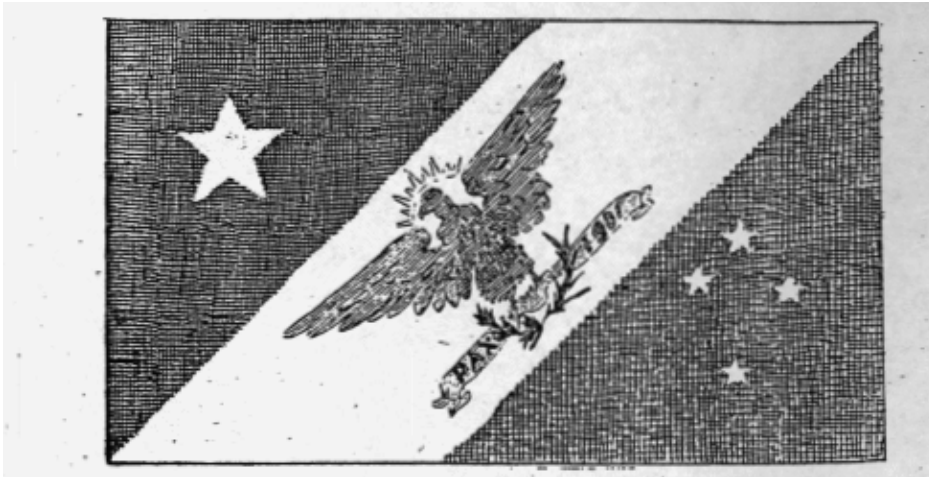


THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION FLAG

By PROFESSOR EDWARD S. HOLDEN



Designed by Miss Adelaide J. Thorpe.

[The Pan-American flag is quadrangular and is divided into three sections: The triangle nearest the staff is blue, with the North Star upon it in white. The triangle at the opposite corner is red, on which the four stars of the Southern Cross are set in white. The parallelogram between the triangles is white, on which an eagle in gold is depicted. - Professor Edward S. Holden of Columbia University, who is the leading authority on the symbolism of flags, has written the following explanation of the Pan-American flag for the Art Hand-Book.]

A FLAG is an emblem, a symbol, and like all symbols should summarize and express a history. The national flag of the United States, for example, expresses a history of thirteen colonies originally banded together to resist tyranny, and afterward joined in a Federal Union, which now includes forty-five sovereign States - a star for each State, a stripe for each colony, a blue union to hold new stars for new States as they shall be created and admitted.

The colors red, white, and blue are the revolutionary colors. Our independence was founded on revolution. In the French tricolor, adopted in 1794, the revolutionary colors appear in three broad vertical stripes. The independence of all the States of North and South America was founded on revolution against - the rule of Europe; therefore the colors red, white, and blue have been adopted for the inclined bands of the brilliant flag of the Pan-American Exposition of 1901. The red and the blue bands are triangles. The revolutionary flag of Puerto Rico bore a blue triangle with a single silver star; a red triangle with a silver star forms a prominent part of the flag of Cuba; red, white, and blue stripes distinguish the flag of Hawaii; also every State and dependency of the United States of America is symbolized and expressed in the Exposition flag.

The red ensign of Great Britain, marked with a coat of arms, is the flag of Canada. All of the northern countries of the American continents collectively are symbolized by the cool blue segment which bears the single star - the North Star - Polaris. All of the southern countries collectively are symbolized by the warm red segment charged with the four stars of the Southern Cross (which is itself an emblem of the vast Republic of Brazil). The white band between these segments is the white band of Peace. It bears the eagle of liberty, and the eagle forms a part of the arms of the United States, of Mexico, and of Colombia.

Over the head of the eagle is the rising Sun, which is found on the flags of the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, Costa Rica, and the Greater Republic of Central America. The intertwined palm-branch and pine again express the union of the North and South. Stars are found, either singly or in groups, on the flags of Samoa (a dependency of the United States), Chile, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

The colors of the flags of all the Pan-American countries are combinations of red, white, blue, yellow, and green, and every one of these colors is represented in the Exposition Flag. The simple motto *Pax* (Peace) symbolizes a relation that the Exposition itself will greatly foster. In this flag -we find the expression of the policy of a great group of powerful and enlightened nations.