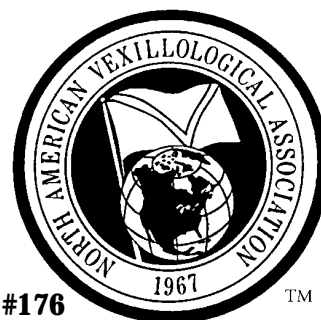


NAVA NEWS



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Issue #176

NAVA MEMBERSHIP

Now that we have gotten our publications back on schedule, it is time to get our dues calendar back on schedule too. A great deal of discussion was held in Denver about this situation and now we need your help. We have welcomed over 50 new members this year. You can aid the Membership Committee by talking NAVA membership up with those you know who may have an interest in flags. If you have a flag business, why not ask for a supply of membership brochures to distribute to your customers?

The Executive Board thanks you for your support; you can help avoid the cost and bother of reminder notices. Please check your label, and send in your dues for the upcoming year as soon as you can. Don't miss the great Raven coming up!

You should also note that dues for organizational members have now risen as of 1 January 2003 from \$45 to \$60 per year. The Executive Board has established a number of benefits for this class of membership and the members voting in Denver felt they were worth a slight increase. Free listing on the NAVA Website, Free insert privileges in *NAVA NEWS*, discounts on display ads, and exhibit tables are the principal benefits of this class of membership. We welcome any further suggestions.

Finally, please join with us in welcoming the new members for 2002, listed here. We appreciate your involvement.

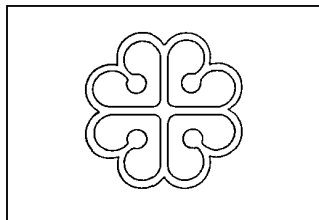
New Members 2002

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| George Alatzas | Vincent Malanga |
| Taylor Albritton | Louis Maxime Meka Meka |
| Justin Blackwell | Morgan Milner |
| Christine Davis Flagg | John Moody |
| Frank Cole | Daniel Morris |
| William Diggs | Michael Orelove |
| Kathleen Dreyfus | Frederick Paltridge |
| Anthony Forte MD | Clay Patterson |
| Cédric de Fougèrolle | Andrew Peed |
| J. A. "Earl" Franz | Martin Phillips |
| E. Glenn Gilbert | Sophie Rault |
| Michael Hazen | Kenneth Ray |
| William Hillgaertner | Glen Richter |
| David "Randy" Howe III | Thomas Ring |
| Mark Jewell | Daniel Salas |
| Peter Keim MD | Raul Sanchez |
| Nyla Kladder | John Schilke MD |
| Andrew Kling | John Siner |
| Robert Knowles | Joseph Staub |
| Kosco Flagg | Tom Stuart |
| Peter Krembs | The Betsy Ross House |
| John Lanterman USA, Ret. | John Udics |
| Nava Levine | Adrian Wagner |
| | David Wagner |
| | Linda White |
| | Cindy Williams |
| | Jim Williams |
| | Rafael Yates Sosa |

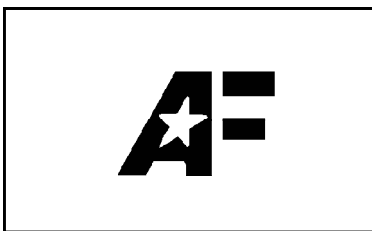
NAVA 37

**MONTREAL, QUÉBEC
CANADA**

OCTOBER 10-12, 2003



The Logo Flag of Montréal



ANOTHER MEMBER FLAG

Randy Smith of the Advertising Flag Company of Chicago (a NAVA Member since 1989) has sent in an illustration of the corporate flag for inclusion in the NAVA Member Flag Registry.

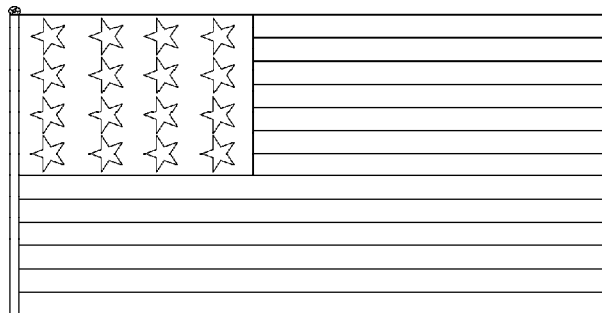
The flag consists of a white star on a blue letter "A" with red bars forming a stylized "F" (the letters representing "Advertising Flag") displayed in the center of a white field evoking the U.S. Flag.

October—December 2002 INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

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- * Cairo, Iowa Village Flag
- * Moss Family Flag * Obituaries
- * Howard Cty. Hist. Soc. MD Flag
- * "Sub-Municipal" Flags of NYC
- * Flags of NYC * More NSF
- * Mesoamerican Mayan Vexillology
- * Chumley * Yorkshire
- * Treasurer's Report * Book Review
- * Flag Design Competition Hints

US NAVY "BOAT" FLAGS

by David Martucci

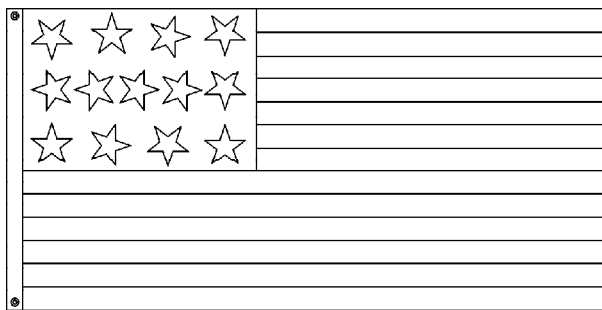


1854

In 1916, the United States Navy discontinued a long-standing custom of using a smaller number of stars on the flags of boats (as opposed to ships). The specifications of U.S. Flags were first standardized by Presidential Order in 1912 and the following was a part of that standardization:

In order that the identity of the stars in flags when carried by small boats belonging to the Government may be preserved, the custom holding in the Navy for many years, of thirteen (13) stars for boat flags, is hereby approved.

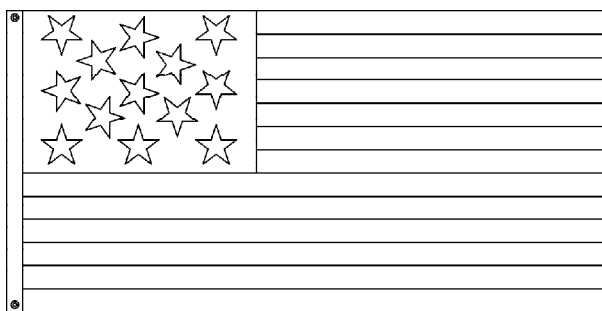
**— President William Howard Taft,
Executive Order No. 1637, October 12, 1912.**



1864

This language was omitted in the May 29, 1916 Presidential specifications and no subsequent U.S. Navy Regulation mentions the "boat" flag category.

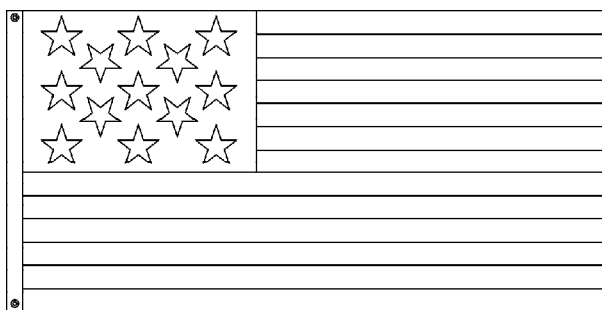
Vexillologists disagree as to when the custom actually began. For many years it was believed the Navy "always" had this custom. However, Howard Madaus, a well recognized expert in the field says:



1870

The U.S. Navy distinctive "boat flags" wherein the number of stars in the canton was reduced to make them more visible (i.e. larger) seems to have been adopted in the middle of the 1850's. (One of the "boat flag" size flags that Perry carried into Japan in 1853 bears the full complement of 31 stars, while the earliest boat flag I have seen from the Boston Navy Yard—and so marked—is dated 1857.) From at least 1857 through 1861, U.S. Navy "boat flags" bore 16 stars, set in four rows of 4 stars each. Although some have speculated that the number of stars was chosen to reflect the rebirth of the U.S. Navy in 1798 (when 16 states formed the Union), I suspect that the reason for the 16 stars was merely a matter of practicality.

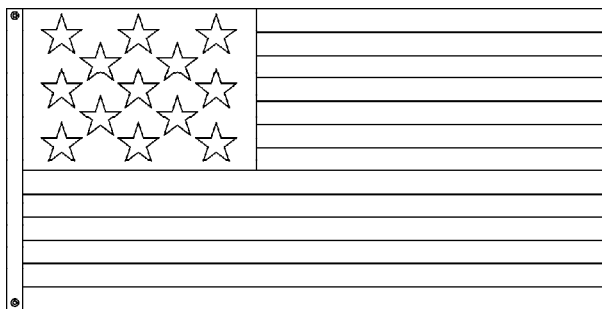
The thirteen-star U.S. Navy boat flag seems to have originated in 1862 (based on the surviving boat flag of the U.S.S. Ironsides, which was launched that year and sunk in 1864).



1899

Prior to the Presidential Orders beginning in 1912, specifications for U.S. flags were issued by the U.S. Navy. The earliest were apparently issued in 1818 although published Navy sources don't show any regulations relating to "boat" flags until 1854. In that year, five sizes were given this designation, with fly lengths of 6 to 10 feet and proportions between 1:1.85 and 1:1.9. Apparently the even dimensions were more important than exact proportions. The 1854 regulations also did not assign ensign size numbers, a feature of all subsequent specifications.

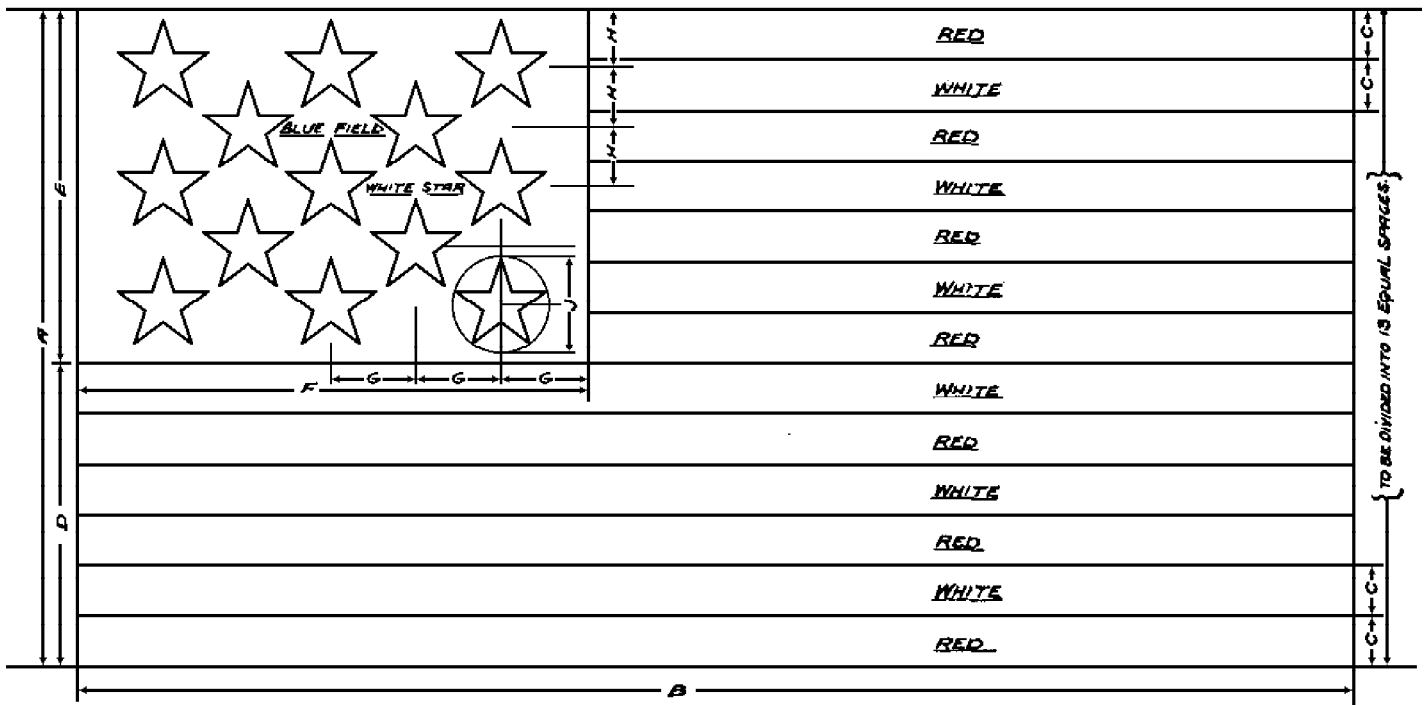
The 1864 Navy Regulations list five sizes in the "boat flag" category, with fly dimensions of 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 feet, and numbered 14 through 10, respectively. (Proportions of 1:1.88 to 1:2.) These exact sizes and numbers were repeated in the



1914

Continued on page 4

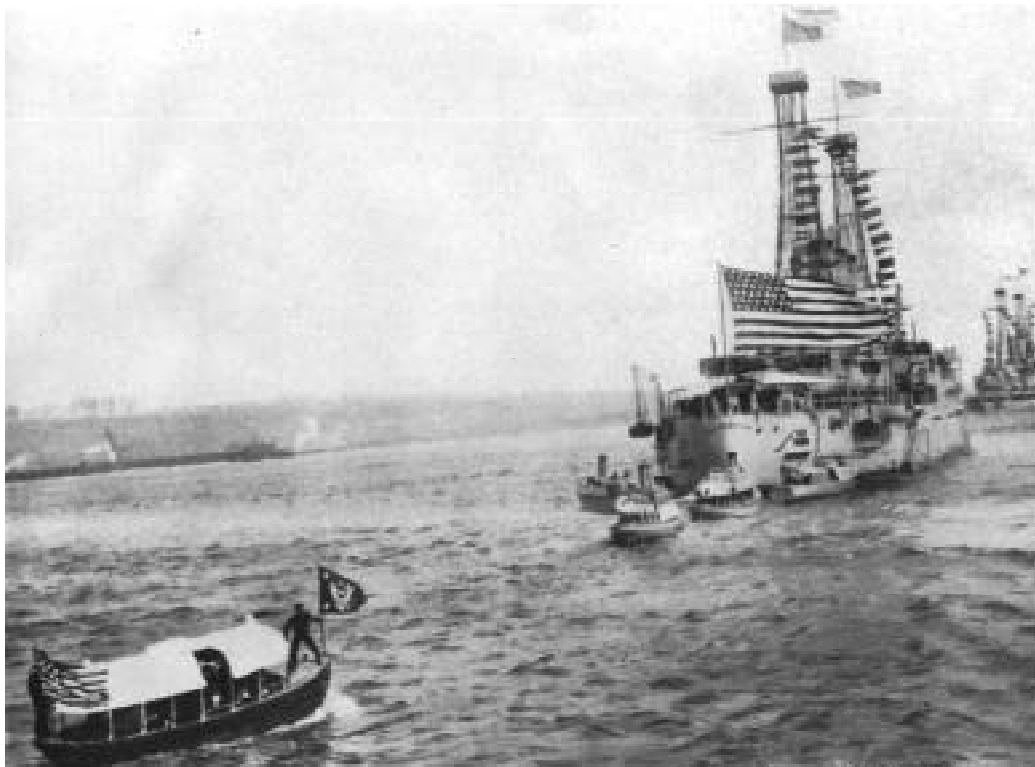
BOAT FLAG



BOAT FLAG

U.S. ENGIN	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
NO. 9	3.52	6.688	.2708	1.6242	1.096	2.676	.4463	.3160	.4681
" 10	2.90	5.510	.2230	1.3380	1.561	2.204	.3676	.2602	.3860
" 11	2.37	4.503	.1823	1.0935	1.2761	1.801	.3004	.2127	.3155
" 12	1.31	2.489	.1007	.6042	.705	.995	.1649	.1175	.1848

U.S. Navy "Boat" Flag
authorized by 1912
Presidential Order.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

Use of U.S. Navy "Boat" Flag as an ensign worn by a barge (lower left) in the 1896-1908 period from the October 1917 National Geographic Magazine. Note the Presidential flag in the bow of the barge has had the stars added to the photo to simulate the later design adopted by President Wilson. The ship wears several 45 star US Flags and at the mainmast is another Presidential Flag with no stars.

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Continued from page 2

1870 Regulations. In 1882 the number of “boat” designated flag dimensions was reduced to just three whose fly dimensions were now no longer in even feet, 6.67, 5.50, and 4.50 feet, with the numeral designations of 6, 7, and 8 respectively and proportions of 1:1.89 to 1:1.9. These sizes and numerals were continued in the 1899 specifications with the addition of size 10 (skipping size 9) which had a fly dimension of 2.5 feet and a proportion of 1:1.91.

Pursuant to the Presidential Order of 1912, the Navy issued its final specifications on the “boat” flags in 1914 and here, at last, every size has the proportions of 1:1.9, which continues to this day. It was also the only set of specs to include a drawing of the “boat” flag.

From the period of 1862 to about 1870-1875, the boat flags bore the thirteen stars in three horizontal rows of 4-5-4. The date of transition to the most common pattern is not yet known, but the launch of the U.S.S. *Saginaw* (whose ship was sunk in 1870) still used the 4-5-4 pattern. However, Madaus also says:

I’m still exploring the border lines between the 13 star boat flags with the 4-5-4 star pattern and those with the more long lasting 3-2-3-2-3 pattern. The change seems to be about 1870, but I keep coming across so called “Civil War” boat flags of the latter pattern that I can’t entirely rule out and which can only be dated by thread analysis. There’s a major project here that someone needs to tackle in the near future.

So by the 1870s the Navy changed the star pattern of the U.S. Navy “boat flags” to five horizontal rows

of 3-2-3-2-3. This star pattern continued in this style until the “boat flag” was discontinued in 1916. However, there are a number of changes that were effected during the use of this pattern that distinguish flags within certain periods. These include:

- 1870-1885 Stars in canton do not “point” in any consistent direction.
- 1885-1890 Marking on heading lists the size of the flag, e.g. “U.S.E. No. 8”; brass grommets (dated 1884) replace hand-whipped button holes or plain grommets.
- 1890-1900 Stars are oriented in common directions; rows of 3 “up”, rows of 2 “down”; the heading is now marked with size, location of navy yard where the flag was made and the date (month/year) of production.
- 1900-1916 Stars all oriented “up”, dates no longer appear on brass grommets, stars applied to canton with machine, zig-zag stitch.

As far as markings go, Madaus found a large (87” hoist by 179” fly) 33 star flag (6-7-7-7-6 pattern) whose heading is marked “16 Ft AMERICAN ENSIGN” AND “NYC 1860”. This is the earliest known “NYC” (Navy Yard Charlestown, i.e. Boston Harbor), marking and the first time seen on anything other than a 16 star “boat flag”. Madaus also mentioned in his *Raven 5* article that he had encountered another 16 star “boat flag” (in a Philadelphia collection) with an 1857 date

and the abbreviation “NYB”. He says:

I am torn as to the identity of this mark—I lean more to it being an earlier version of the “NYC” mark (both for Boston Harbor) rather than for the Brooklyn Navy Yard. My “lean” is based on the markings of the accouterments made for the Navy by the naval yard in New York City, which are always marked “NYNY” (for Navy Yard New York). By the same token, those accouterments made at the Washington, D.C. navy yard are marked “NYW”. I’ll keep an open mind on this.

Navy flags seem to have been made at a number of navy yards for the ships serviced by those yards. The 1857 marking is the earliest encountered for Navy Yard Boston (or Brooklyn), followed by the 1860 and 1861 flags with the “NYC” marking for Naval Yard Charlestown. From the bunting supplies on hand at various yards, it is evident that flags were also being made during the same time span at yards in Portsmouth, Philadelphia, Norfolk (Gosport—at least until captured by Virginia forces in 1861) and probably Warrington (Pensacola), but no other markings have been encountered until the 1880’s other than the “NYB” and “NYC”. Also, generally, Navy flags have reinforcement patches set into each corner.

What confuses the issue of these true U.S. Navy boat flags is the adoption of the same star pattern as “patriotic” expressions of the United States centennial and the continued commercial production of these flags into the current century for sale to the general public. So far these have been found in a number of styles and sizes; is doubtful that we’ll ever have a “handle” on all the variations that exist(ed).

1854		1864			1870			1882			1899			1914		
Hoist	Fly	No.	Hoist	Fly	No.	Hoist	Fly	No.	Hoist	Fly	No.	Hoist	Fly	No.	Hoist	Fly
5.25	10.00	10	5.28	10.00	10	5.28	10.00	6	3.52	6.67	6	3.52	6.67	9	3.52	6.69
4.75	9.00	11	4.20	8.00	11	4.20	8.00	7	2.90	5.50	7	2.90	5.50	10	2.90	5.51
4.25	8.00	12	3.70	7.00	12	3.70	7.00	8	2.37	4.50	8	2.37	4.50	11	2.37	4.50
3.75	7.00	13	3.20	6.00	13	3.20	6.00	10	1.31	2.50	10	1.31	2.50	12	1.31	2.49
3.25	6.00	14	2.50	5.00	14	2.50	5.00									

Comparison chart of Naval Regulations regarding the “Boat” size U.S. Flags.

DEDICATION OF A NEW VILLAGE FLAG FOR CAIRO, IOWA

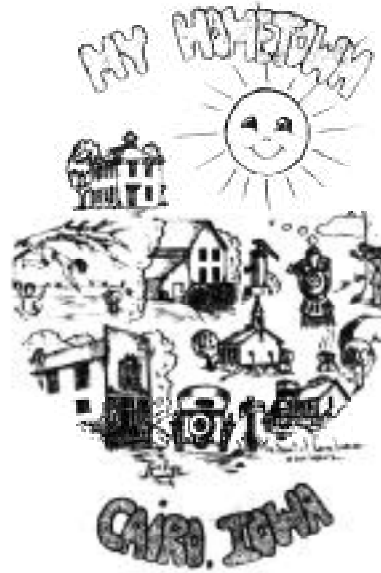
Few small communities have taken such pride in their heritage as has Cairo, Iowa. Along with many other historic preservation efforts, this year they designed and dedicated a Village Flag to show their pride and honor in that rich heritage. This was done June 30th, 2002 at their 12th Annual Potluck Reunion.

Before you think this was another huge bureaucratic, government sponsored activity, let me assure you it wasn't. **It had heart and meaning!** It was another of many efforts a group of dedicated citizens have done in coordination with their local Louisa County Historical Society. And with private funds.

Cairo, Iowa can trace its roots back to about 1835 when white settlers began safely moving west after the signing of the Blackhawk War Treaty in 1832. Cairo was ideally located on the high bluffs along the Iowa River west of its confluence with the Mississippi. Settlers would arrive in Burlington, Iowa by boat and head west overland through Cairo.

Cairo was the first stop where weary travelers would re-group in a forest called Virginia Grove before the arduous westward trek. Cairo was established and first named "Hope Farm" clearly for providing the material as well as the physical and spiritual aspects for their travel.

The Cairo Village Flag depicts many of the historic events and buildings that once were a part of a community that was never larger than twenty houses and 125 souls. The flag joins a significant and historic list that includes the Town Song, the Town Poem and the ode to nearby Long Creek where it is rumored(?) that



Original drawing for Cairo, IA emblem. Placed in purple in the center of a white flag inside of two concentric circles and with the name of the flag "The Spirit of Cairo Lives On — In Our Hearts" written in a straight line below the emblem and the designer's name below that "—Ruth Joyce Showalter Mootz".



Clark Gable learned to swim.

We invite all to visit this "almost, but not quite a ghost town" full of memories and historic significance. See our new flag wave proudly from the Village sign!

Recreation.

Doris Woodruff, President; Anna Mae Chaplin, Vice President; Mary Beenblossom, Secretary.

Cairo, Iowa — Dedicated at the Annual Cairo Village Reunion.

Tom Woodruff
4115 Rodeo Rd
Davenport, IA 52806
E-mail: APWood70#@aol.com

Proclamation Dedication of the Cairo, Iowa Flag

A Flag is symbolic of what a nation, organization or group stands for. During times of sorrow, enjoyment, accomplishments and challenges, people use it as a rallying symbol to indicate unity of cause and spirit.

CAIRO, IOWA

A community with a rich history that can trace its roots back to the early nineteenth century when it played such an important part in the development of our country — particularly the westward movement.

A community that started as a settlement called **Hope Farm** along an ancient Indian Trail. A community that truly offered "Hope" for many of our forefathers and following generations. We will be forever thankful.

With this meaning in mind, we together dedicate this flag — symbolic of the village and peoples of Cairo, Iowa and entitled:

"The Spirit of Cairo — Lives on in Our Hearts."

This flag symbol was designed by past resident Ruth Joyce Showalter Mootz. It depicts many of the events and buildings that shaped so many of our lives — Education, Worship, History,

The Moss Family Flag

Clay Moss

We've had more family flags than Afghanistan has had national flags. Besides the main family flag described here, we have several functional ancillary family flags we use quite regularly. If you're interested in them, please let me know.

We are an evangelical Christian family. The cross stands for Jesus Christ, the center of our household. The four stars represent the four members of our immediate family, Vicky my wife, Marianna and Margaret our daughters, and myself. The colors of the cross and stars is the color "moss". The color moss is a rough mixture between Dartmouth green and olive.

The overall height of the cross/star logo is either 1/2 or 9/16 the width of the flag and is centered in the 2 x 1 hoist panel. Specifications for the cross and stars are precise and exact.

General proportions are 1 x 2. The flag can be reduced in length to any ratio one wishes, down to 1 x 1. However, the white vertical hoist panel will always be proportioned 2 x 1.

The 13 stripes in the flag whether OG red/white or OG blue/white represent our American heritage. The inspiration for the design of the flags are the US Power Squadron ensign and the US Coast Guard and US Customs ensigns.

The reason for two Moss family flags is simple. When it came to choosing red/white or blue/white stripes, Vicky and I could not make up our mind. We finally adopted both flags based on the US Navy's uniform tradition.

In the fall and winter months, US Navy personnel wear blue uniforms. In the spring and summer, they wear white.

We chose to fly the red/white striped flag in the fall and winter because the red stripes would show

up better on gray blustery days. Likewise, the blue/white striped flag stands out better on bright sunny days. Also, the blue stripes better resist fading in the intense summer

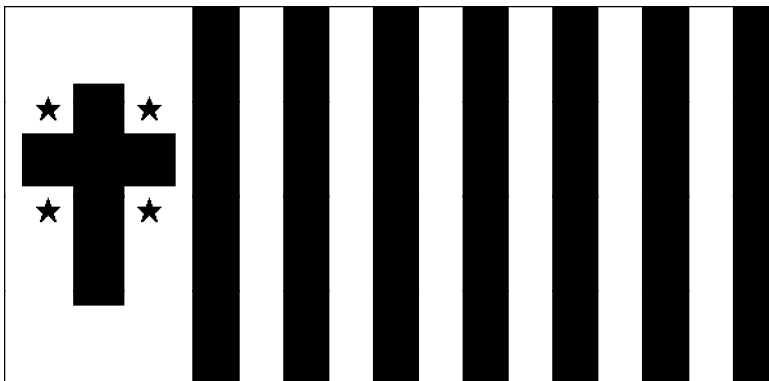
southern most flag pole when multiple poles are used on family property. This action symbolizes our US southern heritage. The one exception to this rule is if the multiple pole set is lined up directly east to west. Then the family flag occupies the easterly most pole.

It so happens our current house faces almost directly east. We have three poles in the front yard. Thus our family flag currently flies on the traditional superior pole followed by the US flag and which ever "prayer

flag" of the day we happen to be flying. A prayer flag is simply the flag of a particular state or country we are praying for that day. Our last home faced south west, meaning the family flag occupied the inferior position in the front yard.

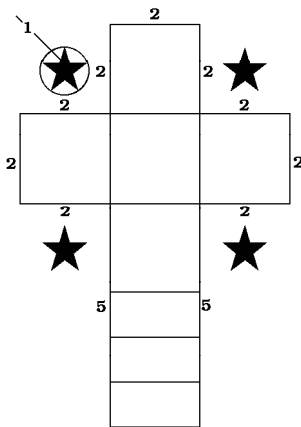
If our family flag is flown with any other flag/flags on a single pole, our flag will always fly on the very bottom. This is symbolic of our deference to all others.

To date, this particular family flag since first being hoisted in its 2 star version has flown in approximately 35 countries.



sunlight in the southern US.

The basic design for the Moss family flag was agreed upon in March, 1996. The original 2-star version was hoisted for the first time on 1 December, 1996. A third star was added to the flag on 8 February 1997 when Marianna was born. The current design came into being on 8 November 2001 when Margaret was born.



The Moss family flag is technically flown in the superior position on family property when two or more flag poles are being utilized. By using the word "technically" I emphasize the fact that the Moss family flag is given provisional preference.

Regardless of circumstance, the Moss family will always occupy the



NAVA member Clay J. Moss resides in Plain, Mississippi and has been a member since 1993. His email is claymoss@aol.com.

“SUB-MUNICIPAL” FLAGS IN NEW YORK CITY

The last NAVA NEWS contained information about the flag of the Sheriff's Department and Fire Department of Los Angeles, California. We have had a few inquiries about the existence of other “sub-municipal” flags in the USA. If you know of others in this category, please send your information to the editor.

Of interest and little known are the

flags of the New York City service departments. Although it is not known if this is a definitive list, four departmental flags are presented here.

During the year 1919, the police flag was adopted. The canton and stripes are evocative of the American tradition. The five alternate bars of white and brilliant green symbolize the five bor-

oughs of Greater New York.

The original group of villages, towns and cities which later formed the Greater City of New York are represented by a circular constellation of white stars in the canton. The cities form the center of this constellation, the towns surround the cities, and villages lie in an outer circle about the towns. The canton of deep blue represents the color of the police uniform. The brilliant green is the traditional and sentimental Police color.

The fire department flag is similar to the NYPD Flag, with the 5 stripes in red and white and a red canton bearing the NYFD emblem, a “Maltese” Cross in white with red and white edging. The seal of the city appears in blue in the center circle of the cross with other devices in gold on the arms- “FD” on top, “NY” on the bottom, a fire pump on the right and a hook and ladder on the left. A special “pall” version for use on coffins is sometimes seen, which moves the canton to the center of the flag and rotates it 90 degrees.

During 1998, in observance of the centennial of New York City's emergence as a municipality of five boroughs, the Department of Corrections formally adopted an official flag. The colors are those found in the department shoulder patch: orange, blue, white and gold. The first three are the city colors. The 5 stars surrounding the city seal on the orange field represent the 5 boroughs in which the Department operates its facilities. The numerals to the left and right of the stars-surrounded seal spell out the year that the department was created as a separate agency. The sixteen blue and white stripes represent the number of major facilities operated by the department at the time of the design adoption.

The NYC Parks Department displays a white flag bearing a green Maple Leaf in the center surrounded by a green ring. Details of its adoption and symbolism are being sought.

Details about the city and borough flags will be published in the forthcoming *Raven* 9-10, *American Civic Flags: Part I, US Cities*, expected to be published in the summer of 2003.

Howard County Historical Society, Maryland

HCHS BOARD APPROVES FLAG

by Richard T. Clark

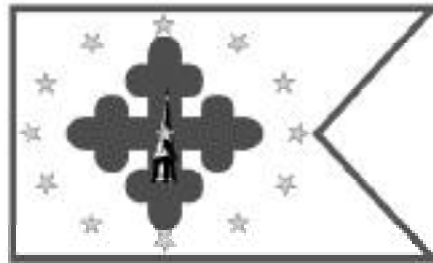
At the request of the Howard County Historical Society's President, Hank Griffith, 1st Vice-President Richard T. Clark recently designed a flag for the Society. It was presented to the Board at its July 9th meeting and approved unanimously.

Several considerations were paramount in the design process: 1. distinctive design; 2. simplicity; and 3. historical connections.

The flag should be self-explanatory, so no lettering was used. Its distinctive design should make that unnecessary. In addition, lettering is hard to read from a distance and is in reverse on the reverse side of the flag. Instead, a simple feature, in this case the steeple on the Museum building, has become the central feature on a flag with Maryland and Howard County symbols.

The basis for the HCHS flag is the headquarters banner of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, C.S.A., a unique burgee (swallowtail flag), with a white field and red border. In the center is a large cross bottony in red, a symbol of Maryland from its beginning and found in the state seal. The same symbol is also used in the current Flag of Howard County.

Surrounding the cross is an elliptical circle of 12 stars with a 13th star in the center replicating the star-pattern of the Third Maryland Regiment's colors. One of the Continental Army's most reliable units, the Third Maryland played a major role in the victory by American forces at the Battle of Cowpens, S.C. in 1781. It was commanded by Colonel John Eager Howard, after whom Howard County was named. It was a natural connection to our local history. The white stars on the regimental colors have been changed to gold with black fimbriation, thus presenting a flag in the 4 colors of Maryland: white, red, black and gold.



The black outlining of the stars helps them stand out on a white field. The stars are arranged so that a point on the star reaches out in all directions as you observe the circle, symbolizing the desire of the Society to “reach out” to future generations.

Over the cross bottony is a stylized version of the HCHS's museum steeple in black with white highlighting. The museum, formerly a Presbyterian church, possesses a unique steeple, which, along with the rest of the building is currently used on our letterhead and as a logo on our newsletter and other publications. Thus, the steeple became the perfect symbol to tie together the state and county features with the most prominent symbol of the society. The 13th star is laid on top of the steeple.

The flag will be flown outside the museum where its connection to the site should be readily apparent. It will also become the basis for a new letterhead and logo on our publications. The banner is 3'x5' in size. The red border is 1" wide. The cross bottony is 26" long and 5 1/4" wide across the shaft and 13" wide from cross tip to cross tip. The stars are 3 3/4" across with a 1/4" spacing between the border and star tip and 1/4" from the star tip to the cross. The steeple is 14" long, centered on the vertical shaft of the cross. Karen Griffith has graciously agreed to make the flag for the society.

FLAGS of NEW YORK CITY



City Flag prior to 1915 (unofficial)



Borough of the Bronx



NYC Police Department



Borough of Brooklyn



City Flag 1915-1977



City Flag since 1977 (variant)



NYC Fire Department



NYC Fire Department Pall Flag



Borough of Manhattan "Ceremonial" Flag



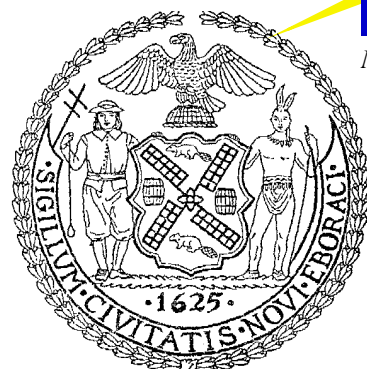
Mayor's Flag



NYC Department of Corrections



Borough of Queens



City Seal adopted 1977



City Council Members Flag



NYC Parks Department



Former Borough of Richmond



Borough of Staten Island

Additional National Service Flag Information



Service Flag, WWI (c. 1919)
Massachusetts State House
Photo, Collection Massachusetts State Library



Service Flag, WWI (c. 1919)
Massachusetts State House
Photo, Collection Massachusetts State Library



Two photos of the Massachusetts Service Flag in use have been sent in by Steve Hill of Fischers, IN. Mr. Hill formerly was in charge of the Flag Project at the Massachusetts State House.

The photos show two interesting features overlooked in our article in *NAVA NEWS* #172 (October-December 2001). First, the Massachusetts adoption of the Service Flag specifies only a white field and no red border. These photos

clearly show this.

Second, these photos show an early use of numerals below the symbols to indicate the number of men in each category. It was thought previously that this was a feature developed during or after World War II.

The photo shows the flag with six symbols and corresponding numerals on it. From upper left and going clockwise: Captured (0), Died in Service (5), Missing (0), Wounded (2), Decorated

for Distinguished Service (1) and in the center, Men in Service (354). One assumes these numbers refer to State employees.

The other interesting item sent in is a World War I post card of the conventional Service Flag bearing a single blue star on white inscribed with the word "you" and the legend "Good luck to you, my boy 'over there' the Lord be with you everywhere." below on the red border.

The Colonials strike again!



Before Yorkshire County in England knew what hit it, Litchfield County, New England, hosted Yorkshire-flag designer Michael Faul hoisting his beautiful flag in New Milford, CT on the Town Hall flag pole! The flag was manufactured by National Flags in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Got that? British subject hoists Yorkshire County flag manufactured in South Africa in New Milford, CT. Would Her Majesty be amused?

Michael, who is a NAVA member, and his wife Ethel arrived on 12/10 when another NAVA member, Gus

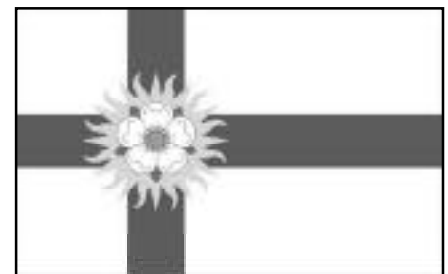
Tracchia, took him from Newark to Peter Orenski's, yet another NAVA member, home in New Milford. Peter writes, "After some good old British ale, they dropped off their feet. We saw a rehearsal of the Nutcracker by Tchaikovski in Simsbury, CT and then went gambling at the Mohegan Sun Casino in Uncasville. They crashed on Wed 12/11 but we did manage the latest 007 movie, then they left for PR where he and Ethel will stay with their daughter Michelle, regional manager for Associated Press."

Michael Faul is the Editor of *FlagMaster*, the journal of the Flag Institute in Great Britain and has designed the proposed Yorkshire Flag. He has kindly furnished us with the symbolism.

The red cross on white is derived from the cross of St. George of England. The cross is in Scandinavian form to honor the Vikings who left

such a mark on Yorkshire. A red Scandinavian cross on white reverses the Danish white cross on red, as most Vikings who came to Yorkshire were Danish. In the center is the white rose of York in a radiant sun known as the *Rose en Soleil*, a principal badge of King Edward IV of England, first king of the Yorkist dynasty. In modern terms, the flag shows Yorkshire at the heart of England, radiating prosperity and warmth of welcome.

This beautiful flag is available from the TME Co., Inc., Attn. Peter, 101 Bel Air Drive, New Milford CT 06776 USA.



IMPORTANT NEW STUDY OF CONFEDERATE FLAGS

Book review by Dr. Scot Guenter

Bonner, Robert E. *Colors & Blood: Flag Passions of the Confederate South* (Princeton UP, 2002) hardback, 223 pp. Index. Illustrated. ISBN 0-691-09158-7.

According to *The New York Times*, in the Republican electoral victories of November 2002, the biggest surprise in Georgia was the defeat of the incumbent governor Roy Barnes, who had been previously considered “one of the brightest lights in the Democratic Party, a gifted speaker, moderate, strong on education and a possible contender for vice president or even president.”¹

What did Barnes in? While rural white Georgian voters supported other Democrats, they punished him for changing the Georgia state flag in 2001. This was not an aesthetic reaction based on their reading of *Good Flag, Bad Flag*, but rather outrage at his disavowal and disrespect for their beloved Confederate battle cross.

All the political scientists that underestimated this response need to read a truly fine new book by Robert E. Bonner: *Colors & Blood: Flag Passions of the Confederate South*. Professor Bonner, a member of the History Department at Michigan State University, has given us a cultural history of Confederate flag perceptions, rituals, and practices that helps move vexillology forward as a topic area for interdisciplinary analysis while offering a template for subsequent flag culture studies. His research is thorough; his groundings in both nineteenth century culture and contemporary social scientific theory are praiseworthy; his language is clear, his many illustrative examples vivid and usually compelling. If you are a fan of the flag books of Devereaux D. Cannon Jr., this will give you historical and cultural contexts to better appreciate those flags. Whether you are a stalwart member of the Confederate States Vexillological Association who reveres the Stainless Banner, a person of color who finds the Southern cross vile, offensive, and pernicious, or even someone heretofore unfamiliar with current debates on the meaning and usage of Confederate flag symbols in contemporary so-

ciety, this book gives you the background information to understand how and why different elements of our society approach those symbols in different ways.

Did you know that the last book Jefferson Davis borrowed from the Library of Congress prior to secession was Schuyler Hamilton's *History of the National Flag*? Have you ever read the anti-Union poem by Francis Scott Key's daughter, censored and banned in her native Maryland, extolling the glory of “The Southern Cross”? Not only does Bonner include gripping personal accounts and flag-related activities but he masterfully provides a larger model for assessing the waxing, waning, and permutations of Southern flag culture. Among the many things he should be commended for, he carefully analyzes differing gender roles in flag usage and representation, and how those roles change over time as the Confederacy rises then falls. He also traces the same shifts for race, specifically for African Americans both in and out of the Union military. The particular power and influence of newspapers in the Confederacy in promoting and disseminating this flag culture is also addressed.

Bonner's position is informed by his careful reading of Marvin and Ingle's seminal work *Blood Sacrifice and the Nation* (Cambridge UP, 1999). He brings a cultivated understanding of the power of melodrama in nineteenth century America to his discussion of their flag ceremonies and battlefield descriptions and he examines how the growing significance of the Stars and Stripes in Northern culture reverberated in the Confederacy and affected their nascent civil religion. The behavior of both Yankees and Rebs with regard to flags in martial conflicts is explored in the context of their shared military culture.

The text itself is divided into seven chapters. A larger chronological framework allows for thoughtful consideration of different elements of Southern flag culture in turn. Thus, the power and significance of distinct state flags early in the rebellion gives way

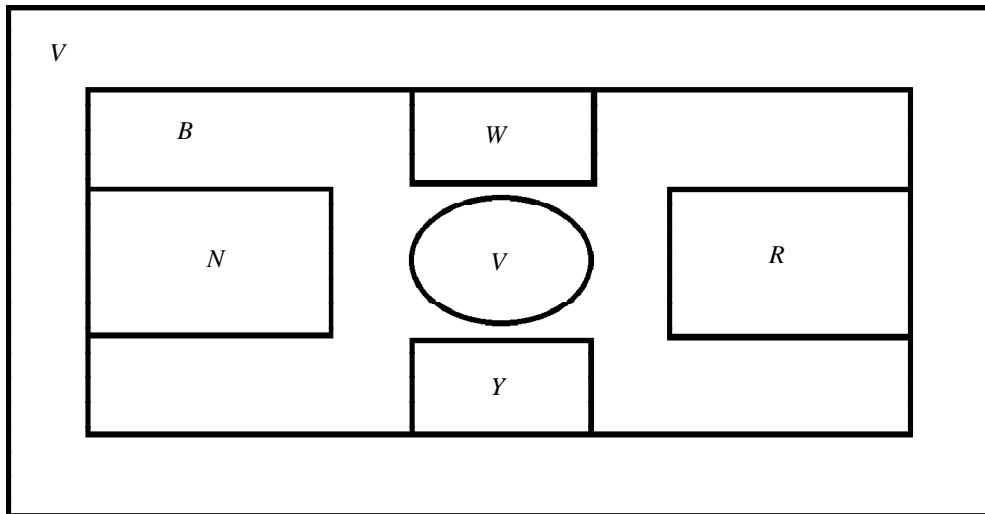
to a review of the process that led to the selection of the Stars and Bars. A study of actual use of flags in battle is followed by an evaluation of the Southern Cross's rise to a position of preeminence in the society, with its adoption on the Stainless Banner. How Confederate flags were treated as treasonous by the powerfully emergent flag culture of the North is then taken up, and the book concludes with a chapter on how conquered banners were furled and subsequently regarded, leading to some cogent closing commentary on current arguments over these symbols that continue to provoke (and inspire) many in our society. There are abundant footnotes that will lead stimulated students back to a wide range of primary and secondary sources and 34 black and white illustrations.

For years this reviewer has been calling for vexillologists to incorporate more questions about race, class, gender, and ethnicity in our analyses of flag rituals, ceremonies, and events. Peter Orenski, in *Quo Vadimus*, has asked where and how can vexillology meaningfully expand as a social science in the 21st century.² Professor Broner is a historian, but his focus is most clearly on flags as cultural artifacts during times of great social stress and profound cultural change. He provides here a wonderful model for vexillologists to study and emulate. Read this book, not only for the wonderful knowledge and insights into the history of flag culture of the American South, but also for the methodology, academic standards, and possibilities it suggests for subsequent flag studies.

Scot Guenter, PhD is a former NAVA President and teaches at San Jose State University. He has been a NAVA member since 1985 and has contributed numerous times to NAVA NEWS and RAVEN, which was started on his initiative. He is also an author of several vexillological books.

Notes:

1. Jeffrey Gettleman, “An Old Battle Flag Helps Bring Down a Governor,” *New York Times* 7 November 2002.
2. Peter J. Orenski, “Quo Vadimus? An Essay on the State and Future of Vexillology,” *Flag Bulletin* 40.4 (July-August 2001): 121-184.



MESOAMERICAN MAYAN VEXILLOLOGY

by Dr. Rafael Yates Sosa

The Mesoamerican flag is rectangular and green. A sun in the middle has four uneven stripes. The top and bottom ones smaller. They represent the cross of the four cardinal directions, north, south, east and west.

The Mesoamerican people had colors for each cardinal point; the Mayans used white for north, yellow for south, red for east, black for west and green for the center. For the Mesoamerican people the center was the fifth direction and green was given to a cosmic tree which was mankind's origin, the green Ceiba or Yaxche. The circle as it is known has 360 degrees or 360 days in a calendar or Tun cycle.

For the Mayans, the stripe had a numerical value of five, so $4 \times 5 = 20$ which are the number of days of the Tun month. The 360 divided by 20 gives the 18 months of the Tun cycle. Lastly, the blue background is for the waters that surround the land.

CHICHEN ITZA'S EMBLEMATIC SYMBOL

The word *Chichen Itza* is formed by four sounds *chi* (mouth), *chen* (well), *itz* (witch) and a (which is a contrac-



tion of *ha*, meaning water), so the meaning is: *In the mouth of the well of the water witches.*

Their symbol was taken from one that is sculpted in stone in a substructure of the Castillo or Kukulcan's pyramid, so named because Kukulcan's image is engraved. The symbol is possibly Kukulcan's.

It is circular and black with seven golden rattles; the number seven is often used in reference to Kukulcan's/ Quetzalcoatl's year of birth.

The crest with golden discs symbolize the snake's body. The base of the symbol is a feathered hat with quetzal feathers that has golden letters engraved with *Chi-Chen-Itza*.

In the year 1531 the Spaniards with Montejo in command, established themselves in the city of Chichen Itza, which they named the Royal city, but the abuse by the foreigners, to the point of killing the Mayan leader Nacom Cupul, enraged the Mayan army, which expelled the Spaniards. While Montejo fled he lost the ring in Dzidzantun. The ring was found 60 years ago and had 13 stars, symbol of the Salazar family.

THE RED JAGUAR

One of the inhabitants of Kukulcan's pyramid is the incredible piece sculpted in one stone, bright red, that has 72 jade stones fixed on the jaguar representing the spots and two half circles representing the eyes. It is 1.80 meters long and .60 centimeters high. Manuel Cirerol, its discoverer and

former chief of restoration of Chichen Itza in the year 1935, disagrees with the INAH (National Institute of Anthropology) in leaving the south and west sides of the pyramid unrestored so people could see how it was found. By the way, the different tourism heads have raised financial help and high entrance fees but haven't spent enough to keep the site well maintained, let alone to promote the site.

The jaguar is currently in the National Museum of Anthropology along with *Chac Mool* found in the pyramid.

On the jaguar's back there are small turquoise jewels that have a cross on which are four snakes, symbolizing fertility. The cross also symbolises the north, south, east and west. The center represents earth. The cross is among some clouds and between the arms of the cross the rain symbol of the god Chac or rain god.

Dr. Rafael Yates Sosa is a NAVA member who lives in Mexico and is currently the only member from that country. He can be contacted by email at ryates@avantel.net; web site <http://www.heraldicamesoamericana.com/>



FLAGS AT THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES

There has been a lot of coming and going about the flag at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, England so I thought I would clear up the mystery. The flag raised at the opening ceremony was indeed the wrong design, showing the complete seal of the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF) on the flag. I suspect this error came about because the complete seal is what is used everywhere else in dressing the games. It appears on almost every item or building. This was a new flag introduced at these games, so no one had any experience of what is SHOULD look like to spot the mistake.

After the ceremony the flag was moved to the flagpole that had flown the Royal Standard. This was the same flag as used in the ceremony. The perception that it was changed the next morning may have been caused by the fact that there are TWO CGF flags flying in the stadium. Apart from the ceremonial flag (which is 6 ft x 12 ft) there is a "look" flag. "Look" flags are the flags that dress the stadium and other venues and show only those nations that are competing at that venue (apart from the stadium that shows everyone's). In addition to the national flags there is a "protocol set" that precedes them: the CGF flag, the English flag and the flags of the various sporting federations. In the case of the stadium the CGF flag in the protocol set was the correct emblem-only design.

For the closing ceremony a new CGF flag was made that was the correct emblem-only design. This is what was lowered and handed to the Melbourne representative.

I still believe that this flag is weak and needs some redesign to make it work. When hanging (as it tends to do in a closed-off stadium) it just looks like a piece of white cloth.

Falkland Islands and Cayman Islands

On the Commonwealth Games national flags, this was the first time that the "large badge - no disc" version of the Falklands and Cayman Islands flags were used and I think they looked great (even if I do say so myself). This was not a mistake - it was agreed with the two countries, and if you looked at the swimming caps of the competi-

tors you would have seen the same style flag on the side.

Vertical Flags

For those interested in vertical flags, the following Commonwealth countries have special vertical flags, or vary from the usual rotate and flip: British Virgin Islands (arms rotate), Montserrat (arms rotate), Dominica (parrot rotates), Swaziland (spears point upwards), Pakistan (crescent and star rotates), Namibia (sun goes in the top-right corner, so just rotates), Cyprus (map reads correctly, so just rotates).

It was a very interesting experience being the "flag person" for such a huge event. I've learnt lots of lessons, such as how to make those indoor trapeziums work in a simple and elegant fashion, the sheer complexity of organizing the right flags for several hundred victory ceremonies, and not to use 6 ft x 12 ft flags for victory ceremonies in the main stadium even if the broadcasters do say they look better - they are just too big for the flag raisers to cope with elegantly.

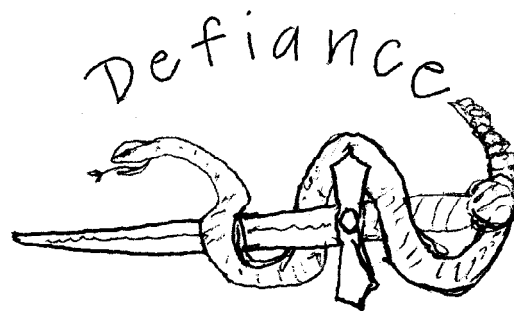
Thanks,
Graham Bartram
 Games Vexillologist,
 XVII Commonwealth Games,
 Manchester 2002



To the Editor

I was just curious to know if this flag that I have had for a while is worth any thing. It was given to me by a Russian hockey coach when my son was playing hockey in Boston in the early 1990's. I don't know what the inscriptions mean except that the small inscription at the top on the front is the same as the one at the bottom of the seal on the back. I think it's the Soviet motto, "Workers of the World Unite!". Let me know what you think.

Thanks,
Gary
colonely@aol.com



To the Editor,

Enclosed you will find our drawing of a rattlesnake emblem whose origin I would like to know more about. The emblem, a likeness of a rattlesnake coiled about a sword, appears on a silver cup that was manufactured in the early 1800s by Philadelphia-based silversmiths Fletcher and Gardiner. On the cup, and beneath the rattlesnake emblem, appear three engraved initials; I regret that because of wear, we are unable

to be certain what those initials are. Our research leads us to believe that Fletcher and Gardiner enjoyed a union as silversmiths in the years 1809-1810 and then again from 1815-1825.

I offer our sincere appreciation for your help.

Very truly yours,
Deborah Haynes
 Hall, Conerly, Mudd & Bolvig, PC
 Birmingham AL 35203
 (205) 251-8143
 (205) 326-3202 FAX

Treasurer's Report

Ted Kaye

[summary of presentation and outcome at NAVA 35, August 31, 2002]

Thanks for 5 Year's Service

Peter Orenski served ably as NAVA's treasurer from 1996-2001. During that 5-year period he laid the groundwork for NAVA's current recovery from deficit budgets, and I am grateful for his sound record-keeping and constant concern for NAVA's bottom line.

Changing the Fiscal Year-End to December

At the 2001 annual meeting in Norfolk, NAVA members accepted my recommendation, endorsed by previous treasurers, that the organization's fiscal year-end change from September 30 to December 31. This shift moves the year-end away from landing nearly atop the annual meeting (with its associated expenses and workload), and brings the fiscal year in line with the membership-dues year, our donors' income-tax year, and the calendar year. The by-laws amendment confirming this change passed at the 2002 annual meeting in Denver. Therefore, for all reporting the 2000-01 fiscal year has been extended to encompass the 15 months ending 12/31/01, and subsequent fiscal years match the calendar year.

Financial Challenges

Since 1995, NAVA has seen a shift in resources, where the availability of volunteer services for some major publications-related professional tasks has decreased. Specifically, the functions of webmaster, layout for *NAVA News*, and layout for *Raven*, once all provided by members at no charge, have now increased in their scope such that NAVA has needed to contract to pay for them. Fortunately, after three years of extraordinarily high costs for layout and other tasks, NAVA members (notably Dave Martucci and Dick Gideon) stepped in to provide services to NAVA at rates significantly reduced below market. We're grateful for their generosity. The NAVA Board approved all such transactions, and since the 2001 annual meeting in Norfolk must solicit bids on all jobs

exceeding \$500.

Membership Dues Timing

While the by-laws call for membership dues to be paid up by January 1 of each year, in the past few years such funds have been received throughout the year. For example, 55% of all NAVA members had paid their 2002 dues by August, 2002. This may be partially attributable to delays in the publications (*Raven* and *NAVA News*). However, the Board and Membership Committee have committed to plans to reverse this trend by eliminating those delays and accelerating renewal notices.

2003: A Budgeted Surplus

The blockbuster *Raven* 3-4, 'Flags of the Native Peoples of the United States', provided NAVA with a substantial surplus. It has used that surplus to subsidize later issues of *Raven*, running deficits through 2002. However, it is time that NAVA again live within its means. At the 2001 annual meeting in Norfolk, members supported a plan to accomplish our publications goals within the resources available. The 2003 budget, adopted at the 2002 annual meeting in Denver, calls for income and expenses resulting in a small surplus. The Board's goal is to continue to seek partial volunteer services for the key compensated tasks (webmaster services have already been volunteered by Jon Radel), as well as reduce expenses in other key areas (utilize non-profit mailing rates to cut postage costs in half, forgo the audit—which was only necessary after ICV 18 increase NAVA's revenues, and seek contributions to defray specific expenses).

Discussion of Budgets & Actual Results

The chart shows the budgeted and actual results for the last fiscal period (the 15 months from 10/1/00 to 12/31/01). While NAVA dipped into its reserves in

2000-01 (by \$2,894), it did so less than it had budgeted (\$3,650), thanks to stronger income than anticipated. NAVA's reserves (Unrestricted Fund Balance) stood at \$21,941 at 12/31/01. For the current fiscal year (2002), NAVA has again budgeted for a loss (of \$3,650)—it adopted the same budget two years running. However, with most of 2002's expenditures due to occur in the last 5 months of the year, year-to-date actual results are not yet relevant. The budget adopted for next fiscal year (2003) shows the goal of a small surplus (\$350) as well as planning for a contingency (\$500).

Future Reporting

Due to the change in fiscal year-end, future annual reporting of NAVA's financial results should appear in the first *NAVA News* of the calendar year.

Please contact me (kandsons@aol.com) or any board member with any questions or concerns.

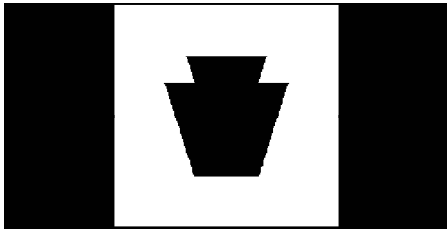
NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

	10/1/00-12/31/01		2002		2003	
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET		BUDGET	
INCOME						
Dues	13,000	13,872	13,000		13,000	
Driver Award	250	250	250		250	
Misc Sales	500	1,422	500		500	
Ads	-	500	-		-	
Contributions--Gen'l	-	605	-		200	
Cont--Conservation	-	275	-		-	
Interest	500	1,405	500		-	
NAVA Mtg.	6,000	7,490	6,000		6,000	
TOTAL INCOME	20,250	25,818	20,250		19,950	
EXPENSES						
Publications						
<i>NAVA News</i>						
Layout	2,200	2,200	2,200		1,000	
Printing	2,800	3,676	2,800		2,800	
Mailing	1,200	2,669	1,200		1,500	
Total	6,200	8,545	6,200		5,300	
<i>RAVEN</i>						
Layout	2,500	2,000	2,500		1,500	
Printing	2,500	2,685	2,500		2,500	
Mailing	1,000	326	1,000		500	
Total	6,000	5,011	6,000		4,500	
WEBSITE						
Fees	2,000	2,809	2,000		500	
DIRECTORY						
Printing & Mailing	750	200	750		250	
Meetings -- NAVA Mtg.	6,000	7,178	6,000		6,000	
Administration						
P.O. Box	450	280	450		450	
Mailings	700	1,219	700		700	
Accounting	500	650	500		-	
Supplies	400	606	400		400	
Bank Fees	250	213	250		100	
Insurance	-	-	-		250	
Telephone	400	708	400		300	
Officer Post/Misc	-	517	-		100	
Driver	250	500	250		250	
Conservation Fund	-	275	-		-	
Contingency	-	-	-		500	
	2,950	4,968	2,950		3,050	
TOTAL EXPENSES	23,900	28,711	23,900		19,600	
Change in Fund Balance	(3,650)	(2,894)	(3,650)		350	

To the Editor,

I loved your web feature on bad state flags (*Good Flag/Bad Flag*). I live in Pennsylvania, which has one of those lame seal-on-a-blue-tablecloth flags. Here's my idea for a better one. It's like Canada's flag with changed colors and logo.

Mark Michalovic
Philadelphia
<markm@chemheritage.org>



B B/Au B

Dear Association,

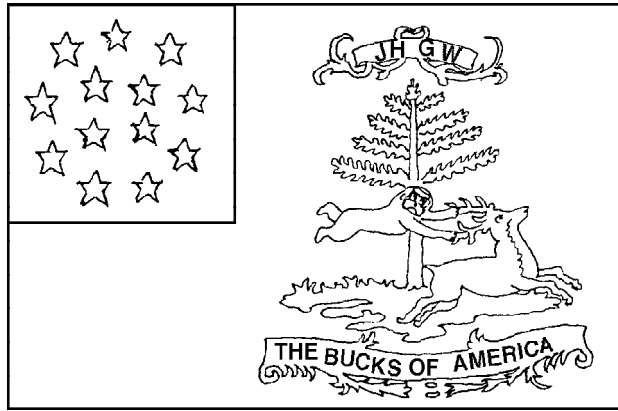
This is to inform you that David E. Coughtry of Altamont, NY, passed on a year ago August. He certainly would have renewed his membership.

Sincerely,
Mrs. David Coughtry
PO Box 469
Altamont NY 12009-0469

**“Uncle Sam” Glenn Compton
1925-2002**

Glenn Edward Compton of Kettering, Ohio passed away on November 28, 2002. He was born in Springfield, Ohio on August 17, 1925 to Frank and Sarah (Lavender) Compton. Glenn had been a member of NAVA since 1989 and attended a number of NAVA Conventions, often portraying Uncle Sam. In 1992 he was awarded the Medal of Honor by the Daughters of the American Revolution for his patriotic activities. Besides NAVA, he was also a member of the National Flag Foundation, Dayton Executive Club, Dayton and Troy New York stamp clubs, Kettering Moraine Historical Society, and the Kentucky Colonels. A longtime vexillologist, Glenn contributed an article on the City Flag of Kettering, Ohio to *The Flag Bulletin*, Volume XV, No. 1, January-February 1976.

Glenn was much appreciated by NAVA Members who attended the Conventions with him and will be missed. He is survived by his loving wife Lou Ellen and other family members. Our sincere condolences go out to them.



Chumley, the Vexi-Gorilla © Michael Paul, 1999. All rights reserved.

Chumley the Vexi-Gorilla™

... Is the creation of Michael Paul, Editor of *Flagmaster*, the distinguished journal of The Flag Institute in the United Kingdom. To a field not often blessed by humor's grace, Mr Paul brings a delightfully light touch, deep vexillological roots, and sparkling whimsy.

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NAVA Membership entitles you to one free classified ad per year. Additional ads are US\$2.00 plus 10¢ per word above 21 words. Address, email, etc. doesn't count. Send ad information to NAVA NEWS ADS, 240 Calderwood Rd, Washington ME 04574-3440 or email them to <navanews@nava.org>. Checks/money orders should be made payable to NAVA. Sorry, no cash, please.



Used and rare flag books for sale or trade. Telephone or email me for a list of books and charts available. Nick Artimovich, (410) 381-7684, nicholas.artimovich@att.net.



NAVA News

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NAVA
PMB 225
1977 N Olden Ave Ext
Trenton NJ 08618-2193 USA
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MONTREAL SYMBOLS

Readers are reminded the Flag Design Contest for NAVA 37 will close **MARCH 1, 2003**. Rules for entry were published in the last issue of NAVA NEWS and are available online at <http://www.nava.org>.

As an aid to designing a flag of NAVA 37, which will take place 10-12 October 2003 in Montréal, Québec, Canada, here are some idea suggestions from a NAVA member who is native of Montréal (Luc Baronian).

Adopted emblems

- City tree: *crabapple tree*
- City bird: *American Goldfinch*

Natural features that could be depicted or evoked

- *Mount Royal* (from which Montréal gets its name)
- The fact that Montréal is an *island*
- The *Saint-Lawrence* and *Rivière-des-Prairies* rivers encircling the island
- The *Lachine* rapids/canal

Architecture that could be depicted or evoked

- *Olympic Stadium*
- *Champlain Bridge*
- *Jacques-Cartier Bridge*
- *The Old Port Clock Tower*

Graphic symbols

- The *old flower logo* stopped being used with the 2002 mergers. A new logo is expected in the Spring.
- The old *flag and arms* are still used.
- You can find these in English at:
<http://www2.ville.Montreal.qc.ca/symboles/engl/symboa0.htm>

Historical facts that may be alluded to

- Montréal's foundational name: *Ville-Marie*.
- The founder of Montréal, *Maisonneuve*, and his *coat of arms* (gold with three red flame torches lit up).
- The *arms* of the first European to reach Montréal, *Jacques Cartier* in 1535 (azure with three golden pine cones).
- The *flags* that flew over Montréal: *Royal French, British, USA Continental Colors, Québec, Canada*.
- The original Native settlement's name, *Hochelaga*, which refers to the great Lachine rapids or the large beaver dams on them. *Hochelaga* is also the name of the archipelago of which Montréal is the main island.
- The importance of *fur trade* in the original economic development of the city (the Olympic symbol of the city was a *beaver* and the beaver is the city's coat-of-arms' crest).
- Montréal's importance as a *port*.
- Founding year: **1642**
- Montréal as an *Olympic city*, 1976
- Incorporation year: **1832**
- Montréal as the *hockey capital* of the world
- Unification of island as one city: **2002**

NAVA CONTRIBUTORS HONOR ROLL

NAVA gratefully acknowledges the generous contributions of its members and friends. Their direct financial support makes NAVA programs and publications possible.

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Make your plans now!

XX INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF VEXILLOLOGY

IN STOCKHOLM JULY 28TH TO AUGUST 1ST 2003

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