

North American Vexillological Association

NAVA NEWS



Vol. 32 • No. 1-2 ISSN 1053-3338 January/April 1999

NAVA TO MEET IN AUGUST

The 33rd Annual Convention of the North American Vexillological Association will take place concurrently with the 18th International Congress of Vexillology in Victoria, British Columbia. The dates are Wednesday, 28 July through Monday, 2 August 1999. The Congress formally opens at 9 a.m. (0900 hrs.) on Thursday, 29 July 1999. NAVA's Annual Meeting is scheduled for Sunday night, 1 August 1999 at 6 p.m. (1800 hrs) local time.

Members are reminded there will NOT be an October meeting this year. Elections of officers, reports,

proposed amendments to the bylaws and the adoption of our annual budget will take place at the Annual Meeting session on 1 August. The Executive Board will meet twice, as is traditional; once before the opening of the Congress (Wednesday night, 28 July) and once after the formal closing of the Convention (because of other scheduling conflicts, the NAVA Convention will be formally closed following the Annual Meeting on 1 August thereby allowing the new Board to convene that night). The Congress itself closes on 2 August at 2:30 p.m. (1430 hrs).

All members are urged to attend this fantastic opportunity to host/meet fellow vexillologists from all over the world. It will be a chance that will not be repeated for many years to show the world community North American hospitality and comraderie.

Receptions and tours have been arranged; Carey Castle, Maritime Museum of British Columbia, Christ Church Cathedral, Legislative Buildings and a Farewell luncheon at the Crystal Gardens Ballroom with the Chief Herald of Canada. Many papers will be presented and a few seminars will be conducted. More details are available from the Congress organizing committee.

We are pleased to announce the NAVA Web site has won an award, the Links2Go Key Resource Award, granted to no more than 50 sites in each category from among millions of sites evaluated. The award is based on the number of links back to the site and the number of references to it, so, if you have a web site, please feel free to link to <http://www.nava.org/> whenever you can!

The NAVA Board would like to especially thank our new web master,

Dick Gideon and the organizer extraordinaire of the ICV, Chantal Webb for all their fine work. Thanks go also to the dozens of other volunteers without whom this organization would not function.

Pro vexillis!

NOTICE of 1999 NAVA ANNUAL MEETING

As required by the NAVA bylaws, I notify you of the following:

Annual Meeting

The 33rd Annual Meeting of the North American Vexillological Association will be held in the ABC Breakout Room of the Laurel Point Inn, 608 Montreal Street, Victoria, BC, Canada on 1 August 1999 at 6:00 pm local time.

Voting

Only active members and organizational members who have appointed a voting representative may vote at the annual meeting. Proxy voting by members is not permitted. Organizational members who wish to designate a representative or to change their representative should immediately contact the NAVA Secretary.

Elections

The nominating committee's proposed slate of officers and the executive board's proposed slate of nominating committee members for 1999-2000 can be found on page 3.

Bylaws amendments

Proposed bylaws amendments to be voted on at the annual meeting can be found on page 14. The current text of the bylaws is available at <http://www.nava.org/bylaws.htm> or by request from the Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

Truman Pope, *Secretary*
5400 S Burlington Dr
Muncie IN 47302 USA

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sec@nava.org

NEW EDITOR SOUGHT

NAVA News is looking for a new editor. Duties to include determining editorial content with the advice of the NAVA Publications Committee, arranging for layout and design of each issue in a timely manner, receiving and responding to authors and letters to the editor, determining articles and columns for each issue, arranging for production and mailing of each issue. The editor will be assisted by the NAVA Board and the Publications Committee to a degree required by the editor and as agreed by the individual committee and board members.

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

David Martucci

240 Calderwood Rd
Washington ME 04574
(207) 845-2857
pres@nava.org

The Flag of the Maritime Republic of Eastport

By Harry Oswald

There are many different types of flags. Early in 1998, a unique or at least rare type of flag was unfurled: the Maritime Republic of Eastport. Few of you may have heard of Eastport or know where it is. It is a small residential community located on a peninsula on the West side of Chesapeake Bay. Its Northern boundary is Spa Creek and the City of Annapolis. Most Americans are familiar with Annapolis - it is the Capital of Maryland, home of the United States Naval Academy, site of the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, and was for a short time, the Capital of the United States.

Among boaters it is famous for the Annapolis Boat Shows and the Annapolis Yacht Club. Some vexillologists know it as the home of the Shaw Flag, which was recreated with the assistance of former NAVA president Grace Cooper, an authority on 13-star flags. Eastport, once an independent community, was annexed to the City of Annapolis in 1951.

Late last year, the Maryland Department of Transportation announced that the Spa Creek Bridge would have to be closed for several weeks in January to make needed repairs. The bridge is located near the mouth of Spa Creek and connects downtown or historic Annapolis with Eastport. The Annapolis Yacht Club is at the Northerly end of the bridge and its boatyard is at the Southerly end. The bridge is the closest connection between central Annapolis and Eastport. This announcement caused some concern among the business owners in Eastport. They envisioned an intolerable loss of revenue because of the unfamiliar route their customers would have to travel to patronize their businesses or that they would stop coming until the bridge reopened. In November, two of the business owners met to discuss ways to alleviate their losses.

After many meetings between the business owners, it was agreed that they needed a great deal of publicity so their customers would realize that the bridge was closing and that they would have to use other routes to get to the Eastport businesses. They decided to stage a secession from Annapolis and establish the Maritime Republic of Eastport. Because this was a sham secession, and would hopefully ease the anticipated transportation and parking problems, the City Fathers gave their support. Politically, Eastport would still be a part of Annapolis.

The promoters could see the need for a coat of arms and a flag. The arms consist of a quartered generic boat transom topped with a mooring bitt. The first quarter displays the port side of a Chesapeake Bay dead rise work boat. The second quarter has a Great Blue Heron in flight. The third quarter shows a Maryland Blue Crab. The fourth quarter is the starboard side of a cabin sloop. For supporters they chose two rampant Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, each mouthing a tennis ball. Although mouthing a tennis ball is not an heraldic term, there must have been an amateur heraldist somewhere in the group.

They chose a flag of gold with the arms centered in black. Above the arms is an arched ribbon with swallow tailed ends and severed in the middle with the motto WE LIKE IT — THIS WAY. This of course represents the closure of the bridge and Eastport's separation from Annapolis. Below the shield and supporting the rampant retrievers is a second ribbon with the legend MARITIME REPUBLIC OF EASTPORT.

While the design of the arms and the flag were important, the flag would have to be used in a way to get a great deal of publicity. The way they chose was a force of arms.

On the morning of the 25th of January 1998, nine groups of armed revolutionary and civil war reenactment troops assembled at the Southern end of the Spa Creek Bridge. They called themselves the Chowderhead Eastport Militia. Their Commander was Tom Russell. In addition to their muskets, they had four muzzle loading cannons. An estimated 400 Eastport residents gathered with the militia.

The Unanimous Declaration of Independence of the Maritime Republic of Eastport was read:



“When in the course of Public Works it becomes necessary to dismantle the Bridge connecting the Eastport Peninsula with the Annapolis Mainland, it is fitting that we, the People of the Neighborhood of Eastport, also dismantle and by doing so dissolve the social, economic and political bands as well as the physical bands which have connected us. We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men and women are created equal as evidenced by the fact that, no matter their social or economic status, they all wear the same beat-up deck shoes. That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights,

that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. That is to say, to get a Life and enjoy our Work as well as the jovial companionship of Family and Friends; Liberty from suits, ties and socks; and the Pursuit of prize Rockfish, the Finish Gun, two-week cruises, Crabs, Beer and Oysters. That to secure these rights, a new government shall be instituted among us, deriving its powers from the consent of the Governed as well as the impetus of the Governed to thumb their noses at the establishment. That two score and seven years ago, we the People of Eastport were annexed against our will into the City of Annapolis, and ever since have suffered a second-class status at the snobbish hand of Annapolis Proper. Therefore we now Declare our Independence and thereby do celebrate the unique maritime Character of our own Culture, our own History, our own Heritage, our own Horticulture, Architecture and Naval Architecture, our People and our Retrievers and Felines, our own Neighborhood, our own Eastport! We, therefore, the representatives of the Maritime Republic of Eastport do solemnly declare that this Neighborhood is, and by Rights ought to be a Free and Independent State, that we are Absolved from all Allegiances to Annapolis Proper, and that we have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and do all the other Stuff which Independent States may of right do, especially to throw really big Parties. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the fact that nobody's ever going to take us too seriously anyway, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our Sacred Sense of Humor.”

The Declaration was signed by 25 citizens of Eastport. At each pause during the reading, there was a large cheer from the crowd. After the reading, the bombardment of Annapolis started. Overhead one of the three planes of the Eastport Air Force towed a banner that read “Eastport is Revolting — Join Us.” During this time, the Eastport Coffee Shop owners threw tea into Spa Creek. When they had expended sufficient black powder, Commander Russell declared a cease fire.

There were many of the new yellow Maritime Republic of Eastport flags being waved. Unbeknown to most people at the time, the flags were not the correct color. This is a problem familiar to most flag designers, manufacturers and retailers. The printer had been unable to obtain any gold colored cloth. The entire group, accompanied by a band, route stepped to Leon's Barber Shop. There the Declaration of Independence was read again and Leon Wolfe was appointed Prime Minister. Credentials were given to all the appointed ministers. Passports and discount coupons good at Eastport businesses were distributed. The crowd then dispersed. Some of the males in attendance were probably intent on getting home to watch the Super Bowl.

The event was covered by the Baltimore Sun and was pictured on page B1 the next day.

Up till this time Eastport was probably best known in Anne Arundel County for its “Winter Sock Burning Day” which was celebrated on the 1st day of Spring.

The whole operation was an extremely successful marketing ploy. During the bridge closure, the Eastport businesses all had an increase of business. During the same period, similar businesses in Annapolis proper had less business. Unbelievably, the promoters made \$20,000 selling flags and other souvenirs.

The Weekend of Flags

Whereas, The Canadian Flag Association and the North American Vexillological Association are national non-profit organisations, with members across the continent and overseas, dedicated to the promotion of vexillology, the scientific and scholarly study of flag history and symbolism, and

Whereas, its members include people in all fields of vexillology, including flag collectors, flag historians, government officials, museum directors, flag manufacturers, encyclopedia editors, and those interested in flags as a hobby, and

Whereas, the International Federation of Vexillological Associations, an international non-profit organisation, has brought these groups and others, and their members, to Victoria for a brief visit over the weekend of Saturday, July 31 to Sunday, August 1, 1999. This weekend is dedicated to sharing information, experiences and friendship as relating to vexillology.

Now Therefore, I do hereby proclaim the weekend of July 31 - August 1, 1999, as "*The Weekend Of Flags*" in the City of Victoria, British Columbia and in issuing this proclamation ask our citizens, organisations and institutions to recognise this week and to join in its observance.

In Witness Whereof, I hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of June, Nineteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Robert Cross

MAYOR
CITY OF VICTORIA
BRITISH COLUMBIA

January/April 1999 NOMINATIONS

As per NAVA's bylaws the Nominating Committee is submitting the following slate of Officers for consideration at the next Annual Meeting to be held in Victoria, BC, Canada:

President:

Dave Martucci

of Washington, Maine, USA

1st Vice President:

Andrew Biles

of Seattle, Washington, USA

2nd Vice President:

Carita Culmer

of Phoenix, Arizona, USA

Secretary:

Truman Pope

of Muncie, Indiana, USA

Treasurer:

Peter Orenski

of New Milford, Connecticut, USA

In accordance with NAVA Bylaws Section 6.02 (e), this notice is within the present bylaws, which require the submissions of the proposed slate to be included by the Secretary in the notice for the annual meeting.

Respectfully submitted.

Nominating Committee

Peter Edwards

Scot Gunter

Gustav Tracchia, Chair



As per NAVA's bylaws the Executive Board is submitting the following slate for Nominating Committee members for consideration at the next Annual Meeting to be held in Victoria, BC, Canada:

David Breitenbach

of Grosse Pt Pk, Michigan, USA

Peter Kinderman

of Cincinnati, Ohio, USA

Gustav Tracchia

of Kew Gardens, New York, USA

Respectfully submitted.

Executive Board

Dave Martucci, President

David Breitenbach,

1st Vice President

Carita Culmer,

2nd Vice President

Truman Pope, Secretary

Peter Orenski, Treasurer

SPONSORS of the 18th ICV



THE FLAG SHIP



The Canadian
Flag Association



Canadian
Heritage

Patrimoine
canadien

BLACK &

by Dr. Whitney Smith

White is the second most commonly used color in the national flags of the world (70%)

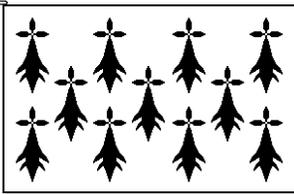
because, like yellow, it provides contrast to the other colors of which flags are composed (red, green, blue, black, and sometimes others). The least common of the basic flag colors, black, appears in only 21% of national flags. Among flags of two colors only the combination of white and black is not common, although many flags have black and white plus other colors. There is room for speculation about the reason(s) for this — whether those colors are associated with a somber appearance, negative symbolic associations, or some other factor.

Of those limited to black and white, the three flags of Brittany are among the best known — its armorial banner of arms, its black cross on white, and the modern “stripes and ermine spots.” Another Celtic nation, Cornwall, also has a flag of black and white. Dating from at least the 19th century — (and perhaps earlier), this flag is symbolically associated with the tin which made Cornwall famous and the ore from which it is derived. The exact origins of this flag, the “banner of St. Piran,” are not known.

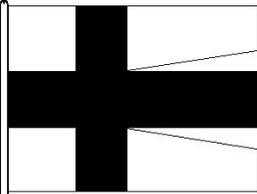
Elsewhere in Europe, the ancient coat of arms of Corsica (a black head with a white band over the eyes or forehead, all on a white shield) is the basis for several versions of the flag that characterizes the island. Sicily also once had another flag of this color combination — a black spread eagle on a white back ground. This is associated with Emperor Frederick II Hohenstaufen whose reign brought such glory to the island.

Perhaps the most widely used flags of black and white are those associated with the Kingdom of Prussia from its establishment in 1701 until its suppression in 1935 under the Nazi regime. Ultimately, the inspiration for the Prussian colors was the banner of the Teutonic Knights, a warrior order which exercised control over substantial territories. During the years of its grandeur, Prussia used a variety of black and white flags, although some of these also bore an eagle which included the colors gold and light blue.

A number of other flags in German-speaking areas were also influenced by this design tradition. The flags of the Prussian provinces and the maritime flag of the city of Königsberg, for example, were fashioned of black and white only. Those colors became the basis for many German flags under the Second Reich and then were revived by Hitler. Today in Germany the black cross on white, embellished with a central black eagle and a canton consisting of black-white-red stripes bearing the Iron Cross, is associated with neo-Nazis who, being denied the right to display their real flag, the infamous *Hakenkreuz*, flaunt the *Reichskriegsflagge*.



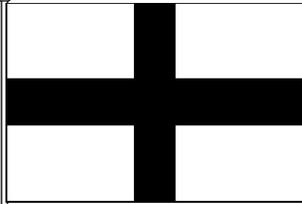
Brittany, Banner of Arms



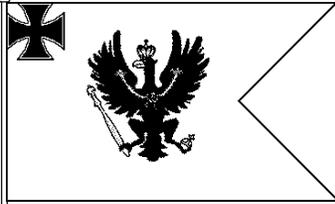
Teutonic Knights



Imperial German Navy
Command Pennant



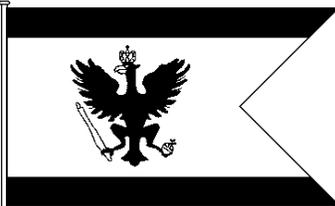
Brittany



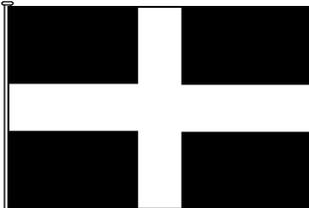
Prussia, War Ensign 1863-1867



Brittany
“Stripes and Ermine Spots”



Prussia, Civil Ensign 1823-1863



Cornwall
“Banner of St. Piran”



Prussia, Pilot Flag



Corsica



Prussia, Government Flag



Sicily



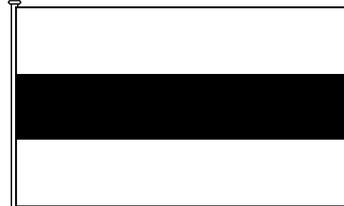
Provinces of East Prussia and
Hohenzollern Lands (1882-1934)



Prussia, national colors



Province of West Prussia
(1882-1934)



Province of Posen (1896-1934)



Germany, Reichskriegsflagge

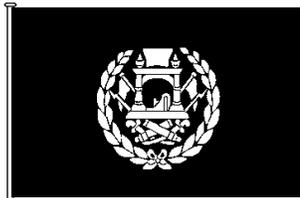
WHITE

Black is found in many Arab national flags. Historically, the Abbasids — one of the leading dynasties of early Islam — favored the use of black for their banners. These were often covered with inscriptions, but available evidence suggests that those inscriptions were usually of gold not white. Never the less the black Abbasid flags inspired four modern national flags of Afghanistan in use from 1919 to 1928 and again (briefly) in 1929, which incorporated only black and white.

Elsewhere in Asia, the Muslim peoples of the East Indies have made use of black and white as favored flag colors. An all-black flag, for example, was displayed by the Arab merchants of the Sultanate of Aceh; Trumong and Riouw are among the small states in what is today Indonesia that also had flags of black and white. In what is now Malaysia there have been black and white national flags used by Pahang (two flags since 1887) and Trengganu (several flags since the late 19th century). Johore for a brief time (1855-1865) also had a black and white flag.

In Africa the rule of the Senussi dynasty in Cyrenaica led to the creation of a national flag for that territory based on black and white religious banners previously in use. Following World War II, Cyrenaica under British administration was organized as the kernel for what eventually became the modern country of Libya. The national flag of Cyrenaica in use from 1947 to 1950 was black with a white star and crescent; the royal standard added a white crown in the upper hoist corner. When Cyrenaica united with Tripolitania and Fezzan to form Libya, the new flag was created by adding stripes of red and green at the top and bottom to the flag of Cyrenaica.

Perhaps there have been other black and white national flags used at some point in history. Can any reader suggest examples? Certainly, there have also been non-national flags in these colors. Many of these, unfortunately, evoke memories of death and destruction: the flags of the Chetniks of World War II notoriety, the banners of the special elite SS troops and of the Hitler-Jugend in the same era, and the Jolly Roger of pirate fame come to mind.



Afghanistan, 1901-1911



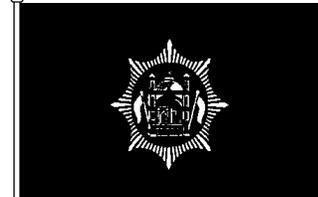
Afghanistan, 1911-1926



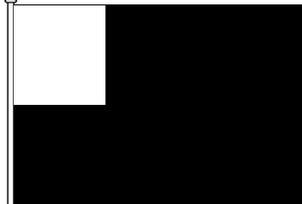
Afghanistan, 1911-1926
(variant)



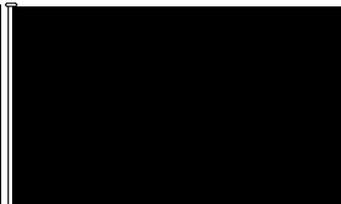
Afghanistan, 1928



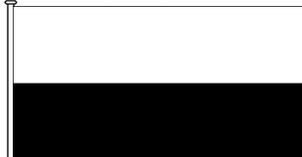
Afghanistan, 1929



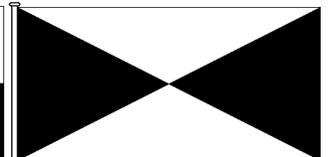
Trumong and Johore,
1855-1865



Acheh



Pahang, State Flag



Pahang, variant



Trengganu, State Flag



Trengganu, State Flag (variant)



Trengganu, Government Flag



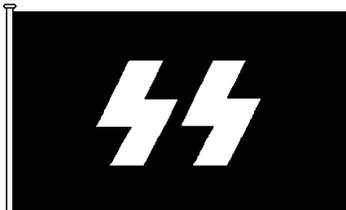
Cyrenaica, 1947-1950



Chetniks



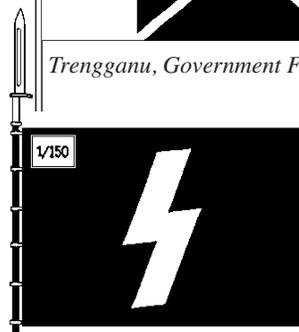
"Jolly Roger"



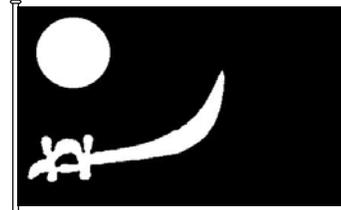
Nazi Germany, Schutzstaffel (SS)



Nazi Germany, Hitler Youth
Deutsche Jungvolk
Jungbahnfahne



Nazi Germany, Hitler Youth
Deutsche Jungvolk
Fähnleinfahne



Riouw

VEXILLIANA

Comp. by Kevin Harrington

Recent Work of Vexillologists in the Flag Periodicals of the World

(A list of Journal titles with a key to abbreviations and language follows this report. Illustrations from *GdeB* and *FV*)

VEXILLOLOGISTS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Klaes Sierksma, with Armenian archivist, **Margarita Chungunian**, introduces an Armenian flag book of 1815, and **Jos Poels** writes on Israeli symbols, VN 219 (see also *South Pole flags* in 217); **Jan Reijnen** looks at flags on the stamps of South Arabia, *TFB* 184; **Marcel van Westerhoven** examines community flags, VN 217-219. **Anton Jansen** advises of the merger of *Vlaggen* with *Info-Bulletin*, VI. 102. **Dirkwillem Visser** intimates (via **Laszlo Balogh**, Hungary) that St. Eustatius has a flag for the first time a triband of yellow-blue-red, 3:1:3, *I-B* 95.

NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGISTS

John M. Hartvigsen analyzes a little-known American flag - the Brandywine flag, *TFB* 186. **Dr. Whitney Smith** deals with the symbols of La Communauté *TFB* 183. **Dr. John M. Purcell**, Great Waters V.A, features the flags of Columbus, Ohio in *FLWR*. **Robert Wasserman's** letter on a White Ensign over American soil appears in *THG* (Dec. '98). **Doreen Braverman** in *F&B* (v.11, no. 2) has an editorial on the red in Canada's flag. **Peter Edwards** of Toronto has had his work on the burgees of recreational boating in South Africa published in *SJ*, 6/97. Canada's Chief Herald **Robert Watt** introduces the arms and flag of the new territory, Nunavut, in *Fgsn* 53. **Kevin Harrington** reveals the popularity of swastika burgees in the 1920s in *Flnt* 5.

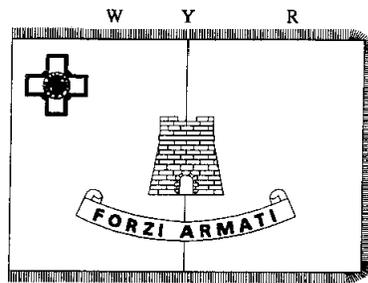
THE BELGIAN, BRETON, FRENCH, ITALIAN, CATALAN, AND SPANISH FLAG SCHOLARS

Michel Lupant, editor, regularly features new flags in *GdeB*. **Léon Nyssen** studies Belgian naval flags

from 1815, VN 217; he has several articles in *Vexillacta*, 1 & 2. **Roger Baert** describes the royal ensign of Belgium in *LeV* 78.

In AR 7/98 and 8/99 are articles on Breton flags by Breton vexillologists **Alain Raullet**, **Dr. Philippe Rault** and **Divy Kervella**.

Michel Corbic covers the history of the enclave of Cabinda in *FV* 11/57 and **Pierre Charrié** provides



Armed Forces of Malta

notes on Japanese military emblems. **Bruno Fuligni** reveals the four flags of Counani in the Amazon jungle, *TFB* 183.

Jaume Ollé's *FR* 10 contains details on flags of the present and the past - the Chilean regions, the Venezuelan air force, the Land of Punt and other Somali flags, etc. His *Electronic Bulletin of Vexillology from Catalonia* is in *FDB* 9. In *FR* 9 he introduces the Customs flag of Malaysia and the Nigerian presidential flag. In *B* 69 **Ollé** deals with the flags of the departments of El Salvador; in 70 with Tobago.

Cuban and Philippine (Katipunan) flags are featured in articles by Spanish vexillologists **Jorge Hurtado Maqueda** and **José Luis de Frutos** in *B* 69. Flags over Gibraltar from 1502 to 1978 are covered in *B* 70 by **Félix Martínez Llorente**.

Alfredo Betocchi writes on Lithuanian symbols, **Roberto Breschi** refers us to a Czech trian-

gular problem in the Olympic parade, and **Aldo Zigguito** reviews nine books on flags and badges in *VIXXV*-2.

FINNISH AND SCANDINAVIAN HERALDISTS AND VEXILLOLOGISTS

Kari K Laurla is arguably the world's most prolific vexillo-heraldic writer. Under the auspices of the Collegium Heraldicum Fennicum, **Laurla** has written most of the articles in *LMT* 5 to 8 ranging from scout emblems and party flags to boating club flags. He also writes for *LV*: new emblems of the Finnish armed forces, a tsarist standard at sea, an interview with **Alexander Basov** - the Belarusian vexillologist in Minsk, and changes in international flags, Estonian police flag, etc., nos. 3 and 4/98. **Laurla** also writes on the Finnish flag in a trilingual publication *Suomen Lippu* and his work on the proposed national flag of 1918 appears in *Hiidenkiivi*, a magazine of Finnish culture, 6/98.

Jan Oskar Engene writes extensively on flags in *NFK's* 'jubilee' edition, 1998, e.g. new Icelandic flag legislation and flags of the Aland Islands. He also writes in *FDB* 9 on how to cite Internet sources. We see that the Nordic vexillologists are proposing a FIAV Congress for 2003 in Stockholm.

SWISS AND GERMAN FLAG-LORISTS

Dr. Günter Mattern continues a discussion of German flags with an article on the Republic of the Upper Rhine *TFB* 184; he also edits *FLMG*. **Ulrike Schwalm** writes about the U.S. flag in American films, *TFB* 186. The yearbook *VH* 1996/97 contains the history of the flags of Fribourg by **Sabine Sille**.

Arnold Rabbow treats us to a rol-

licking account of marijuana or hashish flags and the Amsterdam Summit flag in *DFK* 6/98. **Erich Dieter** has translated **Norman Martin's** opus on German flags from the Middle Ages to WWII in the same issue. Editor **Dr. Andreas Herzfeld** discusses Leipzig Fair symbols, **Erwin Günther** imparts information on the flag of the Saugeaise Republic, and **Falko Schmidt** chronicles the flag history of Syria in 7/98. Questions and answers - with contributions by **Erwin Günther**, **Thilo Biegler**, **Jörg M. Karaschewski** and **Gunnar Staack** are a regular feature of *Nrn*, 10/98-13/99

HERALDISTS AND VEXILLOLOGISTS OF BRITAIN, MALTA, AUSTRALIA

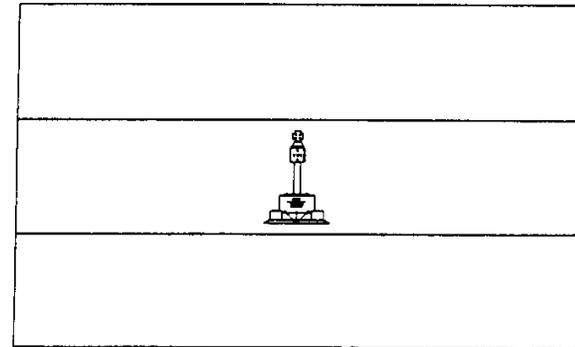
Michael King's letter provides information on flags of the new Ethiopian regions, and **Ray Allen** describes British flags of civilians at war, e.g. National Fire Service, Civil Defense Corps, in *FM* 93, and editor **Michael Faul** explains how colour burst into *Flagmaster*. **Robin Ashburner** writes to *THG* on the Welsh dragon (Sept. '98). An article on protocol and the Union Jack by **Bruce Nicholls** is reprinted in *E&J* 4.

Ralph Kelly elaborates on French Levantine flags (Lebanon, Syria, Latakia) in *CA* 50. He and **Tony Burton** examine the flags of South-

East Asia, SEATO and ASEAN, in 51. **Elaine Peters** updates civic flags in the Geelong area *CA* 48.

In *CofA* (Spring 1999) we see articles on Iceland's arms, Scotland's Royal Arms, and Heraldry and the European Union.

From **HAVSOM**, the Heraldry and Vexillology Society of Malta, comes news of corporate flags in Malta and the visit to Malta of the Finnish Heraldry Society, *TB/SF* no. 4. **Adrian Strickland** provides data on the



Front de Liberation de l'Etat du Cabinda

flags of the Armed Forces of Malta and its Task Force, *GdeB* 51.

THE SLAVIC VEXILLOLOGISTS

The graphic symbol Tamga - a Turko-Mongol word for sign - is explored by **Iaroslav Lebedynski** who finds a relationship between it and devices on the flags of Lithuania, Ukraine, Crimea (Tatars) in *TFB* 184. **Ales Brozek** writes on Czech municipal flags, *I-B* 96. **Jiri Tenora**

outlines Ukraine's naval flags in *GdeB* 50. Articles by the Czech writers also appear in *DFK* in 1998. The two writers and **Peter Exner** do reviews of flag publications in *Vie* 109; **Roman Klimes** and **Jaroslav Martykan** have an article on presidential flags, e.g. Belarus, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Croatia, Namibia, and Taiwan in 110 and 111. Writers **Klimes** and **Tenora** each publish communiqués on new flags and changes in flags and arms, *FWS* (worldwide) and *CDC* (Eastern Europe and the former USSR). **Zeljko Heimer** draws our attention to the great variety of stars that appear in flags *DFK* 6/98. **Dr. Andriy Grechylo**, editor of *Z, L'viv*, has published a booklet on the arms of the right-bank Ukraine 1791-92.

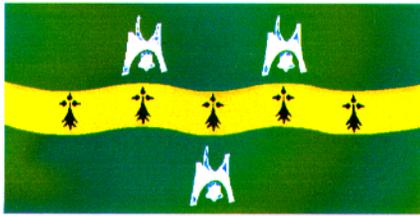
OTHER SCHOLARS

T. Saleem Marwat discusses tribal flags in Pakistan, *GdeB* 51. **Bruce Berry** writes on new civic flags in South Africa, in *SN* 23/98, and introduces us to the newest flag society, the Vexillological Association of Bosnia and Herzegovina <velidiga@bih.net.ba> **David Prando** writes on an historic Argentine flag in *B* 69. **Alberto Perazzo** reviews changes in the shield of arms of Buenos Aires (city) in *E* 26.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

AR	<i>Ar Banniel</i>	In French and Breton	GdeB	<i>Gaceta de Banderas</i>	Spanish, some English and French
B	<i>Banderas</i>	In Spanish	I-B	<i>Info-Bulletin</i>	Dutch, English
CA	<i>Crux Australis</i>	English	LeV	<i>Le Vexillaire</i>	French
CDC	<i>Le Cabinet des drapeaux communique</i>	French	LMT	<i>Lippuja ja muita tunnuksia</i>	Finnish
CofA	<i>Coat of Arms</i>	English	LV	<i>Liehuwat Värít</i>	Finnish
DFK	<i>Deutsche Flaggenkurier</i>	German	Nrn	<i>Nachrichten</i>	German
E&J	<i>Ensign & Jack</i>	English	NFk	<i>Nordisk Flaggkontakt</i>	Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic occasionally, some English summaries
E	<i>Estandarte</i>	Spanish	SJ	<i>SAVA Journal</i>	English
F&B	<i>Flag & Banner</i>	English & French	SN	<i>SAVA Newsletter</i>	English
FDB	<i>Flag Data Bank</i>	English	TB/SF	<i>It-Tarka u l'Bandiera /The Flag & Shield</i>	English, some Maltese
Fgsn	<i>Flagscan</i>	English, some French	TFB	<i>The Flag Bulletin</i>	English
FLMG	<i>Flaggenmitteilung</i>	German, some English or French	THG	<i>The Heraldry Gazette</i>	English
Flnt	<i>Flagnaut</i>	English	VH	<i>Vexilla Helvetica</i>	French and German
FLWR	<i>FlagWaver</i>	English	VI	<i>Vexilla Italica</i>	Italian
FM	<i>Flagmaster</i>	English	Vie	<i>Vexilologie</i>	Czech
FR	<i>Flag Report</i>	English	VN	<i>Vexilla nostra</i>	Dutch
FV	<i>Franciae Vexilla</i>	French	Z	<i>Znak</i>	Ukrainian, some English summaries
FWS	<i>Flaggen, Wappen, und Siegel</i>	German			

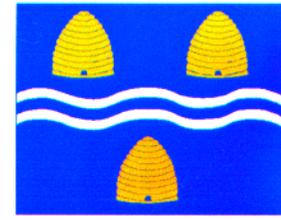
Civic Flags



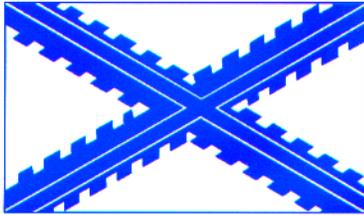
Nepean, ON



Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, QC



Brockville, ON



Truro, NS



Port Hope, ON



Brockville, ON *Citizen flag*



Port Coquitlam, BC

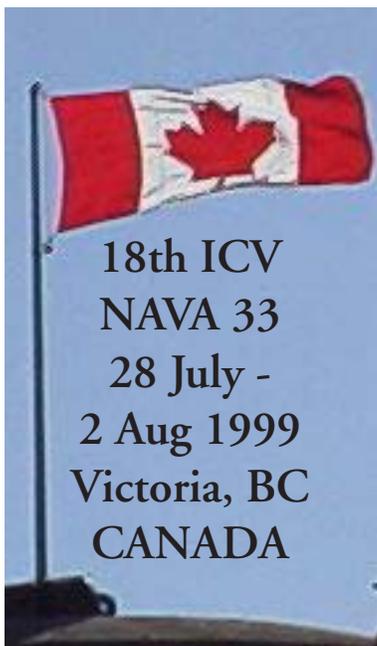


Valley East, ON



Cambridge, ON

These illustrations are a few examples of the illustrations being prepared by NAVA's Treasurer, Dr. Peter Orenski for an upcoming issue of *Raven*. They have been scanned from the originals and consequently some quality has been lost but the final product will indeed be an excellent vexillological contribution. See article on page 10.

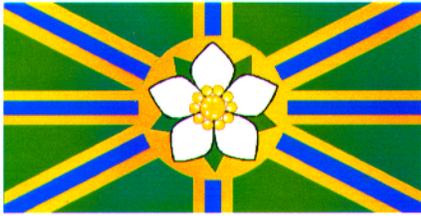


Badge of the City of Port Coquitlam, BC



City of Port Coquitlam, BC Coat of Arms

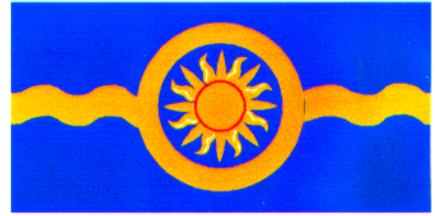
of Canada



Abbotsford, BC



Penticton, BC



Oliver, BC



Brandford, ON



Carbonear, NF



Port Alberni, BC



Prince George, BC



Richmond, BC



Barrie, ON



(Above) The flag of the 18th International Congress of Vexillology designed by NAVA member Truman Pope.



(Above) Jim Croft delivering his paper at the NAVA 32 Convention in Québec City, October, 1998.

(Right) The Flag of the City of Victoria, BC, which is the host site of the 18th ICV.



PORT COQUITLAM, BRITISH COLUMBIA

by James Croft

colour illustration on page 8). Above a wreath of white and green, the city's colours, is a red mural crown, outlined in white, bearing golden anchors. Red and white are the national colours of Canada and the mural crown is the traditional symbol of civic authority. The gold anchors honour the word "Port" in the city's name and allude to its ships and maritime commerce.

Flag description: On a green field, the shield of the coat of arms of Port Coquitlam in the canton and in the fly, a white disc bearing three interlaced red salmon. *Colour illustration on page 8.*

another a new industrial city within the municipality. It was this growing new city of approximately four square miles bounded by the Pitt River on the east and the Fraser River on the south, that became incorporated on 7 March 1913 as the City of Port Coquitlam.

The new flag of the city (*see the colour illustration on page 8*) has a green field and incorporates the shield from the coat of arms in the canton with a special badge in the fly. The shield has a red salmon in its upper section and the special badge bears a white disc with three red interlaced salmon on it. "Coquitlam" is a Native People's name meaning "little red fish" and the Coquitlam River, at the mouth of which this community is located, was famous for its hordes of this Pacific Coast fish. The use of the salmon honours the river from which the city derives its name. The red steam locomotive wheel and the two golden horizontal bands running through the center of the shield signify the railway. It was the railway which was the economic impetus in the creation of the city, as the Canadian Pacific Railway's Pacific Coast Terminals were located here at the beginning of the century.

The wide green band or heralric "fess" indicates the pathways which first opened up the community, while the distinctive conifer twig pattern is emblematic of the green spaces in Port Coquitlam and the sustaining wealth and amenities derived from the local forests.

Besides the shield, there are several other elements that constitute the coat of arms (*see the*

colour illustration on page 8). The beaver supporters are multisymbolic. The beaver is Canada's national animal. They are also emblematic of industriousness and their gold colour signifies commerce, reflecting the motto above the shield, "By Commerce and Industry We Prosper." The beaver to the observer's left is collared by a ducal coronet while the other one is collared by a wreath of azaleas, the city's floral emblem. A special medallion hangs from each collar, the Salish spindle whorl, which honors the city's First People's culture and heritage. The whorl shows a salmon, reflecting the environment and the food coming from both the nearby waters and land. A new motto, "Working Together For The Future," is used at the base of the arms. It displays the philosophy of the city recognizing the multicultural character of the city. Many of the symbols on the new coat of arms were drawn from the old historic emblem previously used by Port Coquitlam, which bore a royal crown, a train, a ship, a beaver, and the motto, "By Commerce and Industry We Prosper."

A special badge was also created for the grant which bears the Salish spindle whorl on a red locomotive wheel.

Special thanks to Robert Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, and Auguste Vachon, Saint-Laurent Herald, of the Canadian Heraldic Authority and Joan Marks, Administrative Assistant for the City of Port Coquitlam for providing data for this article.

On 21 December 1992, the Canadian Heraldic Authority granted a flag, coat of arms, and a badge to Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, a city located east of Vancouver with a population of approximately 28,000. The area where Port Coquitlam is now located was originally an Indian village at the mouth of the Coquitlam River. Prior to 1912 there were two Coquitlams, one a rural municipality of 64 square miles, and

CANADIAN CIVIC FLAGS

Currently a project is underway to produce a future issue of *Raven* on "Canadian Civic Flags." James Croft is coordinating this endeavour with Kevin Harrington authoring the articles with the exception of the Québec municipalities. Those will be written by Luc Baronian. Peter Orenski is producing computerized artwork and some of his beautiful samples have been scanned and are displayed in this issue. Chris Pinette and Dave Martucci are also assisting on this project. Doreen Braverman of the Flag Shop in Vancouver has provided data on Canadian civic flags and the Chief Herald of Canada, Robert Watt, has also promised to assist in this project.

Working through the provincial and territorial protocol officers, hundreds of letters are being sent to Canadian municipalities. It was through the effort of NAVA member Gerry Wharton, who works for Canada's Protocol Office, that this survey was possible and we are indebted to him.

Hopefully in the autumn of 2000 at least 128 Canadian civic flags will appear in *Raven* with an accompanying full-colour chart. Through the able editorship of Ted Kaye and the *Raven* editorial board, the finished project should be an item of first class quality in the world of Vexillology!



OBSOLETE NATIONAL FLAGS FOR SALE

COMOROS

Prior to 1995: Green field, White crescent and stars angled across field.

4' x 6' \$15



1995 - 1996: Green field, White crescent has horns upright, white stars go horizontally above the crescent. This is a scarce design, only in use for a couple of years.

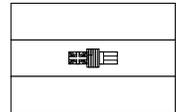
2' x 3' \$10
3' x 5' \$15
4' x 6" \$1 a



SOUTH AFRICA

Horizontal orange / white / blue with triple flag emblem in the center.

4" x 6" \$1



ZAIRE

1971-1997 Green field, yellow disc, brown arm holding red torch.

2' x 3' \$10
3' x 5' \$15
4' x 6' \$15
4" x 6" \$1 a



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NAVA association flag	\$3.00		NAVA 23 Dallas, TX 1989	\$3.00d	
NAVA 29 Cincinnati / Covington 1995	\$1.00b		NAVA 18 Vancouver, BC 1984 (size 3"x6")	\$1.00	
NAVA 28 Portland, Oregon, 1994	\$2.00		NAVA 15 / 9ICV Ottawa, ON 1981	\$3.00	
NAVA 27 Portland, Maine, 1993	\$1.00		NAVA 14 St Louis, MO 1979	\$3.00	
NAVA 26 San Antonio, TX 1992	\$1.00b		NAVA 11 / 7ICV Washington, DC 1977	\$3.00	
NAVA 25 Minneapolis, MN 1991	\$1.00		5ICV London, UK, 1973	\$3.00	
NAVA 24 Toronto, ON 1990	(n/a) c		NAVA 3 / 3ICV Boston, MA 1969	\$3.00	

a These obsolete 4"x 6" international flags are available in "investment" lots of one dozen for \$8.00

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c 1990 Convention pins available (only 3!): \$5.00 each

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\$25.00 per ten dozen (120 at 20 cents each)
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The Flag and Banners of Cola Di Rienzo, Tribune of 'Lo Buono Stato', Rome the Holy Republic, in 1347

by Kevin Harrington, M.A. (T.)

My first knowledge of a Roman flag designed and flown by Tribune Cola di Rienzo came from a re-reading of Luigi Barzini's *The Italians* (1964). He was not the first writer to mention the flag and banners of Cola di Rienzo but probably the only historian to write about di Rienzo in a popular work. Yet the vexillological literature has been strangely silent on these flags, as far as I can determine, with the exception of a few words in *Vexilla Italica*.

This is what Barzini says: "*Over his head flew always the great banner of the republic, designed by him, a sun with a circle of stars and a dove with olive branches.*" (p. 129) Other flags in use in di Rienzo's Rome had been mentioned in Barzini's description of Cola di Rienzo's first entry into power, one of impressive pageantry, on Saturday, May 9, 1347. Here he was acknowledged by the crowds of Rome as the person the people desired as head of a new state. "...preceded by four flags, he marched on the Campidoglio..The first flag, dedicated to liberty, was red (it was perhaps the first appearance of a revolutionary red flag in history) with gold-embroidered letters and figures, Rome sitting on two lions, holding the globe in one hand, a palm in the other, and the legend Roma caput mundi. The second flag was white, dedicated to justice, with Saint Paul wearing a crown and carrying a sword. The third was also white, with Saint Peter holding the keys, symbols of concord and peace. The fourth was a banner of Saint George, so old and ragged it had to be carried in a wooden box on top of a pole." (p. 126)

My interest aroused I hastened to find other works on Rienzi, as the populist leader was sometimes called, hoping perhaps to find first sources, details, an illustration. The earliest source I could locate was the work by a contemporary, unidentified other than as *Anonimo Romano* (An anonymous Roman), written towards the middle of 1300 (published Milan, 1979), written in an atrocious yet decipherable Italian. Here is where the great banner of the Republic is mentioned: "...veniva Cecco de Alesso e portavali sopra capo uno stennardo a muodo regale. In quello stennardo era lo campo de bianco; in mieso staieva uno sole de aoro splennente e atomo staevano le stelle de ariento. In capo dello stennardo era una palomma bianca d'ariento, la quale portava in vocca una corona de oliva." (p.167) So Barzini has written accurately, staying faithful to the description in the original, but omitting references to colours, and his translator has done likewise. The same applies to his description of the flags in use on Rienzi's pageant-like entry into Rome. Still, I pondered, there may be more information. Perhaps other historians in writing of Cola di Rienzo used other sources. Let's see.



In Christopher Hibbert's *Rome: The Biography of a City* (New York, 1985), I found the first helpful illustration, apparently taken from the original *Vita*. It was however, not an illustration of a flag, but of di Rienzo's coat-of-arms. Hibbert refers to the arms as 'assumed', p. 102. The arms appear in black and white above the left shoulder of Rienzi in a woodcut portrait. They are very helpful clues inasmuch as among the devices on the shield appear a sun in splendour. Three stars appear above and also below the sun emblem.

Other devices on the shield are a Latin cross, keys in saltire, and a St. George's cross quartered with the initials SPQR. The latter stands for *Senatus Populusque Romanus* - the old motto of Rome, meaning, of course, the 'Senate and People of Rome'.

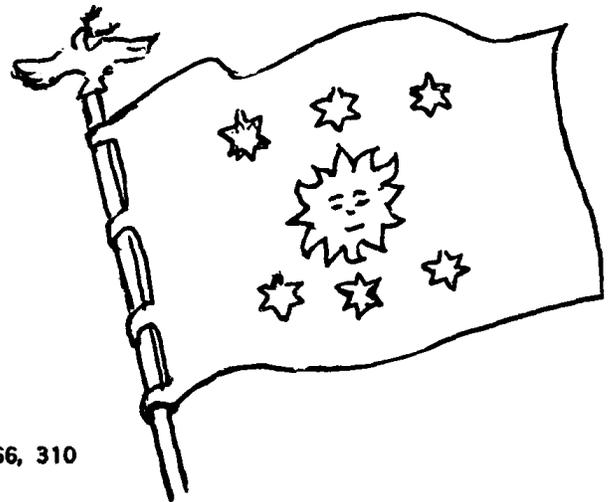
The arms then suggest to us a possible arrangement and the number of stars as well as the form the sun takes on the flag, and the relative sizes of the emblems.

Moving on to other writers, we try a French biographer, Pierre Frédéric in *Rome: histoire de la ville éternelle* (Paris, 1969). He does not describe the great banner of the Republic other than as '*une bannière royale*' but our attention is drawn to the flags used in that first pageant of 1347, "la bannière rouge et or de la liberté, la bannière blanche de la justice, la bannière bleue de la paix." So Frédéric ascribes the colour blue to the field of St. Peter's flag, an interesting variation.

Now we tackle the writing of a German historian Ferdinand Gregorovius, in an English translation of his *History of Rome in the Middle Ages* (London, 1898). He describes the pageant flags this way: "Three great banners were carried before him: the red and gold banner of freedom, with the image of Rome; the white banner of justice, with S. Paul; the banner of peace, with S. Peter; a fourth banner, that of St. George, being old and tattered, was carried in a coffer on a lance." No mention of blue in the Petrine flag.

More details emerge in an Italian work, *Roma: dal Comune di Popolo alla Signoria Pontificia*, by Eugenio Dupré Theseider, Bologna, 1952. Here we find the illustration again of a coat of arms for Cola di Rienzo. We also read a description of that part of the arms which used the devices on his standard, "*nel quale scintillava un sole d'oro circondato da sette stelle argentee, in campo azzurro*", i.e. 'a sun in splendour encircled by seven silver stars, on a blue field.' Oliphant in quoting an earlier writer reveals again this blue: *The standard was white with a sun of gold set round with silver stars on a field of blue.* (p.434). This is the problem that I am unable to solve. How can the flag be white yet the stars appear on a blue field - unless the stars, perhaps, are within a blue circle or other form, separating them from the white background of the standard. Since, however, the quarter in the arms show a simple arrangement of stars above and below the sun, I think perhaps that pattern would be the most likely, i.e. silver stars and golden sun on a blue field. Perhaps a sky blue field may have given the impression of a white field. Could 'the dove above' (*in capo dello stendardo*) refer to the finial?

Flags are of such import to Cola di Rienzo that in his meeting with envoys from the other Italian cities and regions, he distributes to each specific flags. Some of the envoys refused to accept them lest acceptance be considered a sign of submission to the Tribune of Rome. We will mention but one, that assigned to Florence. It depicted three women signifying Italy, with an orb in her hand, Rome with a look of triumph, and Christian faith.



Sources:

- Anonimo Romano, *Cronica, (Vita di Cola di Rienzo)*, Milan, 1979, pp 88, 166, 310
 Luigi Barzini, *The Italians*, New York, 1964, pp 122-138
 Victor Fleischer, *Rienzo: the rise and fall of a dictator*, London, 1948, pp 58, 62, 64, 88
 Pierre Frédéric, *Rome: histoire de la ville éternelle*, Paris, 1969, pp 172-174
 Ferdinand Gregorovius, *Rome in the Middle Ages*, tr. Annie Hamilton, London, 1898, pp 246, 278
 Christopher Hibbert, *Rome: the biography of a city*, New York, 1985, pp 98-107
 Francesco Mazzei, *Cola di Rienzo*, Milan, 1980, pp 66, 96
 Margaret Oliphant, *The Makers of modern Rome*, New York, 1896, pp 426, 432, 434, 456, 506
 Origo, Iris, *Tribune of Rome: a biography of Cola di Rienzo*, London, 1938, pp 92, 132
 Giuliano Procacci, *History of the Italian people*, trans. by Anthony Paul, London, 1968, pp 93-97
 Ugo Reale, *Vita di Cola di Rienzo*, Rome, 1982 pp 69, 75, 91, 95
 Roma, in *Vexilla Italica*, no. 2, v. XV, 1989, p. 44.
 Eugenio Dupré Theseider, *Roma dal comune di popolo alla signoria pontificia (1252-1377)*, Bologna, 1952, pp 528, 544, 552, 624, 672, 688
 John Wright, *The Life of Cola di Rienzo*, Toronto, 1975, pp 46, 52. (transl. of *La Vita*)

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1999 Proposed Amendments to NAVA's Bylaws

Motion by Dave Martucci:

Section 3.06. Honorary members.

(a) Honorary membership shall be open to any individual who is not a current member of the association.

(b) Honorary members shall have the title conferred upon them for rendering distinguished service in the field of vexillology or to the association.

(c) Non-dues-paying honorary members shall not pay dues, but shall be entitled to all the privileges of the association except voting and holding office.

Section 3.07. Term of membership.

(d) Honorary membership may be conferred by action of two-thirds of the voting members upon recommendation of the executive board, upon recommendation of the membership committee.

Words shown in strike-out to be removed; words shown in underscore to be added.

Explanation: To modify the requirements for honorary membership so that

- 1) it can be conferred on anyone, whether a member or not;
2) it will be conferred for service to the association;
3) it will allow honorary members to become dues paying active members; and
4) it will allow the executive board to make the confirmation after consideration and recommendation by the membership committee so that the person may be honored at the next annual meeting.

Proposed RESOLUTION by Kin Spain:

Resolved by the voting members of NAVA

SECTION 1. AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

(a) Section 1.02 Status of the bylaws of the association is amended as follows:

The associations is [a] an Illinois not for profit corporation under, and subject to, the provisons of the Act.

(b) Comment: To correct a grammatical error.

SECTION 2. AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS
(a) Section 1.08(d) of the bylaws of the association is added as follows:

(d) Only proposed amendments timely submitted under this section may be considered by the voting members. Proposed amendments shall be considered as submitted and may not be amended.

(b) Comment: To codify NAVA's existing practice since 1991. In order to allow all NAVA members an opportunity to comment on any proposed bylaws amemdments regardless of whether they are able to attend the annual meeting, the precedent is that the text of a proposed bylaws amendment may not be amended at the annual meeting. The current practice recognizes the complexity of drafting bylaws amendment and avoids prolonged discussions at the meeting. The current practice elevates prudence over expediency by strongly encouraging consensus and compromise on potentially controversial proposals.

SECTION 3. MISCELLANEOUS

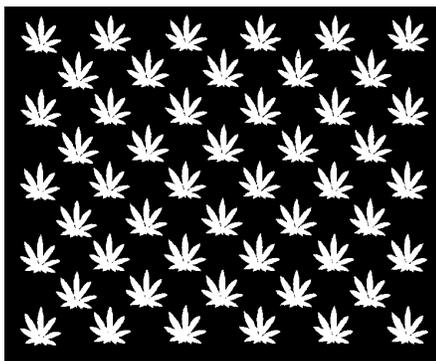
(a) Severability. Each of sections 1 through 2 of this resoluton may be separately considered by the voting members at the 1999 annual meeting and approved or disapproved individually.

(b) Font. Additions to the bylaws are indicated by underlining and deletions to the bylaws are indicated by [enclosure in brackets and strikeouts]. If approved, the modified text shall appear in nonunderlined font without the bracketed and struckout text.

(c)Comments. The comments to sections 1 through 2 of this resolution are provided for explanatory purposes only and do not form part of the proposed amendment.

(d) Effective date. Each of sections 1 through 2 of this resolution receiving approval by action of two-thirds of the voting members shall be immediately effective at the time of its approval, provided a copy of this resolution shall have been sent to all voting and non voting members with the 1999 annual meeting notice.

The NAVA President notes the following: Section 1 is a grammatical error and does NOT need a motion to correct it. In order to save time at the meeting, I will say "If there is no objection, the error in 1.02 of the Bylaws will be corrected to read 'an Illinois' rather than 'a Illinois'." If there is No objection, it will be so ordered.



CANNIFESTO: THIS WORK AND OTHER LIGHTLY REGARDED MEMOS, NEWSLETTERS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOCOPIES, ETC. COULD HAVE BEEN PRINTED ON HEMP PAPER. RATHER IT WAS STOCK BOND

PAPER FROM BLEACHED WOOD PULP. DANGEROUS STUFF. FIRST, ACRES OF TREES GO INTO THE PRODUCTION OF PULP FOR VARIOUS, SINGLE USE PAPER PRODUCTS. SECOND, CHEMICALS

SUCH AS DIOXINS ARE DUMPED INTO YOUR RIVERS TO MAKE YOUR PAPER SO LILY-WHITE FOR YOUR PLEASURE. WE SUGGEST A RETURN TO HEMP FOR PULP AND FIBER. TREES CULTIVATED

FOR PULP DELETE THE SOIL; HEMP DOES NOT. HEMP IS A DROUGHT RESISTANT PLANT THAT CAN BE FARMED ALMOST ANYWHERE. ONE ACRE OF HEMP IN A 20 YEAR PERIOD, WOULD PRODUCE AS

MUCH PULP FOR PAPER AS 4.1 ACRES OF TREES FOR THE SAME PERIOD. IT IS A VIABLE, PROFITABLE CROP THAT USES LESS PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS FOR A HIGH YIELD AND LOW WASTE. COMMERCIAL HEMP STRAINS HAVE VIRTUALLY NO THC AND ARE USELESS AS MARIJUANA. RELATED COMMERCIAL GAINS IN SPIN-OFF INDUSTRIES POTENTIALLY EXIST TO STIMULATE THE ENTIRE ECONOMY.

HEMP IS VERSATILE ENOUGH TO MAKE THOUSANDS OF ITEMS AND RESCUE THE FAMILY FARM. GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, AND HENRY FORD GREW HEMP. PAPER MADE WITH HEMP WAS USED TO DRAFT THE CONSTITUTION AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. HEMPEN CANVAS STRETCHED OVER THE FRAMES OF THE PIONEERS' COVERED WAGONS. YOUR CHOICES OF

RAW MATERIALS TODAY WILL EFFECT THE SEVENTH GENERATION OF THE FUTURE. CONSIDER HEMP AS AN ALTERNATIVE, NOT AN ANSWER. WRITE YOUR LEGISLATORS. WORK TO RESTORE HEMP IN THE ECONOMY. REMEMBER THAT YOU ALSO VOTE WITH YOUR DOLLARS. RETURN FROM THE HELLBLACK NIGHT OF DESTRUCTIVE CLEARCUTTING AND TOXIC MADNESS. BADARTCOC1998

N E W N A V A M E M B E R S 1 9 9 9

Mr. Andrew Beachm
Chapel Hill NC USA
Area of Interest (AoI):
Geography and Louisiana

Mr. Jean Paul Billault
Paris FRANCE

Master Kenny Lee Bruntlett
Lynnwood WA USA

Mr. Joseph F. Connolly, II
Belle Isle FL USA
AoI: Irish county flags

Dept. Comm Info. Tech. & Arts/Library
Canberra ACT AUSTRALIA

Ms. Susan Fachini
Portland OR USA
AoI: Historic US flags, Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories

Mr. Per Fahlén
Kungsbacka SWEDEN
AoI: Flags in general

Mr. Andrew J. Fal
New Britain CT USA
AoI: US State, Europe, Native American

Master Jack Fletcher
Bunkie LA USA
AoI: collects desk size 4x6"

Mr. David Le Gallant De M.-C.
Tignish, Î.-P.-É. (Acadie) CANADA
AoI: French flags, royal arms

Mr. Thomas J. Hale
Quincy MA USA
AoI: national, military, naval, historic flags

Dr. Douglas F. Hedwig
New York NY USA
AoI: relationship of flags and music

Mr. Thomas H. Hitchcock
Sturbridge MA USA
AoI: flags of Germany from 1900 to present

Master Jonathan Patrick Holman
Normandy Park WA USA
AoI: General, likes geography

Mr. Nicholas Hunt
2074 Sydney NSW AUSTRALIA
AoI: member of Canadian Corkscrew Collectors Club

Mr. Thomas W. Hutcheson
Millers Falls MA USA
AoI: US Colonial & Revolutionary War; British Isles, heraldry, flag design

Ms. Marilyn Murray Jensen
Chroma Design
Portland OR USA
AoI: nautical, heraldic and medieval flags, large-scale commercial flags

Mr. Mason E. Kaye
Portland OR USA
AoI: research on tribar flags, flag design

Dr. Peter J. Keim, M.D.
Natrona Heights PA USA
AoI: collects US flags; flag history

Prof. Akira Kumagai
Tokyo JAPAN
AoI: Heraldry

Mr. Douglas Clem Lawrence
Toledo OH USA
AoI: European and military

Mr. Patrick Maguire
New Milford CT USA

Mr. Robert H. Manning
Marquette MI USA
AoI: Marine/maritime heritage

Mr. Jeremy March
Los Angeles CA USA
AoI: Soviet era and inter-war European flags

Mr. Robert McConnell
Seattle WA USA

Ms. Jan A. Mericle
The Flag Shop
Whittier CA USA
AoI: Flag history, design, retail

Mr. Stanislaw A. Milkowski
Seattle WA USA
AoI: Ireland, Poland

Ms. Jayne Nazé
Fairbanks AK USA
AoI: Alaska, Wisconsin

Mr. Gerald E. Noeske
Bradenton FL USA
AoI: Flags of Cyprus, European colonial territories and dependencies

Dr. Leodocia M. Pope, Ph.D.
Austin TX USA
AoI: Flags of Louisiana and Texas

Ms. Bonnie J. Pulver
Wild Wind Creations
Franklin MA USA
AoI: Native American crafts

Mr. Luis F. Ramos
San Sebastian PUERTO RICO
AoI: Historical US, US States

Mr. Daniel M. Renna
Washington DC USA

Mr. Vincent Robertson
Richmond VA USA
AoI: Canadian Provinces, family crests

Ms. Paula Rounds
San Diego CA USA
AoI: California, Washington, Europe

Mr. Dennis R. Stevens
Anchorage AK USA
AoI: native/inuit/eskimo whaling flags; corporate inuit flags

Mr. Taiji Tanaka
Tanaka Flag Mfg. Co.
Osaka JAPAN
AoI: Flag manufacturing

U.S. Flag & Signal Company, Inc.
Attn. Dory Wideman
Virginia Beach VA USA
AoI: manufacture, sales, all flags

Ms. Pamela M. Wheeler
Houston TX USA
AoI: Texas, Louisiana

Mr. Phillip Wheelock
Seattle WA USA
AoI: general

Mr. Rick Wyatt
C. R. W. Flags, Inc.
Glen Burnie MD USA
AoI: US Historical

NEW MEMBER DEAL

NAVA's Membership Committee is pleased to announce a major new initiative designed to attract new members in this and in coming years.

Briefly: If you know someone you would like to sponsor for NAVA membership, NAVA will split with you the annual \$30 fee. This means that now **FOR THE FIRST TIME** you can sponsor a new member for *only \$15!*

An application form can be downloaded from NAVA's Website <www.nava.org>, or contact us at the mailing address below.

Please send all checks (payable to "NAVA") to NAVA's usual address: PMB 225, 1977 N Olden Ave Ext, Trenton NJ 08618 USA. Please be sure to indicate "Attn. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE" on the envelope.

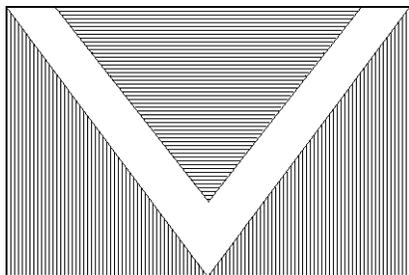
This offer is good for up to 34 new members in 1999, since we've dedicated \$500 from the treasury to support the full costs of those new members.

The Executive Board thanks you for your continued support

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VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

PMB 225
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Trenton NJ 08618 USA

Return Service Requested



Flag of NAVA

JAN/APR 1999
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- NAVA Shopper, New Members



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Mr. Harry W. Oswald
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Please make checks payable to NAVA

Take Note:

There will be NO
NAVA Meeting in
October. This year's
meeting is being held
concurrently with the
**18th ICV in
Victoria, BC**
28 July-2 August 1999
Send in your
registration **NOW!**