

VOLUME XXI, No. 6

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1988

WOODY RIDGWAY RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NAVA

Woody Ridgway, President; Jim Ferrigan, Vice President; Gus Tracchia, Treasurer; Don Healy, Corresponding Secretary; and Rich Kenny, Recording Secretary; this was the slate of officers presented to the assembled members at the 22nd annual meeting. The choice was approved unanimously.

This is a tribute not only to the work done this past year but also to the expectations for the coming year. We offer our congratulations to the Board and our best wishes for the coming year.

SENSORY IMPRESSIONS OF NAVA XXII

by Scot Guenter

NAVA 22 convened at the Sheraton in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on Friday evening, 7 October 1988. For the rest of the weekend, though the weather was often drizzly, participants engaged in lively conversation, trade, speculation, and interrogation--all on the subject of flags. It was a fine occasion to renew old friendships and make some new ones. I am sure each participant appreciated the thoughtful preparation and hard work of our hosts, John R. B. Szala and Lynn Knights, and our program chair, Jim Ferrigan, put into making the meeting a success.

I am sure each participant also came away with a collection of memories. Images of bright autumn leaves, the taste of clam chowder, the smell of rain on a cool Atlantic breeze: these will help us remember October in Portsmouth. To help recall more specifically the meeting itself, I shall harken back to some of the following:

Pam Anderson's explanation of the color and design of the flag of Portsmouth . . . Judge Bob Coykendall's presentation of historic flags to the John Paul Jones House, following Bob's keynote address given on the premises . . . the vivid and rapid series of images in Whitney Smith's provocative slide show contrast of "The Flag as Dream/The Flag as Nightmare" . . . the NAVA flag signalling distress, flying upside down at the stern of the cruise ship during a sudden snow flurry Saturday evening . . . the delicious banquet--lobster, clams, potatoes, corn on the cob--which we feasted upon aboard the ship as we cruised the harbor . . . the mysterious signal flag Tom Carrier brought to test everyone's knowledge . . . Helen Ridgway's reliable updates on the current baseball scores . . . flag fashion statements by the likes of Jack Lowe, Adam Stolfi, and Dave Pawson . . . climbing over the mountain of salt behind the Sheraton, during the wet snowfall, while discussing vexillology with Jim Croft, and suddenly coming upon a submarine flying a Canadian ensign (I'm not sure how significant this memory will be for anyone else--Jim and I had taken a wrong turn, obviously--but I doubt I'll ever experience that rather odd combination of elements--I don't mean you Jim!--again) . . . the sound of the Sons of the Pioneers, serenading two

(Cont'd. on Page 2)



Driver Award Winner congratulated by President Ridgway. The lovely port scene in the background is not a painting. It is the view from the window at the Portsmouth Sheraton. It was really spectacular.

DON HEALY RECEIVES 1988 DRIVER AWARD

The prestigious Driver Award was presented to Don Healy for his thought provoking paper on *Evolutionary Vexillology*. The criteria for receiving the award, the presentation of documented research, abounded throughout the paper. The small mountain of full-size flags were held up one by one to illustrate each point, a feast of information.

How did Don become interested in flags? It all goes back to a Sixth Grade teacher in Newark, New Jersey. On Friday afternoon she would have a one-hour session using flag flash cards. The students had thirty seconds to specify the country, using a map of the world. If a student was able to identify twenty in a row, he had no homework for the weekend. "No weekend homework" Don found flags more interesting. He began to draw the flags; today he has a collection of over 4000 flag drawings. He could not afford to collect flags until after he began his career. Don is a Database Analyst for the New Jersey Department of Treasury. He now has 350 full size flags, the scope . . . world-wide, of course.

Don has been a member of NAVA since 1974; he hosted NAVA XX in Trenton in 1986, terrific NAVA meeting for which we have the fondest memories. Don is currently serving as a most able Corresponding Secretary. And most importantly, to me your Editor, Don clocks more "homework" hours for NAVA News than any other contributing member. He not only furnishes a regular column, the 4" x 6" Corner, but also contributes flag articles including the ever-ready backlog from which this Editor can choose.

Don is a resident of Trenton, N.J. and recently was re-elected Chairman of the Landmark Commission of the City of Trenton, another interest he thoroughly enjoys. NAVA congratulates Don Healy.

From the President . . .

WOODY'S WORDS

Thanks for the vote of confidence shown by electing me your President for a second term. We always learn by serving in an office and I will be able to put the knowledge gained this year to use in the coming year. I have the continued support of a very good Board.

NAVA 22 was a very good meeting, good location, beautiful and comfortable hotel and meeting rooms, every detail well planned. The presentations were informative and thought provoking. Our congratulations to Don Healy for winning the Driver Award for his new insight into *Evolutionary Vexillology*.

My assessment of the meeting was shared by twenty-one members who took the time to fill-out and return evaluation sheets. The adjective most used was "Excellent". Our thanks go to John Szala and Lynn Knights Co-Hosts, and to Jim Ferrigan, Chairman of NAVA XXII.

Plan now to meet with us for NAVA XXIII in Dallas, Texas, October 21-23, 1989. Watch the NAVA News for full details.

The Executive Board has set three goals for the coming year.

1. Review the By-Laws for possible change and update.
2. Consider the preparation of a composite annual financial statement, which will include the two previous years with the current year.
3. Stimulate public awareness about Vexillology.

Committee appointments will be announced in the next NAVA News; updates on progress toward goals will be given periodically.

4 x 6 CORNER

by Don Healy
523 Centre Street
Trenton, NJ 08611-3017

This time there is a little more work involved. If you have a staple remover and are careful, you can create these obscure oldies by inverting these common flags.

Czechoslovakia upside down = Sarawak
Ethiopia upside down = Bolivia (w/o arms)
Luxembourg upside down = Schleswig-Holstein
= Croatia
Netherlands upside down = Yugoslavia (1918)
Hungary upside down = Iran (pre-1979)
Upper Volta upside down = Libya (1969-1973)

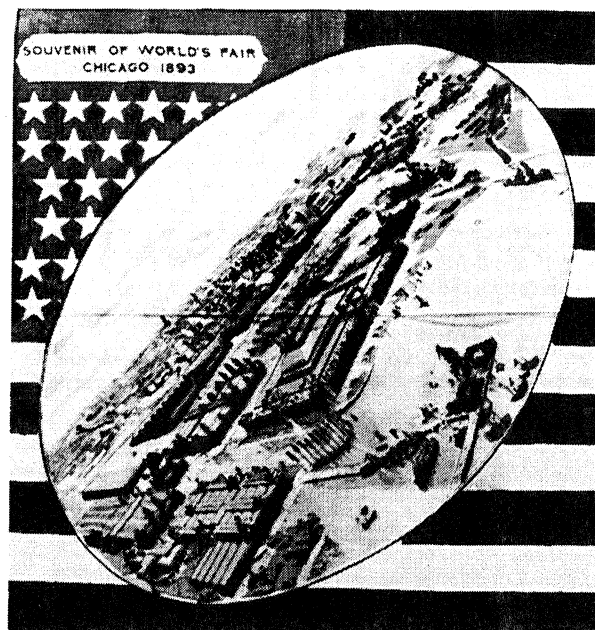
Note: In the July/Aug. 1988 column, correct Carolina Overseas, Inc. address to 3900 Columbine Circle.

NAVA News Contributors

Nick Artimovich	Rich Kenny
Tom Carrier	Dave Pawson
Jim Croft	W.W. Ridgway
Scot Guenter	John Szala
Don Healy	Gus Tracchia
Patrick Ka'ano'i	

COLLECTOR'S CORNER #13

by Nicholas Artimovich II
6280 Lightpoint Place
Columbia, MD 21045



On July 4, 1891, the 44 star flag became the official flag of the U.S. It flew until July 3, 1896. It was, presumably, the flag used as the background for this souvenir kerchief of 1893. The Chicago World's Fair was also known as the World's Columbian Exposition - the 400th Anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World was commemorated by numerous flag ribbons and other textiles.

This kerchief is printed silk, measuring 16" square, and features a bird's eye view of the fairgrounds. The Red/White/Blue of the flag is defaced with the color illustration of light blue water, red brick buildings, green foliage, and sandy pathways.

The author's collection also includes a large 44 star flag of machine sewn woolen bunting. This particular flag has its 88 stars (44 on each side) sewn on with a machine zig-zag stitch -- the earliest known use of this stitch on a flag to date. This information is useful in dating flags sewn by machine -- any which include any zig-zag stitches probably date later than 1890.

SENSORY IMPRESSIONS OF NAVA XXII

(Cont'd. from page 1)

Jima, brought to us courtesy of Kevin Harrington . . . Jim Ferrigan managing to keep us all on schedule . . . Ladino--a cheerful, friendly, and welcome addition to NAVA meetings--encouraging us all to join our colleagues in Texas next year.

Those who attended, from the registration Friday evening through the farewells Sunday afternoon, felt invigorated by contact with other vexillologists. For those of you who didn't attend, start thinking now about joining us in Dallas next October. It's never too early to start researching a flag topic, ritual, or historical item associated with your own town or region. Put together a presentation and come celebrate the interest we all share: FLAGS. Collectors, traders, manufacturers, retailers, scholars, curators, students, hobbyists--we are admittedly a motley crew. But our diversity is our strength, for it is our different backgrounds, occupations, and points of interest regarding flags that permit us to share and learn at these annual gatherings. That's what we did in Portsmouth, that's what we'll do in Dallas. See you there!

CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAGS DISPLAYED AT ARKANSAS OLD STATE HOUSE

by Dave Pawson

From June through October 1988, a number of Confederate Civil War flags were displayed at the Old State House museum in Little Rock, Arkansas. Many of these flags were returned to Arkansas by the War Department in 1905, and the responsibility for their maintenance had fallen to the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Arkansas History Commission, and finally the Arkansas Commemorative Commission, which oversees the Old State House museum.

Among the flags displayed were a number of Stars and Bars, variants of the Southern Cross, and some regimental colors.

One interesting example of the Stars and Bars was that of the Eighth Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, presented to the unit in the summer of 1861 at Jacksonport. This flag bears a canton of 10 stars encircling an eleventh, over which the letter "A" is superimposed. Just outside the circle is a twelfth star, apparently representing Missouri, which was admitted to the Confederacy in August 1862. On the white bar is the inscription, in gold, "March on! March on! all hearts resolved On victory or death. Jacksonport, Ark." The fly end still has some red fringe.

An apparent variation of the Southern Cross was identified by its Indiana-based captors as that of Dobbin's First Arkansas Cavalry. Patterned after the banner of the Polk's Corps, this identification is now felt to be erroneous, and the flag is attributed to an unknown unit within that corps. The flag has 13 white stars placed on the arms of a red St. George's cross on a blue field. There is no fimbriation between the blue and the red, as opposed to the Polk's Corp flag.

Among the various regimental standards are two which stand out. The Ninth Battalion Missouri Volunteer Sharpshooters, with its white Christian cross on a red-bordered blue field is in near-perfect condition. A fragment is all that remains of the 17th Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry flag, which bears in white on a red field a waxing crescent and 4½ stars (presumably out of 13); there are also white bands above and below the red field.

While space does not permit descriptions of each flag, the Old State House did publish a booklet which does. Those interested in obtaining a copy should write to The Old State House, Arkansas Commemorative Commission, Department of Arkansas Heritage, 300 West Markham Street, Little Rock, AR 72201. The cost for this informative, full-color, 24-page booklet is \$5.00.

A MISSED OPPORTUNITY

an editorial comment by Dave Pawson

The Old State House museum in Little Rock displayed a number of its Confederate Civil War flags from June to October of this year. Unfortunately, this display went unnoticed by NAVA owing to a lack of membership in that State.

It becomes apparent, through this missed opportunity, that NAVA not only needs members everywhere, but also must depend upon its members to keep each other posted regarding vexillologically oriented events and developments. We cannot and must not depend upon such concepts as "common knowledge," "somebody else's responsibility," or "not worth mentioning." Any number of our members may have gone to Little Rock in order to view these flags, *had they known they were there*.

My own visit came about almost entirely by chance, as my wife and I had decided, on a lark, to go to Arkansas for the weekend. With no destination in mind, we headed for the capital, where we heard of the event on local radio. By the time of our visit, it was too late to alert the general membership: the display was to be removed a week thereafter, and the next NAVA News would not be published until November.

Therefore, I would like to take this opportunity to remind each and every member that the success of this organization depends upon YOU. None of us knows what all of us know: as a group, we know more about flags than any individual among us; as individuals, we each know something that none of the others know. This is the information which must be shared. This newsletter is our means of disseminating that information. I urge you to write to the editor of this magazine whenever you discover something vexillological, even if it is common knowledge where you are. I do not and cannot know about vexillological happenings in your town unless you tell me, just as you will know nothing of occurrences in my locality unless I say something.

Maybe everyone in Little Rock knew about the display at the Old State House museum. But none of them are NAVA members. Maybe your town has recently adopted a flag or put on a display. It may be front page news there, but it is not even mentioned in the Dallas Morning News. It will be mentioned in NAVA News, but only if you bring it to our attention. And do not worry that someone else may have written already, or will write. It is YOUR job to tell us anyway. We would rather be informed twice than not at all. Or perhaps you feel that your town's flag is not worth mentioning. We are vexillologists. We are interested in *all* flags. Maybe some of our members do not concentrate on civic flags, but some do. Maybe some do not care for military flags, but some do. Maybe some will not care about your town's flag, but some will. So please remember, we are counting on you. Keep us informed.



55 Attendees - NAVA XXII - Not all made the photo session

MINUTES OF THE NAVA GENERAL MEETING

PORTSMOUTH SHERATON CONFERENCE CENTER
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
8 OCTOBER 1988

Meeting called to order by President WOODY RIDGWAY, 2:47 p.m.

WOODY opened by publicly acknowledging and thanking:

1. the executive board for the service during the past year.
2. DON HEALY, corresponding sec'y, for his keeping up with all the correspondence of the past year as well as his membership efforts.
3. GRACE COOPER, editor of NAVA NEWS, for the great job she's done with the timely and informative dispensing of the newsletter.
4. MARK LISS, historian, for gathering and assembling the historical artifacts of this organization.

Minutes to the GENERAL MEETING in San Francisco 1987 were read by RICH KENNY, recording sec'y, and approved by the assembly.

Minutes of the EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING in San Francisco 1987 were read by RICH KENNY, recording sec'y, and accepted.

OFFICERS REPORTS

1. Vice-Pres., JAMES J. FERRIGAN III. Verbal report given noting NAVA 23 will be held in DALLAS, TEXAS, and hosted by DAVE PAWSON and committee. Manufacturer of NAVA pins has been located and 1000 pins will be ordered at a cost of \$.75/pin. Report accepted.

2. Corresponding Sec'y, DON HEALY. Read letters from JOHN PURCELL and DAVIT OTT, sending their regrets that they would not be able to attend this conference. Written report with basis of cleaning up membership lists and cutting rosters to only dues paying members. Letters were also sent to delinquent members as well as previous members to encourage them to pay dues and reinstate themselves as current active members. Report accepted.

3. Treasurer, GUSTAVO TRACCHIA. Written report submitted and accepted.

4. President, WOODY RIDGWAY. Written report submitted noting projects undertaken but not finished; a. rebuilding of NAVA history records ably taken over by MARK LISS, still needs cooperation of all to complete. b. coding of vexillological interests of the membership. Also commenting on the publicity created through an interview and article in the Washington Post. Report accepted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

1. Audit, TOM CARRIER reported a discovery of \$.09 error which was found and corrected. Report approved as read.

2. Budget, NICHOLAS ARTIMOVICH. Written report submitted. Motion by DOREEN BRAVERMAN to add an expenditure of up to \$500 for distribution of NAVA application forms for disbursement by retailers. 2nd by JACK LOWE. Motion passed. Report accepted with amendment. Also approved at no extra cost was a color coding of membership applications to determine most effective means of distribution.

3. Membership, DON HEALY. Written report submitted. Presently 318 fully paid members including all categories. New "Welcome Packet" was shown. Report accepted.

4. Publications, GRACE COOPER. Written report submitted and accepted. Color in the newsletter was discussed as to the high expense required in such an endeavor.

5. Public Relations, JOEL GOLDMAN. No report.

6. Special Committee, (letter to FIAV), DOREEN BRAVERMAN. Written report submitted and accepted.

7. Nominating Committee, GEORGE CAHILL. Report given by WHITNEY SMITH in absence of G. CAHILL to retain present officers for next year. Moved report be accepted and slate be elected by acclamation, by JACK LOWE. 2nd by DOREEN BRAVERMAN. Passed.

Motion made to retain present Nominating Committee by JAMES FERRIGAN. 2nd by WILLIAM SPANGLER. Discussion; need for new persons and ideas on this committee. Motion passed.

Motion made to reconsider previous motion by JOE STAAB. 2nd by ADAM STOLFI. Passed.

Motion to elect SCOT GUENTER, chm., with WHITNEY SMITH and KEVIN HARRINGTON as Nominating committee for 1989 by DOREEN BRAVERMAN. 2nd by MARTIN FRANCIS. Motion passed.

Motion made to appoint GRACE COOPER as official NAVA delegate to FIAV convention Melbourne 1989 by TOM CARRIER. 2nd by MARK LISS. GRACE COOPER suggested that an alternate also be named. Motion made to amend previous motion to include DON HEALY as alternate by SCOT GUENTER. 2nd by TOM CARRIER. Amendment passed. Original motion, as amended, passed.

NAVA 23: Verbal report given by DAVE PAWSON for convention in DALLAS, TX third weekend in October 1989. (October 21-23, 1989)

NAVA 24: Invitation to Scarbrough (Toronto area), Ontario, Canada in 1990 by KEVIN HARRINGTON. Gratefully accepted.

NEW BUSINESS:

Discussion as to Annual financial report vs closing books in regards to the difficulty in understanding the differences in a 10 month year and a 14 month year.

Discussion by GRACE COOPER in regards to an increased number of pages in NAVA NEWS, indicating increased costs for printing as well as increased cost for postage.

Motion to recess by PETE VAN DePUTTE. 2nd by DAVE PAWSON. Motion passed, meeting recessed by Pres. WOODY RIDGWAY 4:49 p.m.

NAVA GENERAL MEETING

Reconvened 9:43 a.m. 9 October 1988 by Pres. WOODY RIDGWAY.

Historian, MARK LISS. Written report submitted. All were encouraged to bring forth any and all historical information regarding NAVA that they might have to help complete this project. Historians display in the display room. Report accepted.

Executive report: Budget amended to show \$3875.00 for publications.

Closing remarks by Pres. WOODY RIDGWAY: Many thanks to Rev. SZALA and LYNN KNIGHTS for their concerted efforts in putting on NAVA 22. Thanks also to RANDY BEARD - ANNIN, BILL SPANGLER-DETTRA, and DAVE CORNISH - COLLEGEVILLE for their continued support of and contributions to NAVA.

Pres. WOODY RIDGWAY set forth his goals for NAVA 88-89 as follows:

1. review bylaws for changes and updating.
2. created financial status for three year comparison.
3. to disseminate vexillological information in all ways possible.

Meeting adjourned 9:52 a.m.

Respectfully submitted

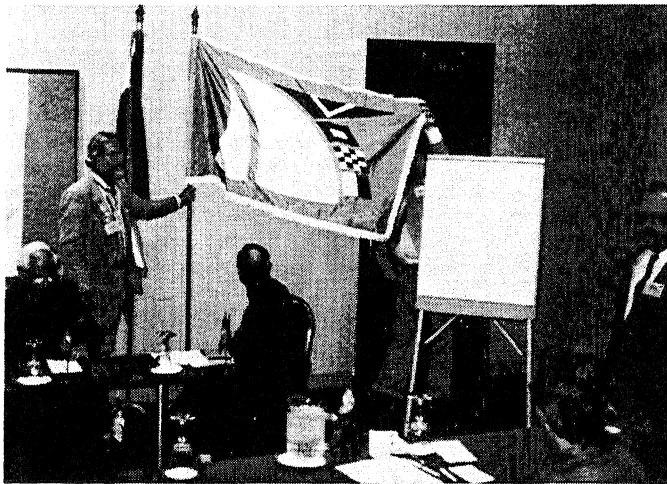
RICH KENNY, Recording Sec'y



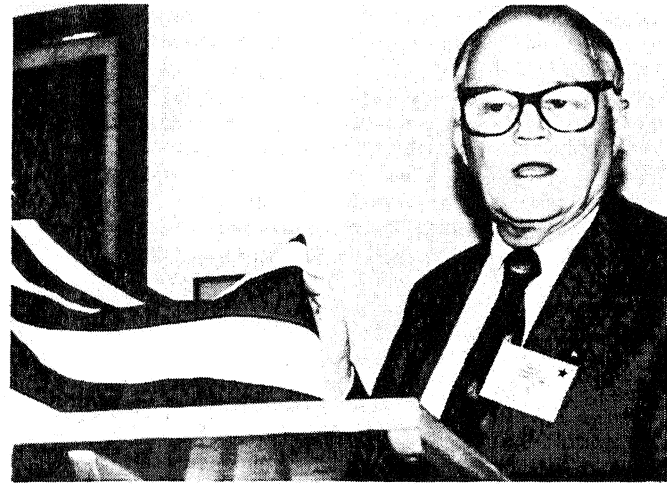
Friday, October 7, Registration; Lynn Knights assisted by Pam Anderson.



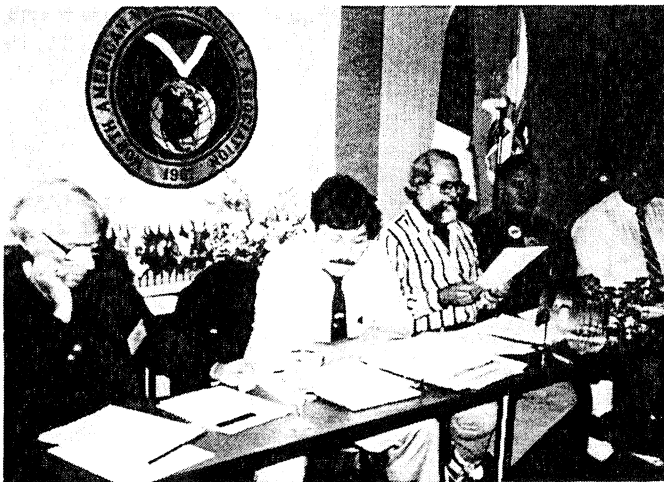
The Board at work Friday night until 12:15 AM.



NAVA XXII Indoor Flag unfurled.



Judge Robert Coykendall delivers the Keynote Address at the John Paul Jones house.



1987-88 Board members (and 1988-89 too) present their reports; Ridgway, Ferrigan, Kenny, Tracchia and Healy.



NAVA XXII flag flies in snow flurries in front of the Sheraton Portsmouth.

CIVIC LEADS. NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

by James Croft

After 334 years Northampton, Massachusetts has its first official flag. Previously the city used a flag with its colored seal centered on a white field. This flag was unofficial and the use of this complex seal (see illustration) on a flag was unsuitable for a number of reasons. First, the flag's details were lost when flying and they would be difficult to differentiate should the design ever be produced as a small table flag. Secondly, many American cities use a white flag with their seal on it and the Northampton flag would not be distinguishable when flown alongside them. Since the city motto and name appear on the flag, an expensive double-sided flag had to be made or the words would appear backwards on the reverse side, thus discouraging widespread use by the citizens. A simpler design would alleviate all these problems.

The author, aware of these shortcomings, approached Mr. Wendell Roberts, the Northampton Town Crier¹, a civic-minded citizen. Mr. Roberts agreed with my idea for a simpler, official flag and over the next nine months we occasionally met to map a strategy as to the process we should pursue in having a new design adopted. Finally, in late July, 1987 we met informally with various members of the Northampton Historical Society to see if they would be willing to sponsor this project. There was no open opposition to this venture, however many members expressed hesitancy in having the organization become involved. Some individuals thought the whole process of creating a flag, including a competition, should take from one and a half to two years and should be held in conjunction with the city's celebration plans for the U.S. Constitution's Bicentennial².

Due to this hesitancy Wendell approached Mayor David Musante in the autumn of 1987, who expressed his support for this concept. On November 5, 1987, the Northampton City Council approved the formation of the Northampton Flag Commission consisting of ten members of the community with Wendell Roberts as Chairman.

The Flag Commission's first meeting was December 1st, with four members attending. Wendell outlined what he felt should be the process of adopting a new design, which included a competition. Five subcommittees were suggested which were later reduced to three: Contest (this subcommittee would set up the rules and decide the timing of the contest), Fund Raising, and Publicity.

The Commission for the next two months had an inauspicious beginning as the Chairman left for Florida till mid-March and the lack of attendance and inclement weather postponed meetings. Finally on February 10, 1988 the Commission had its first complete meeting under the leadership of Carlene Riccelli, Administrative Assistant to the Mayor and who was the liaison between the City and the Commission. It was decided at this meeting that \$334.00 in prize money would be awarded for the flag design competition, with \$1.00 representing each year since the city was founded in 1654.



Illustration 1



Illustration 2

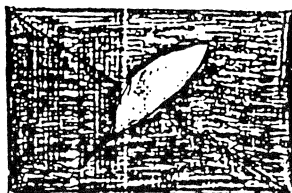


Illustration 3



The Contest Subcommittee met on February 19th and decided the flag contest should be held between March 7th and May 2nd and was to be open to anyone of any age living or working in Northampton. One could enter as many designs as he wished and the only guidelines were that no numerals or words should appear on the design, that the colors and symbols be distinctive and meaningful, that the design be unique and not complicated, and that only basic colors be used. It was also decided three local graphic artists would judge the contest. The Commission was under no obligation to use the winning design, having the right to modify the design or have a composite done with the other entries.

Prior to March 7th, the Publicity Subcommittee, along with other members of the Commission, publicized the contest by distributing flyers at banks, schools, city hall and various other locations throughout the city. An article appeared in the February 27th edition of the Daily Hampshire Gazette heralding the commencement of the contest and news releases went out on WHMP, the local radio station, and on the local cable television station. A flag display was also setup in the main lobby of Forbes Library to advertize the contest. The Northampton City Council assisted the publicity efforts by appropriating \$200.00 to the Commission.

When the contest closed on May 2nd, 63 entries had been received. Many of the designs had a representation of the Connecticut River, and some depicted education with the use of the lamp as a symbol. Other designs noted the historic city hall, while others had feathers, for the original Native Americans or for Caleb Strong, a Northampton statesman.

The Flag Commission met with the three local graphic artists to learn of their decision on May 19th. (The first, second and third place finishers are shown in illustrations 1, 2, 3). The judges decided that a composite of all three designs should be made, as no single entry was satisfactory by itself to be chosen as the proposed new flag. The Commission approved the judge's choice of winners and the idea of a composite design. The judges then informed the Commission that at the June 13th meeting they would submit seven drawings with the Commission choosing the final design.

Before the June 13th meeting I had the chance to review the seven proposals. I recommended to Robert Wordsworth, one of the judges and an employee at Chartpak, the graphic company which provided their services to this project, that the feather's details should be more accentuated, so the design details would not be lost when flying or when the flag is produced in a miniature size. Also, I suggested the color green be darkened. (Both of these suggestions were done, as can be seen in ill. #4 when compared to ill. #5 and ill. #6.) I also mentioned for visual effect that the blue stripe and white fimbriations be of equal width, which was not done.

When the Commission met the top three choices for the design were illustrations 4-6, with number 4 being the unanimous winner. However, the Commission recommended the curve of the stripe be expanded. Controversy on the Commission reigned over whether the width of the stripes be equal or variable. No vote was ever taken and the design was handed over to the artists to make a final rendition. The final design was to be submitted in just three days to the City Council for their approval or disapproval.

On the night of June 16, 1988, the Flag Commission presented its design (ill. 7) to the City Council. After the presentation there was a move for discussion. I informed the Council how I thought the basic design was a good one but there should be two modifications made to the design. First the position of the feather should be centered between the curve, and secondly, the width of the stripe and fimbriations be of equal width. My reasoning being visual balance in both cases and in the latter the fact that the variation of the stripe, representing the Connecticut River, made it naturalistic rather than stylistic and served no symbolic purpose. Although six counsellors spoke in favor of my suggestions and there was no open opposition to the modifications, the Council approved the basic design unanimously and sent the modification issue back to the Flag Commission to resolve.

The Flag Commission met one last time on June 28th with six members attending. After a debate of about one and half hours a vote was taken and it was a tie. After another half hour of debate another vote was taken and the result was five to one to implement the changes, with two individuals switching their votes reluctantly.

The final design is simple, distinctive and rich in symbolism. The green field has multiple meanings. First, it represents one of the city's nicknames, "The Meadow City," and recalls its agricultural past. The fertile meadows and farmland, some of the finest in Massachusetts, lured the early settlers to this area. Today, Northampton continues to honor its fine agricultural heritage by holding its annual Three County Fair. Begun in 1818, it is the longest continual running county fair in the United States. The color green also symbolizes another of the city's nicknames, "The Paradise of America." In 1851, while on her honeymoon, Jenny Lind, the famous Swedish vocalist, stopped in the city and coined this affectionate term for Northampton. Green also represents the many verdant areas within the city, especially, Child, Laurel and Look Parks, and is indicative of the future vitality and growth of Northampton.

The blue stripe with white fimbriations represents the Connecticut River, New England's longest. The shape of the stripe indicates the unique configuration of the river which occurs in Northampton. The river forms a very sharp curve called the "Ox Bow," as it reminded the early settlers of the bow in an ox yoke. The stripe also indicates Northampton's original Native American name, "Nonotuck" meaning "in the middle of the river".

The river was important to the Indians as it was a source of food, acted as a boundary and was a means of transportation. Later the settlers used the river for transportation of goods upstream, such as rum, molasses and mackerel, in exchange for wood, brooms and potash to be taken downstream. Today the river is an important source for recreational activities, and the beautiful scenery surrounding the river brings tourists to the area from all parts of the world.



Northampton, MA Flag

Finally, the stripe commemorates the political leaders, early boatmen and rugged individualists who were called "River Gods" in the late 1700's. This endearing term was used to describe these men who assisted in establishing Northampton during this time period.

The feather, like the other symbols, has several meanings. It signifies the original inhabitants of the area, the Nonotuck Indians. A single eagle, hawk or turkey feather in a Nonotuck brave's headband was a mark of honor, as it showed he took the life of an enemy¹. The feather, shaped to look like the quill pen, also represents the statesmen of Northampton, most notably Caleb Strong², Governor of Massachusetts and a delegate to both the Massachusetts and United States Constitutional Conventions. It is also indicative of Calvin Coolidge, Mayor of Northampton, Governor of Massachusetts and 32nd President of the United States.

The feather is placed between the curve of the stripe as if it were in an ink well. This placement, along with its shape as a feathered quill pen, symbolizes the city as an educational center. The first public school was founded in 1664. Today Northampton is located in the "Five College Area" and is home to world renowned Smith College. The city is also home to the Clark School for the Deaf. In addition, the feather pen symbolizes a strong government and a creative people.

FLAG DATA:

Proportions 3 : 5

Colors: On a dark green field, a medium blue stripe with white fimbriations, running from the upper fly to the lower hoist and forming a "U" shaped curve in the lower fly; placed in the center of the curve and with its point facing to the fly, a gold feather.



Illustration 4

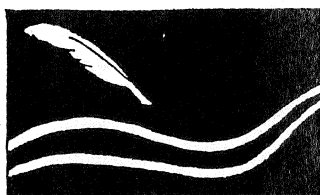


Illustration 5



Illustration 6



Illustration 7

Footnotes:

- ¹ Wendell Roberts is one of only four official town criers in the United States.
- ² Northampton, along with Boston, were the only two official U.S. Constitution Bicentennial communities in Massachusetts.
- ³ John C. Huden, *Indian Place Names of New England* (New York, 1962) p. 150
- ⁴ C. Keith Wilbur, *Land of the Nonotucks* (Amherst, 1987) p. 4
- ⁵ Elisabeth Showmaker, *River Gods, Their Story in Pioneer Valley* (Northampton, 1941) p. 2
- ⁶ Lawrence E. Wikander, *The Northampton Book* (Northampton, 1954) p. 58, 59

Two events making history were made on the eve of July 29, 1988, at 7:00 p.m. at the Waimea Community Center when Greg Mooers, Deputy Managing Director of the County office, represented Mayor Dante Carpenter and read a Proclamation declaring Sunday, July 31 as *Hawaiian Flag Day*.

Mooers stated that the Administration of the County of Hawaii acknowledges the importance of emblems and symbols for the purpose of recognition, in formalizing our identity as members of a common entity, and as focal points for the feeling and expression of shared unity and pride.

One of the most widely recognized, longest lived and most highly revered symbols of Hawaii is the Hawaiian Flag, which is believed to have remained relatively unchanged since the first banner was commissioned by King Kamehameha I in 1816.

He called upon our citizens to participate in the ceremonial and educational programs associated with this meaningful observance.

The Proclamation was presented to Park Ranger Ernest Young of Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site who coordinated the program.

The date of July 31 is appropriate because Hawaii's official independence was restored July 31, 1843, in a formal and grand ceremony with the raising of a Hawaiian Flag on what is now Thomas Square in Honolulu. That very afternoon, in conjunction with the restoration of Hawaii's independence, it is said His Majesty King Kamehameha III delivered the famous motto "Ua mau ke ea o ka 'aina i ka pono." ("The life of the land is preserved in righteousness") at Kawaiaha'o Church.

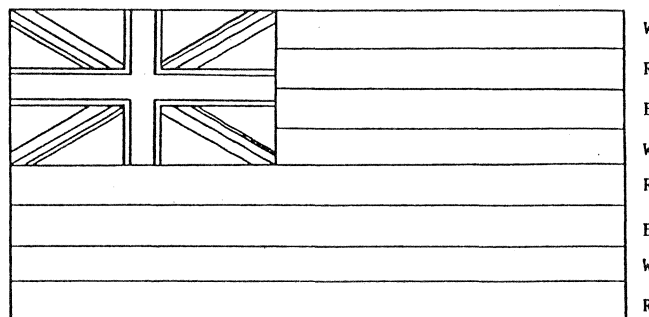
Patrick Ka'ano'i gave a special presentation of the Hawaiian Flag . . . What is the Hawaiian Flag? Where did it come from? Where is it today? and What is the future of the Hawaiian Flag? Ka'ano'i showed slides to convey his learnings of the Hawaiian Flag. He revealed from his three year research that the Hawaiian Flag is the National Banner of the Hawaiian people. The Flag of Kamehameha, and ". . . authorized to represent (the State) on land and sea.

Ka'ano'i lives in Honolulu and has received awards for musical compositions for Educational Television, his latest musical work is included in a thirty part Hawaiian studies program called *Na Ki'i Hana No'eau Hawai'i*. Ka'ano'i has published *The Hawaiian Name Book*, a dictionary of first names whose meanings are translated into the Hawaiian language. He is also a recording and performing artist with three albums to his name. Ka'ano'i is the founder and director of a Hawaiian philosophical society called *The Huna Hanauna Society*. His present project is on the symbolism, meaning, history and application of the Hawaiian Flag. His sponsors for the study of the Hawaiian Flag are the Daughters and Sons of Hawaiian Warrior, Lydia Maioho, curator of Mauna'ala Royal Mausoleum and Jalna Keala of The Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Ka'ano'i also revealed that legislation for the codification and use of the Hawaiian Flag has been introduced and is now being studied by the Governor's office. Ka'ano'i will be working with the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs to offer his research for public awareness programs and historical study.

Another historical event took place when Ka'ano'i presented a Hawaiian Flag to Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site. Frank Puhi, a pure Hawaiian and a maintenance worker at the park was named as the Kahu (keeper) of the Hawaiian Flag. So far there are three places where the Hawaiian Flags are kept. One at Iolani Palace, another at Mauna 'ala Royal Mausoleum and one at Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site.

The event at the Waimea Community Center was an educational night where history was in the making. When the Hawaiian Flag Guardian, dressed in white with a red sash, marched in with the flag on its staff, everyone stood holding hands and sang *Hawai'i Pono'i* with heartfelt pride for the Nation of Hawai'i, its flag, and the land we all love.



THE HAWAIIAN FLAG 1 : 2

THE NEW FLAG OF LA RIOJA PROVINCE, ARGENTINA

by Gus Tracchia

Between the years of 1815 and 1853, when some provinces were adopting their own flags to voice their dissatisfaction with the federal government, La Rioja, although counted among the dissenters, chose to keep the national colors only.

On August 14, 1986, at the meeting of the Provincial Constitutional Convention, the Riojan legislation finally adopted a flag "as a symbol of the political unity and the social and cultural identity of its people."

The flag is described as consisting of "two equal horizontal stripes of white over blue, crossed by a red diagonal stripe from the lower hoist to the upper fly. At the center is a green laurel wreath bearing red flowers, representing the eighteen counties of the province." The flags proportions are 9 x 14. The flag bears a cravate which bears the inscription "La Rioja, por la Unidad Nacional y Latinoamericana" (La Rioja, for National and Latin American Unity). The cravate is divided blue over white until after the word "Unidad," then reverses to white over blue. It is swallow-tailed at both ends.

It is important to note the flag is described as white and blue, as opposed to white and celeste, as is common among the provinces. The reason for this is that La Rioja intends to use a darker shade than the other provinces.

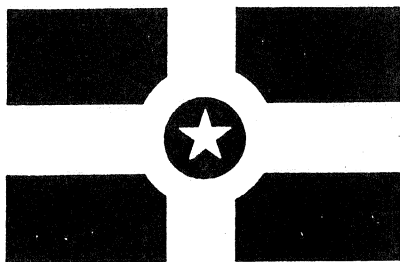
Unofficial flags were used by some provincial leaders during the mid-nineteenth century, and have been recorded in various media. D.F. Sarmiento, who became President in 1866, recounted the flag of Riojan leader Fecundo Quiroga as either a plain red banner, or a dark blue one bearing a red skull-and-crossbones. Other sources refer to Quiroga's flag as a red cross on a black field. Another Riojan leader, Felipe Varela, is said to have carried a red banner with the inscription "Death to the Traitors of the Fatherland." Neither these nor any other flags were legally or officially adopted, nor were they embraced by the Riojan people.

Note: This article was edited with the author by Dave Pawson.

VEXI-Bits . . .

by Tom Carrier
2005 N. Daniel #301
Arlington, VA 22201

INTERNATIONAL - DATELINE BURMA - Protestors have been carrying various flags through the streets of Rangoon recently. David Ott has spotted the current national flag (upside down as a distress signal), The 1948-1974 flag used by the last civilian government (no description given), the Buddhist flag (again, no description given), and the red flag of a student union displaying a fighting peacock and a ring of yellow. A peace flag of light blue with white dove centered has also been spotted along with a yellow-green-red horizontal tricolor with a peacock on a large white circle, similar to the Japanese puppet republic of 1943-45. The protest is aimed at replacing the current military dominant regime of the Burma Socialist Program Party . . . DATELINE SOVIET UNION - The old flags of Estonia and Latvia have been flying once again in the Baltic region west of Moscow. David Ott writes that members of the Democratic Union carried ". . . both the Soviet flag and a black flag with a red star [t]he latter resembl[ing] some flags used by American radicals and may mean a revival of Russian anarchism." The most interesting was a description of a flag made up of three triangles, yellow in the upper fly, red from hoist to fly, and green in the lower fly carried by a group advocating a monument to the victims of Stalin.



CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS FLAG

NATIONAL - DATELINE INDIANAPOLIS - During a recent business trip to this city, I was pleased to see the city flag prominently displayed on many businesses and city/county buildings - a pleasant surprise. The field of the flag is dark blue with a white stripe centered horizontally and vertically with a white circle centered within which is a red circle with a centered white star. Described as: The white star identifies Indianapolis as the capital of Indiana; the white circle illustrating Monument Circle, the center of the city; the four white stripes for the four main streets emanating from the circle; and the deep blue field representing the city's residential areas. The red, white, blue colors symbolize the American flag and the patriotism of the inhabitants and the red circle exemplifying ". . . the driving energy and urge for progress that have made the City race ahead." Thanks to Lauren of Mayor Hudnut's office for this contribution. Write: William H. Hudnut, III, Mayor 2501 City-County Building, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 for a similar pamphlet . . . DATELINE WASHINGTON, D.C. - The Supreme Court agreed to decide whether the First Amendment protects protestors who burn the American flag during political demonstrations. The case involves Gregory Lee Johnson, arrested for burning the flag during an unruly protest march at the Republican Convention in Dallas in 1984. Johnson was convicted of violating a Texas law against "Desecration of a Venerated Object" and sentenced to one year in jail and a \$2,000 fine. A clear majority of my coworkers and visiting students at my education center believe that desecration of the flag

is not protected by the First Amendment under any circumstances. What is your personal opinion? The ruling of the Court is expected this Spring . . . DATELINE BLOOMFIELD, N.J. - Was that our own NAVA Member Randy Beard seen escorting Vice President Bush through Annin's flag factory last September? Bush was making a campaign stop to "warp the Stars and Stripes ever tighter around his campaign for the presidency (Washington POST 9-21-88)."

PUBLICATIONS - Reprinted from the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAZAZINE November 1952 is a pamphlet titled "President Benjamin Harrison and Our Country's Flag" by Harry J. Sievers, S.J. The pamphlet, bought at Harrison's home/museum in Indianapolis is the first person account of the former president's campaign during his term of office to make the U.S. flag more visible on storefronts and office buildings. Apparently, Benjamin Harrison is credited with the Executive Order mandating the flying of the U.S. flag over the White House and all Executive Departments. Also, he is credited with placing the flag in all school rooms in the country. The stories behind these firsts are patriotically presented and a copy of this pamphlet is free to those who will write me with a legal size self-addressed, stamped envelope . . . LIBERTIES WITH LIBERTY: The Fascinating History of America's Proudest Symbol (E.P. Dutton, 1986) by Nancy Jo Fox is a 72 page softcover volume describing in picture and words the many uses made from the image of the Statue of Liberty.

VEXI-Tidbits . . .

From the Houston POST May 30, 1988 "Best buy at the Moscow superpower summit? A tiny lapel pin with the two national flags costs 15 Soviet kopecks, or about 25 cents. The worst buy may well be a T-shirt that also features the two flags and is marketed by the official Soviet news agency Tass in conjunction with an American company. No kopecks, thank you, \$20 please." A similar shirt bought in Washington, D.C. cost \$10 US. Thanks Jim Croft.

The FLAG BULLETIN (Volume XXVII, No. 4 July-Aug 88) is featuring *New Flags: Christmas Island; Flags of the Queen; The Southern Cross; Flags of Australia*. A very special insert is a color pamphlet titled *Flags of Australia* illuminating with words and pictures all of the flags flying over Australia from 1770 to the present design of 1908. The pamphlet also displays the civil flags of the Governor-General, the Queen, military ensigns, the Aboriginal flag and territorial flags. The pamphlet is sponsored by Woolworths Limited, an all Australian Company as reference material for young Australians and curious vexillologists as well.

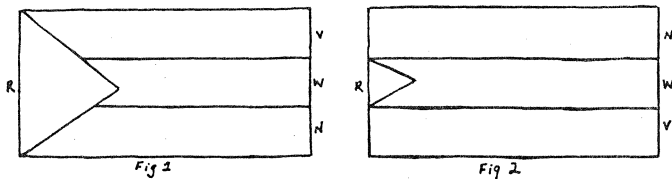
FLAGS OF LEBANON'S CIVIL WAR

by Don Healy

For fifteen years, the once beautiful nation of Lebanon has been wracked by a many-sided civil war.

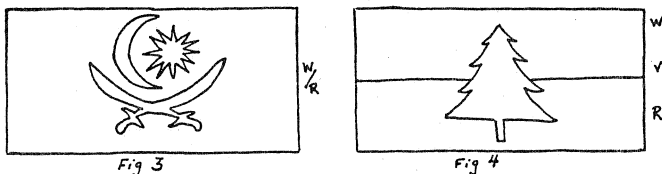
During this period many of the flags used in the country and its environs have been documented by the media, both electronic and print. This documentation however, accidental, since the aim of the story being reported dealt with an ongoing event or particular individual. Vexillologists tend to note the story plus the flag appearing in the background.

The flags seen over the period of Lebanon's self-destruction can be divided into four major groups - Palestinian, Phalangist, Druze and Amal.



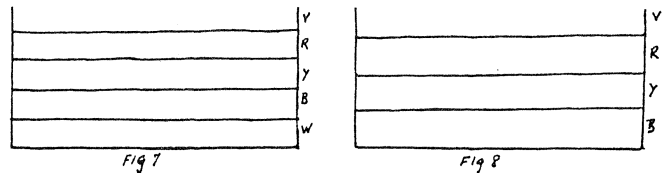
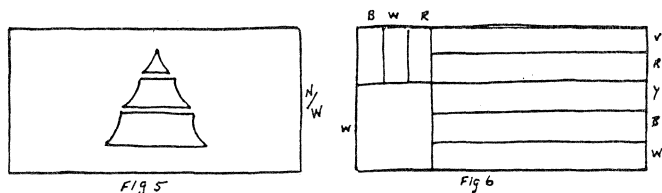
The Palestinian groups within Lebanon tend to use the well known flag of Palestine (essentially Jordan without the star). Like many popular flags, the flag of Palestine can be seen in several variations (figs 1 & 2). One major faction that uses a different flag is the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Its flag is red with white emblems (fig 3). This flag was well documented in the deserts of Jordan when the PFLP blew up three hijacked commercial jetliners, including one from TWA.

The Christian elements of Lebanon are represented by the Phalanx political parties. On October 19, 1976, the ABC Evening News showed Phalangist tanks moving through Beirut. These tanks all displayed a flag (fig 4) that reminded the viewer of Poland with a Lebanese cedar tree centered thereon. In the late 1970's several news accounts of Phalangist military activity in Beirut showed a white flag bearing a stylized black cedar (fig 5).

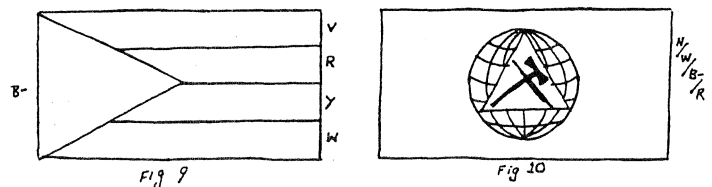


The Druze, a Moslem sect in, and around, Lebanon, have a rich and varied flag history. The first, and best known, flag associated with them dates back to the 1930's when France oversaw the protectorate of Jebel Druze (Druze Mountains). That flag (fig 6) has a very close relationship to the modern Druze flags.

On October 18, 1976, the ABC Evening News reported on riots by the Druze population of the Golan Heights, a region of Syria occupied by Israel since 1967, near the Lebanese border. It showed a flag of five horizontal stripes (fig 7), green, red, yellow, blue and white. Similarity between this flag and that of Jebel Druze is obvious.

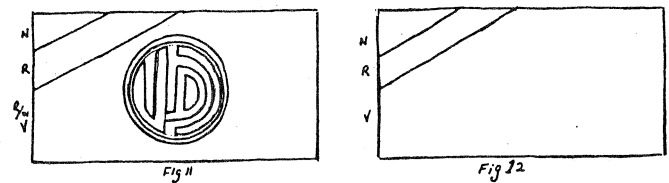


Years later, the same network showed the Lebanese Druze in the southern part of that country using a flag of four stripes (fig 8), the same as the one in 1976, but without the white stripe. Around the same time, the Druze in northern Israel were shown protesting. They carried a flag (fig 9) of four stripes, green, red, yellow and white with a light blue triangle at the hoist.



In the February 20, 1984 issue of Time the flag of the Progressive Socialist Party (fig 10), a Druze political organization, was shown behind the leader of the Druze, Kamal Jumblatt. This flag was documented in Flagmaster #43 and #44. The flag is red, bearing a light blue globe upon which is a white triangle bearing a crossed pen and pickaxe.

Lastly, the Amal Militia, a Shiite group closely allied with the government of Iran and formerly close to the Syrian forces trying to maintain order in Lebanon have had their flags appear in both Time and Newsweek as well as on the ABC Evening News (other networks, too, probably, but I can only watch one). Two variations exist and the direction of hoist and fly is frequently confused. The most common design (fig 11) has been widely documented. The second (fig 12) is like the first but it does not bear the symbol of Amal, a stylized Arabic rendering of the word "Amal". On both designs, the location of the two stripes varies. Most times they are seen at the hoist, but in several protests, riots, demonstrations, the flags are seen with the red and black appearing in the fly.



It is sad to see Lebanon suffer as deeply and as long as it has, but the media has covered the country's tragedy with compassion and detail. That detail has included, fortunately, the flags of many ethnic and political groups the world would otherwise have ignored. Those mentioned here barely scratch the surface, but give the reader an idea of the wealth of flag data available from one small nation during war.

Dear Sir:

I would like to thank you for having accepted my application as an active member of the prestigious organization under your leadership. As you probably know, The Argentine Society of Vexillology has been formed and I have the honor of being its first president.

We are very anxious to establish an exchange between our two organizations. Our overseas contacts include members from The Spanish Society, individuals in Europe, and Mr. G. Tracchia who supplies us with important materials. We lack sufficient contacts in the USA and North America in general and a closer link with vexillologists from that area would be most welcome.

We are willing and able to supply NAVA's members with any information and data on Argentina and Latin America.

Please extend my greetings to all the vexillologists of North America from the members of the newly formed Argentine Society.

I hope that this letter will precipitate a rich and frequent correspondence.

Truly yours;

Lic. Alberto Ruben Perazzo
Charcas 3159 - 5to "C"
1425 - Buenos Aires
Republica Argentina

To Whom it may Concern:

Where can I find information about the French Foreign Legion Flag?

I have looked in books of knowledge, flag shops, etc and have not been able to find a picture of any kind.

I would like to know where I can obtain information and a colored picture or even a miniature of one.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely yours,

K.C. Thompson
175 Whiteglen Cres.
Calgary, ALTA. T1Y 2Z4
Canada

Aloha Ms. Cooper,

My name is Patrick Ka'ano'i and I am a member of NAVA. Enclosed is a press release from the U.S. National Park Service concerning the Hawaiian Flag for your consideration as copy in our NAVA News.

For reference, Pu'ukohola Heiau National Historic Site is located on the Big Island of Hawai'i and is a temple site of King Kamehameha who unified the Hawaiian Islands in 1810.

The first Hawaiian Flag was commissioned by Kamehameha the first in 1816. The final version of eight (8) alternating, white, red and blue stripes, Union Jack and flag ratio of 1 : 2 was set March 20, 1845 by his Majesty King Kamehameha III and has remained unchanged till this day.

Mahalo, thank you, for your consideration.

Aloha,
Patrick Ka'ano'i
Director H.H.S.

Ed. Note: The Press Release is printed on page 8.

NAME	ADDRESS	INTEREST IN FLAGS
J. Ruffin Apperson Active	7710 Beach Rd. Chesterfield, VA 23832-6225	Proper flag etiquette
Francis M. Barnes, III Active	217 South Woodlawn Kirkwood, MO 63122	Conservation and restoration of Civil War flags
Frederick A. Baynes Active	25 Briarhill Williansville, NY 14221	History, Collecting, Flying
Howard Boone Active	Box HB Truckee, CA 95734	Historic American and British. Custom and Personal flags
Eric T. Dahlberg Assoc. Student	131 West Austin St. Duluth, MN 55803	Collecting. Participating in hobbies shows
J. Cameron Hasselman Active	13 Garrison Lane Madbury, NH 03820	U.S. flags
Karen Hasselman Active	13 Garrison Lane Madbury, NH 03820	
Bruce Herman Active	2700 Stanford Houston, TX 77006	c/o Int'l Flag Co.
Herbert Ingley Active	6110 NW 32nd St. Gainesville, FL 32606	U.S. flags, Stars and Stripes
Henry W. Moeller Active	10 Squires Pond Rd. Hamptons Bay, NY 11946	
Barry L. Pritts Active	7083 Red Top Rd. Harrisburg, PA 17111	Civil War and Military
Cornelius Rosia Active	3734 La Colusa Dr. San Marcos, CA 92069	
J.C. Schultz Ent. Organization	3415 Ohio Ave. St. Charles, IL 60174	
Joshua Stenberg Assoc. Student	3883 West 23rd Ave. Vancouver, BC V8S 1K8 Canada	6 1/2 yrs. old, mainly interested in history
Michael L. Vice Active	Rt. 1, Box 55-V Fredericksburg, VA 22401	Confederate battle flags, and Flags of Texas
Earl P. Williams, Jr. Active	2323 40th Place, NW #201 Washington, DC 20007-1616	Study of US, UK and Confederate flags, debunking myths about flags

VEXI-TIDBIT

by Tom Carrier

Steve Duke of Australia has been writing asking to exchange state flags for Australian flags and words and music to state anthems in exchange for Australia's national anthem. Steve is a co-founder of Flag Society of Australia and is at POR 340, Reservoir 3073, Victoria, Australia. Write to him if you would like to participate in an exchange; he would like some assistance. Thanks.

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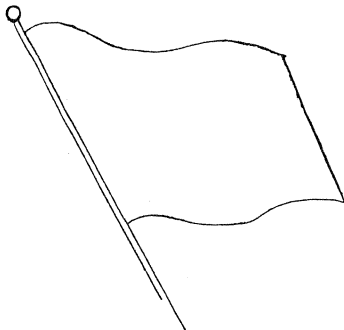
Gustavo Tracchia
82-67 Austin St. #205
Kew Gardens, NY 11415
718-847-2616

CONSULTANTS

(Past NAVA Presidents)

Dr. Whitney Smith (1967-77)
Rev. D. Ralph Spence (1977-78)
Rev. John R. B. Szala (1978-80)
Robert S. Gauron (1980-81)
John M. Purcell (1981-83)
Grace R. Cooper (1983-86)
Doreen Braverman (1986-87)

NAVA XXIII



Would you like to design the flag for NAVA 23, to be held in Dallas, Texas, October 21, 22, 23, 1989?

Here is your chance. One design per person -must be in color on 8" x 10" white paper. An explanation of the design plus your name and address must be on the reverse side of the paper.

Mail no later than January 31, 1989 to David Pawson. A panel of three judges will select the winning entry.

Mail to: David L. Pawson
17850 Sun Meadow #3902
Dallas, TX 75252

Notes from NAVA XXII

It takes dedicated NAVA Members to make the Annual Meeting a success. Gold Stars to the Hosts, John Szala and Lynn Knights, who made many trips traveling hundreds of miles from their respective homes to complete the arrangements. Gold Stars also to those who attended, especially those staying at the Sheraton to make those wonderful meeting rooms available to the group. A large Gold Star to Mark Liss for collecting NAVA memorabilia; I was most impressed that he was able to collect every single issue of NAVA News from Vol. I, No. 1, October 1967, through the current issue. I took time to read the earliest ones and wish I could have read them all.

Send any questions about NAVA's history to Mark. We will be happy to run the questions and the answers . . . And a large Gold Star to David Cornish. He made a special trip to Portsmouth to execute his duty as a member of the Auditing Committee although he was not able to stay for the full meeting. NAVA appreciates David's loyalty. Auditing must be done at the meeting site and before the Annual meeting convenes. And a Gold Star to Martin Frances from California, who faithfully attends NAVA Meetings and always comes prepared to exhibit his flags.

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