

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, USA Grand Lodge Headquarters 2750 N. Lakeview Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614-1889

About Our Flag...

A comprehensive guide of history and facts about our United States flag...



Americanism Committee Grand Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks United States of America

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Did You Know?

Grand Exalted Ruler Henry A. Melvin, in his report to the Grand Lodge in 1907, recommended the observance of Flag Day by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.



The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was the first fraternal organization to observe Flag Day. The President of the United States

is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day, and urging the people to observe the day as the anniversary of the adoption on June 14, 1777, by the Continental Congress of the Stars and Stripes as the official flag of the United States of America.

The importance of every single U.S. flag, and how it is displayed is keenly observed by the Elks. We celebrate over 94 years of the Grand Lodge's 1907 designation of June 14 as Flag Day, which was followed in 1911 with the Order's approval for mandatory observance by all Lodges.

We hope that as you acknowledge the great love for your country by displaying our flag, you may reference the information in this guide, and maybe learn more about its history.

red, white and blue...

The Grand Lodge adopted his suggestion at this meeting and urged all local Lodges to take part in ceremonies honoring our flag and its history. usa

About Our Flag:

> OUR FLAG... is a piece of cloth flown from a staff or halyard.

OUR FLAG... is the symbol that stands for a nation's basic ideas and purposes.

OUR FLAG... is our national emblem. Every country in the world has a flag.

OUR FLAG...

represents the union of 50 states and millions of people joined into one great country.

OUR FLAG...

stands for our people...millions of Americans who have worked and fought to preserve our freedom and way of life.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

stars and stripes forever...

Elks

Elks

When To Display Our Flag:



DURING THE DAY...

- From sunrise to sunset on buildings and stationary poles outside.
- Any day when the weather is good, unless an all-weather flag is used.

AT NIGHT...

- The flag is usually lowered at night.
- If a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed 24 hours a day, only if properly illuminated during darkness.



HOLIDAYS...

AND OTHER SPECIAL DAYS TO DISPLAY OUR FLAG:

New Year's Day - January 1

Martin Luther King, Jr. Day 3rd Monday in January

Inauguration Day - January 20 President's Day - 3rd Monday in February

Easter Sunday Mother's Day

Armed Forces Day

Memorial Day (half staff until noon)

Flag Day June 14 Independence Day - July 4 Labor Day Patriot Day - September 11

Constitution Day - September 17 Columbus Day Veterans Day Thanksgiving Day Christmas Day - December 25 State Holidays

Admission Day of State

Did You Know?

What do the colors in the flag stand for? White: signifies purity and innocence. Red: signifies hardiness and valor. Blue: vigilance, perseverance and justice.

How To Display Our Flag:

Did You Know?

Alwavs RAISE the flag on staff briskly. Always LOWER the flag slowly and respectfully.

CROSSED ON WALL

RAISING OUR FLAG...

MEMORIAL DAY: Fly flag at half-staff until noon: then raise to full-staff until sunset. AS A SIGN OF MOURNING: First raise flag to

full-staff, then lower to half-staff.

LOWERING OUR FLAG...

Don't let the flag touch the ground. Fold as it comes down and before completely detaching it from halyard.

From half-staff, flag should be raised to the peak before lowering.

FLAT ON WALL

faces the congregation.

CARE OF OUR FLAG...



FOLDING Fold flag in fourths lengthwise. Then make successive diagonal folds, ending with union outside.

DISPOSAL To destroy an old flag the approved way, by burning the flag. This is the most dignified and preferred way.

WEATHER Unless using an all weather flag, do not expose our flag to bad weather.

IN PROCESSION WITH OTHER FLAGS U.S. flag to marchers' right

GROUPED

U.S. flag goes to its own right, is hoisted first. Flags

of different nations flown at

same height.

foot first. Don't lower

flag into grave or let it

touch ground.

(observer's left).





IN PROCESSION

WITH OTHER FLAGS

U.S. flag at front

and center of line.

OVER A STREET Flag vertical; union faces north on east-west streets, or east on north-south streets.



AS DECORATION

Use bunting, never the flag. (Blue on top, then white, then red.)



U.S. flag outside, on observer's left.	Union always on top, to observer's left.	U.S. flag at peak, above any other flags.	U.S. flag in center, or at highest point.
ON SPEAKERS PLATFORM Flag above and behind speaker or on STAFF to his right.	IN CHURCH When displayed from a staff in a church or auditorium, should be placed to right of clergyman or speaker as he	IN AUDIENCE In front of audience and to speaker's right when facing audience.	FUNERAL DISPLAY May cover a casket but not a statue. Bunting may be used for decoration.

ON SAME STAFF AS

OTHER FLAGS

be used for decoration. Flag must be removed before placing into grave.



MILITARY FUNERAL For member of Armed Forces or of recognized military organizations. Flag draped lengthwise, union over deceased's left shoulder. Casket carried

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GROUPED ATA

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How To Pledge Allegiance To Our Flag:

Did You Know?

The pledge was first published in 1892. It was reworded in 1923, and 1954. We use the 1954 version today.

PREPARATION... Head Bare

Women leave hats on. People in uniform leave hats on, give hand salute.

Right Hand Over Heart Standing At Attention

"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." "...conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Flag Facts:

1905 TRADEMARK ACT Forbids the use of the flag in any registered trademark.

1942 CODE OF FLAG DISPLAY AND USE Brought together existing rules and customs for flag use and display (amended in 1976)

1949 NATIONAL FLAG DAY BILL Officially designated June 14th as Flag Day. This bill was signed by President Harry S. Truman, who was an Elk.

1953 UNTIED NATIONS ACT

Permits the U.N. flag to be displayed above the U.S. and other national flags at U.N. headquarters.

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How Our Flag Was Born:

PRE-REVOLUTION

The colonies had many local flags, one of the most famous was the "RATTLESNAKE FLAG," with the slogan "Don't tread on me," as a warning to the British.

1775

The "PINE TREE BANNER" FLAG was used on America's first fleet of warships which engaged the British in battle Nov. - Dec. 1775.



1775-1776

The "CONGRESS COLOR", or "GRAND UNION" FLAG, had 13 alternating red and white stripes which represented the 13 original colonies. The flag was used in early battles with the British.

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1777

FIRST AUTHORIZED AMERICAN FLAG, established by Congressional Resolution on June 14; we celebrate FLAG DAY on that date.

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1794

The SECOND CONGRESSIONAL FLAG Act added 2 stars and stripes to represent admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union.



1818

PRESENT FLAG established by Congress, from then on, stripes would stay at original 13, but a new star would be added for each state that joined the Union added on July 4 following admission. Note: only 20 stars in 1818.

STATE BY STATE...

★ 1777: 13 Stars

Delaware Pennsylvania New Jersey Georgia Connecticut Massachusetts Maryland South Carolina New Hampshire Virginia New York North Carolina Rhode Island

- ★ 1795: 15 Stars Vermont Kentucky
- ★ 1818: 20 Stars Tennessee Ohio Louisiana Indiana Mississippi
- * 1819: 21 Stars Illinois
- ★ 1820: 23 Stars Alabama Maine
- * 1822: 24 Stars Missouri
- * 1836: 25 Stars Arkansas
- * 1837: 26 Stars Michigan
- * 1845: 27 Stars
- * 1846: 28 Stars Texas
- * 1847: 29 Stars Iowa

- * 1848: 30 Stars Wisconsin
- * 1851: 31 Stars California
- ★ 1858: 32 Stars Minnesota
- * 1859: 33 Stars Oregon
- * 1861: 34 Stars Kansas
- ★ 1863: 35 Stars West Virginia
- * 1865: 36 Stars Nevada
- * 1867: 37 Stars Nebraska
- * 1877: 38 Stars Colorado
- ★ 1890: 43 Stars North Dakota South Dakota Montana Washington Idaho
- * 1891: 44 Stars Wyoming
- * 1896: 45 Stars Utah
- * 1908: 46 Stars Oklahoma
- * 1912: 48 Stars New Mexico Arizona
- * 1959: 49 Stars Alaska
- * 1960: 50 Stars Hawaii



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