From the President . . .

WOODY'S WORDS

It has been brought to my attention that the NAVA seal has been used in a commercial advertisement. Our new members may not be aware of Article 3, Section G of NAVA By-Laws, page 11 of your NAVA handbook. This article states that the NAVA seal “may not be utilized by any private individual for commercial enterprise on stationery or other printed matter. It would jeopardize our tax-exempt corporate status. Please abide by the letter and spirit of the By-Laws. It is permissible to state ‘member of the North American Vexillological Association.’

NAVA 22 promises to be a great meeting; one that you will not want to miss. The registration fee includes all meals, banquet cruise, tour of the John Paul Jones House, etc. New England is beautiful in the fall, weather can be cool. I've had some complaints about the price of the individual rooms. There are other motels in the area less expensive. These motels could not furnish us with meeting rooms. The two other hotels that could, cancelled us out because of our small number. We had just moved our NAVA meeting from Newport because rooms were $109.00 per night plus an additional charge for the meeting room at $1,500.00 per day. Please support NAVA 22 by staying in the Sheraton Portsmouth Hotel and Conference Center. When negotiations are made for meeting rooms, space is furnished provided we guarantee that “X” number of rooms will be rented. We must not fall short of this guarantee. Small organizations, such as NAVA, must support the hotel furnishing the meeting rooms.

It has been the custom, in the past, to approve the site for the NAVA Meeting two years in advance. Requests for NAVA Annual Meetings sites should be in the form of a written report. This report should give general prices of rooms, banquet cost, meetings rooms, exhibit space, etc. This will give the membership the needed information to vote their approval. The following year, one year in advance, the Board must approve a written report of the specific prices (with some allowance for normal cost increases), which will be presented to the members at the Annual Meeting.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

The Keynote Speaker for the NAVA XXII Meeting is Judge Robert Coykendall, a NAVA member. The subject of his presentation will be the flags of John Paul Jones. The perfect setting will be the John Paul Jones house in Portsmouth, where Jones lived while supervising the construction of the Ranger.

Plan to attend this special treat, 1:00 p.m. Saturday, October 8, 1988.

EARLIEST STARS AND STRIPES

Rutgers Professor John L. Seidel is directing the Pluckemin archeological dig that has unearthed two small brass plates each bearing a depiction of a thirteen-star flag. The plates are “dated between the arrival of the American artillery on December 7, 1778 and their departure in early June 1779.”

The brass plates are 2 1/4” wide and were found by Clifford Sekel, project historian, on the surface in the wooded area about 150 yards apart. The project originated in 1979 and is located in Central New Jersey’s Bedminster Township, Somerset County. The brass plates were found in a northern portion of the archeological site some four years ago and have been subjected to chemical analysis and other tests to determine that they are genuine historical objects. They were discovered in a portion of the excavation area where workshops were set up for military artificers, or craftsmen. Pluckemin was an important resupply center during the winter of 1778-1779, with supplies being manufactured in the camp’s workshops as well as being shipped there for distribution to the army. Because the plates were found with brass waste, it seems likely that they were engraved and cast on the site, Sekel said.”

The two brass plates were hand-engraved with a motif of a cannon with a flag set between its trails, which is a design found on brass uniform buttons although the flag design on the button is never recognizable because of the minute size. On the 2 1/4” plate the flag is about 1/8” in diameter and arranged in horizontal rows of five-three-five-three-five. On the second row placed under the first, third, and fifth of the first row. (Even with the variety of arrangements of thirteen stars in the flags dating before 1800, this design is unique, Ed.)

ED. NOTE: Move over Harmon Stebens Powder Horn, 1779, and Texel Flag paintings, 1779, there is a “new” early Star and Stripes illustration.

This fascinating bit of vexillological history raises a number of questions we will try to answer for the next issue of NAVA News. If you have any questions, please send them to me.

We are deeply indebted to John Szala for sending in the article from The Star-Ledger, Newark, New Jersey, Thursday, March 24, 1988, entitled “Somerset dig yields the ‘first’ Old Glory” by Al Rossiter, which was illustrated with the photo by Steve Andrascik. We also thank Bill Spangler for the AP report entitled “Earliest Flag Depictions Found” in the Daily Intelligencer/Montgomery County Record for Thursday, April 7, 1988. And this Editor thanks Don Kloster, Curator of Military History, Smithsonian Institution, a former colleague who is always willing to share his time and talent to add to “the increase and diffusion of knowledge”.

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NOTE:
4 x 6 CORNER
by Don Healy
523 Centre Street
Trenton, NJ 08611-3017

NAVA News columnist Nick Artimovich has informed me that he has very limited supplies of some out-of-date 4"x6" flags for sale. You can get his address from his column in this issue; here are the flags he has available:

- Sudan (1956 design)
- Congo-Leopoldville (60-65)
- Iran (pre-1980)
- Laos (1949-75)
- Mozambique (1975-83)
- Upper Volta (1959-1984)
- Lesotho (1966-87)
- Dahomey (1960-75)
- Haiti (64-86)
- Khmer Rep. (70-75)
- Mali Fed. (1957-61)
- Spain (1945-1978)
- St. Vincent (79-86)
- Neth. Antilles (pre-1987)

For you creative collectors, it should be pointed out that Upper Volta is identical to the old flag of German Empire and the short lived Rep. of Yakutsk (1918). Hope this info is of some use to you.

Here is an updated list of retail stores that cater to collectors of 4" x 6" flags. Remember that these stores probably will not stock the more obscure flags mentioned in this column, but at the same time may carry flags peculiar to their geographic region. This list will be constantly updated and will appear occasionally to familiarize new members and collectors.

- Carolina Overseas
  3900 Columbus Circle
  Charlotte, N.C. 28211

- The National Flag Foundation
  Flag Plaza
  Pittsburgh, PA 15219

- The Flag Store
  1047 Polk St.
  San Francisco, CA 94109

- The Flag Factory
  4156 Library Road
  Pittsburgh, PA 15234

- The Flag Shop
  2081 W. 4th Ave.
  Vancouver, BC Canada V6J1N3

- Federals Flag and Flagpole
  PO Box 323
  Litchfield, CT 06759

- The Flag Shop
  900 Oxford St. East
  London, Ont., N5Y 5A1 Canada

- The Flag Shop
  4014 Macleod Trail South
  Calgary, Alb., T2G 2R7 Canada

- The Flag Shop
  150-560 Johnson St.
  Victoria, BC, V8W 3E6 Canada

- United Nations Flag Store
  United Nations
  New York, NY

- The Flag Lady's Flag Store
  4402 Indianola Ave.
  Columbus, OH 43214

- United Nations Flag Store
  United Nations
  New York, NY

- The Flag Shop
  900 Oxford St. East
  London, Ont., N5Y 5A1 Canada

- The Flag Shop
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NAVA NEWS CONTRIBUTORS
Nicholas Artimovich II
Tom Carrier
James Craft
Don Healy
David Pawson
W.W. Ridgway
John Szala
John Vaughn

ABOUT THE “4 x 6 CORNER”

This column exists to help NAVA members identify those 4"x6" flags that are available so that they may seek to add them to their collections. Since many NAVA members do collect these inexpensive flags and have been doing it for many years, this corner will tend to contain new, obscure and very rare flags that may be difficult to obtain. In some instances the flags mentioned here will be available in very limited numbers or only through a specific location. Other flags appearing here will only be available at Flea Markets or Swap Meets. Part of the fun of collecting is obtaining the rare “gem”; this column will let you know what exists. The search effort belongs to you, so happy hunting.

COLLECTOR’S CORNER #11
by Nicholas Artimovich II
6280 Lightpoint Place
Columbia, MD 21045

On August 1, 1876, Colorado was admitted as the 38th State, and the 38 Star Flag was the official U.S. Flag from July 4, 1877 to July 3, 1889. The flag illustrated was made for the 1884 presidential campaign of Grover Cleveland. Portrait flags are among the most desirable of political textiles. This flag of printed cotton measures 17.5" by 27.5".

The manufacturer of this flag also made similar campaign items for Cleveland's running mate, Hendricks, as well as for their opponents, Blaine and Logan.

In addition to names and portraits, slogans were a common feature of political flag banners. W.H. Harrison's flags of 1840 carried "The Hero of Tippecanoe" U.S. Grant was proclaimed "The Peoples Choice" in 1868, Benjamin Harrison's slogan of "Protection" for American industries was seen in 1888. William McKinley's campaign carried a similar theme in 1896 with protection, sound money, and prosperity.
CIVIC FLAGS: MADISON, WISCONSIN

by James Croft

A common motif of civic flag design in the United States and Canada is the graphic portrayal of a municipality's geographic features. This theme is the basis of the Madison, Wisconsin, flag which two Boy Scouts, brothers Rich and Dennis Stone, and their color guard instructor, John Price, designed one night in the Stone's kitchen. Their Scout organization, the Madison Drum and Bugle Corps, did not have a civic flag which its color guard could use in competitions, in contrast to many other corps. To remedy this situation they designed the following flag:

On a white stripe, running diagonally from the upper fly to the lower hoist and bisecting a light blue field, an Indian Sun symbol in gold is superimposed on a black pointed cross.

Thousands of years ago a glacier carved out Madison's topography. Four lakes, Kegonsa, Waubesa, Mendota and Menona were formed, with the latter two being divided by an isthmus and all being connected in a chain by the Yahara River. Originally the Winnebago Indians had a village on this site which they called Dejop, which means "four lakes," and today Madison is known as the "City of Four Lakes." The lakes, represented by each point of the cross, are an important part to the city as they provide facilities for a variety of summer and winter sports. The south shore of Lake Mendota is especially important as it is the campus site for the University of Wisconsin. The two largest lakes, Mendota and Menona, are further symbolized by the two light blue triangles on the flag.

The diagonal stripe signifies the Madison isthmus which contains the city's central business district and is positioned on the flag in relation to the way the isthmus actually runs -- from northeast to southwest. The placement of the cross in the center of the stripe gives the cross its double meaning, as it also represents the location of the Wisconsin State Capitol building in the center of the isthmus. The illuminated, domed white granite building rises 286 feet (87.2 m.) above Madison and dominates the city's skyline at night as well as by day. The capitol building is featured prominently on both the city seal and logo (see accompanying illustrations).

Madison was chosen as the capital of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836, though no white settlements were there. It was named in honor of President James Madison who died the same year. Madison later was incorporated as a village in 1846 and became a city in 1858.

The symbol, the Indian sun sign, was added to the flag for purely aesthetic reasons. Rich Stone explains it was chosen because "we thought Madison was a shining city, and it adds a little more color to the flag." This unusual symbol also appears on the flags of the state of New Mexico, and the cities of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Wichita, Kansas.

Upon the design being completed, Mrs. Stone volunteered to sew some flags. Her first try was unsuccessful. However, her second and third efforts produced the desired results, with one flag going to the corps and the other being presented to the city. Resolution 4408 was passed by the City Council on April 12, 1962, and the design was officially adopted as the Madison civic flag.

An embarrassing discovery occurred in 1965 when the city attorney, Edwin Conrad, detected that the civic flag in the City Council Chambers had been hanging upside down for the past three years. Mr. Conrad was seeking a cover design for a bond prospectus, a booklet describing Madison to prospective bond buyers. His idea was to use the city flag on the cover as it had a simple design and striking colors. He received the inspiration for this idea as his seat in the Council Chambers was only a few feet from the flag. However, the flag did not appear to be hanging correctly and after reading the resolution he was able to confirm that it had indeed been hung upside down.

Today fringed versions of the flag can be seen in the City Council Chambers and in the Police Chief's office. However, it is not flown outside the City-County Building presumably because the building is shared with the county government and Dane County does not have a flag.


MADISON, WI., FLAG DATA:
Proportions: 3:5
Colors: An Indian Sun symbol appears in gold, superimposed on a black pointed cross, on a white stripe that runs diagonally from the upper fly to the lower hoist and bisects a light blue field.

City of Madison

SOURCES:
"Two Brothers Offer City Official Flag," Wisconsin State Journal, April, 1962

Special thanks to the Madison city clerk for providing data for this article.

This is number 4 in a series of Civic Flags by James Croft, P.O. Box 365, Northampton, MA 01061, USA

NAVA NEWS/July-August 1988 Page 3
This issue of VEXI-bits is dedicated to flag information contained in publications (books, magazines, pamphlets) some of which are relatively obscure and others of which are not. In any case, I try to provide you with a source and a price when it is known.

###

ANTIQUES Magazine (April 1988 issue) is featuring "The Flag Paintings of Childe Hassam" by Ilene Susan Fort, Associate Curator of American art at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art (L.A., Calif.). Hassam, an artist of the impressionist school, is best known for his paintings of the patriotic New York City outdoor flag displays prevalent during and shortly after World War I. The sense of light, color and movement of New York's turn of the century is wonderfully captured through Hassom's use of flags to give the city, then as now, its sense of perpetual motion. His "Alied Flags, April 1917" is impressive and, according to Nick Artimovich, contradictory, since Portugal is represented by both the royal and the republic national flags. The cost for the magazine, if you can still find it, is $5.00.

The article was written in conjunction with a national tour of about twenty of Hassam's flag paintings scheduled for Washington, D.C.'s National Gallery of Art from May 8 through July 17, 1988. The exhibit then travels to Los Angeles from August 21 through October 30, 1988 after which it will be seen at the Amon Carter Museum in Fort Worth, Texas from January 7 through March 12, 1989. The New York Historical Society features the exhibit as its last stop from April 20 through June 25, 1989. The National Gallery of Art features a reprint of the ANTIQUES Hassam article for $2.50 and a larger hardbound edition of all of Hassom's work for $19.95. It's possible the other galleries will have similar souvenir editions for sale.

###

Also at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., is "SWEDEN: A Royal Treasury 1550-1700." Besides the glittering collection of early Swedish royalty (the Crown of Maria Eleonora, 1620 is magnificent) are woven coats-of-arms used as funeral banners for Charles IX (1598-1611) and Charles X (1654-1660). Some of the earliest examples of coats-of-arms I have seen. The exhibit commemorates the 350th anniversary of the first Swedish settlement in North America. The exhibit will be in Washington, D.C. until September 5, 1988, then travel to the Minneapolis Institute of Arts from October 9, 1988 through January 1, 1989. A hardbound edition of the exhibit was for sale for about $20.00.

###

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC: Since 1888, The National Geographic Society, headquartered in Washington, D.C., has been publishing its National Geographic Magazine. During these 100 years NGS has published several great articles devoted to flags and seals. The premier issue for vexillologists, though, is the October 1917 issue devoted EXCLUSIVELY to flags. The table of contents reads: The Story of the Stars and Stripes, Flags of Our Army, Navy and Government Departments, Our State Flags, Famous Flags of American History, The Insignia of Our Uniformed Forces, The Correct Display of the Stars and Stripes, The Flags of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, The Heroic Flags of the Middle Ages, and The Flags of Pan-America. A really great piece of work for its time; this edition continues to be a personal favorite. Total flags in color: 1197. Total flags in black and white: 300 or so. Cost: from $3.50 depending on condition.

Other issues include: May 1949 which has a great article on Flags of the Americas by Elizabeth W. King. This issue has a full 8 pages of color illustrations including US governmental department flags (President, VP, Army, Navy, Marine Corps) and Latin-American Republic jacks, ensigns, and coats-of-arms. A great issue for about $1.

FEBRUARY 1951 features flags of the United Nations, also by Elizabeth W. King, on 8 full color pages of old and new national flags of the period including national coats-of-arms and royal and presidential standards. Cost is about 50 cents to $1.

JULY 1959 retells the story of the US flag as it celebrates the addition of two new stars (Alaska, Hawaii). The article is long, about 34 pages, with color and black/white illustrations throughout. Certain flags are highlighted; the Star Spangled Flag is shown as it used to hang in the Smithsonian; the Bennington Flag is shown preserved at the Bennington Historical Museum in Vermont. The Fort Sumter flag is on display along with other flag pictures, displays, and paintings are shown. Great for US collectors at about 50 cents to $1.

SEPTEMBER 1961 is an issue in which the main theme is the United Nations. After the main article, a section is devoted to the current flags of its member states. The main article traces UN history while the flag section provides a short introduction on UN flag usage. The flags are color illustrations with a brief description of its symbolism and basic national statistics. A nice issue for 50 cents to $1.

All of these issues are readily available except for the October 1917 issue. You have to take the time to find it but it is sure worth the effort. Check with Nick Artimovich for further information and continue to haunt your local secondhand bookstore or even garage sales for these vexillological treasures. Good luck.

###

HERALDRY IN ENGLAND by Anthony Wagner (Penguin Books, 1946) is a short 40 page book with a quick reference guide to heraldic design, history, etc. I bought it for the several pages of beautifully reproduced early arms, seals, and pedigrees. A glossary of heraldic terms is also included. The cost to me was $3.50 from a secondhand bookstore in D.C.

###

SYMBOLS OF THE NATIONS by A. Guy Hope and Janet Barker Hope (Public Affairs Press, 1973) is a listing of all national flags and their state arms. Unfortunately, all of the flags and arms are in black and white making this book generally informative but not very pretty. Too bad. The cost to me was $2.00 from a secondhand bookstore in DC.

###

OUR STAR SPANGLED BANNER: The Story of Our Flag by Art La Cour (Pinnacle Books, 1976) was published in paperback form to obviously coincide with the US bicentennial. In the Author's Note La Cour writes "...I can safely guarantee that I have now presented the reader with a true and detailed account of the history of the American flag. While I am no expert on US flag history, La Cour writes in one passage that at the time of the "Great Union" flag, "...we borrowed much from the Dutch, including the ideas represented in the flag" apparently because of some similarity between the Sons of Liberty flag and the Dutch naval flag of the time. The book is free to the first person to ask for it, otherwise it cost me 50 cents at a secondhand bookstore.
CRUX AUSTRALIS: The Journal of the Flag Society of Australia (vol 4 No 1/17 Jan 88) is devoted to the first 25 YEARS OF WORLD VEXILLI-OGY and written by Ralph Bartlett. It is taken from his lecture presented at the XII Int’l Congress of Vexillology recently adjourned at San Francisco. Detailing early vexillological publications to the “birth” of the vexillological science by Whitney Smith and Gerald P. Grahf, Mr. Bartlett provides the first seemingly comprehensive look at our early roots. A full list of every flag organization that has ever existed, their publications, their organizational flag, and a complete listing of every FIAV flag since its inception. Really, a nice handy history of vexillology. I thank Mr. Bartlett for including me on his distribution. Perhaps he will let us know how NAVA members can obtain a copy.

NAVA has just published its first reprint for 1987-88 entitled “Municipal Flags” initially prepared under the direction of Alderman James A. Kearns. Chairman of the Chicago Municipal Flag Commission (Municipal Reference Bulletin No. 6) and originally published in November 1915. The Bulletin provides very useful information on kinds and description of municipal flags, City Seals on municipal flags, methods of selections, select city ordinances for Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Wilkes-Barre, PA. It is an intense study of municipal flags at the turn of the century and should prove to be quite a research tool for many NAVA members whether specializing in city flags, city seals, state flags, and state seals as well. If your copy of this reprint not yet arrived, contact NAVA News distribution (address on page eight) and your copy will be on its way. The reprint was approved by the 1986-87 NAVA Board of Directors; Jim Croft, Special Publications, diligently completed the project.

HOME LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS by Alice Morse Earle details the traditions of home life during 16th and 17th century America. The original book was printed in 1898, but a recent reprint was copyrighted in 1974 by the Berkshire Travellers Press in Stockbridge, Mass. One of the passages titled ‘Sunday in the Colonies’ explains how the congregation was gathered at church for Sunday service and lists various ways to do so, i.e., by beat of drum, ringing of bell, by sound of conch shell, blowing of a trumpet, etc. The last sentence continues, “Many churches had a church drummer, who stood on the roof or in the belfry and drummed; a few raised a flag as a summons, or fired a gun.” Obviously we’re interested in the kind of flag that would have been raised to summon parishioners to church since no description is given. Any help would be appreciated. The book lists for $10.95.

FINALLY. Thanks in advance for your attention, corrections, and copies of articles. Remember, register to attend NAVA XXII in Portsmouth, NH October 7-9, 1988, and bring along your personal flags. I plan to detail some of the more interesting designs in this column for the January/February 1989 issue.

VEXI-Tidbit

by Tom Carrier

STATES REQUIRE POW-MIA FLAGS TO FLY

Massachusetts and New Jersey now require the black and white POW-MIA flag to fly over the State Houses, all county and all municipal offices right alongside the US national flag. Sponsors of the New Jersey bill signed into law hope the flags will remind the public about American servicemen still missing in action. The flag, which depicts a prisoner’s profile against the background of a POW-camp watchtower, must be displayed during normal business hours. Thanks to Derk and Marta de Roos and Mike Tancey for their articles.

AUSTRALIAN ETHNIC FLAGS

by John C. Vaughn

In conjunction with Australia’s bicentennial 1788-1988, ethnic flags have been created for Scottish Australians, English Australians (figure 2), and Irish Australians (figure 3). The three flags all combine traditional flags of European homelands with the Southern Cross (Crux Australis)*. The flags were designed by the author. The Scottish flag adds the Scottish shield to the center of the St. Andrews cross, (figure 1).

Unlike ethnic flags used in the United States and Canada, these flags combine the ethnic past with symbols of the current homeland. The flags are available from Australiana Flags, PO Box 38, Northbridge, NSW, 2063, Australia.

* Editor’s Note: In 1679 Augustine Royer introduced the most famous of the constellations of the southern hemisphere, the Crux Australis or Southern Cross.

Figure 1 - FLAG OF SCOTTISH AUSTRALIANS

Figure 2 - FLAG OF ENGLISH AUSTRALIANS

Figure 3 - FLAG OF IRISH AUSTRALIANS
MANCHU FLAGS DOCUMENTED IN CURRENT FILM

by Don Healy

Vexillology can sometimes benefit from unusual or accidental forms of documentation. Such a happy accident exists in the recent movie, "The Last Emperor". The movie, a biography of Henry Pu-Yi last emperor of China and later the emperor of the Japanese client state of Manchukuo in the 1930's and 40's, documents two of the little known flags of Manchukuo.

Several standard sources have previously described the national flag, a yellow flag with a canton of red, blue, white and black stripes, (see figure 1). A few have mentioned the standard of Emperor Pu-Yi. The imperial standard has been described as a yellow field bearing a golden lotus blossom. From this simple description, one cannot recreate the imperial flag because the lotus blossom could be pictured in any number of ways. Besides, what does a lotus blossom look like anyway?

Here is where "The Last Emperor" comes to the rescue. The film extensively uses the imperial flag during the part of the movie which recreates the Manchukuo days of Henry Pu-Yi. The flag (see figure 2) is shown as a pale yellow field with a very dark gold, almost brown, lotus blossom. If the detail and accuracy of the film were not as all-emcompassing, one could write off the flag design as a fabrication; but combining the design in the film with previous verbal descriptions tend to validate the flag as an accurate reproduction.

Another flag seen in the film is the Manchu lance pennon. This is a true revelation, since it has not been previously documented in popular vexillological literature. The flag appears in great numbers in two or three different scenes, including the arrival of Emperor Pu-Yi in occupied Manchuria. The pennon (see figure 3) is vertically striped from the hoist - red, blue, white, black and finally yellow.

During Henry Pu-Yi’s many years of imprisonment within the "Forbidden City" under the early years of the republic, the movie extensively displays the five stripe flag of the republic. Most surprisingly, the troops that escort Henry and his entourage from Peking, bear the twelve pointed sun of the Kuomintang on their caps. The film was made entirely within the Peoples Republic and the use of the sun symbol was impressively liberal and again adds to the believability and accuracy of the documented points in the film.

VEXI-Tidbit

"DIRTY DOZEN" HISTORICAL PERIOD DOES NOT EXTEND TO FLAGS

Don Healy has written to me to point out that the new television series, "The Dirty Dozen: The Series", is using the wrong US flag and US Great Seal. The show as we know (or for those who don't) is set during World War II, the years 1940 through 1945. The US at that time only had 48 states to its name, therefore only had 48 stars in the canton. The US flags shown in the series have 50 stars in the canton - or 2 stars (states) more than existed at the time. The series' producers should be paying more attention to this kind of detail.

As for the wrong Great Seal, Don says the show was using "the revised Great Seal with the eagle facing the olive branch." Actually Don, the Great Seal eagle has always faced the olive branch. It was the unofficial presidential arms, in use from 1877 to 1945, whose eagle originally faced to its own left (or toward the arrows) until it was corrected to face its own right (like the Great Seal eagle) in 1945, after WWII, when the arms were redesigned and made official by President Truman. Thanks Don for your observation. I'll send a copy of your question to the series' producers.
LETTERS . . .

April 22, 1988

Dear Grace,

Here are copies of the NAVA News that were returned to me. Under the new postal rates, each one returned costs us $1.00 and then $1.25 to remail them to a new address. As you can see, one member moved twice in a short period of time, costing us $4.50. I sure think it deserves a mention in the newsletter.

Mary Schafter

Ed. Note: Mary Schafter of the Dettra Flag Co., Inc., is in charge of the distribution of the NAVA News. In mailing, NAVA requests the Address Correction and Guarantees Return Postage. NAVA has done this over the years to keep track of the members who do not send their change of address. At the cost of $2.25 per issue returned and remailed, we cannot afford to do this.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO MARY SHAFFER, NAVA NEWS DISTRIBUTION, c/o DETTRA FLAG CO. INC., OAKS, PA 19456, and also to the TREASURER, Gus Tracchia.

April 21, 1988

Dear Grace,

Why don't we start a sort of “historical anecdote” column in NAVA News, in which we introduce researched, historical material on American (or other) flag usage (a few footnotes, suggested readings, etc.) both past and present? I see the project as raising the scholarly stance of the periodical in a friendly, non-threatening scholarly pursuit. I'd agree to bear most of the burden at first, but maybe we could excite others to contribute, and I'm sure you have anecdotes and mini-essays galore in your repertoire. Give me the word and I'll start drafting a few columns.

Happy spring, Grace. I look forward to seeing you again, and wish you only the best --

Scot Guenter

ED. NOTE: Scot has been asked to send me historical flag material, researched, footnoted, etc. to start a “historical anecdote column” for the September/October Issue. We would like additional contributions. Send them to me.

May 23, 1988

Dear Ms. Cooper:

In response to Mark Ritzenhien's letter published in the March/April newsletter.

The Noah Lamport Company supplies fabric to many custom flag manufacturing concerns. A color card is available.

Our price is $2.75 for 60” nylon with a 20 yard per color minimum.

Sincerely,
Roger Small
Vice President,
Noah Lamport Inc.
2041 Blake Avenue,
P.O. Box 39693
Los Angeles, CA 90039

NEW MEMBERS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>INTEREST IN FLAGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lynn J. Allen</td>
<td>1701 S. 11th East, Salt Lake</td>
<td>History and Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>City, Utah 84105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary S. Bennett</td>
<td>5108 Avery La., The Colony,</td>
<td>Int'l flags 3'x5' to use on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Texas 75056</td>
<td>a pole to show &amp; enjoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffrey Booth</td>
<td>1550 O'Connor Dr., Toronto,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ont., M8V 2V3 Canada</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bruce Cameron</td>
<td>42 Franklin Ave., River Forest,</td>
<td>4’x6” desk top flags of</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Illinois, 60035</td>
<td>all nations - historical,</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>state, territorial, hist-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>eritage, provincial flags.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Eckert</td>
<td>4402 Indianola Ave.</td>
<td>USA, Int'l history; owner</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Columbus, Ohio 43214</td>
<td>of 12 USA flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Fontana</td>
<td>13586 Ronnie Way,</td>
<td>History and purchase.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saratoga, CA 95070</td>
<td>Ukraine and Soviet-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Asiatic republics prior</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>occupation, US, Italy, and</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>its states. Old South</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.H. Hodgson</td>
<td>1081 Boca Ciega Isle,</td>
<td>Identification and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>St. Petersburg Beach, Fl. 33706</td>
<td>protocol.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richardson A. Libby</td>
<td>130 Vicent Dr.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Newington, CT 06111</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>David H. Loh</td>
<td>Box 863, Rabaul ENBP</td>
<td>Rules, regulations,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Papou/New Guinea</td>
<td>symbolism of flags and</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>coats of arms of all</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>nations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Defense</td>
<td>101 Colonel By Dr.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ottswa, Ontario, Canada K1A OK2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberto Perazzo</td>
<td>Chaco 3159 So. “C” (1425)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director,</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Argentina</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Division of</td>
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<td>Heraldry and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vexillology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipality of</td>
<td>City of Buenos Aires</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary Phillip Young</td>
<td>1450 Magnolia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Active)</td>
<td>San Carlos, CA 94070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.P. Wiedeman, Jr. 101 Monteverde Dr.</td>
<td>(Active)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacaville, CA 95688</td>
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<tr>
<td>CORRECTION:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Noah Lamport, Inc. 2041 Black Ave., P.O. Box 39693</td>
<td>(Listed in May/June Los Angeles, CA 90039</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

SEEKS GOLDEN FLEECE

Not Jason this time but our Treasurer, Gus Tracchia, needs information on the Order of the Golden Fleece, the origin, history, and other useful data and asks for the members’ help. If you have paid your dues you know Gus’s address; if not, please do. His address is on page eight.

VEXILLLOGICAL FIXATION

From the “Insider Column Grapevine”, June Marion, in the May 21, 1988 Issue of TV Guide, we learn that Night Court's Harry Anderson, who presides over the sitcom as Judge Harry Stone, has the habit of leaving behind wads of chewed gum. Anderson is even getting artistic with his unsavory vice. “I'm forming a nice flag of Peru behind my office desk,” says the irrepressible Anderson. [And that is not a simple flag to create.]

Thanks, David Pawson, for this item.
Editor’s Notes:

The Treasurer is receiving an "incredible amount of returned mail due to forwarding address expirations." This means you will either not receive the mail or it costs $.50 for two first class mailings of a letter. Please help us make your Membership as meaningful as possible. We want you to receive the NAVA communications, and we want to be able to cover the costs with the present dues.

PLEASE, when you move, send your change of address to the Treasurer, Gus Tracchia (address in left column), and to NAVA News Distribution.

Several requests have been made to advertise in NAVA News. We cannot comply; NAVA is a non-profit organization and we must comply with the Law of Associations. Advertising for individual members may invalidate an exemption (tax) of an association.