

Time Marches On

Heber Valley Quilters
2011 Block of the Month

March--Stars and Stripes and Dutchman's Puzzle

The War of 1812 was declared by the United States of America and fought against the British Empire. The War of 1812 resulted in a British victory that allowed them to capture and burn Washington, D.C. in August of 1814, but the war ended in January of 1815 with General Andrew Jackson inflicting a terrible defeat on the British at the Battle of New Orleans. Using 1,000 regulars and 3,000 to 4,000 militia, pirates and other fighters, as well as civilians and slaves, he built strong defenses just south of the city. The 8,000 British regulars under General Edward Pakenham attacked on January 8, 1815. The Battle of New Orleans was a smashing American victory, as the British suffered 2,000 casualties. The Americans had 71 casualties. It was hailed as a great victory for the U.S., making Jackson a national hero and eventually propelling him to the presidency.

The lyrics of *The Star-Spangled Banner* come from "Defence of Fort McHenry", a poem written in 1814 by the 35-year-old lawyer and amateur poet, Francis Scott Key, after witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British Royal Navy ships in Chesapeake Bay during the Battle of Fort McHenry in the War of 1812. The poem was set to the tune of a popular British drinking song that was already popular in the United States. The fourth stanza includes the line "And this be our motto: In God is our Trust." The United States adopted "In God We Trust" as its national motto in 1956. The *Star-Spangled Banner* was made the national anthem by a congressional resolution in 1931 which was signed by President Herbert Hoover.

The Stars and Stripes quilt block is dedicated to the Americans who fought in the Second War of American Independence and to Francis Scott Key, whose poem is beloved by Americans even today.

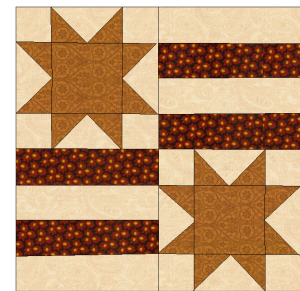
Make 1 – 12" finished (12 ½" unfinished) size block.

Cutting

Fabric A (red)—2 – 2" x 15" strips

Fabric B (gold)—2 – 3 ½" squares, 8 – 2 3/8" squares

Background fabric—2 – 2" x 15" strips, 2 – 4 ¼" squares,
8 – 2" squares



Block Construction

1. Draw a diagonal line, corner to corner, on the wrong side of 4 Fabric B (gold) $2\frac{3}{8}$ " squares.
2. Position one gold $2\frac{3}{8}$ " square, right sides together, with one background $4\frac{1}{4}$ " square. Drawn line should go from corner to center of large square. See diagram 1. Add a second $2\frac{3}{8}$ " square to opposite corner. Drawn lines should line up. See diagram 2. Carefully pin both squares in place. Stitch a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam on each side of drawn line. Cut on drawn line. Press seam toward background triangles.
3. Position one gold $2\frac{3}{8}$ " square, right sides together, in the empty corner of background triangle. Drawn line should go from corner to center just as before. Stitch a $\frac{1}{4}$ " 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.
4. Repeat steps 1-3 for remaining 4 gold $2\frac{3}{8}$ " squares and background $4\frac{1}{4}$ " square. You will have 8 flying geese blocks.
5. Using 4 flying geese, 1 gold $3\frac{1}{2}$ " square and 4 background 2 " squares, layout pieces to form a sawtooth star block as in picture above. Stitch background 2 " squares to ends of flying geese. Press towards background squares. Stitch flying geese to edges of gold $3\frac{1}{2}$ " square. Press toward gold square. Stitch rows together. Press. Repeat with remaining pieces to yield 2 sawtooth star blocks, measuring 6 " finished ($6\frac{1}{2}$ unfinished.)
6. Using fabric A (red) strips and background strips, sew strips together lengthwise to make a strip set. Alternate fabrics, refer to picture above as needed. Press toward the red strips.
7. Trim one end so that all edges are straight. Cut 2 – $6\frac{1}{2}$ " blocks from the strip set.
8. Layout sawtooth star blocks with strip blocks as in picture above. Pay attention to placement of red stripes. Stitch together as you would a 4 patch block. Press.

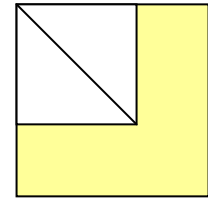


Diagram 1

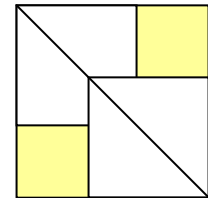


Diagram 2

The Hessian soldiers were 18th-century German regiments hired by the British Empire. Though used in several conflicts, they are most widely associated with the Revolutionary War. Hessians comprised approximately one-quarter of the forces fielded by the British in the American Revolution. One of the most famous incidents involving the Hessian soldiers was the Battle of Trenton, where almost all of a force of 1400 Hessians were either captured or killed as George Washington's Continental Army retook Trenton, New Jersey.

After the Revolutionary War ended in 1783, 17,000 Hessian soldiers returned to their homelands and about 5,000 Hessians settled in North America, both in the United States and Canada. Most of the men married and settled amongst the population of the newly formed United States. Many became farmers or

craftsmen and were able to take advantage of opportunities in the new country. The attraction of free land for deserters and the vigorous German population already in America led thousands of these mercenaries to switch allegiance and stay in America. Many of the Hessians staying in America settled around Frederick, Maryland and Lancaster and Reading Pennsylvania. They joined what we called The Pennsylvania Dutch who are the descendants of Germans who emigrated to the U.S. as early as 1683.

'Deutschland' is the German language name for Germany, and 'Deutsch' is the German language word for German. The origin of the word 'Dutch' is a folk-rendering of the Pennsylvania Dutch's 'Deutsch.' 'Dutch' is the term that stuck in the English-speaking community. The Pennsylvania Dutch come mostly from what is now Germany rather than the Netherlands and their language too is derived from German not Dutch.

For the Time Marches On quilt, the Dutchman's Puzzle quilt block is a tribute to the thousands of Germans that came to Pennsylvania as immigrants beginning in 1683, the Hessians that stayed after the Revolutionary War, and the immigrants that came and settled into the 1800s, where they founded a great legacy that continues today.

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

Cutting

Fabric A (green)—2 – 7 1/4" squares

Background—8 – 3 7/8" squares

Block Construction

1. Draw a diagonal line, corner to corner, on the wrong side of 4 background 3 7/8" squares.
2. Position one background 3 7/8" square, right sides together, with one green 7 1/4" square. Drawn line should go from corner to center of large square. See diagram 1. Add a second 3 7/8" 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 7/8" square, right sides together, in the empty corner of background 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. Repeat steps with remaining pieces to yield 8 flying geese blocks.
4. Layout pieces as in picture, pay attention to placement of points of geese. Stitch geese together to make 6" finished (6 1/2" unfinished) blocks. Press.
5. Stitch together as you would a 4 patch block. Press.

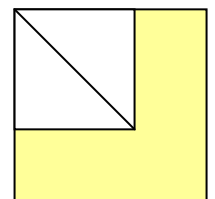
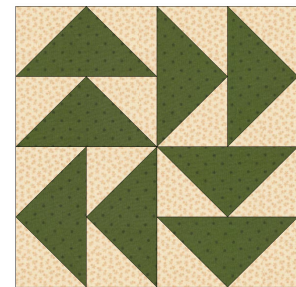


Diagram 1

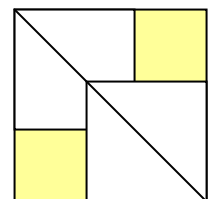


Diagram 2