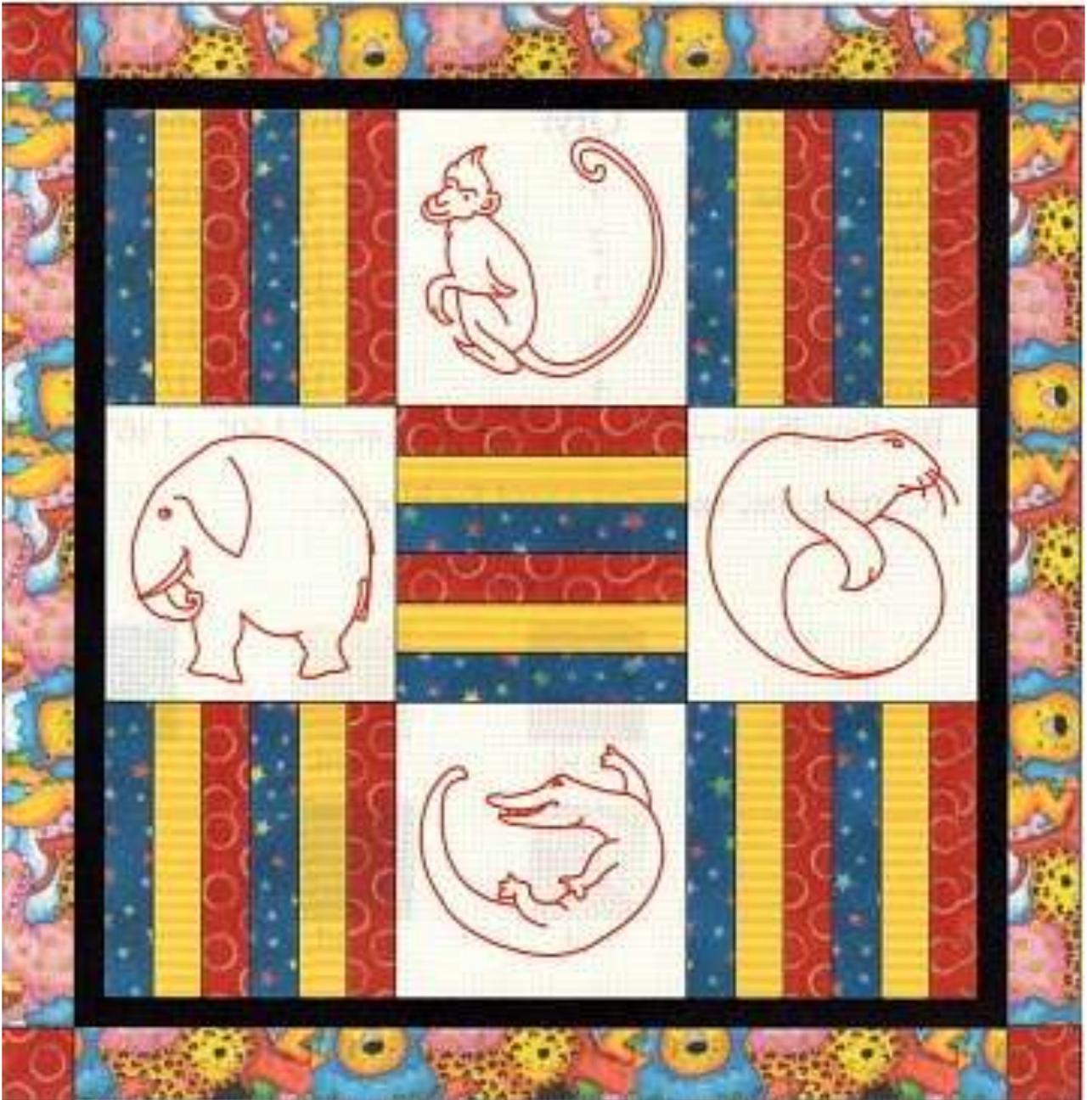
You don't make it to last but rather to be hugged, squeezed and cuddled until it is thread bear.

The Turks were the first to come up with a special dye process that made red thread colorfast. This opened up a whole new process for the fancy redwork stitches.

Embroidering with red thread became popular among the middle class in America. Prior to the War Between the States cotton was plentiful and cheap. Red thread that was colorfast could be used on cotton without fear of fading or bleeding onto the cotton cloth.

In America, dry goods stores sold 6-inch muslin squares marked with a variety of designs for a penny each and became known as "penny squares." Muslin squares were sold with the patterns marked for a penny each. The squares were used as quilt blocks with sashing added around the borders and stitched together.

# Free Baby Quilt Pattern



# Yardage Chart

**Overall Size: 35" x 35"**

Description:	Qty:	Dimensions:
Quilt Blocks	9	9" x 9" (finished)
Border 1A	2	1-1/2" x 27-1/2"
Border 1B	2	1-1/2" x 29-1/2"
Border 2	4	3-1/2" x 29-1/2"
Posts	4	3-1/2" x 3-1/2"

Binding: Print—Enough 2" strips to equal 140" – 146" length.

\*Cutting size, except as noted for blocks.

## Fabric Key



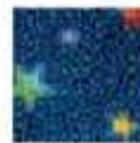
3/8 yd.



1/4 yd.



1/4 yd.



1/4 yd.



1 yd.



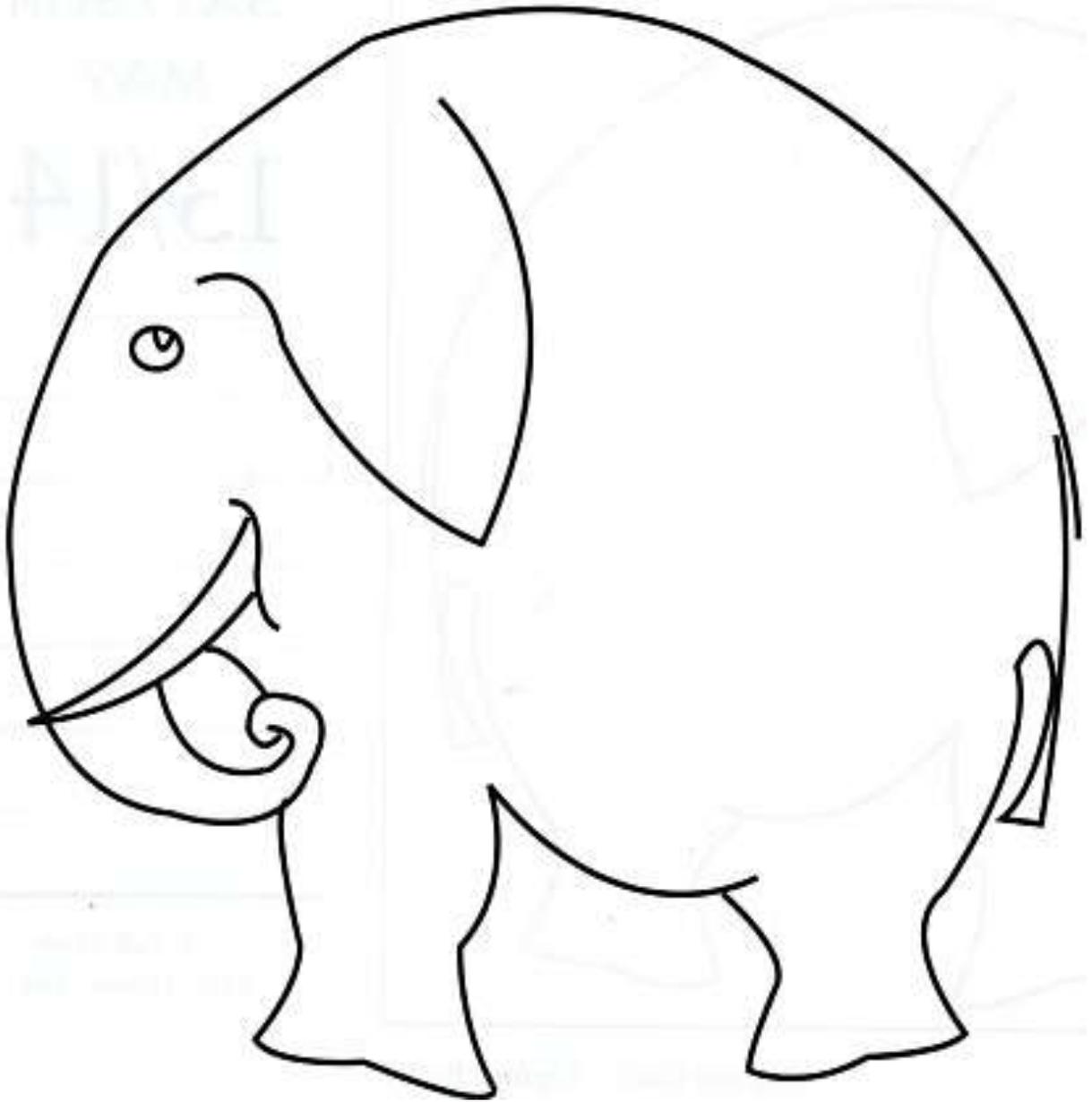
1/4 yd.

Please note: Yardages given assume borders are pieced; binding length equals measurement of all four sides plus extra inches for seaming together.

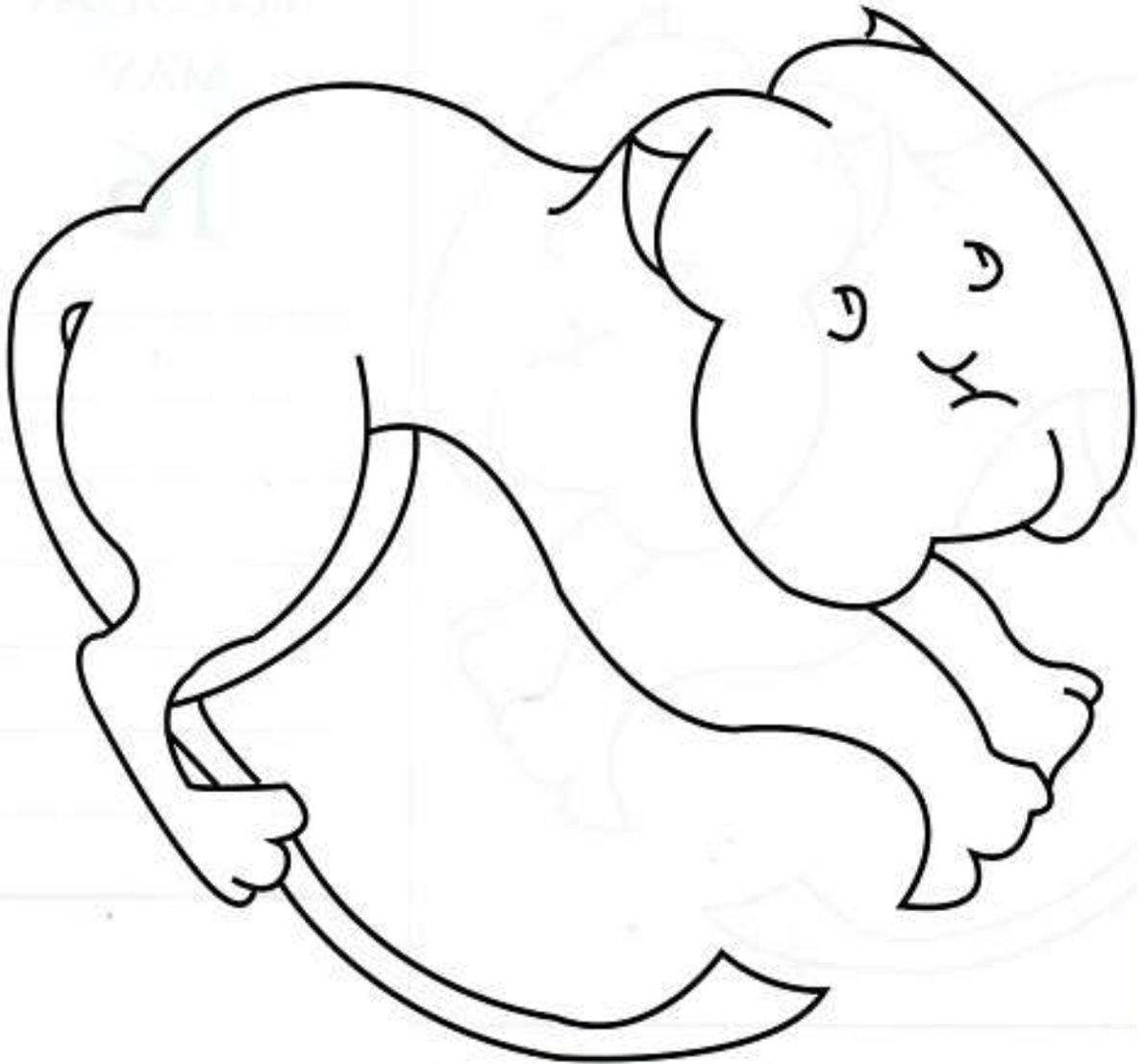
# Roly Poly Bear Block Redwork



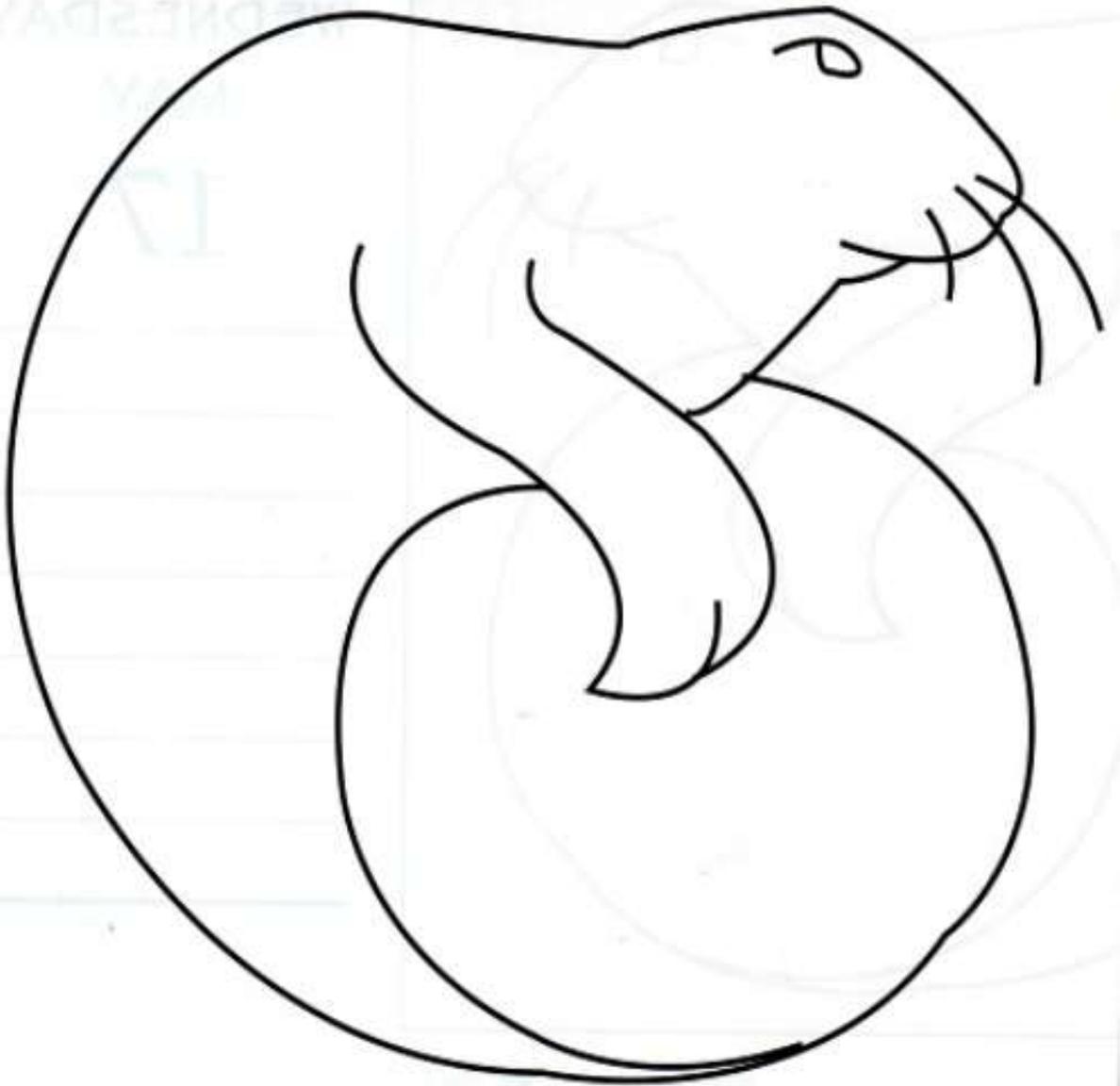
# Roly Poly Elephant Redwork



# Roly Poly Lion Redwork



# Roly Poly Seal Redwork



# Instructions

- Start by placing the design under the square of fabric and trace the design lightly on the cotton square with a sharp lead pencil or water soluble pen. A light box makes the tracing job easier.
- Embroidery needles have a large, long eye and a sharp point. If you decide to use your sewing machine make sure you have an embroidery needle.
- If you are hand stitching, thread the newly cut floss into the needle. Hold the needle between two fingers. Wrap floss around needle. Pinch the floss tightly between finger and thumb, then draw needle out. Press needle eye over creased floss between fingers. Pull Floss through eye



If you decide to hand embroidery your designs, thread your size 9 embroidery needle with 2-strands of floss. One strand is used for delicate outlines; 4-strands give a bolder coverage; 2-strands make an all over medium image very similar to what your sewing machine will do.

Using a hoop depends on your style of stitching. If you stitch with your hand below the fabric, and then push the needle to the front, and then transfer your hand to the top and push the needle to the bottom you should use a hoop. This type of hand use won't put as much stress on the tautness of the fabric. If you keep your hand on top of the fabric to make your stitches, then not using a hoop may work since this will place more stress on the fabric's tautness.

