

# Time Marches On

Heber Valley Quilters  
2011 Block of the Month

## February-- The Continental

When the American Revolutionary War began at the Battles of Lexington and Concord in April 1775, the Colonial Revolutionaries did not have an army. Previously, each colony had relied upon the militia, made up of part time citizen-soldiers. The **American Continental Army** was then formed after the war broke out. It was created as a way for the Thirteen Colonies to coordinate military efforts in their revolt against Great Britain. General George Washington was the Commander-in-Chief of the army throughout the war and served without any compensation except for reimbursement of expenses. Soldiers in the Continental Army were citizens who had volunteered to serve in the army (but were paid), and at various times during the war, standard enlistment periods lasted from one to three years.

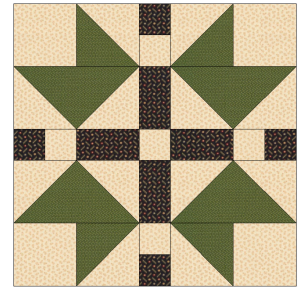
Make 1 – 12" finished (12 1/2" unfinished) size block.

### Cutting

Fabric A—2 – 3 1/2" squares, 1 – 6 5/8" square

Fabric B—4 – 1 7/8" squares, 4 – 1 7/8" x 3 1/8" rectangles

Background fabric—4 – 3 1/8" squares, 6 – 3 1/2" squares,  
5 – 1 7/8" squares



### Block Construction

1. Draw a diagonal line, corner to corner, on the wrong side of 4 background 3 1/2" squares.
2. Position one background 3 1/2" square, right sides together, with fabric A 6 5/8" square. Drawn line should go from corner to center of large square. See diagram 1. Add a second 3 1/2" square to opposite corner. Drawn lines should line up. See diagram 2. Carefully pin both squares in place. Stitch a 1/4" seam on each side of drawn line. Cut on drawn line. Press seam toward background triangles.
3. Position one background 3 1/2" square, right sides together, in the empty corner of fabric A triangle. Drawn line should go from corner to center just as before. Stitch a 1/4" seam on each side of drawn line. Cut on drawn line. Press seam toward background triangle. Repeat for remaining piece from step 2. Yields 4 flying geese blocks.

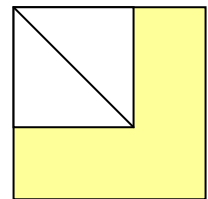


Diagram 1

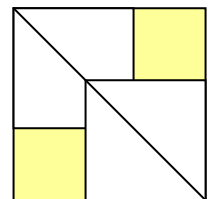


Diagram 2

4. Draw a diagonal line, corner to corner, on the wrong side of 2 background  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " squares. Position right sides together with 2 fabric A  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " squares. Stitch a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam on each side of drawn line. Cut on drawn line. Press toward fabric A. Yields 4 half square triangles.
5. Position one fabric B  $1\frac{7}{8}$ " square right sides together with one  $1\frac{7}{8}$ " background square. Stitch a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam on one side. Press toward fabric B. Repeat for remaining 3 fabric B  $1\frac{7}{8}$ " squares and 3 background  $1\frac{7}{8}$ " squares. Yields 4 rectangles.
6. Layout units created in previous steps with remaining background squares and fabric B rectangles. Stitch background squares to half square triangles. Press towards fabric A. Return units to place in layout.
7. Stitch units from step 6 to flying geese. Press towards flying geese. Return units to place in layout.
8. Stitch unit from step 5 to end of fabric B rectangle. Press toward background piece. This will cause seams to nest together when stitching rows together. Return units to place in layout.
9. Stitch rows together, working left to right. Press top and bottom rows toward center unit and center row toward fabric B. This will cause seams in center to nest when stitching rows together.
10. Stitch rows together. Press.