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Children in Darjeeling, India, with the
World Flag  Mikma Lepcha
Dear Fellow NAVA-ites,

The vexillological community was shocked and saddened by the unexpected death of NAVA First Vice-President Devereaux Cannon. You can read Dick Gideon’s fine tribute to Devereaux on page 2, but I want to add a thought or two from my own perspective.

Although I did not know Dev well, we worked together on many occasions. I’m fairly certain that he and I were poles apart when it came to our political views. However, this was never an issue between us, and I can’t recall the slightest hint that it ever affected our relationships as fellow scholars and NAVA officers. Because of this, I valued our friendship even more than I might have otherwise. I had great respect for his abilities as a vexillologist and a historian, and I flatter myself to think that he might have felt similarly about me. Our relationship was a living embodiment of what NAVA is all about. Rest in peace, my friend.

You’ll also read elsewhere in this issue about the recent death of John Szala. Rev. Szala was a long-time member of NAVA, and served as President of our organization from 1978 to 1980.

While this issue of NAVA News is late, we’re making every effort to get on schedule and stay there. For now, Ted Kaye and I are the points-of-contact for article submissions, and Daniel Broh-Kahn is handling contests and what we hope will soon evolve into a special section for collectors. We have some good material in the pipeline for future articles, but, of course, we can always use more.

Also by the time you read this, we’ll have a draft on the web site of the proposed bylaws amendment to allow absentee voting. Comments are invited as always. If you can’t access the web site, please contact me by phone or email and we’ll arrange to get you a copy. We’ve discussed this issue at length in past issues, and I won’t rehash the arguments here. However, as you know, I consider this to be an important indicator of the kind of organization that NAVA will be in the future.

Finally, if you haven’t already done so, be sure to mark your calendars for NAVA 42 in the great city of Austin, Texas, on 10 through 12 October. We’re already seeing some fine proposals for the NAVA 42 flag — time to start working on yours!

Vexillologically,
PETER ANSOFF
PRESIDENT

EDITOR’S NOTE

Preserving the Record

We note the recent deaths of three NAVA members in this issue. As I prepared the short notices and edited the longer tributes, I was struck by an unanswered question: did they plan for their vexillological research and records to be preserved?

Many times, surviving family members have no idea of the value of a loved one’s papers and collections. If a relative does not express interest in the collection, it is either sold at an estate sale or thrown out. A life’s work can be quickly disposed of without any consideration of the needs of our scholarly and enthusiast communities.

If you haven’t done so already, take the time today to arrange for a person or institution to receive your papers; you can usually retain an unrestricted right of access for yourself while living. If you need assistance, please contact a NAVA officer who can help you. The important thing is that you will decide what happens to your collection when you act today.

Alternatively, provisions can be made for the collection’s disposition through your will. However, you must be sure that the recipient is aware of the eventual bequest and is willing to handle it. Also, make sure you inform your immediate kin that they are not supposed to remove or destroy the collection.

We can ensure that our work lives on for the benefit of future scholars — but only if we act now.

HUGH L. BRADY
Interim Editor

About the Recent Death of John Szala

Rev. Szala was a long-time member of NAVA, and served as President of our organization from 1978 to 1980. During his tenure as President, Szala was instrumental in expanding the reach and influence of NAVA. He was a dedicated scholar and a beloved member of the vexillological community. His legacy will continue to be remembered through his contributions to the field.

Contact Peter Ansoff: pres@nava.org

NAVA News
Hugh L. Brady, Interim Editor
Peter A. Ansoff, Hugh L. Brady, Edward B. Kaye, David B. Martucci, John A. Lowe
Editorial Board
North American Vexillological Association
Founded 1967
Peter A. Ansoff, President
Devereaux D. Cannon, Jr. (1954-2007), First Vice President
Kevin J. Murray, Second Vice President
Chad M. Crabtree, Secretary
Edward B. Kaye, Treasurer

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Views expressed are those of individual authors and may not represent the views of NAVA, its officers, or the editor.
NAVNA regrets to report the death of the following members:

**Devereaux D. Cannon, Jr.**, of Portland, Tenn., died Saturday, 29 December 2007. Born 5 November 1954, he was 53 years old. NAVA member since 1995. Served as NAVA First Vice President 2004-2007. Survived by his wife, Nora Tickle Cannon; son, Second Lieut. Devereaux D., 3d, and wife, Joleen; daughter, Nancy Katherine Cannon; grandchildren, Devereaux D., 4th, and Brian Boru Cannon; father, Devereaux D., Sr.; brother, Cooper and wife, Candy. Contributions may be made to St. John Vianney Catholic Church, 449 North Water Avenue, Gallatin, Tenn. 37066-2305 or Carter House, Post Office Box 555, Franklin, Tenn. 37065. A tribute by Dick Gideon to Devereaux Cannon starts on page 2.

**Harry Warren Oswald**, of College Station, Texas, died Saturday, 1 March 2008. Born 29 July 1927, he was 80 years old. NAVA member since 1988. Founder, Portland Flag Association; organizer, NAVA 28 Portland (1994); aided creation of Japanese Vexillological Association. Contributions may be made to Brazos County 4-H Sportsman’s Club Building Fund, Post Office Box 5953, Bryan, Texas 77805. A tribute to Harry Oswald will appear in NAVA News 198.


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**MILESTONES**

**Half-Staffs**

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**OBITUARY**

**Farewell to John Szala**

The Reverend John R. B. Szala, who died January 2008, was a major figure in the development of American vexillology. He was an active member of NAVA, serving as president (1978-1980) and as corresponding secretary, publications chairman, and, most importantly, as editor of NAVA News. He was also a member of the New England Vexillological Association.

John was a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and wrote a monograph on the flags and coat of arms of that city. He attended California State College, Loyola University of the South, University of Pittsburgh, and St. George’s College (Jerusalem) where he obtained undergraduate and graduate degrees.

For ten years John was a Roman Catholic monk and a teacher of social studies at Lawrenceville Catholic High School. Later he was ordained as a minister of the Unitarian-Universalist churches in Pittsburgh and Rochester, N.Y. He served as the pastor of the oldest Protestant church in America, the First Church in Salem, Mass., which gathered in 1629.

John’s special areas of focus in vexillology included the symbols of Poland (his ancestral homeland) and flags of religious denominations of all countries. He wrote *Poland’s National Flag and Emblem*. He was frequently quoted by the press for his expertise in vexillology, including one on vexillology and the Bible. He also designed a number of flags.

In a 1996 *NAVA News* article, Dr. Whitney Smith wrote that “NAVA could not have survived [its early] years without the help of people like . . . John Szala[.]”

Based on reporting in *FlagInform* No. 224, 21 January 2008. Courtesy of the Flag Research Center
NAVA’s first vice president, Devereaux Dunlap Cannon, Jr., died on 29 December 2007. He was 53 years old. In addition to his own immediate and extended family, he also leaves behind countless friends, acquaintances, and colleagues; people whose lives he touched in ways that even he could not have imagined.

Devereaux was a man of many interesting facets, and an all-inclusive tribute to him would take up a considerable amount of space, so I will focus on his contribution to the field of flag studies; a field in which he excelled. He was a vexillologist, a flag hobbyist, a collector, a designer, and an author of several books on historic flags. His two best known works are *The Flags of The Confederacy* and *The Flags of The Union*, books that focus on Civil War flags. These are not exhaustive works, as the author himself states, but they are primers that have inspired and guided many a neophyte along the path of flag research and study—including me. As any competent educator will tell you, the quality of primary material sets the tone of any course of study.

Dev was a Son of the South, a loyal Tennessean, and a Southern historian with a passion for delving into the twists and turns that one encounters in researching the many and varied flags used by the Confederacy, both military and civil. He created the immensely popular and highly referenced “Flags of the Confederacy” web site, www.confederateflags.org, and the “by invitation” flag group known by its moniker FFF, for “Fellow Flag Fanatics”. He also created the Confederate States Vexillological Association, which published an on-line magazine called “Stars and Bars” and was inducted into FIAV, the International Federation of Vexillological Associations. Devereaux also found time to be an adviser to my erstwhile *American Vexillum* Magazine, and contributed not only advice but information and an article or two.

A long-time member of NAVA, in 2004 Devereaux was elected first vice-president, a position he retained until his death. He also hosted NAVA’s 2005 meeting in Nashville, and won the Captain William Driver Award for the best presentation at NAVAs 38th annual meeting in Indianapolis, Ind. His paper, *The Genesis of the ‘Stars and Bars’* was published in Volume 12 (2005) of *RAVEN*.

As a collector, Dev’s personal flag collection was enormous. It contained, as one might expect, many Confederate flag reproductions, but Devereaux was not constrained by just one epoch and his collection

*continued on page 3*
included both modern and historic flags from many nations. It also included flags of his own design. Once such flag was a special 16-star, 16-striped US flag that he had made for Tennessee’s Bicentennial celebration. Devereaux had two of these flags made, one large and one small. The larger was flown over the State Capitol during the 1996 celebration, and the smaller he kept for himself.

Over the thirteen years that I knew him, Devereaux Cannon was a consistent friend and confidant. He had impeccable manners, and was always gracious to my wife and children when we visited him in Nashville. We shared many of the same interests and ideas (and, as I was to find out much to my delight, very distant relatives), and regularly reported on our respective family’s lives. It will seem very strange not to hear from him in the future, but I consider myself a very fortunate man for having known him at all.

**Richard R. Gideon**

A NAVA member, Richard R. Gideon is General Secretary of the Confederate States Vexillological Association and former publisher of *American Vexillum* magazine. He is owner of Richard R. Gideon Flags.
New London’s 13-Star Mystery

BY PETER ANSOFF*

About 20 years ago, NAVA member Henry Moeller visited the New London Historical Society in Connecticut. The society is housed in the historic Shaw Mansion, built in the 1750s and owned during the Revolutionary War by Captain Nathaniel Shaw. Shaw was a wealthy New London merchant who served both the Continental Congress and the Colony/State of Connecticut as naval agent during the war.

While visiting the mansion, Dr. Moeller noticed a small 13 star flag hanging on a stairway wall, sandwiched between two panes of glass. He came back to see it more than once, and noticed that it was deteriorating. With his encouragement, the society removed the flag from the glass and took it to the textile laboratory at the University of Rhode Island for conservation. It is now repaired, remounted and framed with archival materials, and back on display.

The flag is approximately 30 inches long and 24 inches on the fly, and is made of silk ribbon sewn together. The stars in the almost-square canton are arranged in a circle of 10 with the remaining three in a triangle inside the circle. There is no header and no sign of there having been one. The flag is fringed on the bottom and the fly, but not on the top. Again, there is no indication that there ever was a fringe on the top.

The society acquired the Shaw Mansion from Jane

continued on page 9
The World Flag Project: 
Creator of “Flag of Flags” Seeks to Promote Common Understanding Around the Globe

BY SARAH GRIGG

The United States flag was born amid war, South Africa’s flag from the end of apartheid. The World Flag’s creation also began with painful and unusual circumstances—a truck hitting a guy on a bicycle. In 1988, Paul Carroll was biking near New Canaan, Conn., when he was struck by a cargo van and incapacitated. With only partial use of his limbs, Carroll passed hours of bed rest using his only fully functional muscle—his mind.

Carroll emerged from his rehabilitation with a clear and compelling vision: to create a symbol of world unity and cooperation that would be universally recognizable and comprehensible. This ambitious project ultimately produced the “World Flag”, which has flown around the world, from the World Trade Center in New York to Nepal, and continues to find new places to fly today. The World Flag Project was initiated to promote multi-cultural understanding with a focus on geography and common world issues through the global exposure of the World Flag.

Designing the Flag

In 1988 Paul Carroll envisioned a global image that would resonate with the people of the world. He chose flags as the mark-making system for his original design. Because of their inherent symbolic, nationalistic, and subconscious power, individual flags offered inherent possibilities for his vision. “Moving individual flags into the global realm—transcending borders, race, and religions—creates unique impact from micro to macro and back,” Carroll wrote. The New Scientist noted that “[t]he power of symbols to both inspire and unite people finds its most relevant and meaningful perfection in the national flags and banners of the world.”

As Carroll strove to create a meaningful global symbol, some thought him crazy; others encouraged him. While recovering from his accident he began the arduous task of assimilating and arranging the flags of the world.

Working on the floor with a set of 4” x 6” U.N. flags, Paul spent his days configuring and reconfiguring different designs for the original World Flag. His ultimate goal—a flag whose design and underlying symbolism could not only be interpreted globally, but also be produced and manufactured, the first World Flag to fly around the globe.

The challenge of assembling 160 flags into a meaningful, engaging image was daunting. The options and combinations were virtually unlimited. For Carroll, the mission was well beyond a piece of art or a one-time experiment. He set out to create a global symbol that would change and evolve as the world changed and evolved. He wanted the World Flag to grow organically, creating historical documents in time. His 1988 design represented the 159 members of the United Nations, plus the U.N. flag. In order to create a 13 x 13 “flag” rectangle, Carroll eliminated a 3 x 3 area in the center. Placing Buckminster Fuller’s sky-ocean (Dymaxion) map in this space made it the core around which the design would grow. With Carroll’s awareness of history, philosophy, and geopolitics, the first World Flag was born. Major global concerns—the Cold War, apartheid, the Middle East, and other political and social issues—all influenced the design.

Flying the Flag

Flying the World Flag would prove even more difficult than creating a vibrant global symbol. Carroll’s original flag (fabric on canvas) as well as the second image (paper on canvas) were incredibly labor-intensive and in essence original works of art,
World Flag Project Seeks New Unity
continued from page 5
not meant to be flown. Flag manufacturers’ capabilities were not up to the task and creating a “real flag” proved impossible. Carroll then looked outside the flag world to the billboard industry for the needed large-scale printing expertise for the first flag.

In 1988 Carroll’s parents introduced the World Flag to delegates from the Society of Prayer for World Peace based in Tokyo, Japan. Impressed, they invited Paul to participate in the upcoming United Nations Prayer for World Peace in December 1989. This became the first public unveiling of the World Flag. Attended by Dr. Noel Brown, Director of the U.N.’s Environmental Program and Friends of the U.N., the event was auspicious and timely.

The publicity led New Jersey’s governor to appoint Carroll as Hoboken’s U.N. Representative. After attending the U.N. event with Carroll, his long-time friend Don “Poz” Pozarycki joined the effort to bring the World Flag to the people, as did his brother John. They took to the road to promote the project at various venues, building a freestanding structure to hang a large World Flag to display at each event. They attended environmental symposiums, school assemblies, concerts, street fairs, and international events, sharing the vision with thousands of people around the United States.

They found a California billboard company that produced large banners for both indoor and outdoor use, employing a roller dot process with low-resolution imagery. They commissioned two banners, 13’ x 18’ and 30’ x 50’. Working with the 20th Anniversary Earth Day Committee in 1990, Paul secured locations at the World Trade Center and in Central Park to hang the World Flag. Although some officials felt that the image was too political, they eventually agreed to allow the larger banner to hang on Tower One. Local unions donated all labor costs, through the intervention of the Carrolls’ father, a long-time union steamfitter.

The day of the flag’s unveiling began sunny and very windy. Despite the wind, the union men hoisted the 30’ x 50’ World Flag well over 100 feet. The flag created an amazing visual image for the assembled press and all who passed by. Eighteen minutes later, a severe gust howled through the courtyard, tearing the huge banner diagonally. Just before the press conference began, the World Flag came tumbling down. Fortunately, the smaller banner was unfurled days later at the Earth Day concert in Central Park. There, hanging on the MTV press tower, it was seen by close to a million people.

Evolving the Flag
The World Flag’s design next changed in 1992. With the Cold War ending, the fall of apartheid in South Africa, and the continuing trend toward a more interconnected global economy, Carroll believed that the new design should encompass the entire world, not just United Nations members. This brought the next incarnation of the image to 216 flags and used the resources of the Flag Research Center. He also changed the depiction of Earth to a more recognizable map. The 1992 version debuted at the Alliance for Environmental Education conference in Washington, D.C. Shortly afterwards, the World Flag Project took a hiatus until real flags could be manufactured.

In 2006, project founders reunited in Portland, Ore., and updated the design. They researched the possibility of finally creating a real flag. Annin & Co. used its latest advanced digital printing process to produce flags in February 2007. Technology had caught up with the vision of the World Flag.

Working with local web designers, John Carroll has spearheaded the first concepts for a World Flag web site, initially planned to use the World Flag as an educational tool to learn about geography, languages, environmental treaties, and regional relations. The website is creating a living text available to people around the world, enabling them to upload their unique daily rituals in real time.

The World Flag Today
The Project hopes to see the World Flag fly in every country around the world. The World Flag Project is offering people from all walks of life—educators, backpackers, mountaineers, scientists, and all concerned citizens, and especially children of the world—an opportunity to act as ambassadors in delivering the flag to classrooms, hostels, sea vessels, national parks, organizations, businesses, homes, cities, towns, and villages. In 2008 the flag has already visited elementary schools in the U.S., Panama, and Belize. Soon, volunteers will deliver the World Flag to remote corners of the globe, including Antarctica. Expeditions to the world’s highest summits are also in the works.

The project’s founders see the World Flag celebrating cultural diversity while inspiring unity in all matters of global concern. In their vision, children everywhere will grow up sharing a common symbol of hope uniting them all. Their motto is: “Teaching Unity—Sharing Diversity”. One World, One Flag.

As proud new NAVA members, the World Flag team is excited to be a part of the study and history of flags. As they continue their ambitious project they are seeking manufacturers, retailers, educators, sponsors, and all others who may help achieve these goals.

The World Flag is available in 2’x3’, 3’x5’, and 5’x8’ versions. For more information, visit www.theworldflag.org. A portion of proceeds are donated to non-profit and charitable organizations with an emphasis on education. For details about the First Annual World Flag Day and Events contact Paul@theworldflag.org.
New London’s 13-Star Mystery Flag
continued from page 4
Perkins, a descendant of Captain Shaw, in 1907, and the flag was originally found in the attic sometime between then and 1930. Ms. Perkins identified it as having belonged to Captain Shaw, and stated that it was his “office flag.” While the flag has not been subjected to a detailed textile analysis, there is nothing about its physical appearance that would confirm or refute an 18-century origin. The exact meaning of the term “office flag” is unclear. Obviously, this flag was never intended to fly on a ship or fort; it is far too small and ensigns were made out of bunting, not silk. Edward Baker of the society speculates that Captain Shaw could have kept it in his office as an example to show prospective flag-makers.¹

Genuine 18th-century stars-and-stripes flags are extremely rare, and it is very intriguing to think that the New London flag might be one such. One needs to be very circumspect, however. Family stories are notoriously unreliable (the Bennington flag and the “Washington Headquarters” flag are well-known examples), and the “office flag” concept has the uneasy feel of an after-the-fact invention. It seems more plausible that a small, homemade silk flag like this might have been a promotional item, possibly associated with Lafayette’s visit to New London in 1824 (he stayed in the Shaw Mansion), or with the United States Centennial in 1876.

Regardless of its actual history, the flag is a fascinating and precious piece of American heritage. The society (and our good friend Dr. Moeller) deserve great credit for finding it and preserving it for future generations. Perhaps someday we will uncover its story.


¹ The author thanks Edward Baker of the New London Historical Society, James Ferrigan of the Zaricor Collection, and former NAVA president Nick Artimovich for their insights on the story of this most interesting flag.

CONTEST CORNER
Which City Has Flown the Most Flags?

In NAVA News 194, we featured the alternate state flags contest, where readers were asked to identify the state represented by each of 36 hypothetical flags created by NAVA member Clay Moss. We are now able to make the long-awaited announcement of the winner: Sophie Rault of Brittany, France. Her prize is continued awe by NAVA members at her vexillological prowess.

Contest master Daniel Broh-Kahn has created another contest for us. He issues the following challenge to NAVA News readers:

“Wikipedia reports an interesting factoid about Nacogdoches, Texas. In addition to being considered the oldest town in the United States (there is evidence of settlement more than 10,000 years ago), the city has been under more flags than Texas, claiming up to nine flags.

“In addition to the Six Flags of Texas, it also flew under these flags: the Magee-Gutierrez Republic, the Long Republic, and the Fredonia Republic. It sounds like a vexillological treasure trove!

“Readers, have you any candidates for cities having even more national flags flown over them? Send them in!”

Please send your nominations, with the list of flags (and their years), to vex@sixsided.com by 31 July 2008. The winner will be announced in a future issue of NAVA News.

NAVA News wants your articles and other vexi-news from around the globe

Almost all of the content of NAVA News consists of contributions from our members and other members of the vexi-community. We’re always looking for short articles, news about members’ vexillological activities, photos, pictures and descriptions of new and interesting flags, etc., etc. If you’d like to submit an item for publication, contact the interim editors, Peter Ansoff (pres@nava.org) or Ted Kaye (treas@nava.org). The publication schedule for the remaining issues in 2008 are:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Issue No.</th>
<th>Approximate Deadline for Submissions</th>
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<td>NAVA News 198</td>
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Don’t wait—get started now on that article you’ve been meaning to write!
Mystery Flags: One Problem Solved, Another Presented

NAVA often receives queries from folks who are trying to identify flags and flag ephemera. Recently, we were able to help one requestor. Of course, another problem soon came in the door.

One Problem Solved by NAVA Experts

A collector recently contacted one of NAVA’s experts asking: “I am trying to identify a flag [pictured top right]. I have a very old hand-embroidered silk scarf with a U.S. flag of 25 stars which could possibly put the date around 1836. The other flag has five stripes of red, gold (or yellow), blue, white, and black. Is there any chance that you could help me?”

NAVA’s response: The flag is that of China, 1912-1929. See Flags of the World, http://www.fotw.net/flags/cn-nqta.html. The scarf likely dates from 1912-1929, or perhaps a few years later (flag changes don’t always propagate immediately). The number of stars on the US flag is misleading . . . handcrafts often depict fewer stars than appropriate because of the limitations of the medium. (Note the Japanese revived the flag in the late 1930s for the puppet government in China, but I doubt the scarf dates from then, given that it has a U.S. flag, too!)

Another Problem Presented

Can you help me figure out how to identify the flag and sash in this photo? This is my second great uncle, Rollings Abraham Snethen. He was born in 1847, served in the Civil War in Comp. H 17 & G, 46th Infantry Regiment Iowa. He never married. The photo is circa 1890-1900, and the photographer’s mark shows “Lincoln, Neb.” Sarah Rose, srose1@charter.net.
TREASURER’S REPORT

NAVA Finances: Surplus Strong and Due to Generous Support

In 2007, after a slight deficit in the previous year, NAVA ran a substantial surplus, far exceeding our budgeted goal of breaking even. We are in solid financial shape with strong reserves.

2007 Results

There were several reasons for last year’s results:

- NAVA 41’s success contributed a surplus;
- Contributions from generous donors helped underwrite several NAVA programs; and
- Some membership dues which should have come in during 2006 actually were paid in 2007, and many members paid membership dues for 2008 and beyond.

These successes were partially offset by:

- Previously-approved post-budget changes in the production and mailing of NAVA News—shifting to an outside printing and mailing service and eliminating the stipend for layout services.

2008: A Budgeted Surplus

The 2008 budget (approved by the budget committee and the board, and adopted at the 2007 NAVA annual meeting in Hartford) calls for income and expenses resulting in balanced budget—in fact, a surplus, as we’ve provided for a contingency as well. In essence it’s a conservative, steady-state budget. However, the substantial pre-payments of membership dues in 2007 will likely result in a shortfall in 2008. In other words, part of the 2007 surplus actually belongs in 2008.

Current Challenges

Although we have solved our NAVA News problems and reduced the number of members who have received publications beyond their lapse date, the increase in dues rates may reduce renewals, and we need to continue our outreach efforts to continue to attract new members.

Contact Ted at treas@nava.org
If you wish to present a paper or set up a display at NAVA 42, please mail the following to Convention Chair Charles Spain by 1 July 2008:

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

Please send a complete copy of the paper (in publishable form in both hard copy and electronic file) by 1 September 2007. Presenters who have not provided this copy will be deleted from the meeting schedule.

Call for Meeting Papers and Flag

Send materials to:
Charles A. Spain, Jr.
504 Branard Street
Houston, TX 77006-5018
USA
(713) 529-2545
e-mail: caspain2@aol.com

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

To submit a design for the NAVA 42 meeting flag, e-mail submission(s) to Kin Spain by 15 May 2008. With a color rendering of the design, include your name, address, telephone number, and email address if available. By snail mail, postmarked no later than 14 May 2008, to:

Charles A. Spain, Jr.
504 Branard Street
Houston, TX 77006-5018
USA
e-mail: caspain2@aol.com

There’s plenty more to do in Austin, the “Live Music Capital of the World” featuring numerous musicians playing various genres all over the city each night. Other attractions include the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library and the Blanton Art Museum. Austin is roughly 90 minutes from San Antonio and the Alamo, and two hours from the George H.W. Bush Presidential Library.

Join us in Austin for a vexillologically-interesting weekend!

More: www.nava42.org
contact info@nava42.org

Preview: NAVA 42

The Vexillological Association of the State of Texas invites you to join us in Austin, Texas from 10-12 October 2008 for NAVA 42. We think it’s highly appropriate that vexillologists meet in the Lone Star State’s capital in the year that marks the 75th anniversary of the 1933 Texas Flag Act, which officially recognized the Republic of Texas as the State Flag of Texas.

The Convention Committee is currently hard at work finalizing arrangements, including selection of the convention hotel and tours of Austin’s flag holdings, primarily at the State Archives and the State Capitol. The Archives hold flags and flag related material, the State Capitol holds the San Jacinto Battle Flag, and the Bob Bullock Museum holds both Texas and U.S. Flags from before the War Between the States to the present time.
NAVA Classifieds

Information sought on flagpoles 1885-1933, especially if related to yacht club buildings. Contact sworth@consultant.com.

Flag Materials Analysis: Fonda Thomsen, LLC. PO Box 607, Ft. Davis, TX 79734 (423)426-2363, fondag@sbcglobal.net.

For sale: select number of Native American flags. Contact Dick Clark (703) 524-2147, csaflags@juno.com.

Designer of flags and symbols seeks employment as creator of flags and symbolic designs. Juan Jose Morales, Tampa FL, (813) 975-8747, hijodelcid@webtv.net.


Call for Proposals/Notice of Meetings

NAVA 43: Preparations for our 2008 meeting in Austin, NAVA 42, are well in hand. However, we will soon need to decide on the location for the next meeting, NAVA 43, to be held in October 2009. If you have a local group that might like to host NAVA 43, please contact NAVA President Peter Ansoff at pres@nava.org. For a good summary of the basic requirements for a meeting proposal, see the one submitted by the NAVA 42 organizers at http://www.nava.org/NAVA%20Meetings/NAVA42/NAVA42Proposal.pdf

ICV 24/NAVA 45: NAVA and the Chesapeake Bay Flag Association have been selected as hosts of the 24th International Congress of Vexillology. ICV 24 will convene in the Washington, D.C., area and will be held in conjunction with NAVA 45. For more information, contact: Peter Ansoff, ansoff@alumni.vanderbilt.edu.

MEMBER FLAG

Family Flag Reflects Roots, Faith

The Rayca family flag represents their origins and roots. The red and green in the hoist signify Polish and Irish ancestry; the horizontal white line marks the union of the two by marriage. The fly’s red, white, and blue represents their American birth and nationality; the vertical white line represents the crossing of ancestors to the United States and becoming American citizens. The white cross created by the horizontal and vertical lines represents the family’s Catholic faith.

Members are encouraged to send in their personal flag designs for inclusion in the NAVA Member Flag Registry. Send your photos, drawings and descriptions to navanews@nava.org or mail to: Member Flag Registry, 1977 N Olden Ave Ext PMB 225, Trenton NJ 08618-2193 USA.

Flag of Bernard M. Rayca Family, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
For Saint Patrick’s Day
The Irish tri-color flag flies proudly over the General Post Office building in Dublin, Ireland. The building served as the headquarters of the leaders of the Easter Rising of 1916, the first major conflict of the modern Irish independence movement. Mark Joyce

North American Vexillological Association
1977 N Olden Ave Ext PMB 225
Trenton NJ 08618-2193 USA
ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

CHECK YOUR LABEL!
If the “Paid Through” date is 2007 or earlier, it’s time to renew for 2008.
Pay your NAVA membership dues via www.PayPal.com to treas@nava.org or by check to the NAVA P.O. Box.
Thank you!