SYMBOLS OF THE MUSCOGEE NATION

By Don Healy

The Muscogee or Creek Nation constitutes one of the five "civilized" tribes of Oklahoma. During the middle of the 19th century, the Muscogee were forcibly evicted from their native lands in what is now Alabama and Georgia and resettled on 4800 square miles of east central Oklahoma.

Today, that land has been reduced to a mere 5500 acres, but the Muscogee have been so successful in the areas of agriculture and animal husbandry that they hope to purchase enough property to increase their holdings to nearly 25,000 acres by the end of the century.

The success of the Muscogee in the field of agriculture is celebrated in their tribal seal which was adopted shortly after the Civil War. This seal continued to be used officially from 1906 thru 1979 while the Muscogee government was functioning under its original constitution. The design of the old seal can be seen on a 19th century cigarette premium shown in figure 1.

In 1979, a new constitution was approved by both the federal government and the Creek people. At this time the tribal seal was modernized (fig. 2), though it was based upon an actual impression made by the old seal.

The new seal is used extensively throughout the Creek nation on tribal buildings, machinery and other tribal property. When used it can be found in both a black and white version and full color variety.

When shown in color, the seal is surrounded by a green band edged by a gold rope on the outer edge and a gold band on the inner side. Within the green band is the legend "GREAT SEAL OF THE MUSCOGEE NATION I. T." (the I. T. stands for Indian Territory, not Indian Tribe).

The center of the seal contains a green field with sand colored scrub in the foreground. Centered on this field is a plow and haystack as in the original seal. These two elements recall the close ties the Muscogee have to agriculture and symbolize the Christian influence upon the people.

In the background are golden hills over which appears a huge red (yes, red) cumulus cloud edged in white. The sky, of course, is light blue.

The major differences between the old and new seals are the size of the plow and haystack and the prominence given the cloud in the new version.

As a national flag, the Muscogee fly a white flag bearing the seal in full color in the center. When placed on the field, the seal occupies approximately two-thirds the width of the flag.

When used within Muscogee tribal lands, the flag flies subordinate to the flag of the United States. The flag of the State of Oklahoma is not used, attesting to the sovereignty of the Muscogee nation.

As the Creek Indian nation continues to grow with yearly purchases of land in Oklahoma, the symbols of the Muscogee will become more and more common and ever more important.

BOOK:

FLAGS
By Kent Alexander
Dr. Whitney Smith, Consulting Editor


(submitted by Elizabeth Hardy, Jacksonville, IL)
A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT
Scot Guenter

I'm pleased to have received from Doreen Braverman notification of a new regional group, the Cascadia Division, North American vexillologists from British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon. (The Cascade Range is a chain of mountains extending from Mt. Lassen in northern California to the Fraser river in southern British Columbia.) The first meeting of the Cascadia Division was held on Sept. 14, 1993 at the Flag Shop in Vancouver, B.C. Harry Oswald, NAVA 28 Chair, Dr. Wolf Linche, Pearson Flag Studies, and Doreen Braverman participated. We look forward to hearing more from this new regional group. Their next meeting is scheduled for Spring 1994. All vexillologists in the area are invited to attend; addresses for all three mentioned above are in the NAVA Membership List. NAVA heartily supports all scholarly flag studies. Coming in 1994...learning about flags by video.

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FLAG DAY FLAP
Comp. and Ed. By John H. Gamez

On June 14, in one of his numerous “Special Order” speeches, U.S. Representative Henry B. Gonzalez of the 20th District of Texas made comments that inflamed flag wavers nationwide.

On Flag Day, he said, “Americans were disengaged from the Constitution and the rights it guarantees and, instead, were pledging their allegiance to a flag, a symbol.”

“Here we are, like a good little herd, reminiscent of the Hitlerian period: ‘Sieg Heil! Sieg Heil!’”

Special Order speeches by Representative Gonzalez are made to an empty house for inclusion into the Congressional record. They are telecast to C-Span.

Reaction to his comments was swift. Rep. Robert Michel (R - Ill.) and Rep. Newt Gingrich (R - Geo.) called on Speaker of the House Tom Foley to reprimand Gonzalez for these remarks and called for official censure.

The request to Foley stated that Michel and Gingrich found “...these remarks highly improper. The fact that they were made on Flag Day makes them all the more offensive.”

“What they want to do is pure thought, not behavior,” Gonzalez retorted. “It must have hit pretty close to those goose-steppers.”

Local reaction to Gonzalez’s speech was mixed. According to Lynnell Burkett, Associate Editorial Director for the San Antonio Express-News, they received upwards of 20 letters on the subject. She considered that “...a lot”. She also said that they were also evenly divided pro and con.

In his long commentary in the editorial page, former San Antonio City Councilman Van Archer vented his fury over Gonzalez’s comments. He lauded Republicans for trying to censure him. He also criticized Gonzalez’s comment that the flag is only a symbol by saying that the cross too is “only” a symbol.

Jim Tenney of San Antonio felt that oaths are a common part of life and should not be compared to a Nazi salute.

Richard Sanchez also of San Antonio agreed that the flag is a symbol - a symbol of freedom. He also remarked that the Democrats had the perfect symbol - the ass.

Norman D. Phillips of nearby Pleasanton, TX, criticized Republicans by saying that they could not differentiate between a symbol and the nation that it stands for. He also said that they were not criticizing his speech but rather his stance.

Wes and Jane Hare quoted Mark Twain. The comment “Patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels” was aimed at House Republicans.

John A. Daniels remarked that Gonzalez’s speech emphasized that the Constitution was the guarantor of our freedoms. “That is the substance of the governance of us all, not the flag.”

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NAV A 28

NAV A 28 will meet the first time in the State of Oregon in October of 1994. Oregon, popularly called the “Beaver state”, is bounded on the north partially by the Columbia River and the state of Washington, on the east by Idaho and partially by the Snake River, on the south by California and Nevada and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. (Not to be confused with the Portland on the Atlantic Ocean; that was NAV A 27.) Oregon’s general coast line extends north and south 287 miles; its extreme length east and west is 383 miles. The total area is 96,981 sq. miles, making it the tenth state in size. The origin of the name “Oregon” is unknown; first used in 1765 to refer to a mythical river of the west, the name was later applied to the entire territory drained by the Columbia river from which the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho were eventually formed. Oregon was admitted to the union in 1859 as the 33rd state.

Statehood was ushered in with a gold rush to the northwest. Prospectors from California working their way north had discovered gold in southern Oregon, British Columbia and northern Washington in the middle 1850s. Rich placer diggings were opened up in Montana and Idaho in 1860. Demands from the mines made Oregon and its chief city, Portland, the supply center for the interior. In 1867-68 surplus wheat was shipped to England and initiated an export trade which made Oregon one of the nation’s great wheat exporting states.

The most serious drawback to Oregon’s growth between 1860 and 1880 was its isolation. Agitation for railroads began almost with settlement. In the 1860s abortive attempts were made to connect with the Union Pacific, then building to California, but it was not until 1880s that the Northern Pacific gave Oregon its first transcontinental line. Railroad advertising of subsidy land grants contributed to a population increase from 174,768 to 313,716 in the decade of 1880-90.

Climate: While the climate of Oregon differs from north to south, striking contrast appears between east and west where the Cascade range divides the humid, marine climate of the coast and valley from the semiarid climate of the plateau. Water-saturated air from the ocean cools and falls in heavy rains in the Coast range.
FICTIONAL FLAGS: FOUR VISIONS OF A FUTURE U.S.A.
By John H. Gámez

As the world commemorated the 50th anniversary of World War II, many will reflect not only on the heroic and tragic deeds of that conflict but of the numerous vexillological changes that have occurred in the aftermath of that war.

In the rubble of some war-torn nations were planted new flags. After a few decades they fell only to be supplanted by their predecessors.

We in the U.S.A. look on in fascination at the relatively rapid changes in the flags of other nations while we are comforted by the notion that the Stars and Stripes will be forever with us.

The U.S. flag owes its longevity in part to a government that responds to the changing needs of the populace. It is also due to its veneration as a sacred object. An example of this can be seen in the 1988 presidential election. The issue of flag desecration and patriotism became the central theme of the Vice President George Bush’s successful campaign (see The Flag Bulletin, XXVII:5/128).

Conservatives are not the only ones who wrap themselves in the flag. In the STAR TREK episode “The Omega Glory”, series creator and producer gives us his interpretation of the flag and the ideals and government that it represents. His belief in the permanence of this form of government and its ideals is further demonstrated in the STAR TREK: THE NEXT GENERATION episode “The Royale”. In this episode the ENTERPRISE encounters a piece of debris bearing a 52 star U.S. flag (fig. 1) dating from 2033 to 2079.

Of course the film ends with the eventual defeat of the invaders and closes with a scene of subtle victory - the Stars and Stripes flying over a monument dedicated to the partisan heroes of the war.

Perhaps to some, the greatest fear is the threat of opposing political groups from within the nation. Political parties and special interests groups dread the thought of government becoming too conservative or liberal for their purposes. An example of this is portrayed in the film A Hand Maid’s Tale. It is set in the not too distant future where religion has become the law of the land and a woman’s right to choose when or even with whom to conceive has been stripped away by the state.

Among the basic changes to government is the national pledge. No longer does one pledge allegiance to the flag. The new pledge reads: We pledge allegiance to the Bible. The Old Testament shall be our sole and only constitution.

Not only does the character of the nation change, but so does our sole and only constitution.

Today the economic threat is considered by many a reality. A weak American economy pitted against powerful Japan and a resurgent Germany has brought a rebirth of isolationism in this country (oddly enough, conditions similar to those prior to World War II). “Japan Bashing” is the American reaction to this threat. This fear was perfectly summarized by the American reaction has brought a rebirth of isolationism in this country (oddly enough, conditions similar to those prior to World War II). During the Cold War the military threat was an ominous possibility. The film RED DAWN took us behind the lines of a Soviet/Cuban invasion of the U.S.

In the areas under enemy control, which were referred to as the “Occupied Territories,” the invaders raised a new flag. Looking very much like the Soviet naval jack, it was red emblazoned with a red star with a broad blue fimbriation (fig. 3).

Of the obverse of the Great Seal of the United States.

The implications of this are clear. The replacement of the U.S. coat-of-arms, with its secular eagle, by a seal with a pyramid topped by the “Eye of God” indicates the character of the government in power. The use of old symbols such as the flag and seal perpetuate the illusion to the masses that despite the changes nothing has changed.

Only the future will tell us what flag changes are in store for this nation. It is, however, fun to speculate.
THE PLAIN-DEALER - CLEVELAND, OH - SEPTEMBER 9, 1993 - Berlin, Saxony-Anhalt, and North-Rhine Westphalia have all outlawed the old German Imperial war flag joining Brandenburg, Hesse and Rheinland-Palatinate. The six states were moved to outlaw the old flag because of its frequent use by neo-Nazi gatherings. The ban is just part of a government crack down on the extreme right which has been blamed for more than 1300 acts of violence including seven murders in recent months.

(submitted by John Parcell)

Press-Journal - Vero Beach, FL - July 4, 1993 - Puerto Rico’s pro-statehood supporters have been increasingly using U.S. flag displays as visual aids in their campaign for soliciting the statehood option in the November 14th plebiscite (Note: Commonwealth status beat out statehood by a 48% - 46% vote with independence getting 4%). All three factions sought to use the 5-pointed star as their ballot symbol so neutral symbols - a box, circle and triangle - were assigned by lot.

(submitted by Bernard Couture, Sr.)

TV Guide - October 23, 1993 - A new video "Flags of the Nations" featuring a colorful "journey" to more than 270 flags and countries with musical sound tracks has been released. The one hour video is available for $29.95 by phoning 1-800-345-1441. (The described video has been purchased by the Vexi-Bits editor. It is extremely poor quality and contains so many errors that it cannot be recommended except for its shock value! Most of the flags are correct, but not all, and it is obvious that they were drawn using a personal computer graphics package. Colors and proportions are standardized, but a few flags, like old South Yemen, seem to spill off the screen. The narration is the poorest part of the video. The narrator, who speaks in a most disinterested tone, imparts many incredulous pronouncements such as "the former flag of Togo contains the black-white-red stripes in the canton" to honor Germany, its colonial ruler!" The truth is that it contained the French tri-color to show French rule. This video would scare any budding vexillologist into bird-watching or stamp collecting. This video is purported to be an educational tool, a claim akin to calling an atomic bomb an urban renewal project!!)

(submitted by John Anastasio)

New York Times - October 21, 1993 - Editor’s note points out the similarity of the emotional ties found between the early Zionist movement and the flag sketched by Theodor Herzl (basis for the current Israeli flag) and the Palestinian affection for their flag and its use in celebrating the recent agreement between Israel and the PLO. In both cases, what was simply a "rag on a stick" worked powerfully to give a sense of nationhood.

(submitted by John Anastasio)

Whitney Smith reports Afghanistan has done it again! For those collector’s who have yet to get the black-white-green with Arabic script - work fast. Afghanistan has replaced this flag with a black-white-green horizontally striped flag bearing arms.

Bernard Couture Sr. reports that the old January 1972 issue of the Civil War Times has a 12 page article by Forest Bowman on the adoption of a national flag by the Confederacy.

Globe & Mail - Toronto - October 23, 1993 - The Macedonian Association for Canadian Youth was granted permission to hold an independence ceremony in Toronto’s Nathan Phillips Square. However - they will not be allowed to raise the Macedonian flag. This was to avoid a repetition of a violent clash over a previous Macedonian flag raising in December 1992.

(submitted by Peter Edwards)

Toronto Sun - October 20, 1993 - A Toronto Blue Jays fan offers an American-proof version of the Canadian flag (see figure 1)

(submitted by Peter Edwards)

Miami Herald - September 22, 1993 - The Arab League admitted its 22nd member, the Comoros Islands.

(submitted by Bernard Couture)

Press-Journal - Vero Beach, FL - October 19, 1993 - South Carolina’s Attorney General came down with an opinion that the Confederate flag flying atop the South Carolina Statehouse has “no binding legal authority” granted to the state and recommended its removal.

State Senator Verne Smith, chairman of the Statehouse Committee, objected and said he thought the entire General Assembly would have to agree to remove the flag. No action yet.

(submitted by Bernard Couture)

Press-Journal - Vero Beach, FL - July 4, 1993 - In an editorial, the paper mentioned efforts by Stafford County (VA) Judge John Scott Jr. to have three flags from the Confederate era removed from a courthouse display of ten flags tracing Stafford County’s history from colonial era to the present. The judge said he wanted them removed because the do “not symbolize the concept of equal justice under the law”.

The editorial points out that the judge failed to object to the St. George’s cross of England under which African-Americans were transported to America and into slavery nor to the ante-bellum United States flag under which the U.S. Supreme Court certified black slaves as chattel. It further argued that the Confederate flags are frequently offensive, but in an historical display they are appropriate. It is not the business of government to decree “correct” interpretations. History is - it should not be edited.

(submitted by Bernard Couture, Sr.)

Around the Publications -

Crux Australis #32 - salutes the 20th anniversary of the Aboriginal flag, updates Cambodia’s flag history (since changed again), and features articles on flags of Macao and dissident groups in Indonesia.

Crux Australis #33 - features the Sydney 2000 Olympic flag (which won the bid, so it will become popular in 7 years); the flags of Greater Geelong (a Melbourne suburb), and continues the debate on a new national flag.

Crux Australis #34 - features the Torres Straits Is. flag and even more on new designs for a new national flag.

The Flag Bulletin #152 - May-June, 1993 - is devoted entirely to the vast collection of the late Dr. Ottfried Newbecker which is now in the hands of the Flag Research Center.

FIG. 2: Zimbabwe Executive Presidential Flag
FLAGS AT THE 1993 OLYMPIC FESTIVAL

By John H. Gamez

Every non-Olympic year the U.S. Olympic Committee holds the Olympic Festival. These events are important to young athletes as they prepare for U.S. Olympic Team selection.

Until this year the Olympic Festival did not have a distinctive flag. This was remedied by Sally Kellerman at Dixie Flag. The new 6' x 10' white flag bears the red and blue Olympic Festival logo (Fig. 1).

FIG. 1 (Courtesy of Dixie Flag Manu. Co.)

The only drawback to the flag is that the logo of each succeeding festival will be placed on the flag. Festival organizers believe that this will have a bonding effect on cities hosting the festivals. This reporter believes that they overlooked the problem of replacing flags after many years of festivals when such a flag would be covered with logos. Another set of flags that adorned the various festival venues were 3' x 5' flags with the logo of this year’s festival. The logo (Fig. 2) rendered in white was centered on monochrome flags of either royal blue, columbia blue, burnt orange, red, or golden yellow.

FIG. 2

As in other Olympic events, the logo for the ’93 festival says something of the host site. The light blue and orange used for the Olympic torch and flame respectively, are not colors associated with San Antonio. The flame, however, forms the silhouette of the ubiquitous symbol of San Antonio - the Alamo.

The logo appeared on a variety of banners. Ranging from the official souvenir pennant (Fig. 3) to avenue banners that festooned city streets.

FIG. 3
THE GREAT FLAG DEBATE
(AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE)
By Janet Hodgson

FIG. 1 The University’s first “unofficial” flag reportedly dates to 1915.

A symbol, according to Webster’s New Collegiate Dictionary, is a token of identity and one of the symbols at times identified with the University of Louisville is a flag.

Two flags, not one, appear to be associated with the University and replicas of both are being preserved in the University Archives. The first reportedly dates from 1915 and the second came into being in 1957. The earlier or “L” flag, has a large cardinal and black “L” centered on a background of cardinal over black, the colors divided diagonally from the upper left to the lower right corners of the rectangle. An archival source reports that this flag was made during the summer of 1915 by U of L student Charles Dore and his mother.

In 1957, there came the opportunity to design, or redesign as the case came to be, a flag for the University through a gift. The gift purchased flags and flagpoles for a University flag, along with a like number of city flags, to fly on the lawn in front of the administrative building on Belknap Campus, today known as Grawemeyer Hall. The design of the flag was done by Dr. Walter Creese, an architectural historian and a professor in the Fine Arts Department from 1946-1958. The basic idea, according to Creese, “was that the flag should harmonize with the City of Louisville flag. Gold was added to the traditional University colors of cardinal and black and a golden sunburst was placed in the upper left. In the center of this was the date 1798, printed in black, connecting the initial founding of the University with strong French cultural influence at the time, as does the name LOUISVILLE. Golden olive branches were placed on the right, similar to the fleur-de-lis on the city flag and eight stars circled the sunburst, an abbreviation of the forty-eight stars on the then United States flag.”

This flag, along with the city flag, still flies from poles at the Third Street entrance to Belknap Campus, but it is of interest that the University does not appear to have an official flag. According to the Board of Trustees minutes of November 13, 1961, it was resolved, “that the University of Louisville has never adopted a University Flag; that the red flag with gold sunburst now displayed on the Campus, and all duplicated therefore, is not and never has been the flag of the University.”

The University is interested in receiving information and items from its past. To find out more, please call or write University Archives, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40292, (502) 588-6674.

Janet Hodgson is an associate archivist with University Archives.

GOLDEN GATE AREA VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEETS IN SEPTEMBER

Always a gracious host, Martin Francis once again entertained the third quarter GAVA meeting in his “Flag Home” (just behind his living home). Martin started the meeting with a video of Judge John T. Ball giving an address at the annual San Leandro Flag Day Ceremonies, 12 June 1993. He then shared a letter of congratulations written to him from the National Society which has on the back the names of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates who ran against President Lincoln in 1864. The flag was documented to its discovery of a 33 Star U.S. Flag, in the archives of the Quincy, CA Historical Society which has on the back the names of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON, the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates who ran against President Lincoln in 1864. The flag was documented to its production by the ladies of the Quincy Democratic Society in 1860. An exciting find.

(GAVA had 5 members attending the NAVA Convention in Portland, ME 8-11 October which matched the host organization.)

Phil Allen hosted the last meeting of the year on December 5 in BERKELEY, CA.

(submitted by Rich Kenny)
LETTERS...

Dear Ms. Cooper:

I am a NAVA member. Could you print the following in the next issue?
The editor of Montana Magazine has asked me to write a series of articles about Big Sky symbols - the state flower, bird, etc. In one article, I will speculate on the adoption of additional symbols in the future. I have been given the go-ahead to include a critique of Montana's state flag and seal in this article. My complaints are the usual: Though of undeniable historic value, the symbols are not that unique or attractive and don't really represent today's Montana.

Anyway, if you have any input or would like to create a design for inclusion in the article, I'd like to hear from you. The series will be run over a span of about two years. I could fit this article in at the end, but I'd kind of like to see it printed earlier. My first article, an introduction to the series, is tentatively scheduled for May 1994. Thus, an article about Montana's flag could appear in July 1994 at the earliest.

Thanks!

Sincerely,
David Blomstrom
P.O. Box 95465, Seattle, WA 98145  (206) 527-1690

Dear Grace,

Actually the bylaws no longer say anything about NAVA having no commercial, political, or religious objectives. Section 1.03 states, "The association shall have those purposes and limitations stated in the articles of incorporation." The old bylaws provision you cited was eliminated because it duplicated language in the articles of incorporation, which of course, "trumps" any contrary provision in the bylaws.

The original articles of incorporation had no restrictions on NAVA's purposes, but the membership voted on September 7, 1969, to approve the following statement: "This corporation shall discharge only those functions which are construed as charitable, scientific, and/or educational under Section 501 (c) (3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954." With this action of the membership, NAVA applied for and received articles of amendment to the articles of incorporation from the Illinois Secretary of State on October 29, 1969. The reason for all this was to qualify NAVA for tax-exempt status with the Internal Revenue Service. I seriously doubt it had anything to do with restricting scholarly research and writing, but, of course, I was not at the meeting.

NAVA's purposes remain as stated in its original articles of incorporation, which were approved on March 19, 1968:

The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized are: To promote vexillology as the scientific study of flags, including, but not limited to, the bringing into closer cooperation any and all persons interested in any and all aspects of flags, such as their history, significance, specification, use, and manufacturing; the furthering of a strong and growing interest in flags as a serious study or an avocation; promotion of research into the origins, history, and symbolism of flags; publications on flags and vexillology; formulation of standards for flag terminology, methodology, and data recording; cooperation with other vexillological associations, agencies, and research centers, and foundations of whatever type; and representation of vexillologists of North America on an international level.

Nothing in NAVA's articles of incorporation, as amended, or its bylaws prohibits the discussion of vexillological matters that are commercial, political, or religious in nature. NAVA could even have overt political and religious objectives and not jeopardize its tax-exempt status (of course, becoming a commercial enterprise would be). What limits NAVA from promoting religious or political causes is the statement that NAVA is organized to promote vexillology as the scientific study of flags.

National and state flags are inherently "political" by nature. In my opinion, it is impossible to engage in a serious discussion about vexillology if that debate is limited to a mere recitation of cold, bloodless "facts." If NAVA is more than a mere club for flag collectors, then NAVA must scientifically study and report on the commercial, political, and religious aspects of vexillology, but not actively advance or promote any particular view on such matters.

Now, editorial discretion about what to print is a different matter, and I willingly defer to your experience and wisdom on what NAVA members do and do not want to read!

As always, I sincerely appreciate your hard work and dedication to NAVA and look forward to seeing you again in Portland.

Sincerely,
Charles Adkin Spain, Jr.
1512 Woodlawn Boulevard No. 3
Austin, Texas 78703-3345

Editor's Note: I have never seen a copy of the "articles of incorporation" and I'm sure there are other members who have not; these should be published.

NAVA MEMBERS...IN THE NEWS

KW COUPLE CLAIMS FASCINATION FOR HISTORY, SYMBOLISM OF FLAGS

Story by Janice Lance

Webster-Kirkwood Times - Missouri - Bruce and Barbam Druckenmiller of Kirkwood represented the local Gateway League Vexillologists at the NAVA annual meeting in Portland, Maine in October. The Druckenmillers also represented NAVA and The National Flag Foundation at the International Flag Congress held in Zurch, Switzerland last August.

ABOUT WILLIAM DRIVER

For Whom our Driver Award is Named

If you want to know about William Driver, stop in your doctor's office and pick up the July 1993 issue of Smithsonian Magazine while you wait. The article "Around the Mall and Beyond," is filled with interesting facts (and some myths) about this Massachusetts sea captain and the flag he called "Old Glory".

William Driver was born March 17, 1803, and at age 13 ½ was apprenticed to his father by a blacksmith. "One Sunday," Driver wrote, "the smith's wife put me in a brown muslin shirt with a rumed bosom, and then hurried me off to Sunday School. I cut the ruffies off my shirt and made straight for the big ship China, which was just heaving anchor, and shipped for cabin boy."...Driver worked hard through the years, got his master's papers and on his 21st birthday was given a big, beautiful flag by his mother and the "Salem girls." That same year Driver was also given his first command. His crew ran the new flag up to the rigging of the vessel, and their young skipper - so goes the story - shouted, "We'll call her 'Old Glory' boys."

(Original article submitted by Steve Tyson)

THE STAMP ACT

From Cartoon History of The American Revolution by Michael Wynn Jones, G.P. Putnam's Sons, NY, 1975, Whitney Smith sends the "Funeral of Miss Ame-Stamp (Stamp Act) in a vault reserved for similar infringements on freedom. At the head of the group is Dr. Scott, Lord Sandwich's chaplain and an eager pamphleteer on behalf of the Stamp Act. Next, bearing standards on which the white rose of the Jacobites and the Scotch thistle are intertwined, come two pillars of the law, Wedderburn and Fletcher Norton, Solicitor-General and Attorney-General respectively. ..."
EDITOR'S NOTES...

Phil Allen, 2140 Shattuck Ave. #2084, Berkeley, CA, 94704, is another NAVA member that has offered to draw flags to illustrate your article for NAVA News. Phil even offers to draw the flag either flat or showing some movement in a breeze. Send all the pertinent information to him.

We need to hear from you; tell us about your research, your collections, or an interesting flag book you have read. Newspaper articles are most usable if you will digest them for me. Most printed articles must have permission from the source to reprint as is. Please get the permission before you submit the article. Remember to type articles and double space. Line drawings show up much better in black and white printing than most color photographs. Newspaper photos do not make good illustrations especially if there is heavy printing on the reverse side.

The deadline for the March/April 1994 NAVA News is February 5. Please mail to 509 68th Street, Holmes Beach, FL 34217.

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