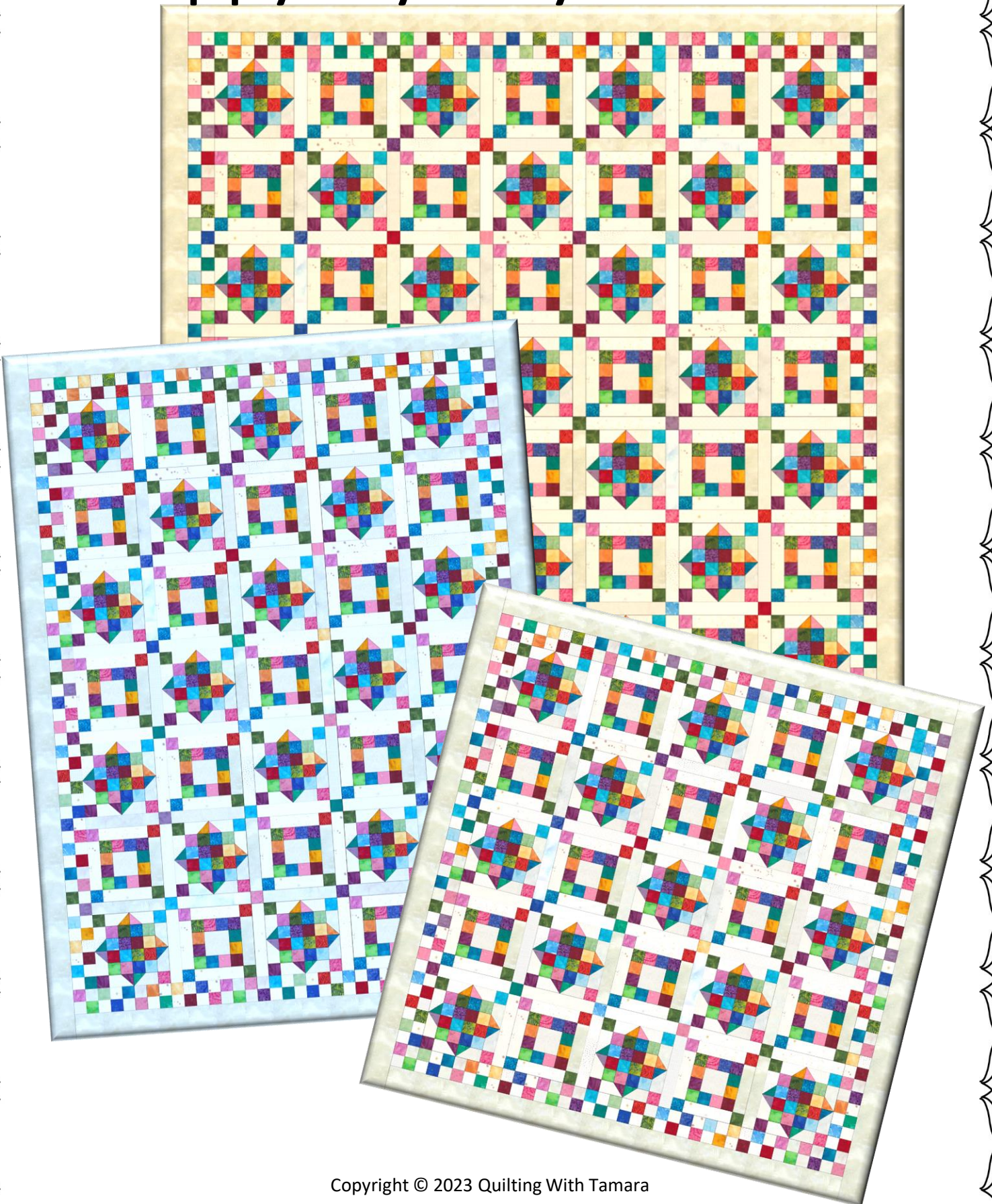


# Scrappy Mystery Quilt 2023



# Scrappy Mystery Quilt 2023

Three sizes to choose from:

Queen Size: 84" square

Twin Size: 63" x 84"

Lap size: 63" square

Fabric amounts are approximate. It depends on the size of the FQs and if they are cut straight. Plan for extra to give you a cushion. The same goes for the border. You may need more or less depending on the width of the fabrics.

## Cutting Directions

### Queen size:

Scrappy Fabrics (approx. 15 FQ)

2" squares – 1320

Background Fabrics (approx. 17 FQ plus yardage for the border)

2" squares – 200

2" x 3 ½" rectangles – 200

2" x 6 ½" rectangles – 96

2" x 9 ½" rectangles – 84

3 ½" squares – 24

3 ½" x WOF Border strips – 1 ¼ yards

### Twin Size:

Scrappy Fabrics (approx. 12 FQ)

2" squares – 972

Background Fabrics (approx. 13 FQ plus yardage for the border)

2" squares – 172

2" x 3 ½" rectangles – 144

2" x 6 ½" rectangles – 68

2" x 9 ½" rectangles – 58

3 ½" squares – 17

3 ½" x WOF Border strips – 1 ⅛ yard

### Lap Size:

Scrappy Fabrics (approx. 9 FQ)

2" squares – 700

Background Fabrics (approx. 9 FQ plus yardage for the border)

2" squares – 144

2" x 3 ½" rectangles – 104

2" x 6 ½" rectangles – 48

2" x 9 ½" rectangles – 40

3 ½" squares – 12

3 ½" x WOF Border strips – 1 yard

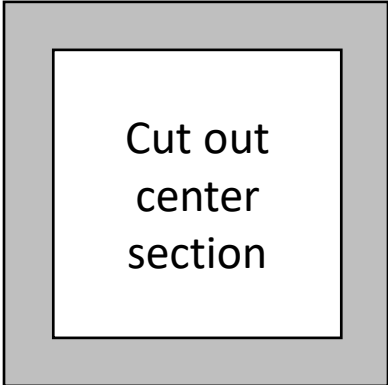
Using a mixture of prints and tonals will create texture and movement across the quilt.

Using all solids and a black background will give the look of Amish quilts.

Using pastels and white tone-on-tones can give a couple of different looks depending on the pastels. It could work for a baby quilt or a more romantic look.

Let's not forget about reproduction prints. If you made this quilt in all the different colorways, they would all look different and evoke differing emotions.

Use the window below for fussy cutting.



Cut out  
center  
section

## Step One – Creating 16-Patch



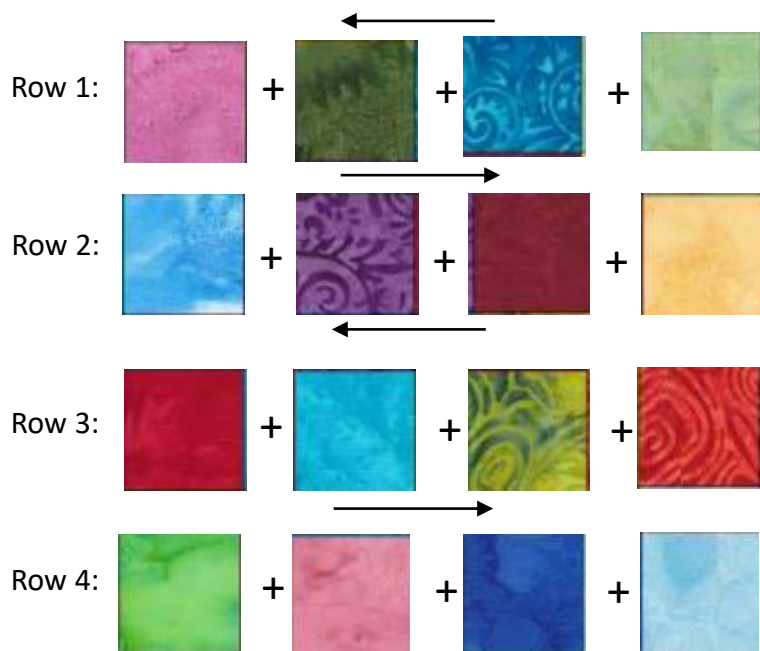
### Scrappy Fabric

2" scrappy squares - 16 per block

Queen – 400 squares

Twin – 288

Lap - 208



### Creating 16-Patch Blocks.

Start by choosing 16 different colors in a range of values. Sew the square into rows of 4. Press the seam allowance in the direction of the arrows. This will allow the nesting of the seams when you sew the rows together.

Sew the rows together. Press the seam allowance to the side. Square the 16-patch block to 6 1/2". Label 16-Patch.

See the chart below for the number of blocks needed for your size quilt.

**TIP:** Be careful when you are pressing; it won't take much to skew the little squares.



### Number of blocks needed:

Queen – 25

Twin – 18

Lap - 13

## STEP 2 – Creating 13-Patch



### Scrappy Fabric

2" scrappy squares - 12 per block

Queen – 288

Twin – 204

Lap - 144

### Background Fabric

3 ½" square – 1 per block

Queen – 24

Twin - 17

Lap - 12

Create 2-patches (see chart to the right for the number of 2-patches needed for your size). Randomly choose the colors for the 2-patch. They should measure 2" x 3 ½". Trim as needed before going on to the next step.

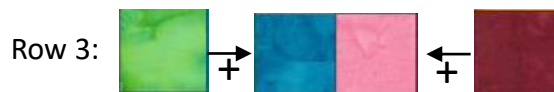
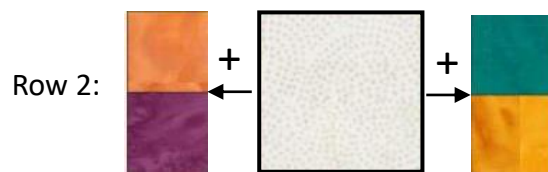


### Number of 2-Patches needed:

Queen – 96

Twin – 68

Lap - 48



Sew your units into rows, and press the seam allowance in the direction of the arrows. Sew the rows together. Press the seam allowance to the side. Create the number of blocks needed for your size based on the chart to the right. Blocks should measure 6 ½" square.



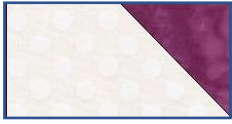
### Number of blocks needed:

Queen – 24

Twin – 17

Lap - 12

## Step Three – Creating Half Flying Geese



### Scrappy Fabric

2" scrappy squares – Draw a diagonal line on the wrong side.

**Option:** press in half diagonally

Queen – 200

Twin – 144

Lap - 104

### Background Fabric

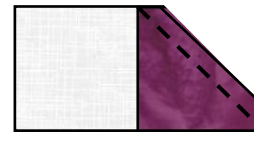
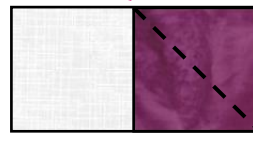
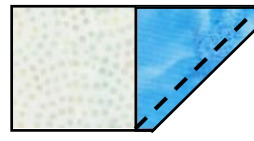
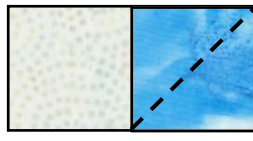
2" x 3 1/2" background rectangles

Queen – 200

Twin – 144

Lap - 104

We are creating mirror opposite half-flying geese. Layer a 2" scrappy square on the 2" x 3 1/2" background rectangle, as shown. Sew on the diagonal line. Trim 1/4" from the diagonal line toward the outside. Repeat the process with the remaining background rectangles. Half will go one way, and half will go the other. Square the units to 2" x 3 1/2".



**TIP:** start sewing the half-flying geese in the direction of the arrow to keep the points from getting sucked into the feed dogs.

Be sure to stop periodically to make certain you are creating the correct half flying geese.

### Number of blocks needed:

Queen – 200 (100 of each orientation)

Twin – 144 (72 of each orientation)

Lap – 104 (52 of each orientation)

## Step 4 – Creating 4-Patches



### Scrappy Fabric

2" scrappy squares - 2 per block

Queen – 200

Twin – 172

Lap - 144

### Background Fabric

2" squares - 2 per block

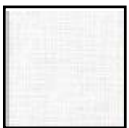
Queen – 200

Twin – 172

Lap – 144

Create 2-patches (see chart to the right for the number of 2-patches needed for your size). Match a scrappy 2" square with a background 2" square. The 2-patches should measure 2" x 3 1/2". Press the seam allowance toward the scrappy color.

Sew the 2-patches together with the scrappy color opposite the background color. The 4-patches should measure 3 1/2".



This is a great block for chain sewing.

Other than the number of blocks needed, this is an easy step.



### Number of blocks needed:

Queen – 100

Twin – 86

lap - 72

## Step 5 – Creating Half Flying Geese Strips



### Number of blocks needed:

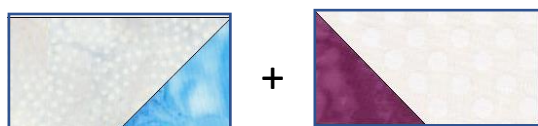
Queen – 200 (100 of each orientation)

Twin – 144 (72 of each orientation)

Lap – 104 (52 of each orientation)

If you have a scrappy background as well as scrappy colors, let that be your only guide when putting the units together. I used whatever half-flying geese block I pulled unless the fabrics were the same.

Using the blocks from Step 3, sew two together with the scrappy triangles touching, as shown below. See the chart to the right for the number you need for your project. I pressed the seam allowance in the direction that gave me the best point at the top of the scrappy color. Sometimes, that meant pressing the seam open.



Each unit should measure 2" x 6 1/2".



### Number of blocks needed:

Queen – 100

Twin – 72

Lap - 52

## Step 6 - Creating Block 1



Queen – 100  
Twin – 72  
Lap - 52

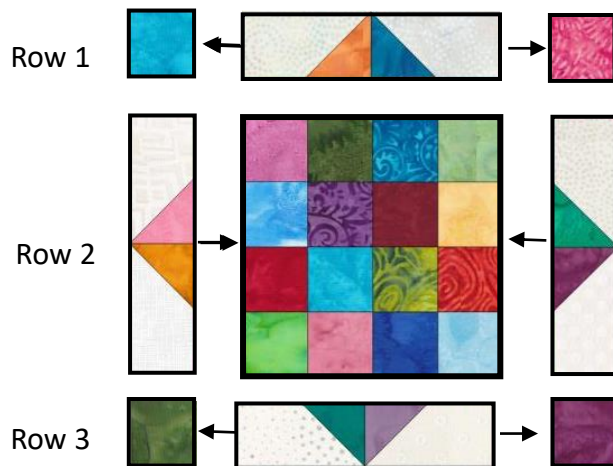


Queen – 25  
Twin – 18  
Lap - 13

### Scrappy Fabric

2" scrappy squares - 4 per block  
Queen – 100  
Twin – 72  
Lap - 52

Sew the units into rows that measure 9 ½". Press the seam allowance in the direction of the arrows. Sew rows together to create your block. Press the seam allowance to the side. See the chart below for the number of blocks needed for the size quilt you are making.



### Number of blocks needed:

Queen – 25  
Twin – 18  
Lap - 13



Square the blocks to 9 ½"

Label Block 1



## Step 7 - Creating Block 2



Queen – 24  
Twin – 17  
Lap - 12

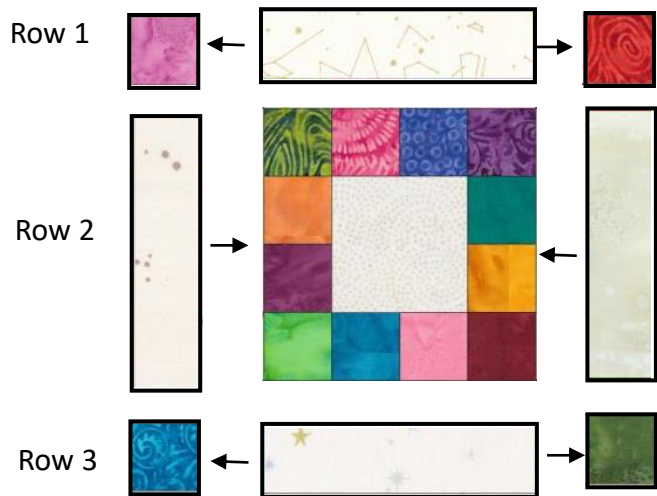
### Scrappy Fabric

2" scrappy squares - 4 per block  
Queen – 96  
Twin – 68  
Lap - 48

### Background Fabric

2" x 6 ½" rectangles – 4 per block  
Queen – 96  
Twin – 68  
Lap - 48

Sew the units into rows that measure 9 ½". Press the seam allowance in the direction of the arrows. Sew rows together to create your block. Press the seam allowance to the side. See the chart below for the number of blocks needed for the size quilt you are making.



### Number of blocks needed:

Queen – 24  
Twin – 17  
Lap - 12



Square the blocks to 9 ½"

Label Block 2

## Step 8: Layout - Queen



**Block 1**  
Queen – 25



**Block 2**  
Queen – 24

### Scrappy Fabric

2" scrappy squares

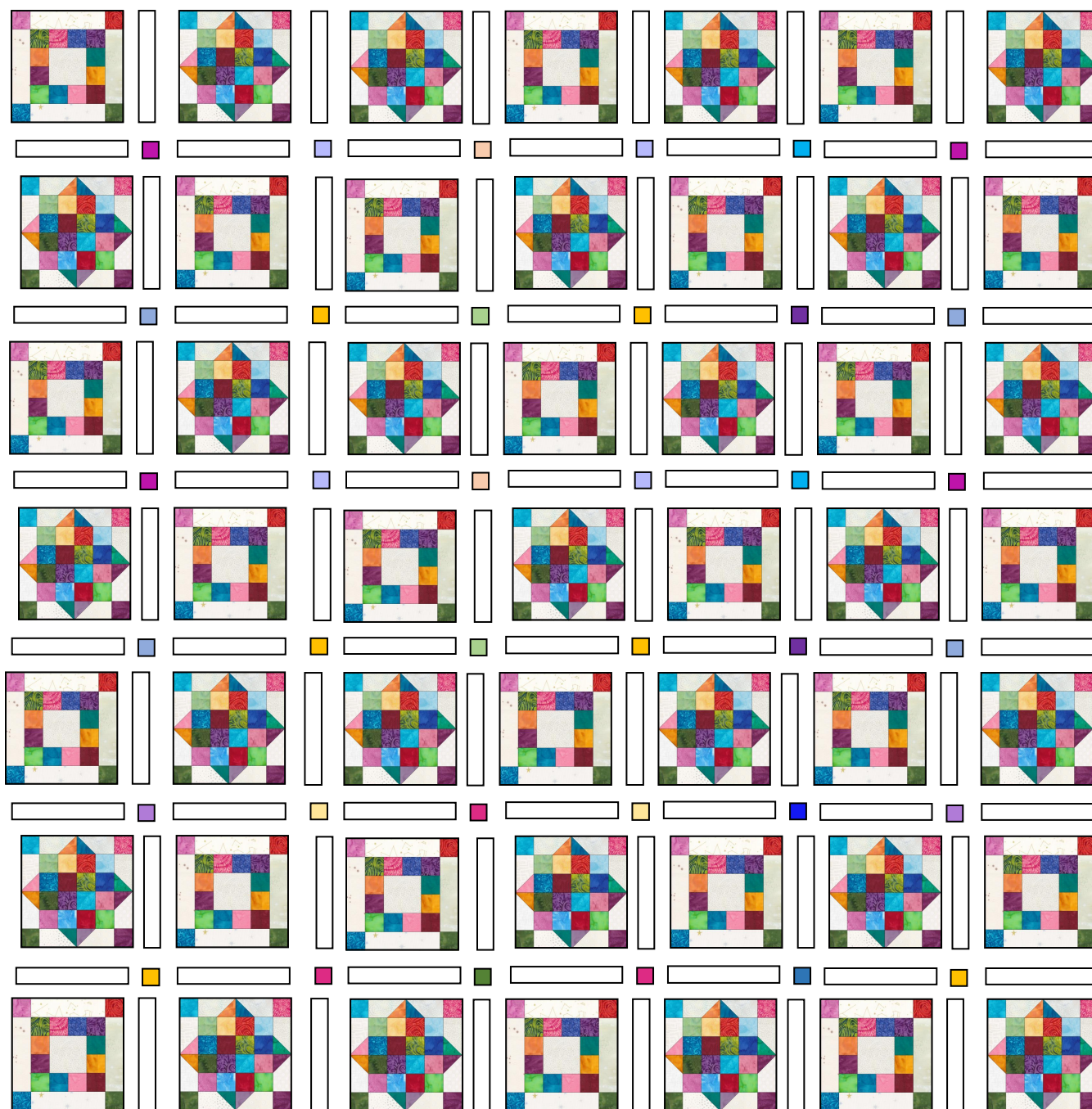
Queen – 36

### Background

2"x9 1/2" background rectangles

Queen - 84

Using the layout below, sew your blocks into rows measuring 72 1/2" long. Press the seam allowance toward the sashings. Sew your rows together. Press the seam allowance to the side. Your quilt center should measure 72 1/2" square.



## Step 8: Layout - Twin



**Block 1**  
Twin – 18

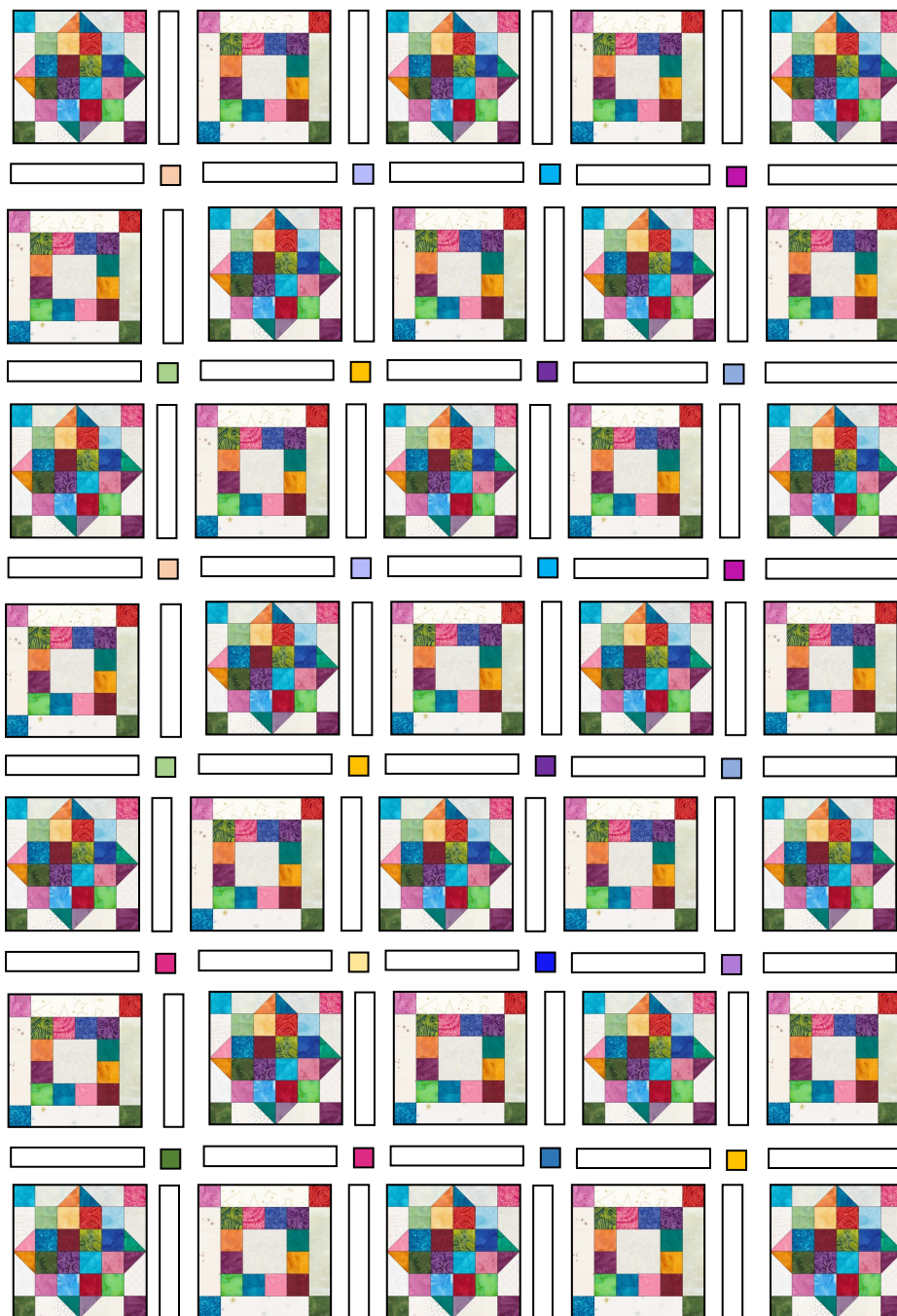


**Block 2**  
Twin – 17

**Scrappy Fabric**  
2" scrappy squares  
Twin – 24

**Background**  
2"x9 1/2" background rectangles  
Twin – 58

Using the layout below, sew your blocks into rows measuring 51 1/2" long. Press the seam allowance toward the sashings. Sew your rows together. Press the seam allowance to the side. Your quilt center should measure 51 1/2" x 72 1/2".



## Step 8: Layout - Lap



**Block 1**

Lap - 13



**Block 2**

Lap - 12

### Scrappy Fabric

2" scrappy squares

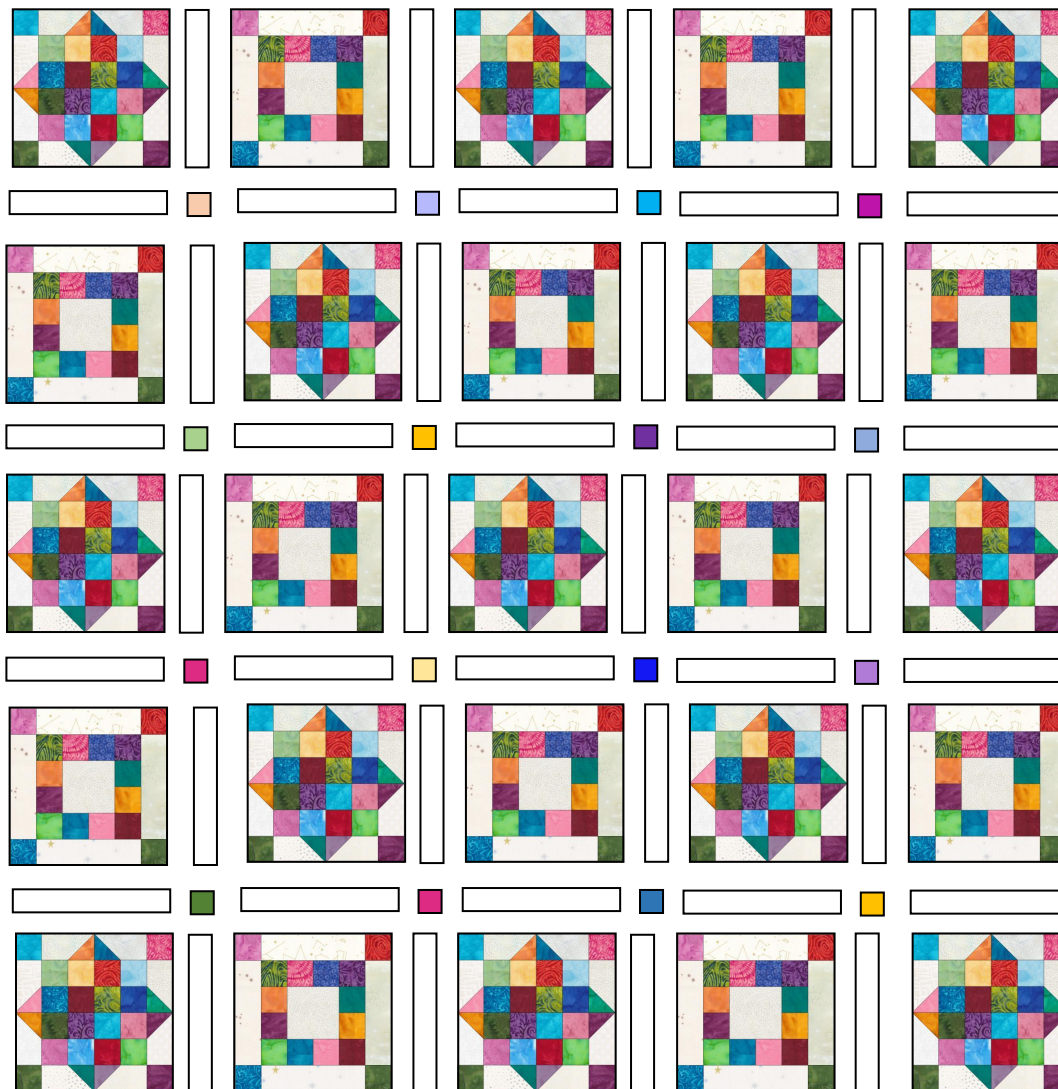
Lap - 16

### Background

2"x9 1/2" background rectangles

Lap - 40

Using the layout below, sew your blocks into rows measuring 51 1/2" long. Press the seam allowance toward the sashings. Sew your rows together. Press the seam allowance to the side. Your quilt center should measure 51 1/2" square.



## Step 9: Pieced Border - Queen

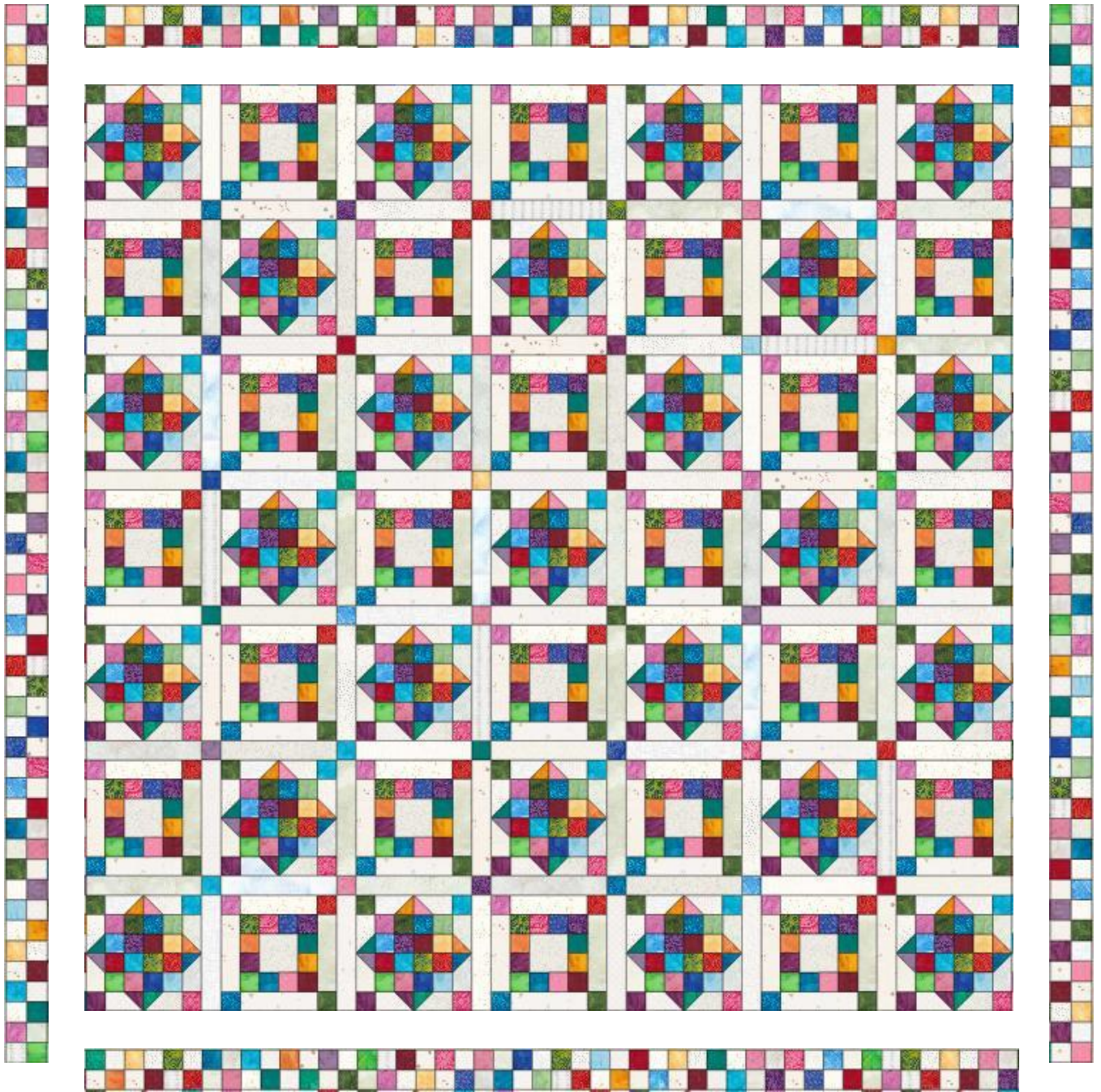


### 4-Patch

Queen - 100

Top and bottom border – create using (24) 4-Patches measuring  $71\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.  
Side borders – Create using (26) 4-Patches measuring  $78\frac{1}{2}$ " wide

Press the seam allowance to the side. Add the top and bottom borders first.  
Then add the side borders. Quilt top should measure  $78\frac{1}{2}$ " .



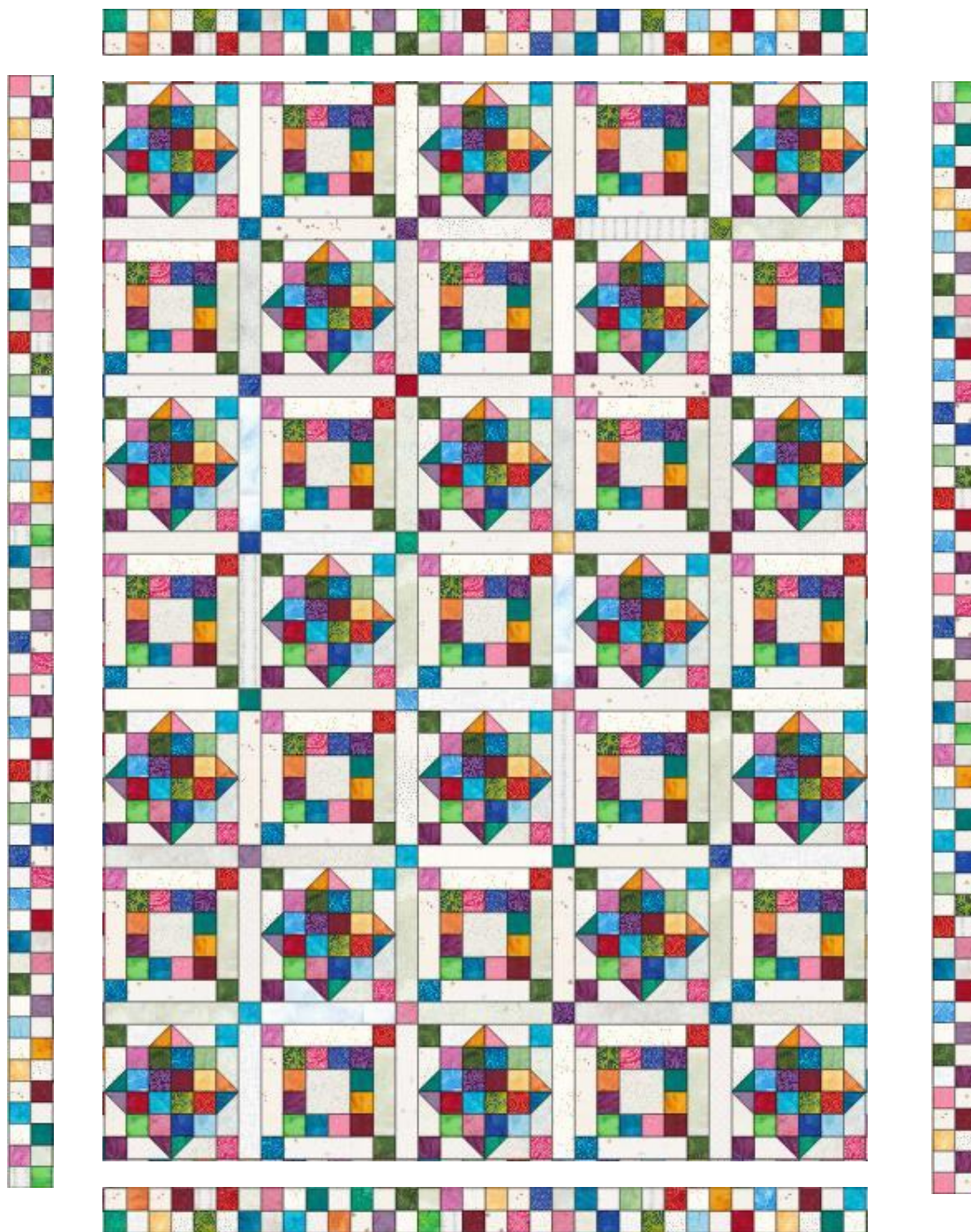
## Step 9: Pieced Border - Twin



**4-Patch**  
Twin - 86

Top and bottom border – create using (17) 4-Patches measuring 57 ½” wide.  
Side borders – Create using (26) 4-Patches measuring 78 ½” wide

Press the seam allowance to the side. Add the top and bottom borders first.  
Then add the side borders. Quilt top should measure 57 ½” x 78 ½”.



## Step 9: Pieced Border - Lap

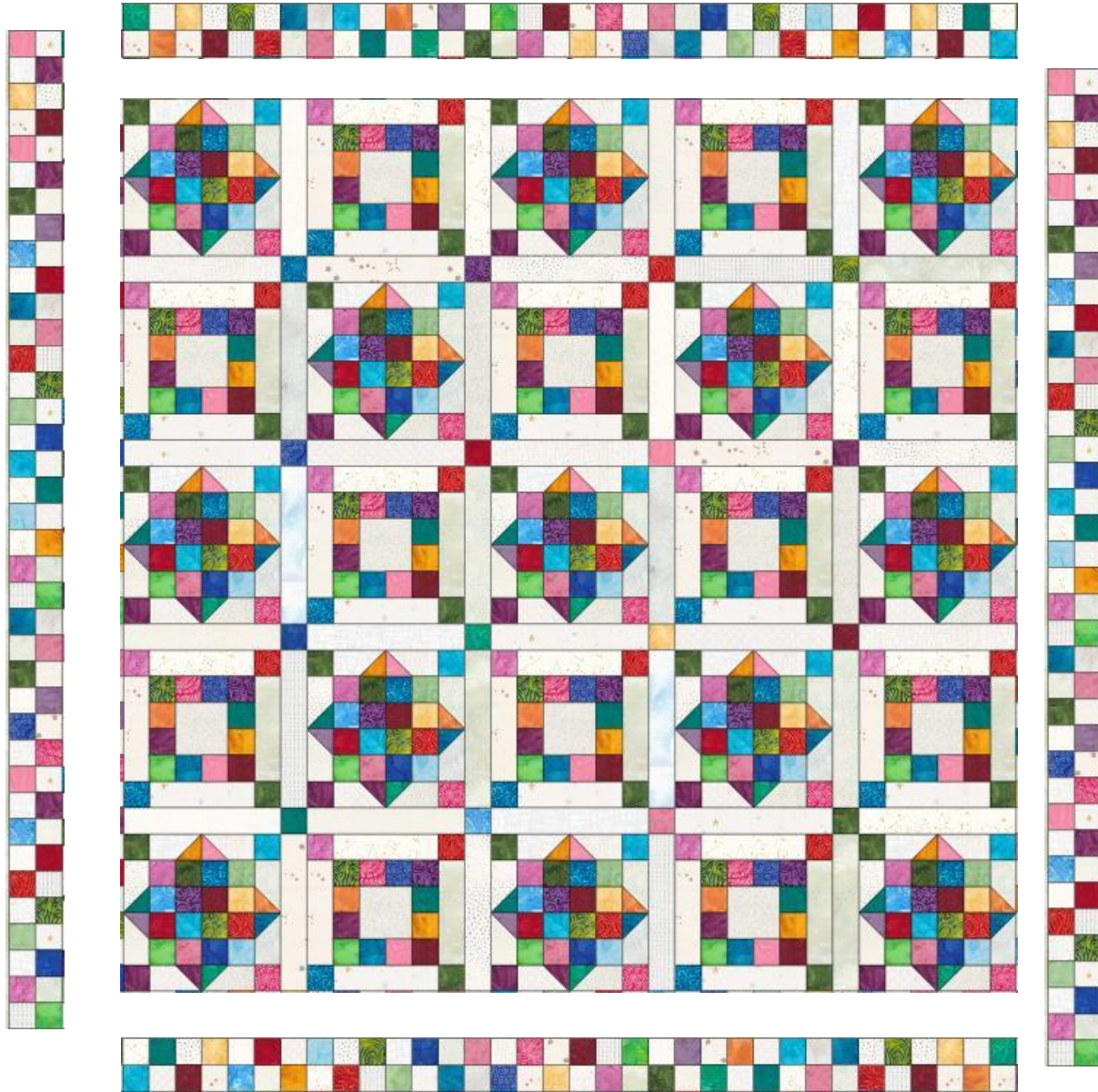


### 4-Patch

Lap - 72

Top and bottom border – create using (17) 4-Patches measuring 51 ½” wide.  
Side borders – Create using (19) 4-Patches measuring 57 ½” wide

Press the seam allowance to the side. Add the top and bottom borders first.  
Then add the side borders. Quilt top should measure 57 1/2”.



## Step 9 Continued: Solid Border

### Background Fabric

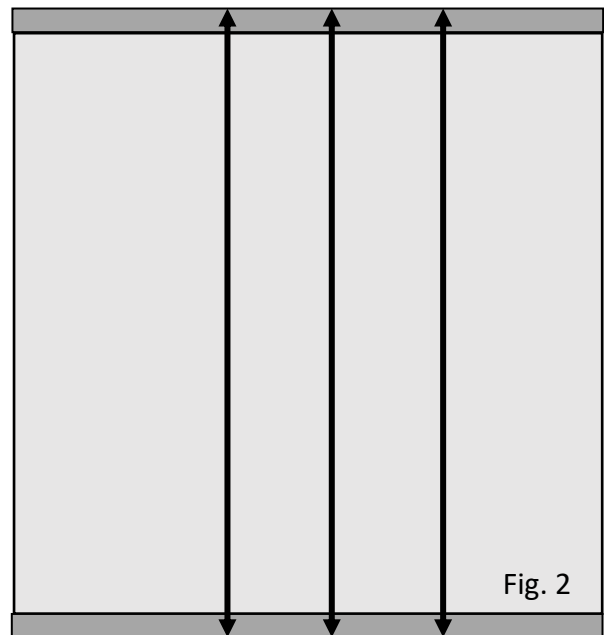
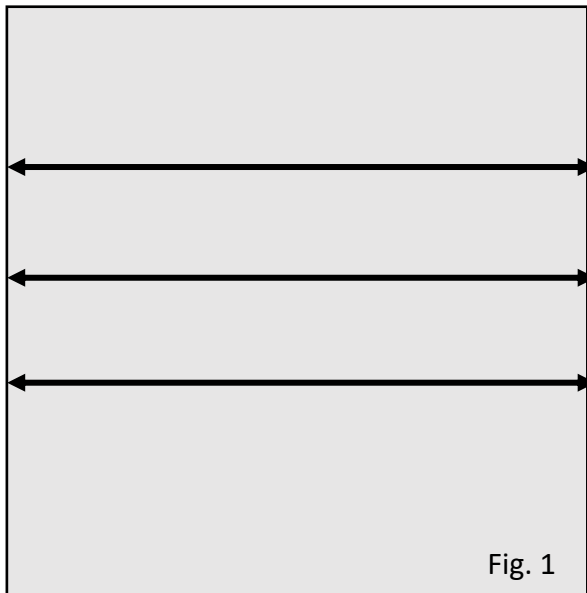
3 ½" x WOF Strips

Queen – 9 strips

Twin – 8 strips

Lap – 7 strips

Measure your quilt top horizontally across the middle (not the top and bottom edges) in three different areas (fig.1) to determine the length you need for the top and bottom border. Use an average of the three measurements. Piece the border strips to make them long enough (if needed). Add the top and bottom border to the quilt. It may be helpful to pin the strip to the quilt and ease in as needed. Press the seam allowance to the side. Measure the quilt top vertically to include the top and bottom borders you just added (fig. 2). Once again, measure it in a couple of areas and take the average of these measurements to determine the length needed for the side borders. Piece the border strips to make them long enough. Add them to the sides of the quilt. Press the seam allowances to the side. By using this process, you are keeping the quilt square. Repeat the process with each border.



**Hint:** When adding the border to the top, you may find that the quilt top is slightly longer. When sewing, if you put the longer piece on the bottom, you will find it will ease in better. The feed dogs tend to feed the bottom unit a bit faster than the top unit.



Now you are ready to layer your quilt top, batting, and backing. Your backing may need to be pieced to make it large enough. As you layer them, try to keep them as free from wrinkles as possible. Taking the time now to ensure things are flat will result in a nicer finished quilt. Ensure there are at least 4 to 6 inches extra all the way around to compensate for shifting that may occur during the quilting process.

You can baste your quilt in a few different ways – long stitches (called basting stitches), a basting gun, or safety pin basting. Use the technique you are comfortable with. Baste your layers together to keep them from shifting as you are quilting.

Next, you need to decide how to quilt it. You could hand quilt, machine quilt, tie it, or a combination of techniques.

Once the quilting is complete, bind as desired - separate binding, bringing the back up over the raw edges, prairie points, etc. There are binding instructions at the end of the pattern. Don't forget to add your label. Your label should include your signature, the date, and any other information you feel is important.

