

North American Vexillological Association

NAVA NEWS

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Issue #180



MONTRÉAL WAS MAGNIFIQUE!

NAVA 37, held in the great City of Montréal in Québec, Canada, was one of the best meetings this organization ever held. The Executive Board wants everyone to know that Jim Croft did a great job organizing the meeting and, as a token of our appreciation, we have presented him with a personalized NAVA 37 wrist watch.

This issue of *NAVA News* is devoted to NAVA 37, with a retrospective by John Purcell, photos, a list of the fabulous flags displayed, Canadian Symbol websites directory, and an article and color centerfold devoted to the Flags of Montréal.

Also in this issue is information about the *next* NAVA Meeting to be held in Indianapolis. See you there!

Dave Martucci, President



PLEASE NOTE: If you obtained a group photo (8" x 10") of the attendees at NAVA 37, you can receive a free replacement of a much better print by contacting Jim Croft, PO Box 365, Northampton MA 01061 U.S.A. email: j.c.croft@rcn.com Telephone: (413) 586-2549 Also, if you did not obtain a photo and would like one, you may order a photo by writing to the above address and sending a check or money order for US\$10, including shipping and handling, made out to James Croft. Orders accepted until April 1st, 2004.

APOLOGY AND CORRECTION

In Issue #173 of *NAVA News*, January-March 2002 (published in July, 2002), the front page article headlined "Are They Real or Are They...?" contained assertions and descriptions which may have misled some readers. The article described two auctions in May, 2002 in which flags or flag-related items were offered, one by Sotheby's and another by Freeman's. The article questioned the authentication of two flags offered by Sotheby's and described the withdrawal of the Freeman's documents due to their discovery as likely forgeries. NAVA apologizes for any mistaken impression given by mentioning the authenticator of the Sotheby's flags, Dr. Jeffrey Kohn, in the same article as the supposed forger, Charles Bates Weisberg. Dr. Kohn is a widely respected flag dealer. NAVA further regrets alleging a conflict of interest in

Dr. Kohn's role both as dealer and appraiser of vintage American flags; such a statement should only have been made in a signed editorial. In fact, the author of the article, NAVA's president David Martucci, is in the business of flag authentication and a competitor of Dr. Kohn's. To prevent future conflicts, NAVA has established a *NAVA News* editorial board to review all articles and editorials before their publication and set policies for the publication.

NAVA News would also like to amend one statement: While the article said of Dr. Kohn, "He is unknown to NAVA", in fact, Dr. Kohn was a member of NAVA from July 1997 to December 1998.

We believe that this matter represents a legitimate difference of opinion in the study of flags—the essence of our organization—and that such

differences should be aired in the spirit of scholarly discourse.

We apologize for any misunderstandings.

*Kevin Murray
First Vice President, NAVA*

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NAVA 37 - Montréal



Beautiful autumn weather provided the ideal backdrop to NAVA's 37th annual meeting in Québec's largest city at the Holiday Inn Centre-Ville/Midtown over the weekend of October 10-12, 2003. Attendees registered Friday afternoon, and received packets containing numerous flags, flag pins, booklets, and posters that conference organizer James Croft had solicited over the past months.

The first event of the conference was an elegant cocktail reception on Friday evening, where members and guests had the opportunity to greet old friends and chat. After breakfast the next morning,



Dr. Peter Orenski displays his Vexillonnaire medal. DM Photo.

By John M. Purcell



Jim Croft, NAVA 37 organizer. TK Photo.

the conference opened with the presentation of the colors and the national anthems of the United States and Canada. The conference then got underway with the annual business meeting, which lasted until lunch. Highlights of the business meeting included the unanimous passage of an amendment to make the Design Committee a standing committee, the defeat of an amendment to establish term limits, and the election of officers. In contested elections, David Martucci was re-elected as president, and Kevin Murray, outgoing Second Vice

President, was elected as First Vice President. The remainder of the slate was elected without opposition: Peter Ansoff, as Second Vice President, and incumbents Richard Monahan and Ted Kaye as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. The new Nominating Committee elected consists of Doreen Braverman, Mason Kaye, and Peter Orenski.

After a tasty lunch, papers were presented to the assembly during the remainder of the afternoon by Truman Pope, Dean Thomas, Peter Ansoff, Dr. Rafael Yates, and Dr. Wolfgang Jilek. Later that evening members and guests gathered for the annual banquet and group photo. The



Kin Spain, FIAV Sec. General and Whitney Smith present the Laureate to Scot Guenter. DM Photo.

banquet room was completely lined with Canadian flags of all kinds: national, provincial, civic, and military—many dis-



Bruce Patterson, Saguenay Herald of Canada, was the keynote speaker at NAVA 37. TK Photo.

played for the first time at a NAVA meeting. (Some of the flags were loaned for the occasion from the collection of former NAVA president Bishop Ralph Spence, who was unable to attend owing to his professional obligations.) Dinner was the traditional Thanksgiving turkey and “fixings” in honor of the Canadian Thanksgiving holiday that weekend.

Following dessert, the gathering was treated to a talk with slides by Bruce Patterson, Saguenay Herald at the Canadian Heraldic Authority, who spoke on “Constructing Canadian Symbolism: National Identity as Expressed in Canadian Heraldic Authority Grants over the Past Fifteen Years”. Presentation of awards followed Mr. Patterson’s talk. Morgan Milner, designer of the NAVA 37 flag, was presented with a large version of the flag. Dr. John M. Purcell, acting at the request of Truman Pope, president of Great Waters As-

sociation of Vexillology, presented that group’s second Commodore Award for significant achievement in vexillology to Kevin Harrington of Toronto, president of the Canadian Flag Association and editor of *Flagscan*. NAVA president David Martucci then presented the new Vexillionnaire Award for a significant and successful act of activist vexillology (as explained in the previous *NAVA News*) to Dr. Peter Orenski, James Babcock, Ted Kaye, Douglas Lynch, and Ed Jackson. The final award was presented by Dr. Whitney Smith on behalf of FIAV president Michel Lupant to Dr. Scot Guenter, who was named FIAV’s Laureate of the Federation for his book on the cultural history of the United States flag (also featured in *NAVA News* #179).

On Sunday after breakfast, the remainder of the session’s papers were presented by Luc Baronian, Dr. John M. Purcell, Joseph Donovan, Kevin Harrington, Dr. Scot Guenter, Mason Kaye, and Ted Kaye. Lunch was followed by a bus tour of the city, with special

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attention paid to sites of vexillological interest. Upon return, president David Martucci presented Joseph Donovan with the Driver Award for best paper at the conference for his talk on “Two Irish Flags: A Comparative Analysis.” James Croft was then commended for his outstanding work as conference organizer with a standing ovation, and President Martucci



Kevin Harrington of the Canadian Flag Association receives the GWAV Commodore Award. TK Photo.

declared the meeting officially adjourned.

Morgan Milner, attending his first NAVA meeting, says, “I was admittedly a little nervous about going to my first meeting since I didn’t know anyone and had no idea what to expect. But everyone made me feel welcome right away and the whole event couldn’t have been better organized.” As a university student particularly interested in “political and revolutionary” flags, he found the meeting “fascinating and a learning experience”, saying “I’m looking forward to attending more meetings in the future.”



President Martucci presents Joe Donovan, the 2003 Driver Award winner. Joe’s topic was two Irish flags. JM Photo.

NAVA 37 FLAG DISPLAY



Flags of Canada's Provinces and their capital cities:

1. Canada
2. Ottawa
3. Ontario
4. Toronto
5. Québec
6. Québec City
7. Nova Scotia
8. Halifax
9. New Brunswick
10. Fredericton
11. Manitoba
12. Winnipeg
13. British Columbia
14. Vancouver (Victoria was unavailable)
15. Prince Edward Island
16. Charlottetown
17. Saskatchewan
18. Regina
19. Alberta
20. Edmonton
21. Newfoundland
22. St. John's
23. Northwest Territories
24. Yellowknife
25. Yukon
26. Whitehorse
27. Nunavut
28. Iqaluit
29. Labrador

Flags of Canada:

30. Canada - The Queen's Standard
31. Governor General
32. Québec Lieutenant Governor
33. Canada
34. United Kingdom

35. Canada Red Ensign
36. Canada Blue Ensign
37. Canada White Ensign
38. Commonwealth
39. Canadian Forces
40. Canadian Naval Jack
41. Canadian Coast Guard
42. Royal Canadian Air Force
43. Canadian Air Command
44. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
45. Royal Canadian Legion
46. United Empire Loyalist
47. Olympics Canada
48. Canadian Centennial
49. Travel Arctic
50. Canadian Indian
51. Canada Duality flag

Canadian Francophone flags:

52. Canada
53. Québec
54. New Brunswick
55. Arcadia
56. Franco-Ontario
57. Fransaskois
58. Franco-Manitoban
59. Franco-Albertan
60. Francophone Community in Yukon
61. Francophone Community in Newfoundland and Labrador

NAVA 37 flags of attendees and locality:

62. Canada
63. México
64. New Zealand
65. United States
66. Québec
67. Montréal

68. NAVA 37
69. NAVA 37 (indoor flag)
70. XXI International Congress of Vexillology organizing committee flag
(Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Civic flags of Canada:

71. Barrie, ON
72. Brockville, ON
73. Calgary, AB
74. Fort Smith, NT
75. Gatineau, QC
76. Gloucester, ON
77. Hall Beach, NU
78. Langley, BC
79. Longueuil, QC
80. Lunenburg, NS
81. Maryborough, ON
82. Matsqui, BC
83. Mayo, YK
84. Moose Jaw, SK
85. Oromocto, NB
86. Ottawa, ON
87. Peace River, AB
88. St. Jean sur Richelieu, QC
89. Scarborough, ON
90. Shédiac, NB
91. Sherbrooke, QC
92. Thunder Bay, ON
93. Toronto, ON

All the provincial flags were displayed in their proper proportions and provided by Québec Protocol through Mr. Patrice de la Brosse, Ministère des Relations internationales for Québec Protocol, for which we thank him.

The Flags of Canada were graciously provided by Bishop Ralph Spence and Ginette Bazergui, and the Canadian Duality flag by Hank Gigandet.

The XXI organizing committee flag was lent by Gustavo Tracchia and the civic flags were from James Croft and The Institute of Civic Heraldry.



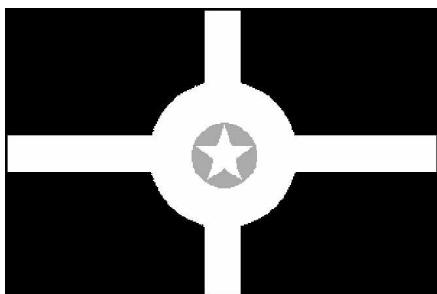
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NORTH AMERICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

The dates of October 8-10, 2004 have been set by the Executive Board of the North American Vexillological Association for its Annual Meeting.

The meeting will be held in the state of Indiana, Land of the Indians, the nineteenth state to be admitted to the Union, on December 11, 1816. The state's motto is "Crossroads of America". It is called the Hoosier State. It is 38th in size among the states, with a population exceeding six million. It is a part of the rich Midwestern Corn Belt and a major manufacturing area. The great natural beauty of Indiana makes the state a popular vacation area. The state's plentiful lakes and streams provide boating and fishing. It is located between two great waterways, Lake Michigan and the Ohio River.

The meeting will be held at the Radisson City Centre, 915 Ohio Avenue in downtown Indianapolis. The hotel overlooks the center of downtown Indianapolis, which is dominated by the 258 foot Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The Indiana War Museum is located on Meridian Street, which runs past the east side of the hotel.

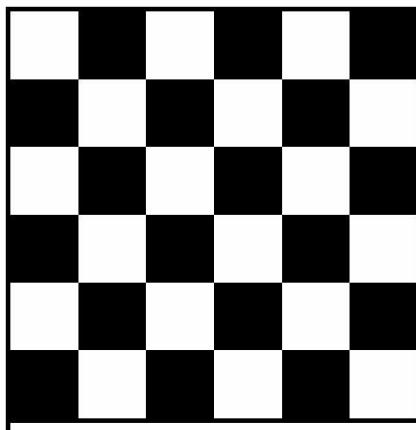


The Flag of Indianapolis.

For more information on Indianapolis visit www.Indianapolis.in.us.

In 1825, the state capital was moved from Corydon in southern Indiana to Indianapolis. The city's cultural life includes divisions of Indiana University and Purdue University, the University of Indianapolis, Butler University, Marian College,

John Herron Art Institute, Indiana Historical Society, Indiana War Museum, Eiteljorg Musuem of Indian Art and Culture, and the Indianapolis Art Museum. Lilly Pharmaceutical Enterprises is a major commercial firm. The city is the twelfth largest in the United States, with a population of over 800,000, and is the meeting place of four major interstate highways, I-74, I-70, I-64, and I-69. It is a major sports center, having hosted the Pan American games and the NCAA basketball finals. It is



home to the Indianapolis Colts and the Indiana Pacers.

Indianapolis has held the famous Indianapolis 500 Memorial Day race since 1911. The black and white checked flag is one of the symbols of the city.



Tru Pope is coordinating NAVA 38.

NAVA 38 is being hosted by the Great Waters Association of Vexillology (Gwav). Gwav encompasses the states of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky and takes its name from the waters of the Great Lakes and the Ohio River.



The Flag of Gwav.

**Indianapolis, IN
Oct. 8-10, '04
NAVA 38**



FLAGS OF MONTRÉAL

by

*Luc Baronian, James Croft, and Dave Martucci**

In celebration of the recent meeting held in Montréal, NAVA NEWS proudly offers this article and accompanying full-color chart of flags. The descriptions follow the order of the flags in the centerfold.

Québec Lieutenant Governor's Flag

Since 1952, the Lieutenant Governor of Québec has used a blue flag charged with the arms of Québec within a white disk; the so-called Tudor Crown surmounts the arms, as it was in use at the time.

The relationship between the Sovereign (at this time Queen Elizabeth II) and the Lieutenant Governors was not envisioned as it was with the Governor General at the time of Confederation in 1867. Rather than being considered as the Sovereign's direct representatives in the provinces, Lieutenant Governors were then seen as the Governor General's representatives and agents of the federal government, which continues to be responsible for their appointment and the payment of their salary.

However, custom, evolution, convention, and judicial decisions have changed the nature of the office. The Lieutenant Governors, though still federal appointees and holding some residual federal powers, are seen as the Sovereign's direct and personal representatives, embodying the Crown in the provinces. This means that Lieutenant Governors act in the name of The Queen in right of the province, just as the Governor General acts in the name of The Queen in right of Canada. Lieutenant Governors and the Provincial Crown, which they personify, symbolize the sovereignty of the provincial governments within the federation.

Regarding the proper protocol in Canada of personal flags:

The Sovereign and members of the Royal Family, the Governor General, and Lieutenant Governors are entitled to display personal flags and standards.

Personal flags and standards take precedence before the Canadian flag.

They are never half-masted, nor are they displayed at a church or inside a building, except in the office of the person they identify.

Canada's Flag

The national flag of Canada was adopted by resolutions of the House of Commons and Senate in 1964 and proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth II to take effect on February 15, 1965. The anniversary of this event is observed every February 15 as National Flag of Canada Day across the country.

The adoption of the national flag of Canada was the culmination of many years of discussion, hundreds of designs, and heated debate in Parliament. The search for a new Canadian flag began in 1925 when a Committee of the Privy Council began to investigate potential designs. In 1946, a parliamentary committee examined more than 2,600 submissions but could not reach agreement on a new design. As the centennial of Confederation approached, Parliament increased its efforts to choose a new flag. On February 15, 1965, the national flag of Canada was raised for the first time over Parliament Hill.

The flag is red and white, the official colors of Canada, with a stylized eleven-point maple leaf at its center. The flag's proportions are 1:2.

Québec's Flag

The Québec flag was adopted by Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council in 1948 and confirmed by the province's legislature in 1950.

Québec's flag is generally known as the *fleurdelisé*. The white cross on a blue field recalls an ancient French military banner, and the four fleurs-de-lis are symbolic of France. The flag's proportions are 2:3.

Montréal Civic Flag

The flag, twice as broad as it is

long, is emblazoned with the same heraldic symbols as those of the coat of arms: the heraldic cross gules (red) against a white background and a quartered field with four floral emblems. It was first displayed in May 1939.

The symbolism of the coat of Arms of Montréal on which the flag is based is: The City of Montréal has adopted the French form of shield following the example of the Province of Québec, in keeping with their shared history. The field is silver (white on the flag), recalling the original coat of arms created by the first mayor of Montréal, Jacques Viger. The cross symbolizes the Christian principles that governed the city's founders. The field is quartered to contain four floral emblems, representing the origins of the Montréal population in the 19th century. These are:

- The *fleur-de-lis* of the Royal House of Bourbon is shown in the first quarter of the shield and represents the French who were the first European settlers on the island of Montréal.
- The *Lancastrian Rose* occupies the second quarter and stands for Montrealers with roots in England.
- The *Thistle*, in the third quarter, symbolizes Montrealers of Scottish origin.
- The *Shamrock*, in the fourth quarter, is emblematic of Irish Montrealers.

The motto, *Concordia Salus* ("Well being through harmony") is inscribed on the scroll below the crest [shield]. This arrangement is also the

* Original concept by Martucci and Croft, text by Croft and Baronian, and digital graphics by Baronian and Martucci, unless otherwise mentioned.

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same as on the Province of Québec coat of arms. Montréal's coat of arms, like that of Québec, is surrounded by a wreath of leaves of the sugar maple (*acer saccharum*) symbolizing the amicable relations among all Montrealers. Mounted over the shield is a beaver representing the industriousness of Montrealers who have worked so hard to develop our city.

Today's version of the Montréal coat of arms was adopted on March 21, 1938, although the original design was from Jacques Viger, Montréal's first mayor, in 1832 and adopted in 1833.

Montréal Logo

The rosette logo and the first visual identity program were officially adopted in 1981 to highlight the city's dynamism and promote communications between Montréal and its citizens as well as enhance its image at home and abroad.

The emblem, inspired by the coat of arms, is a minimalist design shaped like a rosette, in which each petal forms the letters V and M, the initials of *Ville de Montréal*. The intersecting lines at the center of the logo symbolize the city's role as a crossroads of communication and civilization.

The four heart-shaped petals signify the deep attachment Montrealers have to their city. An undulating line encircles the whole, representing the island, while the intertwining of plant and aquatic symbolism expresses the wealth of Montréal's natural environment and the care its citizens take to preserve it.

The logo was updated in 2003 to reflect the merger of the 28 municipalities on the Island of Montréal (the shade of red is a purer, more classical red than the 1981 "warm red" version and the words "Ville de" are suppressed in the signature and only the word Montréal followed by the logo remain, thus harmonizing the signature with those of the governments of Québec and Canada). The logo flag was more popular in the early 1980s and is rarely seen today.

The Carillon-Sacré-Coeur Flag

In 1902, abbot Elphège Filiatrault hoisted over his presbytery in St-Hyacinthe a version of a Carillon flag—a flag of blue, with white fleurs-de-lis placed in each corner pointing to the center, traversed by a white cross. It was enthusiastically received and led to the formation of committees to propose a national flag for French-Canadians. In 1903, the image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus above two wreaths of maple leaves in saltire was placed in the centre of the white cross.

The Sacred Heart image derives from the devotions to the heart of Jesus, initiated by the French visionary nun, St. Margaret Mary Alacoque. This Catholic practice had increased considerably by the 200th anniversary of her death in 1890. The new flag of the Canadiens came to be called their national flag and was raised in western Canada as well as in Québec.

The Patriote flag

This horizontal green-white-red was originally known as the *Tricolore canadien*. It is first documented as used by members of the "Parti canadien", later known as "Parti Patriote" of Louis-Joseph Papineau in 1832, a political party that was particularly active in the Montréal area.

Its symbolism is unknown, though various popular interpretations have been documented. For example, the green, white, red is said by some to represent respectively the Irish, the French, and the English. Another says the white is a symbol of the purity of the Canadian motivations, the red a symbol of loyalty to the British flag and the green an emblem of the hope that the sovereign would give justice to Canada by correcting the abuses that oppress the people. An inspiration in the French Tricolore is pretty obvious and the Irish reference mentioned above is probably correct in that Irish immigration was massive throughout the 19th century and tended to integrate with the catholic francophone communities.

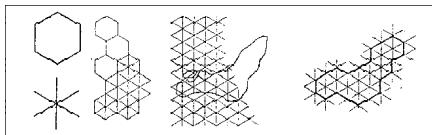
The flag was banned after the vio-

lent events of 1837-1838 and reappeared with the nationalist movement of the 1960s. It is widely used to this day in *Québécois* nationalist demonstrations and celebrations. Then and now, it has often been reported defaced with various symbols.

Former Communauté urbaine de Montréal

There were two versions of this flag, both unofficial. The first bore a white logo of a stylized map of Montréal on a dark blue field. The other had a white field with this logo in light blue in the lower fly and the words "COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE DE MONTRÉAL" in the upper hoist area in light blue.

The logo itself symbolized the following: "The beehive cell was for collective work, bringing efforts together. The star was for light, dynamism, excellence, prestige. The two elements, the star and beehive cell are thus associated, resulting in a super imposed grid on the islands. An image appears from this stylization, and the image becomes a symbol."



TERRITOIRE DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE DE MONTRÉAL



The Communauté urbaine de Montréal was a "paramunicipal organization that gathered the mayors of Montréal Island, Dorval Island, and Bizard Island." The CUM had the same territory as the administrative region of Montréal.

On January 1, 2002, the 28 municipalities of Montréal merged into a single Metropolitan Montréal and became boroughs of the city. Since this amalgamation, the Communauté urbaine de Montréal became obsolete.

Continued on page 10



FLAGS OVER MONTRÉAL



Montréal Fire Department



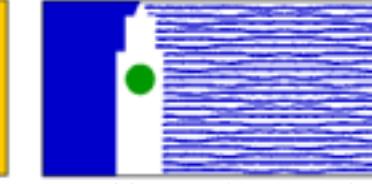
RCMP Division C



Québec Provincial Police



Port of Montréal



Old Port of Montréal



Montréal Airports



International Civil Aviation Org.



Montréal Police Service



CUM Police Service



Montréal Police Service



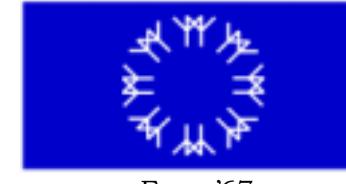
Université de Montréal



McGill University



Canadian Centennial



Expo '67



1976 Summer Olympics



Les Floralies Internationales de 1980



Montréal 350



NAVA 37



Lieutenant Governor of Québec



Canada



Québec



Civic Flag of Montréal



Logo Flag of Montréal



Carillon-Sacré-Coeur



Patriotes



(Former) Communauté urbaine de Montréal (CUM)



(Former) Communauté urbaine de Montréal (CUM)



Montréal Police Service



Montréal Expos

In honor of the 37th Annual Meeting and Convention
of the North American Vexillological Association,
held 10-12 October 2003 in Montréal, Québec, Canada
we proudly present flags associated with that great city.

Montréal Fire Department

The Montréal fire department flag bears traditional symbols of fire departments — a fireman's helmet and two-crossed fireman's axes, with the shield of the city's coat of arms between them. The initials "SI" and "FD" represent "Service d'Incendie" and "Fire Department". The Latin motto *Regerre Ignem* can be translated as "Master the Fire".

Royal Canadian Mounted Police — "Division C" -

Québec

On May 24th, 1991, the Canadian Heraldic Authority in Ottawa granted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police a flag, along with badges for all the provincial divisions to be used in the fly. For Division "C"-Québec: A cross composed of four fleurs-de-lis base points all inward Argent was granted. This is the heraldic terminology for four white fleur-de-lis forming a cross with their bases all facing inward.

Its symbolism is "a cross or compass rose is formed by four stylized fleur-de-lis symbolizing the 'C' Division headquarters span of control and direction to the four corners of the province. The fleur-de-lis are reminiscent of the Royal Arms of France drawn from the Coat of Arms of Canada."

Sûreté du Québec

The Québec provincial police flag is based on the Canadian pale design, with an unusual color combination. The central panel is yellow with the outer two stripes a dark lime green. In the center is the traditional French symbol of a fleur-de-lis, prominently displayed on the Québec provincial flag and elsewhere in the province. The French word *Sûreté* can be translated as "protection" or "security" and the motto on the scroll in English is *Service, Integrity, Justice*.

Service de Police de la Ville de Montréal (SPVM — former SPCUM)

Montréal has had at least three police flags. The first bore a white graphic logo centered on a dark blue field. The logo is a stylization of a



man (see accompanying graphic explanation). The second police flag was similar but with the logo smaller and placed closer to the hoist and higher up toward the canton area of the flag. It also has the word **POLICE** off to the right of the logo and at the bottom and center of the flag the initials **CUM** (the abbreviation for "Communauté urbaine de Montréal"), all in white.

The third police flag now flown in Montréal has a white field with the Montréal police patch in color in the center of the flag. The symbol has the word **POLICE** across the top with buildings, trees, and wavy blue lines representing water. Above these items is the Montréal police logo of the "stylized man" and in the lower right is the CUM symbol of the stylized map of Montréal. (The new Montréal police patch omits the CUM symbol and replaces it with the word **Montréal** and uses the city rosette logo. Possibly this will eventually appear on an updated police flag).

Port of Montréal Flag

The flag is based on the Canadian pale design, like the national flag, with two golden yellow outer stripes and a marine blue center panel. On the center stripe is a stylized representation of the bow of a ship in white and golden yellow above the letter **M** also in white. The two golden yellow outer stripes represent the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which provide Canada, which this port serves, with access to foreign markets. The golden yellow color signifies the commerce of the nation and the influence of the Port of Montréal on the Canadian economy. The ship is another obvious reference to the port and the "M" signifies "Montréal".

Editor's note: this updates the design shown on www.nava.org.

Old Port of Montréal Flag

The silhouette of the Old Clock Tower in the Old Port, or Tour de l'Horloge du Vieux-Port, a landmark in this area of the city, appears on the flag. The wavy blue and white narrow stripes signify water.

Aéroports de Montréal

The basic principle in the creation of the logo was to represent the strong, distinctive, and universal character of the airports. It is composed of two main elements: the circle, representing the earth and the influence of Montréal, and the paper airplane, a universal symbol representing a plane. The whole represents an airplane, runways, a surface communication network, and open spaces. The metallic finish symbolizes high-tech.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Montréal is the headquarters for the International Civil Aviation Organization which "sets international standards for the safety, security, and efficiency of air transport and serves as the coordinator for international cooperation in all areas of civil aviation." The flag is similar to the United Nations flag with the exception of two stylized wings added to each side of the United Nations symbol.

Montréal Canadiens

(hockey team)

The Montréal Canadiens flag has been used by fans since 1993, when the team last won the Stanley Cup. It is a "banner of jersey". The colors of the team have remained unchanged since 1909, the club's foundation date. They derive from the French tricolor, a flag that was then used by French-Canadians. (Actually, since 1902, it was in competition with the fleurdelisé—the version prior to the current one used officially since 1948—this flag definitely taking over in the 1920s). In fact, one of the team's nicknames is Le Tricolore. The **CH** letters stand for "Canadien Hockey", the official name of the team being "Club de hockey Canadien" since 1916-1917 (it was "Club Athletique Canadien" before).

A rumor has the **H** signifying "Habs" in English from "habitant" in French, the nickname given to French-Canadian peasants at the turn of the century. However, this is only a rumor, originated in 1924 when told to Madison Square Garden's owner, Tex Rickard. **Habs** is still the preferred nickname of the

team used by Anglo-Montrealers. Other nicknames are *Les Rouges* ("The Reds", dominating color) and *La Sainte-Flanelle* ("The Holy Flanelle").

Montréal Expos

(baseball team)

The Montréal Expos is the city's baseball franchise in Major League Baseball. It was founded in 1969 and is the first Canadian franchise to enter the league. The team's nickname came from Expo '67, which took place two years before. The logo incorporates a scripted *M* for "Montréal" with a small red *e* for "Expos" at the beginning and bottom of the *M*, and a small blue *b* for "baseball" at the end and bottom of the "M". Underneath is the team name in blue. At least one unofficial version of the Expos' flag bears the logo in red, white, and blue on a white field. The team's French nickname is *Les Z'amours*.

Montréal Alouettes

(Canadian football team)

The Montréal Alouettes is the city's football franchise in the Canadian football league. *Alouette* is French for "lark". It is interesting to note that all three of the Montréal's professional sport franchises, hockey, baseball, and football, use red, white, and blue for their colors. The team's English nickname is The Als.

Université de Montréal.

Luc Baronian purchased this flag in 2001 and saw it flying for the first time in 2003, though a different version had flown since 1994. The arms on it were adopted in 1920, created by vice-president Mgr Émile Chartier and finalized by Victor Morin president of the Collège héraldique de la Société historique de Montréal.

The two towers recall the teachings of the Sulpicians and the nuns of the Notre-Dame congregation to the Natives in Montréal. The golden star represents faith and the silver, science. They refer to the motto *Fide splendet et scientia* ("She shines by faith and science"). Though a lay university, its religious references recall the Jesuit origins of the university that began as a branch of Québec city's Université Laval.

McGill University

The flag of McGill University is an armorial banner of the university's coat of arms. However, the three martlets or birds are placed two above and one below on the arms while on the flag they are in one horizontal line. The martlets are from the arms of James McGill, the founder of the university and are on a white field. The colors red and white are the official colors of Canada. The *dancetty* partition line along the upper middle of the shield is emblematic of the three hills of Montréal.

The book represents learning and its inscription *In Domino Confido* translates as "I trust in the Lord" and is also the motto of James McGill. The two crowns, bearing fleur-de-lis, signify the location of the university at the base of "Mount Royal".

The University flag is flown from the mast on the Arts Building from morning to sundown, Monday through Friday. It is not normally flown on Saturdays or Sundays or on public holidays. The exceptions to this are June 24, La Fête Nationale, when the Québec flag is flown and July 1, Canada Day, when the Canadian flag is flown. The Governor General's flag is flown when the Governor General of Canada, Visitor to the University, is on campus.

Canadian Centennial

In 1967 Canada celebrated the hundredth anniversary of Confederation, which created what is today the Dominion of Canada. In honor of this event, a special flag was designed which contained a white stylized maple leaf with the dates "1867 1967" below the leaf and placed on various solid color fields, such as red, blue, and green.

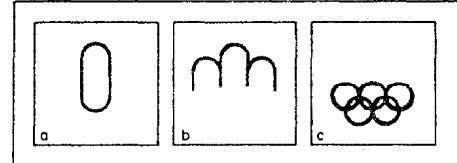
Expo '67

In 1967, Montréal hosted an international exposition in conjunction with the celebration of Canada's 100th anniversary. The theme of the exposition was "Man and His World" and a flag was designed for this occasion. It's dark blue field bore a circle of conjoined white figures in the shape of a "Y". It symbolized men forming a circle around the world.

October — December 2003

1976 Summer Olympics

Montréal hosted the 1976 Summer Olympics and the flag for this event had a red field with a white logo in its center. The logo was based on the Olympic rings (see accompanying graphic on the design of this logo).



Les Floralis

Internationales de 1980

In 1980, the City of Montréal hosted the international floral exhibit. The flag for the event contained a white field with a stylized representation of a flower in the unusual flag color of lime green.

Montréal 350

In 1639, during the reign of King Louis XIII of France, the Société Notre-Dame-de-Montréal entrusted a career army officer, Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve, with founding and establishing a missionary colony on the Island of Montréal. On May 17, 1642, de Maisonneuve landed and chose the site for *Ville-Marie* and the following day the settlers celebrated high mass.

In 1992, the City of Montréal celebrated its 350th anniversary, which included a flag. The flag was white with black lettering stating *350 ANS* (translated into English as "350 Years"), with the words *MONTRÉAL fête* ("Montréal celebrates"). The symbolism of the logo is unknown.

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The white cross on the blue background symbolizes the province of Québec. The NAVA flag in the canton represents the purpose of the meeting; the study of flags in Canada and the United States. Like the Montréal civic flag, a fleur-de-lis is placed in the canton. This is to symbolize the strong French influence on Montréal. The proportion of the flag is 1:2 (the provincial flag of Québec is 2:3); the same as the national flag of Canada as well as many of the other provinces, to symbolize

Continued on page 12

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Continued from page 11

Montréal is part of Canada and not just Québec. The designer of the flag is Morgan Milner of Arlington, Virginia, U.S.A. and a NAVA member.

Sources:

1. *Symbols of Canada*, Canadian Heritage, 2002.
2. *Flag Etiquette in Canada*, Canadian Heritage, 2000.
3. *Vexilla Belgica*, "Les Symboles de la Communauté urbaine de Montréal" by Francois Beaudoin, 1982.
4. Montréal booklet on its civic symbols, untitled, distributed by the mayor's office.
5. *NAVA News*, volume 31, no. 1, pg. 2, (January/February 1998), "The Name, Colours and Symbols of Québec," by Kevin Harrington.

6. *RCMP Quarterly*, Summer 1991, "The RCMP Corps Ensign," by Corps Sergeant Major E.B. Young.
7. Image of Carillion-Sacré-Coeur flag provided by Dr. Whitney Smith of The Flag Research Center, Winchester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
8. Image of the Québec Lieutenant Governor's flag from *Symbols of Canada*, Canadian Heritage, 2002.
9. The flag of Division "C" of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is from the Canadian Heraldic Authority.
10. The graphics of the flags of the Communauté urbaine de Montréal, 1976 summer Olympics, Montréal Police flag, and the images of the Montréal Fire Department and Les Florales Internationales de 1980, are from *Vexilla Belgica*, 1982 (see above).
11. The flag images of the Québec Provincial Police, Montréal Alouettes,

Montreal Expos, Canadian Centennial, and Montréal 350th, are from James Croft at the Institute of Civic Heraldry.

12. McGill University symbols were taken from the mad alchemist website: <http://www.mad-alchemy.com/heraldry/academic/mcgill.htm>

13. *Pavillonnerie* 1, 1998, "De quelques drapeaux montréalais ou les diverses façons de marier logos et drapeaux" by Luc Baronian.

14. *Pavillonnerie* 10, 2000, "Chronique de la Grande Hermine: Montréal et Laval" by Luc Baronian.

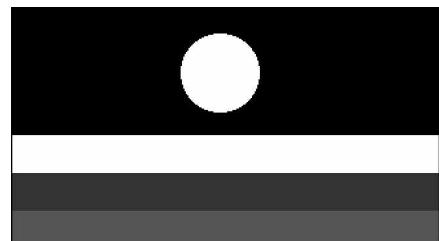
15. *Raven: A Journal of Vexillology*, volume 7, 2000, "American-Influenced Flags in Lower Canada" by Luc Baronian.

16. Many images and texts (in French) can be found on Luc Baronian's website: <http://www.stanford.edu/~baronian/vqaf.html>

17. See the following websites for information on Montréal flags: <http://montrealflags.tripod.com/> (Note that the colors on the Port of Montréal flag are incorrect).

<http://crwflags.com/fotw/flags>

18. Although not shown, many of the current boroughs of the city of Montréal have flags and many former municipalities had flags. The Régiment de Maisonneuve, based in Montréal, also has a flag. Unofficial white flags with the seal or logo of respectively Concordia University and the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) have been seen.



To the Editor,

An inquiry in NAVA News #179, asked what flag has horizontal stripes of blue, white, red, and green with a white circle on the blue stripe. This is one of the Russian republics—The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). This flag is illustrated on page 31 in *The Arms and Flags of the Subjects of the Russian Federation* by Igor Smetannikov, Moscow, 2003.

Best wishes,

Jim Croft

j.c.croft@rcn.com

FLAG DESIGN COMPETITION

NAVA 38 ◊ Indianapolis, Indiana ◊ October 8 – 10, 2004

Each NAVA meeting displays a unique flag distributed as a 4" x 6" souvenir to attendees and flown as a full-size flag at the meeting. The host committee (Great Waters Association of Vexillology) invites NAVA members to enter the competition for the best design. The entry may symbolize or recall some or all of the following: The state of Indiana and its flag, the city of Indianapolis and its flag, the U.S., the number 38, NAVA, vexillology, the checkered racing flag that is a symbol of the Indy 500 auto race, and the Indiana motto, "Crossroads of America." The designer of the winning entry will be recognized in *NAVA News*.

Rules:

1. Submit each entry indicating colors on a sheet of 8 1/2" by 11" paper, a floppy disk, or an electronic jpg or .gif file in FOTW format (216 pixels high, 16 color Browser Safe palette).
2. The flag's proportions should be 1 to 1.x but adaptable to 3 x 5.
3. Clear descriptions or Pantone numbers of the colors should accompany the entry.
4. Individuals may submit up to **10** designs. Any beyond that

Send entries to:

Peter Kinderman
Flaggs U.S.A.
3075 Madison Rd
Cincinnati OH 45209 USA

Or e-mail your design to:

flaggsusa@prodigy.net

CANADIAN SYMBOL WEBSITES

October — December 2003

- Canada's Flag by John Matheson <http://collections.ic.gc.ca/flag/>
 Flags of Canada by Alistair Fraser <http://fraser.cc/FlagsCan/>
 Story of Canada's Flag by George Stanley <http://www.stfx.ca/people/lstanley/stanley/flagbook/welcome.htm>
 Canadian Symbols http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/cpsc-ccsp/sc-cs/index_e.cfm
 Canadian Archives Flag Material http://www.archives.ca/04/042403_e.html
 Canadian Flag Etiquette http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/cpsc-ccsp/etiquette/index_e.cfm
 Canadian Flag Photos http://www.dfaid-maeci.gc.ca/about_canada/flag/menu-en.asp
 Canadian Heraldic Authority http://www.gg.ca/heraldry/index_e.asp
 Canadian Flag Clip Art Gallery <http://canflag.ptbcanadian.com/>
 Canadian Symbols Clip Art <http://www.imagesoft.net/canada/can-symb.html>
 Canadian francophone communities http://www.pch.gc.ca/progs/lo-ol/el-ll/fiche1_e.cfm
 Canadian Duality flag <http://www.trcf.ca>
 FOTW Canadian Flag page <http://fotw.net/flags/ca.html>
 Original Sketch of Canadian Flag <http://www.stfx.ca/people/lstanley/stanley/flaghistorypage2.htm>
 CBC Documentary on the Canadian Flag <http://www.cbc.ca/documentaries/flagforcanada/>
 Canadian Flag Manufacturing Standards Act <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/N-9/>
 Pinette's Flag Pages <http://www.pinette.net/chris/flags/>
 3D Canadian Web Flag http://www.3dflags.com/html/gif/2/c/anmgif_canad_2faw.html
 Canadian Flag Day eCards http://cards.123greetings.com/cgi-bin/newcards/showthumbs.pl?q1=efeb_canflagday&log=annieshomepage
 Canadian Flag Day Souveniers http://www.canadascapital.gc.ca/boutique/canadaday/index_e.asp
 Canadian Flag to colour http://www.activityvillage.co.uk/colouring_flag_canada.htm

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December 2002 through November 2003

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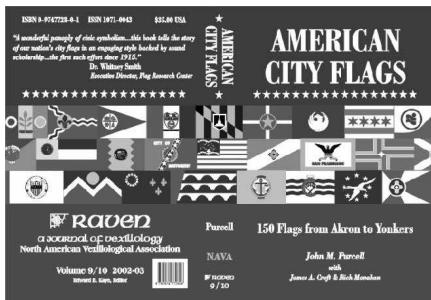
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RAVEN REPORT



Volume 9/10: American City Flags

RAVEN, NAVA's annual journal of vexillology, will appear as a special double issue for 2002-2003. It will contain over 400 pages on the flags of the 100 largest cities in the U.S., all 50 state capitals, and at least two cities per state. Due to the work to include late-breaking information that has brought the total number of documented cities to 150, NAVA members can expect to receive their copies in March. The format has been changed—instead of an accompanying color poster, the book will now contain color plates bound into the middle (this will allow larger depictions of the color images). Extra

copies at the special advance price of \$25 may be ordered on the NAVA website: www.nava.org. Members have contributed over \$3,000 to underwrite this volume, the largest publication effort ever undertaken by NAVA.

addressed envelope with sufficient postage. The deadline for submission is March 15, 2004.

Future Volume: Canadian City Flags

The sequel to *American City Flags*, Part 1: United States, will be *American City Flags*, Part 2: Canada (or *Canadian City Flags*, for short). The *Raven* editor has developed the target list of cities using the same methodology as Part 1, and preliminary research shows that 90 of the 110 cities on the list are vexilliferous. (The list includes the 70 largest cities in Canada, all provincial capitals, and at least 5 cities per province.)

Raven seeks volunteers to assist in the research, writing, and artwork for this volume. They would work as members of a team which would divide up the cities and produce a draft article for each city. Any NAVA member eager to work on this project should e-mail Ted Kaye at raven@nava.org, detailing his/her interest, resources, and time availability. The schedule for this volume has not yet been set.

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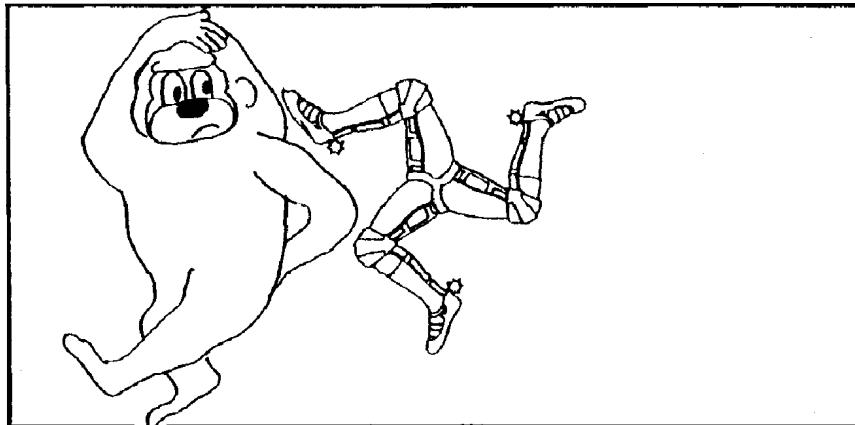
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NAVA BYLAWS AMENDMENT

NAVA membership renewals are going out with this issue of **NAVA NEWS**. Please take a moment to review the section titled "Bylaws Amendment." We need your help to correct an anomaly that crept into our bylaws a few years ago.

The bylaws are *supposed* to say that they can be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting, as long as all members are given advance notice of the proposed change. However, the part about "present at a meeting" was accidentally dropped at some point. As the bylaws stand, it takes two thirds of the *entire membership* to amend them. Since only members physically present at a meeting can vote, that means that we would have to get two-thirds of the *entire membership of NAVA* together in the same room, a virtual impossibility.

Fortunately, there's a way to fix this problem. Another provision of the bylaws says that we can amend the bylaws without a meeting, if two-thirds of the entire membership agrees in writing to do so. Therefore, along with your membership renewal the board is asking that you sign a consent form to amend Section 1.08 (a) of the bylaws to read as follows:



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Chumley the Vexi-Gorilla™

... Is the creation of Michael Faul, Editor of *Flagmaster*, the distinguished journal of The Flag Institute in the United Kingdom. To a field not

(a) These bylaws may be amended at any annual or special meeting of the voting members, provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been delivered to all voting and nonvoting members with the meeting notice. Bylaws amendments shall require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the voting members present and voting at the meeting.

If this change is approved, the board will form a committee to review the entire bylaws, and to present recommended changes at the 2004 annual meeting (where they can then be voted on). Please make this possible by signing the consent form on your membership renewal. If you have any questions or concerns about the bylaws, please contact board members at board@nava.org

Contract Opportunities

While many aspects of production are provided by volunteers, NAVA has found it necessary to contract for formatting and typesetting services. In past years NAVA has received the services from an outside firm or a NAVA member (at a reduced rate). If you are interested in bidding on *Raven* 11 or **NAVA News**, contact treas@nava.org or write the NAVA treasurer for a bid package. The bidding will close on 3/15/04.

Support historic flag conservation. Donate to NAVA's Flag Conservation program and preserve a piece of history!

US State flag chart US\$10 each post-paid in USA or Canada. NAVA Shopper, Mason Kaye, 2235 NW Aspen Ave, Portland OR 97210-1218 USA, Email: veximonkey@aol.com.

Four 3x5 Far East-made flags to either trade or sell. Alabama, Arkansas, Alaska, and Arizona, US\$12 each, including shipping. Wanted: 3x5 Territories of the US to trade. James W. Ritchie, 615 W Walnut St, Elizabethton TN 37643 USA (423) 542-9175

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