DON HEALY
ELECTED PRESIDENT AT NAVA XXIII

NAVA Members chose Don Healy to lead them for the coming year. Don has been a member of NAVA for fifteen years. He hosted NAVA XX in Trenton in 1986 and has served as Corresponding Secretary since 1987. Don is well-known to all the members through his popular 4 X 6 Collectors Column and through the many informative articles he has written for NAVA News. Serving with Don are Scot Guenter as Vice President, Adam Stolfi as Corresponding Secretary, David Pawson as Recording Secretary and Gus Tracchia continuing as Treasurer. All of these members have shown their interest in NAVA through their contributions and committee work. We wish them the very best.

Over sixty people attended NAVA XXIII and flew their flags from the respective balconies of their motel rooms overlooking the pool courtyard...a beautiful and colorful sight. They enjoyed the Friday night barbecue, complete with Texas music, the reunions, the many interesting presentations, the highlight tour of Dallas, the business meeting, the banquet, and many hours of good conversation, all about FLAGS. Thanks Dave Pawson for a good meeting site. Rich Kenny did a terrific job stepping in at the last minute for Program Chairman Jim Ferrigan, who was unable to attend. One of the highlights of the NAVA Meeting is the presentation of the Driver Award for the best paper delivered at the meeting. This year’s winner is Kevin Harrington for NAMES and NICKNAMES of FLAGS. This paper, limited to the thirty minutes allowed, certainly has the meat for a most interesting book. Congratulations to Kevin, a member for a number of years who has been presenting papers at NAVA and FIAV conferences since 1985. Kevin will be hosting NAVA XXIV in Toronto. You will hear more about both in the coming issues.
FROM THE PRESIDENT...

DON HEALY

I wish to thank the members of NAVA that elected me to the position of president for the coming year. I hope I can live up to their faith and trust.

I'd also like to thank our departing president, Woody Ridgway, for his two years of hard work and devotion to NAVA. He can be justifiably proud of the accomplishments during his tenure.

Hopefully, your new executive board will be able to build upon his achievements. Two of the five members of the new executive board are carryovers from Woody's administration. The three new members are Scot Guenter, Dave Pawson and Adam Stolfi. The 'new kids on the block' have a devotion to NAVA that will ensure their success as your new Vice President, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary.

With me, Gus Tracchio is continuing to serve you as your Treasurer. The fact that this begins his fourth term, exhibits the confidence the membership has in his abilities.

As your past Corresponding Secretary, I feel a special closeness to the great body of our membership that cannot attend our meetings regularly. I understand that your main contact with NAVA is NAVA News. It will be high priority of my administration to continue the growth in quantity and quality of your newsletter.

Mrs. Grace Cooper has performed a remarkable feat in the building of NAVA News into a respected periodical in the vexillological world. Fortunately, she is going to continue as your editor. Her work is one of the leading causes of the remarkable growth in membership over the past two years — almost doubling our paid members and even recapturing several members we had considered long lost.

Part of the story behind NAVA News' success is the increasing willingness of our members to submit articles, clippings, photos, drawings and any other flag related information to NAVA News. You can be proud of yourselves for building this organization.

Another group that has become a significant contributor to NAVA's growth has been the retail flag dealers. Our new members come predominantly from areas where flag dealers display or offer NAVA membership applications. The remarkable growth in membership in three areas — greater Cincinnati, greater Kansas City and greater Dallas are attributable to the support we receive from FLAGGS USA, All Nations Flag, and Dixie Flag. Thank you.

NAVA is still fortunate to have the continuing support of our American and Canadian manufacturers. They have nurtured NAVA for almost a quarter of a century. We all owe them a flag salute.

With support from all these groups, it is an increasingly bright future for NAVA. If you haven’t jumped in with your active support, it’s never too late. Keep your eyes peeled for new flags and send in the info to the Editor. If you operate a flag store, display NAVA membership forms, or if you receive an unusual order send along a copy of the specifications so we can report on new flags. It will really make you feel good when you see your name as the contributor. We are all here to share our knowledge with one another, not hoard it like some forbidden treasure.

Before closing, I’d like to thank Dave Pawson and Pete Van de Putte for organizing NAVA 23. You did a wonderful job. Thanks for all the hard, but rewarding, work.

MEMBERSHIP

Corrections in membership list and/or change of address
Please check the following against your 1989 Membership List; make the necessary changes to update.

G.S. Csillaghegyi, 3929 Aurora Ave. N. No. 3, Seattle, WA 98103-7801
Bruce E. Druckenmiller, 1951 Grassy Ridge, St. Louis, MO 63122
John H. Gomez, 7807 Restmere Rd., Apt. D, Norfolk, VA 23505-2270
Michael L. Larson, 7726 La Manga, Dallas, TX 75248
Albert M. Loisy, P.O. Box 517, Fallston, MD 21047

(Continued on PAGE 15)

COLLECTOR’S CORNER

“C” IS FOR CANADA

by Nicholas Artimovich II
6280 Lightpoint Place
Columbia, MD 21045

This is the third installment in the series of Collector’s Corner articles dealing with national flag design changes. This listing is not meant to be an exhaustive study. For example, “A is for Afghanistan” (NAVA News July/August 1989) listed nine flags for Afghanistan whereas there have been over a dozen. The designs not listed were generally in use for such a short period of time that very few actual examples were ever made and, therefore, unavailable to collectors. I will attempt to detail as many different national flags as possible, but certain obscure designs will escape my attention. Comments and critique from readers will be most welcome.

In the last issue of NAVA News I discussed how one goes about locating old flags for their collection. Some vexillologists do not have a need to collect the flags themselves. Rather, they are content with collecting information regarding the changes to national flags and studying the reasons for the changes. Personally, I use obsolete flags to identify a country geographically and historically. Collecting flags and researching their background ‘fixes’ the information in my mind as no amount of memorization could. I am fortunate in that I have been able to accumulate a small library of books and prints on flags of the world that I use to trace national flag histories. Four publications, in particular have been quite useful:

Flags of Maritime Nations, by the United States Navy, was first published in 1866, and I have the editions published in 1869, 1872, 1882, 1898, 1914, and 1938. These beautifully illustrated books can be used to identify the general time period of many national flag changes since the U.S. Civil War period. No significant text accompanies the illustrations except in the of the case of the U.S. flag.


Flags Through the Ages and Across the World, (1975, our of print but can be found in most libraries) which goes into extraordinary detail for the flags of 13 countries in addition to a history of flags in general, histories of a number of individual historic flags, and details of the flags and coats of arms of world nations in the mid-1970’s.

And, by The Flag Research Center: The Flag Bulletin, a periodical which, since 1961, has detailed nearly every national flag variation. Articles on flag histories are often included.

For those interested in a comprehensive publication detailing every national flag throughout the history of national flags, The Flag Research Center’s CVM National Flags is a multi-year effort to compile this information. CVM details the dates of use as well as the legislation/regulation/practice that led to the flags adoption and demise.

CAMBODIA

pre-1948 Red field, bordered in blue, with white Angkor Wat in center
1948-1970 Red field, narrow blue stripes at top and bottom, white Angkor Wat in center (4" X 6", 3' X 5")
1970-1976 (Khmer Republic) Blue field with three white stars in upper fly. Red canton with white Angkor Wat (4" X 6", 3' X 5")
1976-1979 (Kampuchea) Red field with yellow three-pointed temple silhouette
1979-date (Democratic Kampuchea) Red field with yellow five-pointed temple (This flag may have changed recently, Television clips have been seen which show Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean citizens waving flags horizontally divided blue and red with a yellow temple thereon.)

CAMEROON

1957-1961 Vert tricolor of green/red/yellow (4" X 6")
1961-1975 Two yellow stars added in hoist band (4" X 6")
1975-date Two stars removed in favor of a single yellow star on red

1969-1921 British Ensign with Badge which combined the arms of the original four provinces (unofficially, the arms of new provinces have been added by many manufacturers as soon as they were admitted to the Dominion.)

1921·1956 Badge from Canadian Coat of Arms used in fly of British Ensign (badge included arms of England, Scotland, and France, with three green maple leaves in the base.) (12" X 18"; 3' X 5', 3' X 6')

1956-1965 Maple leaves changed to red. (12" X 24")
1965-date Red field, white “Canadian pale” with red maple leaf centered.

1958-date Horizontal blue/white/green/yellow with red vert stripe in center, yellow star in hoist

1959-date Vertical blue/yellow/red

1917-date Horizontal white over red, blue canton with white star

1872-1890 Pennant with yellow field, blue dragon across field, red sun in upper hoist.
1890-1912 Yellow field with blue dragon and red sun (rectangular)
1912-1928 Horizontal striped red/yellow/blue/white/black (2" X 3")
1928-1949 Red field, blue canton, white star (Current Taiwan) (4" X 6", 4' X 6') (many local and communist flags were also used at this time)
1949-date Red field, large gold star in upper hoist, four smaller stars nearby

1861-date Horizontal stripes: wide yellow over narrow blue, narrow red (The Merchant flag includes a central red bordered blue oval with a single white star. In the 19th century, multiple stars were used.)

1960-1969 Diagonally divided green/yellow/red (4" X 6", 3' X 5')
1969-date Red field, green branches surrounding yellow star and tools in upper hoist.

1848-1906 National flag is five horizontal stripes, blue / white / red(wide) / white / blue. Arms, which are added to state flag, flanked by flags. (For a period during the late 19th century, a narrow yellow stripe was superimposed over the red stripe.)
1906-1964 Arms simplified by removing flags. (4" X 6")
1964-date Number of stars in arms changed from five to seven.

1902-date Horizontal stripes blue / white / blue / white / blue. Red triangle in hoist with white star.

1960-date White field, copper-colored map of island, green olive branches below.

1918-1920 Horizontally divided white over red.
1920-date Blue triangle added to hoist. (Dimensions in parentheses refer to examples in the author’s collection of obsolete flags.)
NAVA XXIII GENERAL MEETING

HOLIDAY INN PARK CENTRAL
DALLAS, TEXAS
21 OCTOBER 1989

Meeting called to order by Pres. W.W. Ridgway, 5:13 p.m. at poolside.

A question of Quorum was raised and after some discussion it was determined that there was indeed a quorum due to a proper percentage of active members (vs collective roster) present.

Minutes were approved as printed in convention packets, with typographical errors corrected.

Membership Committee: Don Healy reported an increase of 24 memberships bringing the total, as of 27 August 1989, to 383. This total includes all classifications of membership. (written report submitted)

Historian: Mark Liss gave report and distributed copies of complete bibliography of all presentations from past NAVA meetings. (written report submitted)

Treasurer: Gus Tracchia explained the financial solidarity and trends of the NAVA organization and indicated that we are indeed quite stable and solvent. (written report submitted)

Audit: Lynn Knights gave report for Chr. Wm. Spangler and commended Gus for the perfect bookkeeping. Books were quite in order and accepted as such.

Publication: Grace Cooper apologized for the untimely arrival of the publications and explained that although the publications were printed and ready on time the mailing, which was out of here hands, was held up. A call for suggestions to find a mailing service was made. We are financially sound at this time so the paying for a service would be prudent and provide a service to the members. (written report submitted)

Public Relations: Woody Ridgway reported for Chr. Greg Wald. Press releases were submitted at Dallas newspapers. Interviews were setup for NAVA member Woody Ridgway. Discussion: Kevin Harrington suggested that there has been a cooperative effort established between many of the english speaking FIAV organizations through their newsletters, and further suggested that we join and support that effort.

By Laws: Grace Cooper reports the sections that are presently being considered for change are: Article 2b5, Article 3c & e, Article 4a, and Article 5g. She also encouraged all to submit any other changes they would like to see implemented. (written report submitted)

Budget: Gus Tracchia read report from Nick Artimovich (not in attendance). Budget and report was accepted and approved. (written report submitted)

Minutes of Executive Board Meeting: Recording Secretary, Rich Kenny, gave rendition of the highlights of the Board Meeting. Notes not yet organized and typed. (written report to be submitted later)

Old Business: Don Healy reported on the effectiveness of color coding membership applications and noted that the majority of new members were from areas where retailers were displaying and promoting NAVA membership applications.

Kevin Harrington explained the process of the cooperative effort of introducing new members to the other english speaking societies (Australia, Canada, England and the U.S.) by listing all the organizations in each newsletter.

New Business: Uses of our financial over flow was suggested by 1) Anne Platoff: Compile and preserve a U.S. flag bibliology through a volunteer effort of NAVA membership. 2) Whitney Smith: Compile and preserve a world wide flag bibliology through The Flag Heritage Foundation. 3) Nick Artimovich (through written report) Inventory and restoration of historic flags across the U.S. and Canada.

Lynn Knights suggested that the flags of previous NAVA meetings, which have for some reasons disappeared from the possession of NAVA, be restored. Lynn made a motion to that effect. It was seconded by Martin Francis and passed by a vote of the membership.

Whitney Smith requested a letter of “Blessing” to be issued to the Flag Heritage Foundation for the furtherance of the “Flag Bibliography International” project. He read a proposal which had been approved by FIAV and further explained that with this “Blessing” it would add credence to the project and help make it easier to obtain grants. Motion to approve this request made by Whitney Smith and seconded by Pete van de Putte. Motion made by Pete van de Putte to accept by acclamation the nomination of Don Healy for President. Seconded by Florence Hutchinson. Passed. From the floor Scot Guenter was nominated for the position of Vice President. No further nominations heard, motion to close nominations tendered by Lynn Knights and seconded by Jack Lowe. Scot Guenter was asked to step out of the meeting for the vote to be taken. Scot Guenter was elected unanimously. Nominations opened for Recording Secretary. No nominations heard, moved by Pete van de Putte that Dave Pawson be nominated by acclamation. Seconded by Scot Guenter. Passed. Nominations opened for Corresponding Secretary. No nominations heard, moved by Pete van de Putte that Adam Stolfi be nominated by acclamation. Seconded by Carita Culmer. Passed. Nominations opened for Treasurer. No nominations heard, moved by Rich Kenny that Gus Tracchia be nominated by acclamation. Seconded by Jack Lowe. Passed.

Therefore the Officers of NAVA 1989/90 are as follows:

President: Don Healy
Vice Pres.: Scot Guenter
Recording Sec’y: Dave Pawson
Corresponding Sec’y: Adam Stolfi
Treasurer: Gus Tracchia

Jack Lowe moved that a recess be called for the business meeting and it be continued at the banquet. Seconded by Carita Culmer. Passed - meeting recessed 6:55 p.m.

Meeting reconvened at 7:40 p.m. (after first course of dinner). Grace Cooper, official NAVA delegate to FIAV, gave her report on the 13th International Congress of Vexillologically in Melbourne, 24-29 September 1989. (written report submitted) The 14th Congress will be held in Barcelona, Spain in 1991.

Keynote speaker Henry David Smith, oldest living relative of Johanna Troutman, designer and maker of one of the “first flags of the Texas Republic”, presented an overview of the life of Johanna Troutman and the designing of her flag.

Kevin Harrington issued an invitation to all to attend the next NAVA convention in Canada. The convention will be held at the Noble Hotel, North York, Toronto, Canada 5-6-7 October 1990. Nominating Committee for 1989/90 elected by membership are Lynn Knights, Woody Ridgway and Jack Lowe.

In absence of any other invitation, Pete van de Putte issued an invitation to NAVA to meet in San Antonio, Texas in 1991. This is under consideration pending an invitation from another part of the country.

At 7:15 p.m. Woody Ridgway abdicates the Presidency of NAVA by officially adjourning the meeting.

Minutes graciously submitted.

Rich Kenny
Recording Sec’y
1. Rich Kenny’s flag display at Cityfest.

2. Carita Culmer delivers her presentation on the Phoenix city flag.

3. Designer of NAVA XXIII flag, John Purcell, and designer of NAVA 18, 19, and 22, Ralph Holberg, review the entries for NAVA XXIII.

4. Guest Speaker Henry David Pope and the Troutman flag.

5. Host Dave Pawson exhibits a Collin County (TX) flag. Dave prepared an excellent booklet on his presentation; may be available for copying charges and mailing costs. Write him.
The American Flag Association and the flag committees of various patriotic societies soon saw their labors bear fruit when they worked to influence state legislatures to restrict uses of the national banner for personal or private profit. The first state law against flag desecration became effective in South Dakota in 1897. Illinois followed suit in 1898, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt signed New York State's act into law on Washington's Birthday in 1899.

Arrests and subsequent court battles over flag desecration began as the nineteenth century rolled into the twentieth. On 4 August 1899, F.L. Rossbach, manager of the Washington Shirt Company of Chicago, Illinois, was charged with using the American flag for advertising purposes. He argued that his trademark (which included the image of the American flag) had been duly registered in Washington, D.C., on 25 May 1898. He also produced a license granting him exclusive right to use the trademark for thirty years. The judge dismissed the case, noting that he did not see how common use of a symbol desecrated it.

At approximately the same time, also in Chicago, a cigar seller named Ruhstrat was convicted for including the image of the flag of the United States on his cigar boxes. Ruhstrat appealed, and the Illinois court that heard his appeal in 1900 declared the statute forbidding the merchant use of the flag to be unconstitutional.

In New York City, home of the American Flag Association (see last issue), police chief William S. Devey issued an announcement on 17 July 1900: "all American flags, whether of cotton, silk, printed, pointed, illuminated in electric lights, or of any other kind which contain anything in the way of an inscription or advertisement will be hauled down by the police department." Devey ruled that barber shop poles were exempt, but in his indictment he specifically included advertisements for Yankee Doodle Toothpicks, Star Spangledline for the Bath, and Uncle Sam Pills.

Like Chicago, New York also had enough flag advertising to create a situation in which someone convicted under the flag law appealed to a higher court. In 1902, James H. McPike, manager of a cigar business, was arrested and incarcerated in New York for selling "Betsy Ross" cigars. (The boxes, made in Philadelphia, depicted the legendary Betsy and the flag.) While McPike was in jail, the Appelate Division, although divided on the issue granted him habeas corpus, which released him from imprisonment while the Court of Appeals judged the constitutionality of the law. In 1903 that court decided the state could make flag desecration a misdemeanor, but that the portion of this particular law that "discriminated against businessmen" was "not defensible."

By 1905 Nebraska had established a law against flag desecration based on the New York model. Its test came very soon when a businessman named Halther was arrested for selling beer bottles that had tiny flags on the labels. Halther argued that the federal government, not states, should decide what is proper use of the national flag; since the flag was a federal symbol of the country united as one, it should not come under state jurisdiction. Because of the unusual sequence, I had determined exactly what to say while having the Lone Star flag hoisted before the Maple Leaf: "In accordance with the laws of this State the second flag is that of Texas." A decision to hoist the Texas flag at this point was not mine but the Legislature's. According to Vernon's Annotated Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas, Article 6142b Public Display of Texas Flags; Position, "On every occasion of public display of the Texas flag within the State of Texas, it shall occupy the position of honor when displayed in company with the flags of other states, nations or international organizations."

Again I apologize for not having made this clear at the time, but as vexillologists I know that we all want to follow the appropriate protocol.

(Ed. Note: Standing in the front row at the flag raising, I heard his explanation and wondered how many other states require this and do any of the Canadian Provinces?)

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REPORT FROM THE NAVA COMMITTEE ON BYLAWS

(This report was submitted at the Annual Meeting in Dallas)

The Committee reports that there are several changes that the members have under consideration, namely in Article 2 B5, Article 3 C and E, Article 4 A, and Article 5 G.

Since many new members have not received a copy of the Bylaws, which are included in the 1989 HandBook, mailed to each member October 17, 1989, and as the Committee would like the opportunity to consider in greater detail the suggested changes recently received, and the possible additional changes that may be offered, the Committee members request that the Committee on Bylaws be continued for a second year with the final report being made to the membership through the Board on or before NAVA 24.

(Ed. Note: Please read the Bylaws and send your recommendations for needed changes to Chairman, John J.B. Szala, 38 Broad Street, Salem, MA 01970.)
BEFORE AND AFTER NAVA XXIII

1. Some of the flags on display from the balconys of the Holiday Inn.

2. Yvonne Jackson, catering hostess, admires the first convention flag ever raised over her hotel.

3. Kris Pawson, pretty and courageous, struggled through the convention with the after pain of wisdom tooth extraction.

4. New Vice President, Scot Guenter, and new Corresponding Secretary, Adam Stolfi, examine personal collection at Dave Pawson's after the meeting closed. Whitney Smith and Anne and Michael Platoff look on.

5. Lynn Knights winds up NAVA XXIII riding the bucking bronco at BILLY BOB'S. Dave and Kris Pawson took Lynn on a Ft. Worth tour.

Photographs furnished by Dave Pawson and Lynn Knights.
Between 1918 and 1940 Russia's former Baltic provinces of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were independent nations, recognized as such by other countries including the Soviet Union. In 1940 Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were forcibly annexed by the U.S.S.R. as its 13th, 14th and 15th republics although this act was never recognized by the United States. Moscow annexed these small countries but was unable to suppress their people's nationalism and desire for more freedom. In the Gorbachev era the Baltic states have again asserted themselves and raised their old flags. For these reasons it is worth examining historical flags of Estonia, the smallest of the Baltic nations.

In the 19th century Estonians, like other ethnic groups in Russia and Europe, began to develop a greater national consciousness. The Estonian flag (Fig. 1) was originally designed by Vironia, the Estonian student's association, at its founding meeting in 1881. It has three horizontal stripes: blue for the sky, black for the soil, and white for the aspiration to freedom. The blue is also said to stand for mutual confidence and fidelity, the black for the Estonians' supposed ancestors the Melanchlaeni or black-cloaked people mentioned in Herodotus' Histories, and the white for the snow which covers the country half the year.

When a student first displayed the colors in the streets of Tartu on April 7, 1882 they were taken from him and trampled by the police. In spite of this official displeasure, the flag was displayed at national song festivals in the 1890's, further antagonizing the Russian authorities. (Song festivals are still an expression of Estonian patriotism.) The Estonian tricolor also appeared in the Russian revolutions of 1905 and 1917. Estonians declared their independence on February 24, 1918 and the flag was used by troops fighting the Red Army as well as on public and private buildings. After the recognition of Estonian independence by Soviet Russia on February 2, 1920 the flag was confirmed by the constitution adopted on July 4 that year and its proportions fixed at 7:11.

For such a small and short-lived country, Estonia was well-endowed with flags, having one for every department of government, every town and district, and almost every rank in the armed forces. There were two versions of the national coat of arms, both of which were used on flogs. The lesser coat of arms had three blue leopards with red tongues on a gold shield, based on the arms of the capitol Tallinn. The greater arms added a wreath of gold oak leaves around the shield. Merchant ships flew the plain tricolor. The war ensign (Fig. 2) was a modified national flag with three swallowtails at the fly, following the practice of Estonia's Baltic neighbors Sweden and Finland, with the lesser arms between the center and the hoist. The Chief of State or President flew the national flag with the greater arms in the center. (Fig. 3) He also had a pennant of white with two swallowtails and the greater arms at the hoist. (Fig. 4)

The Estonian navy, like others, had a number of flags. The jack (Fig. 5), also flown by coastal batteries, resembled those of Britain and Imperial Russia, with a blue cross and black saltire on white. The Defense Minister flew the national flag with the lesser arms near the hoist. The Rear-Admiral's flag was white with two swallowtails at the fly, a blue vertical stripe at the hoist, and the shield of arms in between. The Commander-in-Chief's flag was similar with yellow borders at the top and bottom. The masthead pennant was white with the national colors in horizontal stripes at the hoist.

Tallinn, the capital city, flew a flag with six blue and white horizontal stripes (Fig. 6) which dates from the seventeenth century and was revived last year. The university town of Tartu had a horizontal bicolor of white over red, like Poland.

After the absorption of Estonia by the Soviet Union, resistance continued against the Soviets, and after 1941, Nazi Germany. Many young men joined the Finnish army or even the German SS to fight the Russians. The First Grenadier Regiment of the Estonian Legion (55) had on the reverse of its flag the Estonian colors overlaid with arms. In 1944 an Estonian provisional government declared war on both Germany and Russia, and guerilla warfare continued for years.

Estonians never forgot their brief independence or their flag. As Mikhail Gorbachev encouraged reform in the Soviet Union, Estonian nationalists demanded more autonomy and flew their flag in large numbers. In June 1988 the national flag, the national bird (the swallow), and the national flower (the cornflower) were allowed by the Soviet and Estonian authorities to be used as "ethnic" symbols. The revived flag is widely used in the republic and was flown by Estonian yachtsmen taking part in a "tall ships" parade in Copenhagen. Whatever happens in the Soviet Union, it appears that the story of Estonian flags is not yet ended.

Illustrations by Steve Tyson.
FIAV 13 REPORT
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA
SEPTEMBER 24-29

After a morning registration on September 24 many of the delegates and associates took a three hour sightseeing tour of Melbourne, a beautiful city in full Spring bloom. The Welcoming reception was at Queen's College that evening at 6:30 p.m. The Flag Society of Australia was the gracious host throughout the week; their members are warm and friendly and they had provided a perfect setting for a stimulating and “fun” meeting.

Lectures were presented over the next two days at various sites on the campus. A special Australian-Pacific Flag Exhibition was offered that had to be set up and taken down in the same day as other use for the space was planned by the University. A Flag Bazaar was held that offered wares from several countries. Ralph Bartlett’s book, Vexillology A 25th Anniversary History and a Bibliography of Flag Literature, co-authored with his brother Charles E. Bartlett, was introduced.

On Monday evening the FIAV General Assembly held their meeting. There were nine official delegates with some holding additional proxies. Revision of the Constitution was discussed; a copy of the new one was given to me; I did not have a copy of the old one. Site for the 1991 Meeting in the form of an official invitation from Barcelona, Spain, was received and accepted. Discussion for the site of the 1993 was held. A handbook for Congress organizers - a single copy with coverage of each Congress would be available. Next session of the meeting was scheduled for Wednesday night at 8:30 p.m.

On Wednesday, September 27, at 7:00 a.m. we departed for Ballarat. At 9:00 a.m. we arrived at Sovereign Hill; one of the lectures was presented and we had tea before we took our tour of the gold mine. After an exciting lunch, with members Gus Tracchia and Whitney Smith being “arrested” at the United States Hotel for disorderly conduct, the group continued their fun tour.

Wednesday evening was the 2nd session of the FIAV General Assembly Meeting. Kevin Harrington, speaking for the Canadian Flag Association declined the invitation to hold the Congress in 1993. Congress President will examine the feasibility of the choice of an Eastern European country for Congress XV. A request from the Flag Heritage Foundation for verbal support from FIAV in the publication of a Bibliography of Vexillalogical Material was made. Question as to the activities of the Flag Heritage Foundation was raised; exhibits in Mass. Election of officers was held, Hugh Boudin continues as Secretary, and Ralph Bartlett will be the new Secretary-Congress. I recommend that the 1991 NAYA delegate read the Constitution before attending the meeting and request an agenda prior to the arrival at the meeting site. In talking to another delegate who was also a “first timer,” we agreed that we were a loss to know how or what to do. NAYA is probably the largest (in number of members) single member of FIAV and if we are to be a member we should take an active role on a continuing basis. This can be done by becoming better informed and more involved in FIAV.

On Thursday, September 28 we again departed at 7:00 a.m. this time to Echuca. When we arrived, there were more lectures presented. After lunch we enjoyed the Paddlesteamer Cruise on the Murray River. We arrived back in Melbourne by 7:00 p.m. As on Tuesday night, a second Discussion Seminar was held.

At 8:00 a.m. on Friday, September 29 we were transported to the Royal Exhibition Building for the Australian Historical Flags ceremony. The lecture sessions continued at 10:30 back on campus, followed by a barbecue lunch on the back lawn at St. Mary’s College. In the afternoon there was a tour to the flag company of Carroll & Richardson. The Congress reached a highlight at the Gala Dinner that evening. In addition to “dancing girls” and dancing girls (?) there were comedians and most importantly the awarding of the “VEXILLON” for the best presentation of a lecture. I had been requested to be one of the three judges, with Hugh Boudin and Bruce Luxford. We judged on seven criteria, evaluating each lecture on this basis. I was also asked to announce the winner, Bruce E. Nicolls of England for “Practical Aspects of

Designing, Making & Flying Flags,” an excellent thought-provoking though practical paper. There were sixteen other very good lectures that came in second.

The final moment was most touching when Norman Logan of Scotland led the circled group holding hands in Auld Lang Syne... there was more than one eye that was not dry. I was told that the Congress slogan was “Flags are Fun... and that they were... Down Under.

Grace R. Cooper
NAVA Delegate

This 153-page book, cost AUD $28.00 plus AUD $4.00 postage. Available from Norma Bartlett, 18 Adelaide Ave., Mount Waverley, Victoria, 3149 Australia: Airmail $5.00 more.

Summaries of the lectures will be published in NAVA News as space permits.

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AN UNUSUAL FLAG CEREMONY
by Gus Tracchia

On the morning of the 28th of September of 1989, a very windy but sunny morning, a world record was established.

In front of the Exhibition Hall of the City of Melbourne, Australia, where in 1901 the national flag of Australia was hoisted for the first time, a similar ceremony was performed by members attending the 13th International Congress of Vexillology hosted by the Flag Society of Australia.

After hoisting 30 or more “historical” Australian Flags, the national flag of Australia was rolled up at the top of its own pole to be unfurled with a single gigantic pull by all the members attending this particular ceremony. At the count of three, all the participants pulled the rope at the same time and the Flag of the “Green Fair Advancing Australia”, was once more unfurled.

A record was set, never so many persons at one time participated in this type of activity. However one small detail escaped everyone. Nobody counted how many persons were pulling the rope; therefore, we cannot call the Guinness World Record Book until the pictures are developed.

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FOREIGN FLAG ORDERS

Carolina Overseas Inc., a company active in the flag distribution business, has begun a new and exciting program for flag collectors.

Joel Goldman, President of Carolina Overseas, announced that the company has begun a research and purchase division that will exist solely for the purpose of assisting vexillogists in finding and purchasing hard-to-get flags.

“Because we have close contact with numerous overseas flag manufacturers and distributors throughout the world,” said Goldman, “we are in a position to find and purchase, in behalf of flag collectors, foreign flags made in the country of origin as well as such regional flags as the German and Australian states, provincial flags of the Netherlands and other foreign political association and urban flags.”

This unique program allows flag collectors to have their requirements researched for only a small search fee and, once the desired flag is located, purchase can be made in U.S. dollars through Carolina Overseas. This eliminates time consuming and costly foreign currency conversions for our clients.

All inquiries for this exciting and new service enabling vexillogists to increase their collections should be sent to Carolina Overseas Inc., 2900 Columbine Circle, Charlotte, North Carolina 28211.

Submitted by Joel Goldman

NAVA News/November-December 1989 PAGE 9
ON USA MILITARY FLAGS
(Part 1)

James B. Lipinski
4524 N. Pegram St.
Alexandria, VA 22304-1527

Nothing is so stirring to the Ol' Soldier as the sight of his Regimental Colors passing by, ripples in the breeze, recalling the many historical battles of his unit.

Of all flags carried by the American military forces, the Army's Regimental Colors are the most visible. Consisting of the National Color and the Regimental Color, the combination provides a ready history of those Regiments which have amassed a record on engagements.

In relative terms, Regiments of the United States Army are new when compared to, say, the British Army. Yet we have long understood the role of the Regimental Colors. As early as 1777, when British General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, one of the thirteen articles of the Convention, the document of surrender, required that all British colors and standards be surrendered. However, Madam the Baroness von Riedesel, who, with her husband, the German Mercenary General, surrendered to General Gates' troops, deceived the American forces by sewing all the British and German regimental colors into her mattresses, and passed them through with her baggage train. The deception was not totally unnoticed; when the British later colors of the American failure to line up to the terms of the Convention, the Congress and General Washington cited the incident as a failure of the British to meet the prescribed surrender terms. There is no record that the colors were ever found by the Americans.

War Department records reveal sparse information on Regimental Colors until just prior to the Civil War, actually beginning with records around 1834, when a modicum of specifications was established. However, throughout the Army and the other a regimental Color which should vary according to the facings (trim colors of uniforms) of the Regiments. Thus the pattern was invoked early on, but it went through a number of convolutions to reach today's regulations. As late as 1780, it is noted that no decision nor action had been taken to provide standardized colors. Then in 1784, when the Continental Army was disbanded and left with an authorized strength of 80 soldiers (25 at Fort Pitt and 55 at West Point), there was little need for Regimental Colors. (The forerunner of the current Department of Defense, the War Office, was reduced to a strength of one chief clerk!) However, the next day the Continental Congress found a need for more troops and a one-regiment Army of 10 militia companies was established and called into one year of national service; the 1st American Regiment. Colors once again came into style.

In the 1790's several types of colors were found to exist as the Army continued to expand to meet defensive requirements of the period. For the most part, the National Color (often called the "Standard" during that period) was the Arms of the U.S., with eagle and the unit identification, all on a blue field. The Regimental Color was usually white, with the letters U.S. and the unit identification on it. The pattern of that period, and up until 1812, appeared to require that the Infantry and Artillery have a blue National Color, with a yellow or white Regimental Color. The Cavalry carried the blue National Color only, no Regimental Color. The number of states on the shield of the Arms varied constantly, although the number of States increased by only two. Up to 1834, this pattern of Colors was continued. Changes were only minor. Of interest to the vexillologist is the fact that the art work improved significantly. And continuing to 1887, Regimental Colors were painted on silk, with 5-pointed stars, first silver, then gold. It is of interest that some of the better records of the flags of the previous decades were represented in the Colors captured by the British during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The extant British sense of history called them to document and preserve these captured flags most carefully.

The first War Department record of specifications for Colors is revealed in 1834. A Garrison Flag, to be flown at each Army Post, was prescribed as the Stars and Stripes, in a 40 by 20 foot size. Camp Colors, designed to provide unit location in bivouac or Post area, were required to be 18 inches square, with the Regimental number thereon. White fields were prescribed for Infantry and red for Artillery, with none listed for Cavalry. A branch color pattern can be seen as colors as codes, insofar as military flags were concerned.

The same 1834 regulations specified that the Artillery would carry the Stars and Stripes, about 6 foot square, with the number and name of the Regiment on the center strip in gold, and a yellow Regimental Color with crossed cannons and regimental number thereon. This appears to be the first instance of authorization of the Stars and Stripes for an Army branch. The infantry was directed to bear a blue Color with the U.S. Arms and the unit identification thereon (but no Stars and Stripes). A white Flag with Regimental identification on it served as the Regimental Color, being the same size as the Artillery Colors. A similar Standard, to serve as the Retential Color, was prescribed for the Cavalry, except that it was about 2½ feet, almost square. No National Color was designated for the Cavalry. Red over white Guidons were authorized for individual Cavalry Companies or Troops, 3' X 2'3", swallow-tailed.

In 1841, regulations changed to specify the Stars and Stripes as a National Color for the Infantry. For the first time, the Queen of battle, the Infantry, was authorized to carry the Stars and Stripes. The number and name of the Regiment were to be inscribed on the center stripe of the Color. The Regimental Color was depicted as that formerly carried by the Infantry as the National Color: the blue field with the Coat of Arms thereon. During this period, the motto, "E Pluribus Unum" began appearing more frequently and cantons became oblong, higher than wider, a practice that continued through the Civil War.

When the Federal forces entered into the Civil War, many units carried the Colors of previous years, some 25 to 30 years old. Other Regiments managed to exchange their Colors for the newer versions. In 1863 additional changes were made in regulations which simplified the design of the Regimental Colors; permitted the Names of Engagements to be inscribed on the Stars and Stripes; and apparently permitted other mottos to be entered on the National Color (e.g., "FIRST AT VICKSBURG"), as used by the 13th U.S. Infantry. Stars of the National Color canton were frequently circular in arrangement. Other changes of the same period stated that company guidons would be small versions of the Stars and Stripes. This appears to have been a change born of necessity when the company flag served two purposes: a basic point of guidance in battlefield movement; and a definitive method of force identification on a murky battlefield prior to the days of smokeless powder.

Two more flags were added to the Army's family of colors, those of the Engineer Corps, in 1866. Although the Engineers had been active in the Revolutionary War and had been constituted as a separate branch of the Army in 1802, no special flag was prescribed until 1866. The Engineer Regiment was granted a Regimental Color similar to the Infantry Color, except that the unit name was in gold, as opposed to the Infantry's silver name. The Engineer Battalions, probably the same name, had prescribed for them a red flag, with a towered castle thereon.

In subsequent years, cantons of military flags became square (1870); the Cavalry guidons became the Stars and Stripes burgee (1881); then reverted to the red over white (1885); and the branch color of Artillery was changed from yellow to scarlet (1886). Finally, in 1887, the Cavalry was authorized to carry two Colors, a National and a Regimental, and the branch color was changed to yellow. This change allowed the Cavalry to join the Artillery and Infantry in carrying the Stars and Stripes. The Regimental Color was sized at 4' X 3', and was yellow in background color.

The practice of entering names of battles on the Stars and Stripes was discontinued in 1890. Engagement names were placed or silver rings, affixed to the staff or pike, just below the color. Similarly, the names of units were removed from the Stars and Stripes and engraved on silver rings fastened to the staff by regulation changes issued in 1904. Thus, the Stars and Stripes was unencumbered once again — and was to remain that way insofar as the military flags were concerned.
A significant change was made in the size of all Colors in 1895. Since the Revolutionary War, Colors had conformed to the British sizing pattern. This change established the size of Colors to 5'6" by 4'4".

The year 1904, saw the Colors fixed into a pattern which persists to this day (although there are many intermediate changes and additions to be discussed later). As indicated earlier, the Regiment name and number were removed from the center stripe of the Stars and Stripes and affixed to the staff, engraved on a silver ring. All of the branches indicated below were to carry the Stars and Stripes as the National Color. The Infantry Regimental Color was the Coat of Arms of the U.S., with the unit designation below, on a field of blue. The Artillery was assigned the Coat of Arms of the U.S., with "U.S. Artillery Corps" below, on a field of scarlet. The Cavalry received a Regimental Color of the Coat of Arms, with the unit designation below, on a field of yellow. The Engineer Regiment was given a Regimental Color of the Engineer castle insignia on a field of red, with the unit designation below the insignia. Battalions (separate) were given a similar unit Color.

The same regulations prescribed guidons for the Artillery, Cavalry and Engineers; no mention was made of Infantry guidons. Artillery guidons were scarlet; Cavalry, red over white; and mounted Engineer units carried a scarlet identifier.

Since the 1904 regulations, innumerable modifications have occurred in the Army's flag program. Through the kind offices of The Institutes for Heraldry, U.S. Army, and the Center of Military History, U.S. Army, allowing access to their fabulous files, we hope to explain the most significant of these in future articles, with a major segment on the current status of the Army's Heraldic Activities on Flags, Guidons, Streamers, Tabards and Automobile and Aircraft Plates.

N.B. We are in dire need of regulations and information on the flags of other branches of the Services. He would appreciate any contributions of current and past regulations and history of the flags of the Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard, or even contact points to obtain them. Please forward any information to the column head address. Xerox copies are acceptable. Bulk postage is reimbursable if requested.

**MEMBER IN THE NEWS . . .**

Richard M. Crossett has been named to full membership in The Society of Heraldic Arts, a guild of heraldic artists and craftsmen with administrative offices in Reigate, England. He is one of the two Americans who have been elected to the society which is comprised of heraldic designers, calligraphers, sculptors, engravers and writers. Heraldic work submitted for membership must be of sufficiently high quality to satisfy the requirements of the Society's Advisory Council. Mr. Crossett is presently a free-lance graphic and heraldic artist living in Louisville, Kentucky.

NEW NATIONAL FLAGS DEBUT AT FIAV 13

by Don Healy

Two years ago at the 12th International Congress of Vexillology, those attending got to see two brand new flags from Lesotho, the national flag and the royal standard.

This year, at the 13th Congress in Melbourne, two new national flags were also exhibited.

The first (Fig. 1), comes from the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. It is a modification of the old flag. In addition to all the old elements, a very complex floral lei, or wreath has been added, encircling the Latte stone and star. The lei is white and has an elaborate portrayal of the inner parts of flowers entwined within. This collection of stamens, pistils and whatever else is inside a flower appears in various shades of red, green, yellow and purple.

The second new flag comes from the Tokelau Is., a dependency of New Zealand that consists of three small islands that straddle the International date Line.

This new flag, the first for the Tokelau Is., was adopted in anticipation of their appearance in the 14th Commonwealth Games, January 1990, in Auckland, NZ.

The flag (Fig. 2) is dark blue bearing three concentric yellow rings. Two breaks appear in the rings. On the break closest to the hoist are three white stars, signifying the three islands. On the break toward the fly is a green palm tree.

Watch the Flag Bulletin, FlagMaster and other vexillological journals for more details on these two new flags.
H.R. 26167 was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by Mr. Cox of Ohio. The resolution states “that any person or persons, corporation, or company who shall use the flag or the coat of arms of the United States, or any pattern, imitation, or representation thereof, either by printing thereon or attaching thereto any advertisement or device for the purpose of gain or profit, or as a trade-mark or label, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with indignity, or wantonly destroy the flag or coat of arms of the United States shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.” As far as I know, the 62nd Congress sitting in 1912 never passed the resolution.

*********

This is the second of a series exploring the current flag desecration controversy begun when the recent Supreme Court decision allowed flag-burning to be considered a protected form of free speech. In the Sept-Oct 89 issue of VEXI-Bits, I outlined the Supreme Court case from the testimony of the opposing sides. Then, opinions were registered either for or against the high court’s decision. With the polls percentages slowly reversing the high of 77% against the decision to a low of 40% only a month after the first poll was taken.

Since the last column was written, an enormous amount of material was received - a total of 238 articles, opinions, new accounts, and cartoons. Every opinion (whether editorial or personally recounted in the op-ed page) was counted as for the Supreme Court decision and as against the Supreme Court decision. Cartoons and strict news accounts were not counted. Of 133 opinions registered, 36% (48 responses) were against the decision while 64% (85 responses) favored the decision.

The 101st Congress, like the 62nd Congress cited above, has filed its share of resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration of the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that act. To date (September 12th, 1989) a total of 65 such resolutions were compiled, courtesy of Nicki Psyllas of the House Subcommittee on Health and Safety, Committee on Education and Labor. Write your congressional representative for a listing of all current flag-related resolutions.

Media stories about the flag, its history, its symbolism, and its passion were widespread for a time just before and just after the Supreme Court decision was delivered in early July 89.

The WASHINGTON POST ran a fairly wide-ranging historical piece on Fort McHenry in Baltimore “Home of the Star-Spangled Banner” (9/27/89) while US NEWS & WORLD REPORT detailed the “Passions that stir in the breeze” in its Behavior section. The article studies the many uses of the national flag in symbolism and in protest throughout the world and throughout history. This is the most compelling article of the bunch and worth a read (5/29/89).

The WASHINGTON POST in its Outlook section of commentary and opinion (7/23/89), on the other hand, produced a section of humorous, fictional letters whose well-meaning writers were trying to find the right language for the constitutional amendment that would ban flag desecration. It ends with one of the articles featuring the registered trademark (an ‘R’ in a circle) after the capitalized work “Flag.”

These are just an extreme sample of articles written on the subject “flag” in the last few months. Now, of course, the opinions and the stories are less frequent and even members of Congress are having a hard time garnering up an opinion during their summer visits back home.

Hero status is granted to Charles A. Spain for providing 197 nicely photocopied articles relating to the Supreme Court decision. It is from this wealth of material that affected most the poll results shown above. Also, my thanks to John Szalo, Jim Lipinski, Sheppard Wahnon, David Ott, and Anna Weisz for their valued contributions.

Safeway food stores has printed basic flag etiquette on its brown paper bags. Adopted from the Boy Scout Handbook, the four basic rules prompt the shopper to fly the flag as weather permits, never let the flag touch the ground, avoid placing objects on the flag, and clean the flag when soiled.
ASSOCIATION TRENDS

THE FLAG

FLASH - The House of Representatives voted today (September 13, 1989) 380 to 38 for a law to ban physical defacing of the U.S. flag with Republicans expecting to vote on a constitutional amendment later this year. The bill reads: "Whoever knowingly mutilates, defaces, burns or tramples upon any flag of the United States shall be fined under this title or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both." The measure now goes to the Senate. Ask your congressional rep for a copy.

*******

4 X 6 CORNER

by Don Healy

If any 4" X 6" collectors are interested in obtaining something really unusual for their collections, Michel Lupant has found a dealer in Belgium that is offering all the Belgian provincial flags and the city flags of Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent. Unfortunately, he did not send the address. You may contact him at this address:

Michel Lupant
Cios de la Pasture, 6
1340 Ottignies, Belgium

Remember, its 45 cents (U.S.) for postage to Europe, and these flags are approximately $4.25 each (165 BFO). The size of the flags is roughly 6" X 8½" so they would really blend well with many of the Canadian flags that are available.

Speaking of Canadian flags, Jim Croft has supplied me with a list of Canadian city flags that are found in the 4" X 6" size. These are not as common as the 6" X 10" size many collectors are familiar with, so they may be hard to find.

Here's Jim's list: Gatineau, Que., and Medicine Hat, Alba., Mississauga, Ont., O'utremont, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Richmond, BC, Sudbury, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Weyburn, Sask., Whitby, Ont. That's all I have for you this time. Enjoy adding these Belgian and Canadian flags to your collections.
IN REMEMBRANCE
KENNETH R. HUFF
by Robert S. Gauron

Long-time active member of the North American Vexillological Association, Kenneth R. Huff, died on May 12, 1989 at age 65. After a long illness, he passed away at home peacefully in his sleep of internal bleeding due to a liver disorder. He was born on June 27, 1923 in Chicago, Illinois, and lived with his wife Barbara in Palos Heights, Illinois. He leaves, besides his spouse, three married sons and four grandchildren who live in the Chicago area.

Ken was librarian for the Chicago Daily News from 1939 to 1962, except for service in the United States Army during World War II. For a period of 26 years between 1962 and 1988 he was on the staffs of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia and Encyclopedia Britannica, where one of his responsibilities was the maintenance of the texts and illustrations of the important flag articles, including country, state, province, city, historical, signal, and other flags. During this time span, the author of this epitaph was flag editor for The World Book Encyclopedia, but although we were with competing publishers our relations were at all times cordial and cooperative.

Ken was a NAVA participant for 22 years form 1967 to 1989. Dr. Whitney Smith, Executive Director of The Flag Research Center, stated in a recent letter to the author: "He was a wonderful friend and devoted NAVA member. You and he were indispensable in my years as president in running the organization." Dr. Smith was NAVA's first president leading the association from 1967 to 1977. Dr. Smith also wrote, "Ken was low-key but hard working, easy to get along with, and a good friend and colleague."

Mark A. Liss, NAVA Historian, reports that the NAVA archives show that Ken faithfully attended 14 of the 22 NAVA annual meetings. Barbara accompanied him on half of them. Ken also participated in three of the 12 biennial meetings of the International Congress of Vexillology . . . at Turin, Italy, in 1971, at Washington, D.C., in 1977, and at Ottawa, Canada, in 1981, where Barbara was also in attendance.

Ken additionally served as a NAVA officer and committee member. He was Recording Secretary 1969-1974 and 1980-1982. Committee assignments included Publications Chairman, 1968; Program Co-chairman, 1972; Auditing Chairman, 1981-1982; and Budget Committee, 1983-1984. He was also the Registered Agent in 1986-1987 for NAVA as a non-profit organization in the state of its incorporation, Illinois.

Ken shared the chairmanship with Robert Gauron and Harry Manogg of the Program Committee for NAVA VI in Chicago in 1972. The meeting brought together the largest group to that time with more than 50 persons in attendance and the fullest program of flag lectures and exhibits.

At the Chicago meeting, Ken had his Boy Scout troop present a stirring and colorful pageant called "Flags in American History." Barbara recently wrote, "Ken was instrumental in updating the skit and presenting it at scout meetings, churches, and schools for several years. It was a memorial to the growth of our country through flags and loyalty to our flag. We sure could use a little of the above now after the Supreme Court decision. After the funeral services, a presentation of the skit was performed as a tribute to Ken by his former scouts. It was very touching because they had to locate the flags in a hurry, and it brought many tears for both the flag and Ken."


Kenneth R. Huff retired in 1988 and looked forward to a time of relaxation and travel. We honor him for his significant contributions to the science and art of vexillology and to NAVA by his faithful attendance and performance at annual and committee meetings, his flag lectures, and his interesting displays, — and above all for his genial and generous conduct and nature.

**************

CHRISTMAS TREES AND FLAGS
by Kevin Harrington


In 1850 Charles Dickens gave his readers a vivid description of the new fashion (the German Christmas tree). Included in the listing of so many wonderful things to be seen in the tree, he states: "There were guns, swords, and banners." (p.22). He doesn't identify the banners, but illustrations in magazines of the time period often show the Union Jack or a red or blue British ensign.

In her December 1860 issue of Godey's Lady's Book Sarah Hale says appearing on the Christmas tree, would be seen: ... strings of bright berries, small bouquets of paper flowers, strings of beads, tiny flags on gay ribbons, stars and shields of gilt paper. (p.34). And in 19th century American prints and magazine illustrations of decorated trees, indeed the Star-spangled banner proliferates.

On December 31, 1874, the Carlisle, Pennsylvania, newspaper, American Volunteer, described ... another tree as 'trimmed with a large variety of handsome card-board ornaments, comprising banners, sleighs, gon-dolas, chariots, &c.' (p.58). Among the old marzipan cookie ornaments in the the collection of the Winterthur Museum in Delaware, is to be seen a U.S. flag with more than 30 stars, and thirteen stripes. (p.48).

Snyder reproduces a catalogue page from Ehrich's Fashion Quarterly, Winter, 1882, in which are advertised: 'Gelatine banners, with appropriate mottoes in gold, Price, each, 5c.' "Some late-nineteenth century trees were patriotically topped by small American flags. and many people used little flags on the lower branches. Tinsel-entwined paper shields decorated with the Star and Stripes were also very popular." (p.69).

Referring to the town of Lauscha, Germany, an ornament-manufacturing centre, Snyder writes, "Likewise, when the Graf Zeppelin made news by flying around the world from Germany and across the Americas in 1929, a zeppelin-shaped ball with a spun-glass tail was made to hang on German and American trees. For the export market, an American flag was painted on both sides." (p.95).

Has this practice of using flags as Christmas tree ornaments entirely died out?

NAV News Contributors

Nick Artimovich, II
Tom Carrier
Richard Crossett
Robert S. Gauron
Joel Goldman
Sco+ Guenter
Kevin Harrington

Don Healy
Rich Kenny
Lynn Knights
Jim Lipinski
David Ott
Dave Pawson
Gus Tracchia
Dear Grace:

For your information, the Joint Committee on Printing, U.S. Congress, has just published a revised edition of the government's publication on the U.S. Flag. The publication is entitled Our Flag, and for the first time in the publication's history, Francis Hopkinson's contribution to the U.S. Flag is mentioned. If you would like a free copy, you can call or write to your Congressman's office.

I volunteered my services to the Committee. They took many of my suggestions.

Yours sincerely,
Earl P. Williams, Jr.

P.S. I misquoted Francis Hopkinson's inscription on his proposed Board of War and Ordnance Seal or 1778. (See NAVA News, Vol. XXI, No. 5, Sept./Oct., 1988, p. 10) the inscription should read: "N.B. If you lose this I will not draw another."

Dear Grace:

In a recent issue of NAVA News there was an article entitled "Flag Software Now Available." I would appreciate if you could publish the following: "Ted Kaye was not aware when he wrote in the May-June 1989 NAVA News that I was not responsible for the software for computer graphics being offered by DiskArt. The materials I provided to the company in question consisted of a single book, published in 1982 — scarcely an adequate source for up to date flag art. The producer of the software, on the other hand, has not even bothered to make use of the flags which have not changed since that book was published. The flag of Kenya, illustrated in the NAVA News article is inadequate in regard to proportions, stripe widths, and the size of the spears. The company has not contracted with the Flag Research Center for updating, which it sorely needs based on the limited number of flag graphics I have seen from their collection."

Cordially yours,
Whitney Smith, Ph.D.
The Flag Research Center
3 Edgehill Road
Winchester, MA 01890

MEMBERSHIP (Continued from PAGE 2)
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Randy Moore, Rt. 2, Box 9A, Polo, MO 64671
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Richard A. Sauters, 317 S. Front St., #B, Harrisburgh, PA 17104-1621
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Charles A. Spain, Jr., 1512 Woodland Blvd., Apt. 3, Austin, TX 78703
Mark T. Stead (omitted), 74477 N. Dort Hwy., Mt. Morris, MI 48458
Mark R. Welsh, SAACT 1 6th ORD BN APO, San Francisco, CA 96358-0212
K.J. Yates (deceased), Foreign Associate - Australia

NEW MEMBERS
Algonkin Flag and Flagpole Corp. (organization), 33 Algonkin St.,
Stateen Island, NY 10312 — Shipping company flag logo

D.C. Arnett (active), 10588 Stone Conyon Rd. #174, Dallas, TX 75230 — Historical.

Donald W. Booth (active), 4 Lacombe Crescent, Don Mills, Ontario M3A 2Z4, Canada — Monarchical flags.

Blake M. Bowen (student-6 yrs. old), 6009 18th St., North Arlington, VA 22205 — All types of flags, Collection of 4” X 6”.

Paul Charette (active), 10074 Kingston, Huntington Woods, Michigan 48070 — National, historical, separatists, ethnic, celtic.

Allen L. Christian (active), 1807 Geory St., Garland, TX 75043 — Flags and pennants.

William J. Christian (active), 1290 Big Horn Trail, Carot Steam, IL 60188.

Richard T. Clark (active), 620 N. Lincoln St., Arlington, VA 22201 — American Revolution, Texas, Civil War.

John R. Coomer (active), 1108 Durham Dr., Crawfordsville, Indiana 47933 — History and development of flags of the U.S.

Oliver Dugas (foreign), 2, imposse Helena Boucher, F-72700 Allonnes FRANCE — National minorities, peoples without flags, 'liberation' movements, secessionist organization.

Elton L. Fewell (active), 6407 Copriola Dr., Austin, TX 78754 — European flags.

The Flag Guys (organization), 283 (Rt. 32) Windsor Hwy., Newburgh, NY 12550 — Historical.

Joseph P. Fox (active), 55 Clark Blvd., Massapequa Park, NY 11762 — Early American flags, and city, state, and townships in NY area.

Francis Gilmore (active), 1631 Kennedy Blvd., North Bergen, NJ 07047 — Historical & military.

John Hall (foreign), Stumford Stewkley Rd., Wing Leighton Buzzard, Beds. UK.

Robert M. Hartman (active), 5812 Meadow Dr., Frederick, MD 21701 — Collecting, presentation of flag development to youth groups.

John C. Kacharian (active), RD. 1, Box 288, West Sand Lake, NY 12196 — USA. Foreign flags played a part in American history. Lectures, flags displays and consultant.


Cara Leveau (student), 6623 Goodman, Merriken, KS 66202 — Collects flags and makes flags. Gives lecture on Great Britain flags.

Tom Montgomery (active), 508 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ontario KIN 5Z6 Canada

Maziar Movassaghi (student), 2280 Fleetwood Dr., San Bruno, CA 94066 — Middle Eastern, studying religious impact on flags in Middle East.

Michael Northrup (active), 4045 Prescott, Dallas, TX 75219 — Collects. Hobby.

Gregg Oppel (student), 1721 Mistlelow Lane, Edmond, OK 73034 — Civil and Independence Wars, Africa.

Gene Pettit (active), P.O. Box 27085, Houston, TX 77227-0985 — Texas Flags.

G.E. Rollins (active), 15 10th St., Edwards, CA 93523 — Historical, State, and Military U.S. flags.

John C. Sheblessy (active), 2618 Jefferson Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45219 — Collector.

Doug Smith (active), 13730 Player Dr., San Antonio, TX 78217 — Collecting and symbolism.


Theodore M. Wenzlick (student), 14 Catamaran Dr. Lake, St. Louis, MO 63367 — Collector

Ted Whitaker (student), P.O. Box Rabaul, Papua/New Guinea — National flags.

Neal Wilson (active), 64 McGilvray Crescent, Georgetown, Ont. L7G 1L6 Canada — Collecting Municipal flags and history behind national flags.


Jonathan Young (active), 3615 Crooks Road #4, Royal Oaks, Michigan 48073 — Present and past national flags.

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EDITOR'S NOTES...

I thoroughly enjoyed every minute on the trip to Australia. It was great to be your delegate to FIAV (all NAVA members pay all their own expenses to NAVA or international meetings), but it was expensive. There are many of us that cannot take these trips as business expenses nor do we have a company that can pick up the tab. But the meetings are stimulating, informative, interesting and FUN. Combining it with extra travel time for a vacation or Holiday makes it most rewarding. Some members plan their vacations around NAVA meetings. NAVA tries to plan their annual meetings in different cities in United States and Canada so that sooner or later the meeting will be in a location that each member is close enough to attend. There are many members that are only able to attend a meeting every three or four years. This is one reason the sites for the meetings are so wide spread. One of the other determining points is that we need a Host for each meeting, a member who lives in the site area that can make all the local plans. NAVA 24 will be held in Toronto, Canada, at the Noble Hotel, North York, October 5-7, 1990. Kevin Harrington will be host assisted by Sandra Armstrong. We hope you will be able to attend; start making your plans now.

NAVA needs an invitation for a location to hold the meeting in 1991. Pick a site that will reach NAVA members in an area not recently used and request to Host a NAVA Meeting. President Healy will be glad to hear from you, and guidelines and assistance will be offered to help you gather the preliminary information you need before any commitment is made. Maybe NAVA will meet in your area in 1991.

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amount enclosed $ ___________

MUST BE IN U.S. DOLLARS, CHECKS, or POSTAL ORDER

The annual dues will be determined at the annual meetings of the association and will be payable before the first day of a calendar year for membership during that year.*

N.A.V.A. By-Laws
Article III, E

* If your dues are already paid, this notice is not for you. See your membership card or cancelled check before mailing your payment.

☐ Active Member ($18 Residents of North America)
☐ Associate Member ($5 available only to students, spouse of member, residents of North America)
☐ Associate Member. NON-RESIDENTS of North America
(S9 which includes overseas postage)
☐ Organization Member ($35)

Name ____________________________________________________________

Current Address __________________________________________________
   House and Street Number or PO. Box

Town ____________________________________________________________
   City ________ State/Province ________ Zip code/Postal code

Country __________________________________________________________

Note—Please be prompt in sending Changes of Address to Treasurer who keeps master membership list.

Comments:

Make Checks payable to: N.A.V.A Treasurer

Mail to: 82-67 Austin Street
          Apt. #205
          Kew Gardens, N.Y. 11415