

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1903.

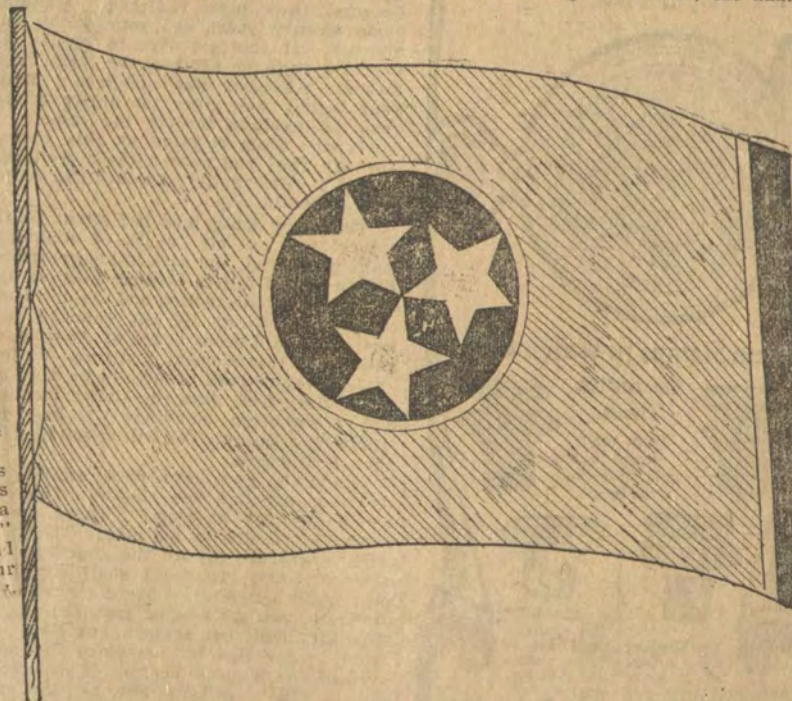
Proposed Tennessee State Flag.

Mr. LeRoy Reeves of Johnson City, originator and designer of the state flag for the adoption of which Representative Miller has introduced a bill in the House, writes a letter to the Banner in favor of his flag, as follows:

"I have for a long time been impressed with the fact that Tennessee stands in need of an appropriate state flag. After giving the matter some thought and experiment, I arrived at the design, a rough drawing of which I enclose, though the poor quality of the red coloring matter used in the drawing prevents it from

gestive design; (2) so designed that its details are discernible at a considerable distance; (3) a symbol, and not a description by words; (4) and especially should it be a suggestive symbol, appealing to one's imagination, the poetry and sentiment of his nature, and not to every-day prosy facts and interests. You will note the insufficiency of the former flag. (See acts of 1897, page 769.)

"The intended meaning of the present design is: The three stars of pure white, representing the three grand divisions of the state, bound together by the blue, three making one—an indissoluble unit; the red, a suggestion of the common protection; the white edgings bring the colors into stronger contrast; the final bar



showing the flag to the best advantage. I sent a bill covering the above to S. E. Miller, our Representative in the Legislature, and he has kindly introduced same.

"A joint resolution was passed in 1897 providing for a flag, but for many reasons it needs improvement. It provides for a flag of red, blue and white—three sections 'so shaped by diagonal lines as to represent the geological lines of the state,' with the words and figures 'The Volunteer State' '16.' The design has not been a success and has never received the approval of public use and adoption. It is heavy, without symmetry or grace, and has other objections. The lettering cannot be read at a distance nor while the flag is waving, and unless it is floating freely the first color is hidden.

"The ideal flag should be (1) as simple and easily made as comports with a sug-

relieves the sameness of the large field and keeps the flag from showing all crimson when hanging limp.

"It is unnecessary to mention our need of an appropriate banner for state buildings and exhibits at the various expositions, for use at interstate gatherings in general, for the use of the Tennessee militia at such gatherings, and, with the simple addition of the number of the regiment, for use as a regimental flag for Tennessee troops when in the general service.

"I do not wish you to criticize the former flag, nor do I mean to do so unnecessarily. Its originator deserves commendation for his purpose. However, the design is unsatisfactory, and if you would lend the last measure the support of a short commendatory editorial, urging its adoption, on the above or other grounds, I would thank you."

A FLAG FOR TENNESSEE.

Whenever a member of the Tennessee Legislature can find nothing else to do, he introduces a flag bill and orates about it. At this session the Hon. Ernest Miller, of Washington county, is the only statesman, so far as we have observed, to come forward with a flag measure, but the session is young yet. After having introduced his bill the attention of the Hon. Miller was called to the fact that the statutes already contain a useless ornament similar to his bill, but that made no difference to the gentleman from Washington. He would introduce his bill anyhow, because the flag which he proposes has more red and blue on it than the one already provided for, and which has never been made. Representative Miller, being a Republican, must do something for his State in the flag business. His bill is entitled "an act to designate, adopt and declare a flag or banner for the State of Tennessee." The bill provides for a flag or banner of the following design, colors and proportions:

An oblong flag or banner, in length one and two-thirds times its width, the large or principal field of same to be of color red, but said flag or banner, ending at its free or outer end, in a perpendicular bar of blue of uniform width, running from side to side—that is to say, from top to bottom—of said flag or banner, and separated from the red field, by a narrow margin or stripe of white, of uniform width; the width of the white stripe to be one-fifth that of the blue bar, and the total width of the bar and stripe together to be equal to one-eighth of the width of the flag.

In the center of the red field shall be a smaller circular field of blue, separated from the surrounding red field by a circular margin or stripe of white of uniform width and of the same width as the straight margin or stripe first mentioned. The breadth or diameter of the circular blue field, exclusive of the white margin, shall be equal to one-half of the width of the flag.

Inside the circular blue field shall be three five-pointed stars of white, distributed at equal intervals around a point, the center of the blue field, and of such size and arrangement that one point of each star shall approach as closely as practicable without actually touching one point of each of the other two, around the center point of the field; and the two outer points of each star shall approach as nearly as practicable without actually touching the periphery of the blue field. The arrangement of the three stars shall be such that the centers of no two stars shall be in a line parallel to either the side or end of the flag, but intermediate between same; and the highest star shall be the one nearest the upper confined corner of the flag.

This would indeed be pretty. In fact, we go farther and say that it would be too lovely for anything. Why hasn't somebody thought of it before? What strange providence was it that called the Hon. Miller from his post of duty in Washington county and put it into his mind to provide a suitable flag or banner for the proud State of Tennessee—a State that has already held a centennial exposition without this flag? The General Assembly should hurry up matters and pass this bill. After it has become a law, whether the Governor signs it or not, a resolution should be passed appropriating a suitable sum of money for having one flag made. This lone flag should be presented to the gentleman from Washington as a reward for his services to a long-neglected people. Such brain, energy and patriotism should not go unrewarded. *Chattanooga News*

FLAG FOR TENNESSEE

Nashville Banner Jan. 28, 1903
BILL INTRODUCED IN LOWER
HOUSE LOOKING TO ADOPTION OF ONE.

The following bill looking to the adoption of a flag or banner for the State of Tennessee was introduced in the Lower House of the General Assembly this morning by Mr. Ernest S. Miller of Washington County:

"An act to designate, adopt and declare a flag or banner for the State of Tennessee.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee that a flag or banner is hereby designated and adopted and declared to be the flag or banner of the State of Tennessee, which flag or banner shall be of the following design, colors and proportions, to-wit:

"An oblong flag or banner, in length one and two-thirds times its width, the large or principal field of same to be of color red, but said flag or banner ending at its free or outer end, in a perpendicular bar of blue of uniform width, running from side to side, that is to say, from top to bottom of said flag or banner, and separated from the red field by a narrow margin or stripe of white, of uniform width; the width of the white stripe to be one-fifth that of the blue bar; and the total width of the bar and stripe together to be equal to one-eighth of the width of the flag.

"In the centre of the red field shall be a smaller circular field of blue, separated from the surrounding red field by a circular margin or stripe of white of uniform width and of the same width as the straight margin or stripe first mentioned. The breadth or diameter of the circular blue field, exclusive of the white margin, shall be equal to one-half of the width of the flag.

"Inside the circular field shall be three five-pointed stars of white, distributed at equal intervals around a point, the centre of the blue field, and of such size and arrangement that one point of each star shall approach as closely as practicable without actually touching one point of each of the other two, around the centre point of the field; and the two outer points of each star shall approach as nearly as practicable without actually touching the periphery of the blue field. The arrangement of the three stars shall be such that the centres of no two stars shall be in a line parallel to either the side or end of the flag, but intermediate between same; and the highest star shall be the one nearest the upper confined corner of the flag.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted that this act shall take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it."

Last Notice.

Pay metered water tax. ja26 3t

Our State Flag.

The Miller bill in the house for a new state flag calls fresh attention to the unsatisfactory nature of the old flag. The latter is open to criticism in many ways. The inscription, "The Volunteer State," is not effective, being illegible for the most part, and the arrangement of the colors to represent the geological lines of the state is neither artistic nor easily comprehensible. In short, the present flag is too complicated in design, and is not sufficiently striking.

The flag proposed in the Miller bill is a banner of red, edged with a band of blue, separated from the red by a streak of white, while in the center is a circle of blue, containing three stars, representing the three grand divisions of the state. This seems sufficiently symbolic, while the design is easily decipherable and is effective at some distance. Tennessee should have an appropriate and artistic flag, and this described in the provisions of the Miller bill seems to fulfill these conditions.—
Nashville News. *Johnson City Comet*
Feb. 5, 1903

are we in opinion.

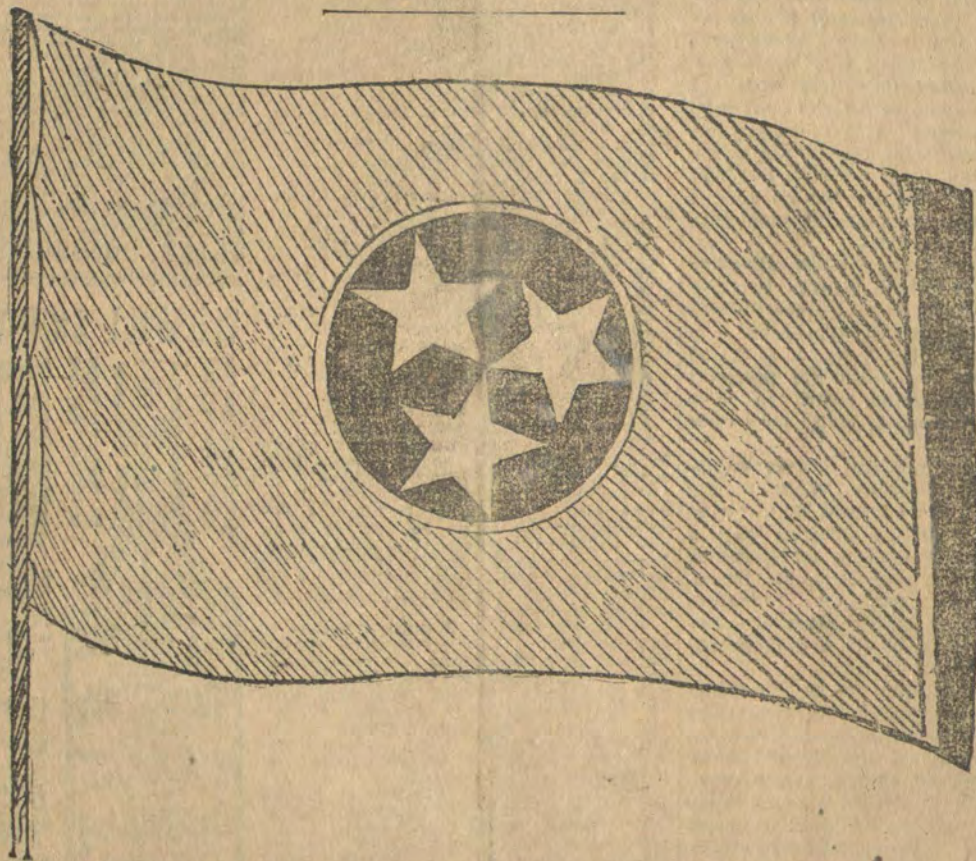
The need for a State flag is obvious. In national parades, at expositions, for purposes of distinction and picturesque effect, it is well to have a State banner. As the troops of different states follow each other in procession, the different flags make the divisions plain. For State buildings they are similarly useful, and there are many occasions when we need these distinguishing banners. *Nashville "News"*
Feb. 1903

The Tennessee Legislature approved

Chattanooga Press.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1905.

TRIUMPHANT FLAG OF TENNESSEE



BLESSED ARE THEY WHO LIVE UNDER IT!

A TOAST TO THE ABSENT SONS OF THE VOLUNTEER STATE.

When other states and other flags, whether great or small,
Claim your love and loyalty in this land of the free,
Cease not to love the flag of the greatest state of all—
The flag of Tennessee!

—G. E. H.

Tennessee is a peculiar state. It is an indissoluble whole and yet it is formed of three grand divisions. These are: Middle Tennessee, West Tennessee and East Tennessee.

Somewhere an imaginary line is drawn between these three grand divisions but no man has ever drawn it on the map and none will ever dare to! For, while those who live in each division of the state swear by all the gods that their particular part of Tennessee is the cream of God's own country, they are loyal to the other parts and they love it all.

Men have gone to other states and to other lands, and made money, and then returned to Tennessee and made themselves content without a cent.

If some catastrophe of nature should suddenly eliminate from the face of the earth all other land and leave nothing but a vast expanse of seas, the people of Tennessee could live forever with not a thing that mortal man desires denied them, for within the confines of the Volunteer state we have all that God created for the happiness of human beings.

With all that, strange as it may seem, the state has no flag. But it is to have and must have one immediately. We cannot do without it. The cut shown above is a design for a flag drawn by LeRoy Reeves. A bill to adopt this design as the flag of the state has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Faw, and in the Senate by Senators R. H. McLaurine and Douglas Wilde.

To appreciate its beauty one should see its colors. The large field is crimson, the outer field and the bar is blue, the stars and the edgings are white. A glorious combination when unfurled to the breeze!

As to the significance, the three white stars represent the three grand divisions of the state, which are bound together by the endless circle of a blue field, the symbol being three in one—an indissoluble trinity.

Let us have that flag! *Passes.*

A TENNESSEE FLAG

Nashville
Banner

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT MODELS

February 4th,
1903

State sovereignty is not so emphatic a sentiment in certain portions of the country now as it was back in the latter sixties when John C. Breckinridge was a candidate for the presidency; but an American commonwealth is still in some essential respects a political entity, and should have a symbol of its autonomy distinct from that of the Federal Government. Every state in the Union has a coat-of-arms engraved on a great seal, and every state should likewise have a flag.

This idea was broached in the Legislature of 1897 and its agitation resulted in the adoption of a joint resolution providing for a state flag. The flag then adopted has seldom been seen, and very few people know of its existence. Few could even so much as describe it. The fact that it does exist has been recalled by the bill introduced by Representative Miller providing for a new flag, one of simpler design and more likely to appeal to the popular favor.

The flag of 1897 has so much of inscription and symbolism as to make it quite a complicated affair and altogether impossible from an artistic point of view. These facts moved Mr. LeRoy Reeves of Johnson City to make a new design, and it is the flag of his devising provided for in the bill introduced by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Reeves' flag is an improvement on the one adopted by the General Assembly of 1897, because it is more simple, but probably something still more desirable might be suggested. That, at least, is the opinion of a Nashville artist, who talked on the subject with a Banner reporter.

The Tri-Color.

"The French," he said, "are a people in whom the artistic instinct is very highly developed. The old white flag of the Bourbons, which bore the emblem of the fleur de lis, was a beautiful banner, but it was eclipsed in beauty as well as otherwise by that passionate emblem of the revolution, the tri-color, which still survives, and everywhere is the recognized insignia of the French republic. The tri-color was first a cockade and then took the form of a flag. It is strikingly simple, three perpendicular bars, red, white and blue, but no flag was ever designed that was more impressive or had a more enthusiastic following."

This artist suggested instead of the Reeves design an arrangement something on the order of the French tri-color, as represented below.



This flag, it will be observed, would consist of three perpendicular bars of equal width, red white and red, with a blue rhombus in the centre, in which might be inscribed the three stars suggested in Mr. Reeves' flag, or else the state coat-of-arms.

"This design," the artist suggested,

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

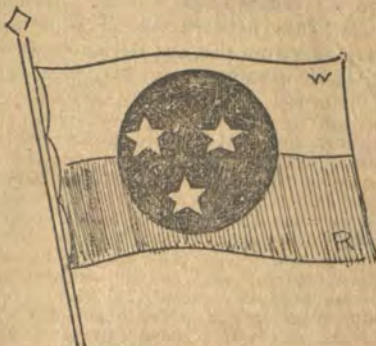
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

"might be varied so as to make the bars horizontal instead of perpendicular. Or a circular instead of rhomboid figure might be used in the centre for the blue field."



Another possible variation, and "still simpler design, would be only two bars, one red, one white, either perpendicular or horizontal."



Either of these flags would preserve the national colors in simple and effective arrangement and at the same time afford an entirely novel design.

Objection to Reeves' Design.

The chief objection to the Reeves flag made by the artist is that it has too great a proportion of red. "When limp," he said, "it might be easily mistaken for the British flag, which is all red with the Union Jack of blue in the corner; or, what is worse, it might be supposed to be the blazing oriflame of the incendiary anarchists. The narrow blue and white stripes on the end of this flag have something of a barber pole suggestion."

Evolution of Flags.

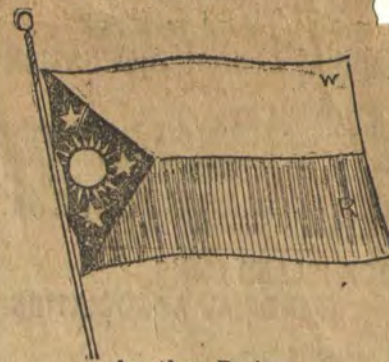
There has been a notable evolution in the designing of flags. The stars and stripes grew out of a modification of the British flag. The American ensign was at first like that of the mother country, solid red with a blue corner field, the only difference being stars in the place of the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, which appear in the Union Jack. Later the red field was divided into thirteen alternate red and white stripes.

When the Confederate Congress at Montgomery came to adopt a flag the result was one differing from the old flag only in the number of its stars and stripes. Congressman Brooke, of Mississippi, offered a resolution instructing the committee to adopt a flag as similar as possible to that of the United States, and many communications were poured in on the committee urging similar advice, and it was adopted. Later this flag was changed and the result was something like the original British model, a solid color for the main body of the flag with a field in the upper corner next to the flag-pole bearing a cross.

The Filipino Flag.

The Cuban Republic adopted a picturesque flag, evidently suggested by that of the United States, having a triangular field in the centre next to the flag-pole, instead of the square in the upper corner, a star and five stripes. The flag of the Filipino insurgents, which was a very pretty one, was patently suggested by that of Cuba. It might, in its turn, suggest a model from which the proposed new flag

of Tennessee could be designed. The proposed flag was like this:



Another Design.

Another flag design was suggested to the Banner reporter by a young lady, who doesn't claim to be an artist, but hopes to be one. It was like this:

The upper bar is white, and the lower red. The large star in the centre is blue and the three small stars within the large one are white. The large star would represent the State, and the small ones its three grand divisions.



The young lady further suggested that the large star might be used instead of the rhombus in the three-barred flag designed by the artist, a cut of which is given above. The bars may be perpendicular, as is the French tri-color, or horizontal, as in the German flag, or red, white and black.

The birth of republicanism among nations has had a tendency to improve national flags. It has made them simpler and done away with grotesque heraldic devices. These heraldic flags are still retained in the royal standards of Europe, which are usually different from the national flag displayed on merchant ships and elsewhere. The royal standard of Great Britain, for example, is an elaborate affair, combining the insignia of England, Ireland and Scotland. The flag of an American state should be as simple as possible.

If a new flag is to be adopted in Tennessee it would be well to have a legislative committee appointed for the purpose that would ask for models and make its selection from the best that may be presented.

CURED MEATS DONATED TO UNITED CHARITIES.

Swift & Co. yesterday donated to the United Charities of this city the display of cured meats which was on exhibition during the reception which was held for the entertainment of the people of Nashville at the new branch house of that company, which is located at No. 614 North College street. The donation amounts to 300 pounds of hams, bacon and meats cured in other fashions. It was turned over to Miss Fannie Battle, Secretary of the United Charities, to be distributed among the poor.

COMPROMISE TALK.

Statehood Proposition Takes on a New Phase.

By Associated Press.

Washington, February 4.—There was again yesterday considerable talk about the Senate of the possibility of a compromise on the statehood proposition. A suggestion, which appears to meet with some favor on both sides of the controversy, is that the two territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico be admitted as states and that Arizona be united with New Mexico until the area now covered by that territory shall include 200,000 people, when it shall become a state, and that Oklahoma be admitted as it now stands, but that at some definite time in the future the Indian Territory shall be added to Oklahoma.

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Journal of Feb. News. 1, 1903

DEMISE OF J. L. BLAIR

Removed the Last of a Fam-
ily of Twelve Children.

He Was Descended From a
Most Prominent Family.

Proposed State Flag Reminds One of
How Tennessee's History is Inter-
woven With Number Three.

Jonesboro, Feb. 28.—Mr. John L. Blair, aged seventy-six years, died at his home near Garber's Mills, six miles south of Jonesboro, Thursday morning.

Mr. Blair was descended from one among the oldest and most distinguished families of East Tennessee. He was a brother of the late Mrs. David Sullins of Cleveland, Tenn., and was the last survivor of a family of twelve children. His brother, Captain Frank S. Blair, was prominent in Virginia some years ago as one of the leaders of the Mahone party.

His father, Hon. John Blair, served six consecutive terms in congress from this district, from 1823 to 1835. During his first term in congress Henry Clay was speaker, and it was during this term that the Presidential election of 1824 was thrown into the house of representatives for settlement and John Quincy Adams was elected over Andrew Jackson and William H. Crawford. Hon. John Blair was in congress with Polk, John Bell, Sam Houston, Davie Crockett, Balie Peyton, etc.

Mr. Leroy Reeves of Johnson City, has gotten up a flag for Tennessee, and Mr. Ernest Miller, representative from this county, has introduced a bill in the legislature to have it adopted as the flag of this state. It is certainly commendable in these two young men to take such interest in a flag for Tennessee, and it is to be hoped their efforts will be crowned with success.

The three stars on the flag submitted by Mr. Reeves represent the three grand divisions of the state.

It is wonderful how much Tennessee history is interwoven with the number three. For instance, Tennessee was the third state admitted into the union after the ratification of the United States constitution by the original thirteen; Tennessee was the third state honored with the privilege of furnishing the President of the United States, and has furnished three; Tennessee has been in the Union three times, first as a part of North Carolina in 1790, 2d as a state from 1796 to 1861, and again from 1866 to the present time. Tennessee first came into the Union in 1796 during the progress of the third Presidential canvass, and voted her three electoral votes for Jefferson, who afterward became the third President. Tennessee has voted three times in succession for Jefferson for President; three times in succession for Andrew Jackson and three times in succession for Grover Cleveland. Tennessee is divided into three natural grand divisions; is washed by three great navigable rivers—Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi; has had three capitals where the legislature met, governors were inaugurated and United States senators have been elected. Tennessee has also had three constitutions and three governors by the name of Brown.

There were three settlements then formed the Wataway association; and there were three counties that in organizing the state of Tennessee

NASHVILLE BANNER

FORUM OF THE PEOPLE.

A State Flag.

To the Editor of the Banner.

I have read with much interest an article in the Banner of Wednesday last, which discusses my design for a Tennessee flag and gives certain suggestions and designs by others. What we all desire, of course, is not to insist each upon his own design, but to find what will be the most appropriate flag. If that suggested by me (and already introduced in the Legislature) can bear criticism, let it stand; otherwise, let it give place to a better one. However, perceive that the authors of the various designs suggested have fallen into certain errors that I have endeavored to avoid. As suggested in the article mentioned, the object of such a flag is to represent the autonomy of the state and not its Federal relationship. For the latter purpose we already have one flag upon which each state is represented. If we undertake to design a flag as much as possible like the United States flag the primary object is not attained and the result is useless. Hence, beyond the use of the primary American colors, the state banner should be as little like the Federal flag as possible.

The same reasoning applies to the objectionable tendency to copy after foreign flags. Our object is not to reproduce with slight changes some foreign standard, but to adopt a symbol distinctly Tennessean. Why copy the tri-color? It has, it is true, a history that should enshrine it forever in the hearts of all Frenchmen; but our banner is to emblemize Tennessee's statehood, and not to remind the world of the glories of "La France." Why copy any flag? A flag practically like that of Cuba or the Philippines, as suggested by the fourth design, is out of the question. The first design much resembles that of the flag of Peru and could very well claim kinship with that which floats just across the Rio Grande. The second is susceptible to the same objection. All when hanging limp would more or less resemble foreign flags. The rhomboid centre fields do not appeal to one's sense of symmetry and proportion. As can be seen, all the designs are heavy and lack the airy grace that a banner should have.

As further stated in the article, the tendency is to do away with heraldic designs and is toward simplicity. The flag should mean something, but it should not be complex. Hence, wording, or the state arms (as suggested), would be out of place upon the flag. To be the flag of the people it should be one that is easily made. The purest patriotism is that learned in childhood. Let the banner be such that the children may learn to love it while their untrained fingers fashion it. Let it be theirs in fact—not in theory.

Now, what rule should we follow in the selection of a state flag? While it should not be similar to the Federal flag or foreign flags, at the same time the state flags heretofore in use have, as a class, certain distinctive characteristics that it is well to follow. The propriety of doing this is plain. The rule has been, a solid ground of a single color, unrelieved except by a single emblem or device in the centre. As instances of this, see the flags of South Carolina, Virginia and Texas. The last two are blue. That of Virginia has in the centre her arms; that of Texas is unrelieved except by "a single star." Should we not follow the rule? Those mentioned are impressive from their very lack of intricacy. The divisions, if any, should have some meaning. If the flag be cut up into sections it fails to convey the primary idea of unity. The main body of the flag should be of a solid color. The blue ground has, already, been twice appropriated. I respectfully disagree with the artist interviewed (as per the former article) in his opinion that the design, as introduced, has too much red. A field of bright, rich crimson, particularly when relieved by a small proportion of blue and white, makes a beautiful flag. A crimson ground is pleasing and striking. The ground, or field, of the well-known Confederate battle flag was of this color.

In the flag proposed by me the circular blue field which contains the three large stars, exclusive of the narrow white mar-

gin, occupies half the width of the flag and is in the centre of the crimson field, which field is still further relieved of sameness by the final perpendicular bar of blue. It would be impossible for the flag, when hanging limp, to resemble the British flag; and the further fear of the artist that it might, when thus hanging, "be supposed to be the blazing oriflame of the incendiary anarchist," is likewise without substantial foundation. The flag could not thus hang without plainly showing the final bar and a large part of the blue and white centre. Likewise, the "barber pole" objection is untenable, though if such an objection be serious the correction might begin with the "stars and stripes." The flag does not end in "narrow blue and white stripes," but in a heavy blue bar, with a narrow edging of white next to the red field which contrasts the blue more strongly. The narrow edge of white around the circular blue field is for the same purpose of contrast. For an effective flag, when only a small number of stars are used they should be large. This is shown by the before-mentioned Confederate battle flag. Again, if they be not large the symbol—three making one, or three united in one—is lost, the idea given being that of three, small, separate bodies, comparatively lost in a larger.

The plan suggested by the young lady—three stars within a star, is desirable if it were practicable, which it is not, as I found by experiment. To preserve the symbol, we cannot vary the number of stars; and a star cannot be constructed of three stars. Therefore, her design is subject to the objection mentioned in the paragraph just preceding. Further, there can be no harmonious arrangement of three small stars within the larger star—at least not without giving precedence in position to one star over the others or to one pair of stars over the remaining one, which should not be when the stars represent the grand divisions of the state. I took care to provide against this in drawing the bill for the introduction of my design.

As for my own design, it is as follows: A flag of red (bright crimson) with length twice its width, ending in a bar of blue, separated from the red by a narrow margin of white; in the centre of the red, a circular field of blue, with width one-half that of the flag, and surrounded by a narrow margin of white. Inside the blue field, three large white stars, distributed regularly around the centre, with a point of each star almost touching a point of each of the others at the centre, and with the two outer points of each star almost touching the edge of the circular field. The three stars represent the three sections of the state. They are bound together by the endless circle of the blue field, forming a uniform figure—the component parts of the indivisible whole, around which is the crimson—the solid field of statehood, suggesting still further its unity as well as the common protection; while the blue, contrasting bar marks its final limit.

LEROY REEVES.

Johnson City, February 7.

TO THE EDITOR.

Brief communications on timely subjects are acceptable for this column, but responsibility for the opinions of contributors is disclaimed.

FLAG FOR TENNESSEE.

Vineland, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1903.

Editor The Sentinel:

I see that before the legislature is a bill to designate, legally, a flag for Tennessee, and considerable ingenuity displayed in arranging its outlines; but why draw specially on geometrical science for a design when the geographical form to outlines of our state accurately followed furnishes not only a good but better and more appropriate form?

Now, Mr. Editor, or "Mr. Legislature," or Mr., Mrs. or Miss Reader, take down your map and look at the outlines of a flag for Tennessee as I describe it. First, the Mississippi river or western part of the boundary is the left-hand end of the flag to be attached to the staff; our line with Kentucky and Virginia the upper edge; our line with Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia the lower edge; and our line with North Carolina the end or edge to the extreme right. The three divisions of the state make unique and appropriate divisions of the flag—the western section to be bounded by the Tennessee river as it runs almost squarely across the state; though it will be as well, or better, to let all of Hardin county be in the western section; whilst from that boundary eastward to the western boundary lines of the counties of Marion, Sequachie, Bledsoe, Cumberland, Fentress and Scott will be the middle section—all the rest, embracing East Tennessee, the eastern section. Let the eastern section constitute the red field; the middle section the white, and the western section the blue; but as there is an offset in our line with Kentucky along the lines of the counties of Henry, Weakly, Obion and Lake, let the central white field fill out that offset by extending to the "flag-staff"—or Mississippi river. Let each division be represented by a white star in the center of its field—the central being on a white field should be surrounded by a red margin or "halo." I might suggest that the more important rivers be shown by white lines on the red and blue fields, and red or golden lines on the white field; and I cannot avoid suggesting that a smaller class of white stars (one for each state in our union) ought to be set as marks along the Cumberland range of mountains as "signal lights" designating the location of our great and well-nigh exhaustless deposits of mineral wealth.

One feature of the form of flag suggested is that its extreme north-eastern point (its "East Tennessee" extension, if you please) will be in the form of a "pendant."

I hope our ingenious young friend Burns, of Johnson City, will suggest some suitable characteristic device for that part of the central "white field" which takes a part of Kentucky into the "blue field;" also that he will aid in suggesting the proper tracings of our rivers and scattering the stars along the crests of our beautiful mountains.

N. A. PATTERSON.

Note.—If the suggested flag seems too long for its width, contract it, but let the three fields be proportionately the same. A flag and state map will be unique.