President's Message
by Charles Spain

Friends and colleagues! With Whitney Smith's opening words from the first NAVA News, I welcome you to this thirtieth anniversary issue.

It has been eight years since we published the last NAVA Handbook, which contained some basic historical information about the association. This issue of NAVA News is the successor to the Handbook. You will probably be glad to hear we have omitted the articles of association and bylaws (available at NAVA's website www.nava.org). In exchange, we are printing the NAVA convention flags in color—I am sure you will agree the flags are more interesting! We did not include an article tracing NAVA's general history, but you should certainly read (or reread) Dr. Smith's excellent article, "A NAVA Retrospective," that appeared in the March/April 1996 NAVA News.

In preparing for this anniversary, I reviewed all the back issues of NAVA News and the annual meeting minutes. I have only been a NAVA member since 1985, but reading about the people who were active during those early years makes me feel as if I know them individually. NAVA remains a volunteer organization despite our sustained growth in membership over the years. I thank all the loyal members listed here for the long, hard work they put in to make NAVA a success. And by all means, write me or send me an e-mail (pres@nava.org) if you notice any errors or omissions.

I would like to close by reciting NAVA's purpose: to promote vexillology as the scientific study of flags, bringing into closer cooperation people interested in all aspects of flags, such as flag history, symbolism, specification, use, and manufacture; to further a strong and growing interest in flags as a serious study or an avocation; to encourage research into the origins, history, symbolism, and uses of flags; to publish flag-related material; to formulate standards for flag terminology, research, and data recording; to cooperate with other vexillological associations and research centers; and to represent vexillologists of North America on an international level. Although much work remains to be done, there is no question that we have had a successful first thirty years. Enjoy—as I did—the history recounted here, and then join me in building the future of vexillology!

NAVA's Name
From the minutes of the March 3, 1968 executive board meeting:

Pronunciation of NAVA—To avoid confusion, it was agreed by general consent that the abbreviation NAVA is to be pronounced with a short a.

From the June 1968 issue of NAVA News:

The Association (whose name, according to an Executive Board decision, should be pronounced nah-vah) now has 48 members....
NAVA Seal

First seal: (see back cover)
From the discussion of the March 3, 1968 flag and seal committee meeting in the March 1968 issue of NAVA News:

The NAVA Flag and Seal Committee also met [on March 3, 1968], electing Gary Grahl as chairman and Thomas Hill as secretary. The committee reviewed the four designs, which had been submitted in the NAVA seal contest, and voted in favor of a design by Whitney Smith. A copy of the seal and an explanation of its symbolism are attached.

Since the Renaissance artists, sculptors, and others have made use of four allegorical female figures, representing the four continents — Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. (See, for example, the end-papers in W.J. Gordon’s Flags of the world.)

Each of these figures is shown with “typical” dress and with an animal peculiar to the continent. America, comprising the whole New World, appears as an Indian maiden with headdress, quiver and bow, and often with a parrot. The armadillo is her mount.

For the seal of the North American Vexillological Association it is proposed to show America and her armadillo to symbolize the geographical extent of the society. Although the arrows of war are not missing, she holds before her a flag to represent the exploration of new territories and a book for the pursuit of statesmen as the sources of new flags in North America.

The flag is that of the Association and of course the armadillo the qualities of the vexillologist — slow but sure progress, a tendency to burrow deeply, and imperviousness to outside pressures.

From the minutes of the March 3, 1968 executive board meeting:
Flag and Seal Committee Report — The chairman, Mr. [Gary] Grahl, reported that the committee had selected the entry of Mr. Whitney Smith as the NAVA seal, to be used on the Association’s stationery and publications.

NAVA Stationery — By general consent, the President [Whitney Smith] was authorized to design and order a sufficient quantity of NAVA stationery, using the newly adopted seal.

Second seal: (see masthead on front page)
From the minutes of the October 12-13, 1968 annual meeting:
9. NAVA Seal — On a motion by Mr. [George] Cahill, the Association set aside the design for a NAVA seal adopted by the Flag and Seal Committee on March 3, 1968. Carried.

10. New NAVA Seal — After general discussion, the membership agreed that the seal of the North American Vexillological Association should be the design submitted by Mr. David Martucci, the design being the flag of the Association displayed above a globe tilted to give prominence to North America, the whole surrounded by the name of the Association and the date 1967, within two concentric circles.

From the April 1969 issue of NAVA News:

NEW OFFICIAL NAVA SEAL. A reproduction of the new official NAVA seal appears at left. This seal is the result of action taken by the NAVA membership at the annual meeting in October, 1968. On a motion by Mr. [George] Cahill, the membership voted to set aside the design for a NAVA seal which had been adopted by the Flag and Seal Committee in March, 1968. After general discussion, the membership agreed that the seal of the North American Vexillological Association should be the design submitted by Mr. David Martucci, the design being the flag of the Association displayed above a globe of the world tilted to give prominence to North America, the whole being surrounded by the name of the Association and the date 1967, within two concentric circles.

The artwork for the new seal was prepared under the supervision of Capt. James W. Clark of Bel Air, Maryland. It is his intention to have the original drawing framed, and to present it to the Association as an historic document.

Note: The actual 1 1/8 inch seal was ordered by Emmet V. Mittlebeeler on July 14, 1969 from Lamb Seal & Stencil Co. of Washington, D.C. The cost of the seal was US$ 57.20.

Current bylaws:
§ 2.01. Seal.
(a) The executive board shall provide a corporate seal, which shall depict the association flag displayed above a globe of the world tilted to give prominence to the map of North America, the whole being surrounded by the name of the association and the date of its founding, 1967, within two concentric circles.
(b) The corporate seal shall be kept by the secretary and used only as directed by the executive board.

Officer Flags
In 1977, the executive board adopted Dr. Whitney Smith’s proposed officer flag designs. The red background and blue chevron on each of the flags comes from the association’s flag. Gold, the color for the symbols, is the traditional color of authority. The individual symbols come from many cultures and countries, indicating the universal extent of NAVA’s interest in flags. The symbols also demonstrate the diverse sources that are available for flag designs.

The flag of the president features the Cheyenne Indian wohhehiv, a star symbolizing hope and guidance, suggesting presidential responsibilities.

The flag of the first vice president (pre-October 1997, the flag of the vice president) displays a Mongolian flame, symbolizing continuity and renaissance.

The flag of the second vice president (pre-October 1997, the flag of the corresponding secretary) features an Ashanti symbol of welcome and love for one another.

The flag of the secretary (pre-October 1997, the flag of the recording secretary) uses an Arab pen box.

The flag of the treasurer displays the phoenix, a Thai symbol for tax collection.

In 1987, the executive board decided that former officers could display the normal rank flag for the office in question, but with the red and blue colors reversed.

(continued on page 8)
THE FLAGS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLLOGICAL ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Flag Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAVA I (1)</td>
<td>Manhattanville College, Purchase, New York, United States</td>
<td>18, 19 November 1967</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA II (2)</td>
<td>DeSales Hall School of Theology, Chillum, Maryland, United States</td>
<td>12, 13 October 1968</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA III (3)</td>
<td>Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States</td>
<td>5-7 September 1969</td>
<td>NAVA 3 was held in conjunction with the 3rd International Congress of Vexillology and, as such, this flag's colors are drawn from a former congress flag and the FLAV flag (International Federation of Vexillological Associations). The flag has a white field with a triangle of royal blue whose apex is at the center of the fly and whose base is along the hoist. There are three golden-yellow crowns vertically aligned at the hoist. The colors recall the blue and white banner of the Zurich Congress and the blue and gold of the FLAV flag. The colors are also those of the City of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and appear in the flags of some of the sponsors, such as the Flag Research Center and the North American Vexillological Association. The three crowns symbolize that this was the third vexillological congress. In addition the three crowns are characteristic of Boston, since they appear in many local coats of arms, including those of Boston University, the Episcopal bishopric, and the lawyer's association. Ultimately they derive from the arms of Boston, England, thus emphasizing the close historical ties between symbolism in the Old World and the New. The triangle is a spearhead to new achievements in the field of flag research which the Congress promoted.</td>
<td>Proportions: 1:2; Designer: Whitney Smith, Ph.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA IV (4)</td>
<td>The Flag Plaza Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States</td>
<td>10, 11 October 1970</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA V (5)</td>
<td>National Archives Building, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>23, 24 October 1971</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA VI (6)</td>
<td>Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, United States</td>
<td>28, 29 October 1972</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA VII (7)</td>
<td>Freedoms Foundation (General MacArthur Building), Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, United States</td>
<td>2-4 November 1973</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA VIII (8)</td>
<td>Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, United States</td>
<td>12-14 October 1974</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA IX (9)</td>
<td>Hollenden House, Cleveland, Ohio, United States</td>
<td>10-12 October 1975</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA X (10)</td>
<td>King Edward Sheraton Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada</td>
<td>8-10 October 1976</td>
<td>No flag designed for this convention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA XI (11)</td>
<td>George Washington University, Washington, District of Columbia, United States</td>
<td>10-14 June 1977</td>
<td>The flag has a dark blue field with a red abstract “77” imprinted white, incorporated into its design. This figure has several symbolic references. First, one “77” signifies this was the 7th International Congress of Vexillology. Since this flag was also used for NAVA 11, which was being held in conjunction with the international congress, the number “11” is represented by the diagonal white upright section of the “77.” The double “77” represents the year of the Congress, 1977. Finally, the figure symbolizes the reason the Congress was held in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States, to commemorate the bicentennial of the adoption of the national flag by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777. The colors red, white, and blue, are found in the flags of the host nations, the United States, and the host vexillological association, the North American Vexillological Association.</td>
<td>Proportions: 2:3; Designer: Steve Stringfellow; Host: Whitney Smith, Ph.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVA XII (12)</td>
<td>Tumbling Waters Museum, Montgomery, Alabama, United States</td>
<td>7-9 October 1978</td>
<td>The exact symbolism of this flag remains unknown. Dr. Whitney Smith's recollections are that the flag represents people of the three races of Man looking forward to the future of vexillology.</td>
<td>Proportions: 2:3; Designer: Charles Brannon; Host: Charles Brannon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current bylaws
§2.02. Flags
(a) The association flag shall be composed of three triangles separated by a white inverted chevron. The hoist and fly right triangles shall be red (Pantone Matching System number 193) and the isosceles triangle between the arms of the chevron shall be dark blue (Pantone Matching System number 281). The relation of 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 center 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 inner lines of the chevron, shall be parallel to the hypotenuses of the red triangles.

Symbolism: The colors are those found in the flags of the United States and Canada. The white “V” (an inverted chevron to heraldists) stands for vexillology.
Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Whitney Smith, Ph.D.
NAVA XII (13)
Hawthorne Inn, Salem, Massachusetts, United States
5-8 October 1979

The flag incorporates symbols to indicate both the convention’s venue, Salem, Massachusetts, and its number, 13. Salem is famous for its 17th century “witch trials,” which the flying black witch, fimbriated white, represents. The colors of orange and black are traditional colors of Halloween, the holiday associated with witches. The 13 stripes, seven black and six orange, complete the design and signifies the number of the convention.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Alfred Znamierowski
Host: The Rev. John R. B. Szaia

NAVA XIV (14)
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, United States
3-6 October 1980

The flag has the colors from the civic flag of St. Louis, the host city, and NAVA. Its design is based on the NAVA flag but “differentiated” with a blue fleur-de-lys centered on a “beauat” (an heraldic term for a golden disc, which in this case is yellow) displayed at the base of the chevron. The “beauat” represents a cois, which is in turn symbolizes the Louisiana Purchase. The fleur-de-lys is symbolic of the French influence in this city, which derived its name from Louis IX of France. The fleur-de-lys on a beuat is derived from the current St. Louis flag. The white diagonal stripes represent the Missouri and the Mississippi rivers which have their confluence at St. Louis. The flag was originally designed for the St. Louis Flag Society which never came into existence.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Dorothy H. Claybourne
Host: Dorothy H. Claybourne

NAVA XV (15) (also ICV 9)
National Archives, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
24-27 August 1982

The red maple leaf, the premier symbol of Canada, is displayed prominently on this flag. Superimposed on the maple leaf is a white silhouette of Canada’s Parliament Buildings, with its distinctive Peace Tower, which has become a symbol of its parliamentary traditions for this nation. The combination of these two symbols is Canada’s national colors of red and white identify the nation of Canada and its capital, Ottawa, as host to both the 9th, International Congress of Vexillology and the 15th annual NAVA convention. The nine upper leaf points on the maple leaf represent the number of this International Congress of Vexillology. The three “V’s” (representing the Roman numeral “V”) indicate this is the 15th NAVA convention. The white “pile” or “V” and two inverted “chevronels” together represent vexillology. The square banner is a reminder of Canada’s heralric customs.

Proportions: 1:1
Designer: Whitney Smith, Ph.D.
Host: The Rev. D. Ralph Spence

NAVA XVI (16)
William Penn Hotel and National Flag Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States
8-10 October 1982

This meeting of close friends. The yellow isosceles triangle, which has its base arching at each end to honor the 100th anniversary of the Brooklyn Bridge in 1983, as the towers on this famous landmark feature such arches. The entire apple is intended to resemble a New York City subway token.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Phil Allen
Host: C. Randolph Beard

NAVA XVII (17)
St. Moritz Hotel, New York City, New York, United States
14-16 October 1983

The colors black and yellow are taken from the civic flag of Pittsburgh, the host city of NAVA 16. The sixteen stars signify this is the 16th annual convention, while the unique star design denotes a meeting of close friends. The yellow isosceles triangle, which has its base along the hoist with its apex halfway up the fly edge of the flag, represents Pittsburgh’s famous Golden Triangle. This is the downtown site where the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers join to form the Ohio River and where NAVA 16 was held.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Alfred Znamierowski
Host: George F. Cahill

NAVA XVIII (18)
Hotel Georgia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
5-7 October 1984

The green colored hoist symbolizes the peninsula on which Vancouver lies. In the center of the hoist in white are a crossed ax and oak, representing the timber and shipping industries respectively. These two symbols are derived from the Vancouver civic badge and also appears on the civic flag. Framing the green hoist is a white “V” on its edge, with its point towards the fly, fimbriated red, white, and dark blue, the colors of the NAVA flag. The “V” represents vexillology. The fly of the flag is white with three wavy blue lines representing the ocean. The crossed ax and oak form an “X,” “V,” and along with the three stripes, create the Roman numeral “XVIII,” which is the convention’s number.

Proportions: 1:2
Designer: Ralph G. Holberg III
Host: Doreen Braverman

NAVA XIX (19)
Ramada Inn Southeast, Kansas City, Missouri, United States
11-13 October 1985

The colors of the flag, red, white, and blue, are taken from the city flag of Kansas City, the state flag of Missouri, and the NAVA flag. Kansas City is located on the banks of the Missouri River, which is represented by the wavy blue section at the base of the flag. The white “V” represents vexillology and forms the channel for the river. The interlocking bears, a symbol of the city which also appears in the civic flag, are used as a central motif. The Roman numeral XIX appears in red in this symbol signifies this is the 19th annual convention.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Ralph G. Holberg III
Host: Woodrow W. Ridgway

NAVA XX (20)
Bordentown Sheraton and Trenton War Memorial, Trenton, New Jersey, United States
10-12 October 1986

The flag contains the Roman numeral XX to indicate the number of the convention. The canton bears the NAVA flag, while the blue lower hoist field and the yellow lower fly field reflect the civic flag of the host city of Trenton, New Jersey, a vertically divided bicolor of blue and yellow. The flag is swallow-tailed and its shape recalls Trenton’s military past, as it was the site of two Revolutionary War battles.

Proportions: 2:3
Designers: Donald T. Healy and James J. Ferrigia III
Host: Donald T. Healy

NAVA XXI (21) (also ICV 12)
University of San Francisco – Lone Mountain Conference Center, San Francisco, California, United States
12-15 August 1987

The colors red, white, and blue are derived from the host nation, the United States, and one of the host associations, the North American Vexillological Association. The blue and gold colors in the flag are symbolic of the FlAV flag. On the white triangle is a black and orange yellow rose with leaves and a phoenix issuing therefrom. This symbol is from the 1939 Salinas civic flag. The total number of outside feathers on the wings of the phoenix is 12, indicating this is the 12th International Congress of Vexillology, which was held in conjunction with NAVA 21. Its number (21) is signified by adding the 12 wing feathers to the 9 flames of the fire.

In addition to the convention flag, there was also a NAVA 21/ICV 12 “red ensign” for flying on board ships (See illustration at the end of this article). The “red ensign” consists of the NAVA 21/ICV 12 flag in the canton of a red field and was flown as a “courage flag” from the ship’s main mast. As a part of the convention, two of the tours included ships at anchor in San Francisco Bay.

Proportions: 2:3
Designers: James J. Ferrigia III, Whitney Smith, Ph.D., and James A. Croft
Hosts: James J. Ferrigia III and Richard A. Kenny

NAVA XXII (22)
Portsmouth Sheraton Hotel, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, United States
7-9 October 1988

This flag has a light blue field (color of the Argentine flag) with a stylized sailboat with a white full sail. At the top of the sail is displayed a pennant of the NAVA flag and the international signal flags for the letters P, H, for Portsmouth, New Hampshire, the site of NAVA 22.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Ralph G. Holberg III
Hosts: The Rev. John R. B. Szaia and Lynn A. Knights

NAVA XXIII (23)
Holiday Inn Park Central, Dallas, Texas, United States
20-22 October 1989

The flag uses the colors red, white, and blue, which are found in the flags of NAVA; Dallas, the host city; and Texas, the host state for this convention. The star signifies Texas, as the state’s popular nickname is the “Lone Star State.” It is also used on the Dallas flag. The star is divided with two red points and three blue points, symbolizing the convention number 23. The white fimbriation around the star forms five “V’s” representing vexillology.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: John M. Purcell, Ph.D.
Host: David L. Pauzon

NAVA News September/October 1997
NAVA XXIV (24)
Novotel Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
5-7 October 1990

The design of the NAVA 24 flag recalls that of Canada's national flag with its large central panel and two vertical bars. In the center appears a trillium in white and gold. The trillium is the floral emblem of the province of Ontario. The flag contains NAVA's colors of red, white, and blue which completes the symbolism. Together, the symbols reflect that NAVA 24 was held in Ontario's provincial capital, Toronto, Canada.

Proportions: 1:2
Designer: Sandra Armstrong
Hosts: Kevin Harrington and Sandra Armstrong

NAVA XXV (25)
Marquette Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States
11-13 October 1991

The NAVA 25 flag has a blue field with a white "V" for vexillology. A red ribbon entwines around the V with a gold star summing all. The red ribbon forms the stylized figures 25 and the gold star symbolizes Minnesota. Both the ribbon and star are derived from the Minnesota state flag. The lines of the V also represent the Upper Mississippi River where it is broken by St. Anthony's falls at the lower center of the flag. This indicates the site of Minneapolis, the host city.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Kevin Harrington
Hosts: Lee L. Herold and Barbara Herold

NAVA XXVI (26)
Emily Morgan Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, United States
9-11 October 1992

The flag of NAVA 26 is divided horizontally blue over green, fimbriated white. This dividing line renders a silhouette of the Alamo, San Antonio's famous landmark. A red "V" symbolizing vexillology, also fimbriated white, is superimposed over the field and bears two white, five-pointed stars on the upper portion of each arm and a single, six-pointed star at the base. The total number of star points is twenty-six, the number of this NAVA convention. The colors red-white-blue and red-white-green reflect San Antonio's "Tex-Mex" heritage.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: John H. Gismez
Hosts: H. Peter Van de Putte and David L. Peshon

NAVA XXVII (27)
Holiday Inn by the Bay, Portland, Maine, United States
8-11 October 1993

The flag colors contain the following symbolism: white is for the purity of intent, red for the passion of research, and blue for the dedication to the principles of the organization. The red and white concentric circles express the ever-expanding field of vexillology and all embracing outreach for present and future members. The blue star-points represent the earth's continents, the extended one for North America. The white pine tree is the official tree of Maine, the host state of NAVA 27.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: The Rev. John R. B. Szala
Hosts: David Martucci and Lynn A. Knights

NAVA XXVIII (28)
Portland Downtown Holiday Inn, Portland, Oregon, United States
7-9 October 1994

The convention flag's design is based on the NAVA flag. The two green triangles reflect the mountains of Oregon, while the color green symbolizes the forests. The white stripes signify the snow caps on these mountains in winter, especially famous Mt. Hood. The blue is emblematic of the lakes and rivers in the state. Oregon's nickname is the "Beaver State," and the beaver on the flag is derived and positioned as it appears on the reverse of the state flag. Together this symbolism indicates NAVA's 28th convention site.

Portland, Oregon.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Donald T. Healy
Host: Harry W. Oswald

NAVA XXIX (29)
Quality Inn Riverview (Covington, Kentucky), Cincinnati, Ohio, United States
6-8 October 1995

The NAVA 29 flag's composition is derived from the design and colors of the civic flag of Cincinnati, Ohio, the host city of NAVA 29. The white field represents purity, while the wavy blue lines signify the Ohio River, which Cincinnati is located on. Superimposed over the lines is a large red "V" derived from the NAVA flag (presumably representing vexillology). The red "C" signifies Cincinnati, as it is depicted on the civic flag.

Proportions: 2:3
Designer: Secundino Fernandez
Hosts: Peter Kindervan and David S. Beitenbach

NAVA XXX (30)
Fountain Suites Hotel, Sacramento, California, United States
11-13 October 1996

The NAVA 30 flag is based upon the swallowtailed flag of the historic "California 100," the only unit formed in California to fight in the Civil War, which has white over red horizontal stripes. The red bear and star in the upper white half of the flag commemorates the sesquicentennial of the original "Bear Flag" of Sonoma. The sesquicentennial was the reason nearby Sacramento was chosen as the site of the 1996 NAVA convention. The three golden yellow X's, bordered in blue, on the lower stripe, are the Roman numeral for 30, signifying that this is NAVA's 30th convention. This symbolism is reinforced by the 30 V's which are part of the three Xs. In addition, each X designates 50 years of history since the original "Bear Flag" was raised in Sonoma 150 years ago. The colors of red, white, and blue, the colors of the NAVA flag, are present in this flag, as well as golden yellow, which symbolizes the State of California whose nickname is "The Golden State."

A swallowtailed design was chosen since the NAVA 20 flag was also a swallowtail. It is hoped that this new tradition will develop in which NAVA convention flags will be swallowed at the end of every decade (i.e. NAVA 40, NAVA 50, NAVA 60, etc., as was done with NAVA 20 and NAVA 30).

Proportions: 2:3
Designers: Richard A. Kenney and James J. Ferrigan III
Hosts: Richard A. Kenney and James J. Ferrigan III

NAVA XXXI (31)
Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, United States
10-12 October 1997

The flag is based on the Chicago city flag. On a white field are two sky blue stripes forming a "V" for vexillology. The four red six-pointed stars are arranged and sign this is the 31st NAVA convention.

Proportions: 2:3
Designers: John M. Purcell, Ph.D.
Hosts: Mary Ann Doctor Smith and Randolph D. Smith

I would like to thank NAVA President Charles Spain for his effort in providing the material for this issue with the exception of some of the data on the NAVA annual convention flags.

Special thanks to Peter Orenski for producing the color electronic artwork and to David Martucci for typing the article on the NAVA convention flags. I am also grateful to Donald Healy and Whitney Smith for their contributions to this article.


The text for the article on NAVA convention flags was compiled by James Croft, editor.
Corresponding secretaries (created 1967):
- Robert S. Gauron 1967-1971
- Florence M. Hutchison 1978-1980
- Dorothy H. Claybourne 1980-1982
- Lynn A. Knights 1982-1986
- Mark A. Liss 1986-1987
- Donald T. Healy 1987-1989
- Lee L. Herold 1991-1993
- Mary Ann Doctor-Smith 1993-1996
- David S. Breitenbach 1996-1997

Recording secretaries (created 1967):
- Gerhard P. Grah 1967-1969
- Kenneth R. Huff 1969-1974
- Ashley F. Taltbox 1974-Apr. 1978
- John M. Purcell, Ph.D. 1978-1980
- Kenneth R. Huff 1980-1983
- Thomas J. Carrier 1983-1986
- David L. Lawson 1989-1990
- Kevin Harrington 1990-1992
- Charles A. Spain, Jr. 1992-1993
- Peter B. Edwards 1995-1998

Secretaries (created 1997):
- Barbara Herold 1997-present

Treasurers (created 1967):
- Thomas M. Hill, Jr. 1967-1969
- Gerhard P. Grah 1969-1975
- John E. Lingo, Jr. 1975-1976
- John R. Lyman 1976-1977
- Hugh McClelland 1977-1978
- Michael E. Tancey, Jr. 1978-1980
- Grace R. Cooper 1980-1983
- John M. Hartvigsen 1983-1984
- Woodrow W. Ridgway 1984-1985
- Gustav Tracchia 1985-1986
- David L. Lawson 1986-1990
- Charles A. Spain, Jr. 1990-1993
- Peter J. Crensky, Ph.D. 1995-present

Appointed Officers and Publication Editors

Auditors (created 1997):
- Lee L. Herold 1997-present

Historians (created 1967):
- Gerhard P. Grah 1967-1968
- Dorothy H. Claybourne 1979-1987
- Mark A. Liss 1987-1995
- Vanessa Van de Putte 1995-present
- H. Peter Van de Putte

Parliamentarians (created 1967):
- Emmet V. Mittlebecker 1967
- Whitney Smith, Ph.D. 1967
- George F. Cahill 1967
- Robert Coykendall 1967-1992
- Donald T. Healy 1992-1996

Protocol officers (created 1990):
- Donald M. Booth 1990-1992
- James J. Ferrigan III 1992-present

Registered agents:
- Lynn A. Knights 1985-1987
- Kenneth R. Huff 1988
- Ernest E. Atchison 1988-present

Shopkeepers (created 1992):
- Nicholas A. Artimovich II 1996-present

NAPA News editors:
- Whitney Smith 1967-1968
- Newton V. Blakeslee 1968-1974
- Ken Hughes 1978-1980
- Dorothy H. Claybourne-Summer 1980
- Thomas J. Carrier 1986
- Devard Warner 1986-1987
- Grace R. Cooper 1987-1995
- James A. Croft 1996-1997
- James T. Liston 1998-present

Raven: A Journal of Vexillology editors-in-chief:
- Scot M. Guenter, Ph.D. 1993-1997
- Edward B. Kaye 1998-present

Raven: A Journal of Vexillology managing editors:
- Jon T. Radel 1993-1996
- Edward B. Kaye 1996-1997

Standing Committee Chairs

Nominating (created 1967):
- Newton V. Blakeslee 1967-1968
- George Beley 1968-1969
- Newton V. Blakeslee 1971-1974
- William C. Spangler 1974-1978
- George F. Cahill 1978-1979
- William C. Spangler 1979-1980
- Whitney Smith, Ph.D. 1980-1983
- James J. Ferrigan III 1983-1986
- Thomas J. Carrier 1986-1987
- George F. Cahill 1987-1988
- Scott M. Guenter, Ph.D. 1989-1989
- Whitney Smith, Ph.D. 1990-1992
- John H. Gómez 1993-1994
- Lee L. Herold 1994-1996
- John M. Purcell, Ph.D. 1996-1997
- Kevin Harrington 1997-present

Auditing (created 1967):
- Lawrence P. Tower 1968
- John A. Lowe 1979-1980
- Kenneth R. Huff 1981-1982
- Devard Warner 1984-1985
- Devard Warner 1985-1986
- Scott Bonfiglio 1987-1988
- Sandra Armstrong 1989-1991

Audit (created 1991):
- Peter Kinderman 1994-1997
### Budget (created 1967):
- Emmet V. Mittlebecker 1968
- Gerhard P. Grabl 1979-1980
- Woodrow W. Ridgway 1981-1982
- Thomas J. Carrier 1983-1984
- Nicholas A. Artimovich II 1984-1994
- David L. Lawson 1994-1996
- Nicholas A. Artimovich II 1996-present

### Convention (created 1991):
- Harry W. Oswald 1993-1994
- Peter Kinderman 1994-1995
- James F. Ferrigan III 1995-1996
- Mary Ann Doctor-Smith and Randolph D. Smith 1996-1997
- David S. Breitenbach 1997-present

### Membership (created 1967):
- Thomas M. Hill, Jr. 1967
- Whitney Smith, Ph.D 1968-1970
- Whitney Smith, Ph.D 1981-1982
- Lynn A. Knights 1983-1986
- Donald T. Healy 1987-1989
- Gustav Tracchia 1989-1990
- David L. Lawson 1990-1993
- Mary Ann Doctor-Smith 1993-1996
- Harry W. Oswald 1997-present

### Program (created 1967):
- Creighton S. Kern 1968
- Dorothy H. Claybourne 1979-1980
- George F. Cahill 1982-1983
- C. Randolph Beards 1983-1984
- Doreen Braverman 1984-1985
- Woodrow W. Ridgway 1985-1986
- Donald T. Healy 1986-1987
- Scot M. Guenter 1989-1991
- Gustav Tracchia 1995-1996

### Public Relations (created 1967):
- Abraham E. Goldenz 1968
- Michael E. Tancey, Jr. 1971-1972
- James A. Croft 1981-1982
- Nicholas A. Artimovich II 1983-1984
- Thomas J. Carrier 1984-1986
- Joel Goldman 1987-1988
- Gregory J. Wald 1988-1989
- Kevin Harrington 1989-1992
- Mary Ann Doctor-Smith 1992-1993
- Kenneth R. Huff 1994
- Ken Hughes 1979-1980

### Publicity (created 1993):
- Mary Ann Doctor-Smith 1993-1996
- Kevin Harrington 1995-1996
- Jon T. Radel 1996-1997

### Honorary Members
- † Deceased
- Vivian W. Lehman † 1970
- Vice Admiral William Rea Furlong, USN † 1972
- Robert S. Cauron 1982

### Current bylaws:
- §3.06. Honorary members:
  - (a) Honorary membership shall be open to any individual who is not a current member of the association.
  - (b) Honorary members shall have the title conferred upon them for rendering distinguished service in the field of vexillology or to the association.
  - (c) Honorary members shall not pay dues, but shall be entitled to all the privileges of the association except voting and holding office.
  - (d) Honorary members may become active members of the association in addition to their honorary membership if they meet the requirements for active membership.

### NAVA Conventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Host(s)</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Chilmark, Maryland</td>
<td>Whitney Smith, Ph.D</td>
<td>October 12-13, 1968</td>
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<td>1972</td>
<td>Baltimore, Maryland</td>
<td>George F. Cahill</td>
<td>September 5-7, 1969</td>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td>Harold A. Dickeman</td>
<td>October 10-11, 1970</td>
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<td>1978</td>
<td>Valley Forge, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>James C. Clark</td>
<td>November 2-4, 1973</td>
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<td>1979</td>
<td>Baltimore, Maryland</td>
<td>The Rev. D. Ralph Spence</td>
<td>October 12-14, 1974</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>Chilmark, Maryland</td>
<td>George F. Cahill</td>
<td>October 16-17, 1975</td>
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<td>1982</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Whitney Smith, Ph.D</td>
<td>June 10-14, 1977</td>
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<td>1983</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>Charles Brannon</td>
<td>October 7-9, 1978</td>
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<td>1984</td>
<td>Ottawa, Ontario</td>
<td>The Rev. John R.B. Szala</td>
<td>October 5-8, 1979</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>Dorothy H. Claybourne</td>
<td>October 34, 1980</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>San Francisco, California</td>
<td>George F. Cahill</td>
<td>October 8-10, 1982</td>
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<td>1988</td>
<td>Newport, New Hampshire</td>
<td>C. Randolph Beards</td>
<td>October 14-16, 1983</td>
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<td>1989</td>
<td>Portland, Oregon</td>
<td>Woodrow W. Ridgway</td>
<td>October 5-7, 1984</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Traverse, New Jersey</td>
<td>Donald T. Healy</td>
<td>October 11-13, 1985</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>Sacramento, California</td>
<td>David L. Pawson</td>
<td>David S. Breitenbach and Gustav Tracchia</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Kevin Harrington and Sandra Armstrong</td>
<td>October 5-7, 1990</td>
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<td>1995</td>
<td>Québec City, Québec</td>
<td>Lee L. Herold and Barbara Herold</td>
<td>October 11-13, 1991</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>Minneapolis, Minnesota</td>
<td>H. Peter Van de Putte and David L. Pawson</td>
<td>October 9-11, 1992</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas</td>
<td>David Martucci and Lynn A. Knights</td>
<td>October 8-10, 1993</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>Portland, Maine</td>
<td>Harry W. Oswald</td>
<td>October 4-6, 1994</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>Covington, Kentucky</td>
<td>Peter Kinderman and David S. Breitenbach</td>
<td>October 6-8, 1995</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>Montreal, Quebec</td>
<td>Mary Ann Doctor-Smith and Randolph D. Smith</td>
<td>October 16-12, 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(* NAVA 0 was the organizing meeting.)

**NAVA News** September/October 1967
William Driver Awards

Created in 1979 for the best paper delivered at the NAVA annual convention and sponsored by the National Flag Foundation; named in honor of Captain William Driver, who christened the U.S. flag “Old Glory”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Published in</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Robert S. Gauron</td>
<td>National Flag Foundation brochure</td>
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<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Capt. John M. Hartvigsen, USA</td>
<td>Publication pending in Flag Bulletin</td>
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<td>1985</td>
<td>Scott M. Guenter, Ph.D.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Honorable Mention: Henry Untermeyer</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>Alistair B. Fraser</td>
<td>Publication pending in Flag Bulletin</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>Mark A.B. LeMessurier</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Honorable Mention: Gustav Tracchia</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>John H. Gámez</td>
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<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Gustav Tracchia</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Whitney Awards

Created in 1992 for “Outstanding Contributions to Vexillology or to NAVA”; named in honor of Dr. Whitney Smith:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Published in</th>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Whitney Smith, Ph.D</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>Grace R. Cooper</td>
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Trenton, New Jersey 08618-2193 U.S.A.
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