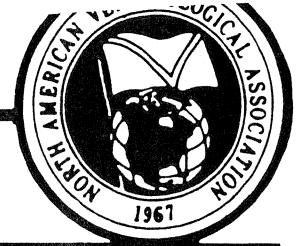


NAVA NEWS

NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



VOLUME XXII, No. 4

JULY/AUGUST 1989

THE LOUISIANA ACADIAN FLAG

by Thomas J. Arceneaux

The year 1965 marked the two hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the exiled Acadians in Louisiana. In commemoration of that significant event, the Acadian Committee of France—Amérique de la Louisiane Acadienne sponsored a year-long celebration entitled "Two centuries of Acadian Culture in Louisiana."

One of the official acts of the committee was a strong recommendation for the approval of an Acadian flag designed and described by the writer. France-Amérique de la Louisiane Acadienne readily approved the proposal and thus, since 1965, the Acadians of Louisiana have their own official flag, now proudly flown, under the American flag, throughout Acadiana.

Following is the official description of the flag shown at right:

To symbolize the French origin of the Acadians, a portion of the arms of their mother country—three fleurs de lis, silver on a blue field—is used as part of the flag.

To symbolize Spain, the nation which controlled Louisiana at the time of the Acadian migration to Louisiana and under whom they prospered after years of exile, the old arms of Castille—a gold tower on a red field—appears in one section of the flag.

The gold star on a white field represents "Our Lady of the Assumption" (Maris Stella), Patroness of the Acadians. The star also symbolizes the active participation of the Acadians in the American Revolution, as soldiers under Galvez.

While the description of the flag is, to a great extent, self-explanatory, a full explanation of the religious and patriotic significance of the gold star might well be in order.

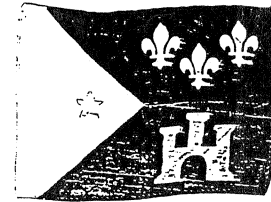
The gold star is the official symbol of the Virgin Mary, under the title of "Our Lady of the Assumption". This symbol has a very special significance for the Acadians since they left France for the new world during a period of great devotion to Mary. It was at that time that the King of France, Louis XIII, declared Mary, the "Patroness of the Kingdom" and so on August 15, 1638, France and her colonies were consecrated to Mary under the title of "Our Lady of the Assumption".

It is significant to note that one of the very first important family groups of Acadians arrived in America on the eve of the feast of the Assumption and that their first mass of thanksgiving was in honor of "Our Lady of the Assumption" (Capri, Jane. Le 15 Aout. Le Travailleur, Worcester, Mass. August 13, 1959).

Then in 1938, Pope Pius XI solemnly proclaimed "Our Lady of the Assumption" as the patroness of all Acadians—those in Canada as well as those in Louisiana and elsewhere! (Robichaud, Mgr. Norbert. Sermon, Compte Rendu, La Convention Nationale Acadienne, St. Jacques, Ile du Prince Edouard, 1951). Therefore, the gold star appearing on the Louisiana Acadian flag has a strong religious meaning, going back to the very early beginnings of Acadian culture in the new world.

Shortly after the arrival of the displaced Acadians in Louisiana, the American colonies started their struggle for independence. At that time Louisiana was a Spanish colony. It is significant to recall the fact that Spain decided to champion the cause of the thirteen American colonies in their revolution against the same nation that had so cruelly exiled the Acadians. And so, many Acadians of Louisiana, serving under Galvez, the Governor of Spanish Louisiana, actively participated in the battles of Manchac, Baton Rouge, Mobile and Pensacola—all very important and decisive victories which contributed to the successful conclusion of the American Revolution.

Since the Acadians were citizens of Spain at the time of the American Revolution, their star could not appear on the first



American flag. Thus, the gold star on the Louisiana Acadian flag serves as a reminder of Louisiana participation in the American Revolution, and as a reminder of the significant contributions of Louisiana Acadians during the struggle for the establishment of our great nation—a nation to which the descendants of the exiled Acadians are now proud to be loyal citizens.

This article was first published in Vol. I No. 1 of the *Acadiana Profile*, Jan.-Feb. 1969. It is reprinted with the permission of Mayor Dud Lastrapes, Lafayette, Louisiana. This flag is the heart of the city's logo. Submitted by Glenn D. Nolan.

MEMBERS WELCOME MICHEL LUPANT

By Nicholas Artimovich

NAVA member (Foreign Assoc.) Michel Lupant, a geography professor at the University of Ottignies, Belgium spent two weeks touring Washington, D.C., Annapolis, MD, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston beginning March 25. During his first trip to the United States (accompanying 20 of his students), Lupant was greeted by numerous NAVA members eager to discuss vexillology on an international scale.

On March 31, an extraordinary session of the "Chesapeake Bay Chapter" of NAVA was called to welcome M. Lupant and to join him on a special tour. Lupant, Nicholas Artimovich, Don Healy, and Tom Carrier were treated by fellow member Jim Cheevers, curator of the U.S. Naval Academy Museum, to a tour of the captured battle flags on display at the Academy in Annapolis. The flags, representing France (1798), Great Britain (War of 1812), The Confederate States of America (Civil War), Spain (1898), Austria/Hungary (WWI), Germany (WWI and WWII), North Vietnam and others are displayed in locations not generally open to the public, so the tour was a rare opportunity very much appreciated by the attendees.

After dinner, the Chesapeake Bay Chapter reconvened at Artimovich's home for dessert and talk of new acquisitions, vexillological work underway, and travel plans. Monsieur Lupant was looking forward to meeting Gus Tracchia in New York City, and visiting Whitney Smith while in Boston.

Michel took this opportunity to begin his collection of "table flags" while visiting the states. Small flags on the order of 4"x6" are not commonly available on the European mainland, so Lupant purchased sets of U.N. Member flags, the 50 U.S. states, U.S. historic flags, and others which gave him an instant collection of over 250 miniature flags. (Note to Canadian members: Michel may very well be interested in trading books or flags for a set of 4"x6" flags of the Canadian Provinces. Please write him at the address in the NAVA member roster.) He also looked for additional books for his vexillological library, which is already among the most extensive in Belgium.

Our best wishes to Michel Lupant. We hope that you enjoyed your visit and that your memories and collections were pleasantly enriched.

COLLECTORS CORNER

"A" IS FOR AFGHANISTAN

With this article we begin a new series of Collector's Corner. The first series traced variations in U.S. flags from the 1840's to the twentieth century. I appreciate the comments I received from other collectors of early American flags regarding that series. This new series will cover the changes in foreign national flags for about the last one hundred years. My goal is to provide a chronology of major flag design changes for those nations which are not members of the United Nations. Where possible, I will include countries which no longer exist such as Serbia and Manchukuo, but I will not attempt to deal with pre-national entities such as the German states.

The series will be arranged alphabetically, generally with one flag illustrated for each letter. For each nation I will list the dates and pertinent design details for each major change. I will also indicate what sizes of the obsolete flags, if any, I have in my own collection as this is of interest to many of those who have corresponded with me in the development of my collectors's list.

AFGHANISTAN

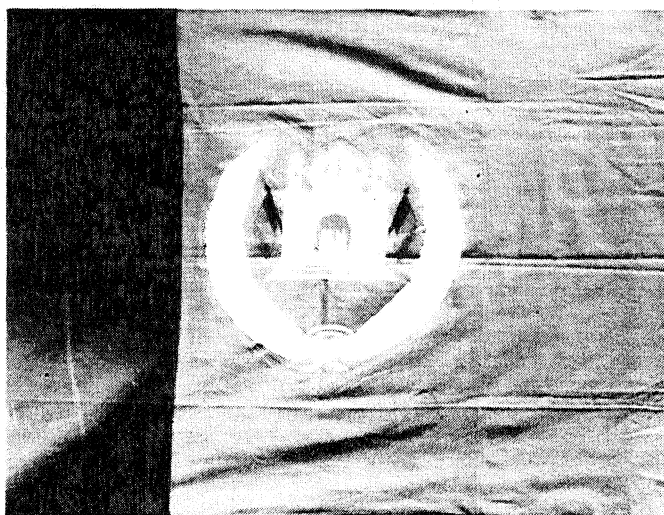
c1901-1919 Black field. Central white emblem of mosque, flags and wreath.

1919-1928 Black field. Central white emblem of mosque and flags surrounded by eight pointed sunburst.

1928-1929 Vert black, red, green field. Central white emblem of mountains, sun, wreath, surmounted by star.

1929 Vert black, red, green field. Central white emblem of mosque, flags, surrounded by 8 pointed sunburst.

1930-1974 Vert black, red, green field. Central white emblem of mosque, flags, wreath. (4x6", 3x5')



Afghanistan 1930-1974 (3'x5' cotton printed emblem sewn into red stripe.

1974-1978 Horiz black, red, wide green field. Emblem in yellow/gold in upper hoist of eagle, pulpit, wreath, sunburst. (4x6", 4x6')

1978-1980 Red field. Gold emblem in upper hoist of characters, wreath, star. (4x6", 4x6')

1980-1987 Horiz black, red, green field. Multicolor emblem in upper hoist of pulpit, book, wreath, sunburst, surmounted by cogwheel and red star. (4x6", 4x6')

1987-date Horiz black, red, green field. Multicolor emblem differing from previous by omission of book, red star, relocation of cogwheel to base, horizon below sunburst now curved.

ALBANIA

1912-1946 Red field. Central emblem of black double-headed eagle.

1946-date Yellow fimbriated red star added over eagle.

ALGERIA

1962-date Vert green, white field. Central emblem of red star and crescent.

ANGOLA

1975-date Horiz red, black field. Central yellow emblem of cogwheel, machete, star.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

1967-date Red field. Central inverted triangle of black, blue, white. Gold sunburst above blue stripe.

ARGENTINA

1816-date Horiz blue, white, blue with central gold sun.

AUSTRALIA

1901-1909 British red or blue ensign with Southern Cross of white stars in fly. Six pointed Commonwealth star below Union Jack.

1909-date Commonwealth star changed to seven points.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

1869-1918 Merchant flag combined horiz red, white, red of Austria and red, white, green of Hungary. Arms were centered on respective halves of the field. (4x6")

AUSTRIA

1918-1945 Horiz red, white, red with eagle, no chains on legs.

1945-1984 Broken chains added to eagle's legs. (4x6')

1984-date Artistic modifications to eagle. Use of flag with eagle restricted to certain State functions.

by Nick Artimovich

NEXT ISSUE: "B" IS FOR BURUNDI

NAVA News Contributors

Terri Amann
Nick Artimovich
Rev. William M. Becker
Tom Carrier
James Croft
Scot Guenter

Don Healy
Glenn Nolan
Dave Pawson
Gus Tracchia
Earl P. Williams, Jr.

4 x 6 CORNER

by Don Healy
523 Centre Street
Trenton, NJ 08611

Two 4"x6" rarities come from the same part of the country, Alexandria, VA and the Port of Norfolk Anniversary flags were recently seen at a flea market. I know of no dealer you could contact to get these.

On a different topic, anyone ordering flags from Mr. John Vaughn in Australia, i.e. the Irish Australians and the Scottish Australian flags, may include instructions to have those flags delivered to me at FIAV. 13, in Melbourne. He has suggested that it would save him a lot of packaging and postage, while probably speeding up their delivery. Surface post from Australia can take up to six months. Upon my return, I'll forward them to you at domestic rates.

NAVA member Michel Lupont, a new fan of 4"x6" flags, reports that any desk flag is uncommon in his homeland of Belgium.

On his recent trip to the United States, he was acquiring as many as he could afford, and luggage would permit.

He did manage to find a few examples of desk top flags, slightly larger than our standard size, but definitely compatible.

The samples he found included:

Flanders (fig. A)	Flemish Nationalists
Wallonia	Council of Europe
Bonaire	European Parliament
Belgian Vexillological Society (fig. B)	
International Book Fair of Brussels	

All the samples seem to be of Dutch manufacture, except the European Parliament which is either a German or Italian product.

Michel did say that his neighbor to the north, the Netherlands, is enamored of flags, and a wide variety of desk top flags are manufactured there.

He hopes to obtain the name of a flag vendor in the Netherlands who is willing to sell these flags to collectors in the US and Canada. If he lets me know of one, you'll be the first to hear.

On the downside of his news, Michel said that he has never seen the beautiful, heraldic banners of the Belgian provinces in small sizes. That's a real shame because they would be fantastic additions to any collection.



FIG. A

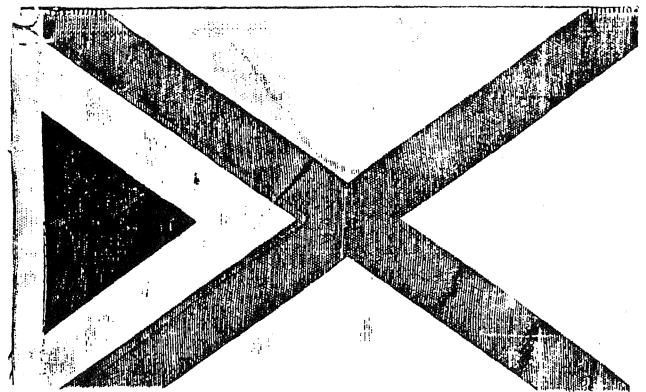


FIG. B

4 x 6 Corner

by Glenn Nolan

This installment of the "corner" could be subtitled "The Corner Goes to College" from the list that follows. It could also be considered a salute to the Blue Grass state.

Here go the 4x6 inchers that are available from this area are:

University of Kentucky	Eastern Kentucky Univ.
Murray State Univ.	Western Kentucky Univ.
Morehead State Univ.	Northern Kentucky Univ.
Kentucky State Univ.	

Some non-university flags available that relate to Kentucky are:

Churchill Downs	Kentucky '74-'76 Celebration
City of Louisville	Paducah, KY
Bardstown (previously mentioned in this column)	
Kentucky (I had to throw it in, though it's obvious)	

This concludes our salute to Kentucky. Anybody out there have a list of 4x6 flags from other states or provinces? They would make nice check-off lists.

SOME NIGERIAN MILITARY FLAGS

by Don Healy

One great source of information on new or unusual flags is the large number of flag dealers and manufacturers that exist within NAVA. For example, Brian O'Connor and the gang at Humphrey's Flags in Philadelphia let me know about one unusual order they received in January 1989.

The specs, no more than crude sample flags on what looks like hand carved sticks, were for flags for the Nigerian Army, the Nigerian Air Force, and its Logistics Command.

The army flag is interesting in its approach to color. As we all know, the national flag is green and white. The Army flag (fig. 1) uses the spectral opposites - red in lieu of green and black instead of white. The emblem appearing on the black central stripe is yellow.

The emblem contains one surprising feature that may indicate the flags usage. Although Nigeria is an English speaking country, officially, this flag has its motto in Arabic! This may indicate the flag is actually intended for a unit, or corps located in the Islamic part of the country. The translation of the motto means "Victory comes from God".



FIG. 1

The Air Force flag was ordered in two styles, as a regular flag (fig. 2) and also as a pennant for use on automobiles. The arms of the Air Force appear in black and a yellow-orange color while the bar held in the talons of the eagle is in the national colors. The background color is light blue. The target, or roundel, appears, as expected, in the national colors. If this is a new flag for the entire Air Force it replaces the old design that contained the national flag in the canton. It does make some sense to alter this flag to eliminate the redundancy of having both the flag and roundel in the national colors.

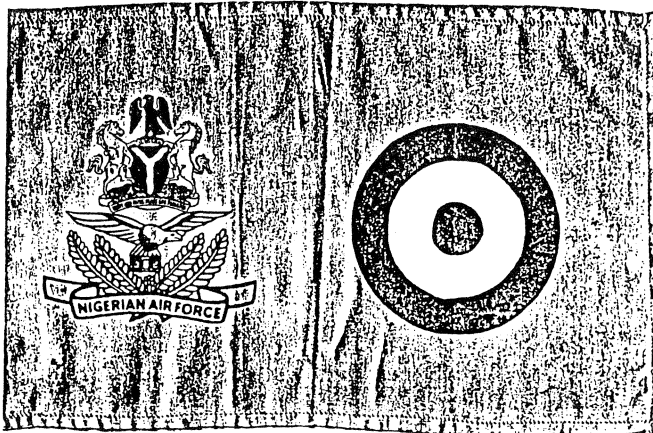


FIG. 2

The flag of the Logistics Command also uses the basic design of the new Air Force flag, it replaces the roundel with its own logo (fig. 3). This logo is black with white interiors. The background color for the Logistics Command flags is a bright yellow. These flags were also ordered both in traditional format and as automobile pennants.

If any reader can shed more light on these unusual flags, please contact me, and I'll pass it along to our readers.



FIG. 3

THE FLYING PIG

by Terri Amann, Flags USA

The Flying Pig was the hot topic in Cincinnati in 1988; this is the flag version designed professionally and copyrighted by Flags USA of Cincinnati. The original pigs are at Bicentennial Commons in Downtown Cincinnati. They are 2½ feet tall and on top of large smoke stack pillars as part of a sculpture given to the people of Cincinnati on the city's 200th birthday. Many companies made their own version of the Flying Pig, but as far as we know no one else made a flag. We did not make any for retail, but we did offer it to our customers for Flying Pig Parties last summer.



1988

2:3

Nominating Committee Report

Article 5, G. of the NAVA Bylaws establishes "At the annual membership meeting a Nominating Committee of three members shall be elected. The Committee shall determine which members are willing to serve in the various elective and appointive positions of the association and shall present a list of such individuals at the next annual membership meeting. Nominations for any office may also be made from the floor." The members of the Nominating Committee elected at NAVA XXII are Scot Guenter, Chairman, Whitney Smith and Kevin Harrington; they submit the following candidates:

President Don Healy
Vice-President Jim Ferrigan
Corresponding Secretary Adam Stolfi
Recording Secretary Dave Pawson
Treasurer Gus Tracchia

SENATE SAYS NO TO DISPLAYING U.S. FLAG ON FLOOR

from the ACLU Civil Liberties Alert
courtesy Charles A. Spain, Jr.

By a vote of 97-0, the Senate voted on March 16, 1989, to make criminal the "displaying of the flag of the United States on the floor or ground." Sen. Alan Dixon (D-Ill.), co-sponsor of the bill, told the Senate: "We have a situation in Chicago, Mr. President, where the flag has been portrayed in art in a manner that has raised the ire and offended the sensibilities of many Americans. You know the situation, Mr. President, the flag is displayed in a way that encourages visitors to the Chicago Art Institute to walk across the flag." Another supporter of the bill, Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Tex.), said: "The young man who created this exhibit at the School of Art Institute in Chicago is aglow with criticism for America, and it is his right to express that criticism. But one expression to which he has neither a legal nor a moral right is the intentional desecration of an American flag." Although the bill passed by the Senate (S. 607) may have been inspired by strong patriotic sentiments, the ACLU believes that flag trampling is a form of symbolic speech which is protected by the First Amendment. The ACLU will work to block passage of a similar House bill (H.R. 1590), which has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A PEEK AT THE FUTURE?

by David Pawson

In a recent episode of *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, entitled "The Royale," First Officer Commander William Riker had an opportunity to display his vexillological proficiency. Members of the crew of the Enterprise recovered a piece of space debris marked with the U.S. Flag. Later in the program, an astronaut's uniform was also found, bearing a U.S. flag. The interesting point about the flags is that they bore 52 stars in a 7-6-7-6-7-6 pattern, with the Union resting on the seventh (red) stripe. Commander Riker identified the flag, without referring to any resources, as being in use from 2033 to 2079.

While it is unlikely that the canton of the American flag will ever be moved, the pattern employed for depicting 52 stars probably will prove to be correct, assuming two more States enter the Union. It will be interesting to see if the dates turn out to be correct. Will anyone who happens to be around in 90 years update us on this?

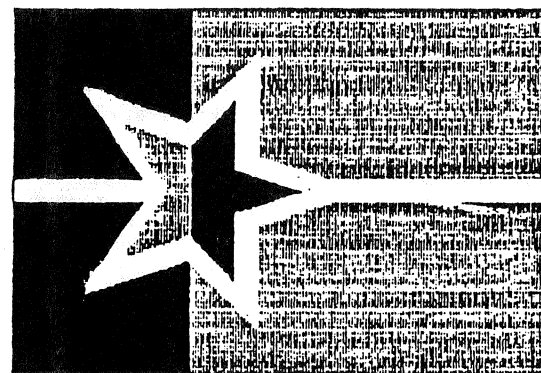
BOOK REVIEW

by Earl P. Williams, Jr.

Our Flag: The Star-Spangled Banner, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1989, compiled by Gloria A. Krug (former National Flag Chairman, NSDAR). This illustrated work represents NSDAR's first book devoted primarily to the U.S. Flag's history and how to display and respect the Stars and Stripes. It is also available to the general public.

Patriotism and good citizenship are the predominant themes of *Our Flag*. The 68-page, "5-1/4 x 8-1/2", staple-bound book briefly discusses the origin of the U.S. Flag, Flag facts, and patriotic observances and holidays. The claims regarding the first designer, maker, or displayer of the Stars and Stripes are presented in an unbiased manner. The Pledge of Allegiance, American's Creed, and words and music to John Philip Sousa's *Stars and Stripes Forever* (our official national march as of 1987) are included as are the flags of the 50 states and flags of the branches of the Armed Services.

Our Flag could serve as a good educational/reference tool. A bibliography of good source material is included. The book costs \$2.25 plus about \$1.00 postage. For ordering information, contact the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General, NSDAR, 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



NAVA XXIII - Dallas, Texas - Oct. 20-22, 1989

SPECIAL THANKS

Special thanks are given to the following people, all of whom contributed flag designs to the NAVA 23 Flag Contest:

James Croft, Massachusetts
Richard Crossett, Kentucky
Steve Duke, Australia
Kevin Harrington, Ontario
Don Healy, New Jersey
R.G. Holberg III, Alabama
Dr. Wolf Lincke, British Columbia
Dan Michael, Virginia
John Purcell, Ohio
Adam Stolfi, New York

As a token of our appreciation, these vexillographers have each received a 4x6" NAVA 23 flag and a souvenir key tag depicting the flag. These items will also be included in NAVA 23 registrants' packets.

The designs submitted for the NAVA 23 Flag Contest will be displayed at the meeting. The winner, as reported in the March/April Issue of NAVA News, was John Purcell.

from Dave Pawson

CIVIC FLAGS:

GLOUCESTER, ONTARIO

by James Croft

The cross is one of the most widespread and recognized symbols known to man. Although it was used extensively as a good luck sign before the time of Christ, it has since become a symbol of Christianity.¹ The cross on the Gloucester, Ontario flag continues this tradition as it represents the Christian Faith² of the first settlers to this area in the early 1800's. The cross is further differentiated by being "raguly"³ denoting the fact that these people cleared the land by hewing the virgin forests.

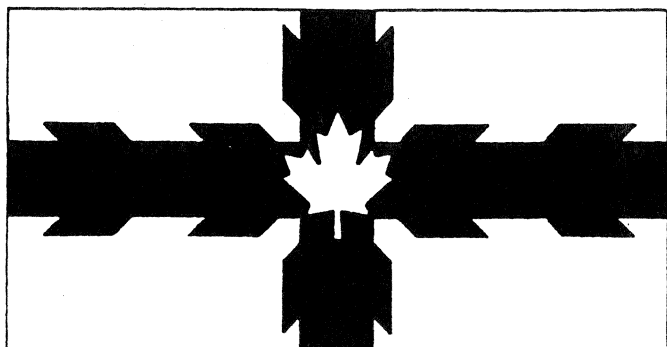
The colors green and gold on the flag are Ontario's official colors and they signify Gloucester being located within this province. The gold maple leaf,⁴ stylized as in the national flag, is centered on the cross and emphasizes the central role Ontario played in Confederation.⁵

Gloucester achieved city status on January 1st, 1981 and a year later the Economic Development and Public Relations Committee asked that designs be submitted for a civic flag. During this time the Chief Administrative Officer, Mr. R. O. Pickard, began to receive requests for a civic flag.⁶ The Canadian Plowman's Association wanted to display a Gloucester flag at a forthcoming match and the local Scout and Guide groups also sought flags.

Canadiana Textile Screen Prints Ltd., one of the largest flag manufacturers in Canada, produced a sample flag using the full civic coat of arms on a red field. Mr. Harold Diceman, an expert in heraldry, a former resident of Balckburn Hamlet (a section of Gloucester), and a long time NAVA member, was also asked to submit suggestions for a new Gloucester flag. Mr. Diceman proposed two designs, both incorporating elements from the civic coat of arms⁷ (see illustration and accompanying article). Harold's design which was finally chosen was basically the symbols from the shield of the arms emblazoned on a flag with the proportions of 1:2. However the two wheat sheaves, representing agriculture, and the two cog wheels, symbolizing industry, were deleted. Mr. Diceman stated he wanted the design "simple enough for a child to draw in school."⁸ In so doing, the flag would also be less expensive and easier to manufacture.⁹

On September 19th, 1983, the Gloucester City Council approved By-law 191 of 1983 making the design the official Gloucester flag. Shortly thereafter, on September 24th, Mayor Fred G. Barrett unfurled the flag for the first time on Volunteer Appreciation Day. Begun in 1980, this day is an annual event honoring the many volunteers who provide their time and services to the Gloucester Recreation and Parks Department.

Mayor Barrett stated upon the adoption of the flag: "It's a matter of establishing an identity that will be displayed on all civic buildings."¹⁰ Today the citizens of Gloucester can look with pride at their civic flag flying from all municipal buildings; from City Hall to fire and police stations, arenas, libraries, pools, and even municipal garages. The city has even produced a brochure on the etiquette for flying the Gloucester city flag.



GLOUCESTER, ONTARIO CIVIC FLAG

FLAG DATA:

Proportions: 1:2

Colors: A gold* stylized maple leaf centered on a forest green raguly cross, all on a gold field.

*Note: The gold on the flag is yellow, not a deep golden yellow.

NOTES:

¹ Sven Tito Achen, *SYMBOLS AROUND US* (New York, 1978), pp. 205, 206.

² In the United States many civic authorities using religious symbols or words on their seals have been challenged in court for violating the First Amendment of the United States Constitution which relates to the separation of church and state. See NAVA News, Vol. XIX, No. 1 (Jan-Feb, 1986) for the Bernalillo County, New Mexico seal. Also see Annie Laurie Gaylor, "Sounding The Alarm," *Freethought Today*, May, 1986, pp. 1, 3, for cases on the Milledgeville, Georgia, and Redlands, California seals.

In a telephone conversation on March 20th, 1989 between the author and Mr. Ian Campbell, a noted scholar of Canadian civic symbolism and NAVA member, I was informed by Mr. Campbell that he had never heard of a Canadian civic authority being challenged in court for using a religious symbol on its flag or coat of arms. He did inform me that if such a case would go to court it would be challenged under Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

The cross in Canadian civic vexillology is not unique to Gloucester and appears on at least two other civic flags: Fredericton, New Brunswick and the old flag of Iqaluit, Northwest Territories.

³ Raguly is a heraldic term. Ottfried Neubecker, *HERALDRY: SOURCES, SYMBOLS AND MEANING* (New York, 1976), p. 107. Neubecker describes the type of cross on the Gloucester flag as a "cross raguly and trunked." See ill. 53.

⁴ James Croft, "Civic Flags: Scarborough, Ontario," NAVA News, XXI, No. 1 (1988), 5. See this article for more information on the maple leaf in relation to Canadian civic flags.

⁵ A newspaper article published in "The Citizen" on Tuesday, September 20, 1983 states: "The maple leaf stresses the central role Ontario played in Confederation." Subsequent articles, such as in the Sunday Herald (Ottawa) of June 26, 1988, p. 29, stipulate: "The gold maple leaf centered on the cross stresses the central role of Ontario in Canada." There is a distinction in the meanings. The first clearly states the importance of the province when Canada was being formed as a nation in 1867. The second meaning suggests the economic and political importance of Ontario in Canada today. The author has chosen the first symbolism since it appeared in print the day after the flag was adopted and would more likely be the correct interpretation.

⁶ Letter of February 24, 1983 from Mr. R.O. Pickard, Chief Administrative Officer, to the Mayor and Members of the Council.

⁷ According to the "Laws of Arms", when one is granted a coat of arms from the College of Arms, one may use the arms on seals, flags, etc. The method of creating a flag from a coat of arms is to emblazon the symbols from the shield across the whole flag.

⁸ Jinny Slyfield, "Former Gloucester Artist Designs City Flag," *Leader*, October, 1983, p. 5.

⁹ Per telephone conversation between Harold Diceman and the author on March 20, 1989.

¹⁰ "Gloucester Unfurls Flag," *The Citizen*, 20 September 1983.

THE COAT OF ARMS OF GLOUCESTER, ONTARIO

Gloucester's flag is based on the city's coat of arms. Designed by Mr. Alan Beddoe, one of Canada's premier heraldic experts, it was registered with the College of Arms in London, England on December 3rd, 1964.



The symbolism of the arms is as follows.

The basic colours in the Arms of Gloucester Township are derived from those of the Provinces of Ontario, Or and Vert (gold and green). The Cross is of course primarily in reference to the Christian Faith, but made "raguly" it tells us that it was people of this Faith who actually hewed down forests and cleared the land for cultivation and agricultural development. This symbolized in the shield, the "garbs" (wheat sheaves), being for agriculture, whereas the cogwheels stand for modern development in industry and commerce. The gold maple leaf on its green background is of course a reference to the Province of Ontario where the Township of Gloucester is located, and is taken from the provincial arms.

The Mural Crown is the usual symbol of municipal authority, and that this authority functions under the laws of Ontario is shown by the display of the floral emblem of that province, the white trillium bloom. The red Roundel or disc upon which the trillium is placed is taken from the Arms of Gloucestershire in England, the namesake of the Ontario township.

The golden maple tree bespeaks of independent growth, and the "Green Belt" encircling the trunk represents the park lands which separate the northern part of the Township from the City of Ottawa. The motto, "Justus ut acer," might also be interpreted as "Justice shall flourish like the maple."

BLASON:

ARMS: Or, on a cross raguly Vert, a Maple Leaf between in fesse, two Garbs Or, and in pale, two Cog Wheels Argent.

CREST: Issuant from a Mural Crown Argent, charged with a Roundel Gules thereon a Trillium Flower Argent, barbed and seeded proper, a Maple Tree Or, the trunk enfiled through a Belt Vert, Buckel Or.

MOTTO: "JUSTUS UT ACER" (Justice shall flourish as the Maple).

Symbolism and heraldic blason is from: Beddoe, Alan. *Canadian Heraldry*. Belleville, Ontario: Mika Publishing Company, 1981.

NO BANNER SEASON FOR FLAG FLIERS

by Carter B. Hersley in the *New York Post*, April 6, 1989.

Submitted by Gus Tracchia

The flurry, fluttering and flapping of flags can often soften the hard reality of the city's masonry cliffs and harsh window reflections.

Waving banners can quicken the staccato stomp of pedestrians brazenly battling cars, buses and trucks.

Not only can they enliven an otherwise somber, if not cruel, visual blight, flags can also provide a fluid dynamic to a relatively static physical environment—if ever developers would stop building.

It would seem that there never could be enough banners to inspire the loyal, enthrall the imagination, beckon the lost, entice the curious and celebrate the heraldic glory of a proud city—as evidenced by the attractive show that opened this week at the IBM Gallery of Art on Madison Avenue and 56th Street on the flag paintings of Childe Hassam.

But there are good flags and bad flags.

Last month the city's Landmarks Preservation Commission held a hearing on an "illegal banner and flagpole on the facade of the Americas Society at 680 Park Ave. at 68th Street.

The building falls within the Upper East Side Historic District, where all facade changes require commission approval.

Last month, Community Board 8 voted in favor of the flag "legalization" for the society, across the avenue and two blocks south of the Asia Society, which has two large banners that hang vertically from near the top of its building.

The Asia Society building was erected in 1981, before the creation of the historic district, and its flags were thereby "grandfathered."

Its banners are actually more attractive than the Park Avenue facade of the building, designed by Edward Larrabee Barnes.

Unfortunately, they are as out-of-place on Park Avenue as the few towers that have destroyed its great boulevard ambiance: the tall apartment houses at 715, 900 and 1085, at 71st, 79th and 87th Streets, respectively.

Soaring above an otherwise quite uniform cornice line, these towers have abruptly interrupted the avenue's scale and ambiance above 60th Street.

Where were the watchdogs when these "too-tall" towers were being erected over the last two decades?

And where were they when the Asia Society put out its banners?

Both institutions, of course, are following the lead of the Museum of Modern Art and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The former has for many years had attractive banners hanging in front of its largely blank facade.

And the latter has for several years been proclaiming major shows with enormous rectangular banners draped between the large columns at its entrance.

At a landmarks conference here last year, Elizabeth Rogers Barlow of the Central Parks Conservancy, a civic group, rightfully excoriated the Met for letting its banners cover up the imposing, if not weighty, architecture of its original facade.

That justifiable complaint has been tempered in the past by the fact that the banners were often graphically attractive.

A recent trio, however, is the strongest argument yet for appointing Barlow to a design review panel.

The shows they proclaimed were on Sienese painting, Frederic Remington and Victorian costumes, all of which cry out for dramatic, bold and colorful banners full of symbolic early Renaissance scenes, rich brocades and American Indian headdresses, or at least, bucking broncos.

Yet there are no pictures or logos, just words.

Last week, the Siena banner was replaced by one for the Luce Study Collection of American Art. It did have a logo of sorts, but was hardly colorful or handsome.

Boring. And bad. Surely this city must have some starving artists left who would gladly design something more pleasing.

To its credit, the Met also has several free-standing flagpoles, adorned with conventional American flags and the like, and its exhibition banners at least parallel the building.

Flags and plaques attached to lampposts and traffic stanchions have been used to good effect at Rockefeller Center and along Sixth Avenue, where they gave a real identity to the official street name, Avenue of the Americas.

Clusters of flags, like those that line the United Nations and the sunken plaza at Rockefeller Center, or ring the first setback of the Empire State Building, are among the city's greatest splendors.

Buildings, sidewalks, bridges, and plazas should sport flags.

And not just patriotic or civic flags, but corporate flags, community flags, block flags, school flags, fraternal flags, historical flags, landmark flags, semaphore flags, art flags, funny flags.

True, someone has to hoist them up and down, but they indicate pride, and that indicates concern—and that's what the city always needs.

VEXI-bits . . .

by Tom Carrier
2005 N. Daniel #305
Arlington, VA 22201

INTERNATIONAL - The pro-democracy demonstration in Beijing, China is producing a large display of banners, school flags, and national flags in an attempt to dramatize their cause. Continue to follow the demonstrations and try to identify the provincial flags as the movement moves into the outlying areas of the country Speaking of demonstrations, Hungarians marched through Budapest recently waving flags and emblems of a pre-Communist era "demanding freedom, democracy and Soviet troop withdrawal." Marchers wore lapel badges and carried flags of the former state arms featuring the Holy Crown of St. Stephen (Reuter News Service, Mar 16, 89 *The Houston Post*) Did you know the original flag of pirates was plain red. Flag of ships carrying disease was the skull and crossbones. Pirates thought the disease emblem might scare off unwanted boarders so they took it for their own (*Houston Post*, Feb 6, 89)

FLASH NEWS! From Don Healy, Donald Klett, and Steve Tyson, we learn that on May 1, 1989 that the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea has changes its name to State of Cambodia and re-adopted the flag of the old Kingdom of Cambodia (See Whitney Smith's "Flags through the Ages and Across the World" page 246) FLASH!

British explorer Col. John Blashford-Snell's expedition has found cave paintings in the Bahamas showing two old galleons flying the Portugese flag and the date 1450. This discovery could pre-date the Spanish claim of 1492 by 42 years. The article, from the *Houston Post* April 6, 1989, did not show a picture of the flag.

NATIONAL - WASHINGTON, D.C. — H.R. 1036 prohibits the importation of foreign-made flags of the United States of America H.R. 810 authorizes the Great American Flag Association to establish a monument in honor of the American Flag at Oxon Cove Park in the District of Columbia where the largest American Flag in the world will be permanently displayed. Both bills have been referred to committee and no floor vote has yet been scheduled. Copies of the bills are available from your US Senator or Representative's office CHICAGO, IL — An AP wire story in the *Houston Post* Mar 26, 89 has reversed the famous (infamous?) Dred Scott Tyler exhibit featuring the silhouette of the artist on the floor with the US flag above it on a museum wall. Visitors need to walk on the silhouette to write comments in a book. This exhibit is titled "What is the Proper Way to Display a U.S. Flag?" and will move to various VFW halls around the state A school board in Yermo, Calif. last March ruled that students should be required to salute the flag ignoring the state code that says saluting is not mandatory The Homeless Flag was unveiled during Homeless Awareness Week recently at Boston's Statehouse. Diana Paliotto, a former homeless mother and now homeless advocate may have designed the flag (the story is not clear). The design features a barred and lock door with a mat in front that spells wel? with two white and one black silhouettes facing the door all enclosed in a disk with a cryptic legend on a ribbon above the disk saying "left 2 . . . but right - \$ 2 what?". Colors of the flag are not clear Dedication ceremonies for the United States Navy Memorial took place on October 13, 1987

at a site on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C. Since early 1988, Fleet Reservists Association volunteers have been working weekend mornings and weekday nights to provide a US flag that has flown from the mast over the Navy Memorial. If you would like such a special flag send \$22 for a 3 x 5 foot Dettra Duralite nylon flag (sewn stripes and embroidered stars) to: Navy Memorial Flag Program, FRA Branch 67, 5006 Suitland Road, Suitland, MD 20746. Make check or money order to "Navy Memorial Flag Program" and allow four to six weeks for delivery. The charge covers the cost of the flag, a certificate of authenticity and a donation that is divided between the Navy Memorial Foundation and the Fleet Reserve Association. Please specify clearly the name(s) to be inscribed on the certificate. A very nice service NEW YORK, NY Fashion designer Marc Jacobs has an interest in things American. So much so that he opened his recently unveiled collection with models wrapped in cashmere flag blankets (large blankets, too). The blankets are in Jacobs' "personal colors: pumpkin and violet, pink and yellow, red and black, two shades of gray." Cost: \$3000 each

NOTES FROM JOHN SZALA: The April 4, 1989 issue of The Village Voice contained a lengthy article on the flag incident at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago. It is entitled: CAPTURE A FLAG: IS DREAD SCOTT'S FLAG-PIECE ART, TREASON, OR BOTH? by Elizabeth Hess. Well done!! F.L.A.G. is a parents' support group in the Buffalo area - Friends of Lesbians and Gays. Address: P.O. Box 926, Hilton, NY 14468 Vexillologists travelling in Woodstock, NY should not miss the Tibetan Buddhist Monastery. Prayer flags flutter in the breeze and the inside is a symbolologist's idea of nirvana The Corning Glass Center in Corning, NY contains countless artifacts with flags, painted, etched, etc. on bowls, vases, etc. Also, the company flies a distinct corporate flag outside along with the US flag (no picture of the flag was sent)

NOTES FROM DAVID OTT: The 75th Anniversary Flag for the US Power Squadron appears to be their usual ensign with "75th Anniversary" in gold (a newspaper clipping was enclosed but did not show the full design of the flag) The 1917-1921 flag of Georgia, SSR has been recently revived alongside the other recently revived Baltic State flags (see TIME of April 24 89) The People's Republic flag has been used, as well as an interesting one of five or seven horizontal stripes, blue and white, with a bunch of red stars on the white stripes which may stand for the provinces, and a white vertical stripe with black Chinese characters along the hoist The shuttle launch of May 3 provided a glimpse of a flag flying under a US flag at the Cape which had an upright shuttle on a white field A recent Nat'l Geographic special on Afghanistan showed a flag flown in the Afghan province of Nuristan whcn had three vertical stripes, reminiscent of the former national flag. The one at the hoist was divided into two horizontal stripes, black over red, the middle one was white, maybe with an emblem I couldn't make out, and the fly stripe was green

LETTERS: Mr. Stanley J. Scher, 59 Essex Road, Great Neck, NY 11023 needs the address of the Gallery of the Republic collection Mr. James Ritchie, 615 Walnut Street, Elizabethton, TN 37643 is an avid collector of 4" x 6" flags and is interested in making trades and sharing information Mr. Mark Sutton, 2035 St. Andrews Circle, Carmel, IN 46032 (317) 844-5648 collects "only American flags of "frameable" sizes from around 30" on down." Mark has large early US flags of 44, 42, 41, 39, and 38 stars he would trade for smaller 47, 43, 40 and everthing pre-36 Mr. Nick Artimovich (former NAVA VP) has compiled and released his first "Vexillophil-list" which includes the names and addresses of over 60 flag collectors from US, Canada, Australia, and Belgium. Write 6260 Light Point Place, Columbia, MD 21045 for a copy and/or information on how you can be included. The list will be circulated among all listed contributors to facilitate trades, etc. . . .

From William C. Cogswell, Lt. Col. U.S. Army Ret'd, 1360 Mercury Street, Merritt Island, FL 32953, Dear Editor: I'm surprised that someone let pass a reference to the "Stars and Bars" (NAVA News, May/June 1989 issue, page 4, top right of page) under heading "CONFEDERATE FLAG." Surely what is meant is the "Battle Flag of the Confederacy", or more correctly (if rectangular in shape) the Confederate NAVAL JACK (post May 1863). The "Stars and Bars" was the first flag of the Confederacy and had a blue union with a circle of white stars, horizontal bars of red, white and red, equal in width. Source: "The Flags of the Confederacy" by Devereaux D. Cannon, Jr. 1988, and Whitney Smith's "The Flag Book of the United States" and others [Editor's Note: You are absolutely correct; our oversight and error.]

PUBLICATIONS: OWENS BOOKS, 2728 Tinsley Drive, Richmond, VA 23235 has "The Flags of the Confederacy: Illustrated History", a large, soft-cover edition with line drawings and color prints throughout for 9.95 plus 2.50 shipped UPS or write Peachtree Publisher, Ltd. 494 Armour Circle NE, Atlanta, GA 30324 (ISBN-0-918518-62-8) CRUX AUSTRALIS Vol IV, No. 4/20 October 1988 features Australian Yachting Battle Flags, the new flags of Haiti, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan, the Playboy Bunny Flag, the index to volume IV series, information on the Int'l Congress in Melbourne, and the year end report of the Flag Society of Australia. Flag Society of Australia, Inc., P.O. Box 142, Collins Street P.O., Melbourne, Vic., 3000, AUSTRALIA CRUX AUSTRALIS Volume V, No 1/21 January 1989 features World Expo 88 flags, the presidential standard of Sri Lanka, the Governor's flag of New South Wales, the Harbour Master/Port of Sydney, the Australian Conservation Foundation, and the Baltic Soviet flags. Other features: the flag and crest of the City of Cairns, Queensland, the 1988 Bicentennial Naval Salute Flag, the First Standards of the Russian Guards, and notes on the EXPO 88 Flag Flap, the State of Judeo flag and an update on the establishment of an "Australian National Flag Day" on the 3rd of September of each year. Flag Society of Australia, Inc., P.O. Box 143 Street P.O., Melbourne, Vic. 3000, AUSTRALIA NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC editions of the 1917 flag issue come in various and distinctive formats: tan buckram, plain spine; tan buckram, with title stamped on spine; flexible khaki cloth; full leather; special waterproof edition printed for the US Army and Navy; and the reprint version of the original magazine without ads. The first five are variations of the book form of *Flags of the World* while the last is a variation of the monthly magazine. Thanks to Nat'l Geo collector Michael N. Rubenstein, 110 Chandler Court, Charlottesville, VA 22901 (804) 295-9922 for his information

"What on Earth" is a company located in Cleveland that sells full color, beautifully reproduced historic and contemporary flag T-shirts, sweat shirts and accessories. Write 25801 Richmond Road, Cleveland, OH 44146 for full color brochure (Whitney Smith consulted on the flag designs I'm told) or call 1-216-831-5588 during normal business hours.

FREE: "Friendship in Freedom, A German Initiative for European-American Relations" uses the flags of the European Community, the US, and West Germany in full color as their logo. Copies of this stick-on logo is available to the first 40 respondents with a SASE legal sized envelope John Purcell found a beautifully illustrated series of historic Mexican flags with a description of each flag in Spanish. It's yours for a SASE legal size envelope A brochure title "Our National Flag is a complete compilation of flag etiquette and history printed in 1964. It's yours for a legal size SASE (2 stamps) envelope A one page story of the history of the Denmark stamp (Scott 460) featuring the flag of Denmark on its 750th birthday in 1969. This article was in *Scott Stamp Monthly* Feb 1989 and shows the stamp, the legend of "the flag that fell from the sky" (covered in a recent NAVA News), and the story of a town in Nebraska that named itself Dannebrog after the red and white Danish flag. A copy of the article is yours for the asking John Szala found a one page series of new designs for the United States. For example, the new name of the country will be UniSAM (shorter, punchier), the new motto will be "... because we're people working together with people who care about people" (communicates the goals of the country in modern terms), the new presidential seal features a finger poised over a button, and the flag is, well, send for a copy and a SASE to see for yourself NOTE: All SASE requires one 1st class stamp unless otherwise noted.



LASTLY: The Earth Flag Co., Box 108, Middletown, NJ 07855 (1-800-421-FLAG) is selling a four-color image of the earth, screen printed on blue polyester 3' x 5' flag for \$39.00 ea. plus \$2.50 shipping. "Pledge Your Allegiance to a global vision of a better future."

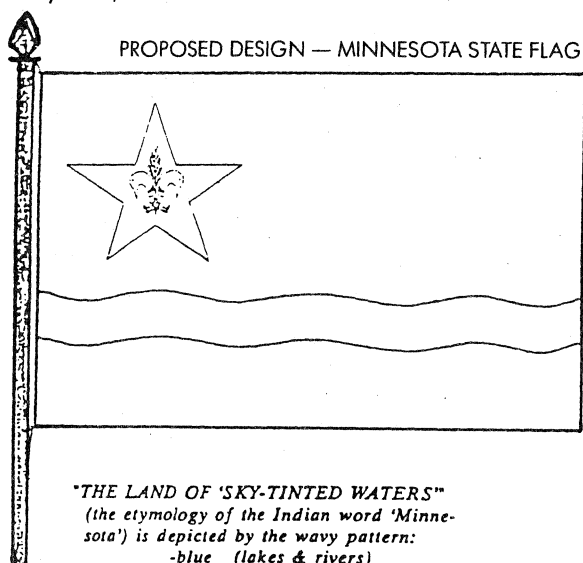
MEMBER IN THE NEWS

Rev. William M. Becker Proposes New Flag Design for Minnesota

The Rochester Post-Bulletin, St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch, Winona Daily News, Mankato Free Press, and the Session Weekly of the Minnesota House of Representatives all carried stories and pictures of the Rev. William M. Becker, associate pastor of Rochester's Church of St. Pius X, and of the new state flag he designed and proposed to replace the present Minnesota flag, the state seal centered on a blue field. The Minneapolis Star Tribune Editorial, March 21, 1989, concludes, "It's time for a change. With the approach of the original state flag's 1993 Centennial, a legislative committee has agreed to seek a new design - something more distinctive and recognizable. One committee member dismissed the proposal as a waste of time. But that's the kind of Philistine thinking that gave Minnesota its present banner. The redesign of the state flag is a good idea that should be treated seriously by legislators, citizens and flag designers. Minnesotans deserve a state flag they can wave with pride."

A Minnesota Flag Coalition has been formed. Their conclusion for their ten reasons for an updated flag is: Our flag should be updated to better identify our state and its ideals. The 1993 State Flag Centennial would furnish a fitting occasion for this. However, to preserve the flag (present one) for historical reasons, it could be used as a Standard for State Executive Officers since they authenticate their documents with the state seal contained in the flag.

The field of the proposed flag is blue, white, green; the star is golden yellow; the trefoil is red outline.



"THE LAND OF 'SKY-TINTED WATERS'"
(the etymology of the Indian word 'Minnesota') is depicted by the wavy pattern:
-blue (lakes & rivers)
-green (fields & forests)
-white (winter snows)
-yellow (mineral wealth)

"THE NORTH STAR"
(our state motto) symbolizes our northern location, as well as our statehood. It recalls the explorers, pioneers, and immigrants who were guided northward to Minnesota, and also symbolizes guidance and hope for our future.

The star bears a trefoil (which marks "due north" on the compass) composed of:



<-- sprig of pine (state tree)

<-- two loons (state bird)

<-- lady-slipper (state flower)

LETTERS . . .

Dear Editor:

I would like to report on my efforts in compiling a list of flag collectors. Since last October, I have compiled a list of 63 collectors, and have received responses to my questionnaire from 43 of them. Geographically they range from Australia to Belgium, and from 23 U.S. states. Our collecting specialties are just about as varied. Of the ones who responded to my survey, eleven collect early U.S. flags, 12 concentrate on historic/obsolete national flags of the world, 22 collect current foreign flags, 15 concentrate on historic replicas, 17 have a significant number of U.S. state flags, only 5 have more than a token number of city or county flags, 6 have a fair number of flags made in the country they represent, 3 have over a dozen flags from countries they have visited, about a half dozen have a representative sampling of military flags, but one collector has about 500 original military unit flags. The collections vary in size from 8 flags to over eleven hundred, the average being 301 (with a standard deviation of 305) and nearly all contain flags from many categories.

I suspect that there are a lot more than 63 flag collectors in NAVA. I invite anyone who has accumulated one or more flags, and would like to join a pool of collectors interested in trading and/or selling flags to each other, to send me a self-addressed stamped envelope, and I will send them a survey form. The completed survey form is the only way to obtain the list of names and addresses of the other collectors and the detailed list of categories each specializes in. I would also encourage the twenty people who have received my questionnaire and not yet responded to please do so. I would like to add the specifics of their collection to my list. A copy of my May 1 mailing is enclosed for your information.

On another front, I have made a significant addition to my collection via the U.S. Department of State. About a year ago I visited the Diplomatic Lobby at the State Department Headquarters in Washington. The lobby has a display of flags of all the nations recognized diplomatically by this country. I noticed that there were about a half-dozen foreign flags of obsolete design. I wrote to the Secretary of State and enumerated those flags which were obviously out-of-date and suggested that they be replaced. I pointed out that a flag is an important symbol of national sovereignty, and a representative from a foreign government may question why the Department has chosen not to display his nation's current flag. A few months later, after having received no response to my letter, I returned to the Diplomatic Lobby and found that the flags had been updated, according to my letter. I then began a letter and telephone campaign to determine who was responsible for maintaining the display, and offered my services as a vexillologist so that the display could be maintained current. In return, I requested that I be permitted to "dispose" of the old flags taken off display. To make a long story short, I now have a two year contract with the Department of State which pays me a very nominal sum to inspect the Lobby display on a periodic basis. I prepare an inspection report detailing the outdated flags, and I am allowed to remove the old flags which have previously been taken off display. The first lot of flags that I added to my collection were all 4 foot by 6 foot nylon indoor flags of 22 different countries which had been removed from display as early as about 1970. They included three different flags of Afghanistan, British Guyana, two different Libyan flags, Egypt, Finland, Guatemala, El Salvador, Lesotho, Haiti, etc. There were some duplicates which I may make available for trade through my collectors list in the near future.

Sincerely,

Nick Artimovich

Editor's Note: Congratulations Nick, you are doing an excellent job for NAVA's collectors and for the U.S. Dept. of State.

LETTERS . . .

May 11, 1989

Steve Conkovich
2802 Dogwood Drive
Granite City, IL 62040

Dear Mr. Conkovich:

Your letter of February 7th to the Editor of NAVA News raises some interesting questions. The common commercial sizes have been adopted by all the major U.S. flag manufacturers and it would be reasonable to expect that the finished size of any flag should closely approximate the advertised dimensions.

In fairness to all manufacturers, it should be noted that we are working with a less than stable product. In the course of manufacture, flag fabrics tend to stretch or shrink and even though allowances are normally built into cut sizes, variations in the "hand" (stiffness) of the fabric as it is received from the mills can cause nominal dimensional variations. In manufacturing, the sewing of the stripes in a U.S. flag tends to shorten the length of the stripes simply because the stitching itself draws the material together. We try to allow for this "shrinkage" when we cut our goods so that the finished flag is close to the advertised dimensions. When you measure a flag, be sure to stretch the fabric flat because the fabric tends to draw together when folded in a box and this can cause the flag to appear undersized.

If the flags to which you are referring are basically inexpensive, fully printed flags, the dimensional differences could be far more significant than in sewed flags. Sometimes, the flags are printed to just barely meet the 36" x 60" dimensions, and after they are hemmed and finished, they will be significantly undersized; however, 3" on the hoist width of 3x5' flags seems to be excessive.

A 5% tolerance in dimensions on most sewn flags is about the maximum that would normally be considered acceptable. On a flag with a 36" hoist, this would mean that the smallest acceptable dimension would be 34 1/4", and personally even that dimension would be unsatisfactory to me.

One of the problems which you may have with the installation of flags on poles with eye hooks and bolts relates to the positioning of the grommets. This is due to the fact that the exact location of the grommet is not precise and different grommeting machine operators may vary the distance that the grommet is placed from the edge of the flag. However, this variation should not exceed 1 or 1 1/2" in normal flags.

Basically, the advertised size of a flag should be representative of the finished size of the product. Some variations, as mentioned above, will occur for very practical and real reasons. The fiber content and approximate size of the flag should be marked on the heading of the flag and I think it is reasonable for you to expect that the product that you purchase should be reasonably close to the dimensions.

In fairness to all manufacturers, we should note that none of us is infallible. Sometimes, both machines and people make errors. However, if you consistently receive flags that are significantly undersized, your best solution would be to find another source for your flag requirements.

Sincerely,

William C. Spangler
President
Dettra Flag Co., Inc.
Oaks, PA 19456

NEW MEMBERS

NAME	ADDRESS	INTEREST IN FLAGS
John H. Gamez (Active)	USS Austin (LPD-4) NAV. DIV./FPO New York, NY 09564-1707	Texas Flags, Naval/Military Flags, Heraldry
Thomas Graberstein (Active)	431 42nd St., North St. Petersburg, FL 33713	US historical, flies flags daily
Tony Ismail (Active)	50 Massachusetts Ave. NE Box 7, Washington, DC 20002	Wholesale and retail shops of USA
Mark L. Listerman (Student)	4883 West Fork Rd. Cincinnati, OH 45247	US Historical, esp. Civil War
Thomas B. Rentschler (Active)	1030 New London Rd. Hamilton, OH 45013	Stars and Stripes and other US flags
Phillip J. Tavares (Active)	10 Reverend Houston Drive, Bedford, NY 03102	Old American flags
Stuart P.G.E. Tredway (Active)	438 West 58 Terrace, Kansas City, MO 64113-1270	US and Confederate flags

May 25, 1989

Dear Grace,

As a member of NAVA for some three years now, I thought this article in the local *Aurora Beacon News* of May 14, 1989 should be brought to the attention of its members. I had some copies made to send to some other members of NAVA that I know personally.

It seems to me that his man, Charles Muncie, could use some advice or help in the manner of preserving some rare flags that mean so much to us, who are members of an elite group interested in flags of all kinds.

I'm sure that if these flags were displayed differently, they would be more appreciated by everyone.

I have some 700 4"x6" flags that I display in my house, and I enjoy the fun of collecting them.

Thank You,
Bruce Cameron
42 Franklin Ave.
River Forest, IL 60305

FROM THE EDITOR:

Dear Bruce:

Thank you for the six column story concerning the large flag collection, 466, housed in Memorial Hall in the Centennial Building, Springfield, Illinois, by Nina Bernardi, Copley News Service. The flags are reported to be from the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish American War, and World War I. From 1928, when the flags were placed in the cases, until 1981 when a project to photograph the flags began, they remained largely untouched. Restoration of the flags, a meticulous and time-consuming process (Ed. Note also very expensive) is the part-time work of retired military officer Charles Munie. Hanging the flags flat against the wall, for better viewing, is not possible because of the large number of flags and relatively small amount of space. Conservation of these flags is needed and some work has been done. But expert advice and work is expensive. The Hall itself is part of the problem as ultraviolet rays from the sun causes additional damage. The limited budget only allows time and money for the flags in the most critical condition.

Displaying these flags differently is only part of the problem, Bruce. Conserving each flag so that it can be exhibited properly and controlling the conditions in the Hall are also needed. The story also reports that there is no information for visitors about the flags. Maybe NAVA should plan to meet in Springfield and offer a helping hand! This could benefit the Illinois collection and NAVA could have the opportunity to contribute its collective talents to a worthy cause.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

PRESIDENT

W.W. Ridgway
9133 Grant Ave.
Overland Park, KS 66212
913-381-0090

VICE-PRESIDENT

James Ferrigan
365 2nd Avenue #6
San Francisco, CA 94118

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Donald T. Healy
523 Centre St.
Trenton, NJ 08611-3017

RECORDING SECRETARY

Rich Kenny
4412 Masterson St.
Oakland, CA 94619
415-531-5170

TREASURER

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)

1988-89 COMMITTEES

NOMINATING COMMITTEE (Elected)

Scot M. Guenter, Chairman
Kevin Harrington
Whitney Smith

AUDITING COMMITTEE

William C. Spangler
Lynn Knights

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Nicholas Artimovich II

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Donald T. Healy, Chairman
Kevin Harrington
Whitney Smith

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Jim Ferrigan

NAVA 23

David L. Pawson, Host
Pete Van DePutte
Emera P. P. Ladino

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Gregory J. Wald
Rich Kenny

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

Grace Cooper, Editor
James Croft
Scot M. Guenter
Adam Stolfi
Nicholas Artimovich II

SPECIAL COMMITTEE By-Laws

Rev. John Szala, Chairman
John Lowe
Grace Cooper

PARLIAMENTARIAN

Robert Coykendall

HISTORIAN

Mark Liss

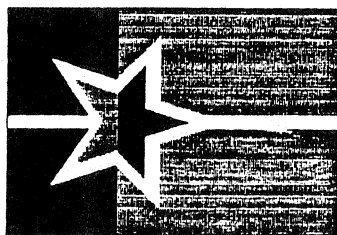
Editor's Notes . . .

Peter B. Edwards, NAVA Member, was recently elected President of The Heraldry Society of Canada. "Sorry we can't get to Dallas," he writes, "but Australia looks good." Peter and his wife make most of the NAVA meetings; we will miss them in Dallas.

Will you be in Dallas? We hope you will. The full NAVA membership only has the opportunity to gather together once a year. The meeting is not only a lot of fun, but it is a requirement in our Bylaws. We must meet to transact the business of the organization and to elect officers for the coming year. We are looking forward to a series of good presentations, to Texas hospitality and good times. Hopefully many of our new members will attend so that we will have the chance to meet them. Send in your reservation now, and don't forget the flag to hang from your balcony. Florence Hutchison, Corresponding Secretary 1978-80, writes that she hopes to come to Dallas and to present a paper. Florence has had to miss the last few meetings.

WITH SINCERE REGRET we learned from Barb Huff that Ken passed away on May 12th after a long illness. Our sympathies are extended to Barbara and the family for their loss. I'll always remember Ken's warm and friendly greeting at the annual meetings, which he regularly attended when he was able. Ken served as Recording Secretary 1980-1982. Barb said she "just might go to Texas"; we do hope she will. The Huff address is 13057 South Monitor Avenue, Palos Heights, Illinois 60463.

NAVA News Distribution
c/o Mary Schaffer, Dettra Flag Co., Inc.
Oaks, PA 19456



NAVA XXIII
Dallas, Texas
Oct. 20-22, 1989

NAVA NEWS EDITOR

Grace R. Cooper
Route 9 West, Box 43A
Great Cacapon, WV 25422
304/947-7622

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
PAID
Oaks, PA
Permit No. 9