PATHFINDER HONOUR: FLAGS



British Union - August 2020

Presenter: Renéé Joseph



- Name: Reneé Joseph
- Territory: Trinidad and Tobago
- Conference: South Caribbean Conference
- Fun Facts:
 - First Sermon
 - Rank
 - Drill Instructor- 2004. 2007. 2010. 2012.

1. Describe what a flag is and list three uses of flags.

2. Know and locate the following parts of a flag:
a. Canton
b. Field
c. Finial
d. Flagstaff

- e. Fly
- f. Fly end
- g. Halyard
- h. Hoist side
- i. Truck

3. Know three important guidelines for the care and handling of your national flag.

4. Learn how to fold and practise folding your national flag.

5. Practise proper etiquette when saluting your national flag.

a. In uniform while standingb. In uniform while marchingc. In field uniform

d. While wearing headgeare. When not in uniform

- 6. Draw the Pathfinder flag with emblem.
 a. Learn who designed the Pathfinder flag and who sewed the first Pathfinder flag
 b. Colour your drawing with appropriate colours.
 - c. Know the meaning of the emblem.

- 7. Draw the Christian Flag.
 - a. Explain what the colours represent.
 - b. Know what the emblem represents.

- 8. Know how to display the national, state and /or province, Christian, AY, and Pathfinder flags for each of the following occasions:
- a. Campsite when camping

b. Platform for special ceremoniesc. Church service for Induction, Investiture, and or Pathfinder Sabbath.d. Fair booth

e. Pathfinder/AY Club meeting

9. Learn and share with your group the history of your country/island's flag and what the colours and symbols on it represent.

10. Identify the flags of your Division and know what countries they represent.

Definition of a Flag

A flag is a piece of material with a distinctive design that is usually rectangular and used as a <u>symbol</u>, as a <u>signaling device</u>, or <u>decoration</u>, attached on one edge to a pole or rope.

PARTS OF A FLAG



Parts of a Flag

• Hoist: the height of the flag while flying. The term also refers to the edge of the flag that is nearest or attached to the flagpole or staff.

Fly: 1) The length of the flag, as measured from the attachment to the farthest point.
2) The length of an extended flag.

PARTS OF A FLAG



Parts of a Flag

Canton: The "top inner corner of a flag." It is found in the upper left-hand corner of a flag.
 NB- Not all flags have a canton.

• Field: The background colour or section of the flag between the hoist and the fly end. Also sometimes called the ground.

NB- It does not include the canton.

PARTS OF A FLAG



Parts of a Flag

• Flagpole: The object that supports the flag. Also called a flagstaff or mast.

NB - Flag flown outdoors- Flagpole.

- Flag carried in a parade or displayed indoors- Flagstaff.

-Flag on a boat or ship- Mast.

• **Truck:** The cap at the top of a flagpole to connect the finial to the pole. This may have holes to attach pulleys to raise and lower a flag.

PARTS OF A FLAG



Parts of a Flag

• Finial: A decorative ornament found at the top of the pole. Also called Staff Ornament.

• Halyard: The rope or cable used to raise and lower a flag on the flagpole.

• Fly end: The part of the flag that flaps in the wind and sometimes becomes frayed.

PARTS OF A FLAG



Hoisting

- Raised first when flown with other flags.
- Hoisted quickly (should not reach the top before Anthem ends).
- Should not touch the ground.

Lowering

- Lowered last when flown with other flags.
- Lowered ceremoniously.
- Should not touch the ground.

• Flying

- In a dignified manner.
- In a position of prominence when with other flags.
 (First in a procession; Centre in a circle of flags).
- Illuminated when flown after dark.
- Not upside down.
- To the left of the observer/main entrance when facing the building.
- Half Mast.



Storage

- Folded properly.
- Stored in a dry, cool place.
- Stored out of direct sunlight.

Disposal

- When tattered or faded.
- By burning.
- By tearing or cutting into strips that no longer resemble the original flag.

Folding of the National Flag



Folding of the National Flag



True or False

The National Flag should be rolled and put in a drawer for storage.

False

- The National Flag should not be flown at night.
 False
- The National Flag should be hoisted quickly, but lowered ceremoniously.

True

Saluting the national Flag

- A member not in formal uniform shall face the flag and stand at attention.
- If covered, men shall remove their headdress with the right hand and hold it in the left hand.
- A person in uniform, upon being passed by or passing by the national flag uncased, shall render the hand salute.
- A member in uniform passing by the flag in drill formation shall salute the flag with his head and eyes.



 Pathfinder Emblem designed by John Hancock in 1946.



• First Pathfinder Flag sewn by Helen Hobbs in 1948.

• Blue (Loyalty)- The Pathfinder Club teaches us to be loyal to: Our God in Heaven. Our parents. Our church.



• White (Purity)- The purity and righteousness of Christ's life in our lives.



• Red (Sacrifice)- Reminds us of Christ.

"Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God." (Rom. 12: 1).



 Gold (Excellence)- Standard of measurement. The Pathfinder Club has high standards to help build strong character for the kingdom of

Heaven.



 Three sides- 1) Completeness of the Trinity -Father, Son, Holy Spirit. 2) Tripod of education: Mental, Physical & Spiritual.



Shield (Protection)- "Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked." (Eph. 6:16)



• Sword (Bible)- "...and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." (Eph. 6:17)


The Pathfinder emblem

• Inverted Triangle- Sacrificing of one's self by placing the needs of others ahead of our own.



The Pathfinder emblem

 Pathfinder Club- The Pathfinder Club is the name of one of the organizations of the world youth ministry of the Seventh-day Adventist Church.



Match the Symbols

Blue Protection
White The Bible
Sword Loyalty
Shield Purity
Inverted Triangle Others Above Yourself



• Designed by Charles C. Overton and Ralph Eugene Diffendorfer in 1907.

• Officially adopted by Federal Council of Churches in 1942.

• The flag has a white field, with a red Latin Cross inside a blue Canton.

• The **Red Cross** symbolizes the blood that Jesus shed on Calvary. Jesus is our only hope of salvation.

• The **Blue** represents the waters of Baptism as well as the faithfulness of Jesus.

• The White represents the purity of Jesus.



Display of the national Flag

• **Campsite-** To the right of the Campers.



Display of the national Flag

Platform-

To the right of the speaker or the left of the audience facing the platform.



Display of the national Flag

• **Ground**- To the right of the audience.



Display of the national Flag

• Fair Booth- To the right of the Booth or if flown with other flags, to the centre and forward.

• **Pathfinder meetings-** To the right of the audience.

- The Royal Standards
- The Union Flag
- The flag of the host country (England, Scotland, Wales, etc.)
- Flags of other nations (in alphabetical order)
- The Commonwealth Flag

- The European Union Flag
- County flags
- Flags of cities or towns
- Banners of arms
- House flags





























History of the Union Flag



 The first Union Flag was created in 1606 and combined the flags of England and Scotland.

History of the Union Flag

 The present Union Flag dates from 1801 when St. Patrick's Cross was added to represent Ireland.

 The flag thus combines the red cross of St George for the Kingdom of England, the white saltire of St Andrew for Scotland and the red saltire of St Patrick to represent Ireland.

The making of the Union Flag























Montenegro

Serbia

Albania

Iceland



Flags of the Trans European Division cont'd



THANK YOU!

• Resources

<u>http://www.flaginstitute.org/pdfs/Flying Flags i</u> <u>n the United Kingdom.pdf</u>

<u>https://www.netstate.com/states/symb/flags/fla</u> <u>g_terminology.htm</u>