Dear NAVA/FSA:

The Vexillon arrived this evening, and actually holding it was a true thrill. I am really honored that my effort in researching Native flags is so greatly appreciated.

It is fortunate that I was not in Victoria, for the honor of accepting the Vexillon fell upon others in NAVA as it should have. The Flags of The Native Peoples of the United States was truly a NAVA-wide effort.

Without the support of the NAVA Editorial Board, the NAVA Executive Board, the editing skills of Ted Kaye, the glossary composed by Annie Platoff, the mountain of artwork so masterfully created by Dr. Peter Orenski and the contributions by many members - Jim Ferrigan, Harry Oswald, Jim White, Glenn Nolan, Kevin Harrington and many others who went out of their way to hunt down tribes in their respective regions and extract information which they generously passed along, this project would never have happened.

The first Vexillon award presented to a North American project (I believe) shows what can be done when NAVA works as a group.

I must also thank the members of the Flag Society of Australia for recognizing the effort many NAVA members undertook to see this project come to fruition.

The Vexillon award presented to a North American project (I believe) shows what can be done when NAVA works as a group.

I must also thank the members of the Flag Society of Australia for recognizing the effort many NAVA members undertook to see this project come to fruition. Although the Vexillon shall hang proudly on my wall, in reality a small piece of it is in the possession of each member of NAVA.

Hopefully, this shall only be the first in a long string of Vexillon’s won by NAVA.

Thanks to all

Don Healy
NAVA News 32/4

NAVA member Tamas Rumi and Ildiko Horvat, founding members of the Flag Research Institute in Hungary (the former Hungarian Vexillological Association) were married 11 August 1999. It was absolutely evident for them to design a flag for their wedding ceremony which was held in a romantic place, on the day of the solar eclipse.

“We enjoyed the wedding,” said Tamas. “the place and the total eclipse as well, so it was a really exciting event.” The flag was specifically designed for this event. “if we use it later we will remember that day,” he says.

The romantic place is a castle built in the first half of this century by Jeno Bory a famous sculptor and architect. The castle is located Southeast of Budapest, in the city of Szekesfehervar, Hungary. The historic clothes were handmade especially for this event.

The NAVA Board has agreed to offer the happy couple an extension of their membership through the year 2000 as a wedding gift. We wish Tamas and Ildiko long life and joy together!

Flag Description: The flag’s shape is a triangle, like a flame. The emblem in the center is red and light red on yellow (R,R-/Y). The red and yellow represent the Sun’s color, and red is the color of love as everybody knows.

On the emblem there is the Sun and the Moon, representing the solar eclipse where the disc of the Moon partially hid the Sun. This “union” is interrelated: the marriage and the eclipse, when the marriage happened.

This flag represents the date of the wedding, the wedding (union) itself, and the love.
Anniversary Book to be Published in the Ukraine

In 2000 the Ukrayinske Heraldychne Tovarystvo (Ukrainian Heraldry Society) will celebrate its 10th anniversary. They are inviting specialists in heraldry, vexillology and sigillography to take part in a scientific book *Towns and Cities Coats of Arms, Seals and Flags*, which is expected to be published in 2000.

The book is to discuss historical and contemporary problems of municipal heraldry, sphragistics and vexillology. The participants are free to decide upon the themes of their contributions. Proposals for articles of 5-20 pages, with black and white illustrations are invited. Articles will be published in the author’s chosen language, with an English summary (800-1,000 characters).

“We would be highly honored to have researchers from all the world join us for the book,” writes Dr. Andriy Grechylo.

The deadline for presenting your proposal is November 15, 1999. For submitting your applications, as well as for further details, please contact:

**Dr. Andriy Grechylo, President Ukrainian Heraldry Society**

P.O.Box 1569
Lviv, UA-79013
UKRAINE
or E-mail: herald@archeos.lviv.ua

Further details will be sent to all applicants in December, 1999.

Please give this information to other researchers.

Please Help Locate Missing German Flags

The city of Plettenberg (Westphalia, Germany) is searching for two old flags lost in May 1945.

1. “Queen Elisabeth Flag” from 1843: In 1843 the *Plettenberger Schützengesellschaft 1836 e.V.*, a German traditional rifle association, was awarded an honorary flag by the German Queen Elizabeth of Prussia, wife of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. Description: White silk. Front: Coat of arms on a blue background surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. Back: Initials of the Queen under a crown in a blue field.

2. The “1866er Fahne”: White silk. Front: Inscription “Unseren ruhmgekrönten Kriegern 1866” surrounded by a wreath. Back: coat of arms of the city with a small iron cross on the top. These flags were declared missing on May 8, 1945, at the end of World War II. It is assumed they were turned over to authorities of the following U.S. Occupation Force stationed from April 20th until June 6th, 1945 in Plettenberg/Westphalia/West-Germany:

- 9th US-Army, 16. Corps, 75th Infantry Division
- (289, 290, 291 Inf.Reg.)
- Fifth Section of the General Staff
- Official Allied Expeditionary Force, Military Government

Both flags are an important part of the history and identity of the city of Plettenberg and the Plettenberger Schützengesellschaft 1836 e.V. Any information about today’s location of the flags will be most appreciated. Today’s owner of the flags willing to return them to the rifle association, has the opportunity of selling it back or to be invited to Plettenberg as a guest of honor for a vacation, all expenses paid. He would also have a chance to present the flag in a glorious celebration before the thousand members of the association, perhaps in conjunction with a US military band.

There is also the opportunity to sell the flags anonymous through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Flaggenkunde. If you have any information please contact in strictest confidence:

**Rolf G. Wilmink**
P.O. Box 1562
58816 Plettenberg
GERMANY
or
**Deutsche Gesellschaft für Flaggenkunde e.V.**
Postfach 1115
28817 Achim
GERMANY
e-mail: kara@vossnet.de

Thank you very much for your help!

New UN Members:

**Tonga, Nauru, Kiribas**

I just got “the call” from the UN.

The new countries are, Tonga, Nauru and Kiribas (formerly Kirabati).

... the UN office of Protocol told me they had no specs and “… know Annin knows how to make them and will do a good job.” So I faxed Dr. Smith and asked him to send me the correct specs ASAP since the ceremony is on Sept. 20th and they can’t use their own flags (too shoddy).

Dale Coots <Dale@annin.com>

Daily Display

NAVA Secretary Truman Pope daily displays four flags on the poles in front of his house in Muncie, Indiana, USA. This happened to be Scandinavian day, with the flags of Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Iceland on the poles. He says, "I usually fly the U.S. on the right pole but not always. Somedays it’s the Canadian with three Canadian provincial flags.”
Lewis & Clark’s Flags

Lewis & Clark displayed an American Flag on their journey and gave them away to the Indians. In one Journal entry Lewis goes into St. Louis (while Clark and others are staying at their camp near St. Louis before departing) to buy various supplies, including flags. What flag would he have purchased and displayed at that time (1803 or 1804)? When he left on the 2 year trip, which would not bring him back until September 1806, although some other states may have entered the Union, there would have been only 15 Stars at that time. Was it a flag with 5 staggered rows of 3 stars or was it like the Fort Clatsop flag, which was presumably, 3 straight rows of 5 stars? Which flag is accurate?

The Corps of Discovery was a military unit under the joint commands of Captains Lewis & Clark. Each of the members had military rank; they even had courts martial during the trip. Since Lewis was in the 1st Infantry and Clark in the 4th Infantry, and they were used to military units having distinctive unit flags, did the Corps have a unit flag? If so, what was it?

busselw@mapcocoal.com
(My home email is wbussell@gte.net)
Daytime phone is (606) 224-7202.

Although there are practically no useful descriptions of the flags, there were evidently two basic types. One type was the flag that Lewis & Clark used to mark their camp on certain important occasions (but not evidently on a daily basis). There is no clear description of this flag, but it was usually described as a “large” flag. It may not have been the flag of the United States, though that would have been the logical flag to “show the colors” in the uncharted territories that the United States had purchased under the Louisiana Purchase.

There is one intriguing reference, however, that suggests that the flag may have been of a different type. In Volume I, p. 106 (R. Thwaites’ edition of the journals), is a reference on 11 August 1804. While stopping at the grave of Mahars King Black Bird (who had died in 1800), Lewis remarked that a pole was in the center of the grave mound and “on this pole we fixed a white flag bound with red, Blue & white.” This is the only description that I have found of any flag that was different from the U.S. flags that were presented to the chiefs of the various tribes.

The “chief’s presentation flags” are the second type of flag that accompanied the expedition. Evidently these were made in St. Louis with materials that were shipped to Lewis & Clark from Governor Harrison of Indiana Territory (misspelled “Morrison” in the edition of Thwaites— see Vol. 6, p. 269). On 4 December 1803, Lewis noted that he had sent a draft, “No. 2 on the Set’ of War for 33$ forwarded Gover Morrison [sic] in favor of it being for flag stuff sent me by the goven and was drawn payable 3 days after sight. dated 25th Feby.”

The flags were made in two sizes, a larger size and a smaller size. They were then distributed among the bundles with medals in three sizes, uniforms, and other trinkets for distribution to the various important Indian dignitaries. (See Vol. 6, pp. 270-280) At least 19 of the smaller size flags were made in St. Louis, for on 2 May 1804. Lewis wrote to Clark in his Illinois camp that “I send you 19 small flags. 16 musqueto nets and our shirts— paray send down as soon as possible 13 Els of the brown linin purchased of Morrison [sic] to replace that quantity borrowed of Mr. Gratitt ....” (Vol. 6, p. 299.)

Since these flags were made in St. Louis they may not have conformed to the pattern being distributed to Indian delegations that visited Washington. For the type of flag distributed in Washington, we have only written descriptions contemporaneous to their ordering. The earliest order for flags was written by Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War on 20 December 1803. “I have to request that you will have Five Flags of about 9 foot by 6 with the Eagle, 17 Stars & 17 Stripes made of bunting & delivered to Mr. Brashing on his return to this place for the use of the Indian Dept.” These were evidently made by Philadelphian William Young, who received a second order for flags in 1804, for which he was paid $106 on 7 August 1804 “for 4 United States Ensigns three yards square, each with the American Eagle painted & gilt staffs, brass mounting, tassells etc. complete.” (documents in National Archives). Presumably, like the earlier made flags these had 17 stripes and 17 stars as well as the painted U.S. coat-of-arms, but not necessarily so, since the next year (1805), Young supplied two garrison flags (for St. Louis) that were to contain 16 stripes!

Unfortunately, in view of the manner that flags were made (largely unregulated), we shall never know what the flags actually looked like that accompanied Lewis & Clark. Hopefully, this missive will provide some semblance of the variety that existed during the period.

The Lewis & Clark expedition would have carried NO military colors with them. The only colors of the unit(s) to which they were attached would have been its regimental standard (a dark blue silk flag bearing the arms of the United States over a scroll bearing the unit designation) and regimental color (at the time a white or buff flag bearing a scroll in the center with the unit designation) and its camp colors (small — 18” square white bunting flags with the regimental number and branch painted on them). These would have been held by the colonel commanding and the quartermaster of the regiment. Companies or detachments did not carry separate flags of any official capacity.

Sincerely,
Howard Michael Madaus
<themadaus@utpprod1.wtp.net>
“Old Glory” Flag Consultants
QUERIES

The NAVA Web Site now contains a page of Questions sent to the organization and the answers made by our members.

Following are a few of the queries received by NAVA. If you have an answer, please email it to webmaster@nava.org (cc to pres@nava.org) as well as the inquirer or send it via postal mail to NAVA News, c/o D. Martucci, 240 Calderwood Rd, Washington ME 04574-3440 USA.

HERALDIC FLAGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE/BYZANTIUM

I am researching heraldic flags of Constantinople/Byzantium. Is there someone who specializes in this sort of thing that you know? Do you know anything of the heraldic flags of Constantinople? Any help you can give is greatly appreciated.

Shawn Knoche
<knoche@uswest.net>

FLAG OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS (MORMONS)

I am beginning research into the “Flag of Zion,” or the flag of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons). This flag was designed in the 1800’s and is not used anymore. Do you have any information about this, or where I might find same??

Thank you for your time and endeavors!

K. B. Anderson
<kanderson@wfol.net>

HISTORY OF AMERICAN FLAG MANUFACTURE

I am looking for history of American flag manufacturing from the adoption of the first U.S. flag to the present: how manufacture was organized; when and how machinery was introduced and to do what steps; what kind of fabrics, dyes, etc.; how the industry developed to the present, are there any companies still in existence that started in the 1800s. If there was one or a few dominant manufacturers in the 1900s I’d like to find the story(ies) of where they were and what happened to them.

Thank you for your help.

Alice V. Leaderman, Writer
<leader@erols.com>
Herndon, VA

OLD FLAGS

I am an auctioneer in N.H. and just cleaned out an attic of an old colonial. I found a small 35 star flag and a 45 star small flag, also one that appears to spell out “Free” in stars. What is the story with the latter?

Loring Bud Stevenson
<bud12431@worldpath.net>
West Franklin N.H.

OLD FLAGS AGAIN

For your interest, I sold the “Free” flag at auction, and it brought $4,100 from a phone bidder. Sold another with Gen. Grant and his running mate Colfax: believe it or not, it went for $16,000. I sold other early flags and bunting for some fair prices.

Thanks for getting back to me, and I have attached a photo for you to look over. After I sold the above flags, and the results were printed in an antique paper, I got the call to pick this one up

Loring Bud Stevenson
<bud12431@worldpath.net>
West Franklin N.H.

FIRST REGIONAL FLAG ON LICENSE PLATES.

If you live in Virginia you can now purchase a license plate with the Hampton Roads flag on it. See <http://www.hrflag.com> for a sample!
The how and why of my Children’s Flag Book:
THE BOY WHO NEVER TOUCHED OUR FLAG

By Gerry McCavera

The decision was easy — the need for the book was there, the demand was there and I had the desire to write my flag picture book. All of the above elements came out of my work doing Flag Assemblies in the mid-Atlantic region. The basic idea for the book came from two diverse but related sources. As a young boy, attending parochial school in Queens, New York, I had this dream of becoming a Flag Monitor at my school, the person who puts up the flag every day. As the gods ruled, it never happened, they always choose someone else. The psychiatrists might have some thoughts on this but the end result was the beginning of my long interest and love for our Flag and other flags as well. I started to collect flags and if you own flags, you ultimately have to learn about them, particularly about the history of our beautiful flag.

The second factor, in my decision to write the Flag book came during one of my flag assemblies at a very prestigious New Jersey Private Girls school. One of my objectives is to have each child either touch, hold or carry a flag. During the assembly, a fifth grader made a casual remark to her friend that my wife and I overheard – I never touched an American Flag before! I stopped the performance and, without embarrassing the girl, asked how many others had never touched our flag? The response was staggering, fully half of these fifth grade girls had never touched our flag! I asked the same question at several succeeding assemblies and the answer was always the same.

Over the past several years, as a result of my talks to schools and adult groups, I was encouraged to write a flag book. I wanted to combine several factors: some basic knowledge about our flag, raise awareness of our love for our Flag and put it into a book that will be both educational and entertaining for children. The book deals with all these points. It’s objectives are simple — to teach and promote patriotism, good citizenship and hopefully along the way, instill a love for our flag.

Writing it was easy — getting it published is something else again. However, there appears to be some bright lights at the end of the tunnel, in that regard.

—6—
18ICV / NAVA33 Vignettes

Left, the big 18ICV Flag being struck and claimed by Ron Strachan, high bidder in the flag auction.

Right, Robert Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, keynote speaker at the delegate luncheon.

Clockwise from top: Garde Gardom, Lt.-Gov. of B.C., presenting NAVA’s Lifetime Achievement Award to Dr. Whitney Smith.

The new FIAV Executive, Charles Spain (USA), Secretary-General; Michel Lupant (Belgium), President; and Graham Bartram (UK), Secretary-General for Congresses.

Volker Bernhardt of Germany observing the performance of the Canadian Navy Band in the opening ceremonies.

Elenor Fern accepting the Laureate of the Federation awarded posthumously to her father, William Crampton.

Dave Martucci presenting the Whitney Award to John Purcell.

Jamie and Chantal Webb showing the recognition awarded to Chantal for her wonderful work in organizing the ICV.

NAVA Board; L to R, outgoing 1st VP David Breitenbach; incoming 1st VP Andy Biles, 2nd VP Carita Culmer; Pres. Dave Martucci; Sec. Truman Pope; and Treas. Peter Orenski.

Victoria City Counselor Helen Hughes reading the Proclamation of the Weekend of Flags.
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NEW EDITOR SOUGHT
NAVA News is looking for a new editor. Duties to include determining editorial content with the advice of the NAVA Publications Committee, arranging for layout and design of each issue in a timely manner, receiving and responding to authors and letters to the editor, determining articles and columns for each issue, arranging for production and mailing of each issue.

Those who may be interested in this volunteer position may contact the NAVA President:

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