

# NAVA NEWS



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## STUDENT RESISTANCE IN SERBIA

Students of Serbian Universities have formed a political organization called "Otpor" (Resistance). They demonstrate against the actual regime in Serbia.

Their flag is white, with black fist in black-outlined circle. Flag photos



could be seen on <http://www.otpor.com>.

Greetings from windy Belgrade, Ivan Sarajcic, geographer Belgrade, Serbia sara@tehnicom.net



Above, the staff of Tanaka Flag in Osaka, Japan with "Enjoy Flags" flag in front of the office where 30 people work. Annual sales are US\$12,000,000. NAVA is indebted to Mr. Taiji Tanaka for his donation that makes the color in this issue of NAVA News possible.

## CHANGES IN NAVA NEWS

You may have noticed the last few issues of this journal have had more color in them, thanks to a generous donation from Taiji Tanaka of the Tanaka Flag Company in Osaka, Japan. Again we express our sincere thanks for this underwriting. The response has been positive about this change.

As discussed in Victoria, the Board has decided to reduce the frequency of NAVA News to quarterly in favor of longer issues with color as a standard feature. This will allow us to keep the same budget for layout and design, printing and mailing. It is felt that longer issues, such as the January-April 1999 double issue, allow more space for in-depth vexillological topics to be explored.

The change will also reduce the amount of "overhead" space eaten up

by the masthead, publisher's notice and addressing block since these will appear only four times a year rather than six. As it stands now, a typical NAVA News issue is 8 pages long with approximately 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> pages being devoted to the masthead, advertising, addressing block and notice. Six issues per year yields a total of 48 pages with 8 of them lost to vexillology by such necessary features, net total of 40 pages of vexillology. If we go to a quarterly of 16 pages, the total number is 64 pages, with just 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> pages lost to the necessary features, yielding 58<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> pages of vexillology per year. Plus we will gain 16 pages of color!

This change is slated to go into effect after the last issue of the present volume. We are trying to get back on

schedule and apologize for the lateness of this issue. The November-December 1999 issue should be out before the end of December or very early in January at the latest. Our schedule for next year under the new plan will be Jan.-March 2000 (published in Feb.); April-June 2000 (May); July-Sept. 2000 (August); and Oct.-Dec. 2000 (November). Readers can assist by sending in articles, clippings, drawings, reports on their activities, etc. We need your help!

We hope you will approve of these changes. Enclosed with this issue is a survey put together by our membership committee which will go a long way towards helping us make future decisions. Your input is essential. Please feel free to add any additional comments before you return it. Thanks.

# CONSERVING AMERICA'S "CIVIL WAR" FLAGS

It streamed across many a bloody battlefield, and if dropped it was picked up to fly again. Its capture was deemed a disgrace, but if carried to the enemy it was planted with the kind of hubris that only a victor can summon. It was considered an honor to carry it into battle, but it always meant that the bearer would become a most conspicuous target. Its purpose was utilitarian, but in the end it embodied the very soul of who you were and what you stood for. Perhaps more than any other artifact of the Civil War, flags were not only symbols of valor, they were in many cases the cause of valor. Even today Civil War flags can still bring out the passion in a human heart; and they are considered one of the most desirable of collectable artifacts.

Few history buffs own Civil War flags, and the relative rarity of these items insures their value. Most of us will have to be content to visit a museum to see one, and even then it is usually removed from our immediate presence by a pane or two of glass. In many cases it's a tribute to the museum professional that they exist at all. Made in a hurry, sometimes of fragile material, they were rushed into a harsh environment consisting of rain, wind, cold, heat and, not surprisingly, smoke and bullets. After the war they weren't necessarily treated any better; many just "hung around," or were furled tightly on their pikes and left to bake in hot display cases for years. Even well made flags had to suffer certain indignities; during the 1940's, in an attempt to stabilize them, many flags underwent a special sewing technique. This "conservation stitching" process caused thousands of holes to be poked into the fabric while a patented quilting stitch was applied across the face of the flag. Afterward the flags became a sort of esoteric curiosity, and were of interest only to dedicated historians and vexillologists.

But fifty years later, spurred on by popular movies, television programs and the reenactment hobby, a renewed interest in all things "Civil War" has again drawn public attention to flags. Both public and private museums have spent considerable sums to preserve and protect their flag collections. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was one of

the first public entities to employ textile professionals to conserve their State issued Civil War colors, and the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, recently began a conservation project focusing on their collection of fragile silk flags.<sup>1</sup> But just what is "conservation," and how does it differ from "restoration?"

Restoration is that process by which an artifact undergoes treatment in order to make it look like its original condition, while conservation is an environmental control process that conserves the artifact in its present condition but prevents further deterioration. Conservation allows flags to be cleaned and stabilized, but does not try to make the flag "look new." Fonda Thomsen, director of **Textile Preservation Associates** in Sharpsburg, Maryland, says modern textile conservation began when scientists employed the newly invented x-ray machine to peer beneath the surface of old paintings. *"The first x-rays of paintings were done in 1910. It was discovered that many original paintings had been painted over in an effort to fix damage on the original surface. Scientists then asked the question, 'what caused the original damage?' They found that these works of art had deteriorated because of the environment in which the paintings were kept. They had been subjected to too much light, extremes in temperature, mold and mildew. By 1950 an international congress of art scientists met with the express purpose of creating a professional organization to deal with works of art. The art scientists felt so strongly that the environment was the chief cause of deterioration that they decided to distance themselves from the word 'restoration,' which implies 'fixing it up' to look like the original. They chose instead to be called conservators."* (Conservation is a material science, and professional conservators are scientists. Graduate programs in conservation require a double major in art and science.) In the case of flags, conservation starts with determining what kind of fiber was used to make the material. An experienced professional can often look at a flag and tell what kind of fabric was used in its construction, but sometimes a microscope is required to make that determination. Conser-

vators look for signs of powdering, acidity and brittleness in the fibers, and then determine the appropriate steps to be taken to preserve the flag.

Museums usually take this light exposure business very seriously, limiting the amount of time their flags are exhibited, and rotating their artifacts every six months or so. Light is such an important consideration that Ms. Thomsen's recommendation to private owners of CW flags is never exhibit them! *"Silk is one of the most fragile materials we have today. We have silks from 2000 BC from the Chinese tombs in beautiful condition. Why? Because in a tomb it's dark; the environment (of the Chinese tombs) was stable; there wasn't fluctuating temperature and humidity; there was no light; the pieces were lying flat, they were fully supported, there were no insects, and there were no people handling them."*

Rebecca A. Rose, Flag Curator at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, echoes these sentiments, and has this advice for those who own CW or very old flags: *"The best way to store your flag is flat, in a dark, temperature controlled environment. Avoid large extremes of temperature and humidity; don't store it in the attic or basement where there are extremes in temperature and moisture, and mildew can be a problem. Storage in the main living areas of a home is preferable, as central heating and air conditioning have made these areas a temperature controlled environment."* If a flag is large, flat storage may not be practical. In this case the best way to store it is to roll the flag on a tube, buffering the fabric with an acid-free, archival tissue. If the flag cannot be stored flat or properly rolled then the preferred method, using archival quality materials, is to fold the flag and store it in a box; but if you must do this be sure to buffer the flag, and avoid boxes with an acidic pH level. Acid-free archival tissue paper and storage boxes are available at most quality art or framing stores. If you want to occasionally bring your flag out of storage and display it Ms. Thomsen has this alternative: *"I would suggest that the flag be rolled between two layers of a sheer film. [Textile Preservation Associates] uses a clear polyester film called Mylar; what they encapsulate paper in."*

When someone wants to see it the flag can be unrolled off the tube, and it's fully supported; no one has to touch it." Like archival tissue, Mylar is available at better art and architectural supply stores.

If your flag is particularly dirty you'll want to get a professional textile conservator to clean it (or at least advise you before you try cleaning it yourself!). Never throw it in the washing machine, and never send it out to be dry-cleaned. At the Museum of the Confederacy cleaning methods vary from a "dry" cleaning (not to be confused with chemical dry-cleaning at your local cleaners) and a "wet" cleaning (again, not to be confused with the washing machine variety). Museum "dry" cleaning often involves vacuuming; a coated screen is placed between the fabric and the vacuum wand to prevent the fabric from being stressed by the suction. Lose dirt particles are pulled off the surface without damaging the material. This is not your ordinary home vacuum cleaner; it's a special low-pressure unit, with interior filters that collect the dirt for future analysis. "Wet" cleaning, a complicated process that should only be performed by a professional textile conservator, takes into consideration such factors as fabric type and condition, and the type of dye used to color the fabric.<sup>2</sup> In one method the flag is given a "bath" in de-ionized water. The water is flushed and its pH level is monitored. When the pH level stabilizes the process is complete. Flags with painted artwork are particularly difficult to clean. At Textile Preservation Associates painted flags undergo a humidification process in order to restore pliability to the artwork and relax the fibers in the material. Humidification requires a special chamber and monitoring sensors, as the process must not only control the humidity (between the range of 75%-80%) but also temperature and time. Caution: don't try this at home! A steam iron is not a replacement for a humidity chamber! In fact, one of the worst things you can do to an old flag is to iron it. Rebecca Rose agrees. "Sometimes people will see wrinkles in these old flags, and they want them to look nice; but that's extremely damaging, particularly to something that's 130-140 years old."

Speaking of painted flags, some of

the artwork on Union or Confederate flags was done by noted artists of the time and rival a fine quality oil painting. The paint used was natural resin paint, and the preferred media was Silk. The complexity of the painting and the requirement for a different device displayed on the back made for some interesting techniques. Some flags were sim-



*Canton of the 36 Star Civil Flag at the Greene County Historical Society - Photo by Richard R. Gideon*

ply "back-painted" so that the obverse painting appeared backwards on the reverse side of the flag. Sometimes a flag was made with a double canton, making it easier to make different paintings on the front and back. Other flags had a different seal painted on each side of one-layer Silk, making them particularly fragile. Some Union Infantry flags had double-pieced fourth red stripes, so that the gold-painted unit name would appear correctly on both sides. In some isolated cases, particularly with respect to civilian flags of the time, painting or lettering was done on cotton, which was then applied to a wool flag.<sup>3</sup>

So now you know how to care for your old flag, and you've seen what museums do to care for theirs. But how do you know if you've got the "real thing?" What are some of the clues you can look for to determine whether your flag is Civil War era or something else altogether? Rebecca Rose looks for 1) zig-zag stitching, because Civil War flags did NOT use it, and 2) the restricted use of metal grommets. The zig-zag stitch first appeared on flags in the 1890's. If you have a wool flag with zig-zag stitching it may be one of the many Veterans Flags that were made around that time. Metal grommets

were used on SOME Civil War flags; as an example, oversized flags of 8 feet x 12 feet or larger, such as Navy or Garrison flags (and not all of them). But Ms. Rose says she does not have one example of any flag smaller than 8 feet on the hoist with metal grommets. One other item to look for is the quality of the "white" fabric in your flag; if it's "photocopy paper white" it isn't 19th Century material. Finally, while the Museum of the Confederacy will not authenticate or appraise your flag, they can tell you things about it that are consistent with the Civil War period or not. They try to help people do their own research so that they can establish a link between the original owner and the Civil War. Ms. Rose says she often sees flags that turn out to be post Civil War; it might be a reunion flag, or a Veterans flag, etc. If you do find out your treasure is post-Civil War take heart; these flags are finally beginning to get the recognition they deserve, and their prices are going up.

**Sources:**

- An interview with Ms. Fonda Thomsen, Director, Textile Preservation Associates
- An interview with Ms. Rebecca A. Rose, Curator, The Museum of the Confederacy
- "Advance the Colors" by Dr. Richard A. Sauers, Ph.D., The Capitol Preservation Committee
- "Colours of the Gray" by Rebecca A. Rose, The Museum of the Confederacy
- Brenda Giles, Director, Greene County Historical Society, Waynesburg, PA
- Research materials of Richard R. Gideon
- Flags

**Notes:**

- 1 The first phase of this process - a storage facility to store the Silk flags flat - has been completed.
- 2 Wet cleaning at the Museum of the Confederacy involves misting fabric with deionized water and drying under glass weights.
- 3 An interesting example of this technique may be seen at the Greene County Historical Society in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

**About the author:**

A former teacher and broadcaster, Richard R. Gideon is a vexillologist, and owns Richard R. Gideon Flags, an enterprise specializing in reproductions of historic flags. In addition to writing about flags he is currently working on a flag book about America's other "Civil War" - the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

# THE FLAG AND BANNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATIONS

The FIAV flag was introduced at the Second International Congress of Vexillology in 1967: on a blue field, extending horizontally from hoist to fly, two yellow halyards forming two interlaced loops. The halyards allude to the study of flags and banners. The blue field and halyards evoke the maritime origins of the first flags. The interlaced loops recall the love-knots well-known to heraldists and symbolize the friendship which unites vexillologists of all lands.

The loops formed by the halyards resemble two hemispheres and in adding the four ends of the halyards, we arrive at the number six, standing for the six parts of the world. These elements of the flag thus underline the international character of our Federation. It may also be recalled that blue appears in the flags of a number of international organizations. The fact that the halyards extend across the whole flag and disappear beyond either end express the considerable - almost infinite - extent of vexillological studies in time and space.

The initial design was created by Klaes Sierksma and slightly modified by the Congress Committee; the final design was realized by Peter Krog. In 1967, President Mühlemann presented the original FIAV flag to Whitney Smith. The flag is now a part of the collection of the Flag Research Center.

On July 29, 1999, the 16th Session of the FIAV General Assembly amended article 24 of the FIAV Constitution to define the color blue as Pantone Matching System (PMS) U293 and the color yellow as PMS U123. The officers' flags were also adopted by the 16th Session of the FIAV General Assembly. The color specifications for the flags are as above plus red (PMS 192C).

*Information supplied by Michel Lupant, FIAV President, and Charles Spain, FIAV Secretary-General. Graphics by Graham Bartram, FIAV Secretary-General for Congresses.*

## SYMBOLS OF FIAV MEMBERS

### ARGENTINA

**Asociación Argentina de Vexilología** (association [A])

The seal of the Association bears its acronym and a depiction of the Argentine National Flag. The inscription reads "ASOCIACION ARGENTINA DE VEXILOLOGIA" around the top and "Resolución N° 60 - I.G.J. 1988" around the bottom. The Association has no flag.

*Information supplied by Gus Tracchia, Jiri Tenora and Petr Exner.*

**Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios Culturales** (A)

The width of the arms of the cross are 1/3 of the hoist and the upright cross arm is placed the same distance from the hoist. Overall proportions are 9:14. *Information supplied by Gus Tracchia, US Representative of CIDEC.*

### AUSTRALIA

**Flag Society of Australia Inc.** (A)

Designed by Antony C. Burton and adopted 26 September 1989. The kangaroo design and the Southern Cross denote Australia, the flag device represents vexillology and the blue and gold reflect FIAV. Blue and white recall a strong Australian flag design tradition. Proportions are 5:8 and the colors are PMS 281 (Union Jack Blue), White, PMS 300 (Queens Award) and PMS 116 (Golden-yellow).

*Information supplied by Ralph Bartlett, Secretary of the FSA.*

### BELGIUM

**Centre Belgo-Européen d'Études des Drapeaux** (institution [I])

The flag combines the Belgian tricolor with the European flag.

*Graphic adapted from the masthead of "Gaceta de Banderas."*

**Societas Vexillologica Belgica** (A)

The white flag bearing a red saltire recalls the flag of urgundy which has long historical traditions in Belgium. At the hoist is a black triangle and a yellow "V", thus incorporating the national colors of Belgium as well as a symbol of dedication to vexillology.

*From the Flag Bulletin, Vol. XVII No. 1.*

### CANADA

**Burgee Data Archives** (I)

The mathematical sign for infinity in blue on a white pennant (2:3) centered on a green rectangular flag (2:3). The hoist of the pennant 2/3 of the hoist of the rectangular flag. The infinity sign represents the infinite number of designs that can be placed on the distinguishing flag (i.e. a burgee, usually pennant [triangular] shaped) of a recreational boating club or association.

Granted by the Canadian Heraldic Authority, September 18, 1995.

*Flag designed and information supplied by Peter B. Edwards, Director of BDA.*

**Canadian Flag Association/  
L'Association canadienne de vexillologie** (A)

The provisional flag of the CFA has 1:1 proportions, the border measuring 1/8 or 1/9 of the height and forming a red C around the flag. This flag was first introduced at a CFA meeting in Scarborough in 1993.

*Information from the CFA/ACV web page, <<http://pages.infinit.net/avosco/acv-cfa>>.*

### CZECH REPUBLIC

**Vexilologický klub** (A)

The Club's flag was adopted on 6 March 1976 and consists of a red field (2:3) charged with a white triangle extending to the fly. Another blue triangle is laid on the white one. Its top extends to half of the length of the flag. Designer of the flag is Zbysek

Svoboda.

*Information supplied by Petr Exner.*

### FINLAND

**Partioheraldikot r.y.** (A)

Comprising a banner of their arms, the main charge is a cross, blue on white, representing Finland with a chief of green bearing a fleur-di-lis and a trefoil in white, representative of world scouting.

*Information gathered from "Liehuvat Värit," No. 1/95.*

### FRANCE

**Société française de vexillologie** (A)

The colors are those of France and the white cross was for centuries the national emblem of that country.

*Graphic from the Flags of the World web site.*

### FRANCE: Brittany

**Kevarzhe Vanniellouriezh Vreizh/  
Société bretonne de vexillologie** (A)

The flag was designed by Divi Kervella. Its field is white, charged with a black saltire. The triangle at the pole is ermine. The flag is based on the letter "V" (Victor) of the international code of the signals (white flag charged with a red saltire); "V" as in "vexillology" thus, the designer's concept is vexillology in black and white, i.e. Breton vexillology. The saltire can be seen also like two letters "V" joined by their bases, that is to say, the initials of VEKSILLOGIEZH VREIZH (Breton vexillology).

This flag was chosen during the meeting of the K.V.V./S.B.V. in Quimper on November 10, 1996, from 27 proposals submitted.

*Information supplied by Michel Bolloré-Pellé.*

### GERMANY

**Deutsche Gesellschaft für  
Flaggenkunde e.V.** (A)

The DGF flag shows the German colors black, red and golden yellow forming a V for "vexillology". The curved knots symbolize the sciences of vexillology.

*Information from the DGF web site, <<http://www.flaggenkunde.de>>.*

**Heraldischer Verein "Zum  
Kleeblatt" von 1888 zu Hannover  
e.V.** (I)

*This seal is displayed on their publication, "Kleeblatt: Zeitschrift für Heraldik und verwandte Wissenschaften." No information was provided.*

**Mauritius Buch Verlag GmbH** (I)

*Logo of the firm as displayed in the prospectus sheet for "Das Große Flaggenbuch."*

**World Vexillological Research  
Institute** (I)

On a field of UN Blue is a white circle representing the world, bearing five overlapping "Vs" in a triangle and in the principal flag colors.

*Information supplied by Jiri Tenora and Petr Exner.*

**HUNGARY****Zászlókutató Intézet/Flag Research Institute (A)**

The ZI Flag is 2:3 ratio, 6 vertical stripes (red, white, green, yellow, black and blue). Red-white-green are the Hungarian colors; 3 colors are added to represent the 6 continents.

*Information supplied by Sándor Kiss.*

**ITALY****Centro Italiano Studi Vessillologici (I)**

Designed by Aldo Ziggio and adopted in 1973. Ratio 2:3.

*Information from the CISV web site <<http://www.agora.stm.it/al.martinelli/cisv.htm>>.*

**MALTA, G.C.****Heraldry and Vexillology Society of Malta (A)**

The HAVSOM Flag is based on the white-red national flag of Malta, with a counter-changed "pile" or "V" to indicate vexillology. Upon the V is a counter-changed shield, with a "George Cross" which ends up as the national shield of arms of Malta, to indicate the interest in heraldry.

Use of the George Cross is restricted by law, therefore the Society had to obtain official permission from the Prime Minister of Malta, granted in February 1997.

*Information supplied by Adrian Strickland, President of HAVSOM.*

**NETHERLANDS****Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vlaggenkunde (A)**

The flag is 2:3, white with 4 triangles of 2 equal sizes, base to the hoist and top on the fly edge. The base length is 1/4 of the flag height. The colors of the triangles are (from top to bottom) red, blue, red and blue. The flag has colors red-white-blue indicating that the NVvV is a Dutch association. To place 4 different colored pennants on a flag indicates that the members of the NVvV are interested in a variety of flags and/or vexilloids.

The flag, a design by Henk 't Jong, was adopted at a meeting in Delft on March 28, 1987.

*Information supplied by Daan van Leeuwen, Treasurer of the NVvV.*

**NEW ZEALAND****New Zealand Flag Association (A)**

The New Zealand Flag Association has no flag.

*Information supplied by John Moody, Secretary of NZFS, courtesy of Jon Radel.*

**NORTH AMERICA****North American Vexillological Association (A)**

The colors are those found in the flags of the United States of America and Canada. The white "V" (and inverted chevron in heraldic terms) stands for "vexillology."

The flag was designed by Harry F. Manogg of Kankakee, Illinois, and adopted in 1967. It's proportions are 2:3. The NAVA Flag may not be used

for commercial or personal purposes.

*Information from NAVA News, Vol. I, No. 1.*

**POLAND****Centrum Flagi Ziemi/Earth Flag Centre (I)**

Consisting of the Polish National Flag with a counterchanged "C" for "Center" and a blue globe with white meridians representing the Earth.

*Information supplied by Jiri Tenora and Petr Exner.*

**Flag Design Center (I)**

Designed by Alfred Znamierowski in August 1978. Combines the colors of Poland with those of the USA, where the FDC was established in 1978 and located there until 1994. The "V" stands for Vexillology, the Bald Eagle the spirit of flying.

*Information supplied by Alfred Znamierowski.*

**Polskie Towarzystwo****Weksylogizne (A)**

Designed in 1997 by Andrzej Beblowski after a suggestion by Dr. Otfried Neubecker. White and red are the colors of Poland and "W" stands for "weksylogia" (vexillology in Polish). Proportions 5:8.

*Information supplied by Alfred Znamierowski.*

**ROMANIA****Societatea Româna de Vexilologie****(A)**

*The Societatea Româna de Vexilologie has provided no flag information.*

**SCANDANAVIA****Nordisk Flaggsselskab/Norræna****Fánafélagd/Nordiska****Flaggsällskapet/Pohjoismaiden****Lippuseura/Nordisk Flag Selskab (A)**

The red cross on yellow is the flag supposedly used by King Erik as Nordic "colors of the realm." It is displayed in the form of the FIAV halyard and knot.

*Illustration adapted from "Nordisk Flagkontakt."*

**SLOVENIA****Heraldica Slovenica (A)**

The flag is a banner from the arms of the society and recalls the National Flag and Arms of Slovenia.

*Coat of arms illustrated on HS web page, <<http://genealogy.ijp.si/hslov/hs.htm>>.*

**SOUTHERN AFRICA****The Southern African Vexillological Association (A)**

At least one of the colours in this flag will be found in the national flag of every state in southern Africa. The gold inverted chevron alludes to a "V" for vexillology. The five white stars, which are derived from the Southern Cross, and the white chevron, allude to southern Africa.

Adopted November 1990 with the formal establishment of SAVA. Designed by Frederick Brownell, State Herald of South Africa and first Chairman of SAVA. Proportions 2:3. *Information supplied by Bruce Berry, Secretary/Treasurer of SAVA.*

**SPAIN****Sociedad Española de Vexilología****(A)**

Based on traditional historical flags that bore a saltire, the arms of the truncated cross are displayed in the Spanish National colors.

*Illustration adapted from masthead of "Gaceta de Banderas."*

**SPAIN: Catalonia****Associació Catalana de Vexil·lologia****(A)**

The flag is based on the traditional flag of Catalonia.

*Illustration from the ACV web page, <<http://www.acv.ptv.es>>.*

**SRI LANKA****Flag Research Centre of Sri Lanka****(I)**

The center emblem in black, consisting of a saltire combined with a cross whose ends terminate in arrowheads, represents the flow of vexillological information to and from the eight corners of the compass. The flag is 1:2 and bears two horizontal red stripes to honor all those millions who from time immemorial have laid down their lives for flags of various causes all over the world. The ratio of the white and red stripes is 4:1.5:1:4. Designed by Kumaran Fernando.

*Information from the Flag Bulletin, Vol. XVII, No. 1.*

**SWEDEN****Västra Sveriges Heraldiska Sällskap****(A)**

*This association provided no information. The image was taken from the "Vexilologicky Lexikon" by Petr Exner and Jiri Tenora published in 1996.*

**SWITZERLAND****Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Fahnen- und Flaggenkunde/Société Suisse de Vexillologie/Società Svizzerza di Vessillologia (A)**

Flag: Red with a white cross (extending to the edges of the flag). Along each diagonal a yellow bar which ends in a fleur-de-lys. Extending from the cross 8 yellow flames (one to the left and to the right of each diagonal cross bar) and 4 red flames (covering partly each diagonal cross bar). As a real Swiss flag it has square shape.

*Information from the Flags of the World web site.*

**UKRAINE****Ukrayins'ke Heraldychno Tovarystvo/The Ukrainian Heraldry Society (A)**

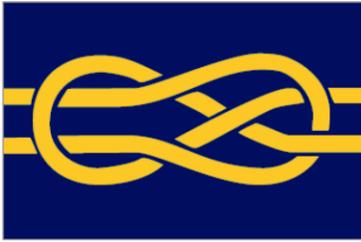
The flag was adopted on November 10, 1995. Designed by Volodymyr Denysov. Flag has Ukrainian National colours, stylised Trident and abbreviation "UHT" (in Cyrillic characters).

*Information supplied by Andriy Grechylo, President of UHT.*

**UNITED KINGDOM****Flag Institute (A)**

The Flag Institute (A) flag depicts the

*continued on page 8*



The Flag of FIAV.

# F I A V

Fédération internationale des associations vexillologiques  
Federación Internacional de Asociaciones Vexilológicas  
International Federation of Vexillological Associations  
Internationale Föderation Vexillologischer Gesellschaften

FIAV was officially founded on 7 September 1969  
at the Third International Congress of Vexillology  
held in Boston, Massachusetts, USA, September 5-7, 1969.  
NAVA salutes FIAV and its members on its 30th Anniversary.

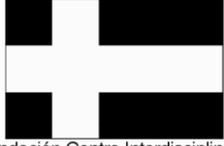


President Secretary-General Secretary-General for Congresses  
The Flags of FIAV's Officers

Dates listed are those of admission to FIAV.



Asociación Argentina de Vexilología  
ARGENTINA  
1993 Aug 23



Fundación Centro Interdisciplinario  
de Estudios Culturales  
ARGENTINA  
1993 Aug 23



Flag Society of Australia Inc.  
AUSTRALIA  
1985 May 28



Centre Belgo-Européen  
d'Études des Drapeaux  
BELGIUM  
1993 Aug 23



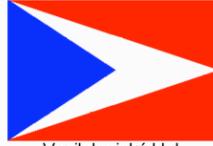
Societas Vexillologica Belgica  
BELGIUM  
1979 Jun 29



Burgee Data Archives  
CANADA  
1997 Aug 14



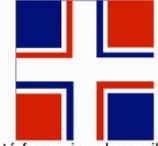
Canadian Flag Association  
L'Association canadienne de vexillologie  
CANADA  
1993 Aug 23



Vexilologický klub  
CZECH REPUBLIC  
1991 Jul 1



Partioheraldikot r.y.  
FINLAND  
1985 May 28



Société française de vexillologie  
FRANCE  
1991 Jul 1



Kevarzhe Vannielouriezh Vreizh  
Société bretonne de vexillologie  
FRANCE: Brittany  
1997 Aug 12



Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Flaggenkunde e.V.  
GERMANY  
1997 Aug 12



Heraldischer Verein "Zum Kleeblatt"  
von 1888 zu Hannover e.V.  
GERMANY  
1993 Aug 23



Mauritius Buch Verlag GmbH  
GERMANY  
1997 Aug 12



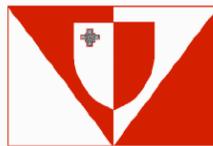
World Vexillological  
Research Institute  
GERMANY  
1993 Aug 23



Magyarországi Zászló Társaság  
HUNGARY  
1995 Jul 5



Centro Italiano Studi Vessillologici  
ITALY  
1973 Sep 14



Heraldry and Vexillology  
Society of Malta  
MALTA, G.C.  
1997 Aug 12



Nederlandse Vereniging  
voor Vlaggenkunde  
NETHERLANDS  
1969 Sep 7 (charter)



New Zealand Flag Association  
NEW ZEALAND  
1995 Jul 3



North American  
Vexillological Association  
NORTH AMERICA  
1969 Sep 7 (charter)



Centrum Flagi Ziemi  
Earth Flag Centre  
POLAND  
1995 Jul 3



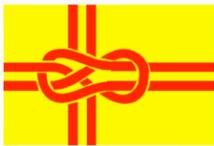
Flag Design Center  
POLAND  
1981 Aug 27



Polskie Towarzystwo Wexylologiczne  
POLAND  
1995 Jul 3



Societatea Română de Vexilologie  
ROMANIA  
1999 Jul 29



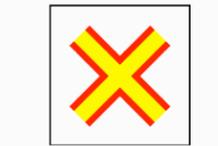
Nordisk Flaggselskap/Norræna  
Fánafélagið  
Pohjoismaiden Lippuseura  
Nordisk Flag Selskab  
SCANDANAVIA  
1973 Sep 14



Heraldica Slovenica  
SLOVENIA  
1993 Aug 23



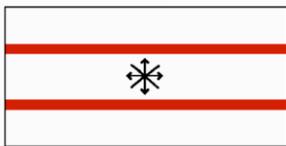
The Southern African  
Vexillological Association  
SOUTHERN AFRICA  
1991 Jul 2



Sociedad Española de Vexilología  
SPAIN  
1979 Jun 29



Associació Catalana de Vexil·logia  
SPAIN: Catalonia  
1985 May 28



Flag Research Centre of Sri Lanka  
SRI LANKA  
1977 Jun 12



Västra Sveriges Heraldiska Sällskap  
SWEDEN  
1985 May 31



Schweizerische Gesellschaft für  
Fahnen- und Flaggenkunde  
Société Suisse de Vexillologie  
Società Svizzera di Vessillologia  
SWITZERLAND  
1969 Sep 7 (charter)



The Ukrainian Heraldry Society  
UKRAINE  
1995 Jul 3



Flag Institute  
UNITED KINGDOM  
1971 Jun 24



Flag Research Center  
USA  
1969 Sep 7 (charter)



National Flag Foundation  
USA  
1969 Sep 7 (charter)



Tumbling Waters Museum of Flags  
USA  
1975 Apr 17



United States Flag Foundation  
USA  
1969 Sep 7 (charter)



New England Vexillological Association  
USA: CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT  
1999 Jul 29



Chesapeake Bay Flag Association  
USA: DC, DE, MD, NJ, PA, VA  
1995 Jul 3



Great Waters Association of Vexillology  
USA: IL, IN, KY, OH, MI  
1999 Jul 29

## FIAV Charter Members - 7 September 1969

- ✶ Accademia di San Marciano, Sezione Vessillologica (removed 1987)
- ✶ Association française d'études internationale de vexillologie (resigned 1987)
- ✶ Flag Research Center
- ✶ Flag Plaza Foundation (now National Flag Foundation)
- ✶ Heraldry Society, Flag Section (removed 1987)
- ✶ Nederlandse Vereniging voor Vlaggenkunde
- ✶ North American Vexillological Association
- ✶ Office Généalogique et Héraldique de Belgique (resigned 1985)
- ✶ Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Fahnen- und Flaggenkunde/Société Suisse de Vexillologie/Società Svizzera di Vessillologia
- ✶ Stichting voor Banistiek en Heraldiek (resigned 1981)
- ✶ United States Flag Foundation
- ✶ Wappen-Herold (removed 1995)

*continued from page 5*

Cross of Saint George on a white V on blue, the international symbol for Vexillology. The flag was designed by the late director of the Flag Institute, Dr. William Crampton.

*Information from the FI web site, <http://www.flaginst.demon.co.uk>.*

**USA**

**Flag Research Center (I)**

The emblem of the FRC, designed by Louis Loynes, incorporates a zephyr (gentle breeze) in the form of a ship bearing a flag. The zephyr is rearward, symbolizing research which involves looking back into history. The proportions are 1:2 with the indentations being one-sixth of the length of the flag from the fly and one-third of the hoist in distance from the top to the bottom.

*Information supplied by Whitney Smith, Director of the FRC.*

**National Flag Foundation (A)**

*The logo was taken from the NFF web site, <http://www.icss.com/usflag/nff.html>.*

**Tumbling Waters Museum of Flags (I)**

Designed by Charles E. Brannon, adopted April 10, 1972. Seven stars which encircle the script letter "W" represent the seven stars in the City of Montgomery flag; the UN blue panel forms the Tumbling Waters "wave" and represents the rivers of America; the brown symbolizes Alabama's rich soil, and the gold the rich heritage of the region. The two large stars represent the main purposes of the museum, to "Explore and Enlighten" while orange is associated with festivity, pageantry and glory. Red represents the flag of the State of Alabama, and the complicated flag design represents the complexity of flag study, while the gold border forms an "M" for Montgomery. *Information supplied by Charles E. Brannon, President, Board of Trustees. Illustration from NAVA News, Vol. XI, No. 3.*

**United States Flag Foundation (A)**

*No information was provided by the organization.*

**USA: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont**

**New England Vexillological Association (A)**

The NEVA Flag is based on the traditional flag of England (white bearing a red St. George's cross), the namesake of the New England region of the United States. In the center is a white diamond edged in blue and again in white, emblazoned with a green pine tree. The pine tree is the traditional symbol of New England, while the blue fimbriation represents two "V's", one inverted over the other, representing Vexillology. The red-white-blue colors recall the colors of the United States Flag and the red-white-green colors recall the colors of the traditional New England Flag.

**THE WORLD ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FLAGS**

A brand-new encyclopedia of world flags, authored by Alfred Znamierowski, the best on the subject in two decades, has been printed and is available from

Flag Research Center  
PO Box 580

Winchester MA 01890-0880 USA

Tel: (781) 729-9410

Fax: (781) 721-4817

According to the FRC, "The hard-cover volume contains 256 pages, averaging more than 8 color illustrations per page and covering all types of flags throughout world history plus complete text."

Prices are (anywhere in the world):

1 copy by surface mail.....\$44

1 copy air mail.....\$49

3 copies by surface mail...\$85

3 copies by air mail.....\$95

VISA and Master Card accepted.

*The author of the book sends the following:*

"The book looks very good, nevertheless I am unhappy that there are so many errors. Since I am the author, I owe an apology to the potential readers and an explanation why it happened. After receiving the colour proofs I checked them carefully and sent to the editor a list of some

*Information supplied by David Martucci, NEVA Secretary/Treasurer.*

**USA: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia**

**Chesapeake Bay Flag Association (A)**

The blue colors recall the bay that is the namesake of the association. The stars represent the states that comprise the territory of its operations. The two dark blue stripes on light blue are similar to the two red stripes on white from the Washington DC Flag. *Information supplied by Nick Artimovich, President of CBFA and Jon Radel.*

**USA: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan**

**Great Waters Association of Vexillology (A)**

The Great Waters flag, designed by John M. Purcell, was adopted in 1991 as a result of a contest among the membership. The blue field of the flag suggests the blue of the waters of the Great Lakes and the Ohio River for which GWAV is named. The stripes, one for each of the states that make up the region of membership, are alternately red and white (from the top) and symbolize the first letter of Vexillology. Proportions are 2:3.

*Information supplied by Peter J. Kinderman, President of GWAV.*

hundred and twenty errors to be corrected.

Unfortunately I did not receive any further proofs, and until I received my copy of the book I was not aware that more than two dozen errors had not been corrected, and the computer artist had added another one (on page 232 he has removed the flag of Ouarzazate and has put in its place remnants of the flag of East Flanders). There are seven other major errors — misrepresentations of some national and subnational flags, as well as more than a dozen minor errors in text, captions, and index.

Here is a list of flags which are shown incorrectly:

Page 57 - Francois Mitterand (the emblem should be golden yellow),

Page 103 - Civil ensign of Malta (the white border is missing),

Page 148 - South Holland (the royal flag of Scotland is shown),

Page 158 - Gagauzia (the three white stars are missing),

Page 165 - Palestine (the civil flag of Spain is shown),

Page 176 - Taiwan (the Tainwanese jack is shown),

Page 228 - Portugese Language Community (blue border is missing).

The errors on pages 103 and 228 were not spotted by me when I checked the colour proofs. Nevertheless the artwork at the computer artist's disposal was correct, and he is to blame for removal of the borders.

The errors in text which have not been corrected are as follows:

Page 155 - Serbian Republic - should be 'National Flag' not 'State and National Flag.'

Page 185 - Tuvalu - should be 'Vaitupu' not 'Vaitupua.'

Page 206 - Curaçao - should be 'Flag of the Islands' not 'Island.'

Page 210 - captions above stamps - 'Amazonas' not 'Amazonias.'

Page 242 - captions - 'Anarchosyndicalists' not 'Anarchosyndacilists.'

Page 244 - captions - 'Welt-Handelsflotte' not 'welt-Handelsflotte.'

Also nine of my changes and additions to the index have been ignored, and one new error has been made (see *Castiole* under *Catalonia* instead of *Castilla-León*.)

*Alfred Znamierowski*

# THE ORIGINS OF FIAV

by Whitney Smith

*Editor's note: The following is an abridged version of a piece originally published in NAVA News, Vol. XXIX, No. 1 (Jan-Feb 1996), pages 3-4.*

I had been in correspondence with Klaes Sierksma of the Netherlands about a meeting of vexillologists in his country. In September 1965 we were jointly able to realize the 1st International Congress of Vexillology. In the little town of Muiderberg 19 participants from Europe, plus myself and a man from South Africa, spent two days discussing flags and enjoying tours, films, lectures, and exhibits. After getting to know each other, on the second day we discussed the future development of our nascent "science of vexillology."

Everyone agreed congresses should continue to be held on a regular basis for our mutual enrichment, moving from country to country both to encourage wide participation and to give us access to the vexillological treasures of diverse cultures. We also needed some kind of international association to coordinate our activities. Responsibility for creating the association was placed in the hands of myself, Sierksma, and Louis Muhlemann, who was to organize the 2nd Congress of Vexillology in Zurich in 1967.

During the course of correspondence between the three of us the present International Federation of Vexillological Associations (FIAV) was developed. We quickly realized that the original concept of an "International League of Vexillologists" would present many difficulties due to the small number of individuals around the world interested in flags, the tremendous distances involved, and the fact that very few of us had any possibility of getting financial support for vexillology from our occupations. If the only gathering of vexillologists took place at the biennial congresses, decisions would be heavily weighted in favor of the natives of the host country. Moreover, those who for any reason could not attend might well find the possibility of meeting other vexillologists only once a decade or less often.

For these reasons it was decided that FIAV would be a federation linking associations and institutions, rather than individuals. The creation of associations would allow vexillologists in each country or region to organize themselves as they saw fit—with their own meetings, publications, and activities suited to local circumstances. This also eliminated the necessity of a budget for FIAV and the complications which might arise from trying to determine a fair assessment of money, proper control over its spending, and the uneven benefits that might result.

Thus it was decided that the core purpose of the new international organization would be to provide a forum every two years for member associations and institutions to meet and discuss mutual problems. When appropriate, this would result in internationally-binding decisions. In addition, sponsorship of the International Congresses of Vexillology was to be an important ongoing responsibility for FIAV.

While there was general agreement that national associations would provide the regular opportunities for individual vexillologists to meet, exchange information, publish, and develop their interests, in fact national associations did not exist in 1965. Thus the decision to constitute FIAV as a federation of vexillological associations was a prime factor leading to the creation of associations. Things would have worked out very differently if the original concept of an International League of Vexillologists had been followed.

The Netherlands Association of Vexillology (N.V.V.V.) was the first national association of vexillology, founded in 1966 by the Dutch. The French Association of International Vexillological Studies (no longer in existence) was the second organization formed, later that same year. The North American Vexillological Association (NAVA), the third vexillological association, created in 1967, has always had the largest

membership. The provisional creation of FIAV was announced in September 1967 at the 2nd International Congress of Vexillology in Zurich, Switzerland and the actual foundation of the Federation was on 7 September 1969 at the 3rd Congress held in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Its charter membership numbered 12 (of which 6 are no longer in existence) and today its membership stands at 42, encompassing organizations and institutions on each continent except Asia and Antarctica.

*NAVA News salutes FIAV  
on its 30th Birthday!*

## NAVA News

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**David Martucci, Interim Editor**  
240 Calderwood Rd  
Washington ME 04574-3440 USA  
(207) 845-2857  
pres@nava.org

Articles may be submitted in hard copy or in any Macintosh or PC format (excepting Lotus Word Pro) on 3.5" diskettes or Zip disks. A hard copy showing all formatting preferences should accompany the disk. Articles and/or disks accompanied by a SASE will be returned.

Please send copies or originals of any flag-related newspaper and magazine clippings to the Vexi-Bits editor:

**John H. Gámez**  
5335 NW Loop 410 #513  
San Antonio TX 78229-5529 USA  
(210) 256-9701  
jhgvexistud@stic.net

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treas@nava.org

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<http://www.nava.org/>

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## FLAG SYMPOSIUM IN BALTIMORE

Working title - "Early American Flag Makers and Their Flags" or "Colours for All Nations" (Rebecca Young's 1803 Directory listing in Philadelphia)

### Purpose of Symposium

1. What was the nature of flag making in the early years of our country (before the Civil War)
2. Who made the flags?
3. Rebecca Young was commissioned to make American Ensigns in 1781 and 1782 - what would they have looked like?
4. What was the purpose of flags?

### Specifics about the Symposium

Saturday March 11, 2000 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Admiral Fell Inn in Fells Point, 888 South Broadway, Baltimore MD 21231 phone (410) 558-1013 <http://www.AdmiralFell.com>

Cost : \$35 per person will include lunch

Symposium followed by walking tour of Fells Point and/or tour of the Flag House

The Admiral Fell Inn can accomodate up to 100 people The following are lined up to speak at the Symposium:

Whitney Smith - Overview of the political perspective of early flags  
Howard Madaus - Other 15 star Flags

Fonda Thompson - The Gostelowe Standards

Pat Pilling - Rebecca Flower Young, Mary Pickersgill, William Young- Early American Flag Makers

Other speakers are being arranged. For more information, contact Sally Johnston <[sally@flaghouse.org](mailto:sally@flaghouse.org)> at the Star Spangled Banner House in Baltimore.

## RAVEN 6 ERRATA

Due to a printing error in Raven 6, the text on pages 50 and 51 was reversed. The text will read correctly in this order: page 49, 51, 50, 52. Copies of Raven 6 can be corrected by writing "to page 51" at the bottom of page 49, "to page 50" on the bottom of page 51, and "to page 51" at the bottom of page 50. We apologize to the author and to the readers for this error.

## OHIO CIVIL WAR FLAGS CONFERENCE

The Civil War Institute and the Save the Ohio Flags Committee of the Ohio Historical Society are going to present a two day Civil War flags symposium on September 8 and 9th, 2000.

This is a Friday/Saturday arrangement. Friday will concentrate on the flag professionals of this study area- conservators, curators, etc. Lectures as well as panel discussions are being planned. This will also be used for any museum staff member to speak on their ongoing flags projects in their respective state/institution.

Saturday will be a more historically oriented program with lectures on Ohio's CW flags, the flags of a single Ohio regiment, Ohio flagmakers as well as some lectures on Southern flags. We plan on a full range of CW flags topics.

Please pass this along to anyone you think would be interested in attending or speaking at this function. Greg Biggs of the Save The Ohio Flags Committee is in charge of the programming for this event. Suggestions are indeed welcomed!

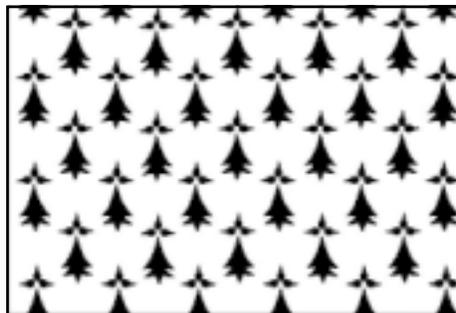
For more info, contact:

Greg Biggs

Save The Ohio Flags Committee

[Biggsk@aol.com](mailto:Biggsk@aol.com)

(419) 586-5294



*Readers are advised that the traditional flag of Brittany, the banner of arms, was shown incorrectly in NAVA News Vol. 32, No. 1-2 (January-April 1999). The correct design is shown above. We regret the error.*

## FLAG DESIGN CONTEST

The Municipality of Szekesfehervar announces a Flag Festival will be held in Szekesfehervar, Hungary during the celebration of the birth of the Hungarian state (1,000 years) beginning in May 2000. The selected and realized actual flags will decorate the streets of Szekesfehervar at least for 2-3 weeks. These flags should reflect or refer to the history of the history of Hungary, or the city of Szekesfehervar and/or the millenium.

The actual flag's size should be no more than 300 cm (width) [9'10"] and 250 cm (length) [8'2"]. The material of the flag will have to survive 3 weeks outside.

The entry should be a detailed flag-description with illustrations (max: 5 entries are accepted). The winning flag designs will get financial support to produce the flag itself, so a budget would have to be enclosed with the entry.

The proposed flags' designers will get an Invitation to the festival (please note that it does not mean that the travel and other costs would be covered - TR)

### Prizes:

I. 100.000,- HUF (USD 410)

II. 70.000,- HUF (USD 285)

III. 50.000,- HUF (USD 205)

and a few flags will be purchased for the owner.

The deadline: the entries must arrive by 31 January, 2000.

Submit your entry to the following Postal address:

Pelikan Galeria

Kossuth u. 15.

SZEKESFEHERVAR

Hungary 8000

If you have any questions I offer my help. Send your questions to: [flag@free.netlap.hu](mailto:flag@free.netlap.hu), or call the organizers: +36-1-22-329-431. Please note that I have no official connection or any contract to this event's organizers, but I think the flag-designers and vexillologists from all over the world should get a chance to participate in an open contest. I put the Flag festival description onto our homepage as well. <<http://free.netlap.hu/flag/>> The article appeared in the "Fehervari Polgar" the official magazine of Municipality of Szekesfehervar <<http://www.fehervar.hu/HIVATAL/polgar/>> (Hungarian only). Email: [ugyfelszolgalat@mail.datatrans.hu](mailto:ugyfelszolgalat@mail.datatrans.hu).

Tamas Rumi

NAVA member

Founder of Flag Research Institute

(Hungary)

Zaszlokutato Intezet

<[flag@free.netlap.hu](mailto:flag@free.netlap.hu)>

## NIFDA 'GEORGE WASHINGTON' AWARDED TO WHITNEY SMITH

On September 25, 1999 the National Independent Flag Dealers Association (NIFDA) of the USA presented its first "George Washington Award for Excellence" to NAVA member and founder, Whitney Smith, director of the Flag Research Center. The award, presented by NIFDA's president-elect Jim Eggleston of Fort Worth, Texas, is a replica of a life size bust of George Washington, the first president of the USA and hero of the American Revolution executed by Jean-Antoine Houdon in 1785.

The George Washington Award is NIFDA's preeminent recognition for a man or woman who has offered a prolonged period of service to the flag industry. It is bestowed upon those who have set an example in their business dealings of excellence, integrity and professionalism. The award further recognizes those who have given above and beyond the call of duty in terms of time, advice, and wisdom to others, within and without the flag industry.

According to Eggleston, "The Award's first recipient certainly exemplifies each and every characteristic NIFDA's board was attempting to recognize in creating the Award and bestowing it upon worthy recipients. Just as George Washington is hailed as the 'Father of our Country,' Whitney Smith is truly hailed as the 'Father of Vexillology,' the

study of and science concerning flags." He further commented about Smith, "Throughout his life, he has been a pioneer in the field and has provided the bulk of the tremendous substance now known in today's study of flags, what he reverently and lovingly refers to as the 'Fabric of Our Dreams.'"

In making the announcement of the inaugural recipient, NIFDA's board stated, "Whitney Smith will do more to give honor and prestige to our first George Washington Award than this Award will do for him. We are truly honored to have him accept this Award, to care for the treasures that he does, and to have him serve so humbly and so expertly for so many years. We are even more honored to have him as our friend. Dr. Smith is to our industry what great icons and leaders such as General Washington have been to our country and its revolutionary spirit."

Additional 1999 recipients of the George Washington Award in recognition of their prior receipt of NIFDA's "Golden Grommet Award" were NAVA members Randy Beard, Sr., Chairman of Annin & Co.; and Jim Van Gundy, Martin's Flag Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa; and former NAVA members Joe McIntyre and Bill Spangler of the Dettra Flag Co. and Jim Timberlake of the Flag Center. Congratulations to all.

## U.S. BURIAL FLAG

I was speaking to a group of retired persons in Southampton PA. At the conclusion a man asked, "What should I do with my father's burial flag?" I answered "Fly It! — FLY IT! Don't let it sit in a drawer and end up in a yard sale some day."

A women in the group got up and said that she was told not to fly the burial flag! "Who told you that?" was my response. She replied, "The government, when I received the flag." I told her that I had never heard of that but I would check it out. Nobody in the audience had ever heard

of that either.

I called two sources, The Veterans Administration and The American Legion. It gets a little confusing but here is what it boils down to: you are allowed to fly the Burial Flag (and are encouraged to do so). The VA first told me "No, you should not fly the Burial Flag." "Why?" I asked, "Has it anything to do with flag etiquette or respect for the Veteran?" "No." "Well then why?" "The Flag should not be flown because the material is 'not waterproof,' the size is cumbersome and does not lend itself to outdoor

## September/October 1999 PRIVATE FLAGS - PUBLIC FORUM THE PERSONAL FLAGS OF NAVA'S MEMBERS

NAVA is proud to offer display space on our web site for our members' private flags. All flags shown are completed flags or drawings (photos of actual flags get priority) and were designed by our members. NAVA provides this space for vexillological purposes only and does not endorse any particular flag.

Members are encouraged to submit their personal or family flag designs. For information on how to submit your flag for publication on our web site contact webmaster@nava.org or mail your inquiry to the NAVA News Editor:

David Martucci  
240 Calderwood Rd

Washington ME 04574-3440 USA

Members flags currently displayed on the web site are David Martucci, Washington, Maine USA; Dean Thomas, Pasadena, California USA; Dr. Whitney Smith, Ph.D, Winchester, Massachusettes USA; Ted Kaye, Portland, Oregon USA; John Purcell, Middleberg Heights, Ohio USA; Richard R. Gideon, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania USA; Tamas Rumi, Szekesfehervar, Hungary; Devereaux D. Cannon Jr., Portland, Tennessee USA; and Jose C. Alegria, Gijon, Spain.

We hope to get many more. In addition, if there is enough of a response, we hope to print the designs in the Membership Directory.

flying." Understand that it took me a long time (several minutes) to finally get this response out of the man who answered the phone.

I called the American Legion, told him my story and he was livid! "FLY THE FLAG" he shouted. Are those people in Washington too cheap to spend the money to buy our Veterans a decent flag that can be flown outside? He went on to tell me that the Legion has adopted a 30 day program of flying the Flag to honor the Veteran.

Gerry McCavera  
<gerflags@bellatlantic.net>

**Sept/Oct 1999**  
**INSIDE THIS ISSUE:**

- \* Student Resistance in Serbia
- \* Tanaka Flag Company
- \* Changes in NAVA News
- \* Conserving America's Civil War Flags
- \* The Flag of FIAV
- \* Symbols of FIAV Members
- \* World Encyclopedia of Flags
- \* The Origins of FIAV
- \* Flag Symposium in Baltimore
- \* Ohio Civil War Flags Conference
- \* Raven 6 Errata
- \* NAVA News Correction
- \* Flag Contest
- \* NIFDA Award to Whitney Smith
- \* US Burial Flag
- \* Private Flags - Public Forum

**FUR FLAGS**

I have a customer who wants some "Fur Company" flags made. He wants: American Fur Company, Hudson Bay Company, and North West Fur Company.

Do you know what the North West Fur Company flag looked like? Thanks! *Richard R. Gideon* Flags

520 Oxford Blvd  
 Pittsburgh PA 15243-1562 USA  
 412-276-7689  
<http://www.gideonflags.com>

**Re: VEXILLON**

You might note that the FIAV Board chooses the recipient of the Vexillon award. For the 1999 award, the FIAV Board intentionally decided not to identify the Raven editorial board and staff by name. This was done in order to keep the primary focus on Don Healy, while still recognizing the collaborative nature of the final product. It's accurate to state that the award was given to

**FIAV PRESIDENT MICHEL LUPANT'S REMARKS ON PRESENTING THE 1999 VEXILLON**

At the suggestion of the Flag Society of Australia, FIAV established the Vexillon Award in 1989 to recognize the person or persons who have made the most important contribution to vexillology during the two years preceding the International Congress of Vexillology. Since 1989, the Flag Society of Australia has graciously provided the plaque for the Vexillon, and the FIAV Board has selected the recipient of the Vexillon.

This year FIAV bestows the Vexillon for a unique contribution to vexillology, one which was the work of several people. "Flags of the Native Peoples of the United States," published in volumes 3 and 4

Don and the editorial board and staff of Raven, and then identify who those board and staff members are; however, it's inaccurate to state that the award was given to Don and specifically named individuals or to state that the award was given to NAVA.

Attached are President Lupant's remarks at the presentation.

*Sincerely,*  
*Kin Spain*

of Raven: A Journal of Vexillology, was the result of years of work by the author, Donald T. Healy, and the Raven editorial board and staff. This work constitutes the first serious look at the flags of the indigenous peoples of the United States, and it is an original and significant contribution to vexillology. For this outstanding achievement, FIAV recognizes the author, Don Healy, and all other individuals who contributed to the success of this important work.

The FIAV Board asks Dr. John Purcell, chair of the editorial board of Raven, to come forward and accept the Vexillon on behalf of both Mr. Healy and the Raven board and staff.



Visit NAVA's Award-winning Web Site  
<http://www.nava.org>



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