Focused on Flags

Friends:

After almost 50 years of existence, NAVA still has a very low profile among scholars and the public. Part of this is due, I think, to the solitary nature of vexillological work: many hours spent poring over archival and other material in order to understand the significance of a flag in a community’s legal, social, or political history and discourse. The slow acceptance of vexillology as a subject worthy of study is another reason as well.

The fact is we spend most of our time talking to each other rather than talking to the larger world around us. What NAVA needs is not only for vexillologists to demonstrate distinction in our field, but to demonstrate the ability to communicate ideas and influence debate outside of vexillology.

I am not talking about “promoting” flags. NAVA does not promote the use of national or other flags for patriotic, sectarian, or ideological purposes. I am talking about focusing on flags as a way of discussing other historical issues and current events. For example, several of the so-called Tea Party groups in the U.S. have taken to using certain flags associated with the American Revolution. These flags are prominently displayed at their rallies and on their literature. Yet news reports make practically no reference to the Tea Party’s use of flags and I have yet to see a vexillologist interviewed about what this use of flags might mean to Tea Party participants and observers.

NAVA doesn’t do enough to encourage others to engage in vexillological research or to honor and reward the results of those efforts. The Driver Award marks contributions to research presented at annual conferences and our grant programs offer small amounts to help fill gaps in projects. These are not unimportant, but they are a very small effort.

We must become fully focused on flags. We must do a better job of talking publicly about vexillology and honor those whose work advances the public’s understanding of our field. We must publicly honor this work. And we must fund this work.

I will be asking the Executive Board to consider changes to our current awards system to make the system both professional and meaningful by honoring works of research and publication; communication and presentation; preservation and conservation; public awareness; and building and sustaining vexillological institutions. Our awards should reflect these values as embodied by the pioneers and leaders in our field and commemorate these generous individuals who have worked on behalf of North American vexillology. These award opportuni-ties will provide us with a regular opportunity to talk with the public about flags both across the U.S. and Canada, but in different communities in each country—and that’s important if vexillology is to become anything more than a hobby.

As part of this effort, I will ask the Board and the members to approve dedicating a regular portion of our yearly surplus to augment our current grant funds as necessary to encourage small and large efforts to record, interpret, and communicate flag knowledge for the use and benefit of the public.

Focusing on flags will require us to also identify and attract engaged members to participate in the leadership of NAVA. We must ensure that leadership positions open regularly for these members to ensure that the organization does not become trapped in the past. It will require developing a volunteer and leadership structure that is flexible and allows the Board to redirect resources as necessary to keep our focus on flags. It also requires developing expected outcomes and reasonable time frames for accomplishment while identifying available resources for implementation and accountability.

Keeping our focus on flags keeps others focused on flags—and that’s what the organization was founded to do. NAVA was not founded simply to hold a meeting for members every year. It was founded to establish a credible research organization with an overriding goal of making contributions to the knowledge of flags and their role in our society as cultural, political, legal, and social symbols. By focusing on flags, we fulfill this purpose.

HUGH BRADY
PRESIDENT

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Contact Hugh Brady: pres@nava.org
MEETINGS

The Washington Flag Congress
August 2011

NAVA's Annual Meeting and the International Congress of Vexillology in Washington, DC

Don’t miss the 24th International Congress of Vexillology (ICV 24) this summer!

Held jointly with NAVA 45, the Congress will take place in Washington, DC, 1-5 August 2011 with some events occurring before and after. As it spans seven days rather than the usual NAVA meeting’s three, you’ll get more vexillology from the Congress that you’d ever imagined.

Already over 160 people, hailing from 30 different countries, have registered or indicated they will come. See the full list on the website.

The Congress will be a rare opportunity to meet the leading flag experts from around the world—the last congress in North America was in Victoria, B.C., in 1999; the last one in the U.S. was in San Francisco in 1987.

Find complete information on the Washington Flag Congress at www.washingtonflagcongress.org or www.nava.org. The program, venue, hotels, tours, and fees are described in detail. There are also activities for “companions” (those accompanying the full registrants). You can reduce your costs by sharing a hotel room and choosing from four different pre-arranged hotels.

If you cannot attend, consider signing up as a “sponsor”—you’ll receive all the materials distributed at the Congress, plus the proceedings when they are published.

Consider your 2011 plans now!

EDITOR'S NOTE

Editorial Musings

Dear NN Readers,

Once again, we’re pleased to showcase a fine variety of articles, including contributions from our members in Canada and Brazil as well as the USA. I’m continually impressed by the range and depth of vexillological knowledge and experience that NAVA represents, and also our members’ ability to present their research so cogently. Keep those contributions coming!

Also in this issue, we’re introducing a new feature—a flag trivia column, edited by member Greg Nedved. I’m hoping that this will be the first of several regular features that are edited by individual members, under the overall umbrella of the NAVA News editor. If you have an idea for a column or feature that you might like to organize and edit, drop me a line and we’ll discuss it.

ICV 24 / NAVA 45 is fast approaching, and we’re looking forward to seeing everyone here in the DC area soon.

PETER ANSOFF
EDITOR

Contact Peter Ansoff: navanews@nava.org

Visit www.heinzhistorycenter.org for more information.

On 11 Sept. 2011 a major exhibition on the U.S. flag opens at the Senator John Heinz History Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Using items from the collections of the History Center, the Smithsonian, and individuals such as NAVA member Dr. Peter Keim, the exhibition will trace key events in American history and the evolution of the U.S. flag.
Correcting the Utah State Flag

By JOHN M. HARTVIGSEN

About a quarter-century ago, while studying the legal description of the Utah state flag, I discovered that Utah flags in common use were invariably incorrect in one small detail. Typical of many state flags, Utah’s flag displays the state seal on a blue field. Central in the seal’s design is a shield bearing several state symbols. Numerals for the years “1896” (the year Utah became a state) and “1847” (the year the Mormon Pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake Valley) appear below the shield on commercially produced flags. Nevertheless, the description in the Utah Code placed the year “1847” on the shield and just below the block lettering showing the state’s name “UTAH”.

The error began with a flag made in 1922. Only a few Utah state flags were made in the early years of the flag’s existence. Donated to the state by the Oliver O. Howard Relief Corps, the ladies’ auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, the third flag ever made was beautifully embroidered in color on a blue silk field; unfortunately, the year “1847” was at first omitted entirely. The picture accompanying a newspaper article reporting the presentation confirmed this omission. It is unknown why this happened or how it was fixed. But as there was no room left to add the year in its proper place, the four numerals were tucked in neatly below the shield. Utah flags made since then have followed the incorrect pattern.

I reported the error to state officials, local historians, and reporters, but no one was interested in correcting the error until recently. In 2010 Ronald L. Fox found the original Utah state flag from 1903, having been lost for over half a century. This generated interest in the flag’s early history (see next page). And as Utah’s flag approached the centennial of its adoption 9 March 1911, interest also grew.

So late in 2010 Ron and I approached Utah state representative Julie Fisher in an effort to correct the Utah flag in its centennial year. Representative Fisher introduced Utah House Concurrent Resolution 2 (HCR2) when the Utah Legislature convened in January 2011. HCR2 did not alter the description found in the Utah Code, rather it encouraged flag manufacturers to use the correct design following the legal description. It also honored the first color version of the state flag by basing the new corrected flag specifications on the design and colors used in 1913.

Despite a heavy legislative calendar, the Utah house and senate both approved HCR2 on 16 February, and Utah Governor Gary Herbert hosted schoolchildren in the Utah Capitol’s official reception room, the Gold Room, and introduced the corrected flag. Governor Herbert joined Ron Fox and me in replacing the old Utah flag on display in the Gold Room with the newly corrected flag.
Encouraged by the quick passage of HCR2, Representative Fisher introduced House Bill 490 (HB 490) to establish 9 March as an annual Utah State Flag Day. Originally the governor was to issue an executive order proclaiming Utah Flag Day on the flag’s 100th anniversary, 9 March 2011. While HB 490 quickly passed in the house, time was running short for passage in the senate. To encourage passage of the measure on 9 March, the governor asked that a very large Utah state flag made for the occasion be flown on the main flagpole in front of the Utah state capitol. The flag’s maker and owner—Colonial Flag Company of Sandy, Utah—provided the 20 foot x 30 foot flag, which was raised under the personal direction of Lieutenant Governor Greg Bell. Seeing the beautiful flag flying in front of the building where they met, state senators passed HB 490 as one of their last actions on 9 March 2011. Both HRC2 and HB 490 were then signed by Governor Herbert.

The artwork for the correct design, produced by Colonial Flag, will be available to flag companies and others interested without charge. The final design is currently being refined to produce the best possible pattern and will be released as soon as practicable, in coordination with the Utah governor’s office.

It has been 89 years since the error in the pattern of the Utah state flag originated; it has been more than 25 years since that error was discovered...vexillology is a patient pursuit. We hope that patience will soon be rewarded fully and that all future Utah flags will follow the specifications in the Utah Code.

John M. Hartvigsen was NAVA treasurer 1983-84, and has twice won the Captain William Driver Award.

Right: The original Utah state flag from 1903 lay boxed in the State Archives for over 50 years. After its transfer to the Utah State Historical Society, the box was opened at the urging of Ronald L. Fox. The “1847” date is correctly placed on this flag, which had been presented to the State of Utah by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Recent Changes in Brazilian State Flags

By TIAGO JOSÉ BERG

The Federative Republic of Brazil currently comprises 26 states and one federal district. It wasn’t until the advent of the Republican Constitution of 1891—inspired by the U.S. Constitution—that Brazilian provinces officially became federated states and could have their own flags, coats of arms, and state anthems, as long as they did not omit the Brazilian national symbols. However, during the Vargas regime (1937–1946), states were forbidden to use their flags, in favor of sole use of the national flag. The constitutions which followed in 1946, 1967, and 1988 again assured the Brazilian states the right to adopt their own symbols. The last decade (2000–2010) has seen changes in the flags of three Brazilian states: Paraná, Piauí, and Ceará. These minor design changes consisted of stylistic corrections to adjust them to the historical and geographical realities of their states.

PARANÁ

Located in southern Brazil, the state of Paraná has a long history of changes in its flag. The first version of Paraná’s flag (Fig. 1) was used 1892–1905. It consisted of a green field overlaid by a wide white diagonal stripe (reduced bend) with a blue sphere in the center bearing the figure of the Cap of Liberty, and the Southern Cross constellation traced by a curved band with the motto Ordem e Progresso (Order and Progress), paralleling the national flag. The 1905–1923 version (Fig. 2) showed changes in the transverse white bend, now arranged in curve. The cap was removed, the constellation of the Southern Cross was preserved, and the motto in the curved band now had the name of the state: PARANÁ.

The current version of Paraná’s flag is the same as the one that appeared in 1947. But, during the 1980s, a committee created to study the symbols of Paraná suggested changes in the flag and arms of the state. Based on these studies, a new flag was adopted on 24 September 1990 and presented in a solemn ceremony at the Palace of Iguaçu, the seat of state government. In this design (Fig. 3), the white stripe was restored to a parallelogram (reduced bend), with the curved band and the state’s name removed from the blue sphere. A representation of the branches of mate herb (*Ilex paraguariensis*) and araucaria (*Araucaria angustifolia*) was introduced; these branches had appeared on all the previous versions of the state’s flag. This flag remained official until 27 May 2002, when Governor Jaime Lerner, by Decree N°. 5,713, reintroduced the 1947 flag (Fig. 4).

PIAUÍ

Piauí is located in northeast Brazil. Its first flag (Fig. 5) was adopted on 24 July 1922 and consisted of the national colors in thirteen alternating stripes, seven in green and six in yellow, and contained a blue square in the upper-left corner and a white star in the center of that canton, representing the state as a member of the federation. On 17 November 2005 Law N°. 5,507 changed the format of the canton to the same rectangular proportions of the flag (Fig. 6). Below the star the date “13 DE MARÇO DE 1823” (13 MARCH 1823) was added, to recall the Battle of
Jenipapo in which the local people fought against Portuguese troops to safeguard Brazil's independence in the region. The flag of Piauí, as well as other Brazilian state flags like São Paulo, Maranhão, Goiás, Sergipe, Bahia, and Amazonas, was inspired by the “Stars and Stripes” of the United States.

CEARÁ

Also located in northeast Brazil, Ceará has a state flag similar to the national flag. The design of Ceará’s first flag is credited to the merchant José Tibúrcio Albano, who replaced the celestial sphere of the Brazilian flag with white disk and placed in the center the first coat of arms of the state, adopted in 1897. The design of this flag was officially approved in 1922, with the tips of the yellow lozenge extending to the edges of the flag (Fig. 7). The flag was redesigned in 1967, with the adoption of a new coat of arms (Fig. 8), and reducing the size of the lozenge. With another modification of the coat of arms, Ceará’s flag changed again (Fig. 9), through Law N°. 13,897 of 21 June 2007.

Ceará’s first coat of arms (1897–1967) had a green shield, and inside, an oval representing the landscape of Mucuripe seashore in Fortaleza, the state capital. Inside the oval appears Mucuripe’s lighthouse, the rising sun, the hinterland mountains, the sea, and a raft—a traditional boat that represents fishermen—and, on the sand, the figure of a carnauba (Copernicia prunifera), a native palm that grows in the semi-arid regions of Ceará. In the green shield, white stars represent the municipalities of the state in the late 19th century and a white dove represents peace. Above the shield a gold fort represents the capital Fortaleza, which means fortress (Fig. 10). Branches of tobacco and cotton tied together by a red ribbon surrounded the shield. They were removed and the carnauba palm replaced by a coconut palm in the second version of the coat of arms (1967–2007) (Fig. 11).

During 1897–2007 the stars in the shield varied in number—30, 43, or 52—the last design had 34. The current version of the coat of arms adopted in 2007 (Fig. 12), reduced the number of stars seven to represent the administrative regions of Ceará. The white dove was moved into the oval along with the other elements. The fortress was redesigned and the coconut palm was changed back to a carnauba palm—the “state tree” since 2004.

Tiago José Berg is a geographer and PhD student at São Paulo State University in Rio Claro-SP, Brazil. Contact: tiago_berg@yahoo.com.br
Montreal’s First Flag?

By BEN KOORENGEVEL

I’m sure that most self-declared vexillologists know the full history of their home-town flag. Having lived in Montreal my entire life, I thought I had the story of my city’s flag down pat—from all literature I had read both in print and over the Internet, Montreal first flew its city flag in May 1939. The flag-raising coincided with the royal visit by George VI and Queen Elizabeth (the late Queen Mother) before World War II. The flag (above) is a banner of Montreal’s coat of arms and has remained unchanged to this day.

Montreal’s original arms had been designed in 1833 by its first mayor, Jacques Viger. The arms represented the four major groups then making up the population: a rose for the English, a shamrock for the Irish, a thistle for the Scottish, and a beaver for French Canadians. The arms changed slightly in 1938 when the red saltire became a cross and the beaver moved onto the crest, replaced with a *fleur de lis* on the shield. (French Canadians began to identify more with the *fleur de lis* as their own symbol rather than the beaver, which eventually became a national icon for all of Canada.) Nowhere in the city’s current literature did I ever read about a previous flag.

While doing personal flag research one evening, I stumbled upon a scanned copy of the *Montreal Gazette* from 3 May 1935*. One article nearly caused me to fall out of my chair. The headline read “Montreal to have city flag to fly”. George V, the sovereign of Canada, was to celebrate his Silver Jubilee (25th year on the throne) on 6 May 1935. The Gazette mentioned that the city’s own Jubilee Committee recently discovered a rule under which official coats of arms of British corporations could be interpreted as flags. Based on this, Montreal was preparing to raise its own distinct flag—for the first time ever—on the King’s jubilee day.
This was four years before the current flag first flew! The article also described the flag: like the current design it was a banner, but based on the original 1833 arms. From the description and multiple extant versions of the old arms, I present a conjectural image of Montreal’s first flag (right).

The article also mentioned that, based on the same rule, a banner flag for the Province of Québec would also be raised. I offer it below. Its description matches one of the later proposals by Burroughs Pelletier, a public servant, when asked by Québec’s Premier Maurice Duplessis to propose possible provincial flag designs in 1947. (The final design for Québec, today’s Fleurdelisé, would first fly on the Provincial Parliament building in 1948.)

The Gazette article noted that the 1935 flag-raising would set a historical precedent as both Montreal and Québec, city and province, would have their own distinctive flag designs before the country would. (At the time, Canada was still represented by the Red Ensign with the country’s arms in the fly.)

Some hoped that this event would spur a nationwide movement for a uniquely Canadian flag. Both Montreal and Québec’s flags were to fly in Fletcher’s field, today’s Parc Jeanne-Mance, and the Montreal flag was to replace the Union Jack over city hall during the holidays.

However, no photos or further documentation on this event have yet surfaced to confirm that these flags were indeed flown during the King’s jubilee.

Ben Koorengevel joined NAVA in 2004

*http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=h5MuAAAAIBAJ&sjid=FpkAAAAIABAJ&pg=4083,362980&dq=montreal%27s-flag&hl=en
Lesser-Known Symbols of Minor U.S. Possessions
Part 4. Pacific Ocean—Swains Island

By ROMAN KLIMEŠ

Swains Island, an unincorporated unorganized territory of the United States administered by American Samoa, is a small atoll—a low-lying 1.5 sq. km. ring of coral surrounding a shallow and hypersaline central lagoon with no connection to the open ocean.

The southernmost island in the Tokelau Archipelago (a non-self-governing territory of New Zealand), Swains Island now has a population of about a dozen. Since 1954 islanders have been represented in the territorial legislature of American Samoa, although the island is owned by the extended Jennings family, descendants of the founder of a community on the island.

The earliest history of the island mixes Tokelau legend and the sketchy account of the Portuguese navigator Pedro Fernandes de Queirós, who may have discovered this island on 2 March 1606 when sailing for Spain. He named it *Isla de la Gente Hermosa* (Island of Handsome People). Captain William L. Hudson of the American ship *Peacock* visited the atoll in 1841 as part of the Wilkes Expedition, but was unable to land due to stormy weather. Finding the island was not at the position reported by de Queirós, Hudson concluded that the whaling captain W.C. Swains (who had alerted him to the island) had actually discovered it, and he renamed it “Swains Island”.

On 13 October 1856 an American, Eli Hutchinson Jennings (1814-1878), landed there and founded a unique little community with his wife Malia, a native Samoan woman of rank. He claimed to have bought the atoll from a British Captain Turnbull, who had asserted ownership of the island by discovery. Swains Island became a semi-independent proprietary settlement of the Jennings family, under the U.S. flag, for nearly 70 years. Jennings established a coconut plantation, which flourished under his son Eli, Jr. Ownership of the island came into question after Eli, Jr. and his wife died in 1920-21. The United States awarded joint administration to Eli’s daughter Ann and son Alexander, while annexing it to American Samoa on 4 March 1925.

The first reference to a flag for Swains Island was in 1891, when the British writer Robert Louis Stevenson and his wife visited the island. “Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson also saw on Swains Island a remarkable variant of the United States Flag. Old Glory on the flag pole but superimposed on the blue canton was a white dove. They learned that at one time a bird had come and cried over the community at night, foreboding pestilence and the dove had been added to the flag to propitiate this omen of evil.”

Although the unsuccessful 2006 Tokelau self-determination referendum claimed Swains Island as part of Tokelau, it remains part of American Samoa under the flag of the territory. In 2007 Tokelau’s regional parliament, the General Fono, considered a new flag with four stars—one for each atoll in the archipelago, including Swains Island—in the atoll’s relative positions. A compromise design rearranged the stars in the form of the Southern Cross.


New York City Flag Confusion

By DAVID B. MARTUCCI

New York City officially adopted its flag in 1916. A photo of the official flag-raising ceremony on 4 May 1916 (right) shows the first flag being displayed. However, soon afterwards there may have been some confusion in some minds about the design.

An undated poster (below), apparently issued during the First World War, shows an Italian soldier grasping the hands of a red-coated colonial-looking fellow (probably intended to represent Britain) and good old Uncle Sam of the U.S.A. Behind them are crossed U.S. and Italian flags and behind those, mounted as if on a wall, is the New York City flag with an odd set of arms in the center. At the bottom is the inscription “Welcome Comrade-at-Arms!”

Strangely, the poster seems to portray Britain and the United States welcoming Italy into the war. However, given the order in which those nations entered the war, more likely it depicts Britain (entered 1914) and Italy (entered 1915) welcoming the United States, (entered 1917).

The arms shown on the New York flag do not match the official arms, but include elements in different locations. They depict a sailing ship on the shield (Henry Hudson’s Half Moon, perhaps?) with a windmill for a crest and a colonial settler and an Indian for supporters. They stand on a scroll inscribed “1614” and “1914”.

The first date probably refers to the chartering of the colony of New Netherlands, but as far as I can tell, the second date refers to the start of World War I as there doesn’t seem to be much special for New York City in that year. But what do I know?

Anyone with any thoughts, please send your speculations to the editor at navanews@nava.org.

Dave Martucci joined NAVA in 1967 and served as its president 1998-2004
The Troutdale Hall of Flags

By MICHAEL ORELOVE

How many official United States flags have there been? If you said 27, you are correct. There were 28 if you also consider the Continental Colors, which was our flag on 4 July 1776 when the U.S. declared independence.

The Columbia River Gorge and Troutdale Kiwanis Clubs recently worked with students and staff of the Troutdale [Oregon] Elementary School to create all 28 flags for a school hallway to be known as “The Hall of Flags”. As a member of the Portland Flag Association and NAVA, I served as the Flagmaster for the project.

The flags are 2’x 3’, painted on 2’x 4’ boards with a 1-foot space for flag information. The Kiwanis Club members painted the red and white stripes and blue field. The students added white wooden stars to the blue field. Each class added the stars to one or two flags. I gave a short presentation about the history of the flag to each class before they added their stars.

The Continental Congress on 14 June 1777 passed a resolution which said “Resolved, that the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.” The resolution did not specify how the stars should be arranged, and so the layout varied. Whoever made the flag could arrange the stars any way they wanted. It wasn’t until 1912 with the 48-star flag, and then later with the 49-star and 50-star flags, that the arrangement of the stars was prescribed by Executive Order. So, except for the 48-, 49-, and 50-star flags, each class added the stars in any design they chose.

Each flag board contains information about that specific flag, including the dates the flag was effective, the names of the states added to the Union at that time, and other information. The 15-star flag, for example, explains that it was the first United States flag to be carried across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis & Clark carried it on their expedition of 1804–1806. It was also the flag flown over Fort McHenry at Baltimore on 13–14 September 1814, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write “The Star-Spangled Banner”.

This project is both educational and colorful (red, white, and blue) and will become a permanent fixture at the school.

For additional information contact Michael Orelove at (503) 703-4495 or morelove2@comcast.net.

PHOTOS: Dwain Munyan & Michael Orelove

Mrs. Drew’s 4th graders proudly display a 33-star flag (for Oregon).
CONTEST CORNER

Flag Trivia

By GREG NEDVED

How many of these do you know...without looking them up?

1. What is the only language with its own flag?

2. Roughrider Seth Bullock suggested which state flag?

3. What was the fate of Lu Haodong, the man who designed the canton of the Republic of China flag?

4. What two states represented on the Confederate battle flag were still in the Union?

5. What is the only state flag with Roman numerals on it?

6. What is the first Latin American republic to have a national flag?

7. Which Union commander awarded his officers with star flags?

8. Which “royalty” assisted in the theft of the 1920 Olympics flag?

9. What famous flag was “upside down” during a trade summit in 2009?

10. Why do the Chinese call the Union Jack the “rice flag”?

THE ANSWERS WILL APPEAR IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF NAVA NEWS.

Contact the Vexi-Quizmaster at gnedved@verizon.net
NAVA Membership Anniversaries

30-Year Members—since 1981
Mr. Rich Kenny, Redding, California
Ms. Gail N. Lee, Carmel, Indiana
Mr. Robert M. Wasserman, Miami Beach, Florida

20-Year Members—since 1991
Mr. Jarig Bakker, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Mr. Federico J. Drews, Fort Worth, Texas
Mr. Arthur W. Hand, Eureka, California
Dr. David J. McKnight, Toronto, Ontario
Dr. Peter Orenski, New Milford, Connecticut
TME Company, New Milford, Connecticut
Mr. Paxton K. Williams, Houston, Texas

10-Year Members—since 2001
Mr. Daniel R. Broh-Kahn, Phoenix, Maryland
Prof. Perry Dane, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania
Mr. Mark S. Dolive, Fort Worth, Texas
Mr. Brian James Erickson, San Antonio, Texas
Mr. Zachary Kyle Harden, Bella Vista, Arkansas
Mr. Donald Holland, Geneseo, New York
Mr. Wayne J. Lovett, Rancho Palos Verdes, California
Mr. Frederic Magee III, Eagan, Minnesota
Ms. Kathyn M. Marcello, Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Mr. Stanford M. Mottaz, McKinleyville, California
Dr. Dipesh Navsaria, Madison, Wisconsin
Master Joseph Radel, Springfield, Virginia
Mr. Marcel C. Stratton, Rollag, Minnesota
Mr. Howard G. Tomlin, Hamden, Connecticut

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF NAVA AND PROPOSED SLATES OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS FOR 2011-12

In accordance with Resolution of the Executive Board pursuant to §4.01 of the Bylaws establishing the place, day, and hour of the annual meeting of the voting members of the Association,

NOTICE IS HEREBY DELIVERED to all voting and nonvoting members of the Association in accordance with §4.04 of the Bylaws of the North American Vexillological Association that the annual meeting of the voting members of the Association shall be on Thursday, 4 August 2011 at 9:00 AM, at the George Washington Masonic Memorial, 101 Callahan Drive, Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE IS FURTHER DELIVERED by the Executive Board that the following proposed slate of nominating committee members for 2011-12 is presented:

Peter Ansoff, Jack Lowe, and Pete Van de Putte.

NOTICE IS FURTHER DELIVERED by the Nominating Committee that the following proposed slate of officers for 2011-12 is presented:

President: Hugh L. Brady
First Vice President: Gustavo Tracchia
Second Vice President: Anne M. Platoff
Secretary: Mary Ann Docktor-Smith
Treasurer: Edward B. Kaye

William J. Trinkle
Secretary, North American Vexillological Association

NOTICE: Bylaws amendments proposed by the Executive Board appear on the mailing insert for this issue.

NAVA News wants your articles and other vexi-news from around North America

Nearly all of the content of NAVA News comprises contributions from NAVA members and others in 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. To submit an item for publication, please contact the editor, Peter Ansoff, at navanews@nava.org.

The publication schedule is:

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Don’t wait—get started now on that article you’ve been meaning to write!
FLAG HUMOR

Cover cartoon “A Lion in his Path” from Jingo, 12 November 1884.

Grover Cleveland, U.S. Democratic Party presidential candidate, appears at left with his pants cuffs labeled “States Rights” and “Social Record”. He is perspiring while looking at a lion with a flag labeled “Free Trade” on its tail. The lion blocks Cleveland’s path to the U.S. Capitol, which flies a flag reading “Blaine & Logan” (the Republican Party ticket). Cleveland wipes his face with a handkerchief reading “Defeated”.

Cleveland would win the 1884 Presidential election, contrary to the prediction of this Republican-sympathizing cartoon.

Jingo was published by The Art Newspaper Co., New York & Boston.

SOURCE: Wikimedia Commons

MEMBER FLAGS

Peter Loeser—Laytonville, California

The green and white stripes represent the “landcolors” of the family, the arms that of the Loeser family found in Rietstap’s Armorial General. The family motto of servo per veneratio is a modern addition to the family shield which translates into English as “Serve with Honor”.

NAVA Classifieds

Unusual collection of flag information and historical flags. The Flag Guys® www.flagguys.com


Recent Changes in Brazilian State Flags
from p. 5.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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, or post them directly to the Member Database.