



# Journal of Vexillology

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## THOMASTON CAVALRY FLAG TO BE CONSERVED

The flag of the early-nineteenth century Thomaston, Maine Cavalry is going to undergo conservation treatment. Although thought by some to date from the post-1820 period, when Maine achieved statehood, local flag historian Dave Martucci thinks the flag is older.

"There are 15 stripes on that shield," he says, "and that's the correct number for the 1795-1818 period. In addition, the Thomaston Town Meeting voted \$200 in 1799 for flags for its militia, and the flag meets the specs for the Massachusetts period." He predicts the coat-of-arms of Massachusetts will be found on the other side when the flag is detached from the heavy card backing it has been glued to for many years.

The funds for conservation are being raised by the Friends of Montpelier, who have taken over responsibility of the Memorial to Major General Henry Knox from the Maine Parks Service. The terms of the transfer include the artifacts associated with the memorial and that includes the flag. It is estimated the cost for conservation will be at least \$10,000.

The flag will be removed from its backing, cleaned, and then mounted in a special frame designed to be able to show each side.

Montpelier, the Memorial to General Knox, is a recreation of the mansion Knox built in Thomaston in 1795 at the foot of Knox Street. The original building was torn down in 1876 to make way for the railroad,



but was almost immediately missed. In the 1920s newspaper magnate Guy Gannett spearheaded an effort to build a replica of the mansion in order to honor Knox's contributions

to the fledgling United States. The Memorial stands on US 1, about a mile from the original site.

The Thomaston Cavalry is thought to have been formed by Knox, along with an elite Artillery unit, a few years after he settled in Thomaston. The unit was accepted into Massachusetts service in 1801, but the custom of the times was that special militia units were raised and fully equipped and trained before the Commonwealth would accept them. The unit was recorded as having participated in Knox's funeral in 1806.



President Gurtman stands by the original Maine Maritime Flag that hangs in the Maine Maritime Academy, Castine, Maine. This flag was given to Captain Donald MacMillan in 1939 by Governor Barrows and was flown on the Schooner Bowdoin during several voyages to the Arctic.

## CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX FLAG FLIES HIGH AT BERKSHIRE [SCHOOL]

The flags hanging from the rafters of Benson Commons represent the many nations of the world Berkshire students call home. Jiles Pourier '04 came to Berkshire from a place within the borders of the United States, but from a separate nation whose flag did not hang above his head as he ate in the dining hall. Ever since his sophomore year, Jiles has been trying to change that.



*Jiles displays the flag in front of the Berkshire community at all-school meeting.*

At a recent all-school meeting, Library Director Jeanne Merrill presented Jiles with a flag of the Cheyenne River Sioux of Lakota nation, the Native American tribe of which Jiles is a member. Unbeknownst to Jiles, Mrs. Merrill had obtained two flags: one to hang in the dining hall and one to give to Jiles as a gift. Jiles was surprised and confused at first, when the flag was presented to him. "I brought it down to the dining hall," he said. "But they said, 'no, that one's for you.' So I went back and hung it in my room."

Both flags were made by [NEVA member] Peter Orenski of TME Co., Inc. in New Milford, Connecticut. Mr. Orenski established the company to continue his family's business of enameling. He makes enameled lapel pins in the shapes of flags and Ambassador flag watches among other enameled products; he has illustrated a book about Native American flags as well.

When Mrs. Merrill contacted Mr. Orenski about ordering a flag for the dining hall, he asked why the school wanted one. When he learned about Jiles's desire to spread information

about his heritage and his efforts in the past few years to do so, Mr. Orenski was so impressed that he donated the additional flag as a gift to Jiles.

This year, Jiles visited a local elementary school to give a presentation on the Lakota Indians. He performed a traditional Lakota dance at an all-school assembly during International Day last year, a performance he will give again next week at this year's event. Mr. Orenski was moved also by the courage demonstrated by Jiles's first cousin, Sheldon Hawk Eagle, who was killed in a helicopter crash while serving in Iraq.

In order to gain further recognition for his tribe, Jiles had tried over the past two years to procure a flag for the dining hall but was never able to get one. At first his tribe promised to give him one, but when members of the tribe began to leave the Pine Ridge Reservation, where Jiles lives, to fight in the Middle East, the flags were given to them. "There were a lot of people going to war," Jiles said, "almost 200 from my reservation."

The cost of the flag (about \$90) prohibited Jiles's family from buying one for the school. It wasn't until this year that an anonymous donor stepped up to donate the money to purchase the flag for the dining hall.

The middle of the flag bears the name of the tribe, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, to which Jiles belongs. In the four corners are the names of the Cheyenne River Sioux sub-tribes, the Minnicoujou, the Itazipco, the

Siha Sapa, and the Oohenumpa. The symbols at the center of the flag represent certain ideas that are important to the tribe. There are two pipes pointing toward each other, one representing his tribe and the other representing other Native peoples. The blue cloud-like design represents mother earth, and the bands of color arching across the flag stand for the many races of people that live in this world.

When Jiles graduates this spring, he will take the flag he received as a gift with him, pulling it from the wall in his dorm room at Berkshire to hang in his new dorm room at Dartmouth, where he will no doubt continue teaching others about his heritage. After he leaves, however, the first of the two Cheyenne River Sioux flags will continue to hang among those of other nations in Benson Commons, reminding all who eat beneath them of just how international the Berkshire community really is. (DC)

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# CHANGES TO NEW HAMPSHIRE FLAG MULLED

[Seacoast Online] 02/06/2004

By Anne Saunders, Associated Press

CONCORD - The Old Man of the Mountain, the craggy New Hampshire symbol that fell from its cliffside perch last spring, may reach skyward again if it becomes the new emblem on the state flag.

Lawmakers are considering changing the flag to replace the image of the frigate Raleigh with a picture of the Old Man.

In a hearing Wednesday, the bill's sponsor Sen. Jack Barnes of Raymond, argued in favor of the new design.

"This ship that's on our flag was built in Maine," he said indignantly.

Though it was the first ship to carry the American flag into battle, it was captured by the British and used against American forces, he told a Senate committee.

"The guns that are on this ship were used to kill Americans," he said.

Barnes argued the Old Man of the Mountain is better known and is already the emblem on state police cars and plow trucks.

The stone profile, which also graces state highway signs, license plates and even the New Hampshire commemorative quarter, was located in Franconia Notch State Park until it fell May 3.

Manchester resident Hubert McDonough pleaded with senators to go farther than just replacing the frigate in the center of the flag.

"We should use the whole flag," he said. As it is, two-thirds of the flag is plain blue and it's difficult to see the small image in the center, he said.

He proposed a design that included nine large stars along the top, a larger picture of the Old Man of the Mountain in the center and the motto "Live Free or Die" along the bottom.

Senators had some doubts about tampering with tradition. Others asked if the Concord Coach would be an appropriate symbol for the flag instead of the Old Man.

If the legislature adopts a new design, the state Department of Administrative Services estimates it would cost \$43 to replace each flag. The state has roughly 500 state flags flying from state buildings. Another 1,000 are in

storage or available for sale through state agencies.

Cities and towns fly another 1,872 state flags and county buildings sport roughly 50 flags, according to depart-

ment tallies.

The cost to replace all state flags was estimated at \$64,500. For cities and towns, the costs would add up to \$80,496 and for counties, \$3,010. 🇺🇸

## STRATHAM (NEW HAMPSHIRE) TOWN FLAG WAS ONE-WOMAN ENTERPRISE

[Seacoast Newspapers] 01/31/2004

By Vicky Avery

Speaking of Stratham, last Saturday afternoon folks in town got a chance to see the town flag displayed at the Stratham Variety Show. In some communities this might not be "newsworthy" but here, where many folks don't know we have a town flag, it is an event worth noting. This April will mark the 30th anniversary of our town flag. So, it seems like this might be a good time to learn more about this town symbol.

There really is only one source of information about the flag and that's the flag-maker, Margaret Barker. She has lived in town for more than 50 years and in that time she and her family have been involved in all kinds of town activities. So when I contacted her to talk about the flag, I pictured a "Betsy Ross" type story with the town fathers asking her to design an everlasting symbol for the community. That version of events certainly made her laugh. "No," she said, "No one from the town asked me to make a flag. I just made it and gave it to the selectmen." And, while not the romanticized version I had expected, her story is an example of our legacy here in Stratham. That is, when it comes to our town, folks here don't wait to be asked. They do what needs to be done because the need is there.

And in 1974 Leslie Barker, Margaret's then teenage son, realized that what the town needed was a flag to represent it. Just a few years before, in 1966, Ruth Nelson had created a Stratham town seal for the town's 250th anniversary celebration. Les asked if he could use the seal for his flag and, with Ruth's blessing, he

included it in his drawing of the first flag of Stratham. Then he took his design to his mother and asked her to sew the flag for him.

On her first attempt Margaret made a gold town seal on a blue background. But the result looked too much like our state flag. So she set to work again, this time with maroon cloth. She used liquid embroidery paint to make the different colors in the seal and added a gold fringe to the edges. The result was wonderful, but not weatherproof. So Margaret gave the flag to the town with the stipulation that it not be flown from the flagpole because she knew it would not stand up to wind or rain. The selectmen agreed and chose to display the flag in the selectmen's meeting room where it still stands today. It does get out every once in a while, for a Memorial Day parade or town event like the Variety Show. But for many folks in town their flag and the resident flag-maker have remained a mystery. Last weekend we had an opportunity to celebrate both of them. It was wonderful to see Margaret Barker wave to the audience while the Girl Scouts placed her flag at the foot of the stage.

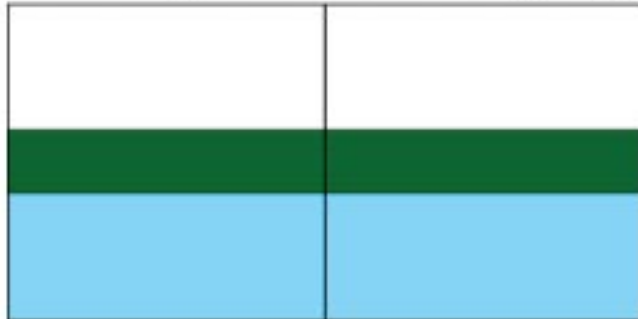
There is one little footnote to this story. Though the handmade flag is the only town flag Stratham owns, it is not the only one in town. While she had her sewing machine out Margaret made three additional town flags. And for the past 30 years (only on "good weather" days) she has proudly flown our town symbol from the flagpole in her yard. So, if you're lucky, on some nice summer day you may see the town flag waving gently in the breeze as you drive down Winnicutt Road. 🇺🇸

# Origins of the Flag of Labrador

by Michael S. Martin

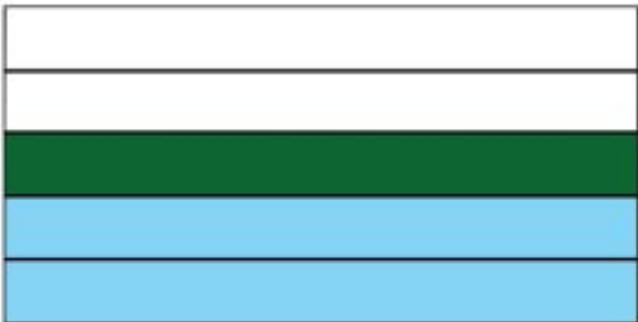
## Design Specifications for the Flag of Labrador

(Michael S. Martin - author of the original design - 1973)

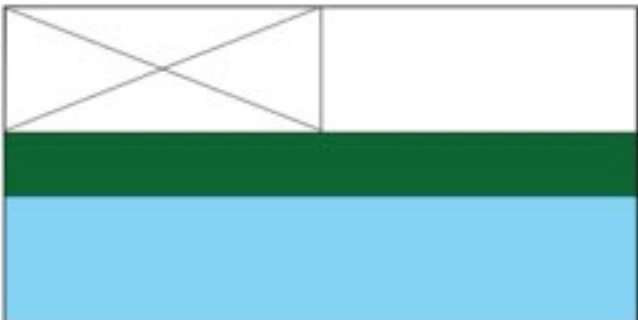


Dimensions 1:2

Colour codes:  
PANTONE  
Green 256 U  
Blue 2975 U



Proportions 2:1:2  
White and blue bars  
are twice the height  
of the green bar.



The device is centred  
in the staff half of the  
white bar.



The main stem of the  
twig is aligned  
diagonally bottom to  
top with the base  
toward the staff, and  
sized to just fit into  
the vertical space



The stylized twig of the Black Spruce tree has two year-growths. The earlier year growth nearest the staff is shorter than the later year growth. Each has three branches of approximately the same length.

The following is a brief history of the flag of Labrador.

In 1949 Newfoundland (including the mainland territory of Labrador) joined the Canadian confederation and became the 10th province. Subsequently the Premier, Joey Smallwood, adopted the Union Jack (of Great Britain) as the provincial flag. Many of us were incensed that we should have a colonialist flag foisted upon us, not to mention the illegality of using another nation's flag as our own. Nevertheless the Union Jack became the official provincial flag.

In 1972 I was elected to the provincial legislature representing the district of Labrador South, my home district, and one of three districts making up the total electoral representation of Labrador in the Provincial House of Assembly.

In 1974 the government of Newfoundland decided to hold a 25th anniversary celebration of confederation with Canada. In preparation for this, in 1973, all citizens of the province were asked to adopt special projects to commemorate the event. A small group of us decided that we should do something significant to celebrate Labrador's heritage as part of this project. During the Christmas break in 1973 I went home to Labrador and there began the process of designing a 25th anniversary project. We decided that since the province was flying the colonialist flag of Britain we needed a flag of our own. Since the government was not interested in creating a new provincial flag we thought it appropriate to make a flag for Labrador.

I set to work on a design and after many attempts we arrived at a prototype that seemed to satisfy the ad-hoc committee that acted as my advisory group. We needed colours that represented elements of our land and an emblem that represented all parts of the country and all ethnic races. The final outcome was a tricolour - white, green, blue

in horizontal bars, and in the top staff corner a stylized twig of the black spruce, the tree that is found in all parts of the country and had played a central role in our lives and history.

Our intention was that this would be simply a celebration project and expected nothing further to come of it. We purchased some cloth in the appropriate colours. My wife sewed 64 flags - one for each town and village in Labrador, one to be presented to each of the three Members of the House of Assembly in formal ceremony, and two for ourselves. I took an felt marker and drew the twig on the white staff half of the flag.

The flags were sent out to the communities with letters asking everyone to raise them on their flagpoles on March 31, 1974 to commemorate our becoming Canadians on April 1st, 1949. In a public ceremony in the main foyer of Confederation Building - the building housing the Provincial Legislature - the three flags were presented to the Labrador Members of the House of Assembly, myself included.

There was an announcement and pictures in the local paper in St. John's, the provincial capital.

Later that spring during a visit to Happy Valley, the administrative centre of Labrador, I called together a group of interested people and proposed to them that they form a group whose prime purpose would be the preservation of Labrador's heritage. A group was subsequently formed and called themselves the Labrador Heritage Society.

In the meantime the general public began to ask where they might buy copies of the flag to fly on their own properties. I arranged with a local distributor in Goose Bay to sell the flags and financed the first production by a manufacturer in Montreal. The flags were immediately sold out and so the story began.

Within months there were Labrador Flags flying all throughout the territory.

A couple of years later I left the legislature and went to Labrador City to become the City Manager. There I drew together a group of people who

formed the Height of Land Branch of the Labrador Heritage Society with a charter from the main branch in Goose Bay.

By this time images of the flag were being printed on souvenir items such as lapel pins, badges and car stickers. Unfortunately the images did not conform to the original design. Invariably the colours were away off, usually with the green too light and the blue too dark. The horizontal bars became of equal width and the twigs in some instances looked more like leaves of the marijuana plant. It was an embarrassment.

I proposed to the Height of Land Branch of the Labrador Heritage Society that we apply for copyright of the design in order to try to impose some discipline on the production of these items. The Society was subsequently given copyright to the Flag of Labrador. Unfortunately this had the opposite effect to what we had intended and hoped for. Rather than trying to adhere to the design, distributors of items that carried the flag went out of their way to change the design in the mistaken belief that they could thus avoid copyright restrictions. We had in fact not stated any restrictions and openly encouraged people to use the flag whenever and wherever possible.

Unfortunately it was these "bootlegged" images that inevitably found their way onto websites and thus the proliferation of the incorrect version of the Labrador Flag. We find it virtually impossible now to convince anyone that those images are not the original. And no one seems to care much except those of us who had a hand in its creation.

If there is any doubt of the authenticity of this account it is easily verifiable since it is well established in the public record in Labrador. This may be checked with either of the three branches of the Labrador Heritage Society in Labrador; with the currently sitting Member of the Canadian House of Commons, the Honourable Lawrence O'Brien; the Senator for Labrador, the


Honourable William Rompkey, or with any of the public media outlets in Labrador, in particular the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Goose Bay which every year on March 31 broadcasts the story of the creation of the flag.

The overall dimensions of the flag are 1:2. The relative dimensions of the horizontal bars are 2:1:2, that is; the white and blue bars are of equal width and each is twice the width of the centre green bar. The spruce twig is centred diagonally, bottom to top, in the staff half of the top (white) bar, with the stalk closer to the staff and the three branches pointing upward toward the top Centre of the flag. This device is sized to take up almost all of the vertical space within the white bar.

The following text, slightly modified, is from the description published with the official version:

"The top white bar of the flag represents the snows, the one element which, more than any other, coloured our culture and dictated our life styles. The bottom blue bar represents the waters of our rivers, lakes and oceans. The waters, like the snows of winter, have been our highways and nurtured our fish and wildlife that was our sustenance and the basis of our economy. The centre green bar represents the land - the green and bountiful land, which is the connecting element that unites our three diverse cultures.

"The twig of the black spruce tree, in two year-growths, represents the past and the future. The shorter growth of the inner twigs represents the hard times of the past, while the longer outer twigs speak of our hopes for the future. The twig is typically in three branches and represents here the three original founding races of modern Labrador - the Innu, the Inuit and the white settler. The three branches emerging from a common stalk represents the commonality of all humankind regardless of race."

We fly our flag proudly and we hope that others who copy this design will adhere to these original specifications, and credit the Labrador Heritage Society. 

## MINUTES of the NEVA Meeting held 12/14/02 at the Public Library in York, Maine

### ATTENDING

President Carl Gurtman, Secretary/Treasurer Dave Martucci, John Ayer, Tom Hale, Richard Lesperance, Brian Roche, and Robert Lloyd Wheelock.

### CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at approximately 11:15 a.m. by President Gurtman.

### MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

The minutes of the 6/1/2002 meeting presented. Moved by John Ayer, seconded by Brian Roche to approve. Passed unanimously.

### TREASURER'S REPORT

Treasurer's report was distributed. The balance is 186.26. Moved by John Ayer, seconded by Carl Gurtman to approve. Passed unanimously.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Secretary reports 28 members.

### OLD BUSINESS

There was no **Old Business**.



The **New England Journal of Vexillology** is published irregularly by the New England Vexillological Association, Dave Martucci, Editor. Annual membership dues in NEVA is \$10 for a single class of membership and this fee includes a subscription to the *Journal*. In addition to the print version, there is an online edition of the *Journal* found at URL <http://www.midcoast.com/~martucci/neva/nejv.html>. The editor can be contacted by writing to:

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The views of individual authors are their own and do not reflect the views of NEVA.

### ROUND TABLE

John Ayer reported the Pequot Tribal flag has changed again, with the addition of a border around the top and bottom. A general discussion of Native American symbols ensued.

Tom Hale said we can meet at Fort Independence (Castle Island, Boston) again any time. He showed Randy Howe's book. A discussion of the designs ensued, *de jure* or *de facto*? Next he showed a 1939 Dettra Catalog he picked up. He noted the color of the flag of the City of Boston should be light blue. The design on FOTW is correct except for color. He noted the flag is often made by inmates and that the skyline on the flag is usually a little different than in the seal. For the 350th Anniversary in 1980, an inscription was added to the bottom of the flag. He had no idea what the reverse of the City Standard looked like, which is supposed to show the Trimountain. Afghanistan flags were shown. The US Navy Jack is now the stripes with the snake; formerly it was reserved for the oldest commissioned ship in the Navy but since 9/11/2002 it has become the official Jack for all US Navy ships. He showed royal flags of Europe; Castle Island flag in colonial times. In 1971, he had the honor of hoisting the Fort Independence flag at the fort. He reported the Ebbinger false New England flag that flew at Logan Airport has been replaced by the real NE Flag. He also showed the historic flags of Georgia.



Brian Roche reported he has introduced the Cherokee CSA flag into his program, *Flag Tales*. He plans to present this program at the next

meeting.

Robert Lloyd Wheelock said he plans to launch his *Flag Handbook* on the internet on the Gizba website in the new year.

Richard Lesperance is a new member; he spoke of his interest in flags. He works with Brian doing the presentation and is interested in Naval flags.

Carl Gurtman reported the latest use of the Maine Maritime flag on the vessel "State of Maine" at the Maine Maritime Academy in Castine. The original flag is in the purser's office at the academy. He showed a clipping from the August 15, 2002 *Boston Globe* that had a photo showing the flag of the Cambodian National Liberation Front (Kampuchea Krom NLF according to the newspaper). He then displayed a US Navy Commission Pennant given on retirement from the Navy.



Dave Martucci showed recent books and newsletters, including NAVA publications, some recently acquired table flags and a few new items relating to the flags of the Palio in Siena, Italy.

### NEW BUSINESS

A letter from the Flag Heritage Foundation was read. Their newsletter, *The Standard* was passed around.

### NEXT MEETING

The next meeting was scheduled for April 26 at the Palmer, MA Masonic Hall at 11 am. Brian Roche will be the host.

### ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 1:15 p.m.

**Respectfully submitted**

David Martucci

Secretary

*Note: The April 2003 meeting had to be cancelled due to illness.*



## A Flag for the Penobscot Marine Museum

Designed by David B. Martucci  
August 23, 2002

The design is based on the signal flag for the letter "P" (blue with a white center) which not only stands for "Penobscot" but is also the International Code of Signals flag meaning "About to Sail." In the center are two symbols taken from the Maine Maritime Flag adopted in 1939, the Pine Tree and Blue Anchor, symbolizing the place in Maine where Maritime History is preserved. The museum is located in Searsport, Maine.



### Historic Maine Flag Sold

The 46" x 144" hand-pieced flag was reputedly made by "The Daughters of Maine" and could have been made by Maine residents between December 14, 1819, and March 15, 1820, because that's when Maine became the 23rd state to be admitted into the Union. A bidder buying over the Internet took it for \$8,800. Hewett photo. Cyr Auction Company, Gray, Maine, January 17, 2001.

*Maine Antique Digest*, March 2001.



## Ambassador TableTOP Flags™

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- Flags of Major U.S. Cities** - 27 flags as shown on the cover of *American City Flags*, see <[http://www.nava.org/Publications/Raven/raven9\\_10.html](http://www.nava.org/Publications/Raven/raven9_10.html)> cost is \$202.50 + \$7 shipping.

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## MINUTES of the NEVA Meeting held 11/23/03 at the Masonic Lodge in Palmer, Mass.

### ATTENDING

Carl Gurtman, Robert Lloyd Wheelock, Brian Roche, David Roche, Richard Lesperance, Jim Croft, Tom Hale, and John Ayer. Guests in attendance were: Tom Landry (a North American Vexillological Association member from Providence, RI), and Steven Dowling.

### CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at approximately 1:30 p.m. by President Gurtman.

### MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

There were no **Minutes** available from the last meeting, held on 14 December, 2002 in York, Maine. (There was no Spring, 2003 meeting.)

### TREASURER'S REPORT

Carl Gurtman summarized the **Treasurer's Report**; there is a net balance of about \$250 as of Saturday 11/01/2003.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Secretary was unable to attend due to a family illness.

### OLD BUSINESS

There was no **Old Business**.

### NEW BUSINESS

Under **New Business**, a motion was made, and seconded, to make a contribution to NAVA, at first categorized as for the postage on flag charts that were available during the recent NAVA meeting in Montréal, but later identified as for the general support of NAVA. After discussion as both to the appropriateness of a contribution, and the amount, NEVA agreed to appropriate \$35 in funds to show solidarity with NAVA.

### ROUND TABLE

During the **Round Table** portion of the Meeting, Carl Gurtman showed newspaper clippings of an old flag from the Republic of Georgia showing a white field with a deep red Saint George's Cross, with 4 deep red Maltese crosses in each quarter.

He also described a U.S. Secret Service flag flown at Walkers Point in

Kennebunkport, Maine, being a horizontal diband of orange over blue, with a white hoist triangle, bearing a blue emblem thereon. This flag was identified from its description, by Rob Raeside, of the Flags of the World (FOTW) Website.

He also described the telephone calls he made regarding the presentation, which had the positive effect of re-establishing contact with some old members.

Jim Croft passed along two books: *The Complete Guide to Heraldry*, and *I Stand For Canada*.

Robert Lloyd Wheelock then passed along copies of his latest color miniposter, *Canada—Provinces & Territories (Provinces Et Territoires Du Canada)*. Copies of his previous offerings (the Saint Eustatius flag proposal, and the *Provinces Of Ecuador* miniposter [*Provincias Del Ecuador*]) were then given to those members and guests who had previously not received copies.

He also mentioned the upcoming website at Gizba.com for *The Flag Handbook*.

Tom Hale showed some flags from his collection.

Two rarely-seen flags were described. One was an early U.S. Flag having 9 alternating horizontal stripes of red and white, with a navy blue canton bearing 13 white 5-pointed stars arranged 3:2:3:2:3; another had a field of 16 alternating white and red horizontal stripes, but with an unusual emblem replacing the canton—composed of a navy blue elliptical roundel with a motif profile of George Washington in white; above that, a brown bald eagle holding flags, with a golden sunray beam above his head, bearing 13 small navy blue 5-pointed stars

### Presentation

Brian Roche (of the Flag Tales shop in Holland, Massachusetts), assisted by David Roche and Richard Lesperance, then presented **Flag Tales**, a very professional presentation on American flags, beginning with the very earliest-seen banners in this Hemisphere, to some of today's often-flown flags. There were approximately 66 full-sized flags, which made a very compelling and colorful display.

Typically, each flag was briefly described, and its history given. Among the flags:

- A Vietnam War-era Peace Flag; a U.S. Flag with the then-popular peace sign in white replacing the stars.
  - Saint Brendan's Cross Flag of 499 AD; a gray field bearing a deep red Welsh Cross.
  - A rectangular variant of King Ferdinand's and Queen Isabella's standard from the 1500s (she was represented with an initial Y, because her name at the time was also spelled with such a Y).
  - The Burgundy flag, with its red knotted saltire on white.
  - A Portuguese merchant jack from 1497 with its five white roundels on blue.
  - An early French *fleurdelisé* (3 golden on white) flag.
  - Governor Andros' flag.
  - The "AOC" (Dutch East India Company) flag flown by Henry Hudson.
  - George Washington's flag.
  - A rectangular variant of the famous Bedford Flag.
  - The military color of the 3rd Pennsylvania Regiment.
  - The military color of the 2nd New Hampshire Regiment.
  - The military color of the Bucks of America - carried by African-American troops.
  - The Russian-American Company flag.
- The presentation was very well-received.

### NEXT MEETING

The membership in attendance then tentatively set the Spring Meeting for Sunday, April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2004 at 1 PM, at a place to be announced later.

### ADJOURNMENT

Meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

**Respectfully submitted**

Robert Lloyd Wheelock

## NEXT MEETING

The next meeting of NEVA will be held on **Sunday, April 18th, 2004** at a **place to be announced**

Call Carl at (207) 363-4920 (or email [carlgurt@msn.com](mailto:carlgurt@msn.com)) for more information.



A fan at Superbowl XXXVIII in Uncle Sam hat, and US Flag facepaint, shows off his 2001 New England Patriots logo tattoo. The Pats won the 2004 game. 🇺🇸