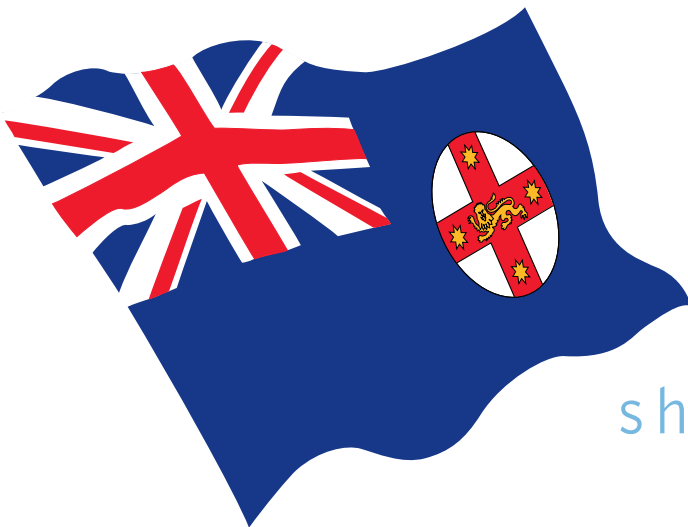


EMBLEM BOOK

OF THE STATE OF
NEW SOUTH WALES



showing
the flag



NEW SOUTH WALES

f l a g s

NEW SOUTH WALES

The first colony established in Australia, New South Wales was settled by Europeans in 1788. It achieved responsible government in 1856, then joined with the other Australian States in January 1901 to form the Commonwealth of Australia.

New South Wales lies between the 28th and 38th parallels of south latitude and between 141st and 154th meridians. The total area of the State is 801,600 sq km.

s h o w i n g t h e f l a g

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FOREWORD

Flags and flag like objects have been in use since the dawn of civilisation. They have been a source of pride and joy and a rallying point leading to acts of great courage and sacrifice.

A nation's flag is an emblem which represents its people, its history and its ideals. There are other flags besides national ones. New South Wales and all of the other States and Territories each have their own distinctive flag. The purpose of this booklet is to explain some of the history of the New South Wales flag and Coat of Arms.

The Government promotes the flying of both the National and the New South Wales flags and encourages everyone, especially young people, to become familiar with the protocols for the correct use of these flags.

This booklet outlines the rules for the flying of flags. It also contains information about other emblems of our State, the waratah, the platypus, the kookaburra and the eastern blue rooster.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT OF NSW





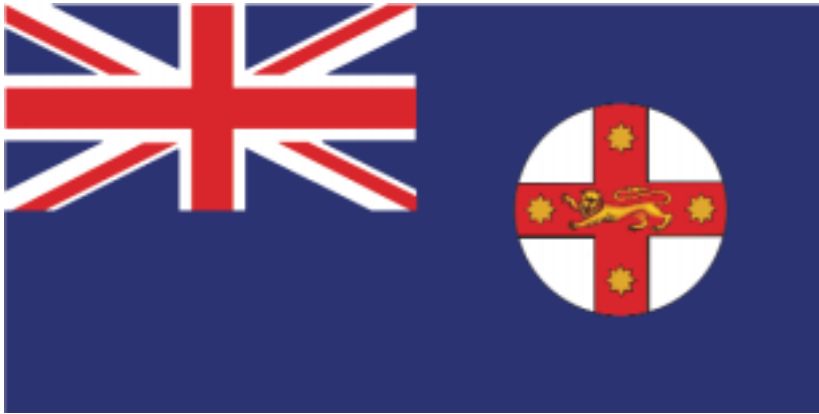
NEW SOUTH WALES

flags

CONTENTS

HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES	1
FOREWORD	3
HISTORY OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES FLAG	6
HISTORY OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COAT OF ARMS	7
FLYING THE FLAG	8 - 14
HALF-MASTING OF FLAGS	15
PREPARING THE FLAG FOR CEREMONIAL RAISING OR STORAGE	16
SOME POINTS TO REMEMBER	18
SPECIAL OCCASIONS ON WHICH FLAGS SHOULD BE FLOWN	19
SYMBOLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES	20 - 22
FURTHER INFORMATION	24

HISTORY OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES FLAG



By the Colonial Defence Act of 1865 it became lawful for any Colony, subject to certain conditions, to provide and maintain its own vessels of war, and these were authorised to wear the Blue Ensign with the seal or badge of the Colony in the fly.

The earliest badge of the Colony of New South Wales was the Red Cross of St George on a silver field. This was authorised in an Order-in-Council of the British Government, dated 7th August, 1869.

On 15th February, 1876, a new badge was proclaimed in the New South Wales Government Gazette.

The notice read:

"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to direct that, for the future, the badge of the Colony to be emblazoned in the centre of the Union Jack used by the Governor when afloat, and to be inserted in the Blue Ensign by vessels in the employment

of the Colonial Government, shall be as hereinafter described -

Argent, on a cross gules a lion passant guardant or between four stars of eight points also or."

A free translation of this heraldic description is:

"On a silver background, a red cross bearing a golden lion in the centre and an eight pointed golden star on each arm."

Recommended colour reference for the New South Wales flag: Blue - PMS 2758, Red - PMS 485, Gold - PMS 123



HISTORY OF THE

NEW SOUTH WALES COAT OF ARMS



King Edward VII approved the Coat of Arms in October 1906 with the following words:

"Know ye therefore that We of Our Princely Grace and Special Favour have granted and assigned and by these Presents do grant and assign the following Armorial Ensigns and Supporters for the said State of New South Wales that is to say for Arms Azure a Cross Argent voided Gules charged in the centre chief point with a Lion passant guardant, and on each member with a Mullet of eight points Or between in the first and fourth quarters a Fleece of the last banded of the second and in the second and third quarters a Garb also Or: And for the 'Crest on a Wreath of the Colours a Rising Sun each Ray tagged with a Flame of fire proper: And for the Supporters On the dexter side A Lion rampant guardant: And on the sinister side 'A Kangaroo both Or', together with this Motto, 'Orta Recens Quam Pura Nites'."

The New South Wales State crest was gazetted on 18th February, 1876.

The central red cross, in a larger silver cross, is the Red Cross of St George, the old badge of the Colony. It is also the Navy flag badge and so recognises the contribution to our discovery and development of the work of

such naval officers as Captain Cook and Governors Philip, Hunter, King and Bligh.

The four stars on the cross represent the Southern Cross, from earliest time a mariner's guide in the south and referred to so often in our poetry and literature as a national symbol.

The lion in the centre is the English Lion derived from the British Arms.

The first and fourth quarterings are the Golden Fleece, a reference to our great achievement in the wool industry.

The second and third quarterings are the Wheat Sheaf, representing our second and great primary industry.

The crest, the Rising Sun, continues the use of our earliest colonial crest, representative of a newly rising country. The livery colours of the Arms, blue and white, mirror the States sporting colours.

The right hand supporter, the Lion is a further recognition of the British origin of our first settlers and the continuing connection between New South Wales and Great Britain.

For the left hand supporter, the use of the kangaroo is self explanatory. It is our most distinctive animal, restricted almost entirely to Australia and adopted so often as an emblem of Australia.

The motto of New South Wales "Orta recens quam pura nites" may be translated "Newly risen how brightly you shine" and, like the rising sun in the crest, is representative of our continuing progress and development.

FLYING THE FLAG

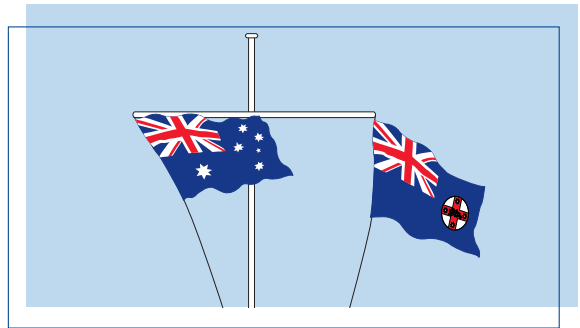
The following is an outline of the general procedure to be followed in flying the New South Wales flag alone, or in combination with the Australian national flag and other flags or pennants. The NSW flag represents all the people of NSW equally and that as the State's chief symbol it should be treated with dignity and care.

Inquiries about the flying of flags in ways not covered in this section should be directed to the Office of Protocol, Premier's Department, Sydney.

ON, OR IN FRONT OF, A BUILDING WITH ONE FLAG AND FLAG POLE WITH CROSS ARMS:

- (i) The Australian national flag is flown from the halyard on the left of the observer facing the building.

The flag of the State of New South Wales is flown from the halyard on the right of the observer facing the building.

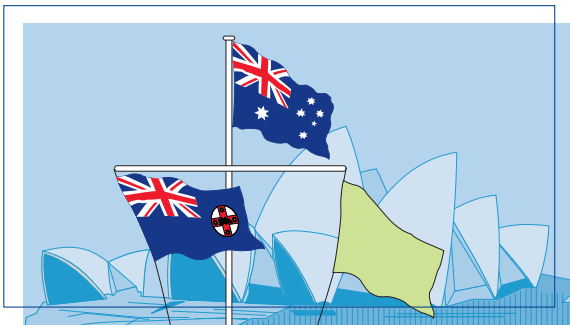


OR

- (ii) The Australian national flag is flown from the masthead.

The flag of the State of New South Wales is flown from the halyard on the left of the observer facing the building.

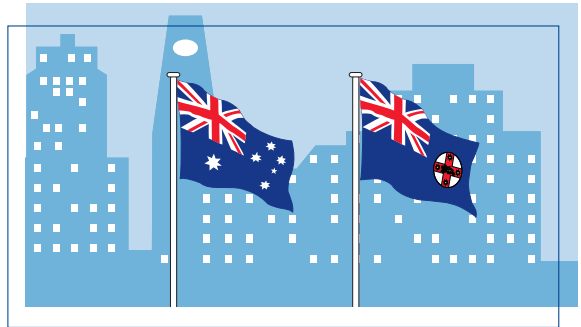
A house flag or club pennant is flown from the halyard on the right of the observer.



● ON, OR IN FRONT OF, A BUILDING WITH TWO FLAG POLES OF EQUAL HEIGHT:

The Australian national flag is flown on the flag pole on the left of the observer facing the building.

The flag of the State of New South Wales of the same size is flown on the flag pole on the observer's right.



● ON, OR IN FRONT OF, A BUILDING WITH THREE FLAG POLES OF EQUAL HEIGHT:

- (i) The Australian national flag is flown on the flag pole on the left of the observer facing the building.

Other national flags are flown on the centre flag pole.

The flag of the State of New South Wales is flown on the flag pole to the observer's right.

If the centre flag pole is taller than the others, the Australian national flag should be flown from the centre pole, with the other nation's flag on the left and the NSW flag on the right.



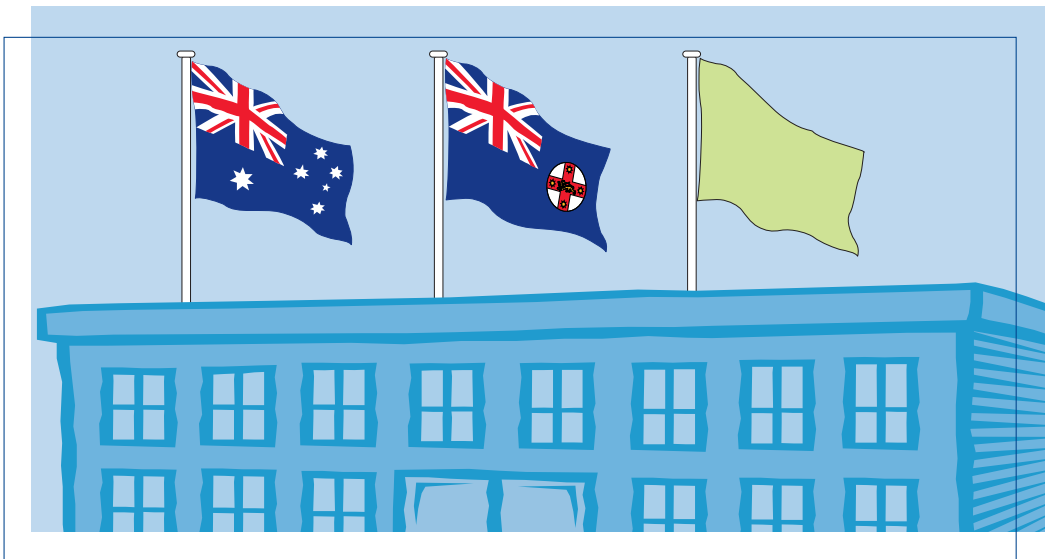
OR

(ii) The Australian national flag is flown on the flag pole on the left of the observer facing the building.

The flag of the State of New South Wales is flown on the centre flag pole.

A house flag or club pennant is flown on the flag pole on the observer's right.

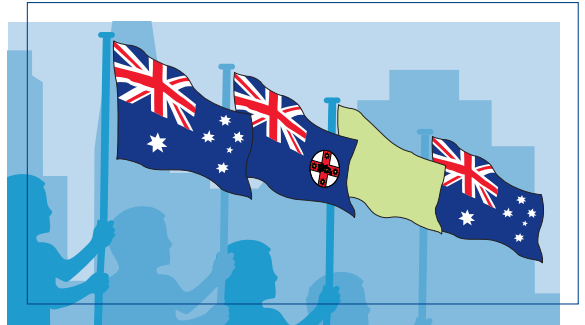
If the centre flag pole is taller than the others, the Australian national flag should be flown from the centre pole, with the New South Wales state flag on the left and the house flag or club pennant on the right.



● IN A LINE OF FLAGS
CARRIED ABREAST:

The Australian national flag should be carried at each end of the line.

The flag of the State of New South Wales is flown to the right of the Australian national flag (as seen by a viewer facing the flag bearers).



● TWO FLAGS ARE CARRIED
ABREAST:

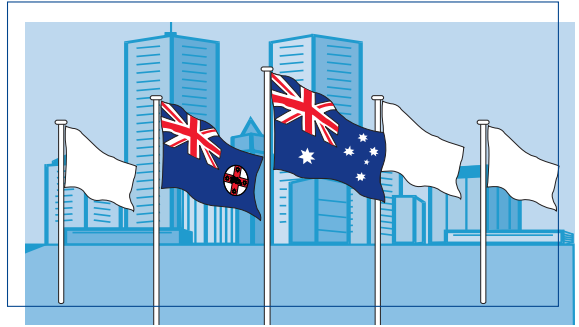
The Australian national flag is carried on the right hand facing the direction of movement.

The flag of the State of New South Wales is carried on the left of the national flag.



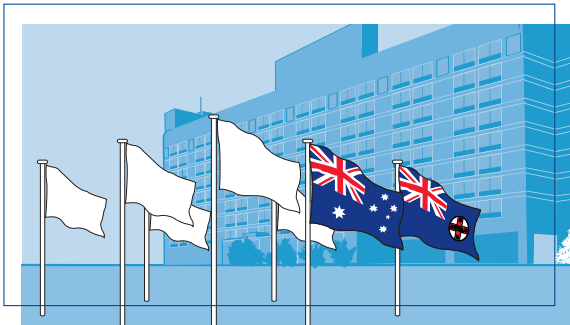
● WHEN DISPLAYED IN A SEMI-CIRCLE:

In a semi-circle of flags, the Australian national flag should be in the centre with the flag of the State of New South Wales positioned on the left.



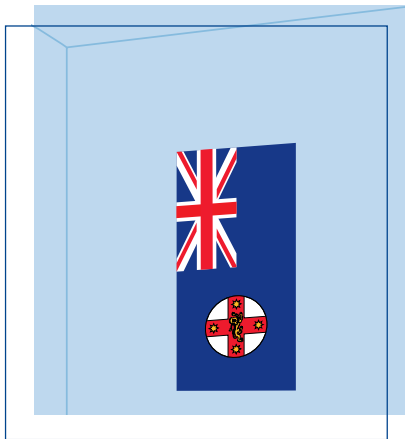
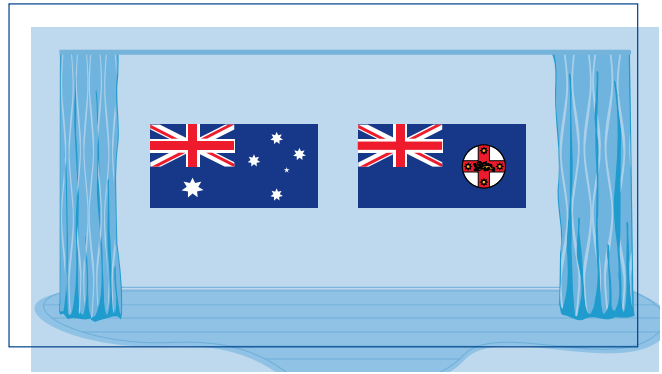
● WHEN DISPLAYED IN AN ENCLOSED CIRCLE:

In an enclosed circle of flags, the Australian national flag should be flown on the flagpole immediately opposite the main entrance to the building or arena followed by the flag of the State of New South Wales.



● WHEN DISPLAYED
AGAINST A WALL:

The top left quarter of the flag is to be placed uppermost on the observer's left, as viewed from the front.



● WHEN DISPLAYED FROM
CROSS-STAFFS:

The Australian national flag should be on the left of the observer facing the flags. The staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.



HALF-MASTING OF FLAGS

Flags are flown at the half-mast position as a sign of mourning.

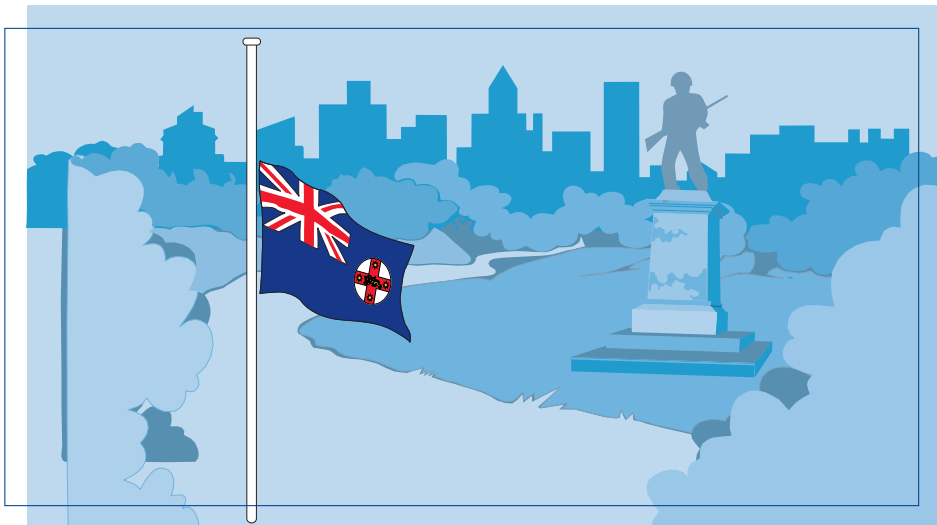
The flag is brought to the half-mast position by first raising it to the masthead and immediately lowering it slowly to the half-mast position. The flag should be raised again to the top before being lowered for the day.

The position of the flag when flying at half-mast will depend on the size of the flag and the length of the flag pole. It is essential that it be lowered at least to a position recognisably "half-mast" so as to avoid the appearance of a flag which

has accidentally fallen away from the mast-head owing to a loose halyard. A satisfactory position for half-masting would normally be when the top of the flag is one-third of the distance down from the top.

In regard to the half-masting of flags on Anzac Day and Remembrance Day, please refer to the section of the booklet headed Special Occasions on which flags should be flown.

Under no circumstances should a flag be flown at half-mast at night, whether or not the flag is illuminated.

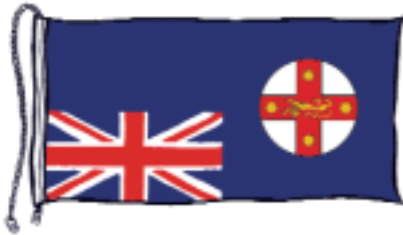


PREPARING THE FLAG FOR CEREMONIAL RAISING OR FOR STORAGE

Ideally, and when possible, the flag should be raised at 8.00am and lowered at sunset. Flags may be flown at night if properly illuminated. Flags should be dried before storing and repaired or replaced when torn or faded.

The following diagrams will assist with the proper folding of your flag.

FOLDING THE FLAG



1 Start like this.



2 Fold it lengthwise once and then once again.



3 Bring the two ends together.



4 Now concertina by folding backwards and forwards.



5 Until it is neatly bundled.



6 It is kept bundled by winding the rope under itself.

USE OF THE STATE FLAG BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

As the premier symbol of the State of New South Wales the flag represents all the people of the State. The New South Wales Government encourages the use of the flag by private individuals, businesses and organisations. The NSW flag should be flown or displayed in a dignified way and treated with respect.

DISPOSAL OF FLAGS

When a flag becomes dilapidated and is no longer in a suitable condition for use it should be destroyed privately in a dignified way.



SOME POINTS TO REMEMBER

- National flags of sovereign nations should be flown on separate staffs and at the same height. If possible, all flags should be the same size. The Australian national flag should be hoisted first and lowered last.
- The flag should always be flown or displayed in a dignified manner and flags should never be used for the unveiling of a monument or plaque, or used as a table or a seat cover, or let fall onto or lie upon the ground. If a purely decorative effect is desired without the involvement of precedents, it is better to confirm the display to flags of lesser status, e.g., house flags, or pennants of coloured bunting.
- Flags should never be flown at night unless properly illuminated.
- It is desirable to avoid flying more than one flag from the same halyard.
- It is undesirable that a tattered or dilapidated flag be flown or displayed. When a flag is no longer suitable for use it should be destroyed privately.
- Special rules have been promulgated covering the flying of the United Nations flag. All members of the United Nations have agreed that on United Nations Day, 24th October, if one position only is available, the United Nations flag should be flown.



SPECIAL OCCASIONS ON

WHICH FLAGS SHOULD BE FLOWN

1 JANUARY

Anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia.

26 JANUARY

Australia Day.

MARCH, second Monday

Commonwealth of Nations Day

25 APRIL

ANZAC Day

Flags flown at half-mast until noon then full-mast for the remainder of the day.

JUNE, second Monday

The Queen's Birthday

3 SEPTEMBER

Australian National Flag Day

29 SEPTEMBER

NSW Police Remembrance Day

24 OCTOBER

United Nations Day

11 NOVEMBER

Remembrance Day

Flags flown at full-mast from 8.00am to 10.30am. Lower to half-mast until 11.03am and then raise to full-mast for the remainder of the day.

In addition, flags are flown on special occasions such as Royal Visits and at half-mast for State Funerals and funerals of Heads of State of other countries.

THE SYMBOLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES



WARATAH (*Telopea Speciossima*)

The botanical name for this plant, which has been adopted as the Floral Emblem for New South Wales is (*Telopea speciossima*), which comes from the Greek "Telopos" - seen from afar; and "Speciossima" from the Latin - very beautiful. No one knows the meaning to the native name "Waratah".

The waratah bloom is actually a collection of small individual flowers, arranged in a dense cluster at the top of the stem and surrounded by bright red bracts. This colour and design attracts many native birds, which perch on the blossoms to drink the nectar, and pollinate the flowers in doing so.

In Aboriginal myth, the waratah with its nectar was much loved by the great hunter Wamili. When Wamili was struck blind by lightning the Kwinis, tiny bush spirits, made the cluster of small flowers of the waratah more rigid so the blind hunter could distinguish it by touch.

The waratah's stiff, elongated leaves enhance its beauty. The leaves - like those of gum leaves - turn sideways to the sun to escape the full blaze of its heat.

The waratah is also greatly prized by gardeners. Under cultivation, it flowers even more richly and is a favourite at exhibitions. However, it should be noted that waratahs are protected by law and no part of the plant may be picked.

Proclaimed 1962.



KOOKABURRA (*Dacelo Gigas*)

One of the most familiar sounds in the bush is the extraordinary chorus of laughter of the kookaburra or "Laughing Jackass" as it is sometimes called. It is usually heard in the morning and evening but also at any time through the day. The true function of this famous call is to advertise their territory. Unlike most of its kingfisher relatives, kookaburras occupy the same patch of country all year round.

(*Dacelo Novaeguineae*) the great brown kingfisher is a bird of the forest edges and clearings as well as the more open savannah woodland country. They have probably benefited from clearing of the country by the white man (one of the few species which have) and have certainly adapted well to life in our towns and suburbs. They are quick to learn when easy "tucker" is available and will become quite tame if fed on raw meat. Unfortunately, they will also help themselves to fish in garden ponds and tend to frighten off the smaller birds.

Proclaimed 1971.



PLATYPUS (*Ornithorhynchus Anatinus*)

Platypuses live in rivers and streams of eastern Australia as far north as Cape York in Queensland and south to Tasmania. They are one of the two egg-laying mammals or monotremes (the other is the echidna or spiny ant eater) which are only found in the Australasian region. They are well adapted for a life in water, since they have close, plush-like fur, a flattened tail and webbed feet.

They feed on freshwater yabbies, worms, insects and their larvae, and snails, nosing in the mud and gravel with their sensitive bills.



The adult male has a poison spur on the heel of each hind foot. A person struck by the spur can become very ill displaying symptoms similar to a snake bite.

Platypuses (*Ornithorhynchus Anatinus*) were once killed for their beautiful fur and the numbers and range of the animals fell alarmingly. Since given legal protection in the 1920s, their decline has been halted and they are now re-established in many areas. "The creature with a bill like a duck" is no longer in danger of extinction.

Proclaimed 1971.

EASTERN BLUE GROPER

(*Achoerodus Viridis*)

An inquisitive and friendly fish the eastern blue groper was proclaimed in 1998 as the fish emblem of New South Wales, the first State to identify a fish as a State emblem.

Though in reality a member of a group of fish known as wrasses, the once endangered creature has made a strong recovery from over-fishing as a result of laws of the State limiting exploitation of the species.

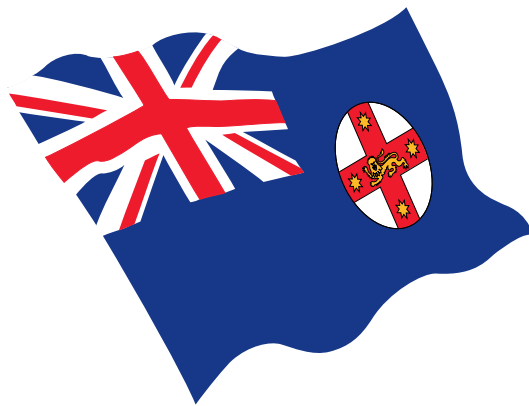
Strongly territorial, inhabiting rocky reefs and river estuaries along the New South Wales coastline, it is very responsive to contact with humans. It's no wonder it is a favourite of the diving fraternity who have found the fish willing to accept hand feeding from divers and to welcome close encounters of the submarine kind.

Though the blue groper is in no danger from spearfishing, it is likely to be "shot" by underwater photographers keen to capture the beautiful blue of the male fish, or the green brown to golden colour of the female.

Proclaimed 1998.



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both the **NATIONAL** and the
NEW SOUTH WALES Flags and
encourages **EVERYONE** to become familiar
with the protocols for the **correct use**
of these flags.



NEW SOUTH WALES

flags

For further information on state symbols and flags, contact the Office of Protocol New South Wales Premier's Department.

Telephone: (02) 9228 4513

Facsimile: (02) 9228 5478



PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES