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·6-

FLAGS OF MARITIME NATIONS



WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1914 929.9 Un 334



LIST OF PLATES.

														Plate No.	
Abyssinia	•		•		•		•		•		•		•	. 4	
Argentina		•		•		•		•		•				4, 5	
Austria-IIun	ga	ry			•		•		•		•			6, 7	
Belgium .														. 7	
Bolivia					•								•	. 8	
Brazil .														. 8, 9	
Bulgaria														. 9	
Chile .		•												10, 11	
China .					•				•					11, 12	
Cho Sen (for	me	erl	y l	ζo	rea	1)								33	
Colombia	•													. 12	
Costa Rica														13	
Cuba .														13, 14	
Denmark														14	
Dominican R	le _l	pul	blio	c										. 15	
Egypt .					•									70	
Ecuador														15, 16	
France .								•						16, 17	
Germany													•	18, 19	
Great Britain	1								20), :	21,	22	, 23	, 24, 25	
Greece														26, 27	
Guatemala		•												27	
Haiti .														. 28	
Honduras														28	
Italy .													•	29, 30	
Japan .													31	, 32, 33	
Liberia														. 34	
Luxemburg		•		•				•		•		•		34	

•			-										
												Plate	No.
Malay States,	F	ede	era	tec	ł		•			•	•		35
Malay States,	N	on	fed	ler	ate	ď					•		36
Mexico .	•		•								•		37
Monaco .		•		•				•			•	•	38
Montenegro	•		•		•						•		38
Morocco .													39
Netherlands										39	, 40	, 41,	42
Nicaragua .												•	42
Norway .											43	, 44,	45
Panama .												•	45
Paraguay													46
Peru											•	47,	48
Persia .											•		48
Pilot flags .											73	, 74	7 5
Portugal											49	, 50,	51
Roumania .													52
Russia .									53,	54	, 55	, 56,	57
Salvador .												•	58
Servia .													58
Siam												59,	60
Spain .											61	, 62,	63
Sweden .											64	, 65,	66
Switzerland													67
Tunis													67
Turkey .											68	69,	70
United States												1, 2	2, 3
Uruguay												-	71
Venezuela .											•		72



Crcular

New: Comm: of. 18 May 1818

Sis,

The Many Commissioners have to inform you, that agreeably to the act offengress of & april 1018 entitled on act to establish the flag of the limited States our national stages, from and after the 4" day of July next, to be, 13 hourontal stripes, alternate see I white

The limin to be 20 stars white, in a blue fuld-one star to be added on the admission into the limin of every new Male, such addition to be made from & after the 4" day of July nest succeeding the date of such admission.

The size of the flag must be in the proportion of 14 feel in width & 24 feet in length - the field of the amon must be 1300 of the length of the flag, 8°1/13 the of its depth - so that from the top to the bottom of the anion there will be I stripes, & b stripes from the bottom of the Union to the bottom of the Union to the bottom of the Union to the bottom of the flag. The manner of arranging the stars, you will persuan by the surjoin a sketch.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Cap: Sam: Evans Mosard Monto Respect fully

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chavy comm off 10 sept 1818.

Sir

Since our circular of the 18th may last. relatively to the flat tobe wom by the refsels of the antes States salour naval Stations it has been determined by the Bresident of the United States that the arrangement of the tars shall correspond with the pattern Stated below - The dimensions & relative pro portions of the flag continue as stated in our circular. You will govern yourself accordingly or first horsting the flag you are to fine a salute oftwenty quins

> Samper reapy approved In Tousey

bapt Evans Muyet

HISTORICAL DATA

RELATIVE TO

THE FLAG AND SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE FLAG.

Definitions: National Flag: A flag bearing the device of a nation.

Ensign: A distinguishing flag or banner, especially a national standard or naval flag, or the colors of a regiment.

The flag of the United States had its statutory beginning June 14, 1777, as follows (Journals of Congress, Vol. III, p. 194):

Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

The stars are five-pointed.

In consequence of the admission of Vermont in 1791 and Kentucky in 1792, an act was passed, approved January 13, 1794, as follows (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 1, p. 341, 3d Cong.):

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white. That the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field.

As the number of States rapidly increased in the succeeding years, there was great diversity in regard to the number of stars and stripes, and an act was passed and approved April 4, 1818 (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 3, p. 415, 15th Cong.), entitled:

AN ACT to establish the flag of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.

Two circular letters bearing dates of May 18, 1818, and September 10, 1818, were then issued by the Navy Commissioners to place the above act into effect. Exact reproductions of these letters appear on pages 5 and 6.

45007—14 (7)



The following is quoted from the Revised Statutes, sections 1791 and 1792, page 319 (43d Cong., 1873-74):

SEC. 1791. The flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; and the union of the flag shall be thirty-seven stars, white in a blue field.

SEC. 1792. On the admission of a new State into the Union one star shall be added to the union of the flag; and such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission.

General orders were issued from time to time by the Navy Department prior to July 4, provided a State or States had been admitted to the Union during the fiscal year. These orders would fix the number of the stars in the union and show the rearrangement to permit of the added star or stars.

The records indicate that such an order in the form of an unsigned memorandum was issued under date of July 4, 1891, probably by the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department, giving a description of the United States ensign, union jack, flag of the President, Secretary of the Navy, etc. This memorandum states that the union of the ensign shall extend four-tenths of the entire length of the ensign and as far down as the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the head. The whole depth or hoist of the ensign will be ten-nineteenths of its whole length or fly.

Under date of April 20, 1896, a similar unsigned memorandum giving a description of the United States ensign and union jack was issued, probably by the Bureau of Equipment. This memorandum gives dimensions of the flag, which are the same as those given in the memorandum of July 4, 1891, above. Union jacks are required by this memorandum to have the same dimensions and the same number of stars as the union of the ensign.

Owing to the differing proportions of hoist fly and union in the national flag and union jack as used by the various departments of the Government, the Secretary of the Navy on May 15, 1912, on the recommendation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, addressed a letter to the other executive departments recommending that a joint board be appointed consisting of a representative of each department to decide upon dimensions of a standard national flag and union jack, to which dimensions, all other national flags and union jacks in use by the Government should bear exact relative proportions. This board elected the Navy Department as chairman, and that department was represented by Capt. W. F. Halsey, United States Navy, of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. The board reported under date of June 4, 1912, and recommended that an order be issued by the President fixing the standard dimensions as recommended by the board. The first draft of the Executive order was issued under date of June 24, 1912, which order was revised with regard to boat flags of the Navy and superseded by the following Executive order of October 29, 1912:

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 1637.

The Executive order of June 24, 1912, is hereby revoked, and for it is substituted the following:

Whereas "An act to Establish the Flag of the United States," approved on the 4th of April, 1818, reading as follows:



M

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission,"

fails to establish proportions; and

Whereas, investigation shows some sixty-six different sizes of national flags, and of varying proportions, in use in the executive departments;

It is hereby ordered that national flags and union jacks for all departments of the Government, with the exception noted under (a), shall conform to the following proportions:

Hoist (width) of flag							1
Fly (length) of flag .							1.9
Hoist (width) of union							7/13
Fly (length) of union							. 76
Width of each stripe							1/13

(a) Exception.—The colors carried by troops, and camp colors, shall be the sizes prescribed for the Military Service (Army and Navy).

Limitation of the number of sizes.—With exception of colors under note (a), the sizes of flags manufactured or purchased for Government departments will be limited to those with the following hoists:

														Feet.
(1)					•									20.00
(2)	(sta	ınd	ar	d)										19. 00
(3)														14.35
(4)														12. 19
(5)														10.00
(6)										•				8.94
(7)														5. 14
(8)									•					5. 00
(9)														3.52
(10)														2.90
(11)														2.37
(12)														1.31

Union jacks.—The size of the jack shall be the size of the union of the national flag with which it is flown.

Position and size of stars.—The position and size of each star for the union of the flag shall be as indicated on a plan which will be furnished to the departments by the Navy Department. From this plan can be determined the location and size of stars for flags of any dimensions. Extra blue prints of this plan will be furnished upon application to the Navy Department.



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Order effective.—All national flags and union jacks now on hand or for which contracts have been awarded shall be continued in use until unserviceable, but all those manufactured or purchased for Government use after the date of this order shall conform strictly to the dimensions and proportions herein prescribed.

Boat flags.—In order that the identity of the stars in flags when carried by small boats belonging to the Government may be preserved, the custom holding in the Navy for many years of thirteen stars for boat flags is hereby approved.

President's flag.—The color of the field of the President's flag shall be blue.

WM. H. TAFT.

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S

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 29, 1912.

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The flags numbered 1 to 8 inclusive are national flags; those numbered 9 to 12 inclusive are boat flags.

The yacht ensign had its origin as follows (U. S. Stat. L., 30th Cong., Ch. CXLI, p. 274, Aug. 7, 1848):

> SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That all such licensed yachts shall use a signal of the form, size, and colors prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and the owners thereof shall at all times permit the naval architects in the employ of the United States to examine and copy the models of said yachts.

As a result of the act above quoted, the Secretary of the Navy advised the Secretary of the Treasury in his letter of September 27, 1849, that the department had approved a flag or signal adopted by the New York Yacht Club, a description of the flag being forwarded therewith. (Approved by Secretary of the Navy in his letter to the secretary of the New York Yacht Club, dated February 21, 1849.)



THE ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The seal was adopted by the Continental Congress June 20, 1782.

Arms: Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper, and in his beak a scroll, inscribed with this motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

Crest: Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or, breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field.

REVERSE: A pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle, surrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye these words, "Annuit Coeptis." On the base of the pyramid the numerical letters MDCCLXXVI, and underneath the following motto, "Novus Ordo Sectorum."

Accompanying the report, and adopted by Congress, was the following:

Remarks and Explanation: The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The pieces, paly, represent the several States all joined in one solid, compact entire, supporting a chief, which unites the whole and represents Congress. The motto alludes to this union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief, and the chief depends on that union and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their union through Congress. The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America; white signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilant perseverance and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in Congress. The constellation denotes a new state taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers. The escutcheon is borne on the breast of an American eagle without any other supporters, to denote that the United States ought to rely on their own virtue.

REVERSE: The pyramid signifies strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence, and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American era, which commences from that date.

The same seal was adopted by the First Congress of the United States in "An act to provide for the safe-keeping of the acts, records, and seal of the United States, and for other purposes,"



which act established the present State Department (U. S. Stat. L., 1st Cong., Ch. XIV, p. 68, Sept. 15, 1789):

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the seal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be, and hereby is declared to be, the seal of the United States.

The fourth section reads:

That the said Secretary (Secretary of State) shall keep the said seal, and shall make out and record, and shall affix the said seal to all civil commissions, to officers of the United States, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, or by the President alone: *Provided*, That the said seal shall not be affixed to any commission, before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States, nor to any other instrument or act, without the special warrant of the President therefor.

The following is quoted from the Revised Statutes, sections 1793 and 1794, p. 319 (43d Cong., 1873-74):

SEC. 1793. The scal heretofore used by the United States in Congress assembled is declared to be the scal of the United States.

SEC. 1794. The Secretary of State shall keep such seal, and shall make out and record, and shall affix the same to, all civil commissions for officers of the United States, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or by the President alone. But the seal shall not be affixed to any commission before the same has been signed by the President of the United States, nor to any other instrument, without the special warrant of the President therefor.

The reverse of the seal has never been cut and has been allowed to go unused officially to the present day.

Uses of the Seal: When the Continental Congress made the obverse of the great seal of the national arms it intended that the device should pass into common use among the people, as the flag has done, and like the flag, the arms at first met with general approval, which soon gave place to an acceptance of it as an emblem of the power and sovereignty of the United States, which placed it above criticism.

The seal itself has of course a very limited use, which is strictly guarded by law. The Secretary of State is its custodian, but even he has no authority to affix it to any paper that does not bear the President's signature.

In 1803 Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering an opinion of the Supreme Court, used the following language relative to the seal. It may be considered applicable to all instruments to which the seal is affixed:

The signature (of the President) is a warrant for affixing the great seal to the commission, and the great seal is only to be affixed to an instrument which is complete. It attests, by an act supposed to be of public notoriety, the verity of the presidential signature.

It is never to be affixed till the commission is signed, because the signature which gives force and effect to the commission, is conclusive evidence that the appointment is made.

The commission being signed, the subsequent duty of the Secretary of State is prescribed by law, and not to be guided by the will of the President. He is to affix the seal of the United States to the commission, and is to record it. (I U.S. Repts., 374.)



As the duties of the Government have expanded, the impracticability of having the seal of the United States attached by the Department of State to the commissions of officers who are under some other department has been recognized by Congress. By the act of March 18, 1874 (Stat. L., vol. 18, p. 23), the commissions of postmasters were directed to be made out under the seal of the Post Office Department; the act of March 3, 1875 (Stat. L., vol. 18, p. 420), placed the commissions of officers of the Interior Department under that department; by act of August 8, 1888 (Stat. L., vol. 25, p. 387), all judicial officers, marshals, and United States attorneys were ordered to be appointed under the seal of the Department of Justice; and by an Executive order of June 16, 1893, President Cleveland directed that all warrants of pardon and commutations of sentence granted to offenders convicted in the courts of the United States should thereafter be made out under the seal of the Department of Justice.

At the present time the seal of the United States is affixed to the commissions of all Cabinet officers and diplomatic and consular officers who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate; all ceremonious communications from the President to the heads of foreign Governments; all treaties, conventions, and formal agreements of the President with foreign powers; all proclamations by the President; all exequaturs to foreign consular officers in the United States who are appointed by the heads of the Governments which they represent; to warrants by the President to receive persons surrendered by foreign Governments under extradition treaties; and to all miscellaneous commissions of civil officers appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose appointments are not now especially directed by law to be signed under a different seal.

The above is quoted from "The Seal of the United States," by Gaillard Hunt.

The following act of March 28, 1896, is quoted, regulating the issue and recording of commissions of officers in the Navy (Stat. L., vol. 29, Ch. LXXIII, p. 75, 54th Cong.):

> Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the commissions of all officers under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall be made out and recorded in the respective departments under which they are to serve, and the department seal affixed thereto, any laws to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, That the said seal shall not be affixed to any such commission before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States.



DIMENSIONS OF FLAGS MANUFACTURED BY THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

UNITED STATES ENSIGNS.

																3	Hoist	t (feet).	Fly	(feet).
No. 1	(USI	ED	BY	W	AR	D	ЕP	AR	TN	1E	NT	ON	ILY)			2 0. 00	38	3.000
2		٠.																19.00	36	3. 100
3																		14.35	27	. 2 74
4																		12. 19	23	3. 161
5	(USI	ED	BY	W	AR	D	ΕP	AR	TN	1E	NT	03	ILY)			10.00	19	0.000
6																		8.94	16	5 . 986
7																		5.14	ç	9 . 766
8	((បនា	ED	BY	W	AR	D	ЕP	AR	T	Æ.	NT	01	ILY)			5.00	ç	9. 500
								,	D		•	THE		70						
								J	BO	A	1	FL	Αl	GS.						
9										•		•		•				3. 5 2	(3.688
10																		2.90	į	5. 510
11														•		•		2. 37	4	4. 503
12							•		•		•		•		•			1.31	2	2.489
										***	. T T									
										U	NI	ON	15.				Hois	t (feet).	Fly	(feet).
No. 2																		10. 230		4. 440
3		•		•		•		•		•		•		•		•	•	7. 721). 90
4			•		•		•		•		•		•		٠	•		6. 563		9 . 2 64
6		•		•		•		•		•		•	_	•		•	•	4. 813		6. 794
7			•		•		•	_	•	_	•		•		•			2. 767		3.906
·		•		•		•		•		•		•		Ī			-			
							NA	\mathbf{R}	RO	W	7]	PE	NI	IA	T	S.	•			
																	Hois	t (feet).	Fly	(feet).
No. 1																,		0.52	70	0.00
2	;																	. 42	4(0.00
3																	•	. 35	2	5.00
4	:																	. 30	20	0.00
5												•				•		. 25	9	9.00
6							•						•					. 21	(3.00
8		•		•								•				•	•	. 15	4	4.00



PRESIDENT.

							Hoist (feet).	Fly (feet).
No. 1		•	•		•		10. 20	16.00
6							3.60	5. 13

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

								Hoist (feet).	Fly (feet).
No. 1								10. 20	14. 40
2								7. 73	10.88
4								3.60	5. 13

ADMIRAL, REAR ADMIRAL, ETC.

							H	oist (feet).	Fly (feet).
No. 1	•	•				•	•	10.20	14. 40
2	•			•	•			7.73	10.88
4			•	•		•	•	4.81	6.77
6								3.60	5. 13

SENIOR OFFICER.

								Ho	ist (feet).	Fly (feet).
No. 1									8.00	6.40
2	•								6.56	5. 25
4									4.90	3.90

FOREIGN ENSIGNS.

							Ho	ist (feet).	Fly (feet).
No. 1		•	•	•	•			13. 12	Variable
2								8, 75	Variable

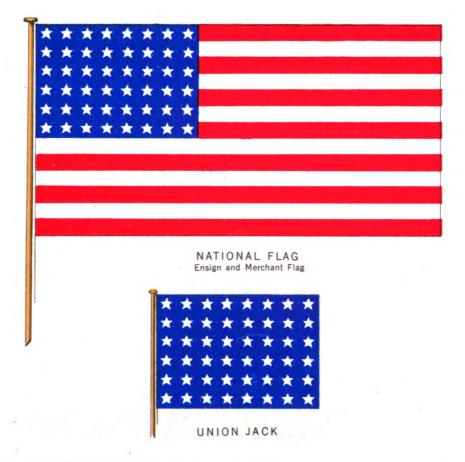
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, December, 1914.

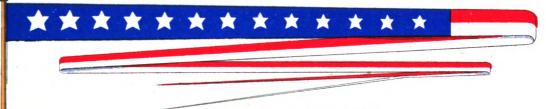






UNITED STATES





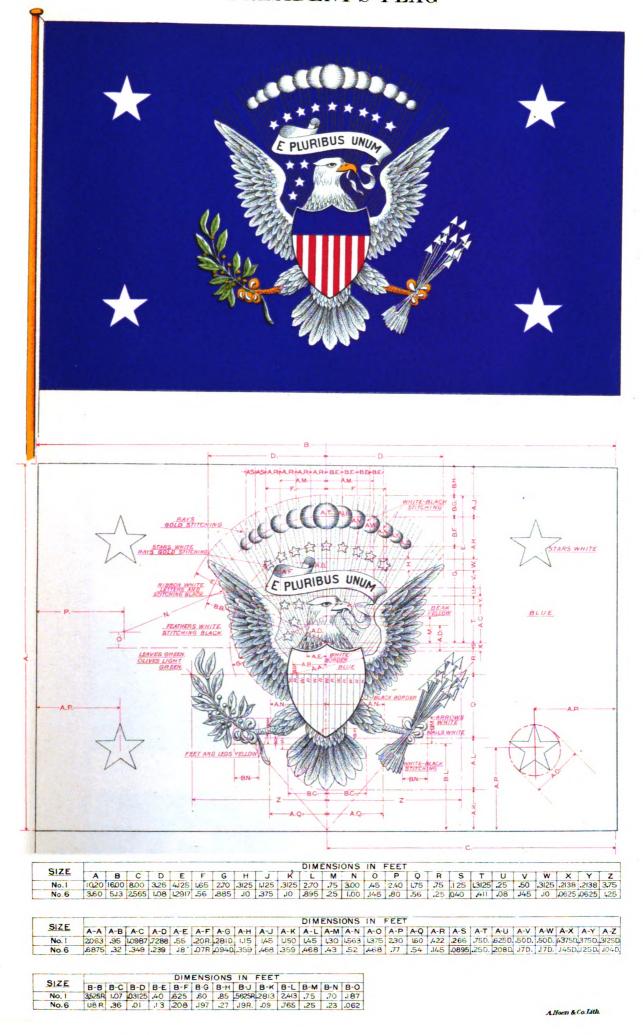




COAT OF ARMS



PRESIDENT'S FLAG



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UNITED STATES



PRESIDENT'S FLAG





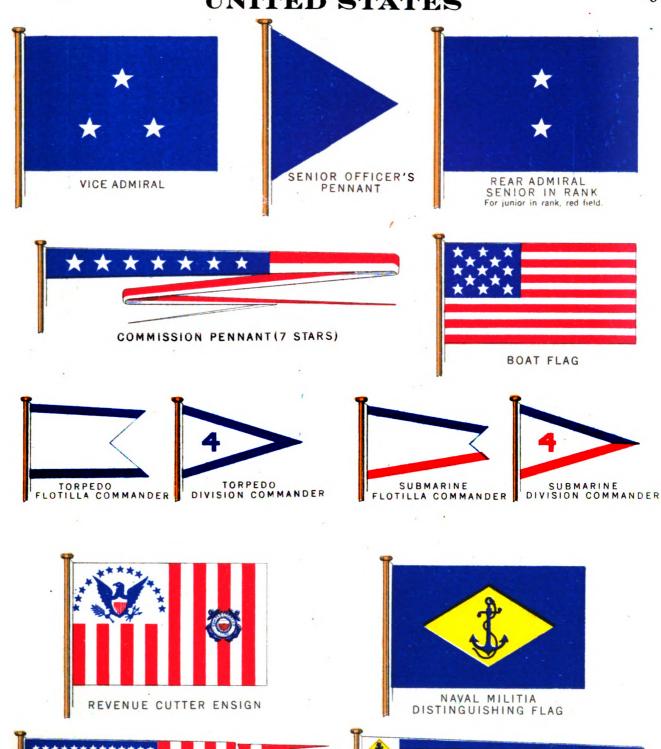






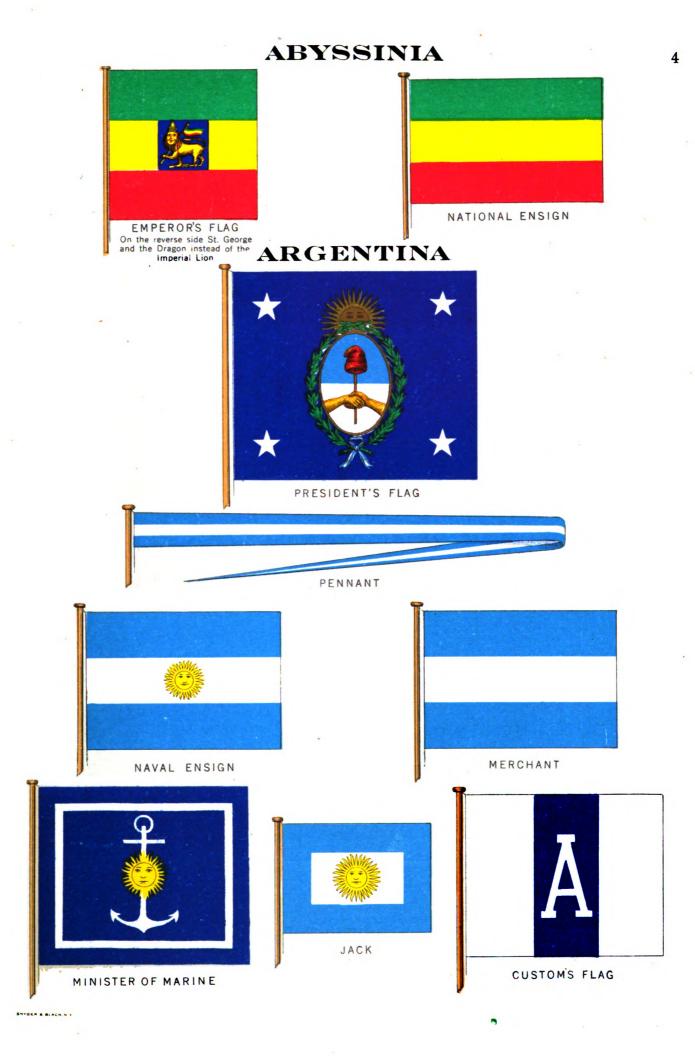


UNITED STATES

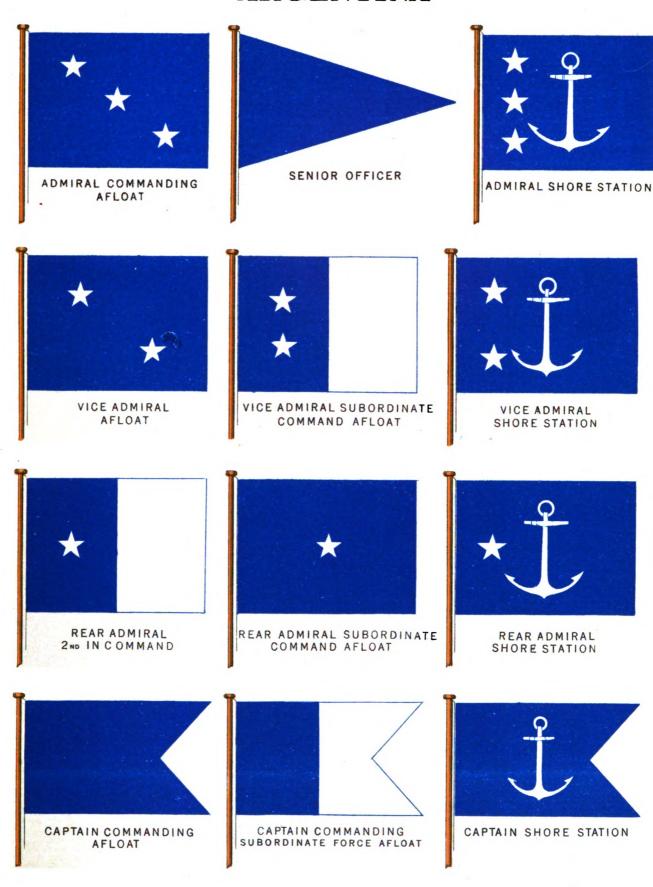




SNYDER & BLACK,N Y



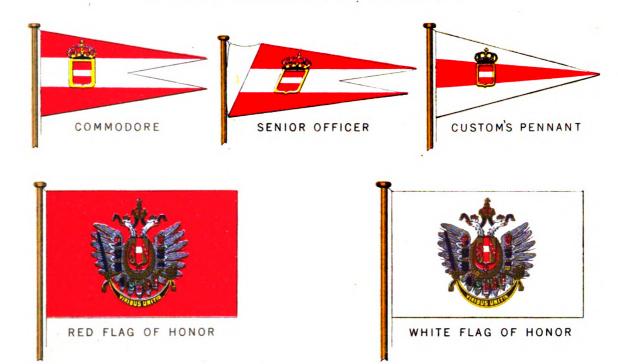
ARGENTINA



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

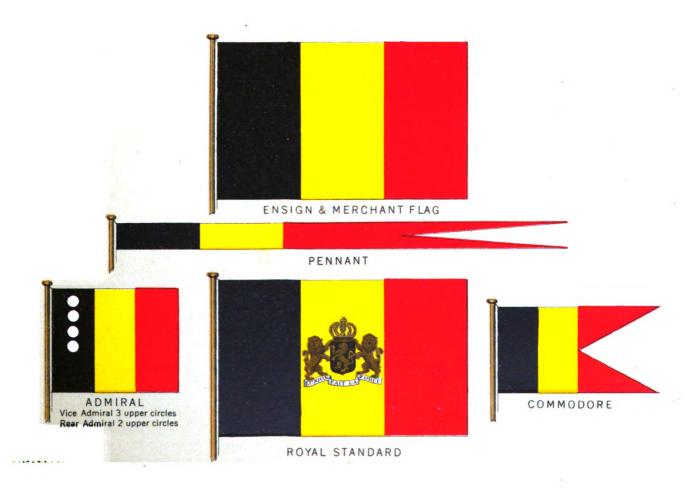


AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



For Merchant Ships loaned for special service in war.

BELGIUM



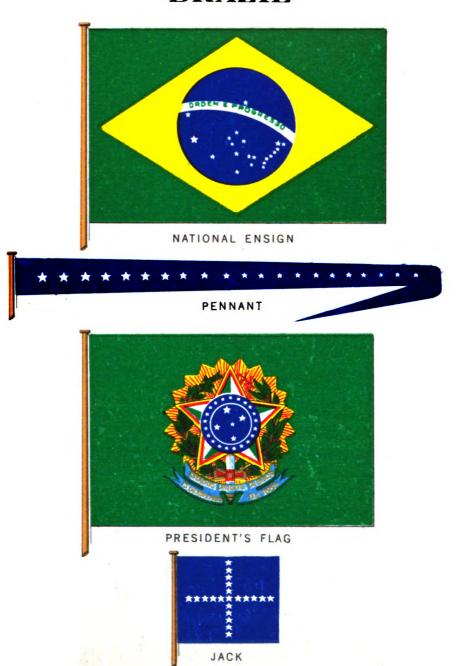
BOLIVIA







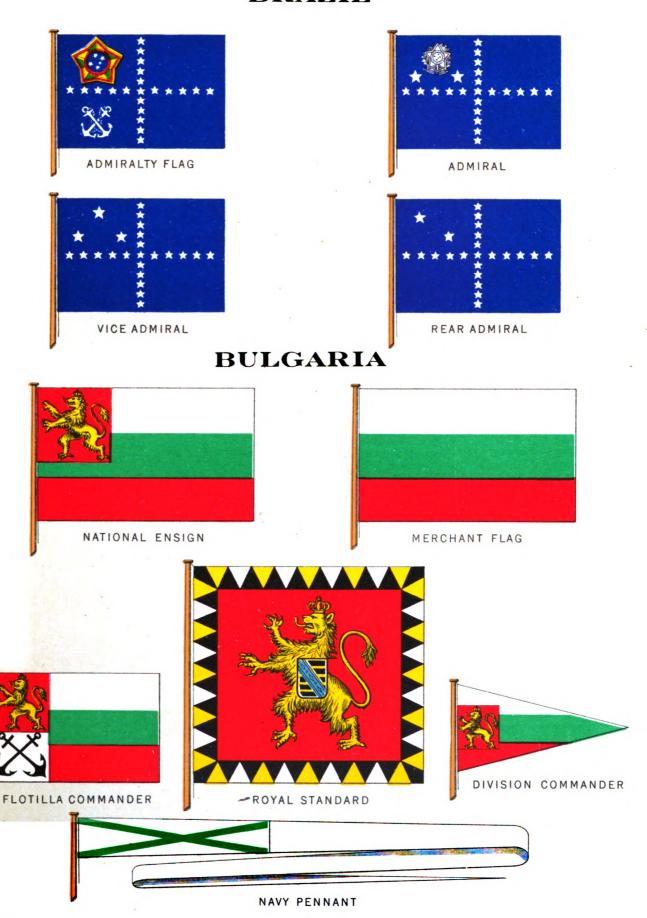
BRÁZIL



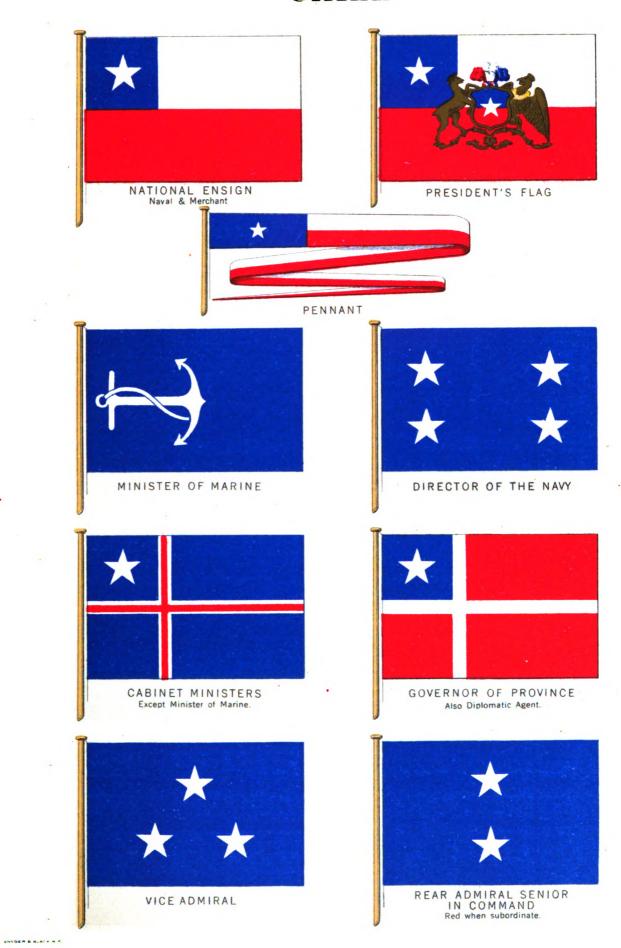
JACK

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BRAZIL

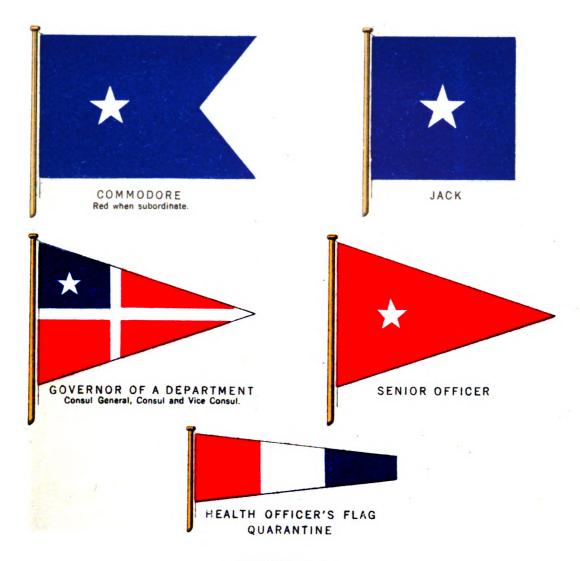


CHILE





CHILE



CHINA



COMMANDING OFFICER'S PENNANT

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CHINA



COAT OF ARMS

COSTA RICA







NATIONAL PENNANT







GRAND SEAL OF CUBAN REPUBLIC

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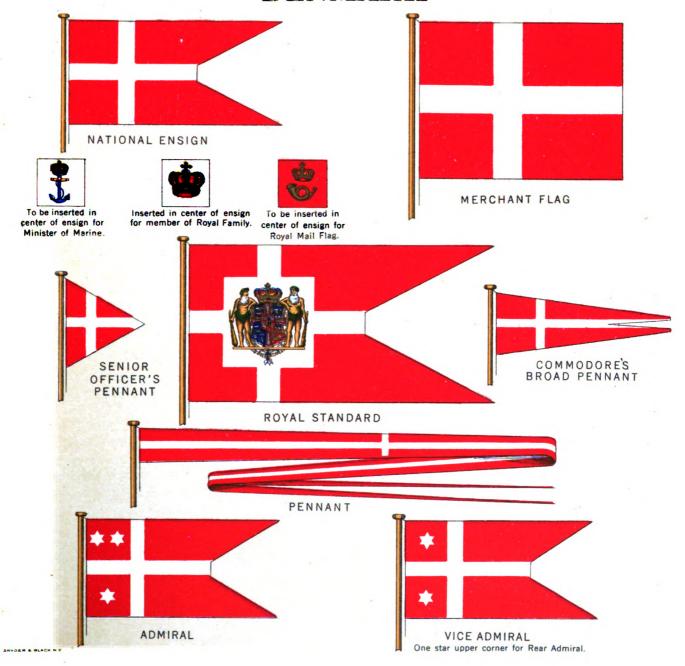




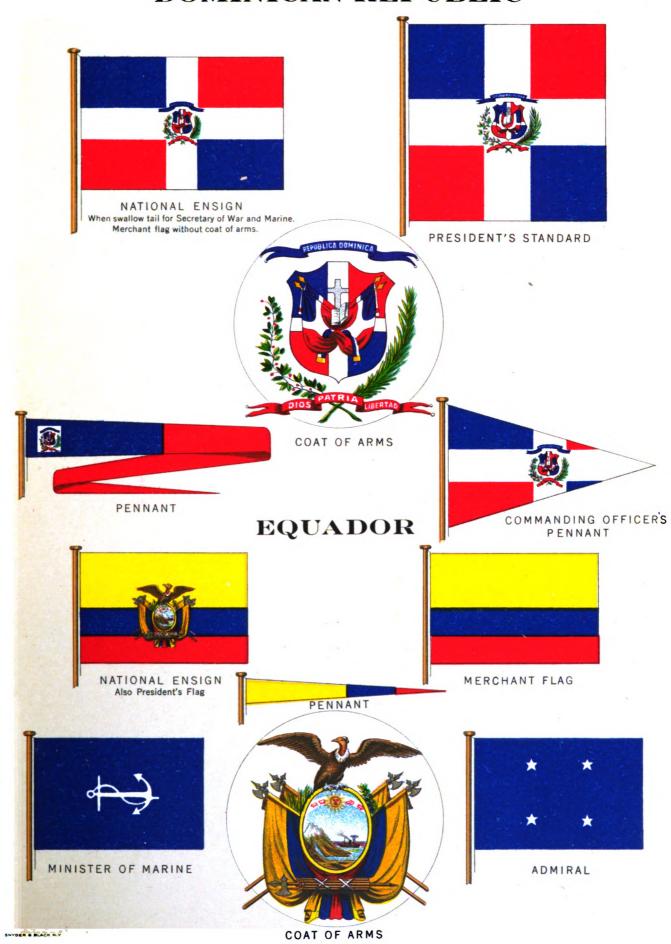




DENMARK



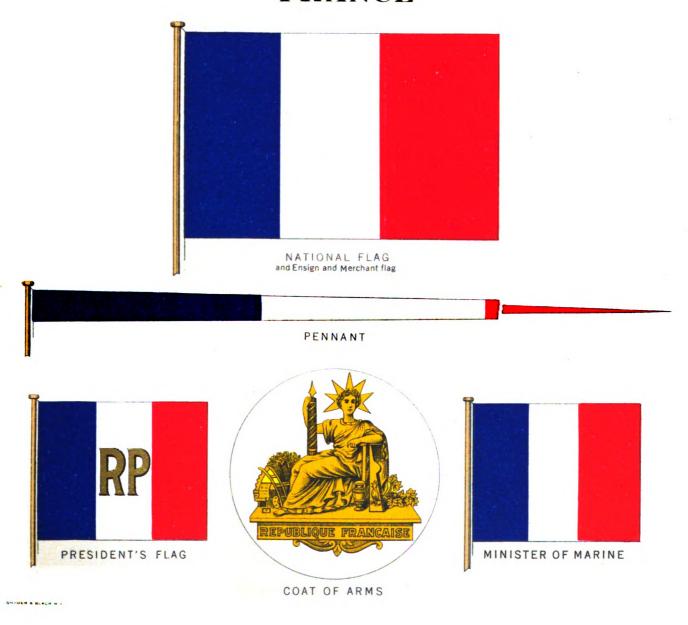
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC







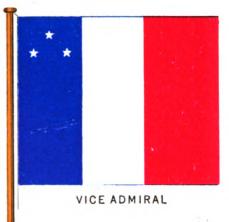
FRANCE













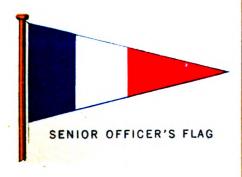






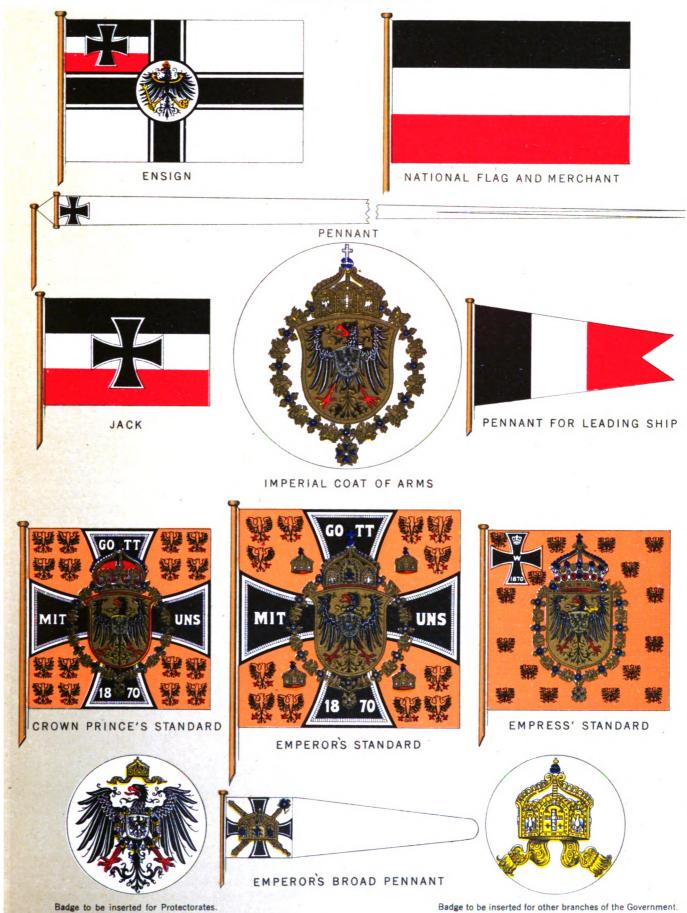












GERMANY



IMPERIAL SERVICE Used by Vessels in the service of the Imperial Navy.



Badge to be inserted for Imperial Post Department.



FLAG OF THE GOVERNOR OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA



TO THE IMPERIAL NAVY



INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE NAVY



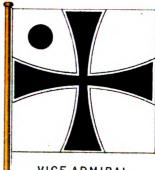
CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF



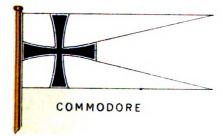
COMMANDING ADMIRAL



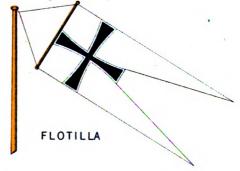
ADMIRAL



VICE ADMIRAL

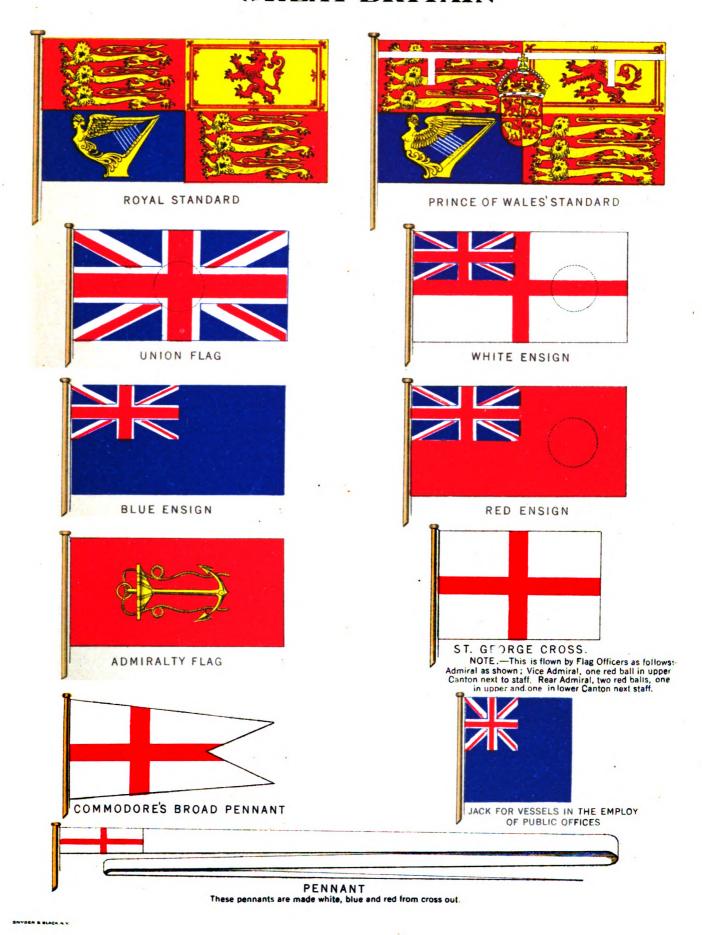








GREAT BRITAIN



GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES



DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS AFLOAT For Consular Officers without wreath.



GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA



LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND



GOVERNOR GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA



F H. M. LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES FLAG OF



MILITARY OFFICERS AFLOAT



HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SOUTH AFRICA



JACK FOR VESSELS OF INDIAN MARINE



ALL OTHER MILITARY SERVICE INCLUDING STAFF



COMMISSIONERS OF PORT OF RANGOON



TRUSTEES PORT OF BOMBAY



COMMISSIONERS OF PORT OF CALCUTTA





CONSERVATOR PORT OF BOMBAY



RAJAH OF SARAWAK

GREAT BRITAIN

BADGES OF COLONIES (NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES)

To be inserted when required in dotted circle in Ensign.



CANADA GOVERNOR GENERAL



ONTARIO



QUEBEC



NOVA SCOTIA



NEW BRUNSWICK



PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND



LIEUT. GOVERNOR BRITISH COLUMBIA



NEW FOUNDLAND



BERMUDA



WINDWARD ISLAND BRIT. HONDURAS





ST. LUCIA



ST. VINCENT



GRENADA



BARBADOS



BRITISH GUIANA



JAMAICA



BAHAMA ISLANDS



TURKS ISLAND



LEEWARD ISLANDS

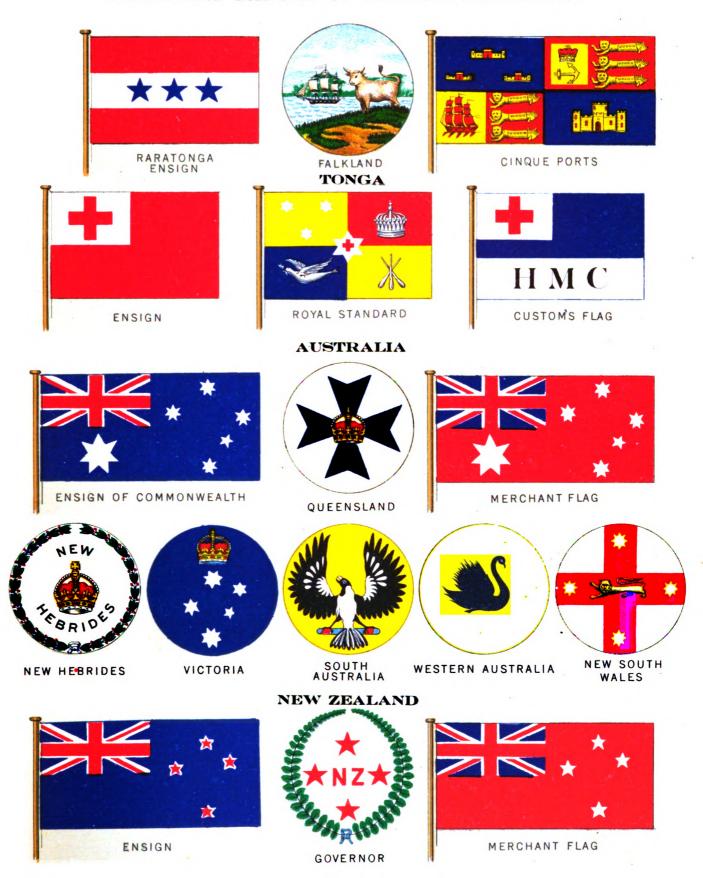


TRINIDAD & TOBAGO



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GREAT BRITAIN FLAGS AND BADGES OF COLONIES (CONTINUED)



GREAT BRITAIN COLONIES (CONTINUED)



https://hdl.handle.net/2027/nncl.cu60685700 http://www.hathitrust.org/access use#pd-google Generated on 2021-03-15 16:15 GMT Public Domain, Google-digitized ,

GREAT BRITAIN BADGES OF COLONIES (CONTINUED)











LABUAN

LOCAL INDIAN MARITIME GOVERNMENTS

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

INDIAN MARINE

MEDITERRANEAN







CYPRUS High Commissioner.



MALTA

FLAGS AND BADGES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS



POST OFFICE



CUSTOMS



ADMIRALTY



WAR OFFICE Ordnance and Royal Artillery.



WAR OFFICE Royal Engineers.





TRINITY HOUSE MASTER'S FLAG





BOARD



TENDER FOR BAHAMA AND SOMBRERO LIGHTS





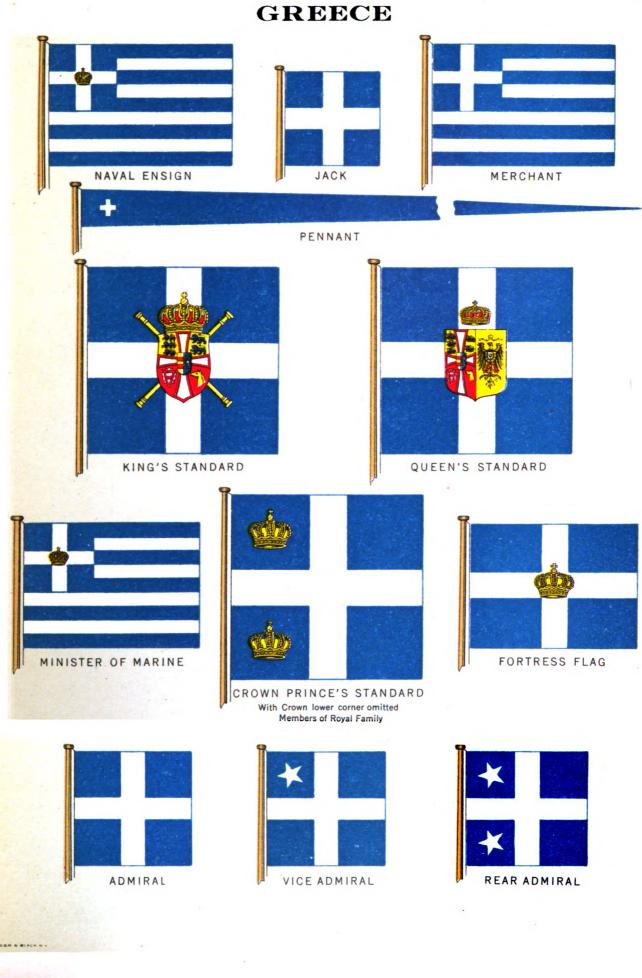
LLOYDS



FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND







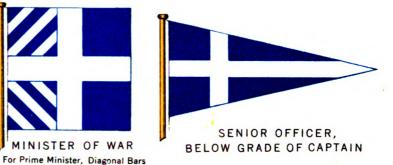
Digitized by Google

Original from COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

GREECE

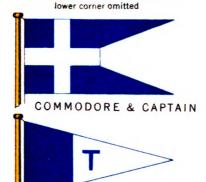






For Lieut. General, Diagonal Bars, lower corner omitted







GUATEMALA

CUSTOM'S FLAG







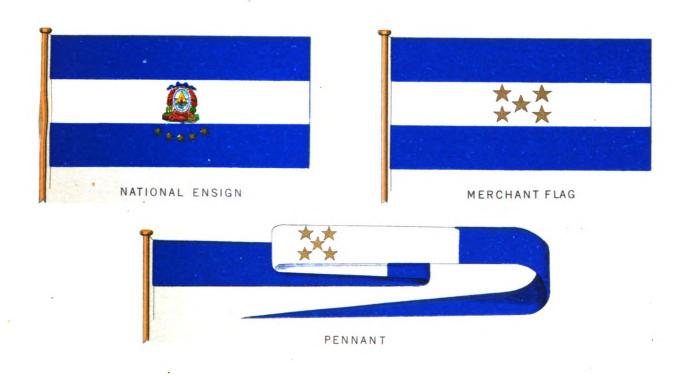
COAT OF ARMS

HAITI

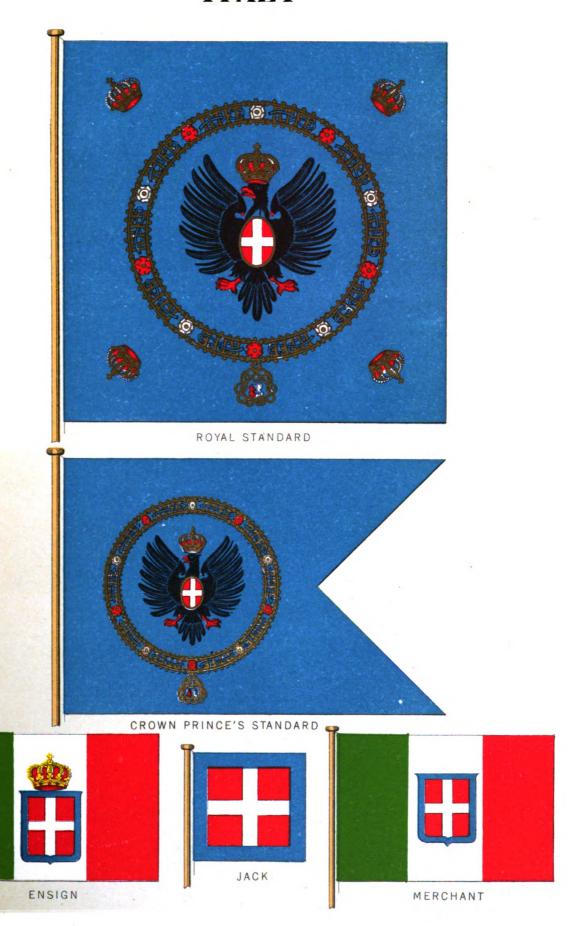




HONDURAS

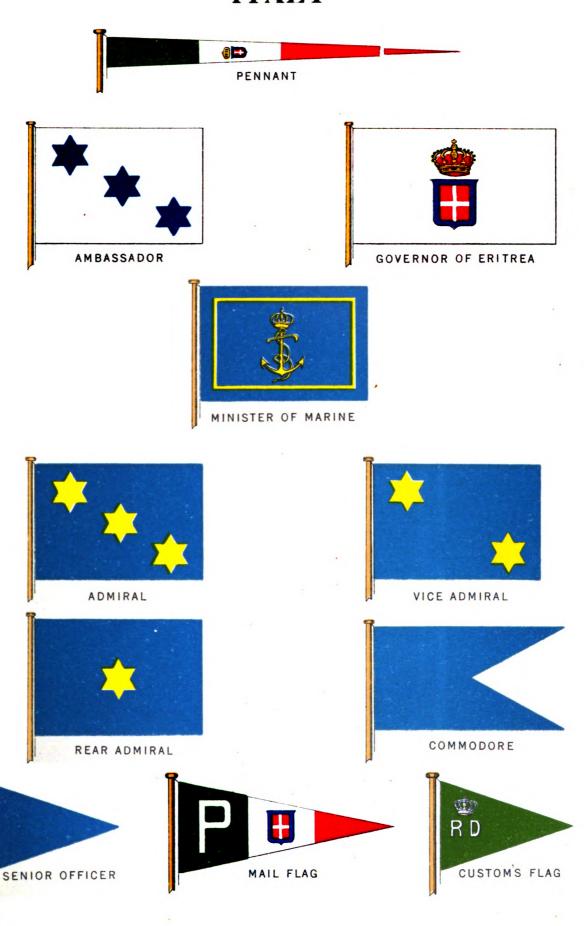


ITALY

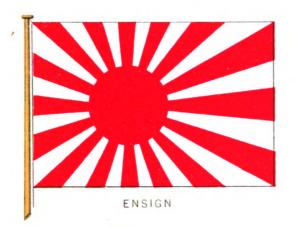


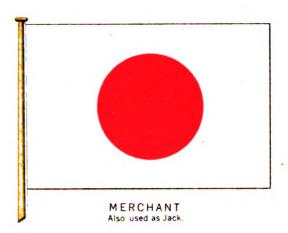
IT / https://hdl.handle.net/2027/nncl.cu60685700 / http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google Generated on 2021-03-15 16:15 GMT Public Domain, Google-digitized /

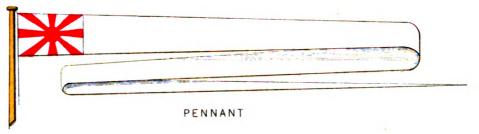
ITALY

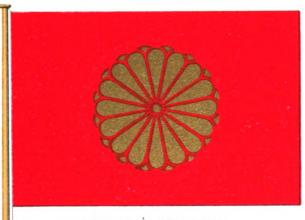


JAPAN



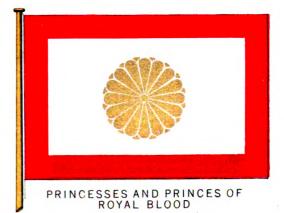






EMPEROR'S STANDARD Same flag swallow tailed for Empress

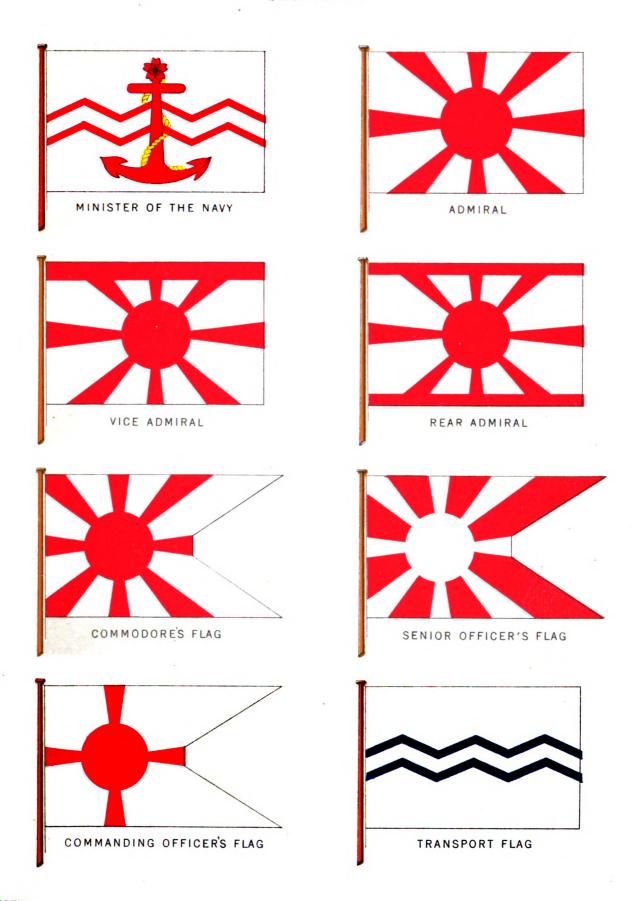




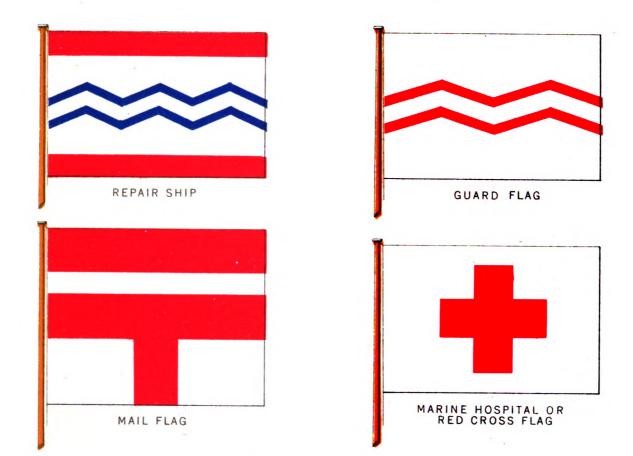
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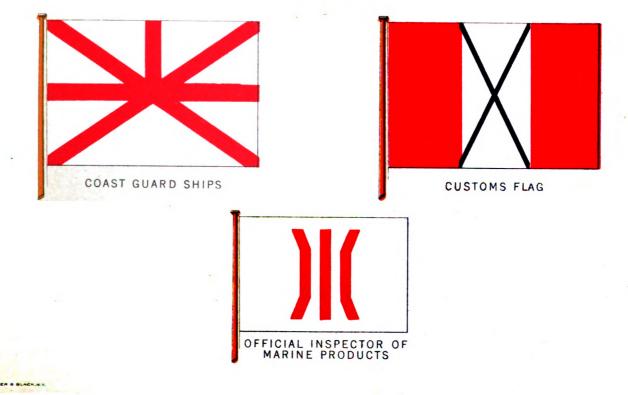
JAPAN



JAPAN



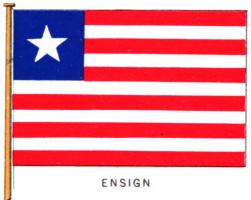
CHO SEN (FORMERLY KOREA)



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LIBERIA





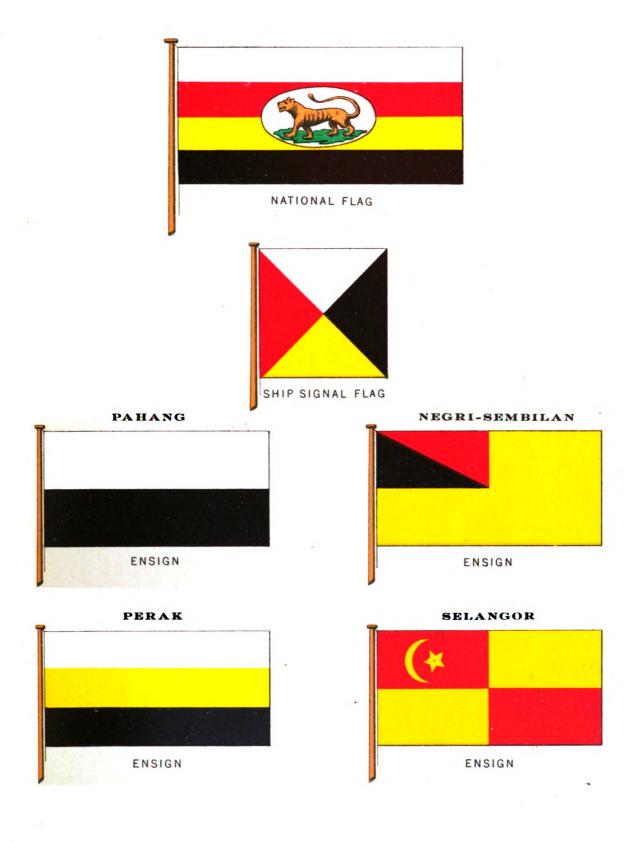
LUXEMBURG



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FEDERATED MALAY STATES



NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES

KELATAN



NATIONAL FLAG
When flown by his Highness the Sultan, Tiger and Malay characters are in yellow

JOHORE





KEDAH







PERLIS





TRENGGANU

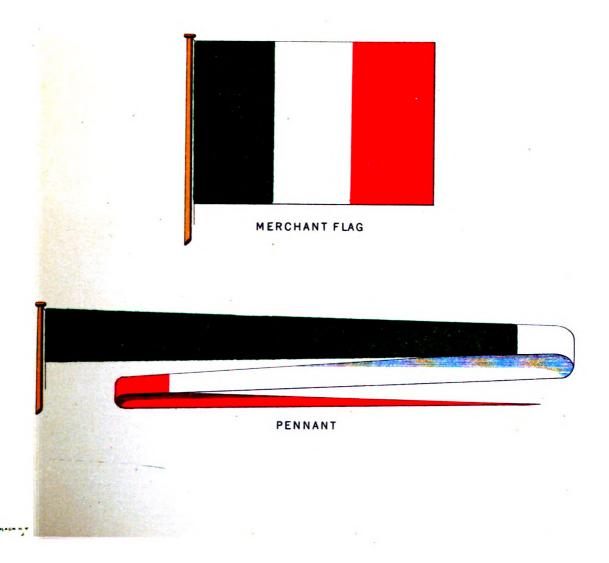




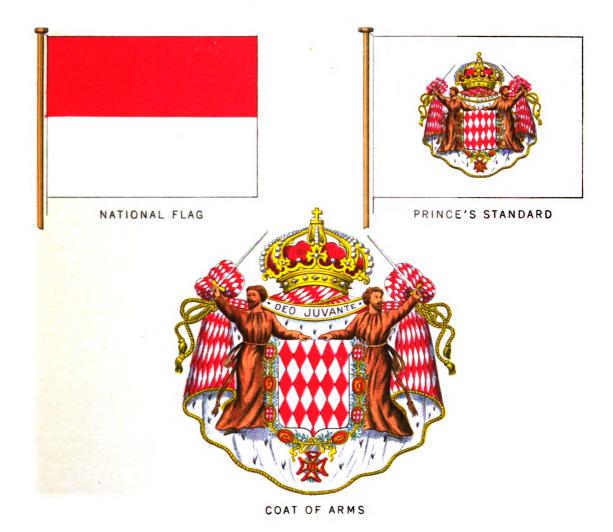
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MEXICO





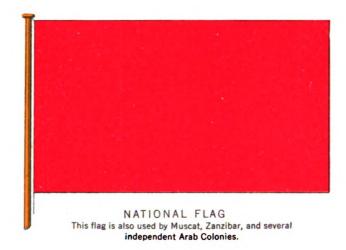
MONACO



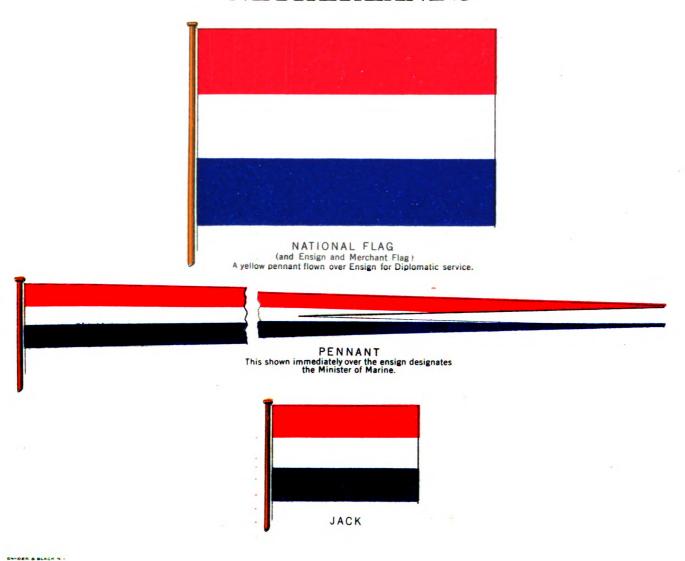
MONTENEGRO



MOROCCO



NETHERLANDS



Ì

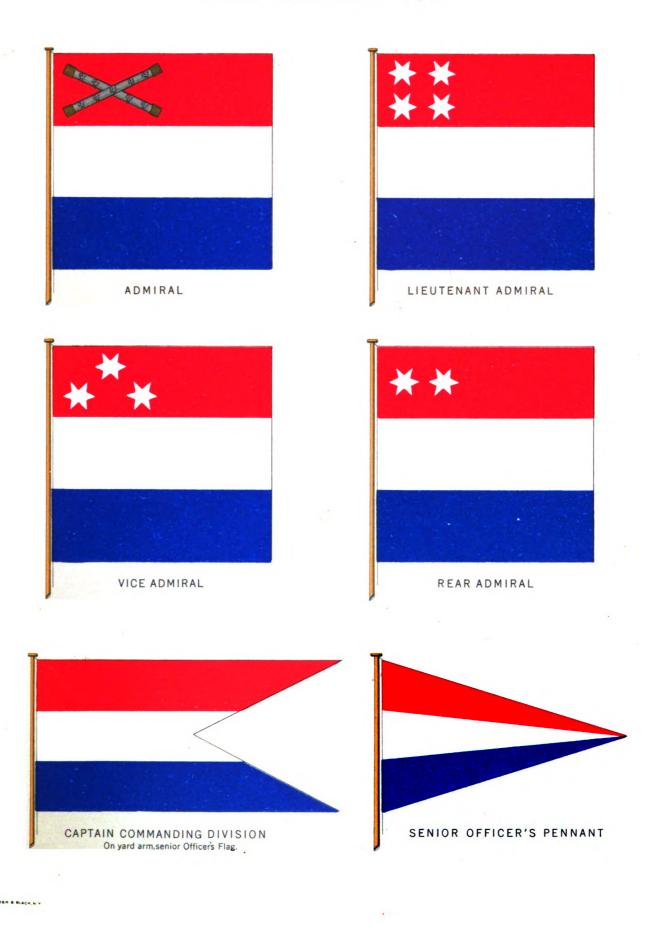
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NETHERLANDS

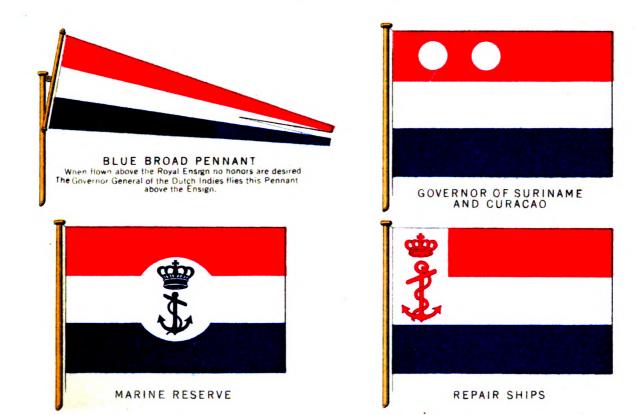




NETHERLANDS



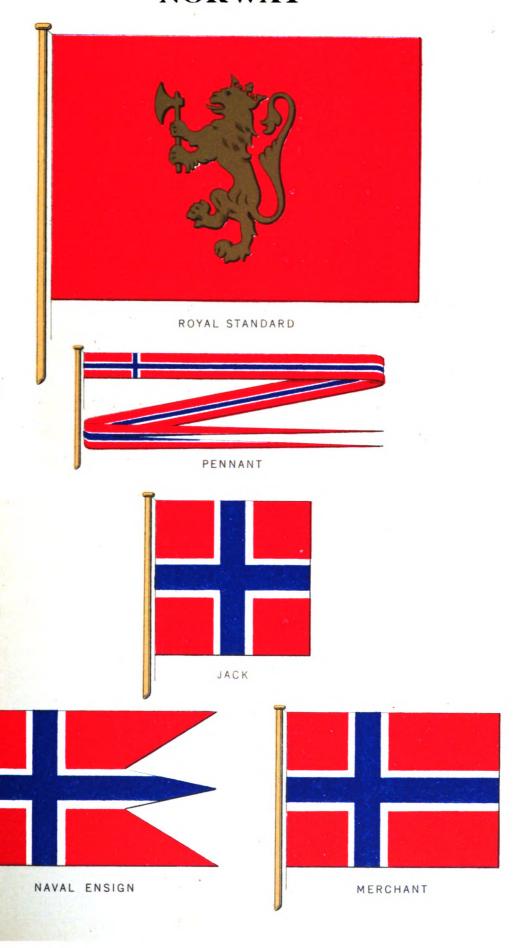
NETHERLANDS



NICARAGUA

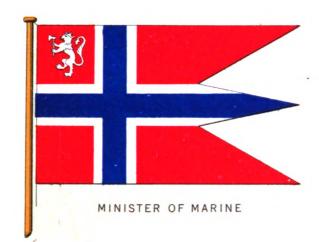


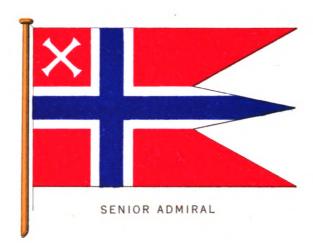
NORWAY

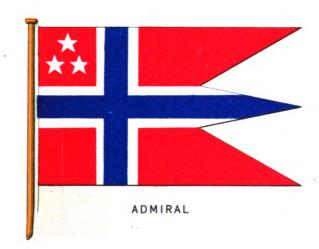


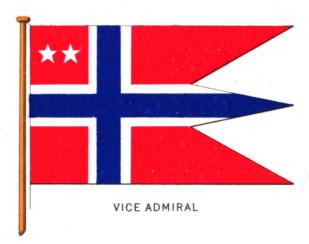
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NORWAY











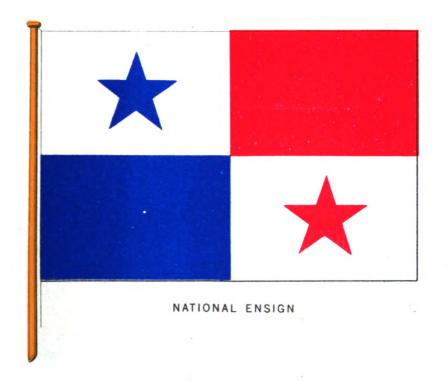


NORWAY





PANAMA

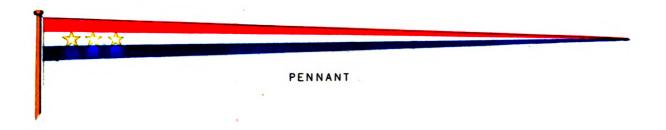


SHYDER & BLACK, N. Y

PARAGUAY









FOR FRONT OF ENSIGN



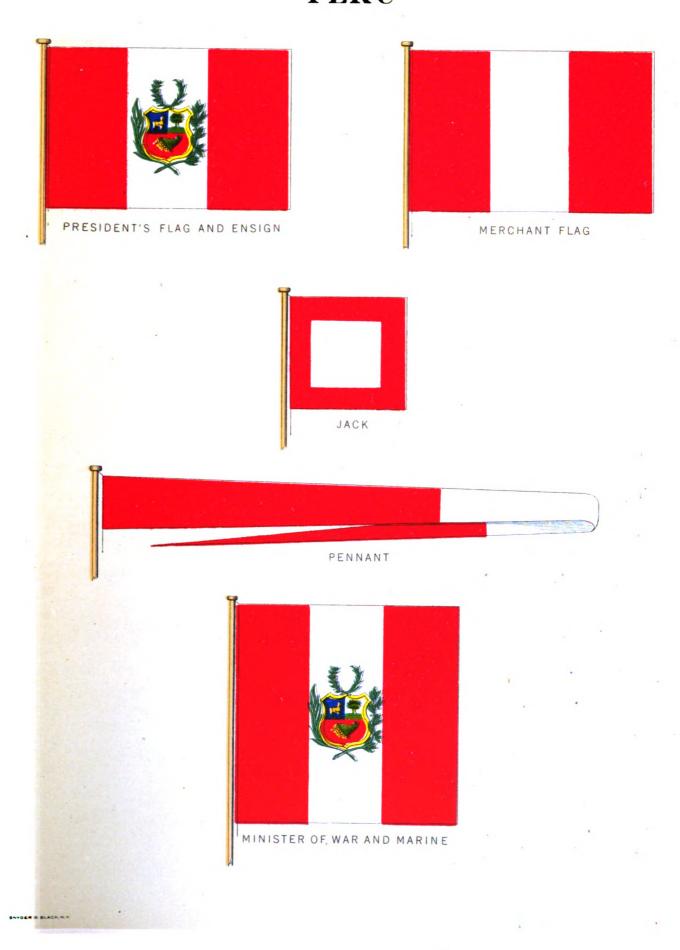
FOR BACK OF ENSIGN



MERCHANT FLAG

Digitized by Google

PERU



PERU

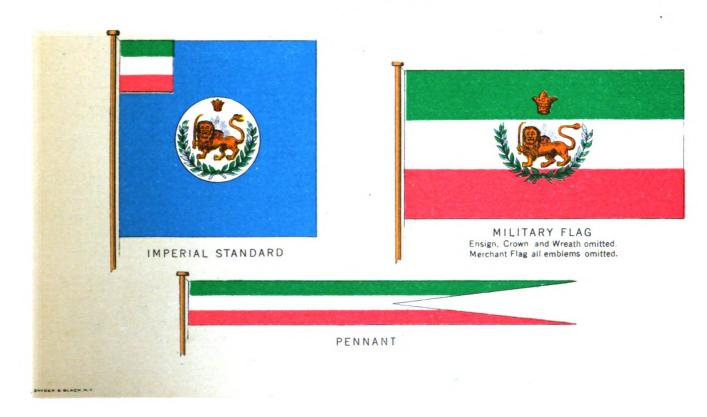








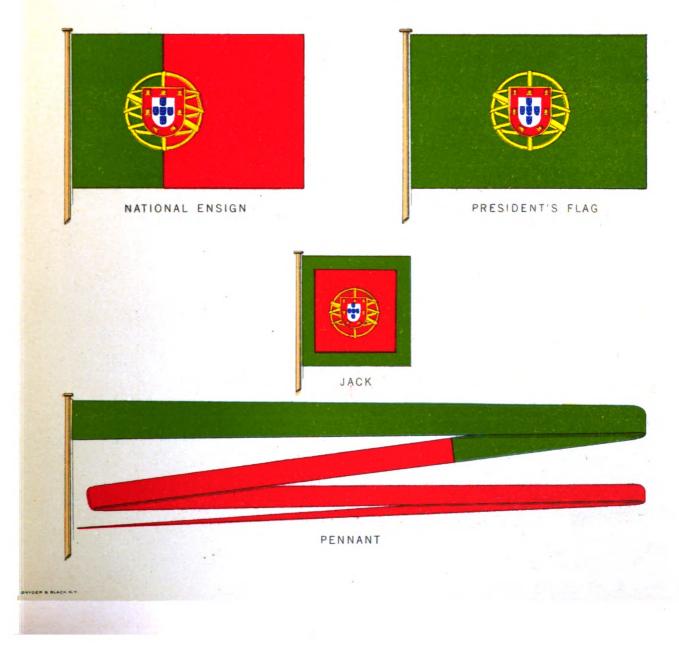
PERSIA



PORTUGAL



NATIONAL EMBLEM

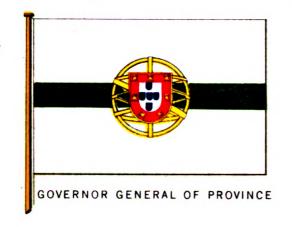


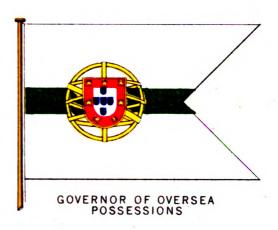
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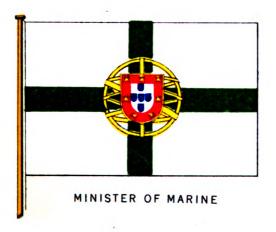
Original from COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

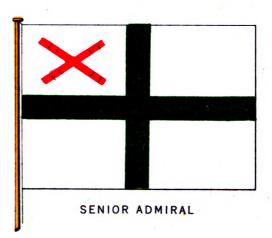
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PORTUGAL





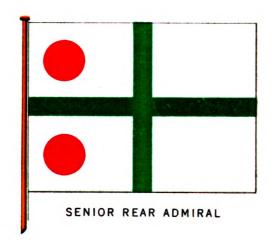


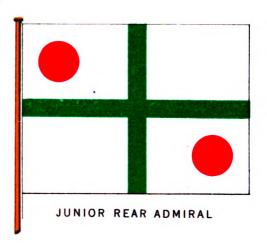


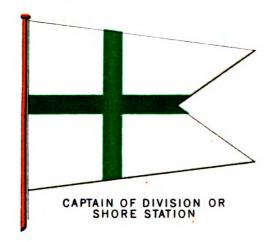


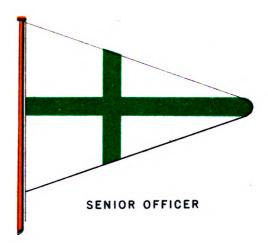
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PORTUGAL

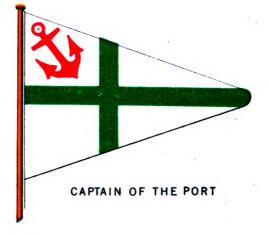






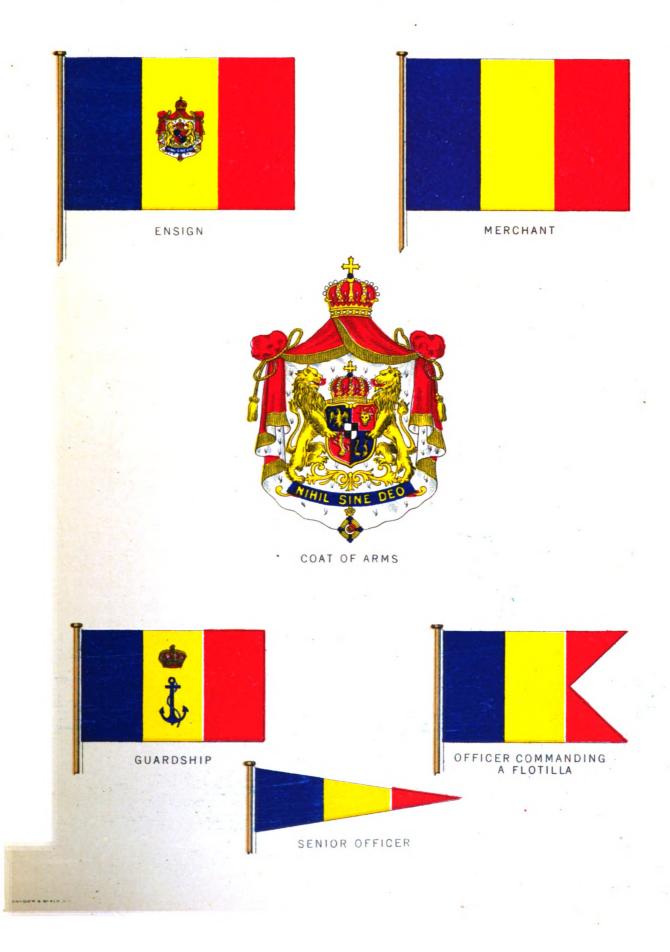




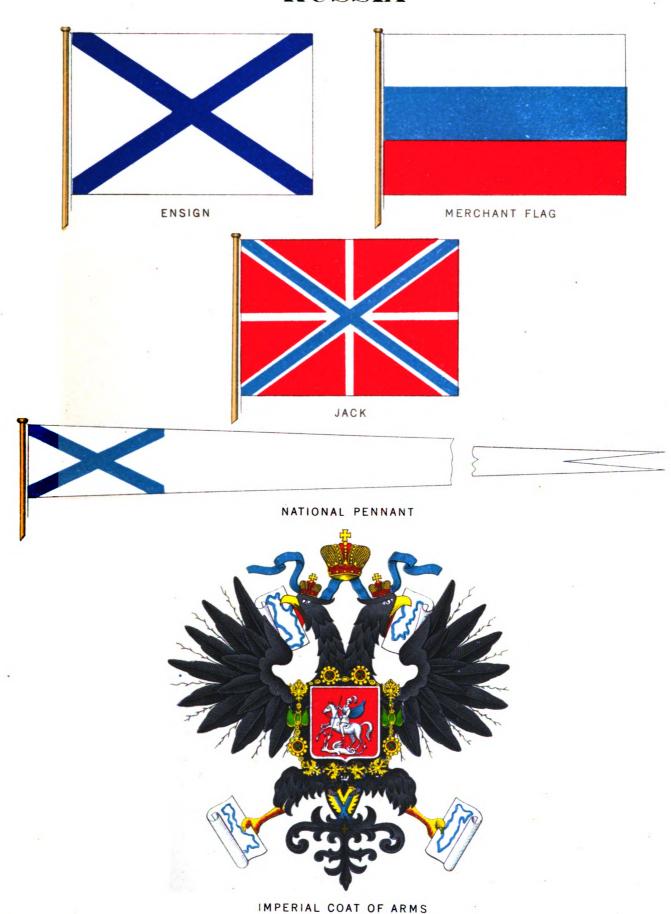


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ROUMANIA



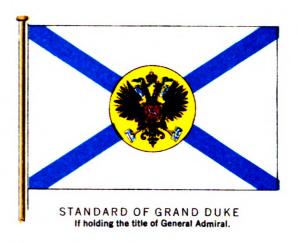
RUSSIA



Digitized by Google











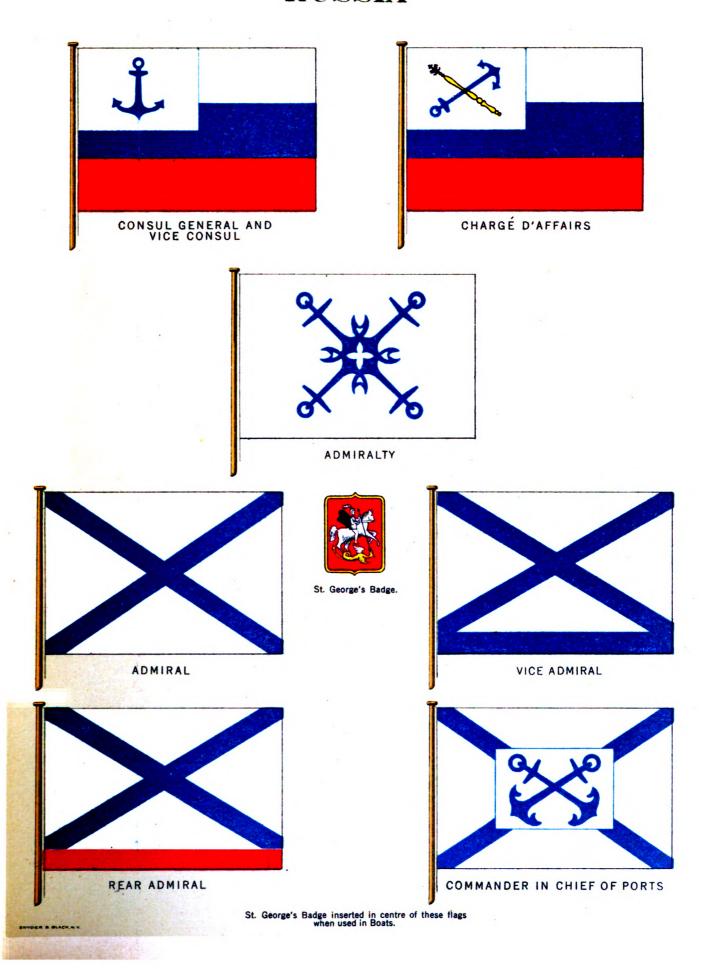




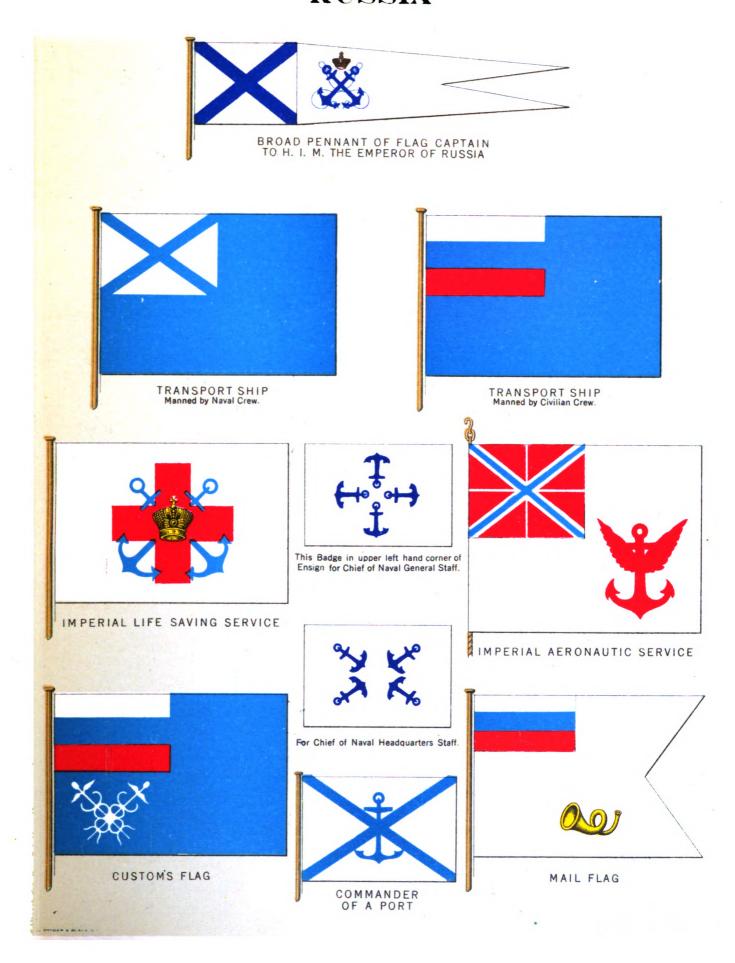




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SALVADOR





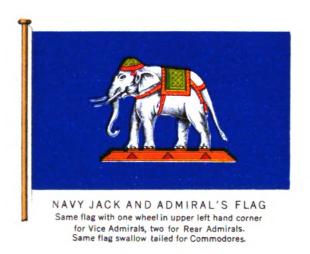
SIAM

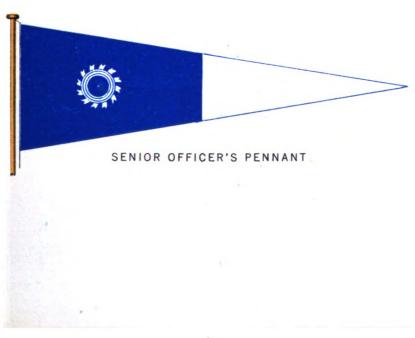


SIAM



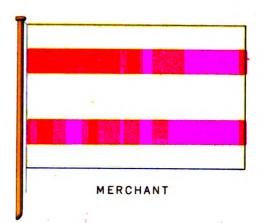






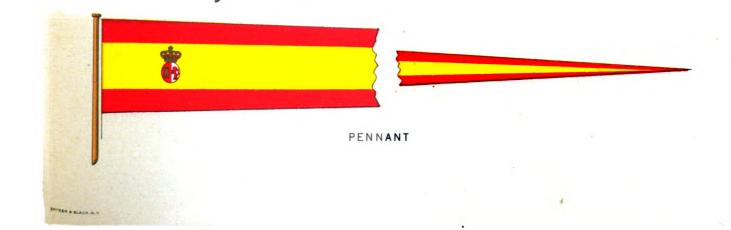
SPAIN





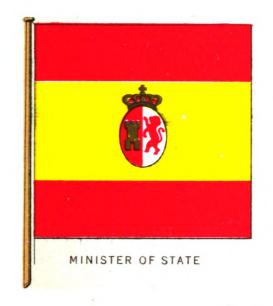


ROYAL STANDARD King and Queen of the Austurias.



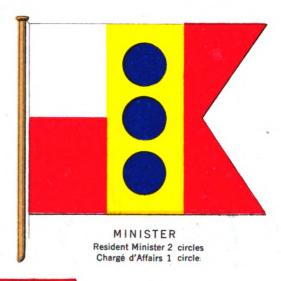
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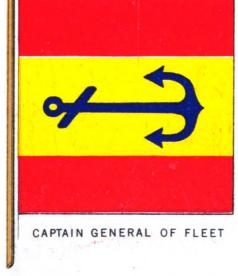
SPAIN







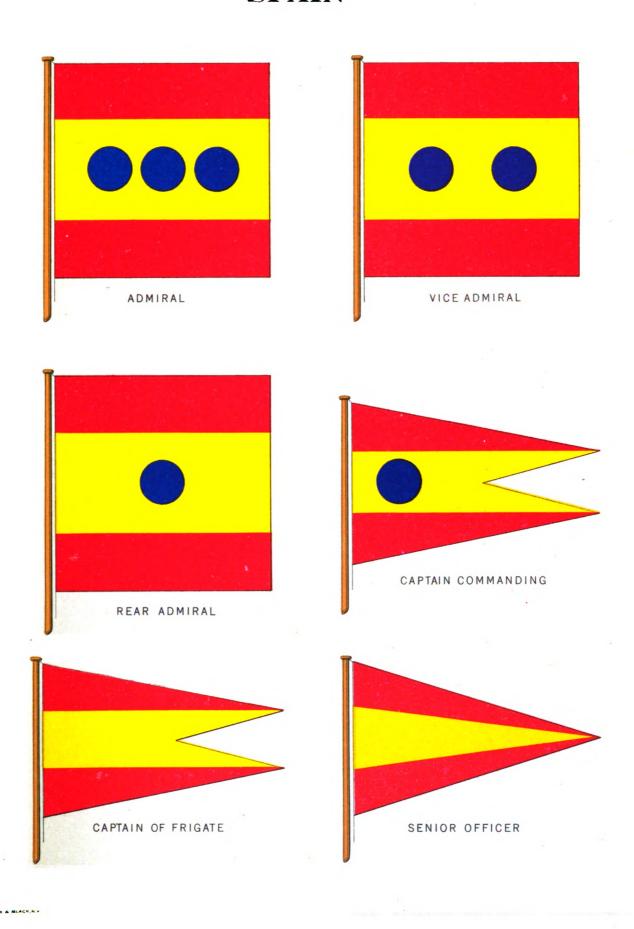




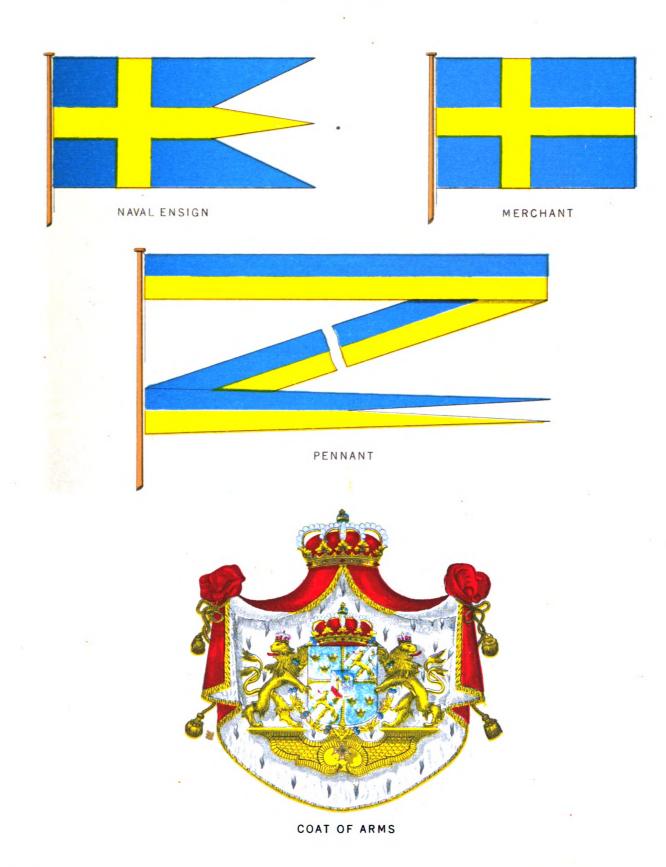
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SPAIN



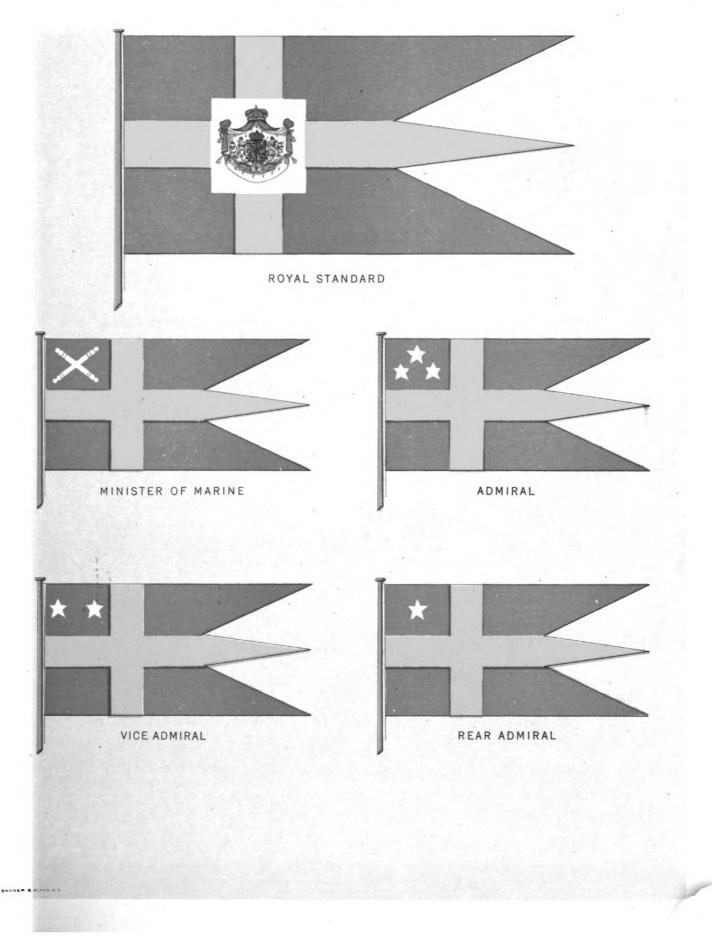
SWEDEN





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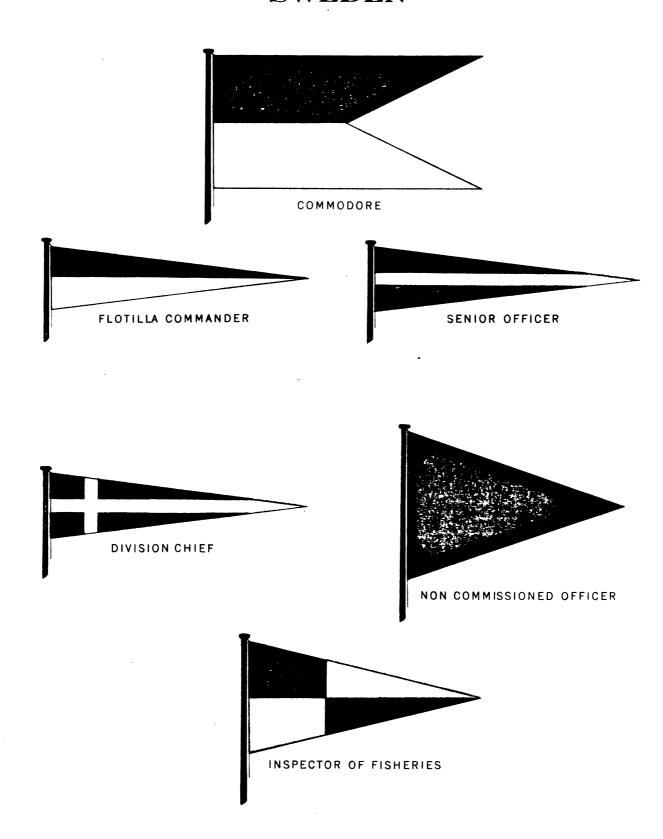
SWEDEN



Digitized by Google

Original from COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

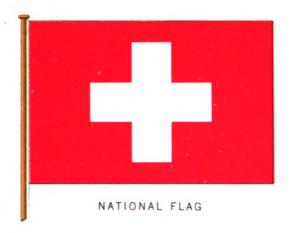
SWEDEN



-

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SWITZERLAND

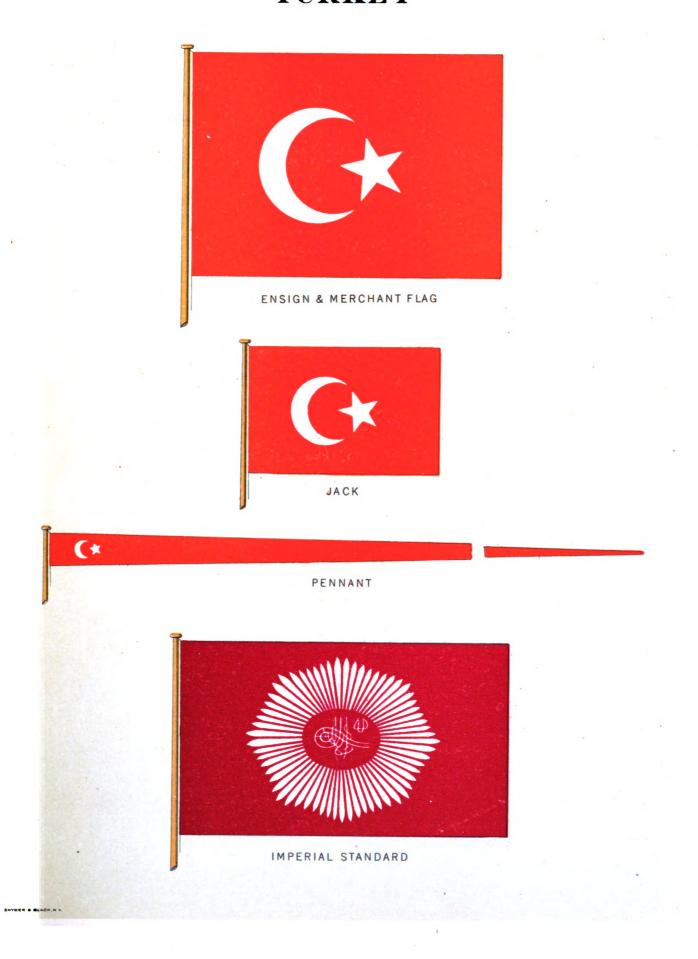


TUNIS





TURKEY



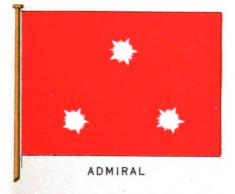
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TURKEY



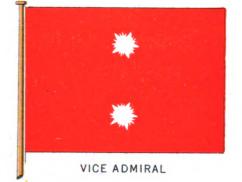
IMPERIAL STANDARD AFLOAT











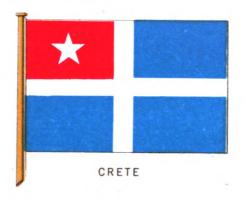


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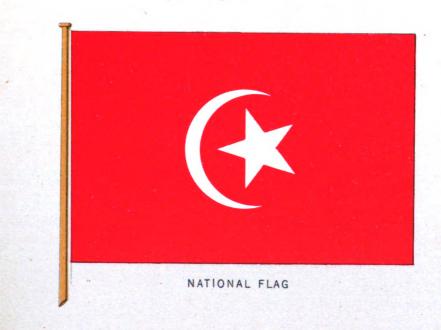
TURKEY







EGYPT

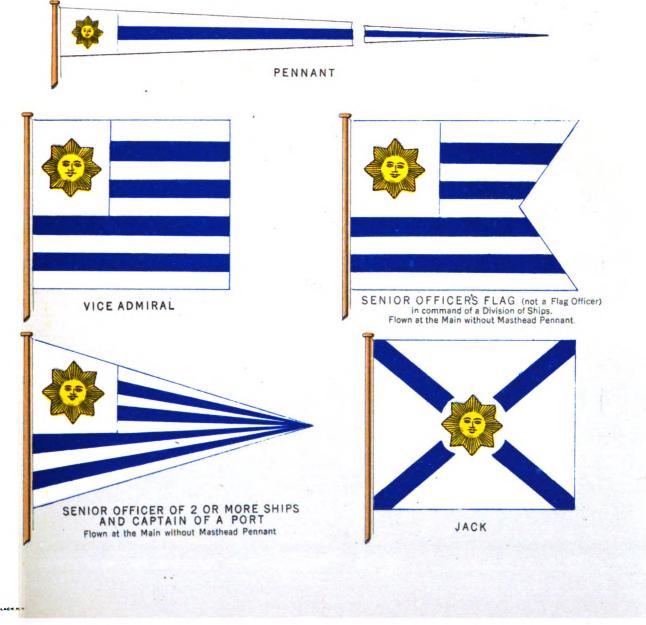


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URUGUAY





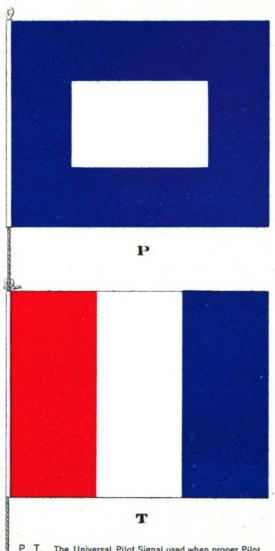
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VENEZUELA



/ https://hdl.handle.net/2027/nnc1.cu60685700 http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#pd-google Generated on 2021-03-15 16:24 GMT Public Domain, Google-digitized /

PILOT FLAGS



P. T. The Universal Pilot Signal used when proper Pilot Flag is not available or when off the coast of a country without the proper Pilot Flag



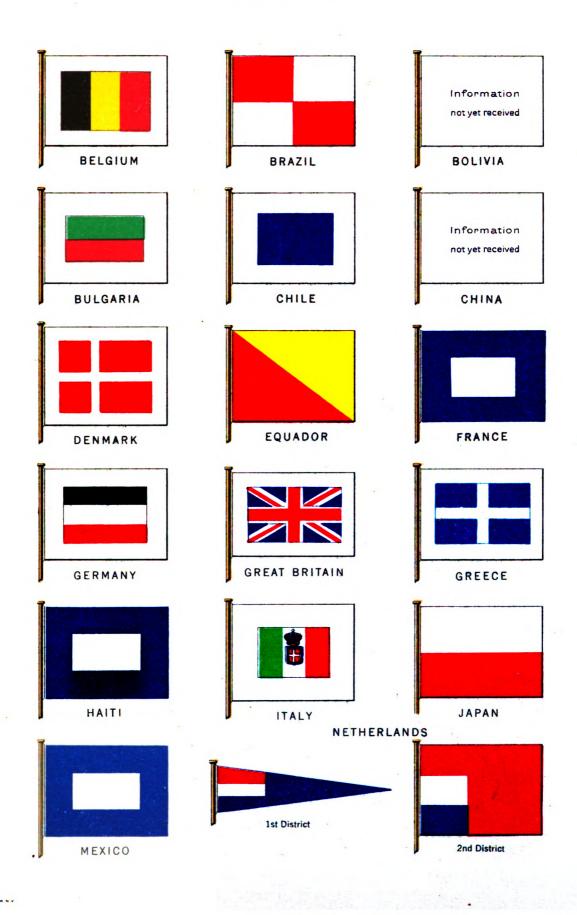




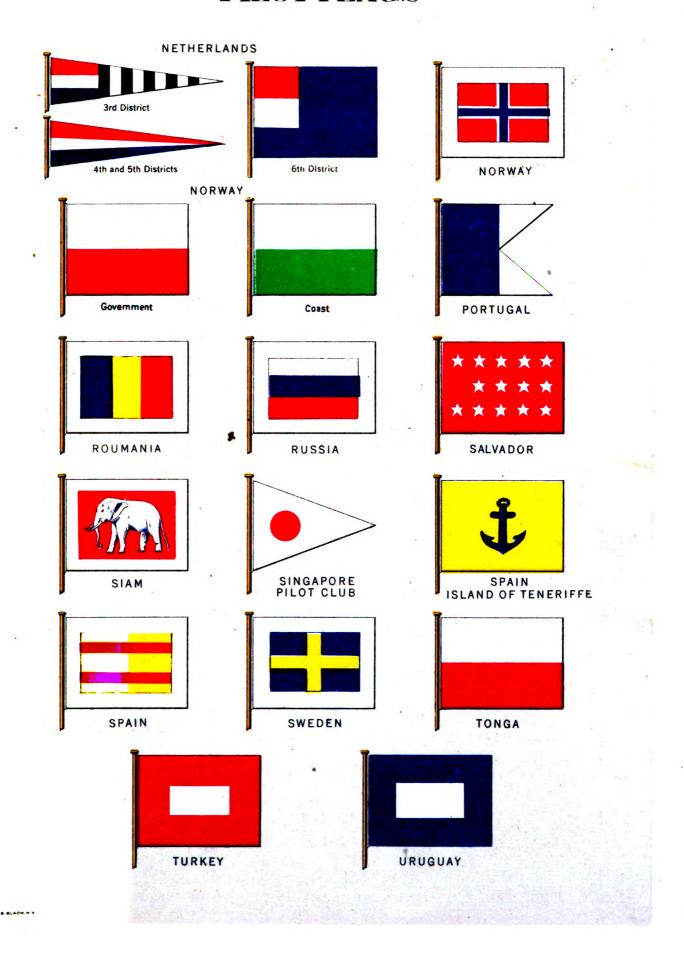
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