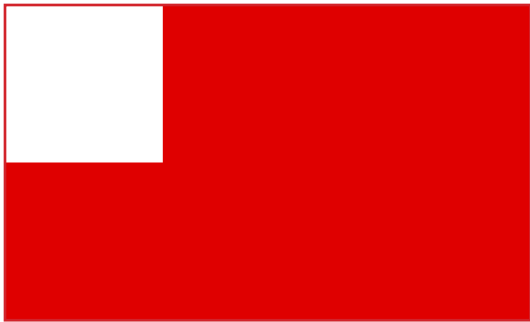




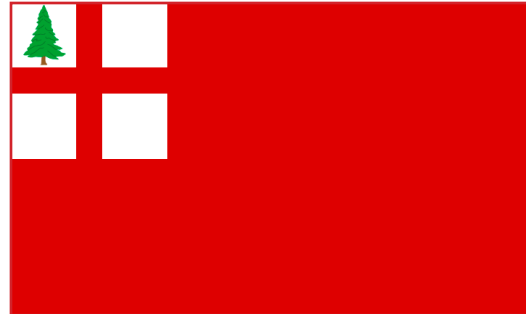
# Introducing the New England Flags

New England is the north east corner of the United States, comprising the six states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. This region was originally inhabited by several Amerindian tribes; later it was the site of some of the earliest European settlements in North America

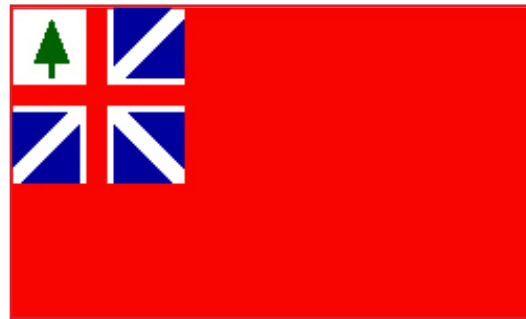
Massachusetts Bay Colony was the scene of “The Great Migration” wherein thousands of religious dissenters came over to the New World to make a new life for themselves in the company of “saints” and other Puritans. In 1636 the Governor of the Colony, John Endicott, ordered the Standard Bearers of the Colony to remove the St. Georges Cross from their flags and the unofficial flag of Massachusetts Bay was Red with a White Canton.



More than a generation later the St. George’s cross begins to appear on the flags again. In a manuscript, “Insignia Navalia by Lt. Gradon, 1686,” an illustration of the “New England” Jack appears, a white flag with a red St. George’s Cross with an Oak tree in the canton. Other documents from approximately this time period show the red ensign with the red St. George’s Cross on a white canton and a green tree in the canton of the cross.



After the Union of England and Scotland, there are a few paintings showing the New England Flag as a Red Ensign with the Union crosses in the Canton and a Pine Tree on a White Canton of the Union.



When the American Revolutionary War broke out in 1775, the Massachusetts Militia Men remembered their flag and modified it by removing the Cross of St. George and enlarging the Pine Tree. This flag is depicted in the famous painting by Jonathan Trumbull of “The Battle of Bunker Hill.” This is the third, and final, flag of New England and flies over Sons of Liberty Aleworks in the month of May.

