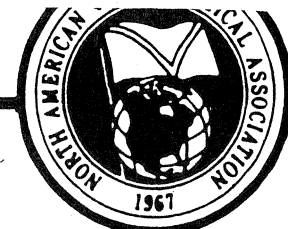


NAVA NEWS

NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



VOLUME XXII, No. 2

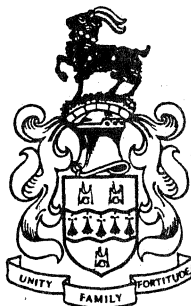
MARCH/APRIL 1989

CIVIC FLAGS: NEPEAN, ONTARIO

by James Croft

The Nepean flag is an excellent example of how a simple logo can be incorporated into a striking flag design. The logo is of the Nepean Bell which originally hung in the old township hall, built in 1896, and was used to sound the daily curfew and alert the volunteer fire brigade. The bell symbolizes the city's heritage and today the actual bell is displayed in front of the new Nepean Civic Center.

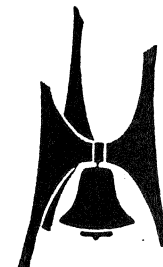
The three architectural supports of the bell represent the family unit - Father - Mother - Child, and the circle surrounding the logo indicates the important contribution the family has made to the city's spirit of unity. These symbols, emphasizing the family, are appropriate as Nepean is primarily a residential community bordering on Ottawa, Canada's capitol city. The three supporters of the bell also form an abstract "N" for Nepean. The white diagonal stripe alludes to the evolution of Nepean from a rural township in 1850 to its achieving city status on November 24, 1977. The green field is indicative of the rural areas, parks, and open public lands.



NEPEAN COAT OF ARMS

The flag was adopted by the City Council when it passed Bylaw 61-80 on June 17, 1980. The final design was created by the graphic arts firm of Jacques Charette and Associates Ltd., located in Ottawa. The company's artists reviewed the entries from a city flag competition held two years earlier. The competition was held in conjunction with "Nepean Awareness Week" and, although winners were chosen, no single design was deemed satisfactory to become the Nepean flag. The final Nepean flag does not resemble any of these submissions, however it was reported a review of them was most useful.

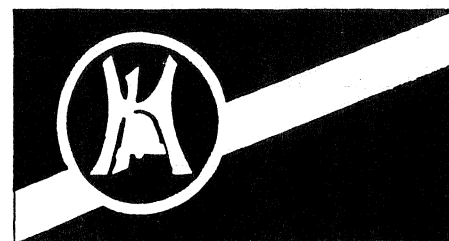
The city itself was named after Sir Evan Nepean who came from St. Just new Land's End, Cornwall. Sir Evan (1751-1823) served as Secretary of the Admiralty, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Governor of Bombay and was an English nobleman. Nepean was derived from "nans pedn" (Head of the valley) a Cornish word. It was also spelled Nanspean and in 1660 Nepean.



NEPEAN
LOGO

Nepean not only received its name from Sir Evan but the city adopted a civic coat of arms in 1983 based on his personal arms. The original family arms was granted in July 16, 1802. Symbols depicting Sir Evan's barony were replaced by the three Nepean Bells and the motto was changed to "Unity-Family-Fortitude" after the city received permission from the family to use his coat of arms.

The City of Nepean utilized this symbol for a special program held during 1986-87, entitled "I Helped Carve the Nepean Coat of Arms." A piece of sandstone was taken from the local Corkstown Road quarry by Public Works Canada. Over the next fourteen months it was featured at many community events where citizens were encouraged to help carve in it the Nepean coat of arms. Mr. Robert Brown, a local stonecarver, assisted the citizens in chipping away the stone while they learned about the history of Nepean. The focal point of this endeavor was to make citizens aware of their new civic center. Upon completion, the carving was placed in the foyer of this building.



NEPEAN FLAG

FLAG DATA:

Proportions: 1 : 2

Colors: On a green field a white diagonal stripe running from lower hoist to upper fly, bisected in the center hoist position by a green disk surrounded by a white circle, thereon the Nepean Bell logo also in white.

* The green on the current flag is lime green. However all future flags will be manufactured with PMS 555 green, the official designated green to be used on city property.

SOURCES:

Access Nepean 1986-1987, p. 37, 57. (city handbook).

Special thanks to Andrea McCormick, Director of Information Services; Lois Abbott, her assistant; George Skarzynski, Director of Libraries and Marlene Maclean, Reference Librarian, for graciously providing information for this article.

From the President . . . WOODY'S WORDS

The time is here for NAVA members to plan to attend NAVA 23 Dallas, Texas, October 20, 21 & 22. During December, I visited Dallas, the site of our next meeting, and reviewed plans with our Hosts David Pawson and Pete Van De Putte. They have great things planned for us. If you have missed NAVA meetings in the past, please do not miss this one.

Flag collectors and hobbyists, bring your collections for display. All attending members bring your personal flags. Plan to present a paper. Let Jim Ferrigan know your intentions in this regard. Outline your talks for passouts to those in attendance. I have been informed that membership renewals are pouring in and that new applications are being received. Let's keep supplying articles of Vexillology interest to our Editor. This and personal contacts are our best membership getters.

I was surprised, while spending the winter months in the Phoenix area "Valley of the Sun", that many city officials did not know they had a city flag. It took me several days of checking before a city building maintenance person located the one and only. I have found this to be true in several other cities. I'm reminded of a little joke by an algebra teacher used in her math classes. The parents, proud of their young sons achievement in algebra, were patiently listening to the parents of a young lady bragging of their daughters accomplishments in Latin. The parents of the young man seized the opportunity during a lull in the conversation to say, "Son say something in "Algebraic". This should be our interest as NAVA Members. We should adopt Vexillology as a second language . . . and not miss a chance to "say something Vexillological."

4 x 6 CORNER

by Don Healy
523 Centre St.
Trenton, NJ 08611

These flags are not exactly new, but I consider them rare enough that many collectors may not have run into them. You may not be able to locate these very easily, but you should be aware of their existence.

Brunei w/o Arms	Flag of the Race
US Space Command	US Civil Air Patrol
Canal Zone Governor	US jack (48 star)
Burundi Kingdom	White Russia (tricolor)
Japanese Naval Ensign	

The flag of the U.S. Military Academy is available solely from "The Flag Guys". 283 Rt. 32/Windsor Highway, Newburgh, NY 12550. This is produced locally so if you want it that's where you must write.

The flag of the City of Toronto, Canada, as well as several other Canadian specialties are available from All Nations Flag Co., 15 Brandon Ave., Toronto, M6H 2C8, Ontario, Canada.

NAVA member Dave Pawson has a few copies of the old blue colonial ensign of the Bahamas. His address is 17850 Sun Meadow Dr., #3902, Dallas, TX 75252.

A few other flags of more general availability that are rather new include:

- Neth. Antilles (5 stars)
- Egypt (eagle of Saladin arms)
- US Army General Rank flags (1 thru 4 stars)
- US Navy Admiral Rank flags (1 thru 4 stars)

COLLECTOR'S CORNER #15

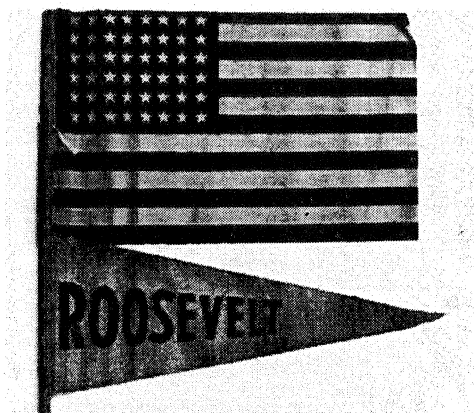
by Nicholas Artimovich II
6280 Light Point Place
Columbia, MD 21045

The last installment of this first series in the Collector's Corner illustrates one example of a printed 48 star flag. The 48 star flag reigned from 1912 to 1959 - the longest of any U.S. flag to date.

The flag with the Roosevelt Pennant is of the official pattern with stars in a "regimented" pattern. It was used in the 1912 campaign by Theodore Roosevelt, running as a third party "Bull Moose" candidate.

There is an overprinted flag from the W.L. Baker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, that has its stars in the "old" staggered pattern. Whether it was made before President Taft's 1912 Executive Order, or was made in ignorance of this order establishing the flag design is not known. The Gar's practice of overprinting flags was common, and the author's collection includes flags of 13, 45, 46, and 48 stars so overprinted.

Another item in my collection is a patriotic kerchief including the U.S. 48-star flag, eagle and shield, and 20 flags of allied nations of World War I. These 20 flags, from left to right and top to bottom are United Kindom, Canada, Scotland, Italy, Ireland, Australia, Panama, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, England, Poland, Brazil, Greece, Belguim, Japan, Cuba, France, China, and Portugal. This silk kerchief measures 11" by 17".



ROOSEVELT PENNANT
— 1912 Campaign —

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Collector's Corner in the Nov/Dec 1988 Issue of NAVA News was correctly identified as #13.

The Collector's Corner in the Jan/Feb Issue, 1989, should have been designated #14. This current #15 is the last in this series by Nick Artimovich II. The author is planning a new series of interest to collectors that is scheduled to begin in the next issue of NAVA News.

NAVA News Contributors

Nick Artimovich II
Scot Guenter
Don Healy
Jim Croft

W.W. Ridgway
Gus Tracchia
Tom Carrier
Dave Pawson

FLAG DESIGN WINNER . . .

JOHN PURCELL

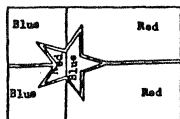
NAVA XXIII DALLAS, TEXAS

October 20-22, 1989

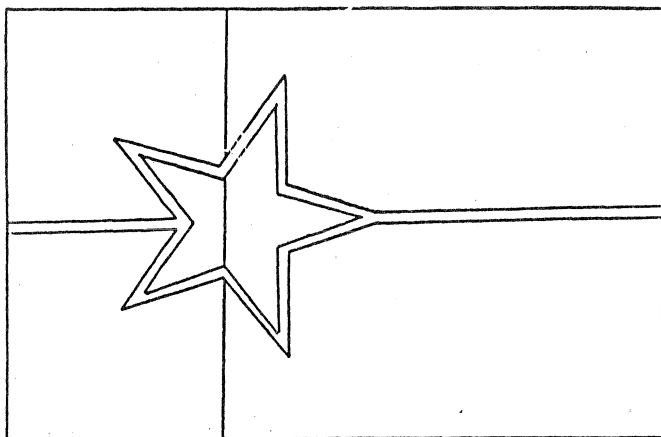
The winning entry for the NAVA XXIII flag design was submitted by Dr. John Purcell of Brunswick, Ohio. John served as NAVA President from 1981-1983.

The description is as John submitted it:

The design combines the field division of the Texas flag with that of the Dallas flag. Since both those flags employ the "Lone Star," the proposed NAVA-23 flag uses that well-known symbol as its prominent feature. The star of 5 points is divided so that the hoist pair in red symbolizes the number 2; the fly trio, in blue, the number 3; together 23 for NAVA-23. The white fimbriation forms five V's around the star, symbolizing vexillology. The star is oriented so the apex is toward the fly, symbolizing a bright burst of movement toward the future, further denoted by the white fimbriation that forms an arrowhead in the blue hoist and a trajectory in the red fly.



The flag is published here in an outline form so that you may add the color and see what a truly outstanding design this is. Congratulations to John Purcell.



MORE ABOUT NAVA XXIII

The NAVA XXIII Annual Meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn Park Central in Dallas. The cost per night will be \$36 per room, single or double occupancy. More details and information about reservations, tours, and other points of interest will appear in the May/June Issue of NAVA News.

VEXI-Tidbit . . .

by Tom Carrier

JOHNSON vs. State of Texas, No. 372-86 update. Gregory Lee Johnson, after leading a group of young anarchists through downtown Dallas during the Republican National Convention in Dallas four years ago, burned the flag in front of city hall. He was arrested, convicted and given a year in prison and a \$2,000 fine. His conviction has been overturned from the Court of Criminal Appeals. Thanks Charles Spain for this update.

BOOK REVIEW:

SYMBOLS UNDERSTOOD IN THEIR SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

by Scot Guenter

Wilbur Zelinsky. *Nation into State: The Shifting Symbolic Foundations of American Nationalism*. University of North Carolina Press, 1988. 350 pp. \$29.95. hardback.

Wilbur Zelinsky is professor emeritus of geography at Penn State and is considered one of the most eminent cultural geographers writing in the United States today. This work, six years in the making, attempts to outline the changing uses of symbol and ritual in expressing American nationalism. Zelinsky quite sensibly sees nationalism as a social construct that changes over time, and by tracing its symbolic evolution in the United States, he suggests the possibility of doing such studies for other nation-states, always bearing in mind the varying social, cultural, and historical forces involved.

Zelinsky admits the study of historical shifts in nationalism deserves acute interdisciplinary analysis. Although his work relies heavily on secondary sources, he is so well read in such a wide variety of fields that this overview will serve nicely as a referential compendium for vexillologists, especially those concerned with national iconography and the development and dissemination of national holidays, monumental motifs, and patriotic rituals.

Zelinsky argues for understanding the symbolic evolution of American nationalism as going through three historic phases, during which nationalism, a belief system in which participants feel bonded and "united in the possession of a unique and cherished social and cultural personality" gives way to "statism," a system in which the political entity is seen as "the ultimate social reality," an abstract, complex system based not on cultural but organizational and bureaucratic evolution. Therefore, "the symbols, rites, and other nationalistic practices in vogue today are essentially non-ideological and non-ethnic in character." He also speculates that America is now entering a fourth phase, which he terms "post-statist," a period in which the symbolic images dominant in the third phase are maintained but interpreted in a new way.

I find problematic the idea that any symbol, especially one of nationalism, can be termed "non-ideological." Still, Zelinsky's temporal framework, however provocative, provides a useful schema for evaluating the wide range of nationalistic symbols and practices his study includes (a summary categorization is presented on pp. 215-217 of his text). He rightly considers the flag to have pre-empted the most sacred position in American civil religion in a complex historical process that went on through several decades of the nineteenth century. In a section entitled "Flag and Eagle," of special interest to all cultural vexillologists, he includes a fascinating contemporary study of regional variations in flag display in the United States, drawing on a review of nineteenth century atlases to speculate on historical shifts as well. Here, as elsewhere, he deftly combines a sensitivity to the temporally changing boundaries of symbolic nationalism with a concern for the system's regional diffusion.

The study covers four broad areas: symbolic personifications of the hero of the nation (not only George Washington and Abraham Lincoln but also Uncle Sam and Miss Liberty); the ritualistic acting out in public of nationalistic sentiment (including parades, 4th of July celebrations, and world's fairs); the language and iconography of nationalism; nationalism in this final category that he specifically mentions vexillology and calls for more analyses of the geography and history of public and private flag displays in the United States.

(continued on page 4)

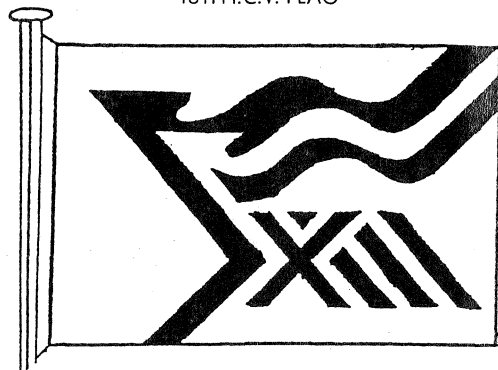
FLYING TO AUSTRALIA

For the 13th I.C.V. Sept. 24-29, 1989

If you are planning to attend the 13th International Congress of Vexillology in Melbourne, Australia, September 24-29, 1989, and can arrange to depart from Los Angeles on the same date and same flight as fourteen other NAVA members and their spouses or friends, Qantas Airlines will offer a special reduced fare. The quoted round trip price, with no stopovers is \$1070. For \$1270, you will be allowed four stops, including Melbourne. Remember the one requirement is that fifteen people leave from Los Angeles on the same day and same Qantas flight. We are trying for a date between Sept. 15-22.

Call or write Gus Tracchia and tell him your tentative plans and approximate date of intended departure. We will see if some reduced fare can be made possible. Contact GUS TRACCHIA, 82-67 Austin Street, #205, Kew Gardens, NY 11415; telephone 718-847-2616.

13TH I.C.V. FLAG



13th International Congress of Vexillology MELBOURNE

The 13th I.C.V. is being hosted by the Flag Society of Australia. The Congress site is the city of Melbourne. This city is the location for the first raising of the Australian National flag, in September 1901, of the then newly established Commonwealth of Australia. It was also the scene of the 1956 Olympic games.

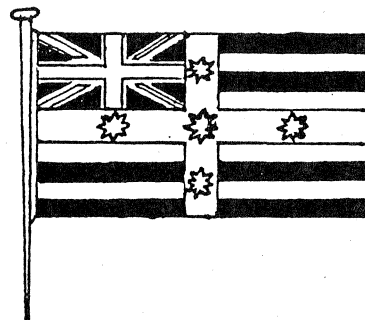
The Congress will be located at the University of Melbourne. Most lectures and Seminars will be held in the "Old Arts" building of the University with most Congress participants being accommodated in the comfortable Residential Colleges of the University. The Congress office will be located at Queen's College (U. of Melb.), in College Crescent, near the corner of Swanston Street, Parkville (inner Melbourne suburb).

The first event of the Congress will be the welcoming reception, in the evening of Sunday, 24th September 1989. The Congress will be officially opened by the President of FIAV the next morning, Monday 25th. The following five days will consist of Lectures, Seminars, Tours (including a two day "out of Melbourne" tour to Ballarat and Echuca), FIAV General Assembly Meetings, and an Australian Pacific Historic Flag Exhibition. The Congress will be officially closed in the evening of Friday, 29th, September 1989, by the President of FIAV, during the Congress Gala Dinner.

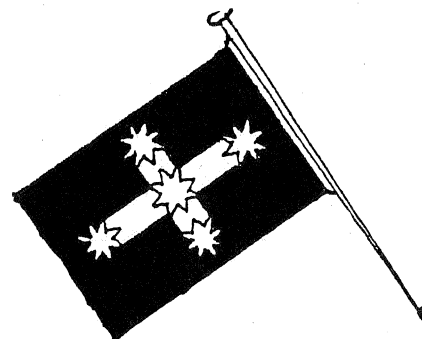
If you did not receive a Registration Form, one is enclosed; mail to 13th I.C.V. Co-Ordinator, Flag Society of Australia, P.O. Box 142, Collins Street P.O., Melbourne, Victoria, 3000, Australia. Ralph G.C. Bartlett is the Co-Ordinator.

FORTHCOMING BOOK ON THE HISTORY OF VEXILLOLOGY

Ralph G.C. Bartlett, Secretary and 13th (1989) I.C.V. Co-Ordinator, Flag Society of Australia, is writing a book on the "25 Years of World Vexillology", which will be an expanded version of the lecture he presented at the 12th I.C.V. in San Francisco in 1987. The book will have additional historical information and will be published in time for sale at the 13th I.C.V. in Melbourne in September. Information will be provided later as to how the book can be purchased by people who cannot attend the Congress. We look forward to the publication of this worthwhile contribution to the field of vexillology.



MURRAY RIVER PADDLESTEAMER FLAG - ECHUCA



EUREKA STOCKAGE FLAG - BALLARAT

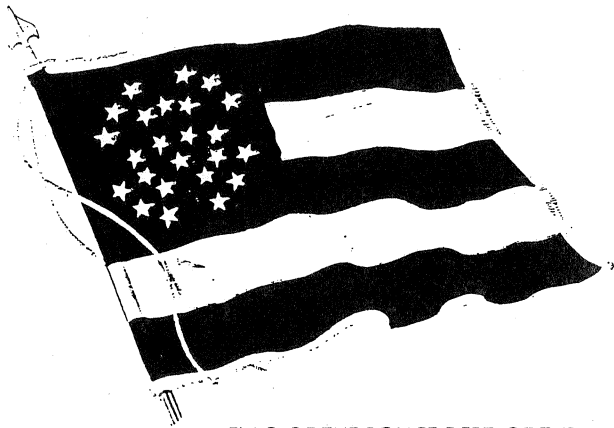
BOOK REVIEW - *Cont'd from page 3*

All in all, this is an important contribution to the study of symbolic nationalism. Scholarly vexillologists concerned with cultural geography and historical shifts in flag usage and interpretation will want to acquire a copy for their bookshelves. Others might want to request it at their public libraries. The 46 page bibliography on nationalism, although not annotated, would be worthy of perusal if it was published alone. As it is, it demonstrates the depth and breadth of Zelinsky's outreach and inquiry, concluding the comparatively succinct and eloquent summation he offers us in this work.

VEXI-Bits . . .

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

NATIONAL - Recently, a funeral was held for two New York City police officers who had died in the line of duty. A photo accompanying the details of the funeral showed the two valorous officers being carried, in flag draped coffins, through an honor guard of NYPD officers. The flags were similar to the US flag except the stripes were too large and the constellation of stars in the canton were not regulation pattern. Inquiries to the City of New York eventually led to Officer Robert N. Lucente, President of the New York State Chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police who provided the following description of "The Police Flag": Five alternate bars of green and white (brilliant green being the



FLAG OF THE POLICE DEPT. OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

traditional and sentimental Police color) symbolizing the five boroughs of Greater New York. On a canton of blue (the color of the uniform) a circular constellation of 24 white stars representing the original group of villages, towns and cities of Greater New York. The fringes and tassels of gold, blue canton, white stars and stripesd "bring all the colors of our City Flag into this, our Police Flag." My thanks to Officer Lucente and his daughter for their help in bringing this flag to light . . .

PRESERVATION - The 34 star flag, believed to have been owned by Civil War patriot Barbara Fritchie resurfaced in a private Civil War collection and is now being readied for display by the Frederick County, MD, historical society sometime next year. The flag disappeared from a display in the Frederick County museum about 70 years ago and passed among Civil War enthusiasts. The current owner is a collector who obtained several letters and photographs with the flag that supports its authenticity to the museum's president David Maloney. The collector wishes to remain anonymous. Earl Williams, NAVA member, was quoted in the WASHINGTON POST story of Oct. 13, 1988 as saying that Barbara Fritchie never waved the flag defiantly while shouting "Shoot, if you must, this old gray head, but spare your country's flag." Thanks Jack Lowe for the story.

Ted Kaye sends a story from the San Francisco Chronicle dated October 6, 1988 detailing the resurrection of a particularly historical US flag. The San Francisco History Room, "a gallimaufry of treasures from the city's past" reopened after nine months of renovations. Prior to the reopening, city archivist Gladys Hansen found a fragile and faded 48 star flag that flew over the US Capitol the day Senate voted to join the United

Nations. Ms. Hansen found it in the basement of City Hall. The flag was presented to San Francisco by President Harry Truman in 1945 and Ms. Hansen says it also flew over the North Pole, at the masthead of the USS San Francisco, the Supreme Court, and the White House. Thanks to Maitland Zane of the Chronicle staff for this story.

NEW FLAGS - *City of Hollywood, CA* unveiled the design for its own flag early November. In a contest among art students, the winning design features silhouettes of Mann's Chinese Theatre, the Capitol Records Tower, the Hollywood Bowl and a palm tree, all bathed in klieg lights (similar in design to the Arizona state flag). No colors were given in the story. Perhaps Frederick Patten (thanks to the story) could let us know the colors, dimensions, etc. and whether the flag has been officially adopted *Spokane County, WA* has adopted a county flag depicting a "Spokane Indian in ceremonial headdress, profiled against a yellow sun. This symbolizes the Indian name for Spokane, "Children of the Sun". A diagonal blue stripe (upper hoist at lower fly) symbolizes the Spokane River and its falls, all against a field of green representing Washington State, the Evergreen State. The contest was for graphic arts students and the winner was Stephanie Bumgarner-Ott, a graduate of Eastern Washington University *The Knights of Columbus* have a new flag described as "a broad band of yellow and a narrow of red, in parallel, divide the flag [upper fly to lower hoist]." The hoist field is white with a green cross from the expeditionary flag of Columbus. The fly field is blue with the emblem of the Knights of Columbus. Yellow is from the Papal flag, white and green from Columbus' ensign, and blue and red from the emblem of the Order. Thanks to James M. White of Spokane for the last two articles . . . NOTE: the flag design for Hollywood and Spokane County were not well represented in the articles and could not be reproduced very well for publication.

HISTORIC FLAG - The staff of Fort Morgan, Alabama discovered in a research article that a blue flag bearing a single gold star in the center and a gold cross at the upper hoist had flown over the fort during the Civil War. Calling it a "rare piece of information", the flag flew over this Civil War fort between the time that Alabama seceded from the Union and before it joined the Confederacy, according to Fort manager Blanton Blankenship. A replica of the flag is being made and will replace the Alabama republic flag "which never really flew here," Blankenship continued. Where did this research article turn up to provide this kind of information? Francis J. Kearley, Jr. found this story in *The Mobile Press-Register* last July 26, 1988. Perhaps Dr. Kearley could follow up this discovery for NAVA News.

LASTLY - Patricia Ahern, not a NAVA member but could be, designed an emergency flag for motorists to declare trouble by attaching a small weatherproof flag bearing the messages such as "Need Doctor", "Send Police", or "Flat Tire" directly to the window of the driver side. Designed for use mainly by the elderly, the flags are both useful and adhere to the vexillological intent that flags are to communicate and to inform. Lifelink Systems, P.O. Box 486, MO, Shrewsbury, MA 01545 has more information. Thanks John Szala for the story Henry Untermeyer has designed and is producing lifeguard pennants. A green pennant with a silhouette of a lifeguard sitting in his deck chair and open umbrella overhead within a white disk represents "Lifeguard on Duty". A red pennant with the same chair and umbrella, but without the silhouette of the lifeguard, with the international symbol of a circle within a line through the chair indicating that the "Lifeguard Not on Duty". The first flags are now in use at Horseshoe Bay in the Bahamas, a favorite vacation spot for Henry. Thanks Henry, keep up the great work and we missed you in Portsmouth this year

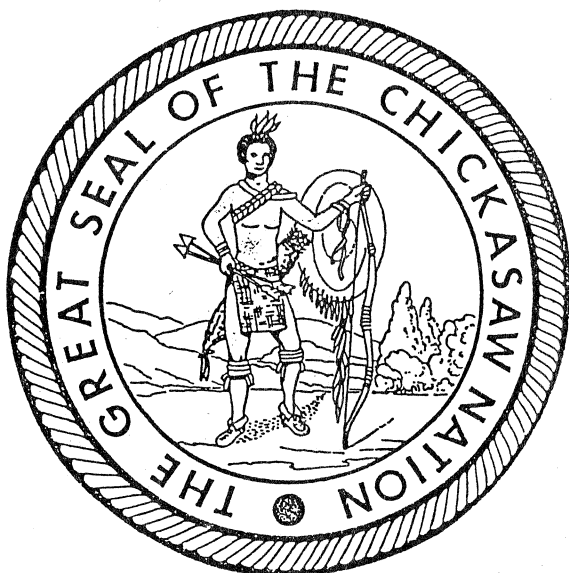
SYMBOLS OF THE CHICKASAW NATION

by Don Healy

The Chickasaw Indian nation constitutes one of the five "civilized" tribes of Oklahoma. The tribes were forcibly evicted from their ancestral homes east of the Mississippi River during the 19th century. The Chickasaw Nation was formed in Tishomingo, Oklahoma on March 4, 1856. Its constitution was adopted on August 16, 1867. It adopted a tribal seal some forty years later, in 1907.

The original capital, Tishomingo, was named for the last great Chickasaw war chief from the days when the Chickasaw resided in the southeastern part of the United States. The beloved Tishomingo is also remembered on the Chickasaw tribal seal. His figure is the central element of that seal.

The flag of the Chickasaw nation is indigo, or dark blue, just like many of the flags of the various states. It bears a full color representation of the tribal seal in the center, occupying approximately two thirds of the width of the flag. Thus, Tishomingo appears on the tribal flag as well.



GREAT SEAL OF THE CHICKASAW NATION

The official symbolism of the Chickasaw seal starts with the very colors selected for the bands that surround the central picture. The outer rim is gold while the wide inner band is light purple and bears the legend "The great seal of the Chickasaw Nation" in black capital letters. The gold and light purple colors symbolize the purity and honor of the Chickasaw people, respectively.

The warrior, besides representing Tishomingo, stands for all the Chickasaw. Tishomingo carries two arrows symbolizing the two ancient divisions of Chickasaw society - the forest dwellers and the town dwellers. He wears four headfeathers, recalling the four compass directions.

The bow, traditionally made of hickory, symbolizes the hunting prowess of the Chickasaw warrior and the willingness to defend his people. The quiver, which has the same symbolic meaning as the bow, was made of deerskin and decorated with white fur. The band stretching over the chief's shoulder is a warrior's mantle and was made of swan feathers.

Tishomingo's shield, normally made from deerskin, symbolizes the protection Chickasaw warriors offer their people. The knee straps, of deer hide also, represent the fleetness of the Chickasaw warrior.

In the background is a dark blue sky and a river, recalling the Mississippi, which means "without source" in the ancient Chickasaw language. Thousands of years ago, according to Chickasaw legend, their people crossed the great river in search of their promised land in the east. The foliage in the background is symbolic of the type of flora found near the Mississippi River.

Although the Chickasaw have resided in Oklahoma for more than 130 years, their tribal seal, and therefore, their flag, speak eloquently of the days not forgotten, in the east. The heritage, pride, and glory of the Chickasaw were established on the eastern shores of the Mississippi River, long before their removal to Oklahoma. Their symbols reflect that their heart is there, still.

MEMBER IN THE NEWS

Lynn Knights, our congenial co-host of NAVA XXII in Portsmouth, rated a four column picture and a full page story in *The Milford (N.H.) Cabinet and Wilton Journal*, December 7, 1988. The headlines carried the word VEXILLOLOGIST in 3/4 inch type. The story is about his interest in flags and his important role in preserving the boyhood home of President Ronald Reagan in Dixon, Illinois.

Elizabeth D. Smith wrote the story and she says, "A sign of Knight's enthusiasm may be seen outside his apartment, where he hangs a different flag every week. Inside is a varied collection, including regular-sized ones kept folded, miniature table pieces, and a large crocheted American flag blanket. The collection numbers about 300 flags. Of the 169 members in the United Nations, Knights has the flags of 130. Intricate designs - a fancy border or complicated seal - are usually responsible for making a flag hard to get. The flag of Bhutan, for example, features an ornamental dragon and is hard to reproduce."

Knight's interest in vexillology began in 1976 when he was living in Illinois. He had lived in Massachusetts, Maine, and in Milford. He joined the Air Force and then settled in Dixon, Illinois, a town of about 15,000 people. In 1976 he visited New England for the Bicentennial and spent some time in Concord, Mass. There were souvenirs and he picked up a Revolutionary War Army flag - red with a green pine tree in the corner. Upon returning he was frequently asked, "What is that?" "I decided I had to find out," Lynn said. After acquiring a few more from the Revolutionary era and learning about them, he started to get requests to speak to groups, such as the Scouts. Then he heard of the North American Vexillological Association and he joined. His specialty now is city flags. Locally, the city of Nashua just adopted one, consisting of the city seal with a blue background. Adopting a Milford flag would be appropriate, the bicentennial will be in 1992. The design, he said, might be solicited through a contest. It should include both the river and the granite industry.

Lynn Knights has been continually active since he joined NAVA; he served as Corresponding Secretary from 1982 to 1986.

COMMENTS . . . FROM MEMBERS ON DUES RENEWAL FORMS

This September marks the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write our National Anthem. Ceremonies are being planned to mark the anniversary at Fort McHenry.

Earl P. Williams, Jr.

When the blizzards rage here and visibility is zero, my home is full of color from my flags.

John Griffith Morris
LaFayette, Minnesota

I was omitted from the membership roster last year. Please correct.

Frederick A. Smith, Jr.
412 Bridlemere Ave.
Interlaken, NJ 07712

LETTER . . .

January 18, 1989

Dear NAVA Editor,

I have recently acquired some Expo 88 flags (size 5½" x 11", paper). Any NAVA member wanting one has only to contact me & I shall be only too happy to send them along with accompanying information. I have a limited number so the first 20 to contact me will not be disappointed. There is NO charge for these colorful flags.

Yours vexillologically,
Steve Duke
POB 340, Reservoir 3073
Victoria, Australia

ED. NOTE: Thanks Steve. Members will remember the Vexi-Tidbit in the Nov/Dec NAVA News; Steve wants to exchange state flags for Australian flags. Here is a double opportunity.

NEW MEMBERS . . .

NAME	ADDRESS	INTEREST
Richard R. Bartholomew (Active)	R.D. #3 Box 285, Dallas, PA 18612	Collector & Technology
John N. Dennis (Active)	c/o Annin and Co. One Annin Dr., Roseland, NJ 07068	-----
John Dzik (Active)	P.O. Box 116, Holden, MA 01520	History of flags
Flaggs USA (Org.)	1989 Madison Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45208	Retailer
Fred L. Israel (Active)	R.D. 1, Box 328 Pipersville, PA 18947	American political flags
Tom W. Lautzenhiser (Active)	1193 Ginko Dr. 30-9 West Salem, OH 44287	History US flags
Jerry Long (Active)	4560 Bannister Rd. Fair Oaks, CA 95628	California & US-Hobby
Jon Radel (Active)	Rt. 2, 110 Sydnor Dr. Leesburg, VA 22075-9007	-----
Victor Smirnow III (Student)	704 1/2 Oak St. Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858	Hobby
Clifford B. Weaver (Active)	P.O. Box 108 Ridley Park, PA 19078	US Military

VEXI-Tidbit

by Tom Carrier

THE SHARPER IMAGE, a quality products store featuring high tech and high fashion gifts, featured in its November '88 catalog a hand-made ("from cotton imported from France that matches the fabrics used centuries ago") original replica of the Star Spangled Banner. This flag is from the Gallery of the Republic collection, which as you might know, features replicas of many historical US flags. The flag is mounted, ready for display and only 950 are "available to collectors." It may have the tears, it may show the holes, but what it does not accurately represent is the little red "v" sewn in one of the white stripes. Cost for this "historical replica" - \$369 plus \$17.50 shipping.

EDITOR'S NOTE: If they use cotton for this replica it does not match the original Star Spangled Banner, which is made of worsted bunting.



FROM THE TREASURER . . . 2ND NOTICE OF DUES PAYMENT

Although many of the members have already paid their dues for 1989, for which please accept my thanks for your prompt attention to this matter, there are some who have not made this payment. According to the By-Laws, Dues are payable as of the first day of the calendar year, and second notices of non-payment must be made. To save the cost of individual first class postage to notify those members who have not paid their dues, this notice is placed in the NAVA News. Thank you for your cooperation and your payment.

Gus Tracchia, Treasurer

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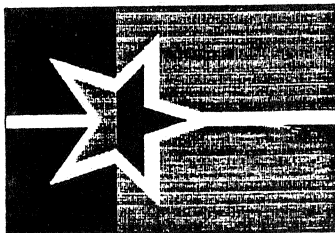
Editor's Notes . . .

We are pleased to see that each issue of NAVA News brings a report of ten or more new members. We are happy to welcome you. We wish we knew more about you. We welcome contributions from our new members, if not about flags then about themselves . . . who you are, your specific interest in flags, how and why and what you collect. Send the information to me at the address below.

As you will note the last two issues have been eight pages each. We have funds in the budget for two more twelve-page issues this year. To produce these we need more contributions of original articles. Line drawings can be printed at no additional cost; so please include one or two line drawings of the flags in the article. Please double space the typed copy and type sixty picas to the line. With one drawing a forty-line article will fill one column.

Why was the January/February NAVA News late? January is an extremely busy month for our Distributor. NAVA News had to wait its turn to be labelled and mailed. With bulk mailing all the issues must be mailed at one time.

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Oaks, PA 19456



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13th International Congress of Vexillology



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(Continued on next page.)

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