It seems to me that few flags are ever forgotten completely. Maybe some of the lesser known flags get lost in some journal or archive at times, but mostly the flags that are taken to heart never die, even if they are legally discarded.

A good example in our own time is the revival of the pre-Communist flags of the former Soviet Union and other states in Eastern Europe.

In the last issue of NAVA News, we reported on the referendum results of the new Georgia State Flag. The previous design, voted worst in the NAVA State and Provincial Flag Survey, never caught on and likely it will not surface again, although certainly no one will forget about it.

The flag it replaced in turn, that adopted in 1956, is not completely lost to history either. Shortly after the 1956 flag, which features the Confederate Battle Flag covering two-thirds of its field, was replaced, the small City of Trenton, Georgia added two gold inscriptions to it and adopted it as their official City Flag, in February, 2002. This was not widely reported in the press at the time.

I only became aware of this recently. However, in reflecting on flags and politics in America, it seems inevitable that this would happen, given the strong emotions surrounding the Georgia State Flag controversy.

Which brings me to an important point. NAVA News can only report on the material we know of. It seems a little late to be reporting on the Trenton, Georgia flag (shown in the photo displayed by Trenton Mayor Paul Rollings). However, we rely on you, the loyal and ever-vigilant members of NAVA to be on the lookout for interesting North American flag tidbits. Be sure to send everything you find to the editor (navanews@nava.org). We rely on your help. Thank you.

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A FLAG FOR MARS

by Michael Orelvoe

I am a member of the Mars Society, whose purpose is to further the exploration and settlement of the planet Mars. At a recent Society convention I purchased a Mars Flag (a vertical tribar of red-green-blue*), which I first mistook as the flag of France. This confusion motivated me to design and produce an alternative flag.

While the simple Mars tricolor is recognizable to those who see it and know its meaning, it is too similar to the flags of many nations, including several flags that share two of the three colors (e.g., Chad, France, Guinea, Italy, Mali, Romania). A flag to represent a planet should be distinctive and not easily mistaken for a national flag.

I propose for consideration a new Mars Flag, one that is easily distinguished from most state and national flags in color, symmetry, and other flag design elements.

The flag is an astronomy lesson. Its design elements represent the orbits of Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, and Jupiter, in their relative distance from the Sun. The black field represents the darkness of space.

The flag’s proportions are 1:2, easily divisible into horizontal quarters, providing for distinct astronomical elements in each quarter. The first quarter contains the Sun, represented by a yellow half circle. The second quarter contains orbit lines for Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, and Jupiter, in their relative distance from the Sun. The black field represents the darkness of space.

By Michael Orelvoe
representing the orbit of Jupiter, placed at the planet's relative distance from the Sun.

The flag has an unusual reverse, neither a reflection nor a duplication of the obverse, but rather a “flipped” version, a continuation of the design on the obverse. The orbit lines on the obverse cross the Sun on the lower half of the flag and appear to go behind the Sun on the upper half of the flag. On the reverse those orbits continue around the Sun on the upper half of the flag. This gives the view, as the observer passes the flag, as if traveling through space and passing through the Solar System. Upon approaching the Sun the observer sees the orbit lines of the planets pass behind the Sun, and, passing the Sun and looking back on the reverse side, the observer sees their continuation.

The new Mars Flag follows the five basic principles of flag design summarized in NAVA’s Good Flag, Bad Flag.

1. **Keep It Simple.** It has simple components, various elements of symmetry, yet complicated astronomical units and a different design on the back.

2. **Use Meaningful Symbolism.** It contains many symbolic elements, including images of the Sun and Mars, and the orbits of the planets in their relative distance from the Sun.

3. **Use 2-3 Basic Colors.** It employs three basic colors (black, yellow, and red) with gold highlights.

4. **No Lettering or Seals.** It has no lettering or seals and no elements that would detract from the design when viewed from the reverse. The flag is meant to be viewed from both sides to see the continuation of the orbits.

5. **Be Distinctive or Be Related.** It is distinctive. As the flag for a planet it stands out among flags from states or nations with its unusual black field.

The new Mars Flag meets the test of a good flag.

* The Mars Flag was originally suggested to Mars Society president Robert Zubrin by Mars Arctic Research Station task force leader Pascal Lee, during their summer 1999 site selection expedition to Devon Island. The space shuttle Discovery carried a Mars Flag into orbit during its mission to repair the Hubble Space Telescope. The colors derive from the stages of Mars’ transformation from barrenness to life depicted in the epic Red Mars, Green Mars, Blue Mars trilogy by Kim Stanley Robinson. Red stands for the current desert, green for a second-step planet with vegetation, and blue for the fully terraformed blue planet Mars. Red, green, and blue are also the primary components of the spectrum, symbolizing unity in diversity, as well as light itself and thus reason and enlightenment. The vertical tricolor form also traditionally represents the republican values of liberty, equality, and justice. [http://flagspot.net/flags/mars.html]
The TRCF group as they were organizing themselves before the St. Patrick's Day Parade on March 14th 2004 in Montréal. In all they had 4 flags mounted on the top of the bus with their red and blue maple leaf banner in front. 6 walking flags like the ones you see in the picture and their large 7.5 x 15 foot flag which they carry on two 18 ft. poles (not pictured). The crowds along Ste. Catherine St. cheered when the banner “French and English together... Anglophones et francophones ensemble”. It is estimated that 350,000 people lined the streets to watch the parade.

To the Editor,

I would like to comment on Hank Gigandet’s article in NAVA News #181, in which he recommends a “Canadian Duality” flag, which would, in his opinion, create “a stronger bond between English and French Canada” and would promote “unity and harmony across the land.”

My opinion, as a Canadian raised in Ontario, of Scottish immigrant parentage, is just the opposite. I lived through all of the flag debates and proposals of the early 1960s, and remember the competing designs to replace the old Red Ensign. My favorite at the time, for aesthetic reasons, was a flag similar to today’s red and white maple leaf flag, only with the present vertical red strips being blue instead. However, after much debate, the flag commission and parliament adopted the present flag of Canada, in 1964. Many detractors at the time called it “Pearson’s pennant,” after Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson. Many people favored keeping the Red Ensign, but, for the sake of national unity, the union flag, representative of British connection, was removed, as was the coat of arms, which contained representation of founding peoples from France, England, Scotland, and Ireland. So a plain red and white flag with a maple leaf was created, to represent Canada and all Canadians. The red color is NOT representative of “the English fact in Canada,” as Mr. Gigandet hypothesizes. The red color represents all Canadians—French, English, Ukrainian, Inuit, etc.

The country has already democratically selected a flag for Canada and all Canadians in 1965. There is no way that most Canadians, outside of perhaps Québec, will tolerate this polarizing “duality” flag concept recommended by Mr. Gigandet. I and most other Canadians don’t want to be known as English-Canadians, or Italo-Canadians, or Polish-Canadians. We want to be one great nation, under one great flag. Unfortunately the “duality” flag will do exactly the opposite—it will hyphenate us and divide us.

Sincerely,
David C. Craig, MD
Henderson TX

CITY FLAG RESEARCH CONTEST

NAVA calls on students across the United States to conduct research based on NAVA’s latest book, American City Flags. 150 Flags from Akron to Yonkers. This special volume of Raven, a Journal of Vexillology, may be purchased from NAVA (www.nava.org), the Flag Research Center, or on Amazon.com.

Promoted on the front page of NAVA’s website, the contest promotes flag scholarship and awareness among future vexillologists. A team of NAVA members will review and rate the papers. Please share the news of this contest with your local schools and students.

Contest Guidelines:
1. The contest is open to any student in lower, middle, or high school in the United States.
2. Students should use American City Flags as a primary source for a topic of interest, although other sources are also acceptable.
3. Topics should focus on flag-related matters, generally using the flags as documented in American City Flags. Possible subjects: The frequency of a certain image on city flags (e.g., stars, buildings, circles, people). Various methods of flag adoption. City flags over time. What makes a good city flag design? Motivations for flag adoption by cities. The basic designs of city flags and their frequency (seals, stripes, etc.). The use of color on city flags.
4. Papers should be submitted in hard copy, with an electronic version available if requested by NAVA.
5. The deadline for submission is December 31, 2004.
6. Papers should be no longer than 1,000 words, excluding any charts or images.
7. Papers will not be returned to the submitters.
8. Copyright in the papers vests in NAVA, which retains the right to publish the winners and runners-up in one of its publications or on its website.
9. Winners will be announced by March 31, 2005, in the following age categories: Lower School (grades 1-5), Middle School (grades 6-8), and High School (grades 9-12).
10. A cash prize of $100 and a surprise gift will go to the best paper submitted in each category.

Submit papers to “City Flag Research Paper Contest”, c/o NAVA, PMB 225, 1977 N Olden Ave. Ext., Trenton NJ 08618-2193, USA by the end of 2004. Note on the paper the following information: Student name, age, grade, school, address, phone, and e-mail (if available).

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Sincerely,
David C. Craig, MD
Henderson TX
NEW AMERICAN CITY FLAGS INFO

Since the publication of the landmark American City Flags as Raven 9-10. NAVA has received many congratulations and a few tidbits of new information. Here are two clarifications on flags mentioned in the text. The first, about the Chicago flag, was submitted by David Breitenbach.

Flying the Flag, 1921
(supplement to the Chicago Herald and Examiner, October 2, 1921)

The city flag was officially adopted by the City Council in 1917. Its designer, poet Wallace Rice, who four years later wrote the semi-centennial festival play, explained its symbolism: “Every flag in the world requires explanation, and the Chicago flag is no exception. It is white, because its population is a composite of all the nations, dwelling here in peace. The white is divided into three parts, the uppermost signifying the North Side, the larger middle bar the great West Side, with an area and population greatly exceeding that of the other two sides, and the lowermost the South Side. The two stripes of blue signify primarily Lake Michigan, and the North Branch of the Chicago River above, bounding the North Side, and the South Branch of the River and the great Canal below. On the broad middle white bar are two six-pointed stars—(five pointed stars in the language of flags standing for sovereign states). That nearest the staff symbolizes the Chicago fire of 1871, the other the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1892-93, the two great formative events in local history.”

Two more stars were subsequently added in commemoration of Fort Dearborn and the Century of Progress—hence also the four stars on the centennial medals.

The Herald and Examiner exhorted readers to “Hang This in Your Window—Show Your Colors,” informing them, “Chicago’s flag, officially adopted by the City Council in 1917, will be the central figure of the celebration of the Semi-Centennial of the Chicago Fire.”

Editor’s note: From this newly discovered illustration, it would appear the stars on Chicago’s flag were originally placed at the hoist and not centered as on the present flag.

ONLINE MURAL IMAGE YIELDS DEFINITIVE DESIGN

Dave Martucci

ACF’s only comment on such a flag is in the Grand Rapids, Michigan article, “The city’s first flag was officially adopted on 8 March 1896. It is described only as having red, white, and blue stripes with the inscription Furniture City.”

This was way too vague for me to render into an image, so that’s as far as that went.

Needless to say I was pretty excited about the mural, so I immediately wrote to the museum curator, Jason White, and asked about the accuracy and design of the flag. Turns out the artist had a photo of an original flag!

The flag is composed of three horizontal stripes of which the center is blue with gold letters edged in white. The other two stripes are divided diagonally close to the hoist into a small red section and a larger white section at the fly end. On each of the red sections is an image of a factory depicted in white with gold windows and smoke.

The mural can be seen on the Public Museum of Grand Rapids website at http://www.grmuseum.org/exhibits/Furniture%20City/furniturecitymural.htm
Montréal is an island-city located at the juncture of the St Lawrence and Ottawa rivers with a rich and diverse history. Its symbols, old and new, reflect this complex history. In 1535 French explorer Jacques Cartier landed on the island, where he found a Native village called Hochelaga, which mysteriously disappeared upon the return of the French. Cartier is also credited for naming Mount Royal, the small mountain that stands proudly in the center of the island. It is from the mountain's name that the island and city names would later be derived. In 1636, the Montréal island seigneurie was created. It was only in 1642 however that permanent settlers arrived when Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve founded Fort Ville-Marie de Montréal.

The only known symbol associated with Montréal during the French period is the blue tuque (tuque is a word of Canadian English borrowed from Canadian French meaning a round wool hat). History books tell us that the inhabitants of Montréal and especially its militiamen wore blue tuques. Montréal's Blue Bonnets Hippodrome, as well as the former city of Saint-Pierre whose territory was once known as Blue Bonnets Hills, recalls this early symbol. Note that the militiamen of Trois-Rivières and Québec city respectively wore white and red tuques. By a strange twist of fate, Montréal’s flag now has red as its dominating color, while Québec city’s flag is mainly blue, thus exchanging the historical colors associated with these two cities.

Montréal was incorporated as a city in 1832. Jacques Viger, its first mayor, who entered office in 1833, designed the city’s first arms. These were modified in 1939, and, according to the city, a banner of these modified arms became Montréal’s flag in the same year and is still in use to this day. Over the years Montréal annexed close to 30 independent municipalities. In 2002, Montréal and the remaining 27 other municipalities on the island (some of which had already annexed other towns) merged to form a single city divided into 27 boroughs. Overall there have existed about 70 municipalities on this island of 500 square km. Some of the new borough councils (borough is arrondissement in French) have kept using the emblems they used when they were once independent municipalities, but precise information is lacking at this point. A proper survey is under way for NAVA’s forthcoming Canadian civic flags Raven issue.

Currently, the adjacent island-cities of Montréal and Laval are the only two municipalities of Québec to also have the status of county (municipalité régionale de comté) and administrative region. In the 19th century, the island of Montréal was divided into the city of Montréal and the counties of Hochelaga in the East and Jacques-Cartier in the West. Various metropolitan entities were created throughout the 20th century to regroup the municipalities under a larger administrative county-like unit. However, apart from the Communauté urbaine de Montréal created in 1970 and whose former logo-based flags were reported in NAVA News 180, it is unknown whether any of the former supra-municipal entities ever used any symbols.

Of the 70 or so municipalities that have existed on the territory of the current city of Montréal, we have only been able to document the symbols of 31 of them (including the city of Montréal). The former municipalities of Maisonneuve and Rivière-des-Prairies are also known to have had coats of arms, but decent images were not found for the centerfold included in this issue. The 40-odd other municipalities were all annexed to Montréal or to other municipalities many decades ago, and thus their symbols, if there were ever any, are buried in archives and it is extremely tedious to find them. Also, given that nearly all of the known flags used another symbol, such as a logo or a coat of arms, it is extremely unlikely that the specifications
of how or even whether these were used on flags will ever be known. Nevertheless Luc Baronian was lucky enough to find the seal of the nearly forgotten Sainte-Cunégonde (1876-1905) in a book entitled “La cité de Sainte-Cunégonde de Montréal: notes et souvenirs” by E.Z. Massicotte. It is interesting to note that the symbolism of this seal (French, English, Scottish and Irish floral emblems) is essentially the same as that used on the Montréal arms and flag. Baronian also found the arms of his native Saint-Michel (1912-1968) stamped inside the neighborhood’s library, which make obvious references to the Archangel. Ben Koorengevel used the same strategy to uncover the arms of Pointe-aux-Trembles (1845-1982). Based on a 1982 article by François Beaudoin in Vexilla Belgica, we were able to reconstruct the Pointe-aux-Trembles flag. The flags of Westmount and L’Île-Dorval were also reconstructed thanks to that article. (Note that of the many smaller adjacent islands that are part of Montréal, only L’Île-Bizard, L’Île-Dorval and L’Île-des-Soeurs were ever independent municipalities).

It is important to mention that though we tried to illustrate each municipality’s most recently used flag, it was not always possible to do so or even to know which flag that would be. Indeed, many municipalities have had several flags over the years. Sometimes two flags existed: one with a logo, one with the arms. Sometimes a new logo would be adopted and hence a new flag would be ordered from the manufacturer. Sometimes several variants existed: with or without the town name, with different background colors, etc. So although we tried to reproduce the most recently-used flag for each municipality, we sometimes had to give in to factors such as availability of design or ease of reproduction. Note that the arms given for Hampstead were indeed used on a flag, however, sufficient detail for a precise reconstruction was lacking. Note also that we were unable to find flags used by the municipalities of Montréal-Ouest, Sainte-Cunégonde and Saint-Michel.

It is interesting to remark that most municipal flags of the island use an external symbol (a logo or the arms) on a white or colored background. It seems that the flag is not considered the main symbol in the municipal world. This is probably due to the needs of a municipality: while a corporate logo fits well on a letterhead or in an ad and while coats of arms or seals find their purpose on official documents, small municipalities, unlike provincial and state governments, don’t own many public buildings where they could display a distinctive flag. Notable exceptions on the island include the city of Montréal’s banner of arms, as well as Lasalle’s and Senneville’s flags, both using elements from their arms, without actually reproducing the entire arms on the flag. A photo of a banner of arms of Westmount was also taken by Luc Baronian and Jim Croft in a building owned by the former Communauté urbaine de Montréal, though it is unknown whether, when or how the City of Westmount ever used it.

In closing, we would like to thank Jim Croft who generously provided us with a copy of François Beaudoin’s 1982 article. Jim also accompanied Luc on a field expedition in 2001 on a cold afternoon when many pictures were taken that provided the source for some of the images included on the poster. We would also like to thank Mark Sumbulian who provided us with a very accurate description of the most recent Mont-Royal flag. An equal share of the images were reconstructed from Luc Baronian’s and Ben Koorengevel’s flag databases. The poster was an original idea of Ben Koorengevel and was assembled by him.
NAVA OFFICER FLAG PROPOSALS

Following the article in the last issue of NAVA News regarding the newly adopted flag of NAVA’s Parliamentarian, several members sent in designs for the other officers.

All of the designs are based on the existing Elective Officers Flags (and the new Parliamentarian flag), which are basically a red square flag with a blue inverted triangle in the center; essentially the NAVA Flag minus the white chevron.

Tex Aitchison submitted five designs for the flags of the appointed NAVA Officers (except for Parliamentarian).

Clockwise from top:

Registered Agent—a gold shield with a red “gyron” in the canton. The shield represents protection and is an emblem of authority, similar to a policeman’s shield or badge. The gyron represents a pennoncelle or streamer of a flag officer.

Auditor—the gold crane, detailed in red, holding a stone is a symbol of vigilance, the main trait of an auditor.

Historian—the gold emblem is the book of knowledge or volume of records. The historian is the keeper of this collection.

Protocol Officer—the gold scroll represents a roll of honor or an official proclamation. The gold Marshal’s baton is an emblem of authority or privilege.

Shop Keeper—the gold key is symbolic of security and management. The webbed wing represents the dragon of the east who protects treasure.
NAVA member Zach Harden, Eagle Scout, sent in two designs.

Auditor (left). “In my view, the auditor looks over the books at NAVA and makes sure everything is ok. The symbol in the blue triangle is a gold eye. The eye watches everything people do.”

NAVA webmaster (right). “Though this is not a position you have asked to make a flag for, I made one anyways. The symbol in the blue triangle are three golden W’s. That stands for the World Wide Web, the full name of the Internet. The webmaster’s job is to make our presence known to the world using the Internet.”

NAVA member Dean Thomas sent in a proposal for the Protocol Officer (right). He writes, “The explanation of the clasped hands and it’s tie-in with the position of Protocol Officer should be self-explanatory as the prime duty of the PO is mainly diplomacy....”

ICV 21 FLAG - BUENOS AIRES 2005
On June 1st 2004, the Organizing Committee of Vexilobaires 2005-ICV XXI, Buenos Aires, Argentina, proceeded to review the proposals for the congress flag.

Twenty-seven designs were submitted; the committee unanimously chose the proposal by Pascal Gross, of Territet, Switzerland. Our most sincere congratulations to Pascal.

The OC would also like to thank all the participants that submitted designs. It was indeed a real challenge to choose a winner.

The OC-Vexilobaires 2005-ICV XXI
And now, the Flag:
NEW FLAG UNVEILED IN BRYANT, ARKANSAS

A new City Flag was displayed for the first time on June 3, 2004 in Bryant, Arkansas. The flag is the result of a proclamation written in August 2003 by City Alderman Joe Bush stating city businesses needed to proudly display the flags of the nation, state and city.

Because Bryant had no city flag, a community contest determined what the city flag should look like.

The final design chosen possesses many qualities that the city’s officials were looking for in a flag. Besides the red, white and blue, which are prominent in both the national and state flags, the city flag also has many aspects specific to the community.

In the hoist is a red panel with the date “1892” in dark blue. This represents the early history of the area, including a Civil War skirmish at Hurricane Creek on October 23, 1864. It has been documented that many women of Bryant were present at the battle and tended to the wounded and recovered the dead. The year 1892 was when Bryant became incorporated.

Next to the red panel is a dark blue zigzag symbol that runs from the top to the bottom of the flag. This represents Hurricane Creek that flows through the middle of the town and upon which the earliest inhabitants of the area depended for their water.

The fly is white with the words “City Of Bryant” surrounding a tree. The tree represents the natural beauty that caused a group of early pioneers going through the state on their way to Texas to stop at Hurricane Creek. Apparently the creek was too high to cross for a few days. Instead of moving onward, they decided to make their home in the Saline County area. The tree also represents Bryant’s recent commitment to preserve and enhance the desirable environment for Bryant’s residents.

It is interesting to note the similarities not only in design but also in symbolism with another American Municipal flag, that of the Town of Washington, Maine, the home of it’s designer and NAVA’s President Dave Martucci. Similarly designed with the red panel at the hoist, a blue zigzag and a basically white fly, the Washington, Maine flag’s symbolism is described in the document that was adopted at the 1984 Annual Town Meeting as “The red panel at the hoist represents the early history of the area. The local aboriginals were known as ‘The Red Paint People’ because of the red ochre they used in their ceremonies, which was once mined on Patrick Mountain.

“The dark blue zig-zag represents the rivers and streams that flow through the town and upon which the early inhabitants depended.

“The three stars and two bars, all red on white, are taken from the shield of George Washington’s Coat of Arms, recalling the town’s namesake.

“Taken together, the red-white-blue echo the colors found in the Flag of the United States.”

The Washington, Maine flag was designed January 27, 1979 and adopted by the town March 30, 1984.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE FLAG

NAVA Member from down-under, Ron Strachan of Darwin, NT, Australia sent in a small table flag (thanks, Ron!) version of the Australian Service flag.

He reports that it was used between 1951 and 1972 to represent those who served in the military of that country.

The flag is white, 1:2, and bears the National Servicemen’s Association emblem. In the center is a map of Australia in light blue, bordered in dark blue, over which is a crowned eagle, crossed swords and anchor emblem, all in white outlined in dark blue, except the crown lining and sword hilts are red.

The emblem is inside a square frame of light blue, bordered dark blue, bearing the dark blue inscriptions, “NATIONAL SERVICEMEN’S ASSOCIATION”, “51”, “72”, and “NAVY • ARMY • AIR FORCE”.

—12—
US SECRETARY OF STATE POWELL GRANTED ARMS

The Heraldic Authority for Scotland, the Court of Lord Lyon, King of Arms, has issued Letters Patent granting a Coat of Arms to General Colin Luther Powell, the United States Secretary of State. Although born a citizen of the USA, anyone with an ancestral link to Scotland can petition Lord Lyon for a grant of arms. General Powell’s mother is of Scottish ancestry. Normally the grant would not include a crest, available only to subjects of the Crown, but General Powell’s father, Luther Powell was born in Jamaica in 1898, a subject of Queen Victoria. Technically the arms were granted in his father’s name, so therefore a crest could be included legally, and General Powell matriculated them in his own right as the first born son.

The Warrant was issued on February 4, 2004 confirming the right of the arms to General Powell and the other descendants of his father. The arms are blazoned “Azure, two swords in saltire points downwards between four mullets Argent, on a chief of the Second a lion passant Gules.” In lay terms it is a blue shield bearing two white downward pointing swords arranged in an “X” between four white five-pointed stars; at the top is a white area bearing a red lion. Implicit in any grant of Arms is the personal banner of the armiger, which is the shield emblem on a flag.

The swords and four stars, of course, represent General Powell’s military career and the rank he attained. The lion is said to allude to Scotland.

The grant goes on to describe the crest and motto: “On a wreath of the Liveries is set for the Crest the head of an American bald-headed eagle erased Proper, and in Escrol over the same this Motto ‘DEVOTED TO PUBLIC SERVICE’.”

The crest, an Eagle’s head, is taken from the badge of the 101st Airborne in which the General served and later commanded. The illustration published in The Double Tressure, No. 27 (2004; ISSN 0-141-237-X), the annual journal of the Heraldry Society of Scotland, also shows the traditional silver helmet detailed in gold and blue and white mantling holding the crest and surrounding the shield is the insignia of an honorary Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath which General Powell received from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II after the Gulf War.

The letters patent will be presented to General Powell later this year in Washington, DC.

AMERICAN CITY FLAG SURVEY ON NAVA WEBSITE

Ted Kaye

In 2001, we made flag-studies history with our Great NAVA Flag Survey. Polling NAVA members and the public through an automated survey on the NAVA website, we asked respondents to rate the designs of the state, provincial, and territorial flags of the U.S. and Canada. The resulting overwhelming press coverage introduced at least 10 million people to the concept of vexillology.

We’re at it again, this time with city flags. Focusing on the 150 U.S. municipal flags documented in NAVA’s new book, American City Flags, we’re asking our members and friends to evaluate those flags’ design qualities. Please visit www.nava.org or go directly to http://www.nava.org/statesurvey2.htm to take the survey, which is easy and only takes a few minutes. The survey asks for a rating of each flag’s design (from 0 to 10 points).

Surveys are fun! The authors of American City Flags would definitely agree that there are some zeros and some tens among the 150 flags!

The 2001 survey confirmed the consensus on what constitutes a good flag design, and helped in the development of NAVA’s flag-design guide: Good Flag, Bad Flag. It even sparked debate on some state and provincial flags, leading to several contests or supporting existing initiatives to change them (notably in Utah, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Manitoba). The 2001 survey was also widely quoted in the press as Georgians voted on a new flag this year. Perhaps the 2004 survey will help some cities review their flag designs as well.

The polling will close at the end of September. Cast your votes today! We will tabulate and announce the results later this year.
On behalf of NAVA's Nominating Committee, I'm happy to inform you that we have finished our work and most gratefully acknowledge all members who have sent us their thoughts, advice and comments. In particular, former NomComm chairs Gus Tracchia and Lee Herold were unstinting in sharing the experience they acquired during their years of valuable service. THANK YOU ALL!

This year we decided to chuck aside tradition and conduct our search for Board volunteers in a fully open and transparent manner: Any NAVA member in good standing can follow our thoughts and deliberations on NAVA's website, under the ‘MEMBERS ONLY’ page. We also opted to keep current Board members fully informed about our activities at every step of the process.

It appears both decisions were worthwhile, yielding a proposed slate of candidates with some five months to spare, and minimizing to zip the waste of time that have at times characterized this search process in the recent past. Which is great. “Let’s spend our time on flags!” has been the motto of all NAVA Presidents I’ve been happy to work with—from Don Healy, Scot Guenter, Nick Artimovich, Kin Spain to our current omni-talented Dave Martucci.

In that spirit, and on behalf of your Nominating Committee, I ask you to support the proposed slate of Board volunteers by voting for the candidates at NAVA’s annual convention: This year we will be in Indianapolis, October 8-10, 2004.

If you cannot attend, please support this dedicated group of people — who have volunteered to set aside valuable personal and family time to serve you on NAVA’s Board — with notes of appreciation, along with any constructive comments you feel may help them better help NAVA.

So who are they, these fearless folks? Well, here goes the proposed slate, along with brief descriptive statements.

**For PRESIDENT:** Peter Ansoff

Peter has been a member of NAVA since 1992 and is currently serving as second Vice President. He received the Driver Award in 2002 for his paper on the First Navy Jack. Peter has served as an officer and board member of several non-profit organizations, and is a member of the American Institute of Parliamentarians. In “real life,” he is a support contractor to the US Navy in the fields of acquisition and life-cycle logistics.

**For FIRST VICE PRESIDENT:** Devereaux Cannon

Dev has been a member of NAVA since 1995. His published works include: ‘The Flags of the Confederacy – An Illustrated History’, ‘The Flags of the Union—An Illustrated History’, and ‘Flags of Tennessee’. Devereaux is Tennessee State Counsel for Old Republic National Title Insurance Company, and President of the Tennessee Land Title Association. He is

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**YUCATAN RESPONSE**

To the Editor:

The flag you saw in the Mexican Restaurant is really a Yucatan flag, but historical. It waved in 1841-43. Sometimes it’s nostalgically hoisted even today.

You can find information on my web site “Bandiere” at http://www.rbvex.it/ameripag/yucatan.html

Your Friend,
Roberto Breschi
Lucca, Italy
breschirob@libero.it

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To the Editor:

I have just received the new issues of the NAVA News and Raven. The flag you asked about is that of Yucatan between 1841 and 1843 when they were trying to secede from Mexico, and today it is used in several variations. Most states in Mexico put their coat of arms on the national tricolor or a plain white field, but Yucatan flies its historical flag as well. The Raven special issue on city flags is excellent, and I think vexillologists should encourage Fargo (ND), Hilo (Hawaii) and Sioux Falls (SD) to adopt appropriate flags.

Yours truly,
David Ott
Beaumont TX
ott77706@aol.com

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currently serving as acting Staff Judge Advocate of the Tennessee State Guard; but is perhaps best known as husband of Nora, father of Devereaux and Kate, father-in-law of Joleen, and grandfather of DC and Brian.

For SECOND VICE PRESIDENT: Kevin Murray

Kevin has been a NAVA member since 1997, and is currently serving as NAVA first vice president. He hosted NAVA-37 in Denver, CO, and attended congresses in Victoria, BC, Lansing, MI, and Norfolk, VA. His interests include foreign provincial & city flags, but burgess are also a favorite. Other avocations include collecting license plates and organizing plate meets in the Rocky Mountain Region. He is an advocate for the Colorado/Wyoming Wine Council. In his spare time he actually works for a living as a transportation analyst on paratransit issues for Colorado.

For SECRETARY: Richard Monahan

Rich joined NAVA in 1995. He is presently serving as NAVA's secretary, holding that post since 2001 (term limits anyone?). He is also a member of the Great Waters Association of Vexillology, the Flag Institute, as well as the Canadian Flag Association, and has contributed articles for publication for NAVA and GWAV.

For TREASURER: Edward Kaye

Ted has served as NAVA's treasurer since 2001. He joined NAVA in 1985 and has held various positions, including editor of Raven, nominating committee member, NAVA News editorial board, secretary of Flag Congress/San Francisco (NAVA 21), and author of NAVA's Good Flag. Bad


Rare flags from Wolfgang Jilek—email mjilek@axionet.com

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...Is the creation of Michael Faul, editor of Flagmaster, the distinguished journal of The Flag Institute in the United Kingdom. To a field not often blessed by humor’s grace, Mr Faul brings a delightfully light touch, deep vexillological roots, and sparkling whimsy.

NAVA News

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CALL FOR PAPERS

If you wish to present a paper or set up a display at the 38th ANNUAL CONVENTION of NAVA (8-10 October 2004 in Indianapolis, Indiana), please mail the following information to 1st Vice President Kevin Murray by 1 JULY 2002:

1) Your name, address, telephone number, and email address if available;
2) Title of paper, presentation, symposium, workshop or exhibit;
3) Abstract of same; and
4) Type and size of exhibit area and/or equipment needed, including tables, electrical requirements, AV equipment, etc.

NO EXHIBITS OR PRESENTATIONS WILL BE ALLOWED IF THE NOTIFICATION LISTED ABOVE IS NOT MADE IN A TIMELY MANNER.

A COMPLETE COPY OF THE PAPER (in both hard copy and electronic form) OR PRESENTATION OR NATURE OF EXHIBIT MUST BE RECEIVED BY 1 SEPTEMBER 2002.

Send to: Kevin Murray
3717 S Taft Hill Rd #7
Ft Collins CO 80526 USA
(970) 225-0141
Email: 1stvp@nava.org

NAVA reserves the right to accept or reject any presentation without prejudice.

EXHIBIT POLICY

The NAVA Executive Board has established a policy for exhibits at NAVA Meetings.

1) Type and size of exhibit area and/or equipment needed, including tables, electrical requirements, etc. must be arranged in advance of the meeting.
2) Only one table will be available free for NAVA Members who have non-commercial exhibits. Each additional table will cost $10.
3) Commercial Exhibits will be charged $10 for each table for members and $20 each for non-members.
4) The best display in commercial and non-commercial categories will be voted on by the members attending and announced at the close of the convention. The Board will present the awards.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DRIVER AWARD GUIDELINES

1. The Captain William Driver Award was created in 1979 for the best presentation at the NAVA annual convention. It is named in honor of Captain William Driver, who christened the United States flag “Old Glory.” The award is generously cosponsored by the National Flag Foundation.
2. The award consists of a certificate and US$250.
3. The executive board shall determine the recipient of the award based on the criteria given below. At its discretion, the executive board may determine that no presentation delivered at the convention has met the criteria for the award and decline to give an award that year.
4. The criteria for the award follow, in descending order of relative importance:
   a. The presentation should be an original contribution of research or theoretical analysis on a flag or flags resulting in an advancement of knowledge in the field of vexillology.
   b. It should be characterized by thoroughness and accuracy.
   c. It should be well organized and, as appropriate, illustrated.
   d. It should be delivered well, i.e., interesting for the audience as well as informative, such that it is easily comprehensible.
5. No presentation may be considered for the award unless a completed written text is submitted in advance of its delivery.
6. No single individual may be given the award more frequently than once every three years.
7. Because of the conflict of interest, current members of the executive board are ineligible for the award.
8. If at all possible, the executive board shall not give the award jointly to corecipients. In extraordinary circumstances, the executive board may recognize another presentation with the designation “Honorable Mention.”
9. As a condition of being considered for the award, presenters agree that NAVA has the right of first refusal to publish their presentation in either NAVA News or Raven: A Journal of Vexillology. This right of first refusal extends to both the actual recipient of the award and the remaining nonrecipients. A presenter who desires to have his or her presentation published elsewhere may decline to have the presentation considered for the award, provided that the presenter makes this fact known before the presentation is delivered.
10. These guidelines should be distributed to presenters in advance of the annual convention.

Approved August 1 1998