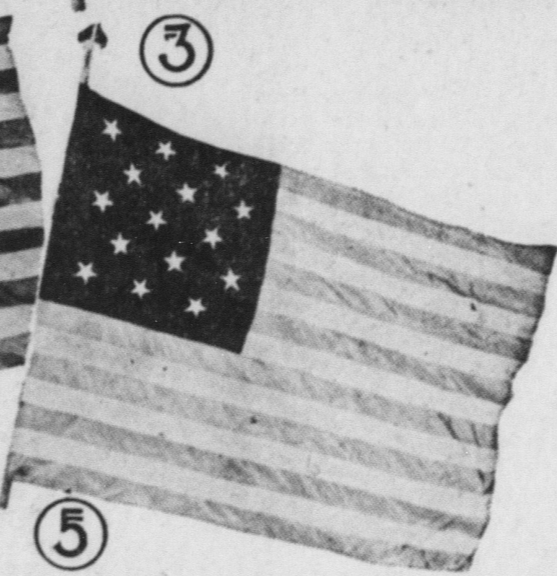
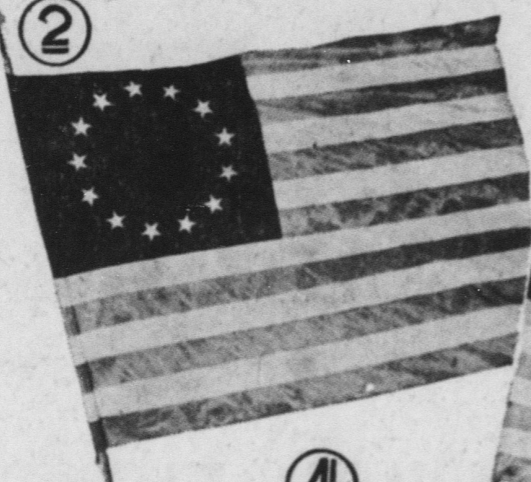
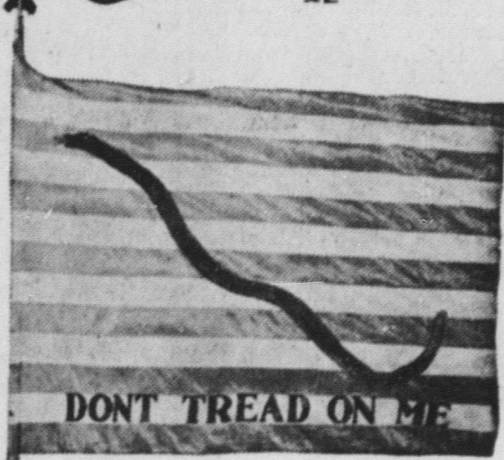
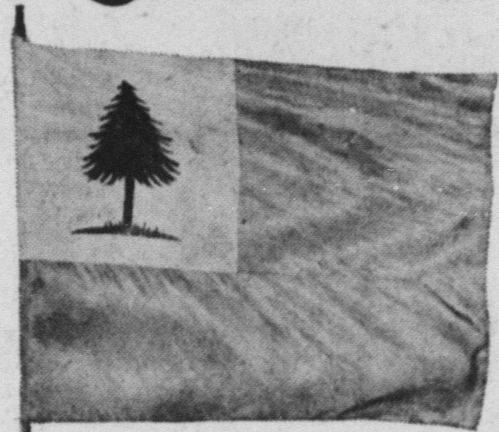
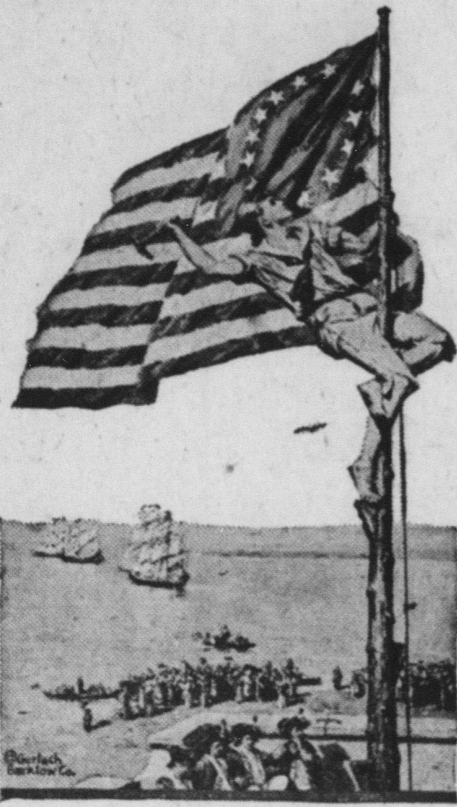


The Origins of the Stars and Stripes



By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

JUNE 14 is Flag day and it recalls the fact that on that date in 1777 the Continental congress "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Thus it was that the new emblem of the nation came into official existence; thus it was that the Stars and Stripes were born.

But, contrary to the belief of many Americans, this does not mean that our national banner sprang full-grown into being from the brain of one man or one group of men on that June day 156 years ago. The truth is that our flag, like so many other American institutions and symbols, developed by a gradual evolution and derived its inspiration from sources as varied as the strains of blood which have been fused into making "the typical American."

The real origin of our national flag goes back to the banner which was flown by the expedition that discovered the North American continent. This was the simple banner of St. George's cross, in red on a white field, the old flag of England. It was carried by the expedition of Giovanni Cabot, or as he is more familiarly known, John Cabot, the Italian navigator, exploring for England, who discovered the North American continent in 1497. Sailing along the east coast for 1,000 miles, he laid the foundation of English claims to North America. The flag was borne later by Capt. John Smith's ships to the settlement at Jamestown, Va., in 1607 and again by the Mayflower to the Plymouth (Mass.) settlement in 1620.

Next in the line of descent comes the King's Colors or the Union Jack, designed in 1606; symbolizing the union of England and Scotland after King James took the throne of the united kingdoms in 1603. This union was represented in the English flag by imposing the English red cross of St. George on the Scottish white diagonal cross of St. Andrew, on a field of blue. There are records of the use of this flag on forts in this country in 1679 and 1696, and this ensign was required in all British dominions by a parliamentary act of 1707.

The term "Union Jack" was probably derived from King James signing documents in the French "Jaques," the pronunciation of which is not unlike "Jack." The "union" came to be applied to that part of our national flag carrying the stars. In fact, when this part of the flag is flown alone on bows of ships, it is called the "union jack" or simply "jack."

Three flags that had an early influence on the design of the Stars and Stripes were the striped flags of the Dutch republic. The Dutch, it will be remembered, first colonized New Netherlands, before it became New York. This territory included New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Settlements in these states were made by Dutch colonists under their flags; that of the Dutch West India Co., with three stripes of orange, white and blue; the United States of Netherlands, with six stripes of red, white and blue, and the Rotterdam flag of green and white stripes.

The English East India company finally crowded the Dutch out of sea trade and this company brought a new flag to America, a nine or ten-striped banner of alternating red and white stripes, with a small St. George's cross of red in the upper corner next to the staff. One of the variations in this flag was a pine tree or globe, representing the New world, in the upper left quarter of the union, formed by the arms of the St. George cross. In some flags of this period, the pine tree replaced the St. George cross entirely.

With the Revolution, the struggling colonists wanted something different from a British flag, and the pine tree and rattlesnake emblems appeared; also the legend "Liberty and Union" on a plain fly of red. Then came the Stars and Stripes. When Washington left Philadelphia in 1775, to take command of the army at Cambridge, he was escorted out of the city by the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse as far as Newark, N. J. The guidon of this troop was of yellow silk and carried in its upper corner, next to the staff, a small union of 13 stripes of silver and light blue.

Stars first figured in the union of a flag carried in 1775 on the schooner Lee by Captain Manley, a Massachusetts skipper, whose ship operated as one of Commodore Hopkins' squadron and captured the Nancy with supplies for the British army November 19, 1775. Thirteen stars on a blue canton formed the union of its flag. They were arranged in five horizontal, parallel rows and were five-pointed. In the blue fly of the flag was a white anchor with the word "Hope" above it. This design was carried by Rhode Island troops at Brandywine, Trenton and Yorktown, but the stars were of gilt on a light blue canton.

Following the early use of the English ensign which carried the St. George's cross in the canton there came into use in the colonies in the Eight-

- 1—"The Stars and Stripes Forever!"—Reproduction of the famous picture painted by Henry Mosler. The British, evacuating New York after the Yorktown surrender in 1781, nailed the British flag to the flagstaff at the Battery and then greased the pole. A barefoot sailor boy volunteered to climb up, take down the enemy flag and nail the American flag to the pole. From "The Winning of Freedom" in "The Pageant of America," courtesy Yale University Press.
 - 2—The pine tree flag of early Revolutionary war days.
 - 3—The rattlesnake flag of the early American navy.
 - 4—The 13-star flag, one of the earliest forms after the flag resolution of June 14, 1777.
 - 5—The 15-star, 15-stripe flag, the form used after Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union.
 - 6—Flag of the Sixth Regiment of the United States Marines.
- Note: No. 2 to 6, inclusive, are flags in the exhibit of the United States Marine Corps in the Federal building at a Century of Progress, Chicago. Photographs by Hack Miller.

eenth century the red British ensign carrying the union jack in the canton. The British flag was altered after the Revolution had begun by placing 13 stripes in the fly of the flag under the British union jack.

It was called the "grand union flag," and was hoisted by Lieut. John Paul Jones on December 3, 1775, in the newly formed American fleet off Philadelphia. On January 1 or 2, 1776, it was raised over the newly organized American army at Washington's headquarters in Cambridge. In the correspondence of that day it was referred to as the "American colors." It is interesting to note that although these American colors were used six months before the Declaration of Independence, they still carried the British union jack in the corner. The thirteen united colonies were depicted by the thirteen stripes of the field.

No flag was authorized by act of congress until nearly a year after the Declaration of Independence. That the "grand union" flag was little used in the army is seen from the many flags of other designs carried by the Revolutionary troops. In the navy, on account of the necessity of telling a friend from a foe by his colors, the same flag was generally used by all congress ships.

In 1775, it was usually the pine tree flag; in 1776, and until June 14, 1777, the grand union, and after June 14, 1777, the Stars and Stripes. Privateers carried striped and rattlesnake flags of various designs but it soon became necessary to carry a uniform design, and this forced the adoption of a national flag. This is why the resolution for the adoption of the stars and stripes appeared in the minutes of the marine committee meeting of June 14, 1777.

Because green was such a prominent color in early Revolutionary war flags, it would not have been at all surprising if that color had found its way into the national emblem. One of the most striking flags of the Revolution was a flag with green fly and a union of 13 links in an endless chain. Outside the circle of links was a circle of 13 hands or mailed fists emerging from clouds and grasping the links. In the center of the chain was a pine tree of green on a blue field. This was the flag of the Newburyport (Mass.) company. Green was also the color of the pine tree and liberty tree flags of Revolutionary days.

In April, 1776, the Massachusetts council prescribed green and white as the uniform of officers in their sea service, and in the same year the marine committee of the Continental congress in Philadelphia resolved that the uniform of marine officers be a green coat, white waist-

coat and breeches edged with green. Green was the color of the early Revolutionary cavalry's uniform, Marion's riders wearing the Romanesque helmet of the French dragoons and cuirassiers, and a green, skirted tunic with white revers similar to that of the French guides cavalry, whose uniform the first Napoleon was somewhat partial to, wearing it quite frequently. The Culpepper Minute Men wore green hunting shirts and the standard of the Georgia Rangers in the latter part of the war carried green and white stripes.

When it came to adopting the Stars and Stripes, however, the color scheme of green was dropped and various flags of red, white and blue that had been familiar to American colonists for more than 100 years exercised the prevailing influence in the design for the Stars and Stripes.

The resolution adopting the flag appears in the Journal of Congress among a whole page of resolutions presented by the marine committee on the subject of the navy. On the same page with the flag and other marine committee resolutions is one appointing John Paul Jones to the command of the ship Ranger. Jones was presented a flag by some women of Philadelphia and soon afterward he had the Stars and Stripes flying at sea.

Contemporary illustrations of Jones' ships and the description of the new flag when it appeared in Europe, show that the early navy flags were arranged with the stars in horizontal parallel rows. Due to their number, the stars were staggered, that is, the stars in one row were placed opposite the spaces between the stars in the next, so that they looked like a constellation in the heavens, as the resolution had described them. On one ship they were in five rows; on another, in three.

Ingenuity began to be displayed in the arrangement of stars in unofficial flags. In some they were arranged in a square; in others, in a circle. Some had them in the shape of a single star, a diamond or forming the letters "U. S."

At first, the Stars and Stripes were looked upon merely as a navy flag, but in 1818, under the third flag law, the present general design of the flag was established. This held the number of stripes to 13 and added a star for each state. The second flag law, passed by congress in May, 1795, provided 15 stripes for 15 states as well as 15 stars; but as the number of states was increasing by 1818, it was found necessary to curtail the amount of stripes.

Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, of the navy, hero of a two-day engagement between his small brig and a British squadron of three large ships, was called by the congressional committee to design a flag, and it was his idea to hold the number of red and white stripes to 13 for the original 13 states and to add a star to the union for each new state admitted.

On May 18, 1818, the navy commissioners issued an order, placing the stars in accordance with the navy custom, in parallel horizontal rows and with the stars on the second and fourth rows moved to the right, one-half of a star's space. The order was signed by Commodore John Rogers, president of the navy commissioners. Six months later, he issued a change in the arrangement of the stars, approved by the President. This order required that the stars be arranged in vertical and horizontal parallel rows.

The act of 1818 gave the fixed rule of adding a new star on the Fourth of July next succeeding the admission of the state, but made no statement as to the exact arrangement of the stars and this has been a matter with which the Navy department has been chiefly concerned.

This is because the navy flies the Union alone without the stripes in the bow of ships. The navy has attended to details as to proportions and design of the flag and still issues to all departments, blueprints of changes, after approval by the President. In recent years army and navy have agreed on changes. In 1834, the army prescribed the Stars and Stripes to replace its garrison flag then in use.

Until 1912 there was some confusion as to the proper distribution of the 48 stars in the blue field. On October 26, 1912, this matter was definitely settled by the executive order of President Taft that the stars were to be arranged in six rows of eight each, symbolizing the 48 states in the order of their ratification. (Thus if you wish to know which star represents your state in the flag, remember what was its number in the order of admission to the Union, then begin counting from the upper corner next to the staff and the star which comes on the number corresponding to the number in the order of admission to the Union will be the star of your state.)

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

Food for Mind Is Necessary

Mental Nourishment Point That Must Never Be Overlooked.

There never was a time when the importance of proper food for the body was more stressed. For years there has been scientific research into what foods are composed of in respect to the nutritive elements they supply. These elements are divided into differing classifications from time to time, but always the nourishing values are given significance. The health of the body in its material form is fostered.

Since the mind is a vital element of the substantive existence, it, too, requires proper nourishment. It can fall into a decline which is no less regrettable than when the physique weakens. The reactionary harmful or helpful influence of the mind over the body is reputed, after research, to be far greater than the reverse effects of health or illness of body on the mind. From this it is easy to see that providing proper food for the mind is no less important than providing proper edibles for the physical body.

In speaking of the mind, the word is used in its broad sense and includes the spirit, since it is the combination which forms the immaterial elements, which though not tangible are no less potent. Electricity is not tangible yet no one denies its wondrous power, of such magnitude it is awe-inspiring. Neither does anyone deny the existence of mind nor its influence for good.

In order to preserve well-rounded good health, both physical food and mental are essential. The latter cannot be neglected. The mind must feed on wholesome food, and digest it well so that its vigorous vitality can exercise its potent influence for good on the material body. Proper mental nourishment should be partaken of so that courage, good cheer, happiness, and all the best spiritual qualities can strengthen nerves and sinews in pleasant ways.

Does the question arise, how can I supply the mind with good food? If so, here are some good diets. Fortunately they are pleasant to digest. The first is, think good thoughts, for "As a man thinketh, so is he." Put the best construction on actions of others. It tends toward personal peace, without which mind and body are disturbed. Read fine books, fine in the sense of excellence of ideas, those which stimulate the thoughts and nourish the better side of your nature, or which create a hunger and

thirst for more knowledge of history, travel, biographies of noble men, nobly treated, the wonders of nature in flowers, zoology, astronomy, or whatever appeals most to your own individuality.

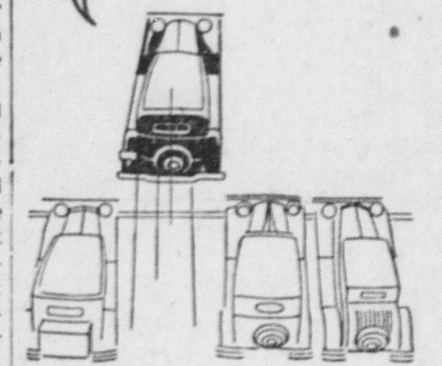
But above all, seek the food that feeds spiritual growth. It may be through companionship with persons of high character, or through books, contemplation or thinking and believing the best.

© 1932, Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Time Better Spent
Gossip is short lived in towns where business is rushing.

BOY! WHAT A GETAWAY



Watch how the big new Dodge "Six" shoots ahead in traffic it's always in front and gets you there quicker

It's fun to drive a car that's so far ahead of others—in performance, style, beauty! . . . And it's more fun to own it—when you know how little more it costs than the lowest-priced cars! . . . See it—drive it—and thrill!

Sensational "SHOW-DOWN" PLAN Wins Thousands Overnight!

Imagine a car that sells itself—and doubles its sales almost overnight in city after city. That's what the new Dodge is doing. . . . laying its cards on the table. . . . then asking any other car near its price to match it on the open road, in traffic and up hills. Go to your nearest Dodge dealer today and ask for the sensational "Show-Down" score card. Then make your own "Show-Down" test against any other car.

DODGE "6"
with Floating Power engine mountings
115-INCH WHEELBASE
\$595 AND UP
Dodge Eight \$1115 to \$1395. All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit.

New **HOTEL EDISON** 47 1/2 ST. JUST WEST OF BWAY NEW YORK
1000 ROOMS
EACH WITH BATH AND SHOWER
Circulating Ice Water . . . Radio . . . Large Closets . . . Full Length Mirrors
OTHER UNUSUAL FEATURES
SUN-RAY HEALTH LAMPS
Roof Solarium . . . Air-Cooled Restaurant
ROOMS \$250 SUITES \$600 from from
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

SCONSET
Did you ever hear of 'Sconset, where there's nothing much but moors, And beach and sea and silence and eternal out-of-doors— Where the azure round of ocean meet the paler dome of day, Where the sailing clouds of summer on the sea-line melt away, And there's not an ounce of trouble Anywhere?
Where the field-larks in the morning will be crying at the door, With the whisper of the moor-wind and the surf along the shore; Where the little shingled houses down the little grassy street Are grey with salt of sea-winds, and the strong sea-air is sweet Me for there!
Bliss Corns — By Courtesy of "Lib"
BEACH HOUSE
(On the Ocean)
SIASCONSET ('SCONSET) Nantucket Island, Mass.
Every facility for rest and recreation . . . golf, riding, dancing, tennis . . . and the safest bathing on the Atlantic. Dressing permitted in your room. No hay fever, malaria or influenza. Average temperature 70 degrees
1933 Rates
From \$5.00 Per Person Per Day INCLUDING MEALS
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLETS