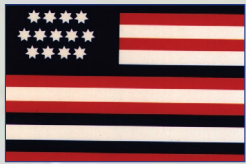


FLAG DAY JUNE 14



TEXTEL

After leaving his own *Bon Homme Richard* sinking, John Paul Jones accompanied by the American ship *Alliance*, reached Textel in the Netherlands on

October 3, 1779. The Dutch had an artist draw the flags of each ship. The first drawing shows the *Alliance* flying the Stars & Stripes. The second depicts the captured *Serapis* flying Jones' rendition of the American flag.



AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN

the fleet and later its Washington's Cruisers.

WASHINGTON'S CRUISERS

This ensign was hoisted by the six warships that General Washington fitted out in 1775. Since the General financed these vessels at his own expense, this ensign came to be known as



BEDFORD FLAG

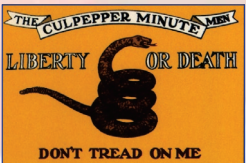
First flown in 1775, it bears the words *vince aut morire*, meaning *conquer or die*. Used at Lexington Green in 1775.



RHODE ISLAND FLAG

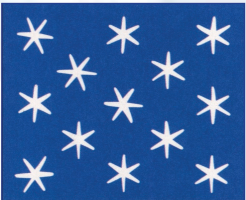
This flag was carried in battle from 1776 to 1781 by the Rhode Island Regiment. A white flag, it contained a blue canton with 13 stars. This flag is preserved at the

Rhode Island statehouse.



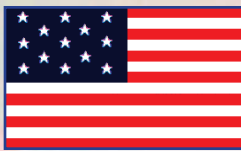
CULPEPPER FLAG

Used by the Culpepper Minute Men of Culpepper County, Virginia, part of Patrick Henry's First Virginia Regiment.



THE VALLEY FORGE FLAG

This flag flew near Washington's headquarters when the Continental Army was camped at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-1778. The 13 stars represented the 13 colonies united in their struggle for independence. It is possible that this flag was either associated with the Continental Army's Artillery or with



FIRST STARS AND STRIPES (HOPKINSON FLAG)

Francis Hopkinson, a delegate to the Continental Congress from New Jersey and signer of the Declaration of Independence, urged a new flag be adopted for the new United States. As a member of the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress and the Navy Board, Hopkinson designed a new flag that would erase all connection to Great Britain. His design was adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777 with the resolution, "Resolved that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white, that the union be thirteen stars white on a blue field representing a new Constellation."

Compliments of The Georgia Society Sons of the American Revolution

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The Sons of the American Revolution are engaged in a variety of programs to promote the patriotic, educational and historical interests resulting from the American Revolution. Programs include Essay Contests for both High School students and Eagle Scouts, presentation of medals to College and High School ROTC students, Poster Contests for Elementary School students, American Revolution presentations to Elementary and Middle School students, presentation of medals to Public Safety officials, Revolutionary War Grave Dedications, Volunteer work with Veterans, presentation of Flag Certificates to deserving organizations and schools, participation in historic battle sites observances and others.

For Information Contact:



On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed the following resolution:

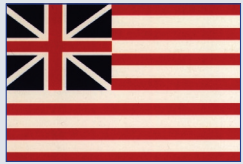
"Resolved, that the flag of the thirteen United States be made of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

FLAGS OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY



TAUNTON FLAG

This flag was raised in 1774, in the town of Taunton, Massachusetts, as a protest against the “Intolerable Acts” passed earlier that year by the British Parliament to punish Bostonians for their “Tea Party” in Boston Harbor. The colonial protesters simply took the British Red Ensign and added the defiant phrase, “Liberty and Union.”



GRAND UNION FLAG

Flew over General George Washington’s headquarters in Boston. It was the first American flag to receive a salute from another country.



FIRST NAVAL JACK

This is one of the first flags designed for use by the first Continental Navy fleet under the command of Commodore Esek Hopkins. Long used as a symbol of resistance to British repressive acts in Colonial America, the rattlesnake image became even more prominent during the Revolutionary War. It appeared on currency, flags, drums, and uniforms. In 1976, US Navy ships displayed a version of this historic flag during the bicentennial celebration of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.



GADSDEN FLAG

Presented in January 1776 by South Carolina delegate, Colonel Christopher Gadsden, to the Continental Congress, the flag was designed to be used by

the Commander in Chief of the Continental Navy. The rattlesnake was often used as a symbol of resistance to British authority before and during the Revolutionary War. It was seen as a symbol of virtue and vigilance as it never strikes until it has given fair warning to the enemy of the danger of treading on it, it never surrenders once it is engaged, and its wounds seemingly small, are fatal. The rattle snake is also indigenous to the North American Continent.



THE GUILFORD COURTHOUSE FLAG

The Guilford Courthouse flag was believed to have been used during the American Revolution, but examination by textile experts strongly suggest that it was not made until decades later. Three stripes and two stars, which was part of the original design were later torn off or cut off. The flag was later donated to the North Carolina Museum of History. It is now preserved at the Guilford Courthouse National Military Park in Guilford, North Carolina.



FORT MOULTRIE FLAG

The flag is named for Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, the site of a Revolutionary War battle.

Colonel William Moultrie (after whom the fort was named) created the flag while in command of the two regiments of the Colonial Militia responsible for the defense of Charleston. The navy blue field of the flag matched the uniforms of his troops and the crescent design was taken from the silver crescent they wore on their caps. The flag was first displayed during the June 28, 1776 attack by the British on Fort Moultrie.



THE FIRST STARS AND STRIPES (BETSY ROSS FLAG)

According to the popular story, Betsy Ross, a Philadelphia seamstress, designed and sewed the first official Stars and Stripes flag in June of 1776, at the request of a select committee from the Continental Congress, one of whose members was George Washington. Historians have raised many serious challenges to these claims. Although the facts of the story have never been verified, it is one of American history’s most enduring legends. This flag is probably the most widely recognized from the American Revolutionary era.



BENNINGTON FLAG

Although a family tradition claims this flag was carried at the battle of Bennington on August 16, 1777, recent textile analysis has discredited this.

It probably was made in the 19th century - perhaps on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1826. The original flag can be seen on display at the Bennington Museum in Vermont and is the oldest Stars & Stripes in existence.



CONTINENTAL FLAG

Displayed in the famous portrait by John Trumbull depicting the death of Dr. Warren at the battle of Bunker Hill.



GREEN MOUNTAIN

Appeared at the Battle of Bennington and named for the famous Green Mountain Boys led by Ethan Allen.



PHILADELPHIA LIGHT HORSE

Used by the First Troop, Philadelphia Light Horse that escorted General Washington to Cambridge where he assumed command of the Continental Army.



SONS OF LIBERTY

Used by the Sons of Liberty in Boston and may have been used during the Boston Tea Party.



FIRST CONTINENTAL REGIMENT

Used by the First Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment.