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PROGRAM
OF THE OFFICIAL CELEBRATION OPENING
"FLAG WEEK" AT THE
STAR-SPANGLED BANNER FLAG HOUSE
SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1951



2:30 P.M.—Concert by 2nd Army Band.

3:00 P.M.—Assembly called to order by Honorable George L. Radcliffe, Chairman.

Advancing of Colors.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Thomas S. George, President of United States Daughters of the Society of 1812 in Maryland.

Greetings from the State of Maryland by Governor Theodore R. McKeldin.

Our National Anthem, The Star-Spangled Banner—

Earl V. Grimes, Department Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans.

Invocation by Father Louis J. Lulli, S.A.C., Pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church.

Welcome by John F. Boschen, President of The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association and Chairman, National Flag Week Committee.

Greetings by Honorable Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., Mayor of Baltimore.

"I Speak for Democracy" by Alexander Leinjarv, (DP).

Address by Colonel William P. Maxwell, Paratrooper Chaplain—7th Army Corps.

Singing of "America the Beautiful" by the audience.

Benediction—by Reverend Howard F. Reisz, Pastor of Lutheran Church of the Reformation.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FLAG WEEK OBSERVANCE IN BALTIMORE

June 10th to 16th, 1951



HON. THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, JR.
Mayor of Baltimore



PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

Sons of the American Revolution
Daughters of
 the American Revolution
Society of the War of 1812
Daughters of 1812
Children of the American Revolution
Society of the Ark and Dove
Association of Commerce
Baltimore Girl Scout Council
Boy Scouts of America
Service Star Legion Auxiliary
American Legion
American Legion Auxiliary
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Women's Auxiliary VFW
Catholic War Veterans
Jewish War Veterans
Disabled American Veterans
Spanish War Veterans
Military Order of the Purple Heart
Legion of Valor
29th Division Association
American War Mothers
Air Force Association
Fleet Reserve Association
Marine Corps League
Military Order of Foreign Wars
Fleet Reserve Association
Gold Star Mothers
Navy Mothers
Rainbow Division Association
Reserve Officers Association
37th Division Veterans Association
Rainbow Division Association
Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary
5th Regiment Veterans Association

THE BALLAD OF THE WIDOW'S FLAG (1814)

The war was a twelvemonth old—no more;
But the ships of the British hugged our shore;
And the rumor in Baltimore passed and ran,
“They will seek us here where the War began.

“Where the keels were laid, and the plans were drawn
For the ships that have troubled them night and dawn,
They will seek us yet though they may delay.
Watch out, watch out on the Chesapeake Bay.”

At Fort McHenry the new guns frowned
On a bluff that guarded the Bay around;
But their might was little and great the lack.
Could they hold the British war dogs back?

The Baltimore Widow Pickersgill
Was watching the dusk from her window sill
When a commodore, paired with a general, came
To seek her out in the Union's name.

“When they come to take us,” Barney said,
“Which, pray God, they will never—alive or dead)
We must let them see that we mean to stand,
And we wish the greatest flag in the land,
The greatest in breadth, the greatest in girth
That has ever flown on American earth.”

The Baltimore Widow Pickersgill
Bowed down her head by the window sill.
“My mother was honored to fashion new
The first flag General Washington flew;
And my daughter and I will take your task
And be honored to fashion the flag you ask.”

The slow, dark days of a year crept on;
Then suddenly out of a windswept dawn
The news of a scout went trickling through—
The British had come to their rendezvous!

The Widow Pickersgill sat to pray
In her house that was close to the head of the Bay.
She saw in her mind how the great flag bore
Its scarlet bars on the windy shore,
And she thought of the ones who rode and ran
To add to its muster, man by man.

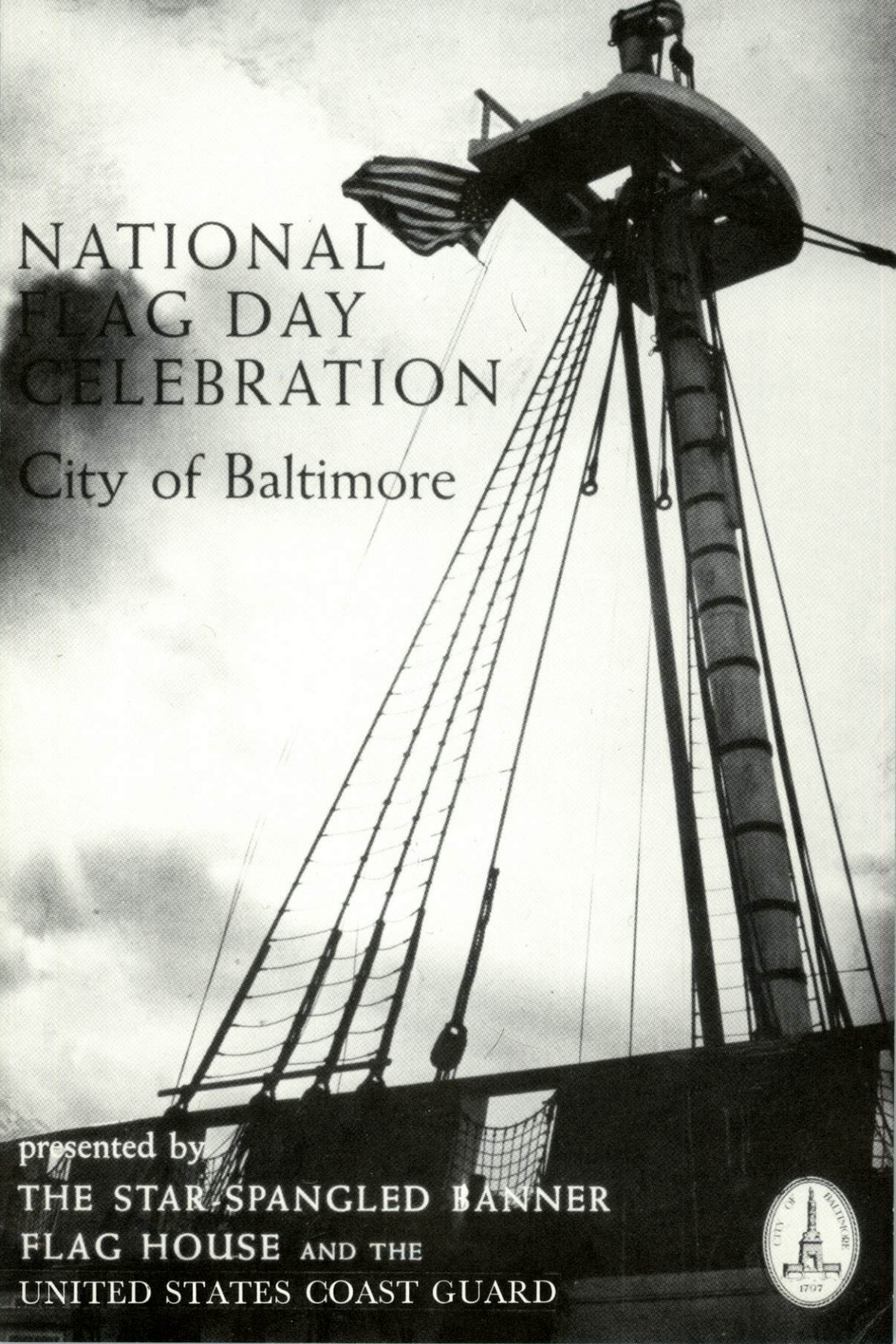
When night had covered the wisps of smoke
That showed where the shells of the British broke,
There were others who watched in the dark as she;
And they did not know, on the open sea,
A patriot strained through the fire-rent air
To see if his country's flag was there.

* * * * *

A hundred years have passed and more
Since the British stormed McHenry's shore.
Our flags have flown to a greater size
Than the one which greeted Key's brave eyes.
But we still preserve in reverent trust
The banner, now stained by time and rust,
Which was given our people in fiery birth
As the greatest flag on American earth.

JULIET BROOKE BALLARD

This poem has been adopted as the official poem of The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association, Pratt and Albemarle Sts., Baltimore, Md. It may be reprinted or used in public readings or broadcasts without further permission, but with proper credit to the author and the Association.



NATIONAL
FLAG DAY
CELEBRATION

City of Baltimore

presented by
THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER
FLAG HOUSE AND THE
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD



NATIONAL FLAG DAY CELEBRATION

EXHIBITIONS

opening at twelve noon

Public Display of Coast Guard Boats and Equipment

CONCERT United States Coast Guard Band

Directed by Lieutenant Commander W. L. Broadwell

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD SEARCH AND RESCUE

DEMONSTRATION IN THE FERRY BRANCH OF THE
PATAPSCO RIVER

INVOCATION The Reverend Donald Craig Kerr, Th.D.

Chaplain, The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House

INTRODUCTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS Mr. Jean Hofmeister
Flag Week Chairman

GREETINGS the Honorable William Donald Schaefer
Mayor of Baltimore

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD BAND "Stars and Stripes Forever"

PRESENTATION OF COLORS

UNFURLING THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER REPLICA

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE UNITED STATES

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG Girl Scouts of America
Maryland Brownie Troup 1131

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD BAND "Maryland My Maryland"

ADDRESS OF THE DAY Admiral Owen W. Siler
Commandant
United States Coast Guard
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD BAND "Semper Paratus"

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD PRECISION DRILL TEAM
Drill Team Captain BM3 R. B. Sorrells
Drill Master BM1 K. M. Burnaw

BENEDICTION Right Reverend Thomas A. Whelan

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD BAND Patriotic Medley

Sunday, June 9, 1974, Fort McHenry 2:00 p.m.

The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House expresses deep appreciation to the officers and men of the United States Coast Guard whose patriotic participation has made this celebration a magnificent success.

The National Flag Week Committee acknowledges with thanks the cooperation of the National Park Service, United States Department of Interior, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, The Boy Scouts of America (Baltimore Area Council), and the Girl Scouts of America, Maryland Brownies.

The 1974 Flag Day Award is presented to the Ensign C. Markland Kelly Memorial Foundation, Inc., in recognition of their initiative and inspiration on behalf of the Flag of the United States.

Church Services will be conducted aboard The United States Frigate CONSTELLATION Sunday, June 9, 1974, 11:30 a.m. by the Reverend Donald C. Kerr.

NATIONAL FLAG WEEK COMMITTEE

ADMIRAL OWEN W. SILER

Commandant

United States Coast Guard

MR. JEAN HOFMEISTER

National Flag Week Chairman

MR. HUGH BENET, JR.

Maryland State/Baltimore City Chairman

His Excellency, Marvin Mandel, Governor of Maryland

The Honorable William Donald Schaefer, Mayor of Baltimore

The Honorable Louis Goldstein, Comptroller, State of Maryland

The Honorable Walter S. Orlinsky, President, City Council of Baltimore

The Honorable Hyman A. Pressman, Comptroller, City of Baltimore

Rear Admiral Ross P. Bullard, United States Coast Guard

Rear Admiral G. H. Patrick Bursley, United States Coast Guard

Captain Berry L. Meaux, United States Coast Guard

Lieutenant Commander Robert E. Phelps, United States Coast Guard

Lieutenant (jg) Frank Jennings, United States Coast Guard

Mr. James R. Ward, United States Coast Guard

Mr. Harry O'Bryant, Superintendent, Fort McHenry Monument

Mrs. Janet Wolf, Chief Operations and Visitors Services, Fort McHenry

Mr. Paul Plamann, Historian, Fort McHenry

Mr. Gordon M. F. Stick, Chairman, Constellation Restoration

Mr. Robert E. Michel, Past President, The Flag House

Mrs. Hugh MacD. Martin, Director, The Flag House

Miss Marion R. Butterwick, Assistant Director, The Flag House

Mrs. Walter W. Pearthree, Secretary, The Flag House

DIRECTORATE

The Star-Spangled Banner Flag House Association, Inc.

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Mr. Hugh Benet, Jr., *Vice-President*
Mr. Herbert E. Witz, *Vice-President*
Mr. S. Vannort Chapman, *Vice-President*
Mr. Gordon Stick, *Vice-President/Constellation Chrm.*
Mrs. Turner Moore, *Secretary*
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Mr. George A. Conner
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Mrs. Edward C. Griepenkerl
Admiral Judson Smith
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Dr. Donald Craig Kerr, *Chaplain*
Pastor F. H. Penner, *Assistant Chaplain*
Msg. Thomas A. Whelan, *Assistant Chaplain*
Marvin Mandel, Governor of Maryland, *ex officio*
William Donald Schaefer, Mayor, *ex officio*
Walter Orlinsky, President City Council, *ex officio*
Hyman A. Pressman, Comptroller, *ex officio*



“I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

The concept of PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE: Americans all across the country would stop for a moment at 7:00 p.m. EDT, June 14, to say simultaneously the 31 words of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The effect of this simple ceremony would be a stimulating patriotic experience at home and a sign of unity abroad.

National Flag Day—June 14, 1985
Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.
Sponsored by
National Flag Day Foundation, Inc.
418 S. Broadway, Balto., Md. 21231

NATIONAL FLAG DAY USA ★ PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE

PROGRAM • JUNE 14, 1985 • 6:00 PM

FT. McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE

CONCERT	United States Air Force Tactical Air Command Band, under the direction of 2nd LT Mark R. Peterson
GREETINGS	The Honorable Louis L. Goldstein, Master of Ceremonies, Comptroller, State of Maryland
PARADE OF FLAGS	50 State Flags, in order of entry into Union, carried by young adult representative from the States
POST THE COLORS	United States Air Force Honor Guard, Bolling Air Force Base
INVOCATION	Colonel William L. Rhoads, 1100 Air Base Wing, Bolling Air Force Base
WELCOME	Mrs. Juin Crosse-Barnes Superintendent of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
RECOGNITION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS	
PARACHUTE DROP	Maryland Army National Guard
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM	United States Air Force Tactical Air Command Band Melvin J. Lowery, Baltimore and New York Opera Companies
RAISING OF STAR-SPANGLED BANNER REPLICA	
7:00 PM (EDT) NATIONWIDE	Mayor William Donald Schaefer
PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG	<i>"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."</i>
MUSICAL SELECTION	Joyce and Roger Brackney "I Love America"
COMMENTS BY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS	
FLAG DAY MESSAGE	Major General Robert D. Springer Commander, 21st Air Force
FLY OVER	F-15 Eagles
MUSICAL SELECTION	United States Air Force Tactical Air Command Band "America the Beautiful"
DEMONSTRATION	Drill Team—United States Air Force Honor Guard, Bolling Air Force Base
MUSICAL SELECTION	Joyce Brackney "The Red, White and Blue"
EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE	Louis V. Koerber, President, National Flag Day Foundation
BENEDICTION	Colonel William L. Rhoads, 1100 Air Base Wing Bolling Air Force Base
RETIRE THE COLORS	
	INTERMISSION
CONCERT	United States Air Force Tactical Air Command Band The Morgan State University Choir, under the direction of Nathan Carter
FIREWORKS	An American Finale by "The Great Zambelli"

On June 14 President Ronald Reagan will deliver a Flag Day message to all Americans during a visit to the Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, a site which symbolizes the region's contributions to the nation. The presidential visit is the first such visit in the evolution of the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE program and enhances the program's national significance.

A FLAG FOR ALL GENERATIONS

THE FLAG AND THE SECOND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

In most histories of the United States, the War of 1812, fought against Great Britain between 1812 and 1814, rates little more than a footnote. Such obscurity is undeserved.

The conflict was of signal importance to the United States because it became nothing less than a war of self-affirmation. At its beginning, America's integrity as a nation stood challenged by the former Mother Country. By the war's end, that integrity had been defended and secured once and for all. For that reason, some historians have called the contest The Second War of Independence. It truly was.

Great Britain's plan for victory relied on a three-pronged attack. Her forces would sever secession-minded New England from the rest of the "colonies" via Lake Champlain; they would cut the rest of the country in half at the Chesapeake Bay; then, finally, they would seize control of the Mississippi, thus halting forever any westward expansion by the United States.

Ultimately, all three plans went awry, although it looked for a time—particularly after the American's defeat at Bladensburg in August, 1814, and the subsequent burning of Washington, D.C.—that the Chesapeake region might yield. That it didn't can be attributed to the gallant defense of Baltimore, from which the British were repulsed in September, 1814, after battles on both land and water.

But events at Baltimore had other significance as well, for, as we shall see, it was as a result of the city's triumph that America gained both her national anthem and an enduring respect for the flag which is her proud symbol; The Star-Spangled Banner.

FORT McHENRY: CITADEL OF FREEDOM

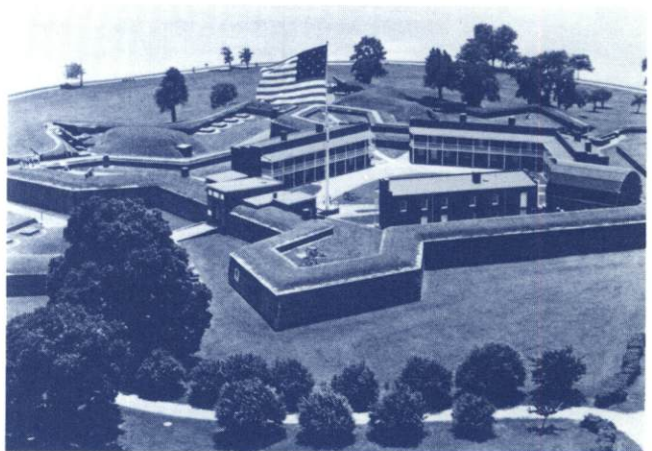
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, by reason of its contribution to American history, occupies a pre-eminent position among the shrines and monuments of our country. It was the successful defense of this Fort against a 25-hour British naval bombardment in September 1814 that inspired a young American patriot to write the words which were eventually adopted as our national anthem.

As early as the Revolutionary War, the tip of the narrow peninsula on which Fort McHenry rests was considered a strategic place to defend Baltimore. In 1776, Fort Whetstone was built on the present site of Fort McHenry

to protect the entrance to Baltimore harbor. Construction of the masonry Fort now in existence was begun in 1798 and was named to honor the Secretary of War, James McHenry, a resident of Baltimore.

In August, 1814, the British burned the Capitol, the White House and other buildings in Washington. Their next target was Baltimore. Under the leadership of Gen. Samuel Smith, a local politician and veteran of the Revolution, Baltimore defenses were erected, arms and equipment gathered, and citizen soldiers trained. Smith's forces were made up mostly of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia militia, some regular units, and sailors. The key to the defense was Fort McHenry, garrisoned by a thousand men.

The British intended to take the city by a joint land and naval attack. Early on September 12, their troops began moving ashore at North Point, 12 miles from Baltimore. About 5 miles inland, they met the first resistance by American forces. A shot brought down General Ross, the British commander, and his death robbed his army of much of its effectiveness. Pushing on toward the city, the British encountered the main American line. Here the outnumbered Americans fought well, but a British flanking movement forced them to withdraw. At dawn on the 13th the battle resumed. As the British marched toward the city, the war ships of their fleet moved to within 2 miles of Fort McHenry and opened fire. The bombardment lasted 25 hours. It was later estimated that some 1,800 bombs, rockets and shells were fired at the Fort and about 400 landed inside. Four defenders at the Fort were killed and 24 more were wounded.



Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, where the flag flies 24 hours a day by Presidential Proclamation.

The Fort must fall before the ships could penetrate the harbor and join forces with their land troops. About midnight the British launched a flanking attack up the other channel of the river hoping to take the Fort from the rear. This sortie failed. Stymied by the tenacious defense of the Fort, the fleet could not support the army. The British hopes of capturing Baltimore collapsed. The bombships continued bombardment until 7 a.m. on the 14th, then withdrew down the river to pick up the withdrawing army. The city was saved! —Paul E. Plamann

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY AND "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

The Battle of Baltimore would be remembered only as one of the few American victories of consequence in the War of 1812 had not Francis Scott Key, a 34-year-old lawyer-poet, so effectively dramatized the bombardment, the flag, and much of the feeling of the day in verse.

Francis Scott Key, a prominent figure of his time, was both an orator and idealist. Key was born in 1779 at a manor house, Terra Rubra, in Frederick County, Maryland. He attended St. John's College in Annapolis and returned to Frederick to practice law. After he married Mary Tayloe Lloyd, the couple moved to Georgetown so Francis could practice law with his uncle, Philip Barton Key.

A pacifist at heart, Key had no desire for war with England. Still, after Congress passed the War Act in 1812, Key the patriot became a lieutenant and quartermaster in a field company just before Washington was burned in 1814.

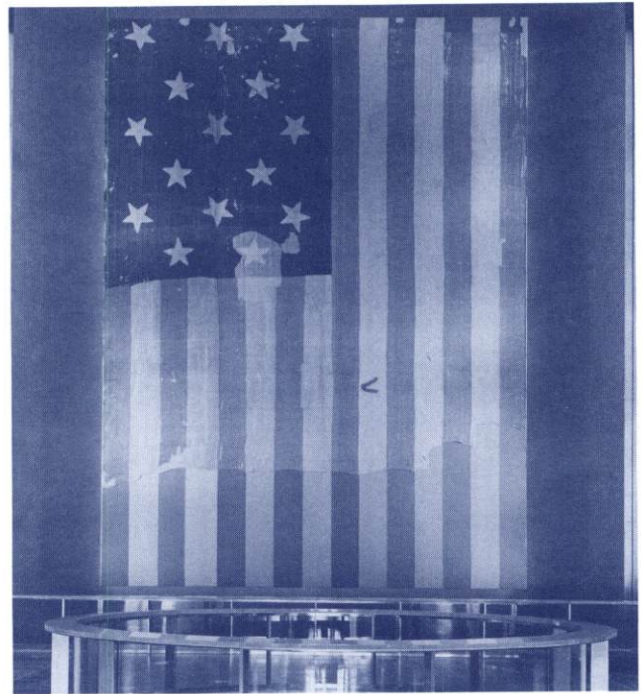
The incident which led to Key's celebrated poem began at this time, September, 1814, when friends importuned the persuasive lawyer to intervene after the unjust capture of Dr. William Beanes, a physician from Upper Marlboro who had caused the arrest of an unruly band of British soldiers. In retaliation, Admiral Sir George Cockburn sent a detachment of troops who broke into Dr. Beanes' house, dragged him from bed, and threw him in irons on board ship. It was an outrage, but his release could not be secured, and Cockburn threatened to hang him from the yardarm.

Although the capital was in utter confusion, the President gave his sanction to this mission of mercy. Under a flag of truce, Key boarded an American sloop with Colonel John S. Skinner and approached the British fleet somewhere in the Chesapeake. Key was coldly received, but he had with him documents which described the care with which the captured doctor had treated wounded British soldiers. The documents swayed the argument, and Key's plea for the release of Dr. Beanes was granted. But the hour had struck for the attack on Baltimore from the sea. Powerless to give warning, the three Americans were detained, thus being forced to watch the bombardment of Fort McHenry within enemy lines, a strange paradox.



Percy Moran depiction of Key seeing the Star-Spangled Banner by the "Dawn's Early Light." The Peale Museum, Baltimore, Maryland.

Over embattled Fort McHenry flew a tremendous flag. Key watched the enemy rockets and bombs burst in the air. He felt the spray and the movement of the swells. The night grew still. In the morning light Key saw the great flag over the star fort. On the back of an envelope he began to write the words which would become "The Star-Spangled Banner."



The Star-Spangled Banner, Smithsonian Institution.

Key jotted down notes aboard the ship and finished the poem that night after he returned to Baltimore. Mr. Key's poem was set to a well-known English tune. Printed as a handbill immediately after the battle, the song, evoking powerful emotions of courage and patriotism, became very popular with the people of Baltimore. Within months of its birth, the song appeared in newspapers, magazines, and books.

It was not until the start of the Civil War that "The Star-Spangled Banner" became foremost among our national songs. During the war, both Northern and Southern forces rallied to the song. During this war, and others that would follow, branches of the military service used it as an "unofficial" national anthem during their ceremonies.

With America's entrance into World War I, the song became so widely accepted that a drive was begun in Congress to make it our nation's official anthem of the Armed Forces.

The battle to win Congressional approval, however, was not an easy one. There were many other contenders for the honor, including "America the Beautiful" and "Yankee Doodle."

There were many individuals and groups associated with the movement to have "The Star-Spangled Banner" made our country's anthem. But paramount among the leaders in this cause were Maryland Congressman J. Charles Linthicum and Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, of Baltimore, whose perseverance was finally realized on March 3, 1931. That day President Herbert Hoover signed his name to Public Law 823, thereby officially designating a national anthem for the United States.

—Paul E. Plamann

MARY PICKERSGILL AND THE MAKING OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Flagmakers have their own auras and mystiques, but only three have received much attention in the history of our flags. Rebecca Flower Young was a professional flagmaker in Philadelphia prior to the American Revolution. It is generally believed that she made the Grand Union Flag which General Washington raised over his headquarters on New Year's Day, 1776.

The most enduring legend surrounds the story of Betsy Ross. In June, 1776, before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia seamstress, supposedly received a call from a committee of Congress asking her to make a flag; and as the legend claims, our flag was born. Questions have been raised about the Betsy Ross story over the years, but despite the lack of concrete evidence, it is firmly implanted in American folklore.

Another story about the flag with definite confirmation, concerns Mary Young Pickersgill, the daughter of Rebecca Flower Young. Mary was born in 1776 in Philadelphia. In 1807 Mary and her mother, both widows, with little Caroline Pickersgill, moved into a corner row house on Albermarle Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Mary advertised as a "flag, banner and pennant maker" and made flags for local ship owners.

In 1813 Mary Pickersgill made the Star-Spangled Banner, the flag that flew over Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 and which Francis Scott Key saw in the "dawn's early light." Confirmation rests firmly on two documents: Caroline Pickersgill Purdy's letter printed in Preble's *The Origin and History of the American Flag*, published in 1917, and Mary Pickersgill's original receipt.

The story of the Star-Spangled Banner begins with a statement attributed to Major George Armistead, Commandant of Fort McHenry, in July, 1813, to the Commander of Baltimore defenses, General Samuel Smith: "We, sir, are ready at Fort McHenry to defend Baltimore against invading by the enemy . . . except that we have no suitable ensign to display over the Star Fort, and it is my desire to have a flag so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance."

In 1876 Caroline Pickersgill Purdy wrote a letter to

Georgiana Armistead Appleton, daughter of the Fort McHenry Commandant, in which she recounted the details of the making of the flag. Caroline writes: "It was made by my mother, Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, and I assisted her. My grandmother, Rebecca Young, made the first flag of the Revolution under General Washington's directions, and for this reason my mother was selected by Commodore Barney and General Stricker to make this star-spangled banner, being an exceedingly patriotic woman."

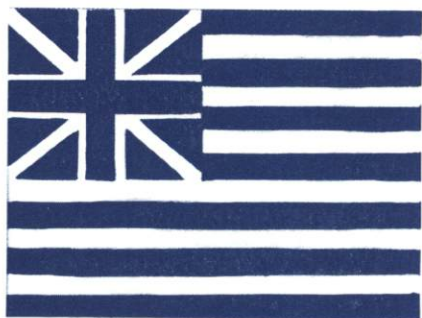
This garrison flag was 30 feet hoist (height) by 42 feet fly (span from the staff to the outer edge). Preble states, "It had fifteen five-pointed stars, each two feet from point to point, and arranged in five indented parallel lines, three stars in each horizontal line. It had fifteen instead of thirteen stripes, each near two feet wide."

In her letter Caroline continues: "The flag, I think, contained four hundred yards of bunting, and my mother worked many nights until twelve o'clock to complete it in a given time." Wool bunting was usually imported from England in bolts 18 inches wide. These strips, however, were two feet wide, six inches added by a French fell. The flag, being so large, was assembled in a nearby malt-house.

In March, 1938, Mary Pickersgill's original receipt came to light, written in her fine script and "Signed in duplicate for Mary Pickersgill - Eliza Young." The reverse side of the receipt is signed "G. Armistead Major" and specifies "Fortification Voucher No. 10. Mary Pickersgill for flags." (The second flag listed in this receipt is believed to have been a storm flag.) The receipt gives the price paid to Mary—\$405.90—and the flag dimensions. The flag was delivered to Fort McHenry on August 19, 1813, a full year before the Battle of Baltimore, September 12, 13, and 14, 1814.

That the Star-Spangled Banner was made by Mary Pickersgill is fact, not legend. The flag is on display in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The house where it was made still stands at Pratt and Albermarle Streets in Baltimore, Maryland, and is a National Historic Landmark. The house has been restored and with its adjacent 1812 War Museum commemorating the Battle of Baltimore is operated by an independent non-profit association. Affectionately known to Baltimoreans simply as "the Flag House," it is open to the public daily, except for certain major holidays.

The Grand Union



The first revolutionary flag of the United States and the ensign of a new navy. This flag had the British standard as the canton and 13 stripes, alternating red and white, to represent the 13 colonies.

The First Stars and Stripes



For this flag 13 white stars were placed in a blue field representing a new constellation, with 13 alternate red and white stripes. This design was adopted by the United States Congress as the official flag on June 14, 1777.

The 15 Stars and Stripes



After two new states were added, the Congress in 1794 adopted this flag with 15 stars and stripes. In 1818 it was decided to go back to the 13 stripes for the original colonies and to add a star as each new state joined the union.

FLAG DAY

The Stars and Stripes came into being on June 14, 1777, when the Second Continental Congress authorized a new flag to symbolize the new nation, the United States of America. The commemoration of this day as the birthday of the flag developed slowly.

The Stars and Stripes first flew in a Flag Day celebration in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1861, the first summer of the Civil War. The first national observance of Flag Day came on June 14, 1877, the centennial of the original flag resolution. In the decades that followed, a number of individuals and organizations, quite possibly unaware of the efforts others were making, pressed to have Flag Day observed regularly.

One individual who waged a life-long crusade for a national Flag Day observance was Bernard J. Cigrand. As a 19-year-old teacher in the Stony Hill School near Waubeka, Wisconsin, he kept on his desk mounted in a bottle, a 38-star flag, 10 inches high. At the close of school in 1885, Cigrand observed a first Flag Birth Day with his pupils.

Although Cigrand left his teaching post in 1886 for a career in dentistry, he persisted in furthering a national Flag Day holiday on June 14. He wrote, lectured, lobbied, and organized to advance the cause. In 1894 he helped found the American Flag Day Association in Chicago, which soon expanded nationally.



The Stony Hill School near Waubeka, Wisconsin, restored to how it looked in 1885.

Similar grass-roots movements in support of Flag Day developed elsewhere. Numerous patriotic societies such as The Sons of the American Revolution took the lead. Many Civil War veterans' groups in New England and the Mid-West also became identified with the Flag Day movement.

A major objective of the advocates of Flag Day was to stimulate patriotism among the young. Entreated by patriotic societies, Superintendents of Schools were often the first public officials to direct that exercises be conducted. In large cities these exercises in the schools were viewed as a contribution to the Americanization of immigrant children.

By the mid-1890s the observance of Flag Day on June 14 had caught on everywhere. Official recognition of the date as Flag Day was slower to come, however. Gradually, mayors and governors began to issue proclamations establishing the holiday in their jurisdictions.

It was 1916 when President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation calling for a nationwide observance of Flag Day on June 14. It was not until 1949, however, that Congress gave the holiday permanence by resolving "That the 14th day of June of each year is hereby designated as Flag Day . . ." President Harry Truman immediately signed the measure into law.

Today, Flag Day is not a legal holiday, except in Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding, the appeal to Americans of this day of reverence for Old Glory remains high. On June 14, 1985, the National Flag Day Committee again invites America to share in this happy celebration of history and heritage.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE STORY

The author of the Pledge of Allegiance was an ordained minister and magazine writer, Francis Bellamy, who stated that his aim was to say "what our republic meant and what was the underlying spirit of its life."

*I pledge allegiance to my flag and (to)
the Republic for which it stands -
one Nation indivisible - with liberty
and justice for all.*

FRANCIS BELLAMY • 1892

The Pledge in Bellamy's handwriting.

The pledge had its background in a patriotic campaign to institute the flying of the national flag over schoolhouses and other public buildings. The campaign reached a crescendo in 1892 with a well orchestrated national celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

A national committee prepared a script for a Columbus Day ceremony which culminated in raising the flag. The pledge was included in this script disseminated widely to schools. So it was in 1892, in the context of special Columbus Day celebrations, that the Pledge of Allegiance was first recited by school children across America.

The wording of the pledge has been modified three times. In 1923 the words, "the flag of the United States," were substituted for "my flag" on the ground that some foreign-born when giving the pledge might have in mind the flag of their native land. Even greater specificity was attained a year later when "of America" was added. On Flag Day, 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower signed a law which added the words, "under God."

When recounting in later life the story of how the Pledge of Allegiance originated, Bellamy wrote: "The first time I heard it was when it was roared out by 6,000 high school students in Boston, and I felt my thrill as I realized it was a living contribution to patriotic education and sentiment . . ." This thrill will be regenerated as millions PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE at 7 p.m. (EDT) on June 14, 1985, repeating the simple words of enduring meaning.

HUMAN FLAG CEREMONIES

At Fort McHenry, from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on June 13, students from the Baltimore City Public Schools will form a Human Flag. Along with the Baltimore students will be an outstanding young adult from each of the 50 states who will hold his/her state star. Precedent and inspiration for the ceremony was the original Human Flag formed on the grounds of Fort McHenry by Baltimore City school children in 1914.

This event is intended to be an educational experience for the entire school system. All schools have received a packet of educational material from the National Flag Day Committee and teachers have conducted lessons on the flag and its meaning.

The National Flag Day Committee is deeply grateful to the Baltimore City Public Schools, administrators, students, teachers and bus contractors.

KICK-OFF CEREMONIES

Baltimoreans and visitors from across the state and nation will gather on historic Federal Hill at 5:30 p.m. June 12 to initiate three days of activities commemorating Flag Day '85.

The focal point of the Federal Hill ceremony will be the unveiling of the world's largest replica of the Star-Spangled Banner. The replica measures 100 feet by 60 feet. Mayor William Donald Schaefer will be the featured speaker.

Federal Hill is appropriate for the ceremony because its very name links Baltimore and Maryland to the nation's history. It was here that Baltimoreans gathered May 1, 1788, to celebrate the ratification of the Federal Constitution by the Maryland convention, and to name the slope Federal Hill as a permanent memorial to the occasion.

THE NATIONAL FLAG DAY FOUNDATION, INC.

The concept of PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance on Flag Day had its origins in 1980. The ceremony was conceived as a way for citizens, regardless of age, race, origin, or geographic locale, to share a patriotic moment and project a sign of unity abroad.

This simple ceremony evoked such positive response that it was repeated in 1981 and 1982. Each year national attention increased, making the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE more and more an integral part of Flag Day observances.

To foster such observances, a National Flag Day Foundation, Inc. was founded in December, 1982. This non-profit, non-partisan foundation is committed "to conduct educational programs throughout the United States of America in promotion of National Flag Day, declared by Act of Congress to be celebrated on June 14th of each year, . . . and further to encourage national patriotism by promotion of the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance whereby the entire nation may pause simultaneously on National Flag Day and recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the National Flag."

It is under the general policies of the foundation that each year the National Flag Day Committee stages a Flag Day celebration in Baltimore and advises planners of local celebrations across the United States.

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Expression of Gratitude

This is the sixth year Americans everywhere will be simultaneously saying the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag at 7:00 p.m. EDT. Its success is due to the enthusiastic cooperation and teamwork of thousands of people and organizations across our nation.

The National Flag Day Foundation sincerely hopes that all volunteers and supporters know how much their assistance is appreciated. More detailed recognition is precluded by space limitations. Appreciation to those shown and to those known only to themselves is limitless.

The following individuals and organizations have made monetary contributions as follows:

Star-Spangled Banner Club
\$5,000 and Over
Henry and Ruth Blaustein Rosenberg Foundation, Inc.
Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development.
Francis Scott Key Club
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(as of 6/10/85)

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The following individuals and organizations have contributed services, support and/or gifts-in-kind:

(as of 6/10/85)

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AFL-CIO, National
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Honorable Harry Hughes and State of Maryland
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The Piano Man
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The Retired Officer Association
Rocky River Homes
Rotary Clubs of District 762
Hon. William Donald Schaefer and City of Baltimore
Schleider Caterers
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Strakes Advertising
Superior Metal Moulding Co.
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Women's Civic League
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Anonymous by Request

The National Flag Day Foundation expresses sincere appreciation to the Secretary of Defense and to the officers and personnel of the above listed Services.

Special appreciation is extended to Mayor William Donald Schaefer, the Department Heads of the City of Baltimore, and their personnel for their untiring efforts and professional talents in making this an outstanding day.

Special appreciation is also extended to Governor Harry Hughes, the Department Heads of the State of Maryland, and their personnel for extensive and enthusiastic support.

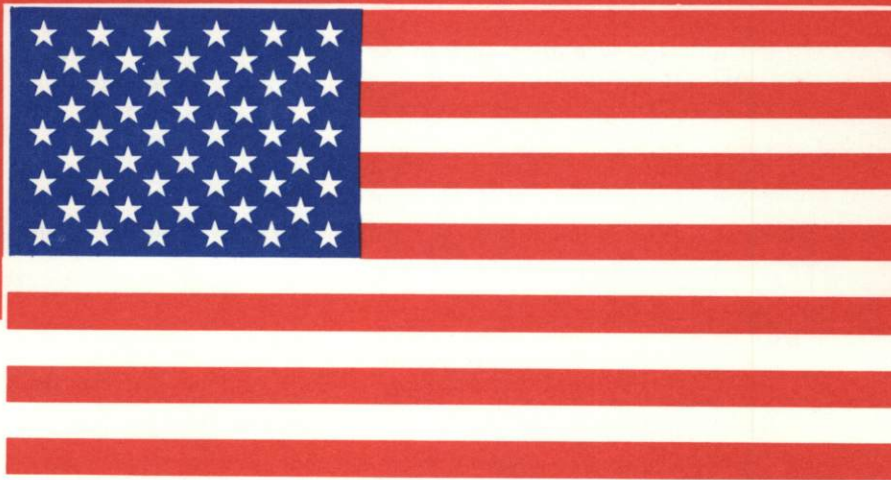
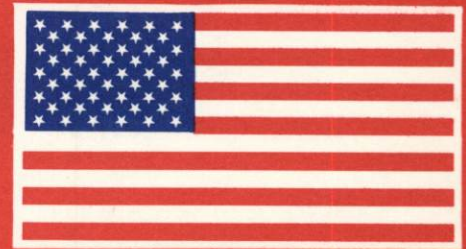
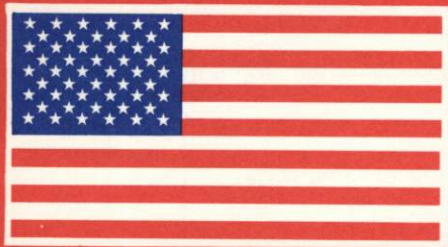
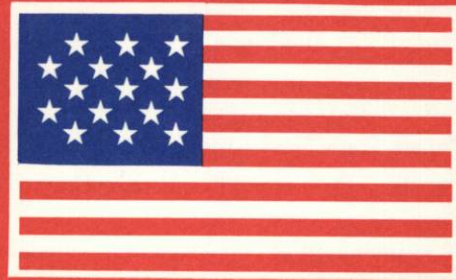
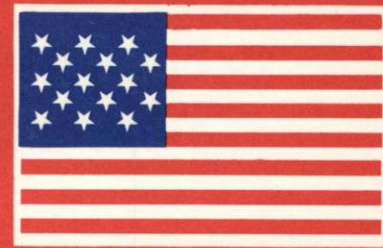
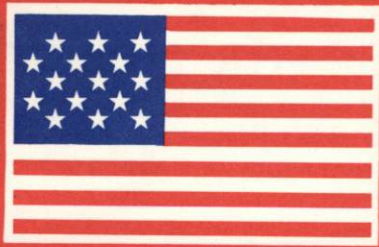
Again this year, American Airlines has provided free round-trip air transportation to the young adult State Representatives.

Additional gratitude goes once again to the Henry and Ruth Blaustein Rosenberg Foundation, Inc. for its very generous matching funds grant.

The National Flag Day Foundation gives special thanks to Channel 2, WMAR-TV for producing "An American Salute," a half-hour documentary film on Flag Day—1984. A copy of this Freedom Foundation Award winning tape has been sent to each of the 50 Governors.

The superb cooperation of all personnel of Ft. McHenry, National Monument and Historic Shrine, is acknowledged with gratitude.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY FOUNDATION • 418 SOUTH BROADWAY • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21231 • (301) 563-FLAG



Pause For The Pledge



FLAG DAY USA ★ June 14, 1986 7 P.M. EDT

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

1986 – "The Year of the Flag"

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine.
Sponsored by National Flag Day Foundation, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY USA ★ PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE

PROGRAM • JUNE 14, 1986 • 6:00 PM
FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE

MUSICAL PRELUDE	564th United States Air Force Band (TAC), under the direction of Major Lowell E. Graham	
GREETINGS	Richard Sher and Linda Harris, Television Personalities, Masters of Ceremonies	
PARADE OF FLAGS	50 State Flags, in order of entry into the Union, carried by young adult State Representatives from each State	
POST THE COLORS	United States Navy Color Guard	
INVOCATION	Chaplain (Col.) Harold C. Lamm, United States Army, Fort George G. Meade	
WELCOME	Karen Wade Superintendent of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine Brooks Robinson, Board Member, National Flag Day Foundation	
REMARKS	Harry R. Hughes, Governor of Maryland William Donald Schaefer, Mayor of Baltimore	
PARACHUTE DROP	Maryland Army National Guard Demonstration Parachute Team, under the command of Captain Patrick Kinsey	
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM	564th United States Air Force Band (TAC) Melvin J. Lowery, Baltimore and New York Opera Companies	
RAISING OF STAR-SPANGLED BANNER REPLICA (42 FT. × 30 FT.)		
7:00 PM (EDT) NATIONWIDE PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE	Mayor William Donald Schaefer Dr. Elinor T. Massoglia	Governor Harry R. Hughes A young adult State Representative chosen by fellow State Representatives
THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG	<i>"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."</i>	
MUSICAL SELECTION	Melvin J. Lowery, "America the Beautiful"	
FLAG DAY MESSAGE	Lt. General Charles D. Franklin, Commanding General, 1st United States Army	
MILITARY STATIC DISPLAY	Walk Through History, under the direction of Staff Sergeant George Coward	
FLY OVER	F-15 Eagles	
REMARKS AND PRESENTATION	Dr. Elinor T. Massoglia Louis V. Koerber, President Richard M. Patterson, Vice President, National Flag Day Foundation	
BATON OF PATRIOTISM	A symbolic transfer of patriotic leadership from one generation to another	
PERFORMANCE	United States Navy Ceremonial Drill Team, commanded by Petty Officer Carl Pearl	
PRESENTATION	James A. McDougald, Field Division General Manager-Postmaster Baltimore	
EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE	Louis V. Koerber, President, National Flag Day Foundation	
BENEDICTION	Chaplain (Col.) Harold C. Lamm	
RETIRE THE COLORS	United States Navy Color Guard	
CONCERT	The Handel Choir of Baltimore, under the direction of T. Herbert Dimmock <i>Baltimore's oldest chorus of mixed voices, which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1958</i>	
CONCERT	564th United States Air Force Band (TAC)	
FIREWORKS	The Star Spangled Splash Fireworks Display	

STAR SPANGLED SPLASH WEEKEND

During the weekend of June 13-15 two annual events, NATIONAL FLAG DAY and HARBOR EXPO, join a parade of 20 Class B Tall Ships for the "Star Spangled Splash." The weekend is dedicated to the memory of the Pride of Baltimore. The Star Spangled Splash Weekend was originally created to join together these events with the Homecoming of the Pride of Baltimore, which was lost at sea on May 14, 1986.

A FLAG FOR ALL GENERATIONS

THE FLAG AND THE SECOND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

In most histories of the United States, the War of 1812, fought against Great Britain between 1812 and 1814, rates little more than a footnote. Such obscurity is undeserved.

The conflict was of signal importance to the United States because it became nothing less than a war of self-affirmation. At its beginning, America's integrity as a nation stood challenged by the former Mother Country. By the war's end, that integrity had been defended and secured once and for all. For that reason, some historians have called the contest The Second War of Independence. It truly was.

Great Britain's plan for victory relied on a three-pronged attack. Her forces would sever secession-minded New England from the rest of the "colonies" via Lake Champlain; they would cut the rest of the country in half at the Chesapeake Bay; then, finally, they would seize control of the Mississippi, thus halting forever any westward expansion by the United States.

Ultimately, all three plans went awry, although it looked for a time—particularly after the Americans' defeat at Bladensburg in August, 1814, and the subsequent burning of Washington, D.C.—that the Chesapeake region might yield. That it didn't can be attributed to the gallant defense of Baltimore, from which the British were repulsed in September, 1814, after battles on both land and water.

But events at Baltimore had other significance as well, for, as we shall see, it was as a result of the city's triumph that America gained both her national anthem and an enduring respect for the flag which is her proud symbol, The Star-Spangled Banner.

FORT McHENRY: CITADEL OF FREEDOM

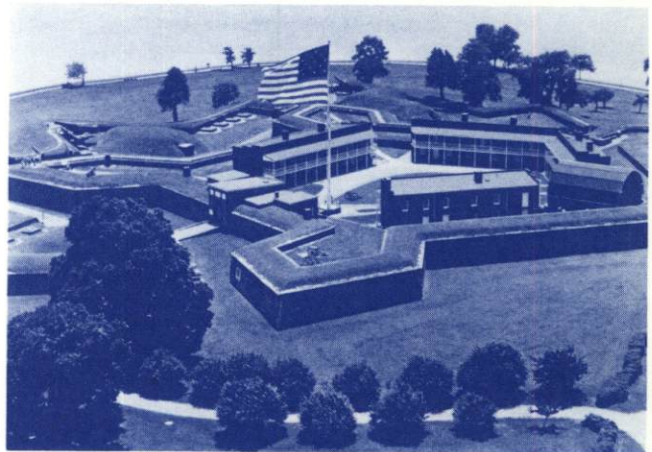
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, by reason of its contribution to American history, occupies a pre-eminent position among the shrines and monuments of our country. It was the successful defense of this Fort against a 25-hour British naval bombardment in September 1814 that inspired a young American patriot to write the words which were eventually adopted as our national anthem.

As early as the Revolutionary War, the tip of the narrow peninsula on which Fort McHenry rests was considered a strategic place to defend Baltimore. In 1776, Fort Whetstone was built on the present site of Fort McHenry

to protect the entrance to Baltimore harbor. Construction of the masonry Fort now in existence was begun in 1798 and was named to honor the Secretary of War, James McHenry, a resident of Baltimore.

In August, 1814, the British burned the Capitol, the White House and other buildings in Washington. Their next target was Baltimore. Under the leadership of Gen. Samuel Smith, a local politician and veteran of the Revolution, Baltimore defenses were erected, arms and equipment gathered, and citizen soldiers trained. Smith's forces were made up mostly of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia militia, some regular units, and sailors. The key to the defense was Fort McHenry, garrisoned by a thousand men.

The British intended to take the city by a joint land and naval attack. Early on September 12, their troops began moving ashore at North Point, 12 miles from Baltimore. About 5 miles inland, they met the first resistance by American forces. A shot brought down General Ross, the British commander, and his death robbed his army of much of its effectiveness. Pushing on toward the city, the British encountered the main American line. Here the outnumbered Americans fought well, but a British flanking movement forced them to withdraw. At dawn on the 13th the battle resumed. As the British marched toward the city, the war ships of their fleet moved to within 2 miles of Fort McHenry and opened fire. The bombardment lasted 25 hours. It was later estimated that some 1,800 bombs, rockets and shells were fired at the Fort and about 400 landed inside. Four defenders at the Fort were killed and 24 more were wounded.



Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, where the flag flies 24 hours a day by Presidential Proclamation.

The Fort must fall before the ships could penetrate the harbor and join forces with their land troops. About midnight the British launched a flanking attack up the other channel of the river hoping to take the Fort from the rear. This sortie failed. Stymied by the tenacious defense of the Fort, the fleet could not support the army. The British hopes of capturing Baltimore collapsed. The bombships continued bombardment until 7 a.m. on the 14th, then withdrew down the river to pick up the withdrawing army. The city was saved! —Paul E. Plamann

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY AND "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

The Battle of Baltimore would be remembered only as one of the few American victories of consequence in the War of 1812 had not Francis Scott Key, a 34-year-old lawyer-poet, so effectively dramatized the bombardment, the flag, and much of the feeling of the day in verse.

Francis Scott Key, a prominent figure of his time, was both an orator and idealist. Key was born in 1779 at a manor house, Terra Rubra, in Frederick County, Maryland. He attended St. John's College in Annapolis and returned to Frederick to practice law. After he married Mary Tayloe Lloyd, the couple moved to Georgetown so Francis could practice law with his uncle, Philip Barton Key.

A pacifist at heart, Key had no desire for war with England. Still, after Congress passed the War Act in 1812, Key the patriot became a lieutenant and quartermaster in a field company just before Washington was burned in 1814.

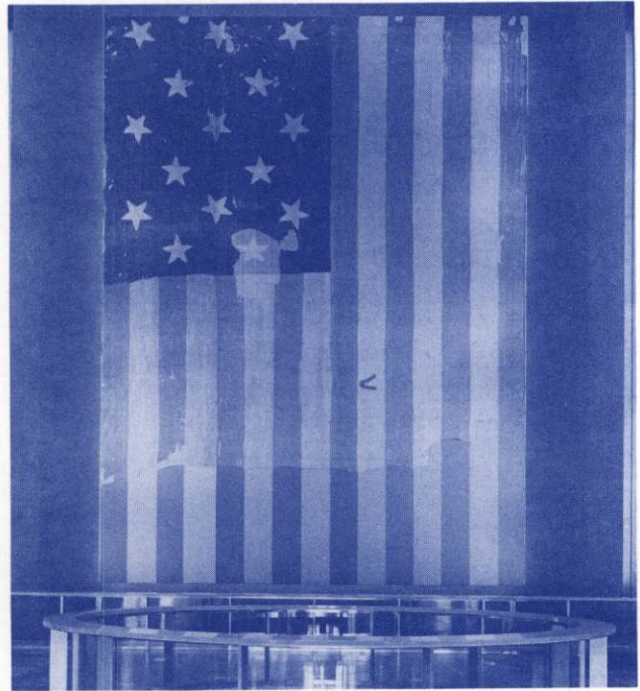
The incident which led to Key's celebrated poem began at this time, September, 1814, when friends importuned the persuasive lawyer to intervene after the unjust capture of Dr. William Beanes, a physician from Upper Marlboro who had caused the arrest of an unruly band of British soldiers. In retaliation, Admiral Sir George Cockburn sent a detachment of troops who broke into Dr. Beanes' house, dragged him from bed, and threw him in irons on board ship. It was an outrage, but his release could not be secured, and Cockburn threatened to hang him from the yardarm.

Although the capital was in utter confusion, the President gave his sanction to this mission of mercy. Under a flag of truce, Key boarded an American sloop with Colonel John S. Skinner and approached the British fleet somewhere in the Chesapeake. Key was coldly received, but he had with him documents which described the care with which the captured doctor had treated wounded British soldiers. The documents swayed the argument, and Key's plea for the release of Dr. Beanes was granted. But the hour had struck for the attack on Baltimore from the sea. Powerless to give warning, the three Americans were detained, thus being forced to watch the bombardment of Fort McHenry within enemy lines, a strange paradox.



Percy Moran depiction of Key seeing the Star-Spangled Banner by the "Dawn's Early Light." The Peale Museum, Baltimore, Maryland.

Over embattled Fort McHenry flew a tremendous flag. Key watched the enemy rockets and bombs burst in the air. He felt the spray and the movement of the swells. The night grew still. In the morning light Key saw the great flag over the star fort. On the back of an envelope he began to write the words which would become "The Star-Spangled Banner."



The Star-Spangled Banner, Smithsonian Institution.

Key jotted down notes aboard the ship and finished the poem that night after he returned to Baltimore. Mr. Key's poem was set to a well-known English tune. Printed as a handbill immediately after the battle, the song, evoking powerful emotions of courage and patriotism, became very popular with the people of Baltimore. Within months of its birth, the song appeared in newspapers, magazines, and books.

It was not until the start of the Civil War that "The Star-Spangled Banner" became foremost among our national songs. During the war, both Northern and Southern forces rallied to the song. During this war, and others that would follow, branches of the military service used it as an "unofficial" national anthem during their ceremonies.

With America's entrance into World War I, the song became so widely accepted that a drive was begun in Congress to make it our nation's official anthem of the Armed Forces.

The battle to win Congressional approval, however, was not an easy one. There were many other contenders for the honor, including "America the Beautiful" and "Yankee Doodle."

There were many individuals and groups associated with the movement to have "The Star-Spangled Banner" made our country's anthem. But paramount among the leaders in this cause were Maryland Congressman J. Charles Linthicum and Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, of Baltimore, whose perseverance was finally realized on March 3, 1931. That day President Herbert Hoover signed his name to Public Law 823, thereby officially designating a national anthem for the United States.

—Paul E. Plamann

MARY PICKERSGILL AND THE MAKING OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Flagmakers have their own auras and mystiques, but only three have received much attention in the history of our flags. Rebecca Flower Young was a professional flagmaker in Philadelphia prior to the American Revolution. It is generally believed that she made the Grand Union Flag which General Washington raised over his headquarters on New Year's Day, 1776.

The most enduring legend surrounds the story of Betsy Ross. In June, 1776, before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia seamstress, supposedly received a call from a committee of Congress asking her to make a flag; and as the legend claims, our flag was born. Questions have been raised about the Betsy Ross story over the years, but despite the lack of concrete evidence, it is firmly implanted in American folklore.

Another story about the flag with definite confirmation, concerns Mary Young Pickersgill, the daughter of Rebecca Flower Young. Mary was born in 1776 in Philadelphia. In 1807 Mary and her mother, both widows, with little Caroline Pickersgill, moved into a corner row house on Albermarle Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Mary advertised as a "flag, banner and pennant maker" and made flags for local ship owners.

In 1813 Mary Pickersgill made the Star-Spangled Banner, the flag that flew over Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 and which Francis Scott Key saw in the "dawn's early light." Confirmation rests firmly on two documents: Caroline Pickersgill Purdy's letter printed in Preble's *The Origin and History of the American Flag*, published in 1917, and Mary Pickersgill's original receipt.

The story of the Star-Spangled Banner begins with a statement attributed to Major George Armistead, Commandant of Fort McHenry, in July, 1813, to the Commander of Baltimore defenses, General Samuel Smith: "We, sir, are ready at Fort McHenry to defend Baltimore against invading by the enemy . . . except that we have no suitable ensign to display over the Star Fort, and it is my desire to have a flag so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance."

In 1876 Caroline Pickersgill Purdy wrote a letter to

Georgiana Armistead Appleton, daughter of the Fort McHenry Commandant, in which she recounted the details of the making of the flag. Caroline writes: "It was made by my mother, Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, and I assisted her. My grandmother, Rebecca Young, made the first flag of the Revolution under General Washington's directions, and for this reason my mother was selected by Commodore Barney and General Stricker to make this star-spangled banner, being an exceedingly patriotic woman."

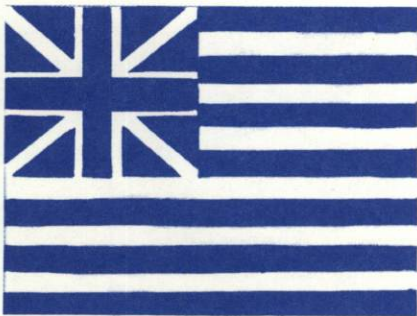
This garrison flag was 30 feet hoist (height) by 42 feet fly (span from the staff to the outer edge). Preble states, "It had fifteen five-pointed stars, each two feet from point to point, and arranged in five indented parallel lines, three stars in each horizontal line. It had fifteen instead of thirteen stripes, each near two feet wide."

In her letter Caroline continues: "The flag, I think, contained four hundred yards of bunting, and my mother worked many nights until twelve o'clock to complete it in a given time." Wool bunting was usually imported from England in bolts 18 inches wide. These strips, however, were two feet wide, six inches added by a French fell. The flag, being so large, was assembled in a nearby malt-house.

In March, 1938, Mary Pickersgill's original receipt came to light, written in her fine script and "Signed in duplicate for Mary Pickersgill - Eliza Young." The reverse side of the receipt is signed "G. Armistead Major" and specifies "Fortification Voucher No. 10. Mary Pickersgill for flags." (The second flag listed in this receipt is believed to have been a storm flag.) The receipt gives the price paid to Mary—\$405.90—and the flag dimensions. The flag was delivered to Fort McHenry on August 19, 1813, a full year before the Battle of Baltimore, September 12, 13, and 14, 1814.

That the Star-Spangled Banner was made by Mary Pickersgill is fact, not legend. The flag is on display in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The house where it was made still stands at Pratt and Albermarle Streets in Baltimore, Maryland, and is a National Historic Landmark. The house has been restored and with its adjacent 1812 War Museum commemorating the Battle of Baltimore is operated by an independent non-profit association. Affectionately known to Baltimoreans simply as "the Flag House," it is open to the public daily, except for certain major holidays.

The Grand Union



The first revolutionary flag of the United States and the ensign of a new navy. This flag had the British standard as the canton and 13 stripes, alternating red and white, to represent the 13 colonies.

The First Stars and Stripes



For this flag 13 white stars were placed in a blue field representing a new constellation, with 13 alternate red and white stripes. This design was adopted by the United States Congress as the official flag on June 14, 1777.

The 15 Stars and Stripes



After two new states were added, the Congress in 1794 adopted this flag with 15 stars and stripes. In 1818 it was decided to go back to the 13 stripes for the original colonies and to add a star as each new state joined the union.

FLAG DAY

The Stars and Stripes came into being on June 14, 1777, when the Second Continental Congress authorized a new flag to symbolize the new nation, the United States of America. The commemoration of this day as the birthday of the flag developed slowly.

The Stars and Stripes first flew in a Flag Day celebration in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1861, the first summer of the Civil War. The first national observance of Flag Day came on June 14, 1877, the centennial of the original flag resolution. In the decades that followed, a number of individuals and organizations, quite possibly unaware of the efforts others were making, pressed to have Flag Day observed regularly.

One individual who waged a life-long crusade for a national Flag Day observance was Bernard J. Cigrand. As a 19-year-old teacher in the Stony Hill School near Waubeka, Wisconsin, he kept on his desk mounted in a bottle, a 38-star flag, 10 inches high. At the close of school in 1885, Cigrand observed a first Flag Birth Day with his pupils.

Although Cigrand left his teaching post in 1886 for a career in dentistry, he persisted in furthering a national Flag Day holiday on June 14. He wrote, lectured, lobbied, and organized to advance the cause. In 1894 he helped found the American Flag Day Association in Chicago, which soon expanded nationally.



The Stony Hill School near Waubeka, Wisconsin, restored to how it looked in 1885.

Similar grass-roots movements in support of Flag Day developed elsewhere. Numerous patriotic societies such as The Sons of the American Revolution took the lead. Many Civil War veterans' groups in New England and the Mid-West also became identified with the Flag Day movement.

A major objective of the advocates of Flag Day was to stimulate patriotism among the young. Entreated by patriotic societies, Superintendents of Schools were often the first public officials to direct that exercises be conducted. In large cities these exercises in the schools were viewed as a contribution to the Americanization of immigrant children.

By the mid-1890s the observance of Flag Day on June 14 had caught on everywhere. Official recognition of the date as Flag Day was slower to come, however. Gradually, mayors and governors began to issue proclamations establishing the holiday in their jurisdictions.

It was 1916 when President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation calling for a nationwide observance of Flag Day on June 14. It was not until 1949, however, that Congress gave the holiday permanence by resolving "That the 14th day of June of each year is hereby designated as Flag Day . . ." President Harry Truman immediately signed the measure into law.

Today, Flag Day is not a legal holiday, except in Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding, the appeal to Americans of this day of reverence for Old Glory remains high. On June 14 the National Flag Day Committee again invites America to share in this happy celebration of history and heritage.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE STORY

The author of the Pledge of Allegiance was an ordained minister and magazine writer, Francis Bellamy, who stated that his aim was to say "what our republic meant and what was the underlying spirit of its life."

*I pledge allegiance to my flag and (5)
the Republic for which it stands -
one Nation indivisible - with liberty
and justice for all.*

FRANCIS BELLAMY - 1892

The Pledge in Bellamy's handwriting.

The pledge had its background in a patriotic campaign to institute the flying of the national flag over schoolhouses and other public buildings. The campaign reached a crescendo in 1892 with a well orchestrated national celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

A national committee prepared a script for a Columbus Day ceremony which culminated in raising the flag. The pledge was included in this script disseminated widely to schools. So it was in 1892, in the context of special Columbus Day celebrations, that the Pledge of Allegiance was first recited by school children across America.

The wording of the pledge has been modified three times. In 1923 the words, "the flag of the United States," were substituted for "my flag" on the ground that some foreign-born when giving the pledge might have in mind the flag of their native land. Even greater specificity was attained a year later when "of America" was added. On Flag Day, 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower signed a law which added the words, "under God."

When recounting in later life the story of how the Pledge of Allegiance originated, Bellamy wrote: "The first time I heard it was when it was roared out by 6,000 high school students in Boston, and I felt my thrill as I realized it was a living contribution to patriotic education and sentiment . . ." This thrill will be regenerated as millions PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE at 7 p.m. (EDT) on June 14 repeating the simple words of enduring meaning.

THE NATIONAL FLAG DAY FOUNDATION, INC.

The concept of PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance on Flag Day had its origins in 1980. The ceremony was conceived as a way for citizens, regardless of age, race, origin, or geographic locale, to share a patriotic moment and project a sign of unity abroad.

This simple ceremony evoked such positive response that it was repeated in subsequent years. In 1985 Congress passed and President Reagan signed Public Law 99-54 which made the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance an official part of National Flag Day ceremonies.

To foster such observances, a National Flag Day Foundation, Inc. was chartered in December, 1982. This non-profit, non-partisan Foundation is committed "to conduct educational programs throughout the United States of America in promotion of National Flag Day, declared by Act of Congress to be celebrated on June 14th of each year, . . . and further to encourage national patriotism by promotion of the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance whereby the entire nation may pause simultaneously on National Flag Day and recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the National Flag."

Currently 24 subdivisions in Maryland, including Baltimore City, are planning to conduct Flag Day ceremonies coinciding with the national PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance observance. Over 3000 cities across the nation have received information and assistance in planning their local ceremonies.

Each of the 50 States has appointed a Flag Day Coordinator who represents the Governor's Office. As a result, a young adult representative from each State has been selected to come to Baltimore to

participate in National Flag Day activities. The participation of the 50 young adult State Representatives reinforces the truly national scope of the Baltimore ceremonies and signifies the spirit of unity and cooperation inherent in the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance concept.

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HUMAN FLAG CEREMONIES

At Fort McHenry, from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. June 10, 3500 Baltimore City school children will be joined by busloads of children from the Baltimore, Carroll, Garrett and Montgomery County Public Schools in the formation of an American Human Flag.

Precedent and inspiration for this ceremony was the original Human Flag formed on the grounds of Fort McHenry by Baltimore City school children in 1914. Participants in the 1914 Human Flag will be present to "pass the baton of patriotism" to the younger generation.

This event is intended to be an educational experience for all school systems. All have received a packet of educational materials from the National Flag Day Foundation. Teachers have been encouraged to conduct lessons on the Flag, the Pledge of Allegiance, and their meaning.

FEDERAL HILL CEREMONIES

Baltimoreans and visitors from across the state and nation will gather in the Harborplace Amphitheater at 5:15 p.m. June 12 to initiate three days of activities commemorating National Flag Day - 1986.

The focal point of the ceremony will be the unveiling of the world's largest replica of the Star-Spangled Banner on the slope of Federal Hill. The replica measures 100 feet by 60 feet. The Constellation will fire her cannon with return cannon fire from atop Federal Hill. This will symbolically recreate the historic battles fought in Baltimore.

Mayor William Donald Schaefer will welcome Dr. Elinor T. Masoglia, who was the inspiration for Public Law 99-193 designating 1986 as "The Year of the Flag." A public welcome to Baltimore will be extended also to the 50 young adult State Representatives and their chaperones who will participate in all National Flag Day ceremonies.

Expression of Gratitude

This is the seventh year Americans everywhere will be simultaneously saying the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag at 7:00 p.m. EDT. Its success is due to the enthusiastic cooperation and teamwork of thousands of people and organizations across our nation.

The National Flag Day Foundation sincerely hopes that all volunteers and supporters know how much their assistance is appreciated. More detailed recognition is precluded by space limitations. Appreciation to those shown and to those known only to themselves is limitless.

The following individuals and organizations have made monetary contributions as follows:

(6/11/85 to 6/4/86)

<p>Star Spangled Banner Club \$5,000 and Over The Henry and Ruth Blaustein Rosenberg Foundation, Inc. Maryland Department of Economic and Community Development USF&G William Randolph Hearst Foundation Francis Scott Key Club \$1,000 to \$4,999 AMVETS National Service Foundation AT&T Communications of Maryland Baltimore Gas & Electric Company Baltimore Rotary Foundation, Inc.—Youth Services Committee Benjamin Moore & Co. Disabled American Veterans—Department of Maryland, Inc. First National Bank of Maryland Harbor Federal Savings & Loan Association Ensign C. Markland Kelly, Jr. Memorial Foundation, Inc. Westinghouse Electric Corporation Defense Group—Aerospace & Electronic Systems CSX Transportation Flag Day USA Club \$500 to \$999 A Friend General Elevator Company, Inc. Honorable William Donald Schaefer and the City of Baltimore H&S Bakery Union Trust Bank Pledge of Allegiance Club \$100 to \$499 Mr. & Mrs. Delbert L. Adams American Bank Stationery Co. American National Savings Assoc. Baltimore Stationery Lee A. Benson, Jr. George Brown Bruning Paint Co.</p>	<p>Wm. T. Burnett Co. C & P Telephone Co. Carr-Lowrey Glass Co. C. Read Carter Mr. & Mrs. Philip W. Chase, Jr. Coldwell Banker Russell T. Baker, Inc. John S. Connor, Inc. Crown Cork and Seal Co., Inc. Dryden Oil Company, Inc. Victor Frenkil Foundation Genstar Stone Products Co. J. J. Haines & Company IBM Corporation Independent Can Company Mr. & Mrs. Louis V. Koerber L. Gordon and Son, Inc. Lee Electric Company of Baltimore City Loyola Federal Foundation, Inc. Lyric, Inc. Martin Marietta Magnesia Specialties Division MIE Development Company MP Industries, Inc. MARS Super Markets Inc. Maryland Association of Realtors Maryland Commandery Military Order of Foreign Wars of U.S. McCormick Properties, Inc. Mid-Atlantic Photo Composition, Inc. Fannie S. Moragne My Cleaning Service, Inc. National Electrical Contractors PHH Group Foundation Richard M. Patterson Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company Polk Audio, Inc. Robert M. Pomory Thomas C. Price Richardson, Myers & Donofrio T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co.</p>	<p>Provident Bank of Maryland George M. S. Riepe Mr. & Mrs. John C. Ruxton SCM Pigments The Schluderberg Foundation, Inc. Philip Schnering Schumacher & Seiler, Inc. Sheraton Johns Hopkins Inn Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland Tate Industries Foundation, Inc. Telephone Answering Service Co., Inc. WBFF-TV WJZ-TV—"For Kids' Sake" John B. Wailes Warner Freuhauf Trailer Co. Waverly Press, Inc. James S. Weaver, Jr. Weinberg & Green Robert A. Wetzler The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company James A. and Susan A. Willox William Zinsser & Co. Pause for the Pledge Club \$10 to \$99 John Adam Andryszak Alliance of Baltimore American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.—Baltimore Chapter American Gold Star Mothers, Inc.—Department of Maryland & Delaware Mr. & Mrs. Robert V. Barton Audrey K. Beck F. Rodgers Brooks Center for Insurance & Related Services Central Medical Center, Inc. Chesapeake Cadillac/Jaguar Colonial Dames XVII Century Anne Bowen Cook Mr. & Mrs. Edgar A. C. Curran, Jr. DAR—Col. Hugh White Chapter</p>	<p>Norris Ford Mr. & Mrs. George Forsyth, Jr. George B. Hess, Jr. Mr. & Mrs. Richard S. Holland Thomas Johnson Society—Children of the American Revolution July Fourth Parade Committee—Towson Area Roy Kirby & Sons Mr. & Mrs. Walter A. Koerber, Sr. Fred Kutner Ladies Auxiliary to the V.F.W. Lafayette Assembly—Knights of Columbus James W. Lee Mr. & Mrs. Perry W. Lericos Martin's, Inc. Maryland State Society N.S.C.A.R. Robert L. Matthews Hugh P. McCormick Ruth F. Merriken Mitchell-Wiedefeld Home, Inc. Mr. & Mrs. Harry C. Montague Mr. & Mrs. Maxwell K. Mudge H. Clifton Osborn E. Carey Ries Rotary Club of Westminster Mr. & Mrs. William C. Schneidereith, Jr. Ralph R. Sears, Jr. Security Administration Services, Inc. Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Seiler R. Adm. Judson L. Smith, USNR Stieff Foundation, Inc. Thomas Marketing, Inc. Mr. & Mrs. Willis Clayton Tull, Jr. H. Mebane Turner Nicholas VanSant Mr. & Mrs. John S. Waters David R. Watson, Inc. Frederick T. Wehr Harold Yaskovich Mr. & Mrs. James H. Yates, Sr.</p>
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The following individuals and organizations have contributed services, support and/or gifts-in-kind:

(6/11/85 to 6/4/86)

<p>Aberdeen Proving Ground Advanced Systems, Inc. Air Alaska American Airlines American Gas Association American Gold Star Mothers American Historic & Cultural Society American Legion American Petroleum Institute American Shade Company Amotex Plastics Amvets Armed Forces Radio Associated Builders and Contractors Baltimore Gas & Electric Co. Baltimore Is Best Baltimore Orioles Baltimore Patriot Baltimore Rotary Foundation Belvedere Hotel Benjamin Moore & Co., New Jersey Boy Scouts of America Browne, Worrall & Johnson, Inc. Budeke's Paints, Inc. C&P Telephone Carroll Mansion Coca Cola Bottling Co. Codd Fabricators & Boiler Co., Inc. Collins Lithographing and Printing Co., Inc. Community Associations of Baltimore Continental Specialty Foods, Inc. Crown Central Petroleum Co. Department of Defense Disabled American Veterans of Md.</p>	<p>Eastern Airlines Edison Electric Institute Exchange Club of Towson First National Bank of Maryland General Federation of Women's Clubs General Motors Corp., Assembly Div. Greater Baltimore Committee Group W. Satellite Communications Handel Choir of Baltimore Harbor Expo, Inc. Harborplace Management F. W. Haxel Flag Co. Higdon Typewriter & Supply Co. Holiday Inn Downtown Hon. Harry Hughes and State of Maryland Hyatt Regency, Baltimore Information Processing Training Center International Business Machines Corp. Johns Hopkins University Joseph Center for Senior Citizens Lou Reda Productions Ludwig Katzenstein Custom Framing C. Markland Kelly Foundation The Kirk-Stieff Company Locust Point Association Melvin Lowery McDonald's, Baltimore City Restaurants Major League Baseball Maran Graphic Specialties Maran Printing Company Marlow Sports, Inc. Martin's Catering Maryland Association of Boards of Education Maryland Association of Realtors</p>	<p>Maryland Association of Student Councils Maryland Congressional Delegation Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs Maryland Heritage Committee Maryland Joint Veterans Committee Maryland National Guard Maryland Office Supply Maryland Port Authority Maryland Veterans Commission Mass Transit Administration McCormick & Co., Inc. Media Organizations—Local Media Organizations—National Merry-Go-Round Enterprises, Inc. Mid-Atlantic Photo Composition, Inc. Military Dept., State of Md. Millrace Catering Service of Maryland, Inc. My Cleaning Services, Inc. National Assoc. of County Executives National Association of Realtors National Can Makers Institute National League of Cities National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior John Neenan Printing Co. Pitney Bowes Co. Marcia Plait Postmaster McDougald, Baltimore Postmaster Gen. Casey, Washington, D.C. Pride of Baltimore, Inc. Printing and Copying Service Resnick Caterers The Retired Officer Association Roland Park Garden Club</p>	<p>Rotary Clubs of District 762 Hon. William Donald Schaefer and City of Baltimore Schneidereith & Sons Star Spangled Banner Flag House Strakes Advertising T. Talbott Bond Co. Mr. & Mrs. H. Richards Tillman Towson State University Tropic Ade Bottling Co., Inc. U.S. Army U.S. Air Force U.S. Coast Guard U.S. House of Representatives U.S. Marines Reserve U.S. Naval Academy U.S. Naval Reserve U.S. Navy U.S. Olympic Committee U.S. Park Service U.S. Senate U.S.F. Constellation Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of America War Memorial Commission Waxter Center WBAL Radio WBAL-TV Westinghouse Defense Center WMAR-TV Terrie Wachlin WJZ-TV Young Audiences of Maryland, Inc. Anonymous by Request</p>
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The National Flag Day Foundation expresses sincere appreciation to the Secretary of Defense and to the officers and personnel of the above listed Services.

Special appreciation is extended to Mayor William Donald Schaefer, the Department Heads of the City of Baltimore, and their personnel for their untiring efforts and professional talents in making this an outstanding week.

Special appreciation is also extended to Governor Harry Hughes, the Department Heads of the State of Maryland, and their personnel for extensive and enthusiastic support.

The National Flag Day Committee is deeply grateful to the administrators, students, teachers and bus contractors of the Baltimore City Public Schools and the Baltimore, Carroll, Garrett and Montgomery County Public Schools.

American Airlines again has provided free round-trip air transportation to the young adult State Representatives and their chaperones. Additional gratitude goes once again to the Henry and Ruth Blaustein Rosenberg Foundation, Inc. for its very generous matching funds grant.

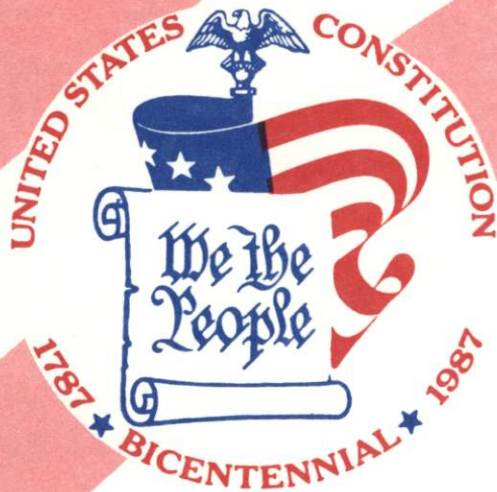
The superb cooperation of Karen Wade, Superintendent, and all personnel of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine is acknowledged with gratitude.

The Foundation is grateful to the Roland Park Garden Club for its design and contribution of the attractive and symbolic entrance way garden to Fort McHenry.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY FOUNDATION • 418 SOUTH BROADWAY • BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21231 • (301) 563-FLAG



Pause For The Pledge



FLAG DAY USA ★ June 14, 1987 7 P.M. (EDT)

“I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

1787 ★ Bicentennial of the United States Constitution ★ 1987

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine.
Sponsored by National Flag Day Foundation, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY USA ★ PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE

PROGRAM • JUNE 14, 1987 • 6:00 PM
FORT McHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE

MUSICAL PRELUDE	564th Tactical Air Force Band, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, under the direction of Major Lowell E. Graham	
GREETINGS	Ken Matz, Television Personality, WMAR-TV Channel 2, Master of Ceremonies	
PARADE OF FLAGS	50 State Flags in order of entry into the Union, carried by a young adult State Representative from each State	
INVOCATION	Lt. Commander William F. R. Gilroy, CHC, U.S. Naval Reserve Ret.	
WELCOME	Terry DiMattio, Chief of Visitor Services Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine The Honorable William Donald Schaefer, Governor of the State of Maryland The Honorable Clarence H. "Du" Burns, Mayor of the city of Baltimore George V. McGowan, Board Member, National Flag Day Foundation	
PRESENTATION	James A. McDougald, Field Division General Manager-Postmaster Baltimore Assistant Postmaster General Stanley W. Smith Issuing of the new 14-cent U.S. Flag Postal Card. Steven Dohanos, designer/illustrator	
PARACHUTE DROP	Flying National Colors—Maryland Army National Guard Demonstration Parachute Team, under the command of Captain Patrick Kinsey	
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM	564th Tactical Air Force Band (JOINED BY THE AUDIENCE)	
RAISING OF STAR-SPANGLED BANNER REPLICA (42' × 30')	Melvin J. Lowery, Baltimore and New York Opera Courtesy of Glimmer Glass Opera, Cooperstown, N.Y.	
7:00 P.M. EDT NATIONWIDE PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE	Led in unison by: (JOINED BY AUDIENCE)	
	The Honorable John O. Marsh Jr. Secretary of the Army	Governor William Donald Schaefer, representing all Governors
	Mayor Clarence H. "Du" Burns, representing all Mayors	A young adult State Representative, representing the Youth of the Nation
THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG	<i>"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."</i>	
MUSICAL SELECTION	Melvin J. Lowery, "America the Beautiful" (JOINED BY THE AUDIENCE)	
INTRODUCTION OF GUEST SPEAKER	Maj. Gen. James F. Fretterd, The Adjutant General of Maryland	
FLAG DAY MESSAGE	The Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr., Secretary of the Army	
PRESENTATION	Richard M. Patterson, Chairman, National Flag Day Committee	
EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE	Louis V. Koerber, President, National Flag Day Foundation	
FEDERALIST COMMISSIONING CEREMONY	Orders to FEDERALIST Chairman from The Governor of Maryland set in motion hoisting of 1788 national ensign and breaking of commissioning pennants that begin FEDERALIST four-year "Bicentennial Sail" to teach values of the U.S. Constitution and Maryland's role in adoption. First assignment: Representing the State in National Philadelphia Bicentennial Parade, Sept. 17, 1987. Official Party: The Hon. William Donald Schaefer, Governor of Maryland; John Driggs, Chairman, Maryland FEDERALIST Foundation; Mrs. Joanna Driggs, Sponsor; Melbourne Smith, FEDERALIST Designer; Allen C. Rawl, FEDERALIST Builder.	
MILITARY MUSICAL SELECTIONS	564th Tactical Air Force Band	
FLY OVER	F-15 Eagles	
MILITARY MUSICAL SELECTION	564th Tactical Air Force Band	
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE	U.S. Marine Corps Battle Color Detachment, from the Marine Barracks in Washington, D.C., commanded by Maj. Truman Crawford	
CONCERT	The American Legion Balladeers.	
FIREWORKS BY GRUCCI	WISK "BRIGHT NIGHTS '87" Sponsored by Lever Brothers Simulcast on radio station WIYY-FM 98 Rock	

The 99th Congress passed and President Ronald Reagan signed Public Law 99-54 on June 20, 1985 recognizing the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance as part of National Flag Day ceremonies. President Reagan participated in ceremonies at Fort McHenry on June 14, 1985.

U . S . F l a g [redacted]
P o s t a l C a r d [redacted]
F i r s t D a y o f [redacted]
I s s u e C e r e m o n y [redacted]
B a l t i m o r e , M a r y l a n d [redacted]
J u n e 1 4 , 1 9 8 7 [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Presiding James A. McDougald
General Manager/Postmaster
Baltimore Division

Address and Presentation Stanley W. Smith
of Albums Assistant Postmaster General
Facilities Department

Honored Guest Stevan Dohanos
Designer of Postal Card

Postal Service customers long have indicated how much they enjoy being able to proclaim their patriotism and love of country by using stamps and stationery which depict the U.S. Flag. And for the past 24 years, the Postal Service has responded by making such designs continuously available.

The U.S. Flag first appeared on an American postage stamp in 1869, and since then has been a major or significant design element on more than 40 stamp and stationery issues. The U.S. Flag postal card is the first piece of stationery to be devoted solely to the Stars and Stripes. As a regular or definitive item, it is designed for the widest possible use.

The U.S. Flag postal card was designed by Stevan Dohanos of Westport, Connecticut, who has designed eight other flag-related issues.



A FLAG FOR ALL GENERATIONS

THE FLAG AND THE SECOND WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

In most histories of the United States, the War of 1812, fought against Great Britain between 1812 and 1814, rates little more than a footnote. Such obscurity is undeserved.

The conflict was of signal importance to the United States because it became nothing less than a war of self-affirmation. At its beginning, America's integrity as a nation stood challenged by the former Mother Country. By the war's end, that integrity had been defended and secured once and for all. For that reason, some historians have called the contest The Second War of Independence. It truly was.

Great Britain's plan for victory relied on a three-pronged attack. Her forces would sever secession-minded New England from the rest of the "colonies" via Lake Champlain; they would cut the rest of the country in half at the Chesapeake Bay; then, finally, they would seize control of the Mississippi, thus halting forever any westward expansion by the United States.

Ultimately, all three plans went awry, although it looked for a time—particularly after the Americans' defeat at Bladensburg in August, 1814, and the subsequent burning of Washington, D.C.—that the Chesapeake region might yield. That it didn't can be attributed to the gallant defense of Baltimore, from which the British were repulsed in September, 1814, after battles on both land and water.

But events at Baltimore had other significance as well, for, as we shall see, it was as a result of the city's triumph that America gained both her national anthem and an enduring respect for the flag which is her proud symbol, The Star-Spangled Banner.

FORT McHENRY: CITADEL OF FREEDOM

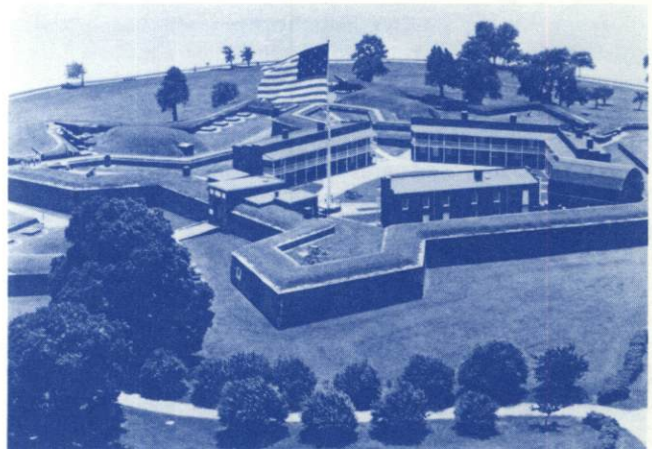
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, by reason of its contribution to American history, occupies a pre-eminent position among the shrines and monuments of our country. It was the successful defense of this Fort against a 25-hour British naval bombardment in September 1814 that inspired a young American patriot to write the words which were eventually adopted as our national anthem.

As early as the Revolutionary War, the tip of the narrow peninsula on which Fort McHenry rests was considered a strategic place to defend Baltimore. In 1776, Fort Whetstone was built on the present site of Fort McHenry

to protect the entrance to Baltimore harbor. Construction of the masonry Fort now in existence was begun in 1798 and was named to honor the Secretary of War, James McHenry, a resident of Baltimore.

In August, 1814, the British burned the Capitol, the White House and other buildings in Washington. Their next target was Baltimore. Under the leadership of Gen. Samuel Smith, a local politician and veteran of the Revolution, Baltimore defenses were erected, arms and equipment gathered, and citizen soldiers trained. Smith's forces were made up mostly of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia militia, some regular units, and sailors. The key to the defense was Fort McHenry, garrisoned by a thousand men.

The British intended to take the city by a joint land and naval attack. Early on September 12, their troops began moving ashore at North Point, 12 miles from Baltimore. About 5 miles inland, they met the first resistance by American forces. A shot brought down General Ross, the British commander, and his death robbed his army of much of its effectiveness. Pushing on toward the city, the British encountered the main American line. Here the outnumbered Americans fought well, but a British flanking movement forced them to withdraw. At dawn on the 13th the battle resumed. As the British marched toward the city, the war ships of their fleet moved to within 2 miles of Fort McHenry and opened fire. The bombardment lasted 25 hours. It was later estimated that some 1,800 bombs, rockets and shells were fired at the Fort and about 400 landed inside. Four defenders at the Fort were killed and 24 more were wounded.



Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, where the flag flies 24 hours a day by Presidential Proclamation.

The Fort must fall before the ships could penetrate the harbor and join forces with their land troops. About midnight the British launched a flanking attack up the other channel of the river hoping to take the Fort from the rear. This sortie failed. Stymied by the tenacious defense of the Fort, the fleet could not support the army. The British hopes of capturing Baltimore collapsed. The bombships continued bombardment until 7 a.m. on the 14th, then withdrew down the river to pick up the withdrawing army. The city was saved! —Paul E. Plamann

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY AND "THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

The Battle of Baltimore would be remembered only as one of the few American victories of consequence in the War of 1812 had not Francis Scott Key, a 34-year-old lawyer-poet, so effectively dramatized the bombardment, the flag, and much of the feeling of the day in verse.

Francis Scott Key, a prominent figure of his time, was both an orator and idealist. Key was born in 1779 at a manor house, Terra Rubra, in Frederick County, Maryland. He attended St. John's College in Annapolis and returned to Frederick to practice law. After he married Mary Tayloe Lloyd, the couple moved to Georgetown so Francis could practice law with his uncle, Philip Barton Key.

A pacifist at heart, Key had no desire for war with England. Still, after Congress passed the War Act in 1812, Key the patriot became a lieutenant and quartermaster in a field company just before Washington was burned in 1814.

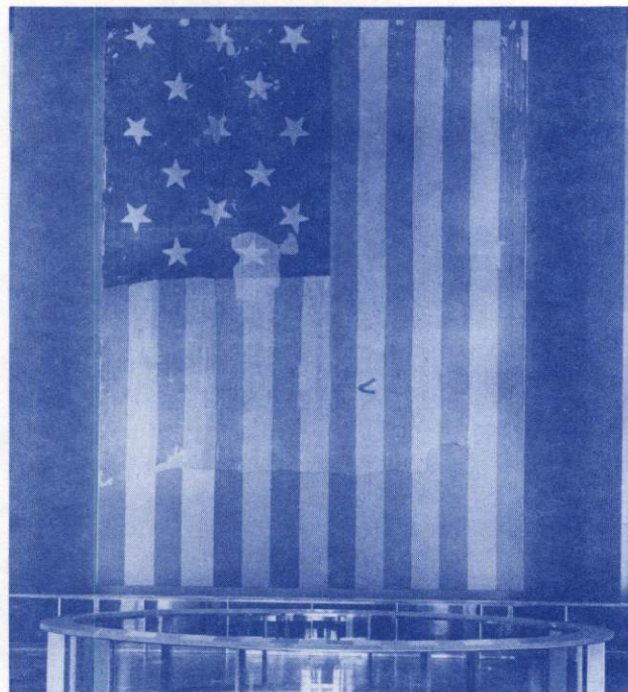
The incident which led to Key's celebrated poem began at this time, September, 1814, when friends impertuned the persuasive lawyer to intervene after the unjust capture of Dr. William Beanes, a physician from Upper Marlboro who had caused the arrest of an unruly band of British soldiers. In retaliation, Admiral Sir George Cockburn sent a detachment of troops who broke into Dr. Beanes' house, dragged him from bed, and threw him in irons on board ship. It was an outrage, but his release could not be secured, and Cockburn threatened to hang him from the yardarm.

Although the capital was in utter confusion, the President gave his sanction to this mission of mercy. Under a flag of truce, Key boarded an American sloop with Colonel John S. Skinner and approached the British fleet somewhere in the Chesapeake. Key was coldly received, but he had with him documents which described the care with which the captured doctor had treated wounded British soldiers. The documents swayed the argument, and Key's plea for the release of Dr. Beanes was granted. But the hour had struck for the attack on Baltimore from the sea. Powerless to give warning, the three Americans were detained, thus being forced to watch the bombardment of Fort McHenry within enemy lines, a strange paradox.



Percy Moran depiction of Key seeing the Star-Spangled Banner by the "Dawn's Early Light." The Peale Museum, Baltimore, Maryland.

Over embattled Fort McHenry flew a tremendous flag. Key watched the enemy rockets and bombs burst in the air. He felt the spray and the movement of the swells. The night grew still. In the morning light Key saw the great flag over the star fort. On the back of an envelope he began to write the words which would become "The Star-Spangled Banner."



The Star-Spangled Banner, Smithsonian Institution.

Key jotted down notes aboard the ship and finished the poem that night after he returned to Baltimore. Mr. Key's poem was set to a well-known English tune. Printed as a handbill immediately after the battle, the song, evoking powerful emotions of courage and patriotism, became very popular with the people of Baltimore. Within months of its birth, the song appeared in newspapers, magazines, and books.

It was not until the start of the Civil War that "The Star-Spangled Banner" became foremost among our national songs. During the war, both Northern and Southern forces rallied to the song. During this war, and others that would follow, branches of the military service used it as an "unofficial" national anthem during their ceremonies.

With America's entrance into World War I, the song became so widely accepted that a drive was begun in Congress to make it our nation's official anthem of the Armed Forces.

The battle to win Congressional approval, however, was not an easy one. There were many other contenders for the honor, including "America the Beautiful" and "Yankee Doodle."

There were many individuals and groups associated with the movement to have "The Star-Spangled Banner" made our country's anthem. But paramount among the leaders in this cause were Maryland Congressman J. Charles Linthicum and Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway, of Baltimore, whose perseverance was finally realized on March 3, 1931. That day President Herbert Hoover signed his name to Public Law 823, thereby officially designating a national anthem for the United States.

—Paul E. Plamann

MARY PICKERSGILL AND THE MAKING OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Flagmakers have their own auras and mystiques, but only three have received much attention in the history of our flags. Rebecca Flower Young was a professional flagmaker in Philadelphia prior to the American Revolution. It is generally believed that she made the Grand Union Flag which General Washington raised over his headquarters on New Year's Day, 1776.

The most enduring legend surrounds the story of Betsy Ross. In June, 1776, before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia seamstress, supposedly received a call from a committee of Congress asking her to make a flag; and as the legend claims, our flag was born. Questions have been raised about the Betsy Ross story over the years, but despite the lack of concrete evidence, it is firmly implanted in American folklore.

Another story about the flag with definite confirmation, concerns Mary Young Pickersgill, the daughter of Rebecca Flower Young. Mary was born in 1776 in Philadelphia. In 1807 Mary and her mother, both widows, with little Caroline Pickersgill, moved into a corner row house on Albermarle Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Mary advertised as a "flag, banner and pennant maker" and made flags for local ship owners.

In 1813 Mary Pickersgill made the Star-Spangled Banner, the flag that flew over Fort McHenry in the War of 1812 and which Francis Scott Key saw in the "dawn's early light." Confirmation rests firmly on two documents: Caroline Pickersgill Purdy's letter printed in Preble's *The Origin and History of the American Flag*, published in 1917, and Mary Pickersgill's original receipt.

The story of the Star-Spangled Banner begins with a statement attributed to Major George Armistead, Commandant of Fort McHenry, in July, 1813, to the Commander of Baltimore defenses, General Samuel Smith: "We, sir, are ready at Fort McHenry to defend Baltimore against invading by the enemy . . . except that we have no suitable ensign to display over the Star Fort, and it is my desire to have a flag so large that the British will have no difficulty in seeing it from a distance."

In 1876 Caroline Pickersgill Purdy wrote a letter to

Georgiana Armistead Appleton, daughter of the Fort McHenry Commandant, in which she recounted the details of the making of the flag. Caroline writes: "It was made by my mother, Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, and I assisted her. My grandmother, Rebecca Young, made the first flag of the Revolution under General Washington's directions, and for this reason my mother was selected by Commodore Barney and General Stricker to make this star-spangled banner, being an exceedingly patriotic woman."

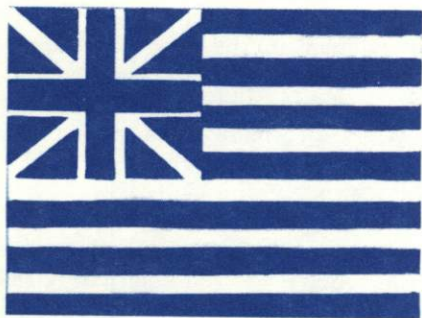
This garrison flag was 30 feet hoist (height) by 42 feet fly (span from the staff to the outer edge). Preble states, "It had fifteen five-pointed stars, each two feet from point to point, and arranged in five indented parallel lines, three stars in each horizontal line. It had fifteen instead of thirteen stripes, each near two feet wide."

In her letter Caroline continues: "The flag, I think, contained four hundred yards of bunting, and my mother worked many nights until twelve o'clock to complete it in a given time." Wool bunting was usually imported from England in bolts 18 inches wide. These strips, however, were two feet wide, six inches added by a French fell. The flag, being so large, was assembled in a nearby malt-house.

In March, 1938, Mary Pickersgill's original receipt came to light, written in her fine script and "Signed in duplicate for Mary Pickersgill - Eliza Young." The reverse side of the receipt is signed "G. Armistead Major" and specifies "Fortification Voucher No. 10. Mary Pickersgill for flags." (The second flag listed in this receipt is believed to have been a storm flag.) The receipt gives the price paid to Mary—\$405.90—and the flag dimensions. The flag was delivered to Fort McHenry on August 19, 1813, a full year before the Battle of Baltimore, September 12, 13, and 14, 1814.

That the Star-Spangled Banner was made by Mary Pickersgill is fact, not legend. The flag is on display in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. The house where it was made still stands at Pratt and Albermarle Streets in Baltimore, Maryland, and is a National Historic Landmark. The house has been restored and with its adjacent 1812 War Museum commemorating the Battle of Baltimore is operated by an independent non-profit association. Affectionately known to Baltimoreans simply as "the Flag House," it is open to the public daily, except for certain major holidays.

The Grand Union



The first revolutionary flag of the United States and the ensign of a new navy. This flag had the British Grand Union as the canton and 13 stripes, alternating red and white, to represent the 13 colonies.

An Early Stars and Stripes



Not until 1912 was the design of the flag formalized. Earlier flagmakers arranged the stars as they saw fit. Above is a popular early design. However, there is no evidence it was flown during the Revolution.

The 15 Stars and Stripes



After Vermont and Kentucky joined the Union, Congress adopted this flag with 15 stars and 15 stripes in 1794. In 1818, it was decided to limit the stripes to 13 but to continue to add stars as new states joined the Union.

FLAG DAY

The Stars and Stripes came into being on June 14, 1777, when the Second Continental Congress authorized a new flag to symbolize the new nation, the United States of America. The commemoration of this day as the birthday of the flag developed slowly.

The Stars and Stripes first flew in a Flag Day celebration in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1861, the first summer of the Civil War. The first national observance of Flag Day came on June 14, 1877, the centennial of the original flag resolution. In the decades that followed, a number of individuals and organizations, quite possibly unaware of the efforts others were making, pressed to have Flag Day observed regularly.

One individual who waged a life-long crusade for a national Flag Day observance was Bernard J. Cigrand. As a 19-year-old teacher in the Stony Hill School near Waubeka, Wisconsin, he kept on his desk mounted in a bottle, a 38-star flag, 10 inches high. At the close of school in 1885, Cigrand observed a first Flag Birth Day with his pupils.

Although Cigrand left his teaching post in 1886 for a career in dentistry, he persisted in furthering a national Flag Day holiday on June 14. He wrote, lectured, lobbied, and organized to advance the cause. In 1894 he helped found the American Flag Day Association in Chicago, which soon expanded nationally.



The Stony Hill School near Waubeka, Wisconsin, restored to how it looked in 1885.

Similar grass-roots movements in support of Flag Day developed elsewhere. Numerous patriotic societies such as The Sons of the American Revolution took the lead. Many Civil War veterans' groups in New England and the Mid-West also became identified with the Flag Day movement.

A major objective of the advocates of Flag Day was to stimulate patriotism among the young. Entreated by patriotic societies, Superintendents of Schools were often the first public officials to direct that exercises be conducted. In large cities these exercises in the schools were viewed as a contribution to the Americanization of immigrant children.

By the mid-1890s the observance of Flag Day on June 14 had caught on everywhere. Official recognition of the date as Flag Day was slower to come, however. Gradually, mayors and governors began to issue proclamations establishing the holiday in their jurisdictions.

It was 1916 when President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation calling for a nationwide observance of Flag Day on June 14. It was not until 1949, however, that Congress gave the holiday permanence by resolving "That the 14th day of June of each year is hereby designated as Flag Day . . ." President Harry Truman immediately signed the measure into law.

Today, Flag Day is not a legal holiday, except in Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding, the appeal to Americans of this day of reverence for Old Glory remains high. On June 14 the National Flag Day Committee again invites America to share in this happy celebration of history and heritage.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE STORY

The author of the Pledge of Allegiance was an ordained minister and magazine writer, Francis Bellamy, who stated that his aim was to say "what our republic meant and what was the underlying spirit of its life."

*I pledge allegiance to my flag and (5)
the Republic for which it stands -
one Nation indivisible - with liberty
and justice for all.*

FRANCIS BELLAMY · 1892

The Pledge in Bellamy's handwriting.

The pledge had its background in a patriotic campaign to institute the flying of the national flag over schoolhouses and other public buildings. The campaign reached a crescendo in 1892 with a well orchestrated national celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

A national committee prepared a script for a Columbus Day ceremony which culminated in raising the flag. The pledge was included in this script disseminated widely to schools. So it was in 1892, in the context of special Columbus Day celebrations, that the Pledge of Allegiance was first recited by school children across America.

The wording of the pledge has been modified three times. In 1923 the words, "the flag of the United States," were substituted for "my flag" on the ground that some foreign-born when giving the pledge might have in mind the flag of their native land. Even greater specificity was attained a year later when "of America" was added. On Flag Day, 1954, President Dwight Eisenhower signed a law which added the words, "under God."

When recounting in later life the story of how the Pledge of Allegiance originated, Bellamy wrote: "The first time I heard it was when it was roared out by 6,000 high school students in Boston, and I felt my thrill as I realized it was a living contribution to patriotic education and sentiment . . ." This thrill will be regenerated as millions PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE at 7 p.m. (EDT) on June 14 repeating the simple words of enduring meaning.

THE NATIONAL FLAG DAY FOUNDATION, INC.

The concept of PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance on Flag Day had its origins in 1980. The ceremony was conceived as a way for citizens, regardless of age, race, origin, or geographic locale, to share a patriotic moment and project a sign of unity abroad.

This simple ceremony evoked such positive response that it was repeated in subsequent years. In 1985 Congress passed and President Reagan signed Public Law 99-54 which made the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance an official part of National Flag Day ceremonies.

To foster such observances, a National Flag Day Foundation, Inc. was chartered in December, 1982. This non-profit, non-partisan Foundation is committed "to conduct educational programs throughout the United States of America in promotion of National Flag Day, declared by Act of Congress to be celebrated on June 14th of each year, . . . and further to encourage national patriotism by promotion of the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance whereby the entire nation may pause simultaneously on National Flag Day and recite the Pledge of Allegiance to the National Flag."

Currently 24 subdivisions in Maryland, including Baltimore City, are planning to conduct Flag Day ceremonies coinciding with the national PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE of Allegiance observance. Over 3000 cities across the nation have received information and assistance in planning their local ceremonies.

The Governor of each state has selected an outstanding student to come to Baltimore to represent his/her state in the National Parade of Flags. Each Governor has also appointed a state educa-

tion official to participate in the Flag Day events. These officials will be asked to take leadership in developing Flag Day programs in their school systems and encouraging observances in communities throughout the state. This program extends significantly the educational program of the National Flag Day Foundation.

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†Executive Committee

HUMAN FLAG CEREMONIES

At Fort McHenry, from 10 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. June 11, over 4000 school children from all subdivisions of Maryland participated in the formation of an American Human Flag.

Precedent and inspiration for this ceremony was the original Human Flag formed on the grounds of Fort McHenry by Baltimore City school children in 1914. Participants in the 1914 Human Flag were present to "pass the baton of patriotism" to the younger generation.

The event generated an educational experience for all school systems. The National Flag Day Foundation made available a packet of educational materials. The Maryland State Department of Education prepared a series of lesson plans for use in classrooms prior to the creation of the Human Flag. Teachers were encouraged to use these aids in conducting lessons on the Flag, the Pledge of Allegiance, and their meaning.

FEDERAL HILL CEREMONIES

Citizens from across the state and nation gathered in the Harborplace Amphitheater June 11 to initiate four days of activities commemorating National Flag Day.

The focal point of the ceremony was the unveiling of the nation's largest replica of the Star-Spangled Banner on the slope of Federal Hill. The replica measures 100' by 60'. The U.S.F. Constellation, the oldest ship of the U.S. Navy, fired her cannon with return cannon fire from atop Federal Hill. This symbolically recreated the historic battles fought in Baltimore.

Mayor Clarence H. "Du" Burns brought words of welcome to the 50 young adult State Representatives and the 50 State Education Liaison officials. Fifteen-star flags which had flown over Fort McHenry were presented to the State Representatives to take back to their Governors as symbols of unity among these United States.

Expression of Gratitude

This is the eighth year Americans everywhere will be simultaneously saying the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag at 7:00 p.m. EDT. Its success is due to the enthusiastic cooperation and teamwork of thousands of people and organizations across our nation.

The National Flag Day Foundation sincerely hopes that all volunteers and supporters know how much their assistance is appreciated. More detailed recognition is precluded by space limitations. Appreciation to those shown and to those known only to themselves is limitless.

The following individuals and organizations have made monetary contributions as follows:

Star Spangled Banner Club
\$5,000 and Over
 Baltimore Gas & Electric Co.
 Maryland Department of Economic & Community Development
 The Henry and Ruth Blaustein Rosenberg Foundation, Inc.
 USF&G
Francis Scott Key Club
\$1,000 to \$4,999
 AT&T
 American Legion Department of Maryland
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Flag Day USA Club
\$500 to \$999
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 The Baltimore Asphalt Paving Company
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Pledge of Allegiance Club
\$100 to \$499
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(6/5/86 to 6/1/87)

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 Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Seiler
 Signet Bank of Maryland
 Society of the War of 1812 in the State of MD
 The Southern Seafood Company
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 The Whiting-Turner Contracting Company
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The following individuals and organizations have contributed services, support and/or gifts-in-kind:

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(6/5/86 to 6/1/87)

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 War Memorial Commission
 Waxter Center
 WBAL Radio
 WBAL-TV
 WBFF-TV
 Westinghouse Defense Center
 WMAR-TV
 WJZ-TV
 Anonymous by Request

The National Flag Day Foundation expresses sincere appreciation to the following:

- *The Secretary of Defense, the Officers and Personnel of the above-listed Services for their stirring participation in Flag Day ceremonies.
- *Governor William Donald Schaefer, the Department Heads of the State of Maryland and their Personnel for extensive and enthusiastic support throughout the state.
- *Mayor Clarence H. "Du" Burns, the Department Heads of the City of Baltimore and their Personnel for their untiring efforts and professional talents in making this an outstanding week of events.
- *American Airlines for providing for the fifth year free round-trip air transportation to the young adult State Representatives and State Education Liaison officials.
- *The Henry and Ruth Blaustein Rosenberg Foundation, Inc. for its very generous annual matching funds grant.
- *Karen Wade, Superintendent, and all Personnel of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine for their superb cooperation.
- *The Administrators, Students, Teachers and Bus Contractors of the Public Schools of Maryland for their contributions to the formation of the Human Flag.
- *Philip Daigneault, the "Flag Man," for displaying his collection of over 200 historic flags for the enjoyment of all who attended Flag Day observances.



NATIONAL FLAG DAY FOUNDATION, INC.

418 South Broadway ★ Baltimore, Maryland 21231 ★ (301) 563-FLAG

April 25, 1988

Mrs. Nancy Reagan
Honorary Chairman
National Pause for the
Pledge Program



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Louis V. Koerber
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(1899-1985)

Mr. William Clayton Tull, Jr.
Treasurer
Society of War of 1812
in the State of Maryland
c/o 10605 Lakespring Way
Hunt Valley, MD 21030

Dear Mr. Tull:

Flag Week - 1988 begins on June 6, when Governor William Donald Schaefer welcomes the specially selected students from all around the State of Maryland, representing their county at the State House at 11:00 AM. That morning, the student that will represent Maryland in the National Parade of Flags on Flag Day will be selected. This is the official kick-off for Flag Week activities.

We have enclosed a schedule of events in the hope that you can be with us, especially the luncheon on June 14th and also will join us that evening at Fort McHenry to officially be part of the National program for the PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE at 7:00 P.M. EDT. If you cannot be there, at least join us wherever you are.

Again this year, we have received a cash matching grant of \$10,000 from the Henry and Ruth Blaustein Rosenberg Foundation. Our estimated budget for this year is \$100,600. Your support, again this year, is vital to our meeting the cash challenge and makes your gift doubly valuable.

Please send your contribution and, if at all possible, consider an increase. Please mail your gift or pledge prior to May 15th, which is the deadline for preparation of our national publication which reflects a listing of our contributors.

Help us today to educate the present generation of young people about the Flag, our Country and patriotism.

Sincerely,

for Thanks very much!

Louis V. Koerber
President

Dick

Richard M. Patterson
Vice-President

FLAG WEEK - 1988

Schedule of Events

- June 6, 12:30 AM - State Kick-off, State House, Annapolis
- June 7, 10:30 AM - Human Flag, Fort McHenry, Baltimore
- June 10, Various - 50 State Student Representatives and 50 State Education Liaisons arrive at BWI
- June 11, 1:00 PM - Federal Hill Program, Harbor Place Amphitheater, Baltimore
- June 12, 12:00 N. - Orientation Luncheon for State Education Liaisons
- 6:00 PM - Banquet for Students and Liaisons, hosted by the Hyatt Hotel, Baltimore
- June 13, All day - Washington, DC trip, hosted by the National Flag Day Committee
- June 14, 11:15 AM - Salute to Flag Day Luncheon, Festival Hall, Baltimore, sponsored by the Greater Baltimore Committee and the Rotary Club of Baltimore
- 5:00 PM - Student and Liaison arrival at Fort McHenry
- 6:00 PM - Flag Day Program, Fort McHenry
- 7:00 PM - National PAUSE FOR THE PLEDGE
- 8:00 PM - Entertainment and fireworks
- June 15, Various - Students and Liaisons depart from BWI