A NOTE FROM THE PRESIDENT

CHARLES SPAIN

First, my thanks to NAVA for choosing me as your new president. Looking at my predecessors, it's an honor to follow such a group (even if I'm lucky number thirteen!). I have learned so much from all these men and women—especially from the two presidents I served with on the executive board, Nick Artimovich and Scot Guenter. I am grateful to both them and all the other fine NAVA folks I have worked with over the past eight years.

I urge all of you to attend NAVA's annual convention, because if you never go to one, you are missing out on so much vexillology and fellowship. We had approximately seventy vexillologists in Sacramento for NAVA 30, including Dr. William Crampton, the president of the International Federation of Vexillological Associations (known by its French acronym, FIAV). Congratulations to our convention co-hosts, Jim Ferrigan and Rich Kenny for a memorable event. Make your plans now to attend NAVA 31 in Chicago, October 10-12, 1997, and feel free to call me ((713) 529-2545) or the convention co-hosts, Mary Ann Docktor-Smith and Randy Smith ((312) 237-4574) if you have questions.

Another exciting opportunity to study flags is also approaching, FIAV's seventeenth International Congress of Vexillology in Cape Town, South Africa, August 10-15, 1997. Several NAVA members will be attending, and I encourage you to call me for more information if you think you might be able to attend.

NAVA set important goals for 1997 while we were in Sacramento. The executive board will be working to (1) strengthen our publications, NAVA News and Raven, A Journal of Vexillology, (2) improve service to our members, (3) increase our membership, (4) strengthen our relations with flag manufacturers and retailers, and (5) establish a Middle America (Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America) outreach in cooperation with FIAV. I will tell you more about these goals in future columns and discuss how all of us can help achieve them.

Some of you may be wondering about the delay in the publication of the 1996 Raven. It will be a double issue (1996-97) and will feature as its sole topic Don Healy's ground-breaking article, "The Flags of the Native Peoples of the United States." Once you receive it this fall, I believe you will agree with me that Don's work is both a significant vexillological and cultural contribution and that the article's publication will focus considerable attention on NAVA.

Finally, I want to congratulate Robert J. Goldstein on the publication of the final book in his trilogy about the history of flag desecration in the United States: Desecrating the American Flag: Key Documents from the Controversy from the Civil War to 1995 (Syracuse University Press 1996). His previous books are Saving "Old Glory"; The History of the American Flag Desecration Controversy (Westview Press 1994) and Burning the Flag: The Great 1989-1990 American Flag Desecration Controversy (Kent State University Press 1995). Bob has made a tremendous contribution to vexillology, and we are proud to have him as a NAVA member.

Keep studying those flags!

FORGOTTEN FLAGS, FORGOTTEN COUNTRIES:
The Nizamate of Hyderabad

by Kevin Harrington

In 1947 Winston Churchill proposed the admission of the independent state of Hyderabad into the United Nations. He argued that the country, largely inhabited by Hindus but ruled by a Moslem Nizam or Prince was more than qualified to enter the world body.

Winston Churchill was no longer in power as the Conservative prime minister of Great Britain but he still commanded a great deal of influence. Under the Indian Independence Act, Hyderabad's independence was guaranteed but India was attempting to annex it and British Labor leader, Clement Attlee, was not willing to intervene. Churchill clashed angrily with Attlee: "Hyderabad is at present a sovereign independent state. It has a perfect right, as such, to apply for admission to UNO. It has 17 million inhabitants: it has a long history, and a long corporate identity. Of the 54 Member states of the United Nations, 39 have smaller populations, 20 have smaller territory, and 15 have smaller revenue.

"We are told," he continued, "that Hyderabad is surrounded by Indian territories, that it is completely land-locked, that it has no access to the sea. But such considerations have nothing to do with the right of independence. Switzerland is completely land-locked and has no access to the sea, but has maintained its independence for hundreds of years. Austria and Czechoslovakia, also, are States which have no access to the sea, but their independence has never been treated lightly by the British House of Commons." He went on to compare the Indian blockade of the state to the Soviet blockade of Berlin.

He may not have mentioned that Hyderabad had a flag, its own currency and postage stamps (since 1869), its own railway system, and had contributed in money and manpower to the Allied cause in both world wars.

Indian troops were withdrawn temporarily after Partition but India continued to insist on Hyderabad's joining the Union of India. The Nizam appealed to his ally, King George VI, hence the heated...
THE NIZAMITE OF HYDERABAD
(continued from page 1)

discussion in the British House of Commons. Notwithstanding this commotion and Churchill’s support, India invaded Hyderabad on September 13, 1948 and in four days it acceded to India. From 1952 to 1956 Hyderabad existed as a state within the Union of India, but this separate status collapsed when it was divided up among its neighbors along linguistic lines. Hyderabad is no more.

The largest princely state, Hyderabad had a dynastic flag and a government flag, as well as a seal and arms.

His Exalted Highness, according to Flicher, flew a saffron yellow flag bearing a white disc—representing a chapati, (a circular piece of bread, kulcha in Persian). It is considered a good luck device since the first Nizam received a kulcha from a holy man on the eve of a successful battle; the yellow flag also dates to the time of the founder Nizam-ul-Mulk, 1724. His name means Governor of the Realm.

The state flag too was saffron-colored, but bore a set of thin stripes green-white-green-white-green, with the middle green equal in width to either of the other two. These stripes were placed above and below the coat of arms set in a white circle. Flicher says the colors represented a most harmonious way the ruling class of Muslims (green) and the Hindu masses (saffron). The mottos in Arabic script, black lettering, were placed along the center of the top edge and the bottom edge of the flag. The usage of the state flag has been documented in many photographs—at jubilees, durbars, on carriages, and on postage stamps (1947, unissued) in Nayeem’s work cited below.

Sources:

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CHANGES COMING
IN DISPLAY OF THE
STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

by Scot Guenter

The weekend before Thanksgiving 1996, the National Museum of American History, one of the twenty-four museums, galleries, and research facilities that make up the Smithsonian Institution, convened an impressive gathering of museum curators, conservators, textile specialists, and vexillologists to discuss and evaluate the current status and future plans for the Star-Spangled Banner, a central showpiece of the museum since it first opened on the Mall in Washington, D.C. and a prized possession of the Smithsonian since it was officially given in 1912. This is, of course, the flag that Francis Scott Key saw “by the dawn’s early light,” the actual cloth banner that inspired the national anthem of the United States of America.

Ron Becker, Project Director, and Suzanne Thomassen-Krauss, Conservator, both of the Smithsonian Institution, officially welcomed forty-six invited participants to “A Conference on the Preservation of the Star-Spangled Banner” on November 22, 1996. Slightly over half of the participants were current or former employees of the Smithsonian, and the rest represented a broad outreach to recognized authorities in preservation, conservation, textile sciences, museum curating, and American flag studies. NAVA members honored to participate included Grace Cooper, Whitney smith, Jim Ferrigan, and Scot Guenter. Howard Madeus, keynote speaker at the NAVA convention in Sacramento last October, also joined the discussions and debates.

Two days were given over to reviewing the history and conservation record of the flag, assessing the results of past and current tests of the flag’s fibers and backing, its environment and rate of decay. The format offered opportunities for brainstorming and peer review, and specialists with varying expertise were brought together to encourage cross-fertilization of ideas and insights. Should the flag be cleaned again and if so, how? The conference was the first step in an ongoing process of making important decisions in response to such questions. This has been designated an important project and priority for the Smithsonian Institution; we will all be hearing more about this as the project unfolds over the closing years of this millennium. The NAVA members involved were all very glad to participate in this important process and it is a signal of the growing recognition of vexillology as a social science that they were welcomed and included in the discussion. Grace Cooper, who spent years of service as a textiles specialist at the Smithsonian and has given years of volunteer service as a member of NAVA (including tenures as president of the organization and then as editor of NAVA NEWS) deserves special recognition for doing such a fine job in serving as a “bridge” between the two groups.

The 1997 Smithsonian Engagement Calendar displays the image of the Star-Spangled Banner on its cover. This grand old flag, originally made by Mary Young Pickersgill with the assistance of her thirteen-year-old daughter Caroline, later passes into the possession of the family of Major George Armistead, who commanded Fort McHenry during the classic battle. It was his grandson, Eben Appleton, who gave it to the Smithsonian to make it available to all Americans. Generations later, the flag only increases in significance as a powerful icon in American civil religion, and for vexillologists, the method of preservation and manner of presentation that the Smithsonian will eventually select are both fascinating areas for analysis.
ETOBICOKE, ONTARIO
James Croft

The civic flag of Etobicoke, Ontario is based on the Canadian national flag—the famous “Canadian pale” design. The flag consists of a dark yellow central vertical stripe, which is twice as wide as either of the two dark green vertical strips which flank it. On the center stripe or “pale” is a modified version of the civic badge. The badge consists of a green alder leaf with black veins enfiled with a wreath of dark yellow and green. Above this is a Canadian mural crown embattled of six maple leaves (four showing) all in dark yellow, masoned and veined in black. Below the leaf on a white scroll in black letters is the word “ETOBICOKE.” The badge displayed on the flag does not contain the scroll.

The alder leaf refers to the name of the municipality. The word etobicoke is believed to be the English derivation, by sound, of the Ojibwa word “wedopika” which means “there are alder trees” or “wadopikang” translated as “place where the alder trees grow.”

The mural crown is the traditional heraldic symbol of civic authority, with the brickwork reminiscent of the ancient walled cities of Europe. The maple leaves make the mural crown distinctively Canadian, as the maple leaf is Canada’s premier national symbol. The number of leaves—six—represents the federation of the six metropolitan municipalities into the Metropolitan Toronto Regional authority, of which Etobicoke is one.

The Canadian mural crown above a wreath, as displayed on the badge, is also used as the crest of the coat of arms. Additionally, the motto on the arms is slightly different from the badge, as the words “TRADITION” and “PROGRESS” flank the word “ETOBICOKE.” The coat of arms also contains other symbols not displayed on the badge. The “canting” shield plays on the municipality’s name by the use of a clump of four alder trees. The speckled alder is the common variety of alder in this area. The trunk of the tree is nearly crooked and is often bent to a wide curve at the base and it nearly always grows in clumps. The four alders also are representative of the four municipalities that amalgamated to form the City of Etobicoke: Township of Etobicoke, Town of Mimico, Town of New Toronto, and the Village of Long Branch. Two supporters complete the coat of arms. The dexter one (viewer’s left) is a native Indian of this area before the arrival of European explorers. The sinister one is a figure representative of Etienne Brule, who was the first white man to travel in this area, particularly the Humber River area.

Flag Data
Proportions: 1:2 (relative width of the stripes 1:2:1). A Canadian pale, that is, three unequal vertical stripes of dark green, dark yellow, dark green, bearing in the center the badge of Etobicoke without the scroll. The badge consists of a green alder leaf with black veins, enfiled with a wreath of dark yellow and green. Above the wreath is a Canadian mural crown embattled of six maple leaves (four showing) all in dark yellow, masoned and veined in black.

The boat of arms, the civic badge, and the municipal flag were adopted by the Municipal Council when it enacted Bylaw 4199 on July 18, 1977.

4" X 6" FLAGS
Since custom flags are available from a limited number of retail stores, or in the case below, a single source, I have chosen to list the name and address of the retail store. This column is a service to NAVA who need to know where these flags can be obtained. In no way is the listing of the name of a retail flag outlet intended to be a form of advertisement. Any flag store which has custom table flags are welcome to list them in this column by writing to the editor whose address is listed at the back of this issue. Ed. James Croft.

1. 1003 Viking Banner (3" (3”)
2. 1183 Faven of the Viking
3. 1516 Cross of Burgandy
4. 1615 East India Company
5. 1634 Calvert Banner (1st MD)
6. 1634 Endicott
7. 1635 Crossless Flag
8. 1659 Three County Troop
9. 1686 New England with Globe
10.1782 Weatherwise Almanac Flag
11.1701 White Ensign of England (Home Fleet)
12.1701 Blue Ensign of England (Indian Ocean Fleet)
13.1755 Maryland Grand Union
14.1765 Three Crescents of South Carolina
15.1772 First Rhode Island Regiment
16.1774 Schenectady (Liberty)
17.1775 New York Ensign

(continued on page 9)
**VEXI-BITS**

Edited by John H. Gámez

SOLDIER—Fortnightly Magazine of the British Army. Several articles from various editions feature stories on colors, flags, and guidons of the British Army. Included were numerous color photocopies of the flags of the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Welsh Guards, and others.

Military Collector & Historian, Fall and Winter 1994. This publication ran a two-part article on Continental Artillery flags and guns. The article (with footnotes) describes in some detail the use of artillery flags by the Continental Army which adopted the British practice. It also points to evidence that indicates that the blue thirteen-star flag, commonly known as “Washington’s Headquarters Flag,” may actually be an artillery flag. This flag is in the possession of the Valley Forge Historical Society. (Submitted by Ernest J. Owen)

Globe & Mail. September 25, 1996. Public opinion polls indicate that the Canadian Flag Day celebrations backfired in Quebec because it was seen as federalist propaganda. Although Quebec has 24% of Canada’s population, only 8.5% of Canadian flags were ordered there. (Submitted by Peter Edwards)

Houston Chronicle. September 29, 1996. A number of Confederate flags which were displayed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Austin, Texas can now be found in a new home at the Confederate Research Center at Hill County College in Hillsboro, Texas. The flags which were formerly displayed under primitive conditions are now being restored and will be properly displayed. (Submitted by Charles Spain)

Houston Chronicle. April 21, 1996. Sixteen years ago the flag of Terry’s Texas Rangers (also known as the Eighth Texas Cavalry, CSA) was stolen from the now-closed Texas Confederate Museum. The flag—valued at $80,000—was purchased at a Florida gun show for $6,000. When the purchasers were informed that the flag was stolen, they returned it to the State of Texas. The fragile flag will be restored and then displayed in the Confederate Research Center (submitted by Charles Spain)

MAJORITY. July/August 1996. Former NAVA Vice President, Arch-deacon Ralph Spence, is featured in the cover story entitled “Flag Man of Canada.” The two-page story briefly describes flags, heraldry, Canadian symbolism, as well as Spence’s flag passion and collection which numbers about 3,000 flags. (Submitted by David C. Craig)

KENS-TV (San Antonio, Texas). November 15, 1996. The San Antonio Dragons of the International Hockey League unveiled their new home and away uniforms for television cameras. Instead of sporting a secondary team logo on the shoulders, as is the custom with other hockey teams, the Dragons display a Texas flag patch on the left shoulder. This probably has not been done by any other Texas sports club since the Houston Colt .45’s wore a Texas flag patch in the 1964 baseball season. The Colt .45’s wore their flags on the right shoulder. (Vexi-bits Editor)

The Wall Street Journal. November 7, 1996. The flag of the United Kingdom is not commonly flown at public schools, post offices, or even gas stations of that country. Member of Parliament, Michael Fabricant, would like to see this changed. Apparently many Britons believe that it is illegal to fly the Union Jack. It is not—but you do need permission to raise a flagpole. These and other interesting British flag facts can be found in this article. (Submitted by Frederick Patten)

Union News (Springfield, Massachusetts). September 12, 1996. The poster for a movie about a man who fought to defend free speech was censored. The poster depicts an actual event when Hustler magazine publisher Larry Flynt (portrayed by Woody Harrelson) wore an American flag as a diaper. The Motion Picture Association of America has disapproved of the proposed poster. (Submitted by James Croft)

Washington Times. May 14, 1996. Unknown person or persons raised the “Jolly Roger” over the Maryland State House. The 3 (5’ black-and-white flag was hoisted with the assistance of scaffolding that had been put over the State House dome for a construction project. It was spotted at 6 a.m. and lowered by 8 a.m. (Submitted by E. Michael Malpass)

San Francisco Chronicle. March 9, 1996. Berkeley, California, and Rome, Italy, as well as hundreds of cities worldwide raised the Tibetan national flag to protest the Chinese occupation of that Himalayan country. It is estimated that more than 1.2 million Tibetans have been killed as a result of the occupation. (Submitted by Bill Trinkle)

Life. November 1996. The planting of Chinese flags on eight uninhabited islands claimed by China and Japan became fatal for David Chan, 45. He and seventeen other persons attempted to go ashore but were blocked by Japanese vessels. Frustrated, he jumped overboard in a futile attempt to land. His last words were: “This sea belongs to China.” Chinese Premier Li Peng said: “If you hurt the feelings of the Chinese people, no good will come of it.” No date was given for his death, nor if he was from the People’s Republic of China or Hong Kong. (Vexi-bits Editor)

Northern Territory News (Darwin, NT, Australia). July 9, 1996. Around this time every year, Australia observes “NAIDOC Week” which recognizes the achievements of that nation’s aboriginal peoples. During that week the flags of the Aborigines and Torres Straits Islanders are flown throughout the country. (Submitted by Ron Strachan)

Seen in San Antonio, Texas on several car bumpers are what may be called the “Texas Gay Flag.” Actually they are stickers made to resemble the Texas state flag, but with a white triangle replacing the white Lone Star. (Vexi-bits Editor)

Houston Chronicle. January 3, 1997. Due to protests by African American leaders, the State of Maryland has recalled special license plates issued to members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The focus of the protest was not the organization but the depiction of the Confederate flag on the plate. (submitted by Charles A. Spain, Jr.)


Houston Chronicle. November 29, 1996. It was no surprise when South Carolina Governor David Beasley appealed to the people of the state to remove the Confederate flag from the Capitol he would receive a lot of protest. Surprisingly, he also received some strong political support. Leading in this support was Senator Strom Thurmond, and five former governors as well. (submitted by Charles A. Spain, Jr.)
The relation of the width to length of the flag shall be 2:3. The hypotenuses of the red triangles shall correspond to lines drawn respectively from the upper hoist and upper fly corners of the flag to the centre point of the lower edge of the flag and shall form the outer lines of the chevron. The base of the blue triangle shall be as long as the flag is wide and its legs forming the chevron, shall be parallel to the hypotenuses of the red triangles."

(2) That Section 4.10(b) of the by-laws of the association be amended to read: "Quorum and determination of voting result."

(b) If a quorum is present, a majority vote shall be the act of the voting members unless a two-thirds or other vote is otherwise specified by an Act or these by-laws;"

(3) That Section 4.11(a) of the by-laws of the association be amended to read: "Parliamentary authority.

(a) All annual or special meetings shall be conducted according to the current edition of Robert’s Rules of Order Newly Revised, to the extent that it does not conflict with the act, other law, the articles of incorporation, and these bylaws."

12b. Amendments to Bylaws. Healy/Van de Putte. Carried

That Sections 3.01 (b) and 3.03 of the by-laws of the association be amended to read:

"3.01 Qualifications"

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, North America includes Canada and the United States;

3.03 Active members.

(a) Active membership is open to any individual eighteen years of age or older.

(b) Active members shall have all the privileges of the association including attendance at meetings, voting, holding office and serving on committees.

(c) Individuals who were active members on October 12, 1996, but did not reside in Canada or the United States at that time, may continue as active members as long as there is no lapse in their membership."

Lynn Knights spoke against the motion.

Pete Van de Putte and Peter Orenski spoke for the motion.

Whitney Smith spoke on the history of NAVA and FIAV.

12c. Motion: "That the Question be called." Lowe/Guenter. Carried

12d. The Motion carried 37 Aye, 4 Nay.

12e. The 1996-97 Budget was presented by Charles Spain. Motion: "That the 1996-97 Budget be accepted." Clark/Oswald. Carried

12f. Presentation by Lynn Knights regarding a Boston-Bermuda cruise ship as the site for the 1999 FIAV/NAVA joint meeting.

12g. Presentation by Michael Halleran regarding Victoria, Vancouver Island as the site for the 1999 FIAV/NAVA joint meeting.

12h. Decision as to site of 1999 meeting put in hands of incoming executive

13. 1996-97 Executive Board Election: Lee Harold presented report of the Nominating Committee. The President called for nominations from the floor. There were no nominations from the floor. Motion: "That the persons nominated be declared elected." Artimovich/ Randall. Carried

The following were elected on individual votes:

The 1996-1997 Executive Board:

President: Charles A. Spain, Jr.
Vice-President: William J. Trinkle
Corresponding Secretary: David S. Breitenbach
Recording Secretary: Michael F.H. Halleran
Treasurer: Peter J. Orenski

Adjournment: The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m. on a motion by Kenny.
EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Recording Secretary:
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NOMINATING COMMITTEE
Dr. John M. Purcell, chair
Dr. Scot M. Guenter
Mr. Lee L. Herold

APPOINTED OFFICERS
Historians:
Ms. Vanessa Van de Putte
Mr. Henry Peter Van de Putte

NAVA Shopkeeper:
Mr. Nicholas A. Artimovich, II

Parliamentarian:
vacant

Protocol:
Mr. James J. Ferrigan III

Registered Agent:
Ernest E. Aitchison, Esq.

1996-97 COMMITTEES
Audit:
Mr. Peter Kinderman, chair
Mr. Lee L. Herold
Mr. Gustav Tracchia
Mr. Charles A. Spain, Jr., ex officio

Budget:
Mr. Nicholas A. Artimovich, II, chair
Mr. Peter B. Edwards
Dr. Peter J. Orenski
Mr. Charles A. Spain, Jr., ex officio

Convention:
Ms. Mary Ann Docktor-Smith, cochair
Mr. Randolph D. Smith, cochair
Mr. Richard A. Kenny
Mr. Lynn A. Knights
M. Jean-Robert Zonda
Mr. Charles A. Spain, Jr., ex officio

Membership:
Dr. John A. Lowe, chair
Dr. Andrew Richard Biles, Jr.
Ms. Barbara Herold
Dr. Peter J. Orenski
Mr. Harry W. Oswald
Mr. Charles A. Spain, Jr., ex officio

Program:
Mr. William J. Trinkle, chair
Ms. Mary Ann Docktor-Smith
Mr. Randolph D. Smith
Mr. Gustav Tracchia
Mr. Charles A. Spain, Jr., ex officio

Publications:
Dr. John M. Purcell, chair
Mr. James A. Croft, NAVA News editor
Dr. Scot M. Guenter, Raven editor
Mr. John H. Gámez
Mr. Kevin Harrington
Mr. Jon T. Radel
Mr. Charles A. Spain, Jr., ex officio

Publicity:
Mr. Jon T. Radel, chair
Ms. Carita M. Culmer
**VEXILLIANA**

*New Flags and Flag News Reported in the World's Flag Journals*

*by Kevin Harrington*

**Eritrea**

The flag of Eritrea underwent some modifications in late 1995. Its proportions are now 1:2. The olive wreath and vertical branch have thickened - larger, closer leaves. The branch just reaches into the gap separating the tips of the wreath. At the same time a presidential flag was adopted. It is identical to the national flag but instead of the wreath and branch it bears the arms of the country (on a disc encircled by an olive wreath, a camel on a desert mound, facing the fly, a scroll below has the country's name in three languages. *(The Flag Bulletin, SAVA Newsletter, Nordisk Flagkontakt)*

**Scandinavia & Finland**

*Nordisk Flagkontakt,* no. 23, lists the Flag Days of Denmark. In other articles the burgees and rank signals of the Finnish-Motorboat Club are illustrated as are four flags of the National Socialist movement in the Nordic countries of the 1930s.

**South Africa**

The Southern African Vexillological Association has published its Newsletter 15 and 16, 1996, and Journal 4/95. Articles appear on historical flags such as the proposed powder-hoary flag for the Orange Free State of 1855 and versions of the Natalia Republic flag, an Afrikaner flag from Southern Rhodesia, flags of New Republic, Stellaland etc. The ongoing political changes in South Africa have resulted in changes to flags - Johannesburg's flag disappears, the new province of Mpumalanga has a flag. There is news of vexillology on the Internet.

**Spain**

*Banderas* no. 60 (Sept. 1996) discusses legislation on civic emblems in the Basque Lands (País Vasco); the flags of antiquity - Assyria, Persia, Greece; the standards of the Tribes of Israel; some military standards; twelve municipal flags of Cuenca; heraldic flags of the French region of Poitou-Charente flags on collectible cards. Index to issues 51-60.

*Gaceta de Banderas* is a 4-page newsletter on flag affairs around the world. Michel Lupant, no. 31 (August 1996) writes in English about the many interesting flags of the War Museum of Greece. L. Nyssen advises a halt to logomania in French, no. 32. The flags of Florida’s Fort Lauderdale and Bartow are shown. In no. 30: the flags of Istanbul, Orenburg and Vilna.

**Canada**

*Flagscan* no. 44 features civic flags in Alberta, the history of flags in Cape Breton with its newest flag new civic and naval flags of Croatia, flag of the Croat-Muslim Federation; Meet Gus Tracchia; NAVA’s Sacramento conference; flag anniversaries - Papua, Guyana, Irish flag in the Spanish Civil War; flag of Tiwi Island, flags over Labuan, Palmyra Atoll.

In *Hogtown Heraldry* (Oct.), the newsletter of the Toronto branch of the HSC: Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Canada) flag and the arms and flag of NAVA member Peter Edwards.
BOOK REVIEW

THE UNITED STATES FLAGBOOK
Reviewed by Whitney Smith

Written by Robert L. Loeffelbein, (McFarland and Company, Box 611, Jefferson NC 28640; 1996); softcover, 230 pages; $38 postpaid

This new title is unusual in a number of respects. It is surprisingly pricey for a paperback containing illustrations in black and white only and, for a book which few will read cover to cover (most will turn to it for reference purposes only), the index is inadequate in length, detail, and accuracy. The focus of the book—contrary to most on American flag—is principally on different aspects of the proper etiquette for flag display. Indeed, it gives more depth of analysis and interpretation to this area than any book since the last edition of James Moss' *The Flag of the United States* went out of print in the 1940s. But contrast, the material on flag history, which in many books takes up the bulk of the text and illustrations, forms only a modest part of *The United States Flagbook*. For example, the list of different versions of the Stars and Stripes and the corresponding dates when each was used, a fundamental reference item, is missing.

The author clearly has done years of research and has collected a tremendous amount of material in preparation for his book. The magazine and newspaper articles, references to stage productions and television programs, the citation of court cases and sport events, plus similar facts, all suggest a concerted effort to survey the subject area. Readers are presented with a constant stream of anecdotes about usages associated with the various provisions of the Flag Code, including many unusual ones. These are accompanied by a number of photographs and illustrations which further illuminate the unique ways in which the American public views and treats its chief symbol.

Unfortunately, the author misses the forest for all the trees he has discovered. The examples he elucidates are interesting and relevant, but the overall perspective and common thread one would have hoped for are missing. Even his main theme—the need to understand and strictly apply the rules of the Flag Code—is presented in an uneven fashion. For example, he keeps returning to the concept of "intent" as a means of judging whether an action is justifiable but does not give any clear definition of the word. At times he seems to dismiss it by saying that we cannot read the mind of a person committing an act; at other times he suggests that the intent of certain people (Abbie Hoffman, for example) is abundantly clear. Throughout, Loeffelbein recognizes that there are valid objections to certain points in the Code and that there are many aspects which should be modified in the Code as it is now written, yet insists they be followed.

Regarding unauthorized modified versions of the Stars and Stripes and flag desecration, Loeffelbein has some suggestions: to deal with the former he would recommend regulation and inspection of flag manufacturers ("shouldn't the flag-maker be held just as responsible as the flag-waver?" p. 198). For the latter, American history provides his remedy (p. 179):

How lax our laws concerning the flag have become. As early as 1800 a man in New Orleans was convicted ... and hanged for tearing down a United States flag that flew over the mint.

If the proposed "Flag Protection Amendment" is ever added to the U.S. Constitution, we might face implementation of just such irresponsible concepts.

For the omnivorous vexillologist, there are many intriguing and interesting points that may recommend purchase of the book, even if it is not the "definitive reference source" which the author announce he has written. However, be prepared for some surprising (and sometimes inaccurate) information! "Heraldry ... is the basis for vexillology" (p. 171); and, the color of the "infantry regiment of 1790: a blue banner with a spread-winged eagle. ... must have been the inspiration for the [1782] Great Seal of the United States" (p. 155); and Captain Samuel Chester Reid was the "designer of the United States Flag" (p. 141). As a solid approach to the subject, the reader would do better to stick to the Smithsonian's 1981 *So Proudly We Hail*.

FLAGS AND INSIGNIAS OF GENDAMERIE AND POLICE ACROSS THE WORLD (Volume II)

Michel R. Lupant

Michel Lupant, a NAVA member from Belgium, has produced a second volume on police flags and insignias of the world. Published as a limited edition in French, it contains 162 pages and 300 drawings. Michel is to be congratulated for the extensive research he has done on this important aspect of vexillology, which, for the most part, was neglected until the publication of these two volumes. Vexillologists interested in police flags will especially want to secure this work. Even the generalists will want to have it on their library shelf to view the many interesting flag designs. (Editor, Jim Croft)

The book is available from:
Centre Belgo-Europeen d'Etudes des Drapeaux
6, Clos de la Pastine
B-1340 Ottignies
Belgium

Payment is only accepted in Belgian currency to Mr. Lupant's account 000-0186089-43, by eurocheque in Belgian francs (BF) or by postal international money order in BF. Michel states one can send money in an envelope but one does so at his or her own risk.

The cost from North America is surface mail: 680 BF and airmail: 800 BF.

Drapeaux et Insignes de Gendarmerie et de Police
Dans le Monde, volume 2

Source: Centre Belgo-Europeen d'Etudes des Drapeaux

Also by Michel R. Lupant

*Flags, Coats of Arms and Badges of the Isle of Man*

This 34-page volume is in English and contains 72 pictures in black-and-white and in color. It is a limited edition and payment can be made as listed above at 510 BF from North America via surface mail.
Dear Sir,

I refer back to your issue XXIX.4 of July/August last, and the item on the strange flag emerging from Raleigh, NC, as queried by Glenn Nolan.

There can be no doubt that this is the long-lost flag of Roanoke, the colony briefly established in North Carolina in 1585, and corresponding to the New Albion Colony created on the west coast of North America at roughly the same time.

As John Hall and I revealed at San Antonio in 1992, a document found during the fire at Windsor Castle showed that Queen Elizabeth had granted flags for the colonies, the first English colonies in the New World, or indeed anywhere, and that the New Albion Flag contained a representation of "a great bear of that country." It seems highly probable therefore that the Roanoke flag contained "a deer of that country." Unfortunately that part of the grant was destroyed by the fire, so we cannot be certain. The document appears to date from 1588, the year of the destruction of the Spanish invasion force, and therefore a time when it seemed likely that England would be in a good position to take over North America. However, as we know, Roanoke did not survive beyond 1590, and there is little, if any, trace of English settlement in New Albion, apart from the survival (in hispanicised form) of the names of the towns of St Francis and English City (San Francisco and Ciudad de los Ingleses).

How the Roanoke flag came to survive in North Carolina, or indeed how the Bear Flag came to survive until 1846, are mysteries still to be solved, but if anyone else can come up with a better explanation than this I shall be intrigued to read it!

Yours faithfully,
William G. Crampton
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Chapter 1 – Founding Provisions

5. The national flag of the Republic is black, gold, green, white, red, and blue, as described and sketched in Schedule 1.

Schedule 1 – National Flag
(1) The national flag is rectangular; it is one and a half times longer than it is wide.
(2) It is black, gold, green, white, chilli red, and blue.
(3) It has a green Y-shaped band that is one-fiftieth as wide as the flag. The centre lines of the band start in the top and bottom corners next to the flag post, converge in the centre of the flag, and continue horizontally to the middle of the free edge.
(4) The green band is edged, above and below in white, and towards the flag post end, in gold. Each edging is one-fifteenth as wide as the flag.
(5) The triangle next to the flag post is black.
(6) The upper horizontal band is chilli red and the lower horizontal band is blue. These bands are each one-third as wide as the flag.

The specifications are the same as for the interim flag. A color GIF with the specifications can be downloaded from the ANC’s WWW page: http://www.anc.org.za/lists/logolist.html

For other new flags, see the Vexillinia column in this issue.

NAVA News January/February 1997
NAVA XXXI Flag

NAVA will hold its XXXI annual meeting in Chicago, Illinois from October 10-12, 1997. Your assistance is requested in the designing of an appropriate flag for this occasion. Please submit all entries for the NAVA XXXI Flag by July 1st to: Ms. Mary Ann Doctor-Smith, EBI Employee Benefits, Inc., 4949 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago, IL 60639-1705 USA. Home: (312) 237-4574

Treasurer’s Note

PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE send in your 1997 dues promptly if you have not done so! By doing so you will be saving NAVA much needed funds from the postage and printing of renewal notices. Moreover, there will be no interruption in your receiving NAVA News issues. Thank you! Dr. Peter J. Orenski, TME Co., Inc., 101 Belair Dr. New Milford, Connecticut 06776-2441 USA (860) 354-0686

On behalf of NAVA I would like to thank Carolyn Fielding of The Flag Center for her $100 contribution to defray the cost on the next color insert in NAVA News. Dr. Peter J. Orenski, Treasurer

For Sale

One 46 star U.S. flag measuring 5½’x10’ (66”x120”). If interested, please contact: Janet C. Purtilnick, 3 Scarlet Oak Mews, Medford, NJ 08055

Wanted

1) Book: The Stars and Stripes by Mastai, Knopf, 1973
2) Book: Thirteen Star Flags by Grace Cooper, Smithsonian.
Call or write: Thomas Rentschler, 319 North 3rd Street, Hamilton, OH 45011 (513) 863-8633

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

In this Issue:

• A Note from the President—C. Spain
• The Nizamate of Hyderabad—K. Harrington
• Changes Coming in Display of the Star-Spangled Banner—S. Guenter
• Etobicoke, Ontario—J. Croft
• Vexi-Bits—J. Gámez
• Vexilliana—K. Harrington
• Book Review—W. Smith
• Minutes of Annual Meeting
• New Executive Board

First-Class Mail

Back Issues

Back Issues of NAVA News can be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped business envelope with 55¢ postage, per issue, to: Mr. David Breitenbach, 900 Nottingham Road, Apt. 1, Grosse Pointe, MI 48230-1761. Issues are obtainable until August 1, 1997. Issues available are: XXVI: 1-6; XXVII: 2-3, 5-6; XXVIII: 1-6; XXIX: 1-6.

Editor’s Note

Due to extenuating circumstances beyond my control, this issue was delayed. I thank the readers for their understanding.

James Croft

NAVA NEWS EDITOR

VEXI-BITS EDITOR

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