

The Spirit of '76 and '33



Famous Picture Done by Ohioan

PROBABLY 99 of every 100 persons who have seen replicas of the famous painting, "Spirit of '76," are under the impression it was done during or soon after the Revolutionary war.

They are in error, according to a writer in the Washington Post. It was 100 years later that Archibald M. Willard carried out the conception of a friend and adviser by putting on canvas the trio of homespun-appearing musicians, of three distinct age levels, drumming and filing as they marched across a battlefield.

An article by John Huntington Devereux in a bulletin of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution says that undoubtedly 75 per cent of the people of the United States are familiar by sight with reproductions of the painting. Its reproductions probably have been available in more homes than reproductions of any other painting produced by an American artist.

"Needless to say, it has aroused widespread and continued interest," Mr. Devereux declares. "Yet in spite of the acquaintance of numbers with the masterpiece very few have much knowledge of it. Very little is written of it. Few know its history."

Willard, the painter, a chip of old Yankee stock, was born in Bedford, Ohio, August 22, 1836.

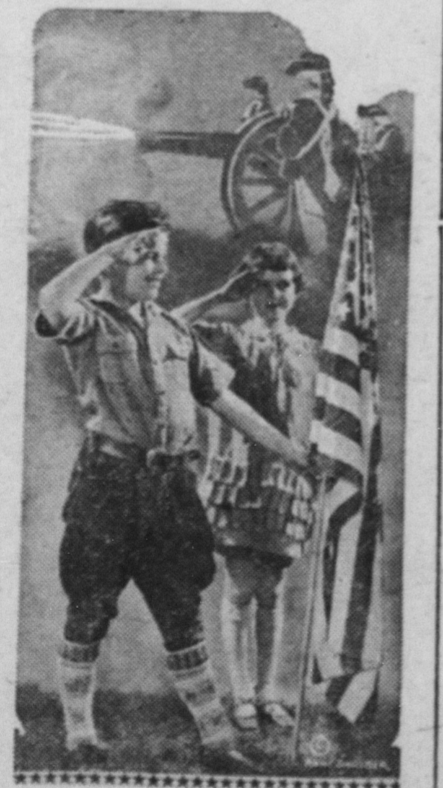
"The Spirit of '76" depicts a crisis on a battlefield. First, a retreat took place. The broken cannon and the dying soldier in the foreground show where the line stood. Out of the retreat came the trio of musicians with their music thrilling new courage in the hearts of their comrades. The flag and line have changed direction, and the forces are ready as one to charge back against the enemy. Defeat is about to become victory. After being exhibited at the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, where it became nationally known, and in several other cities, the painting was purchased by General Devereux and presented to Marblehead, Mass., the town of his birth.

His Dream 4th of the



Then, Now on Fourth of July

CONSERVANCE of the first Fourth of July can in no way be compared with the present fashion of celebrating the day. Fireworks, recreation and a day of rest for some, now go to mark the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. A casual glance back through the pages of history, however, is enough to convince anybody that few days have been filled with so many



Nation Secure in the Loyalty of "Young America."

other events of world-sweeping character and importance.

Long before the Declaration was adopted, July 4 was a marked day, and it has been ever since. To pick only a few of the events that have occurred on this day:

John Adams died, aged ninety, 1826. Thomas Jefferson died, aged eighty-three, 1826.

James Monroe died, aged seventy-three, 1831.

Calvin Coolidge born, 1872.

Nathaniel Hawthorne born, 1804.

Giuseppe Garibaldi born, 1826.

Stephen Foster (author of "My Old Kentucky Home") born, 1826.

Surrender of Vicksburg, 1863.

Cornerstone of Washington monument laid, 1848.

Providence, R. I., founded by Roger Williams, 1630.

Work on Erie canal begun, 1817.

The first Fourth of July that receives historic mention after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence was only two years later. On that day the Tory John Butler, with a party of loyalists and Indians, raided the beautiful Wyoming valley in Pennsylvania while most of the men were absent on duty with the army. The women and children, the old persons and the sick ones, had taken refuge in the wooden fort, but under promise of protection they surrendered and were butchered.

How Key Wrote Immortal Song

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, a resident of Georgetown, D. C., wrote "The Star Spangled Banner" while he was detained on board a British ship during the bombardment of Fort M'Henry.

With a friend he visited the British commander shortly before the attack began to plead for the release of an influential Washington physician who had been taken prisoner. The British commander agreed to release the physician, but declined to let him or his pleaders leave the fleet at that time, as the bombardment was about to begin.

The Americans were placed on a ship beyond danger and, though treated courteously, were held there during the attack. Thus from the deck of the British ship the three Americans watched the bombardment of Fort M'Henry.

The firing ceased before dawn, and the anxious prisoners did not know whether the fort had surrendered or not. But the morning light revealed the star-spangled banner still aloft above the fort; it had successfully withstood the bombardment. And Key, while watching anxiously, was moved to write his famous ode.

It was because he was writing it at the very moment when the event it celebrated was being enacted that made it so vividly realistic. "The rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air," were before his eyes as he wrote, giving ample proof "that our flag was still there," proof which "the dawn's early light" confirmed.

Ready for the Parade



Stars Represent States
The stars on the flag represent the states collectively but not individually, and the idea that a particular star represents a particular state is erroneous.

The Star Spangled Banner



Let it rise, let it rise, till it meet the Sun in his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and the parting day linger and play on its summit

ACCORDING to many historians there were several ceremonies celebrating the first anniversary of American Independence on July 4, 1777, says the Detroit News. The records show that at noon on that day the armed ships and galleys in the Delaware river, at Philadelphia, flew the "colors of the United States." On the same day a "flag bee" was held by the young ladies of Portsmouth, N. H., who with much patriotic enthusiasm and many heart thrills wrought out of their own and their mothers' gowns a beautiful Star-Spangled Banner. This coincides with a report that the Stars and Stripes were hoisted aloft on the vessel Raleigh in Portsmouth harbor on that date.

It was more than 150 years ago that Colonel Gansevoort and his little command of 800 men were defending Fort Stanwix, near the present site of Rome, N. Y. They had just heard that congress had passed a resolution authorizing the use of the Stars and Stripes.

They had no flag of the new pattern. The garrison was ransacked for material they could fashion into the new design. A blue cloth coat was offered by Captain Swartwout to form the blue union. A soldier's wife donated a red petticoat for the red stripes, and the soldiers ripped their ammunition shirts to supply the white stripes. It was not a handsome banner, but it thrilled the hearts of its makers as they placed it on a bastion nearest to the attacking British and allied troops.

This is the first time, so far as the available records show, that the Stars and Stripes were actually displayed

before a hostile and threatening enemy. The date was August 3, 1777.

The official birthday of the Stars and Stripes was June 14, 1777, when the Continental congress passed a resolution "That the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Nearly six months before the adoption of the flag by congress, George Washington crossed the Delaware and captured 1,000 Hessians in his brilliant attack on Trenton. Artists of the time show the Father of Our Country crossing the river in a boat displaying the familiar design of the Stars and Stripes. Apart from this doubtful evidence, which may have originated in the artists' imagination, there is nothing to prove that the Stars and Stripes was in use at this time.

Many theories as to the true origin of our National flag have been advanced, none of which have been definitely proved. Some believe it is an adoption of the coat-of-arms of the Washington family, which contains both stars and stripes. Others credit Betsy Ross with the creation of the design. Others maintain the idea for the flag came from the Netherlands. The fact that Francis Hopkinson, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, submitted a bill to congress in 1779 for the designing of the "flag of the United States of America," lends color to the belief that he was its creator.

The United States flag has had 48 stars only since July 4, 1912, the Independence day following the admission of the last two states, New Mexico and Arizona.



EARLY "FOURTH" CELEBRATIONS

Parades, Picnics, Patriotic Programs Order of the Day.

THE old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration of a quarter century ago was an event looked forward to with great interest and preparations by individuals, families, towns and cities. The celebration usually was held in a grove, near the county seat or another prominent town, where there was an abundance of shade and water. Delegations would come from neighboring townships and hamlets, each with its procession of wagons for the old folks, women and children and a snappy cavalcade of boys and girls on horseback.

At the head of the procession the stars and stripes would be carried in



Old-Time Celebration.

decorated wagon in which would ride the local band. These country bands were of martial type—two fifes, two snare drums and a big bass drum and the performers were, as a rule, Civil war veterans. To be a good fifer or drummer was a proud distinction. The bands gave patriotic color to the scene as the delegation passed along the winding trails.

Each country division would be in command of a captain, usually an ex-soldier, conspicuous by his sash of red and his military hat. The divi-

sions would reach town early and patiently wait at the edge of town or along side streets until assigned their places in the "grand procession." Prizes were awarded for the best display by a visiting delegation. The grand parade would form at 10 o'clock, pass along the principal streets, circle the court house square, cross the river bridge and, with bands playing and banners flying, triumphantly enter the celebration grounds, while snapping firecrackers, fluttering flags and booming cannon proclaimed the sentiments of the day.

The county seat contribution to this grand parade was often extensive and spectacular. To be its commander or "chief marshal of the day" was a coveted distinction. Usually "Major" or "Colonel" somebody would be chosen and his word was law for that day. His red sash and hat with gold tassels distinguished him from the captains of delegations, who acted as his aids. To fill this position often made the occupant a candidate for sheriff, mayor or the state legislature. The grand procession, headed by this dignitary and a brass band, often "took more than an hour to enter the grounds."

Upon reaching the grounds and feeding and watering the horses—no small task—the morning exercises began. The glee clubs would sing; the president of the day would deliver an address, and some favored school teacher would read the Declaration of Independence.

These exercises were only heard by those near the speaker's stand; for many were crowding around the pump or the barrels of "free ice water, as advertised," getting ready for dinner; while the noisy battle of fire crackers and torpedoes was being fought by small boys.

And then "dinner," with the tubs and baskets filled with old-fashioned food. Was there ever such sliced ham, juicy fried chicken, homemade rolls and doughnuts, eggs and pickles, jams, relishes, preserves, pies, cakes and hot coffee? A long table supplied the hungry wayfarer, but many preferred to dine by families or neighborhoods, even at the risk of being called "stylish and stuck up."

Sometimes there were supplies of "barbecued beef," "tumble in" and huge kettles of black coffee free for all. When such attractions were advertised, people often drove from points 30 or more miles away.

Man's Ingenuity Taxed to Meet Emergencies

Some of the adjustments made and the devices created to keep business moving during money crises in foreign countries are outlined in a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society. In most cases, it is pointed out, the emergencies arose from causes entirely different from those operating in the United States at present. Often the foreign crises followed the sudden fall in value of the monetary units, or resulted from steady inflation.

"In France, following the World war," says the bulletin, "the need for small change was so great that thousands of merchants wrapped postage stamps in wax paper and used the packages as small change. The average client did not bother to open the paper but took it for granted that there were four 25-centime stamps in the transparent packet handed to him in lieu of a franc, and in turn passed it on when he needed to make change.

"Both in France and in Austria local chambers of commerce and boards of trade issued small coinlike tokens as well as small paper notes like cigarette coupons. The contents of travelers' pockets became loose-leaf gazetteers of the cities along their routes.

"In the Russian Caucasus region, following the October revolution, small bills were in great demand, and money changers set up business, charging twenty rubles and more for changing thousand ruble notes.

"In China, where different prices obtain in 'big money' and 'little money,' small change is always a nuisance. The value of each coin fluctuates, but one must carry ten or fifteen pounds of square-holed 'cash' as change for one gold dollar. They are strung on cords, 980 of them being counted as a thousand, the other 20 being a fee for counting the pieces and stringing them."

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