



Abbotsford, British Columbia

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 23
Province. . . . 4

Proportions: 3:5 (1:2 usage)

Adopted: 25 October 1995



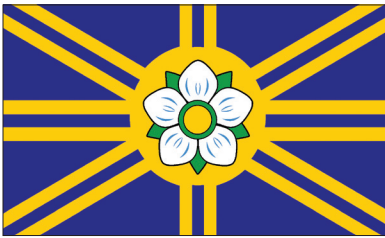
DESIGN: The flag of the City of Abbotsford has a green field with a yellow disc in the centre, approximately three-fifths the height of the flag. Eight yellow bars run from the disc to the edges and corners of the flag. The width of each bar is slightly less than one-fifth the height of the flag. In the centre of each bar, one-third its width, is a blue stripe running from the edge of the disc to the corner or the middle of the edge of the flag. Centred on the disc is a stylized flower composed of a central disc surrounded by a ring of ten smaller discs, all in yellow, over five white petals surrounding the ring, their edges touching and the uppermost pointing to the top of the flag. Extending from each junction between the petals is a small pointed leaf (sepal) in light green.

SYMBOLISM: Abbotsford is known as the “Hub of the Fraser Valley” and the flag is a symbolic depiction of this slogan. The bars represent the roads in the area, with the central disc representing Abbotsford at the centre of the crossroads. The green field represents the agricultural fields, meadows, and forests within Abbotsford. The green was derived from the flag of the District of Matsqui (which amalgamated with the District of Abbotsford in June 1995 to become the City of Abbotsford). The strawberry plant (*Fragaria* sp.)

is called a “fraise” in heraldry. It is a pun on “Fraser” for Simon Fraser, the fur trader and explorer who mapped much of British Columbia, for whom the valley and river were named in about 1808. The plant also represents the strawberry itself, an important agricultural product of the area. The flag is a banner of the city’s arms.

HOW SELECTED: The city applied to the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a grant of a flag.

DESIGNER: Robert D. Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, Canadian Heraldic Authority.



one, except the field is dark blue rather than green (in some depictions the white petals have light blue highlights).



fly edge. The wheel refers to the district’s location at the crossroads of the Fraser Valley.

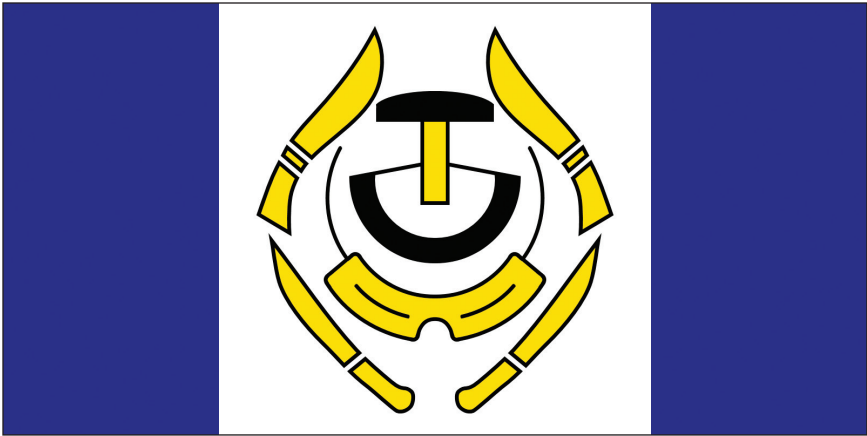


CANADA in a straight line below, all in green sans-serif letters.

FORMER FLAGS: The City of Abbotsford has flown three previous flags: two from the District of Abbotsford and one from the District of Matsqui. On 22 June 1993 the Canadian Heraldic Authority granted a flag to the District of Abbotsford exactly like the current

The previous flag had a dark blue field with **abbotsford** in yellow sans-serif letters running from the lower hoist to the upper fly. The “a”, much larger than the other letters, encircles a stylized eight-spoked wheel and its “tail” underlines the rest of the name all the way to the

The flag of the District of Matsqui was a Canadian pale design of dark green-white-dark green, with the coat of arms of the district in the centre two-thirds the flag’s height with **DISTRICT OF MATSQUI** arching above it and **B.C.,**

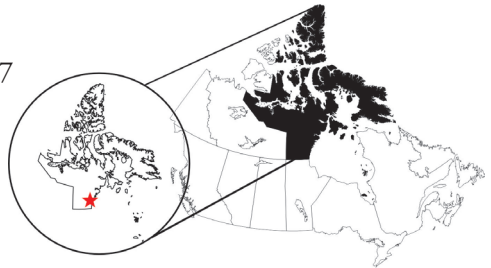


Arviat, Nunavut

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 1,287
Territory. . . . 3

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 1985 (perhaps earlier)



DESIGN: The flag of the Hamlet of Arviat (formerly Eskimo Point) is a Canadian pale design of dark blue-white-dark blue, with a large device in the centre, nearly the full height of the flag. The device depicts five stylized Inuit tools, in yellow with black outlines and details, surrounding a sixth tool in yellow, white, and black.

SYMBOLISM: The device is adapted from the hamlet's ovoid logo, which depicts the same objects in the same colours within a ring of blue. The objects are all traditional Inuit tools. At the upper right and left are *panas*, or snow knives, used to build *iglus* for shelter, to cut through frozen meat, or other purposes such as setting fox traps. At the lower left is a *tiluut*, traditionally used to collect and clean black moss, utilised as fuel in areas without trees, such as the Keewatin Barrens around Arviat. At the lower right is a *tiluktuut*, used to remove snow from clothing made of animal skins such as caribou or seal. In the lower centre is an *iggaak*, snow goggles made of either wood or caribou antler, which protect the eyes in bright conditions. In the centre is an *ulu*, the traditional knife still used for everything from preparing food to cutting up skins for clothing. The blue signifies clear skies and yellow

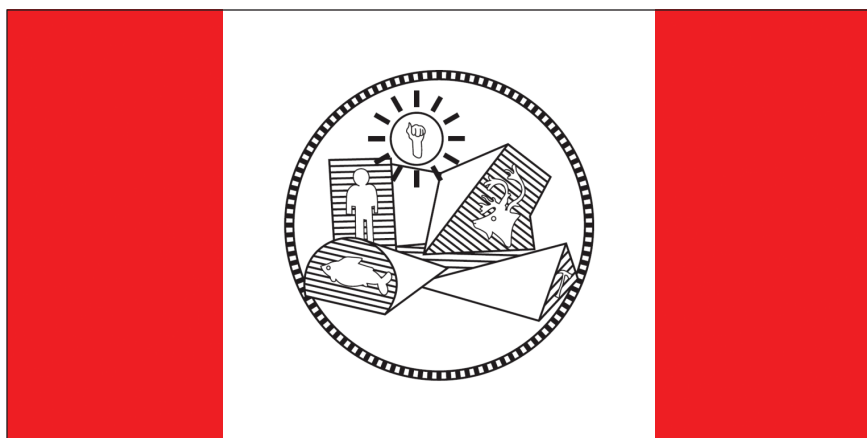
represents the bright, rising sun. Both colours are deeply important landscape colours in the Inuit imagination. With the melting of the sea ice, the brief summer of golden sunlight and dark blue waters brings the cold, darkened, snow-whitened Arctic landscape to a short but brilliant, and quickly-passing, intensely-vivid life.

HOW SELECTED: The logo originated in the 1960s or 1970s.

DESIGNERS: Eric Anooe, Sr. and Donald Uluadluak; adapted in 1985 to fit the central square by Rob Butler, graphic artist at Inkit Graphics in Yellowknife, NWT.

MORE ABOUT THE FLAG: All such NWT/Nunavut civic flags were designed in 1985 for the Northwest Territories Exhibition Hall at Vancouver's Expo '86, at the initiative of heraldry enthusiast Michael Moore, then a deputy minister at the NWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA). The side-bar colours of these Canadian pale designs vary from dark blue, to green, to brown, and to bright red. The ovoid civic logo of Arviat was likely derived from a Canadian Community Newspaper Association logo, awarded in 1983 to *News North*, the primary newspaper of the Canadian Arctic, and printed on its masthead for many years.

In the early days of establishing settlements in what is now Nunavut, the southerners present were usually the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the churches (Anglican and Roman Catholic). These three groups usually flew flags in front of their houses or buildings, so flags were seen as a signal of status by many of the Inuit. Arviat was incorporated as a hamlet in 1978, and by flying its flag the new community showed that it was on par with the other organizations in the area.

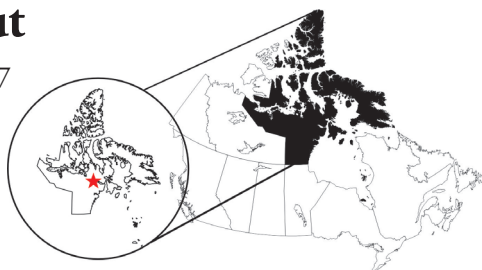


Baker Lake, Nunavut

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 1,457
Territory. . . . 4

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 1985



DESIGN: The flag of the Hamlet of Baker Lake (Qamani'tuaq) is a Canadian pale design of red-white-red with a circular device in the centre, three-fourths the height of the flag, in black and white. A rope-like ring encloses a central disc of white on which is a complex line drawing in black. Four geometrical objects project from the centre, their faces lined with horizontal hatching, each bearing an object in white silhouette. At the upper left a rectangle bears a human figure; at the upper right an irregular pentagon bears the head of a caribou; at the lower left a semicircle bears a fish; and at the lower right a triangle bears a hammer. Above and overlapping the upper two objects is a circle with twelve short rectangular rays emanating from it and an upraised arm and fist inside.

SYMBOLISM: The central device is a circular version of the village's ovoid logo. Its features are a potpourri of local importance, depicting "Man in his Relationship to his Environment" (as described by Mike Mullen, Baker Lake settlement secretary). The figure of a standing man, arms down at his sides, represents "Man". The head of a male caribou with full antlers represents the large herd of Thelon caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*)—the main reason

for existence of what most consider the only inland Inuit community. The fish represents the Arctic Grayling (*Thymallus arcticus*), an important subsistence fish. The chisel-point rock hammer represents local mining, primarily for gold—which brought employment to many Inuit subsistence hunters, who thereby earned a new living in an industrialized society. The creatures that live upon the land stand symbolically above the fish in the water and the precious rocks underneath the soil. Above all is the shining, bold-rayed sun, enclosing a clenched fist representing the strength and autonomy of the Inuit. The outer circle also recalls the sun.

HOW SELECTED: Unknown.

DESIGNER: Unknown, but within the community. The lozenge-shaped civic logo was altered to fit the central square by Rob Butler, graphic artist at Inkit Graphics in Yellowknife, NWT.

MORE ABOUT THE FLAG: All such NWT/Nunavut civic flags were designed or modified in 1985 for the Northwest Territories Exhibition Hall at Vancouver's Expo '86, at the initiative of heraldry enthusiast Michael Moore, then a deputy minister at the NWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA). The side-bar colours of these Canadian pale designs vary from dark blue, to green, to brown, and to bright red. The ovoid civic logo of Baker Lake is likely derived from a Canadian Community Newspaper Association logo, awarded in 1983 to *News North*, the primary newspaper of the entire Canadian Arctic, and printed on its masthead for many years.

In 1762, Captain William Christopher of the Hudson's Bay Company sailed up Chesterfield Inlet and named the lake for Sir William Baker, an HBC governor. With Nunavut's territorial autonomy in 1999, Inuit-language place names have been given to municipalities and geographic sites. Some municipalities have officially changed to Inuktitut names, while for others they remain secondary appellations. Qamani'tuaq means "Where the river widens", denoting where Chesterfield Inlet broadens out into a "lake".



Barrie, Ontario

Population Rank: Canada. . . .21
Province. . . .9

Proportions: 3:5 (1:2 usage)

Adopted: Before 1985
(arms granted 1977)



DESIGN: On the flag of the City of Barrie, the upper fourth is red with three symbols in golden yellow with black details: a naval crown in the centre, a winged wheel on the left, and a cog wheel on the right. The lower three-fourths of the flag is white with three sets of wavy double-bands in dark blue. The bands have three rises and extend the full length of the flag.

SYMBOLISM: Barrie is on the western shore of Lake Simcoe, on the old portage route between Lakes Superior and Huron. The naval crown alludes to the connection the city had not only with Sir Robert Barrie, for whom the city was named in 1833, but also the naval luminaries remembered in the names of the lake, the bay, and several streets in the city. The winged wheel represents transportation, recalling Barrie's long-time role as a centre of transportation—beginning in the days of the War of 1812. The cog wheel represents the thriving secondary industry established in Barrie from its early times. The three waves were adopted from Sir Robert Barrie's shield and allude to the city's location on the waters of Kempenfelt Bay. The flag is a banner of the city's arms.

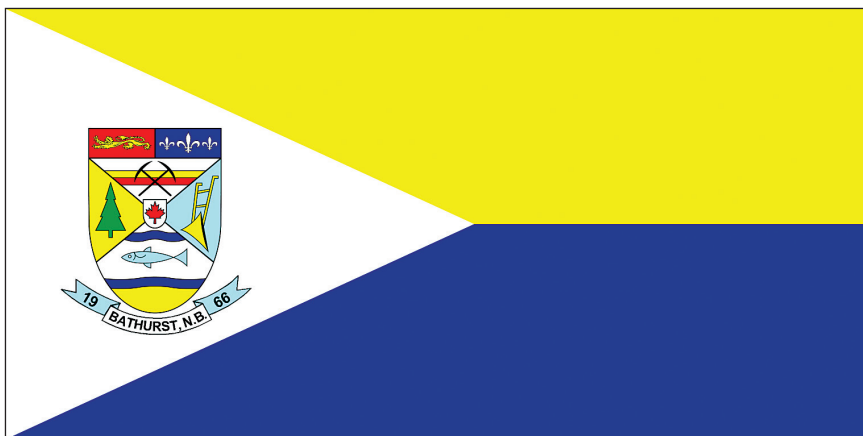
HOW SELECTED: The city council approved the coat of arms in November 1974, which was then granted to the city by the English Kings of Arms on 1 March 1977. The elements of the flag are the same as the shield on the coat of arms.

DESIGNER: City Solicitor Osmond J. Rowe, who had designed Barrie's coat of arms.

MORE ABOUT THE FLAG: Commodore Sir Robert Barrie was stationed in Kingston and commanded all the naval forces in Canada. On his annual inspections of the naval establishment at Penetanguishene, the portage passed through Barrie. In 1833, Lady Barrie wrote to relatives in England suggesting that Barrie would be a good place for them to settle in Canada. It seemed appropriate, therefore, that some element of Sir Barrie's arms be incorporated into the flag.



OTHER FLAG: Barrie previously used a flag with a blue field bearing its shield, crest, and wreath in gold, with **CITY OF BARRIE** arching above and **INCORPORATED 1939** running horizontally below in serified letters of gold.



Bathurst, New Brunswick

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 84
Province. . . . 4

Proportions: 1:2 (usage)
Adopted: Unknown



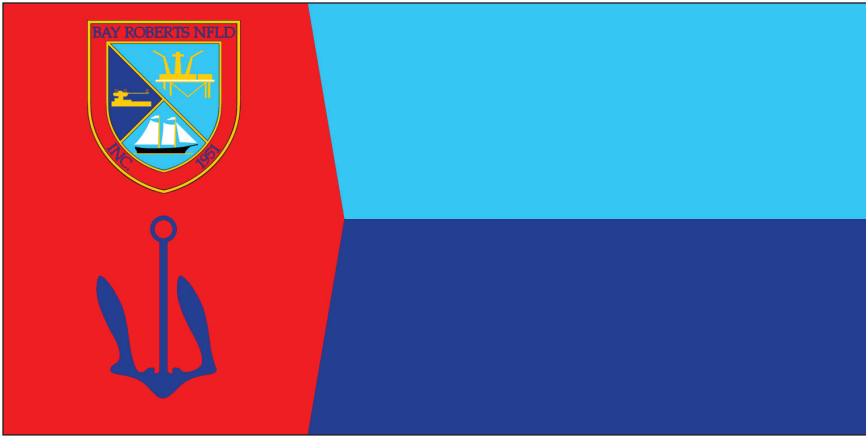
DESIGN: The flag of the City of Bathurst is divided yellow over blue, with a white triangle at the hoist bearing a shield and ribbon in its centre. The triangle extends half of the distance from the hoist to the fly. The simple shield, with a horizontal top and base curved as a “U”, is one-half the height of the flag. It has a top panel divided in two parts horizontally—red with a yellow lion rampant facing left, and blue with three white fleurs-de-lis in a row, the central one larger. The central panel is divided diagonally into four quarters. The upper quarter is white, crossed by two horizontal stripes, yellow over red and edged in black, surmounted by crossed miner’s picks, handles downward, in black. The left quarter is yellow with a green evergreen tree. The right quarter is light blue bearing a yellow plough. The lower quarter is white with a light blue fish in the centre with two wavy horizontal blue stripes, one above and the other below; below the lower stripe the field is yellow. Surmounting the intersection of those quarters is a small shield in white with a red Canadian maple leaf. Under the shield is a ribbon with swallow-tail ends in light blue-white-light blue inscribed **19 BATHURST, N.B. 66** in black sans-serif letters, where the “19” and “66” are on the light blue portions.

SYMBOLISM: The city's documentation interprets the arms: *The top panel [with traditional English and French symbols] identifies the bilingual character of the city and the fact that the city is located in the province of New Brunswick. The centred maple leaf denotes that the city is Canadian. The upper triangular panel, the left triangular panel, the right triangular panel, and the lower triangular panel in order represent the principal industries in and around the city: namely mining, lumbering, farming, and fishing. The wavy lines and yellow bottom in the lower triangular panel indicate that the city is located in a coastal area [at the southernmost part of Chaleur Bay, on the Atlantic Ocean]. The figure 1966 in the bottom banner denotes the incorporation year of the city.*

HOW SELECTED: Unknown.

DESIGNER: Unknown.





Bay Roberts, Newfoundland and Labrador

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 143
Province. . . . 4

Proportions: 1:2 (usage)

Adopted: May 2000



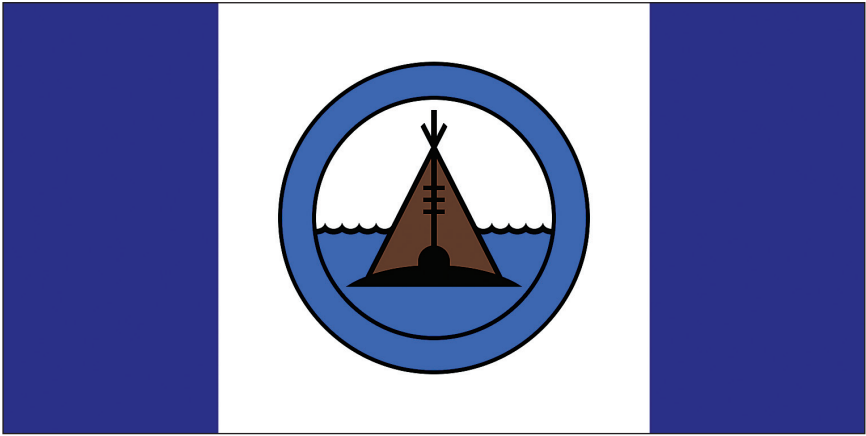
DESIGN: The flag of the Town of Bay Roberts is a horizontal bicolour of light blue over dark blue. At the hoist is a large red pentagon occupying approximately one-third of the flag's length. The pentagon is nearly rectangular; one side spans the entire hoist and the opposite two sides meet at an angle of nearly 180 degrees. Within this pentagon is the town emblem, outlined in golden yellow, above a silhouette of a Calpin anchor in dark blue. The town emblem is portrayed as a simple shield, with a horizontal top and sides curved in a "U". Surrounding it is a red border, across the top is **BAY ROBERTS NFLD** and wrapped around the bottom is **INC 1951**, all in dark blue serified letters. The shield itself is divided diagonally from upper left to lower right. The upper right panel is light blue with an oil platform in silhouette featuring a large tower flanked by two tall cranes on its left, all in yellow. The lower left panel is further divided diagonally, from upper right to lower left; the upper part is dark blue with a silhouette of a telegraph key in golden yellow, the lower part is light blue with a two-masted gaff-rigged fishing schooner sailing toward the right, with a dark blue hull, three white sails, and a yellow flag streaming from the top of each mast. The shield is outlined in golden yellow, as is each of its three interior sections.

SYMBOLISM: According to the flag's designer, *The light blue represents the sky above us; the dark blue the water around and below us; and the red to the side and somewhat in between, represents the Canadian land on which we live and our rich culture. The red also reminds us of those from our town who fought to preserve our freedom and peace. The outline colour represents golden memories of our town and its people and the golden opportunities in store as we look toward a bright future.* The Calpin anchor was patented in Canada in 1884 by Thomas Samuel Calpin, a local blacksmith. According to the flag's designer, *it depicts our town's motto: "proud of the past", the ingenuity and pride of our predecessors and therefore our rich heritage; and "poised for the future", the steadfastness and hope in our town for a bright future.* In the town emblem, designed by staff of the town council in the early 1980s, the telegraph, fishing schooner, and oil rig represent Bay Roberts' past, present, and future: *The telegraph represents the importance of the Western Union Cable Office located on Water Street. When telegraph communication was at the height of its popularity, the Cable Building (as it is referred to today) was built to provide a necessary link in telegraph communications between Europe and North and South America. The ship signifies the importance of Bay Roberts' deep, sheltered, and insurable harbour. Today, as in the past, the harbour is instrumental for the economic development and prosperity of the town. The oil rig represents the people's hope to reap the benefits associated with the oil industry.*

HOW SELECTED: The town held a flag design contest. The winner received \$50 and one of the new town flags.

DESIGNER: Adam Keeping of Bay Roberts, a middle school student.





Behchokò, Northwest Territories

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 1,367
Territory. . . . 5

Proportions: 1:2 (usage)

Adopted: Unknown,
modified 1985



DESIGN: The flag of the Community Government of Behchokò is a Canadian pale design of dark blue-white-dark blue, with the town's logo in the centre, three-fourths the height of the flag. The logo consists of a medium blue ring, bordered in black, surrounding a disc divided white over medium blue by a horizontal black line with pointed waves. In the centre is a dark brown teepee with the ends of three black poles extending from the top. The teepee is divided by a very narrow vertical line, meeting a base and round-topped door, all in black.

SYMBOLISM: Behchokò was originally two villages—Rae, named for John Rae, who established a Hudson's Bay Company post in 1852 at Old Fort Rae, and Edzo, named for Chief Edzo, who was a Tlicho leader who made peace in 1823 with Akaitcho, the Yellowknife Dene leader. In 1971 the two villages amalgamated and became the community of Rae-Edzo, and in 2005 the community's name was changed to Behchokò, which means "Mbehcho's place". Rae is about 15 km from the village of Edzo on a rocky peninsula on the southeast shore of Marion Lake. Edzo is on the east shore of the West Channel which flows between Marion Lake and the North Arm of Great

Slave Lake, the fourth largest lake in Canada, and eleventh largest in the world. The town receives economic benefit, such as fishing, from the lakes. The Tlicho people also have strong beliefs in water spirits, probably due to their close geographical proximity to these bodies of water, which are represented on the logo by the wavy blue base. The teepee represents the native Tlicho, formerly known as the Dogrib, a once-nomadic people whose hunting lifestyle centred on the caribou hunt. In the summer they would live in temporary teepees covered with bark, spruce boughs, or caribou hide. The Canadian pale design is a reference to Behchokò as a Canadian municipality and echoes the territorial flag. The blue wavy line on the seal represents the entire Great Slave Lake.

HOW SELECTED: All such NWT/Nunavut civic flags were designed in 1985 for the Northwest Territories Exhibition Hall at Vancouver's Expo '86, at the initiative of heraldry enthusiast Michael Moore, then a deputy minister at the NWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA). The side-bar colours of these Canadian pale designs vary from dark blue, to green, to brown, and to bright red.

DESIGNER: Unknown. Rob Butler, graphic artist at Inkit Graphics in Yellowknife, NWT, adapted the design from the earlier flag.



FORMER FLAG: A previous flag, also in a Canadian pale design of blue-white-blue, bears the pre-name-change version of the seal. It has a yellow ring inscribed **INCORPORATED HAMLET OF** above and — **RAE – EDZO**

— below, all in black sans-serif letters.



Belleville, Ontario

Population Rank: Canada. . . 39
Province. . . 17

Proportions: 1:2 (usage)

Adopted: 17 January 1983



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Belleville is a horizontal bicolour of golden yellow over red. In the upper field is a closed book in blue with black details and yellow pages, flanked on either side by locomotives displayed on rails and viewed head-on. Both the chassis and smokestack are black, the grille/skirt and upper headlight housing are red, and the three headlights, arranged one over two, are golden yellow. In the lower field is an inverted “V” shape bearing three wavy stripes of blue on white. Below it and to either side are bells in golden yellow with black details, depicted as if viewed from below at a 45-degree angle, with clappers exposed. The bell in the centre is approximately one-third larger than the others. As a group, the symbols form the shape of a shield. Above the symbols is **City of** and below is **Belleville**, all in a gothic font in blue, edged in black. These charges are set slightly toward the hoist.

SYMBOLISM: The flag elements come from the city’s coat of arms. The bells play on the city’s name, which derives from Anna Bella Gore (wife of Lieutenant-Governor Francis Gore); they also honour prominent pioneer merchant and teacher William Bell. They also symbolize the rich musical and artistic heritage of the city, and its citizens’ sense of humour (*belle* actually

means “beautiful” in French). The Grand Trunk locomotives (circa 1877) recall Belleville’s historic role as an important railway junction after the 1855 completion of the Grand Trunk Railway (a predecessor to the Canadian National Railway), and transportation in general. The waves represent the Moira River and the Bay of Quinte (on Lake Ontario), on which Belleville is located, and the power generated by the Moira for the earliest industries. The book symbolizes the religious, educational, and literary achievements of the citizens and the local schools and colleges.

HOW SELECTED: Following the city’s centennial celebrations in 1978, the Centennial Committee and the city council applied for a coat of arms. A committee of citizens suggested suitable subjects for the design. The arms of Belleville were granted by the English College of Arms on 28 September 1979. On 17 January 1983, Mayor George A. Zegouras signed Bylaw #11246 which specified *the flag of the corporation of the City of Belleville shall be a flag on a field of gold and red to match the Shield of the Armorial Bearings and containing the said shield in the centre.*

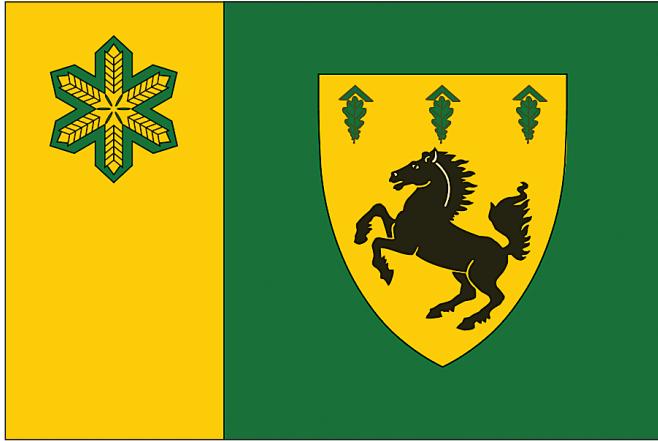
DESIGNER: Unknown.

MORE ABOUT THE FLAG: The flag is authorized to be flown on all civic buildings, including schools, but only the mayor may fly the flag on a vehicle. The flag and banner may not be used, reproduced, or offered for sale by any person, firm, corporation, or association without permission by resolution from the city council, subject to a penalty of up to \$300.



OTHER FLAG: A separate banner displaying the city’s coat of arms may also be used at official functions.



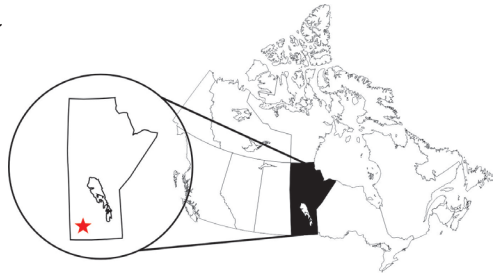


Brandon, Manitoba

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 64
Province. . . . 2

Proportions: 2:3

Adopted: 15 October 2003



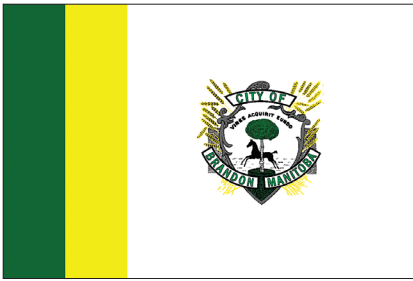
DESIGN: The flag of the City of Brandon is an uneven vertical bicolour of one-third golden yellow and two-thirds green. In the centre of the green section is a simple shield in golden yellow, edged in black and three-fourths the height of the flag. It has a horizontal top and simple sides curving down to a point. On it is a black horse rearing on its hind legs, looking to the left, two-thirds the height of the shield. Above the horse is a row of three oak leaves stems-downward, in green, and over each leaf is a small green inverted “V”. In the upper part of the yellow section is a six-pointed snowflake in green, each arm bearing a stalk of wheat in golden yellow with black details, the stalks meeting in the centre.

SYMBOLISM: Brandon was named for the Blue Hills of Brandon, whose namesake was a Hudson’s Bay Company trading post established in 1793 as Brandon House, itself named either for the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, a company shareholder, or after a hill on an island in James Bay, part of Hudson’s Bay. The oak leaves honour the duke, as an oak tree appears in one of his coats of arms. The inverted “V”s recall the roofs of houses in the city. The horse derives from the previous municipal emblem. The snowflake-wheat

device is the municipal badge, and signifies the importance of this crop to the local economy and represents one of the city's nicknames, "The Wheat City".

HOW SELECTED: The city applied to the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a grant of a flag.

DESIGNERS: Darrel Kennedy, Assiniboine Herald, assisted by other heralds of the Canadian Heraldic Authority.



FORMER FLAG: Brandon had a previous civic flag, in proportions of 1:2, adopted by the city council on 11 January 1982. It also existed as a table flag, in 2:3 proportions (as shown). At the hoist are vertical stripes of green and golden yellow, each stripe $\frac{3}{20}$ the length of the flag. Centred

on the remaining white field is an elaborate shield in white outlined with a green ornamental border, one-third the height of the flag. On the shield is a black horse galloping toward the left, behind a tree on a field of grass, both in green. The motto, **VIRE ACUIRIT EUNDO** (in Latin, "She acquires strength through progress"), arches in black sans-serif letters above the tree. Behind the shield are crossed sheaves of wheat in yellow. At the crest of the shield arches a white ribbon with **CITY OF**, and at the base curve two separate white ribbons with **BRANDON** and **MANITOBA**, all in green sans-serif letters outlined in black. The tree symbolizes nature within the city. The figure of the horse began as a stag, representing the wildlife of the area (in the original design the hart or stag had antlers, but through the years they disappeared from the design, so now it is assumed to be a horse). The wheat represents an important economic resource to the city and refers to "The Wheat City". The flag was selected in 1982, when the Centennial Board received a suggestion from the public to have a city flag. The flag was created by a design firm in Winnipeg.

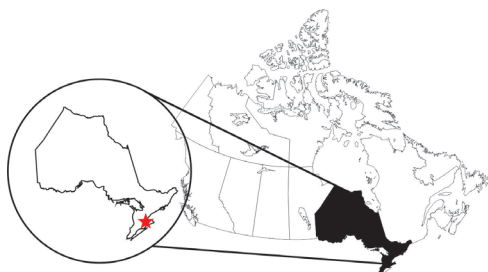


Brantford, Ontario

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 30
Province. . . . 13

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 6 March 1991



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Brantford is a Canadian pale design of red-white-red with a simple shield in the centre in red, three-fourths the height of the flag. It has a horizontal top and simply-curved sides forming a pointed “U” shape. On it is a large brown beaver, facing the hoist and perched on a brown log with ends gnawed into points, all with black details. The beaver’s tail hangs from the log toward the centre, and a branch, slightly longer than the tail, extends downward from under the hoist side of the log, also toward the centre.

SYMBOLISM: The beaver (*Castor canadensis*) has long symbolized Canada, officially adopted as the national animal in 1975. First placed on the town’s corporate seal in 1850, it has remained a symbol of Brantford for over 150 years. According to the city, *As well as its patriotic and local heritage associations, the beaver is an apt emblem for a community where industry, both in the sense of attitude and commerce, has long been important.* Industriousness, of course, is represented in the phrase “busy as a beaver”. The shield comes from the city’s arms.

HOW SELECTED: The city applied to the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a grant of a flag.

DESIGNER: Robert D. Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, Canadian Heraldic Authority.

MORE ABOUT THE FLAG: In 1977 the city registered its first coat of arms, in basic design nearly identical to the current arms, as a trade-mark. This coat of arms was presented to the city by the Zonta Club, a women's service organization. On 7 March 1989, the Kiwanis Club of Brantford, another service organization, assisted the City of Brantford in petitioning the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a grant of arms. In April 1991 the city requested that a new flag be presented with the newly granted arms, in a ceremony that took place on 24 September 1991.

On 22 May 2001, Chapter 155 of the City of Brantford Municipal Code restated under Article 3, the official uses of the flag, that had been originally adopted on 22 May 1984:

1. *The municipal flag shall be flown outside City Hall, and shall be displayed within the Council Chambers and within each municipal Courtroom at 102 Wellington Square.*
2. *The municipal flag may be freely flown or displayed by any person. The municipal flag shall be available for purchase by the public through the City Clerk's Office.*
3. *The general design of the municipal flag shall remain unchanged, but may be altered to include the words "City of Brantford".*



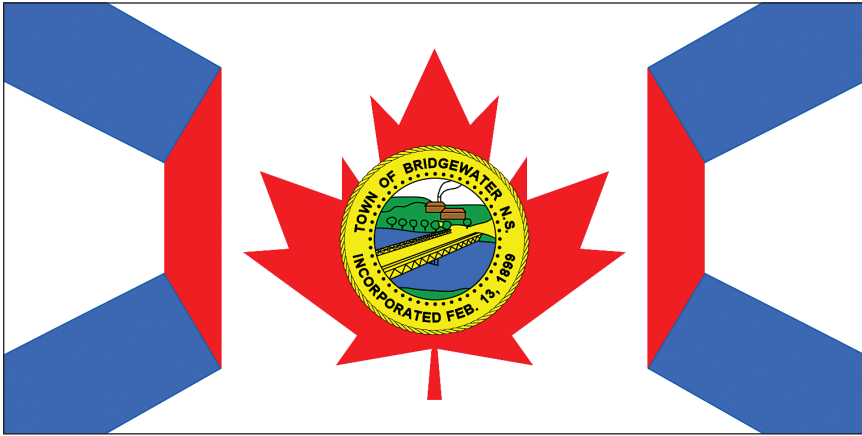
FORMER FLAG: Brantford's first flag was dedicated on 15 March 1976. In proportions of 1:2, it has a white field, with a red diagonal stripe running from the lower hoist corner to the upper fly corner. The stripe's width is about one-

sixth the height of the flag; an imaginary line one-third of the stripe's width from the top intersects the flag's corners. In the upper hoist is the earlier full coat of arms registered as a trade-mark by the city in 1977, rendered in black and white. In the shield is a beaver (*Castor canadensis*) on a log facing left; its tail hangs over and hides the fly end of the log. The hoist end of the log is gnawed. The shield's edge has a double outline of black. Above the shield is a maple leaf over a torse. On the left is a Mohawk warrior holding an upright

bow. On the right is a pioneer logger holding an axe, blade down. Below it is a ribbon with the city's motto in black serified letters: **INDUSTRIA ET PERSEVERANTIA**, Latin for "Industry and Perseverance". In the lower fly is an old-style upright telephone, in black outline on white, and in partial profile toward the fly, which the city calls a "daffodil" telephone because of its resemblance to the flower.

A flag committee was established in 1974 in preparation for the city's centennial. The committee invited entries from people residing in the city or Brant County. Most of the 143 entries received were from children in the schools. The final designs chosen as the basis for a new flag were those of Judy Spagnuolo, a student at St. John's Separate School, and John Kalmer, of Coronation Public School. Dominion Regalia, a flag manufacturer in Toronto, refined the designs to make a suitable flag for the city. When the new flag was unveiled, many citizens criticized the flag as poorly designed. The telephone commemorates the first telephone, which was conceived by Alexander Graham Bell at his father's home in Brantford in 1874. He made the first long-distance telephone call from Brantford to Paris, Ontario, on 10 August 1876.



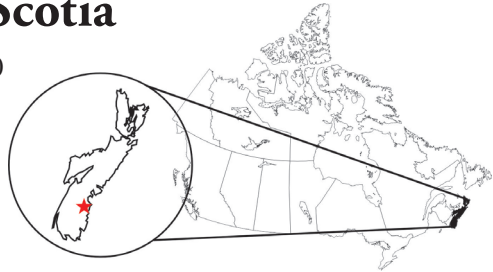


Bridgewater, Nova Scotia

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 460
Province. . . . 6

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: August 1993



DESIGN: The flag of the Town of Bridgewater has a white field with a broad blue saltire (X-shaped cross). The width of the saltire's bars is one-fourth the height of the flag. In the centre is a white section, half the width of the flag, creating an unusual form of the Canadian pale design. It bears a red Canadian maple leaf, over three-fourths the height of the flag. The blue bars in the hoist and fly panels are connected by red trapezoids whose longest sections border the central section. Surmounting the maple leaf is the town seal, slightly less than half the height of the flag: a yellow ring, bordered by a rope on the outside and black dots on the inside, and inscribed **TOWN OF BRIDGEWATER N.S.** above and **INCORPORATED FEB. 13, 1899** below, all in black sans-serif letters. Inside the ring is a naturalistic depiction of the early settlement, showing two buildings in brown with smoke rising from one chimney into a white sky, with a row of trees and rolling hills in green rising from a broad blue river, which in turn is spanned by a bridge in yellow running from the upper right to the lower left.

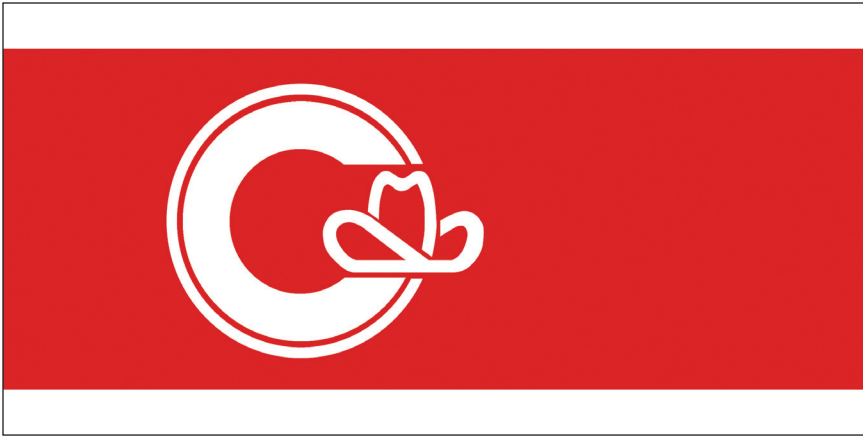
SYMBOLISM: Bridgewater is the largest town on Nova Scotia's South Shore, and often referred to as "Main Street of the South Shore". It is located at the

navigable limit of the LaHave River and was named for the first bridge built there in the early 1800s. The red trapezoids signify the bridges over the river (for “Bridge”), the blue bars signify both the river (“Water”) and the provincial flag, and the maple leaf comes from the Canadian flag. The town’s seal depicts a small community, nestled in drumlin topography (glacial deposits), with a bridge across the LaHave River prominently displayed.

HOW SELECTED: Adopted by the town council.

DESIGNERS: John and Judith Scott.



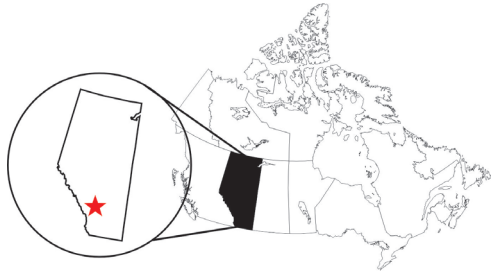


Calgary, Alberta

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 5
Province. . . . 1

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 3 October 1983



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Calgary has a red field with horizontal white stripes at the upper and lower edges, both $\frac{3}{32}$ of the height of the flag. Centred on the left half of the field is a large white stylized letter “C” $\frac{11}{16}$ the height of the flag, with a stylized white Stetson cowboy hat in its open side. The “C” has a narrow red line running its entire circumference, set toward its outer rim. The cowboy hat is a line drawing in white with a red background.

SYMBOLISM: The colours of the flag recall Calgary’s lively history. The red field recalls the scarlet of the North-West Mounted Police uniform. Red and white also represent Calgary’s hospitality and spirit. The large “C” symbolizes many aspects of the city. It refers to the city’s centennial celebration; the character, change, culture, and charm of the city’s community; and the harmony among the city and hospitality and spirit of its citizens. The “C” also refers to Calgary, with the white Stetson cowboy hat for Calgary’s world-famous rodeo, the Calgary Stampede. The hat placed inside the “C” symbolizes citizens living inside their city. That famous “White Hat”, which has come to represent the city, was first manufactured and sold in Calgary in 1946 by Morris Shumiatcher, who in 1919 had established Calgary Hat Works, using

the “Smithbilt” brand. In 1948, as part of a group of excited Calgary Stamperder football fans traveling to Canada’s Grey Cup championship in Toronto, Alderman Don Mackay and other fans wore Smithbilt white Stetsons. They presented the white hats to the mayor of Toronto and others to promote Calgary. When Mackay was elected mayor of Calgary in 1950, he began the tradition of presenting white cowboy hats to dignitaries and visitors as a symbol of Calgary. As the official maker of the white hats, Smithbilt supplies thousands each year, in three different styles, for presentation by the city of Calgary as its “brand”. A formal pledge to “spread the word” about Calgary has even been prepared for those receiving the coveted hat.

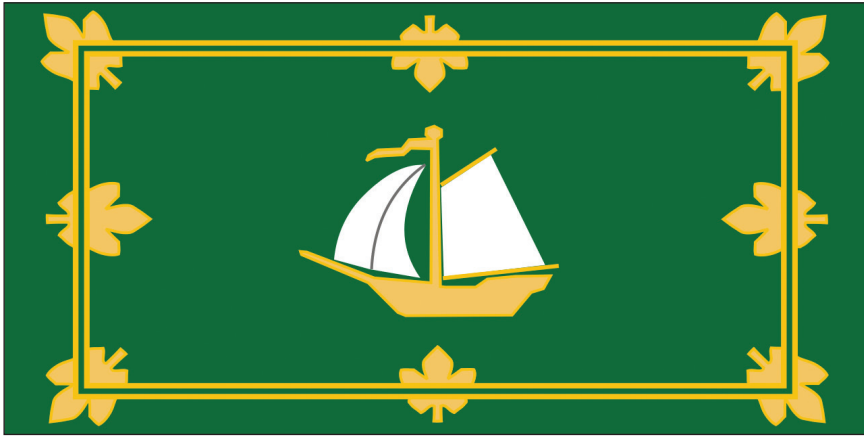
HOW SELECTED: Chosen as a result of a contest conducted by the Centennial of Incorporation Committee and adopted by bylaw (ordinance) of the Calgary city council.

DESIGNERS: Gwin Clark and Yvonne Fritz (currently a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Calgary-Cross district in Alberta).



FORMER FLAG: Calgary previously used a white flag in proportions of 1:2, with a white field and a vertical band of red at the hoist, one-third the length of the flag. The red band bears a large “C” one-half the height of the

flag, enclosing a “counterchanged” image of the city’s coat of arms (in red on black on the left and in black on red on the right). Centred in the white field is **CALGARY** in large black sans-serif letters, with a red maple leaf above and another below. The leaf matches that on the national flag.

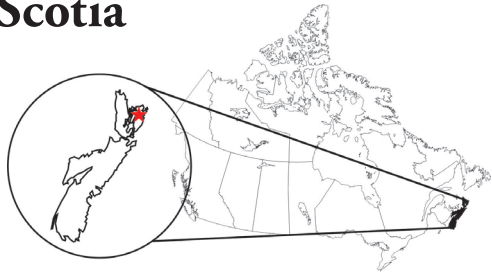


Cape Breton, Nova Scotia

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 35
Province. . . . 2

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 16 April 1997



DESIGN: The flag of the Cape Breton Regional Municipality has a dark green field bearing in its centre a Cape Breton sloop in yellow with white sails, yellow spars, and a yellow outline. It is about one-half the height of the flag and sails toward the hoist. It is surrounded by a double border connecting eight maple leaves, all in yellow. Those on the corners point outward, and those on the top, bottom, and sides point inward.

SYMBOLISM: The Cape Breton Regional Municipality was formed on 1 August 1995 by the amalgamation of eight former municipalities: the City of Sydney; the Towns of Dominion, Glace Bay, Louisbourg, New Waterford, North Sydney, and Sydney Mines; and the County of Cape Breton. The number of maple leaves refers to those eight municipal units. The Cape Breton sloop comes from the original Great Seal of Cape Breton granted in 1820 by George III when Cape Breton was a British colony. The green field represents the green forests of Cape Breton Island, and the border, a “double tressure flory”, reflects that of the Scottish arms on the provincial flag. The yellow represents the value of tourism. Together the green and yellow (gold) recall the Cape Breton tartan. The flag is a banner of the municipality’s arms.

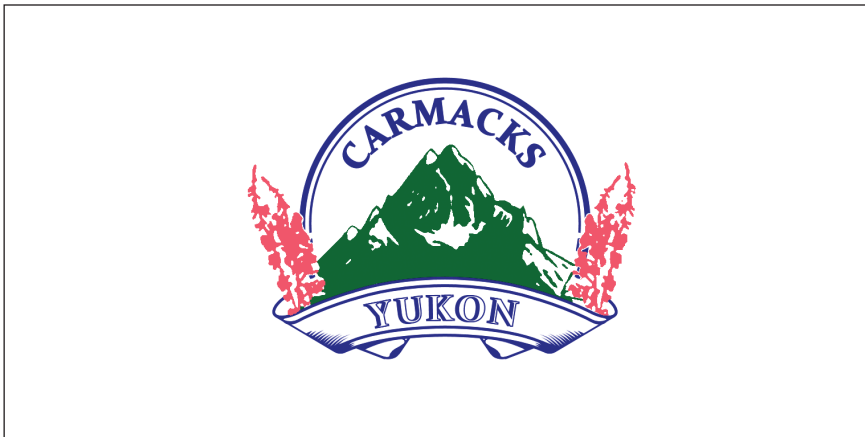
HOW SELECTED: The city applied to the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a grant of a flag. The sub-committee which oversaw the process comprised Deputy Mayor Clarence Prince, chair, Councillors Art MacDonald and Wes Stubbett, Corporate Services Administrator James MacCormack, and citizen appointees Barry Gabriel, former curator of the art gallery at the University College of Cape Breton, and Stewart LeForte, member of the Heraldry Society of Canada.

DESIGNER: Robert D. Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, Canadian Heraldic Authority.



FORMER FLAG: North Sydney had a civic flag, designed by one-time alderman James C. Lovelace, in 1974. In proportions of 1:2 it places the city's arms in the centre of a white bar running diagonally from upper left to lower right on a blue field.

The design represents four right triangles, blue signifying the "true-blue" of the Loyalist founders and white their honesty of purpose. The triangles combine to form two squares divided diagonally, signifying rectitude. The arms bear symbols representing the steel and fishing industries. The flag might be considered a modified Canadian pale design.

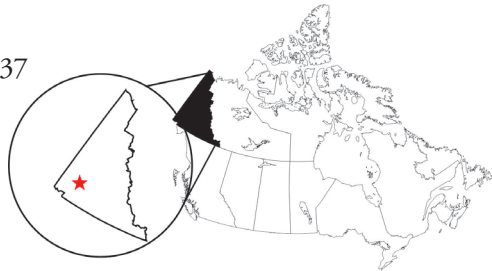


Carmacks, Yukon

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 3,237
Territory. . . . 7

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: Unknown



DESIGN: The flag of the Village of Carmacks has a white field with its logo in the centre. The logo is dominated by a naturalistic representation of a mountain in white and dark green under a semicircle formed by a blue line with a narrower blue line inside. It is flanked on each side of the semicircle by naturalistic sprigs of fireweed flower in pink. Curved above the mountain within the semicircle is **CARMACKS** in serified letters in dark blue. At the base is a white ribbon edged with a double border of blue, inscribed **YUKON** in white serified letters outlined and shaded in dark blue.

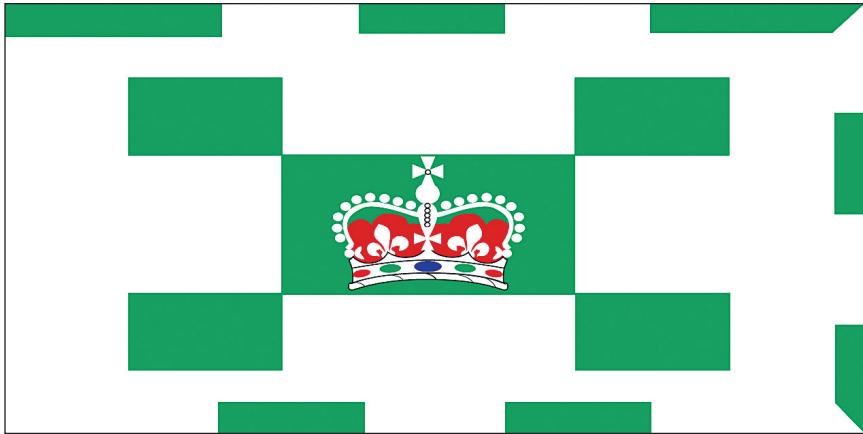
SYMBOLISM: The logo in the centre of the flag depicts Tantalus Butte, one of the most famous natural landmarks in the area. The Northern Tutchone people, who lived for thousands of years in this area, called it *Gun Tih*, meaning “worm hill”. They believed a giant worm with eyes like the sun lived in the hill, and if they made too much noise while travelling on the nearby Yukon River, the worm would blow a big wind which would upset their boats. In 1883, U.S. Army explorer Lt. Frederick Swatka named the hill “Tantalus Butte” (after the son of Zeus, who was punished by being forced to stand in water that receded when he tried to drink it). Swatka gave the butte this

name as he was frustrated when traveling in the Carmacks area by the many bends in the Yukon River (expecting to reach the hill, the river would take him away again and again). In 1883, during the Klondike Gold Rush, the prospector George Washington Carmack, for whom the village is named, found and developed a seam of coal at Tantalus Butte, locally called “Coal Mine Hill”. Coal became an important economic resource to the community, as it supplied the fuel for the paddleboats plying the nearby rivers. Carmack built a cabin and a trading post here, and soon “Carmack’s Landing” became a riverboat stop at the confluence of the Yukon and Nordenskiöld Rivers. The fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*), a hardy pinkish, purplish flower, is one of the first plants to bloom after a fire. The fireweed was adopted as the territorial flower in 1957 and it symbolizes Carmacks as a Yukon community.

HOW SELECTED: The design was derived from the community’s lapel pin.

DESIGNER: Unknown.





Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island ★

Population Rank: Canada . . . 54
Province . . . 1

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 28 August 1989



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Charlottetown is a banner of its arms, surrounded on three sides by a green and white border. Its field is white (officially silver), in the centre is a rectangle bearing a royal crown and with four smaller rectangles joined at each of its corners. The rectangles are all green and in proportions of 1:2; the central rectangle is $\frac{5}{16}$ the length of the flag, the other rectangles are half that length. The crown is white, with five jewels of red-green-blue-green-red, two fleurs-de-lis of white, and a red interior. The border is formed by alternating rectangles of green and white, such that the white rectangles are part of the white field. The border rectangles also meet in angled corners at the fly end of the flag. The flag has been made in Pantone colours Silver 427C (field), Green 349U, and Lavender 253U.

SYMBOLISM: Charlottetown was selected as the county seat of Queens County in the colonial survey of 1764, and named for Queen Charlotte Sophia, wife of George III; she is represented on the flag by her coronation crown. The crown also underlines the city's importance as the provincial capital and an important community in the Canadian federation. The green rectangles (squares, if the flag were depicted in proportions of 1:1) refer to Queens Square

and the four historic squares in old Charlottetown (Rochford Square, Connaught Square, Hillsborough Square, and Kings Square). The pattern of the border emulates that on the provincial flag.

HOW SELECTED: The city applied to the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a grant of a flag.

DESIGNER: Robert D. Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, Canadian Heraldic Authority.



FORMER FLAG: Charlottetown used another flag in the 1980s and 1990s. On a field of grey appears the city seal, about half the height of the flag, consisting of a disc surrounded by a white ring edged on the inside and outside in black, inscribed **CITY of CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE**

EDWARD ISLAND in black serifed letters running clockwise from its base. In the centre of the disc is a scene in black, white, and grey showing a plough and a sheaf of wheat on a hillock in the foreground, and a tall skip at anchor on the ocean in the background, flying a red flag. A white ribbon with forked ends reads **INCORPORATED** in black sans-serif letters; at the base of the disc is **AD. 1855** (the city's founding date).

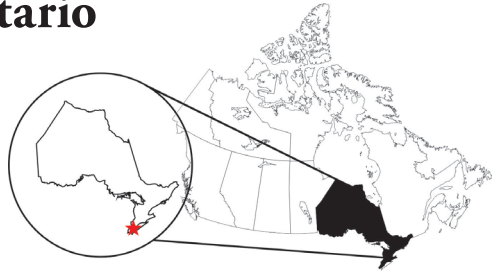


Chatham-Kent, Ontario

Population Rank: Canada. . . 34
Province. . . 16

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 1998



DESIGN: The flag of the Municipality of Chatham-Kent has a dark blue field with the municipal seal in the centre, three-fourths the height of the flag. The seal is a white disc surrounded by a blue ring. On the disc is a naturally-shaped maple leaf in red with approximately 30 points, on which is a silhouette of a horse in white, rearing up and facing the hoist, standing one-half the diameter of the disc. The ring is edged on the inside and outside by a narrow golden yellow line, on it is inscribed **CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF** around the top and **• CHATHAM-KENT •** below, all in golden yellow serifed letters. Above the ring is a royal crown in golden yellow with a red headpiece. It contains five jewels, red-green-red-green-red, along its base; above each green jewel is a golden yellow fleur-de-lis. Above the central red jewel is a golden yellow cross that blends upward into a gold ball atop which is another cross. Flanking each side of the ring up to the 10 and 2 o'clock positions is a single wheat stalk in white and golden yellow, each containing 30 grains. At the base of the ring, overlapping the wheat stalks, are two ears of corn in yellow and green, mostly exposed through their husks, with their bases joined at a 15-degree angle. Below all is a horizontal ribbon of

dark blue, edged in golden yellow, with forked ends. Its central portion is inscribed **INVICTA – PROGRESSUS** in golden yellow serified letters.

SYMBOLISM: The Municipality of Chatham-Kent was ultimately named for the city of Chatham, in the county of Kent, in southeast England, which also developed around a naval dockyard. The white horse on red is the Horse of Kent, a link to John Graves Simcoe, the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, who gave Chatham and its respective county their names; the maple leaf represents Canada. The crown (used without authority) refers to the fact that Canada is a constitutional monarchy. The wheat and corn symbolize Chatham-Kent's rich agricultural heritage and future. In the city's motto, *Invicta* is Latin for "unconquerable", symbolizing a united and strong municipality, and *Progressus* means "progressive", denoting Chatham-Kent's commitment to social, environmental, and economical progress on a local and global scale. *Invicta* is the motto of Kent, England.

HOW SELECTED: The municipality and seal symbol were created through the Restructuring Order of the Ontario Provincial Parliament on 1 January 1998, which combined 23 previously distinct communities—Kent County and its municipalities.

DESIGNER: Unknown.

MORE ABOUT THE FLAG: The flag and seal were unveiled in a ceremony by the Honourable Hilary M. Weston, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. The Horse of Kent in the municipal seal was also used in the coat of arms of the former County of Kent.



CB



Chilliwack, British Columbia

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 45
Province. . . . 8

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 15 October 1993



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Chilliwack has a green field with a white Scandinavian cross; the width of its bars is nearly one-fourth the height of the flag. Surmounting the intersection of the bars is a white disc, bearing a green circle enclosing four green valentine-style hearts joined at their bases.

SYMBOLISM: Chilliwack, long known as “The Green Heart of British Columbia”, is in the “heart” of the fertile Fraser Valley. To represent this slogan the Canadian Heraldic Authority created a new symbol in Canadian heraldry. It conjoins four green hearts facing the four cardinal directions, signifying the directions of the community, and framed within a green circle to reflect that Chilliwack is at the “heart of things”. The city is also known as the “cross-roads” of the Upper Fraser Valley, represented by the bars of the Scandinavian cross. The heart symbol and cross form the shield of the city’s coat of arms.

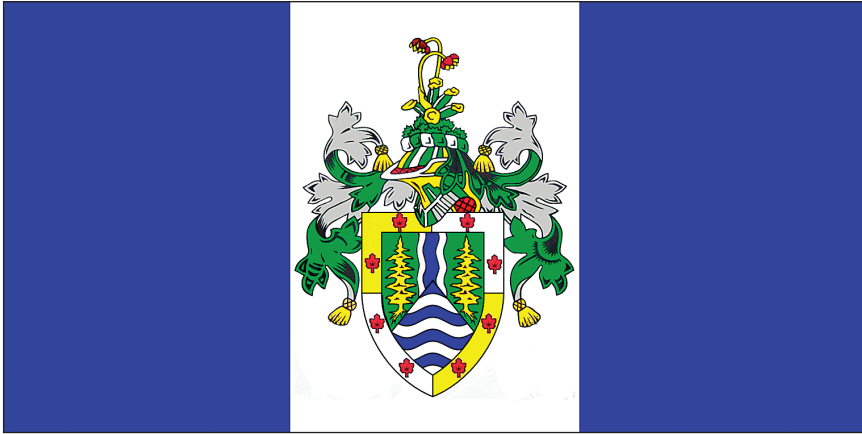
HOW SELECTED: The city applied to the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a grant of a flag.

DESIGNER: Robert D. Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, Canadian Heraldic Authority.



FORMER FLAG: In 1980, when the City of Chilliwack amalgamated with the surrounding Township of Chilliwack (and dropped the second “h” from its name), it adopted a green-white-green Canadian pale design with a large green

valentine-style heart in the centre, three-fourths the height of the flag. The Canadian pale design undoubtedly represent Chilliwack as a Canadian city, and the heart its role as “The Green Heart of British Columbia”.



Corner Brook, Newfoundland and Labrador

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 90
Province. . . . 2

Proportions: 1:2 (usage)

Adopted: 1968



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Corner Brook has equal vertical bars of royal blue-white-royal blue, a variant of a Canadian pale design, with the municipal coat of arms in the centre nearly the full height of the flag. The simple shield has a horizontal top and simply-curved sides forming a pointed “U” shape. Its central area has three panels. The left and right panels are separated by a wavy vertical blue stripe edged in white on either side; each panel is green with a naturalistic evergreen tree in yellow, with roots showing. The lower panel’s upper edge is an inverted “V” with its point at the centre of the shield; it contains eight wavy horizontal stripes alternating blue over white. The shield’s border has four sections which alternate clockwise from the top centre point white-yellow-white-yellow, with two maple leaves in each section (two at the top of the shield and three on each side) in red outlined in black, points upward. Above the shield is a knight’s helmet and elaborate mantling draping on either side of the shield in green, grey, white, yellow, and red, with black details. Above the helmet, on a torse of white and green, is a naturalistic representation of a Northern Pitcher Plant in green, yellow, and red, growing on a hill.

SYMBOLISM: Within the shield, green and blue symbolize the forests and waters of the Humber Arm, a part of the Bay of Islands on which the city is located, near the mouth of the Humber River. The wavy stripe flowing down to the tip of the inverted “V” symbolizes the Corner Brook itself, a small stream flowing through the city into the Humber Arm, represented by the wavy stripes in the lower panel. In the right and left panels, the two uprooted Balsam Firs (*Abies balsamea*, the most common tree in the province), refer to the paper mills central to the city’s economy and history. The four pairs of maple leaves around the border symbolize not only Canada but specifically the four municipal areas which amalgamated into Corner Brook in 1956 (Corner Brook West, Corner Brook East, Curling, and Townsite) and the eight wards of today’s city. The hill is a symbol of a municipality, and the carnivorous Northern Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*), the official flower of Newfoundland and Labrador, represents the province.

HOW SELECTED: Unknown.

DESIGNER: Mayor N. F. Murphy, M.D. The arms were granted by the College of Arms in London, England.

MORE ABOUT THE FLAG: The coat of arms was first presented during the official opening of Corner Brook’s city hall in 1956. The City of Corner Brook Act of 1985 specifies that *except with express permission granted by resolution of the council, no person other than the council shall assume or use the Coat of Arms or an imitation or resemblance of it and that the official flag of the city may be flown at official places and on official occasions of the city, and at those other places and occasions that the council may approve.*



OTHER FLAG: Corner Brook has used a flag without the blue bars, in proportions of 1:2, with the municipal coat of arms nearly the full height of the flag centred on a white field.

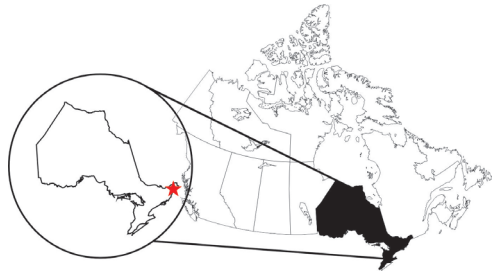


Cornwall, Ontario

Population Rank: Canada. . . 55
Province. . . 23

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 21 June 1995



DESIGN: The flag of the Town of Cornwall is a Canadian pale design of yellow-black-yellow. In the centre, nearly the full height and width of the central panel, is a simple shield in yellow. It has a horizontal top and simply-curved sides forming a curved, pointed “V” shape. The inner edge of the shield is bordered with two narrow black lines, marked with six small fleurs-de-lis in black, one at each corner and mid-point of the shield’s sides, all pointing outward, mirrored by six more in the interior, all pointing inward. Within the border and occupying most of the shield, 15 black discs form an inverted triangle, in staggered rows of 5-4-3-2-1.

SYMBOLISM: The flag uses elements from the arms of the town. The colours and discs are based on the arms of the Duchy and County of Cornwall, England. However, the colours are reversed, following a heraldic tradition when an Old World design is represented in the New World. The border is a “double tressure flory”, a version of which appears in the royal arms of Scotland and honours the first Scottish settlers of the region. Its parallel bands recall the two-row wampum belts presented to the early settlers by the First Nations people and the fleurs-de-lis recognize the French heritage of the town.

HOW SELECTED: The town applied to the Canadian Heraldic Authority for a grant of a flag.

DESIGNER: Charles Maier, Athabaska Herald, Canadian Heraldic Authority.



FORMER FLAG: Cornwall previously used a flag in proportions of 1:2 with a red field. In its centre is a badge three-fourths of the height of the flag. It bears the city's former coat of arms on a central disc of light blue, ringed by

a narrow band of red and a wide band of yellow. On the yellow band appears • **CITY OF CORNWALL** • above and **INCORPORATED 1945** below, in black sans-serif letters. The outer edge of the badge is a narrow wavy white band, with ten undulations. Above the badge arches **CORNWALL** and below curves **THE FRIENDLY SEAWAY CITY**, all in white sans-serif letters. The arms have a simple shield with a flat top, pointed upper corners, vertical sides, and a pointed base. It is edged in white and red, and bears a wheat sheaf in yellow on a green base against a light blue sky. Above the shield is a stylized crown in yellow, red, and white; below is a ribbon in yellow edged in black, with forked ends, reading **PRO PATRIA** in black sans-serif letters. Cornwall is in the Seaway Valley and on the St. Lawrence Seaway; *Pro patria* is Latin for "For one's country".



Courtenay, British Columbia

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 61

Province. . . . 10

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: Unknown



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Courtenay is white with the city's coat of arms in the centre, three-fourths the height of the flag. The simple shield has a horizontal top and simply-curved sides forming a wide, pointed, curved "V" shape, and is divided into four panels, arranged one over two over one. The shield and the panels are edged in golden yellow. The top panel shows a landscape of water, depicted by five light-blue horizontal wavy lines on white, with green peninsulas on either side, above which is a yellow sky with a setting sun in red with twelve rays extending to the top edge of the shield. Centred on the water, below the sun, is a fish oriented to the left, coloured by horizontal bands of red, yellow, and green and outlined in yellow. The centre-left panel depicts a naturalistic scene with a skier coming down a 45-degree slope, leaning toward the left. The snow is white, the sky light blue, the trees green, the skis red, the ski poles green, and the skier's pants light blue, hat green, and shirt striped red and white. The centre-right panel shows a naturalistic scene of a lake in light blue amid mountains with white snow and green trees, with a yellow sky above. The panel at the base contains the Canadian flag, but with bars of equal width red-white-red, and the lower part obscured by the curve of the ribbon. Above the shield are three white flowers with green leaves,

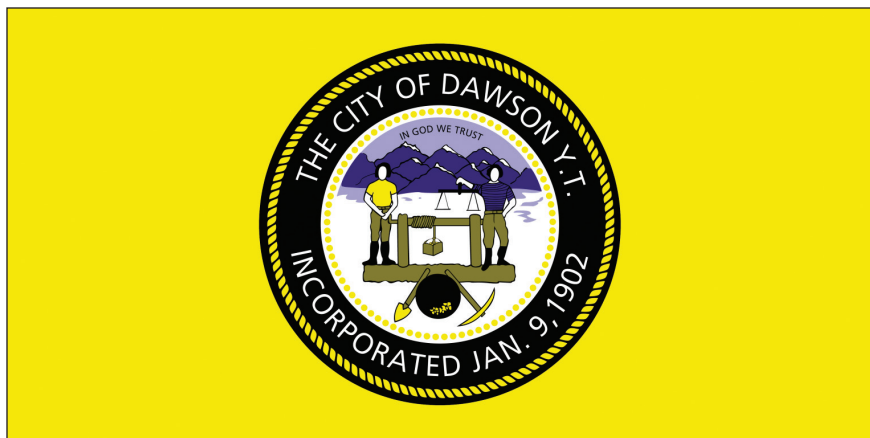
detailed and edged in golden yellow. Curved below the shield is a red ribbon inscribed **CITY OF COURTENAY** in white serified letters.

SYMBOLISM: The flowers are Pacific dogwood (*Cornus nuttallii*), the provincial flower of British Columbia. The sun echoes the image on the flag of British Columbia. The fish is likely a salmon (*Oncorhynchus* sp.), representing the large sport fishery in the area. The major city in the Comox Valley, on the east coast of Vancouver Island, Courtenay is near several provincial parks and the largest commercial ski area on the island.

HOW SELECTED: Unknown.

DESIGNER: Unknown.





Dawson, Yukon

Population Rank: Canada. . . 1,715
Territory. . . 3

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: Unknown (seal adopted
3 March 1902)



DESIGN: The flag of the Town of Dawson has a field of golden yellow with the seal of Dawson in the centre, five-sixths the height of the flag. Around a central disc of white is a black ring. At the outer edge of the ring is a circle of rope in yellow, with black details. Around the band is **THE CITY OF DAWSON Y.T.** above and **INCORPORATED JAN. 9, 1902** below, all in white sans-serif letters. At the outer edge of the central disc is a circle of 81 small yellow dots. Its upper section is light blue with **IN GOD WE TRUST** arching at the top in black sans-serif letters. Below it is a naturalistic depiction of a mountain range in blue with white peaks, all outlined in black. Below this are some light blue streaks. In the centre of the disc is a mining scene: two faceless miners on a brown “windlass” platform. The miner on the left has a yellow shirt and brown pants, with black boots and hair. He is cranking a windlass with a “kibble bucket”. The miner on the right has a blue shirt with narrow black horizontal stripes, brown pants, and black boots and hair. He holds in his outstretched right hand a set of scales in black. Below the platform is a black disc representing a gold-mining pan, with some golden yellow nuggets near its base. A pointed shovel in yellow, with a brown handle, leans against the pan on the left; a pick

with a yellow head and a brown handle leans against the pan on the right, both with handles upward.

SYMBOLISM: Many of the symbols represent gold mining, beginning with the field of golden yellow. The pick, shovel, and mining pan were all basic tools of the prospector. The windlass was used to lift the pay dirt up to the surface and the scale weighed the gold. The mountains represent the Ogilvie Mountain Range, north of Dawson City. A seminal event in Dawson City's history was the discovery of gold and the ensuing Klondike Gold Rush. On 16 August 1896 the Carmack Party discovered rich placer gold deposits in Rabbit Creek, which would later be renamed Bonanza Creek. By July 1897 the news of this discovery reached the west coast of the United States and soon thousands of prospectors were on their way. Dawson City, named for the Canadian geologist George M. Dawson who explored and mapped the region in 1887, soon had over 30,000 people in the area and was the largest community north of San Francisco and west of Winnipeg. It became the territorial capital of the Yukon until the capital moved to Whitehorse in 1952. The gold rush was over in 1899 and by 1902, when Dawson was incorporated as a city, the population had dwindled to less than 10,000. Why "In God We Trust" appears on the seal is not known. This motto appears on the currency of the United States and may be used because many prospectors during the gold rush were Americans. Its full name is now the "Town of Dawson City".

HOW SELECTED: Unknown.

DESIGNER: Unknown.

MORE ABOUT THE FLAG: Bylaw No. 1 of 3 March 1902 established the seal: *The Council of the City of Dawson enacts as follows: That the Common Seal of the City of Dawson consist of suitable metal thereon: a device of; a windlass rope and bucket and two-workmen, of them holding a scale; a pick, shovel, and pan; mountains and a rising sun in the background; "The City of Dawson Y.T. Incorporated Jan. 9, 1902. In God we trust" and that the same be the common seal of the City of Dawson.*

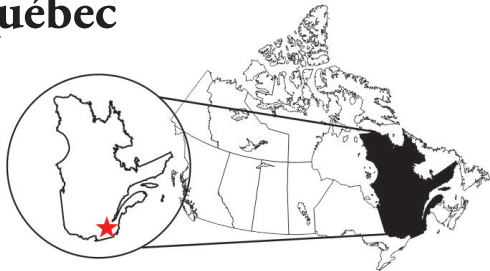


Drummondville, Québec

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 47
Province. . . . 8

Proportions: 1:2 (usage)

Adopted: Unknown (in use at least since 1998)



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Drummondville has a white field with the city's arms in the centre, roughly three-fourths the height of the flag, with **DRUMMONDVILLE** below the arms, in serified letters in yellow outlined black. The arms have a central shield with a horizontal top, straight sides curving at the base to a narrow tip, and four quarters. The first and fourth are silver with a blue horizontal stripe on which are three white five-pointed flowers lined in black, all in a row. The second and third are white with two horizontal red stripes; the spaces around and between them are filled with "ermine" spots and tails in black. A five-towered mural crown in yellow with black details is above the shield, which is surrounded on both sides by a wreath of green maple leaves. On a horizontal swallow-tailed ribbon of yellow at the base appears **FORTEM POSCE ANIMUM** in sans-serif letters in black.

SYMBOLISM: The city's documentation interprets the arms: *The arms used for half a century are a combination of the arms of Frederick George Heriot, founder of the city [in 1815], and those of the Nugent family, the founder's mother. The shield is under a gold mural crown, a symbol of civic authority. The [Latin] motto Fortem posce animum means "Asks for a strong soul". Gold*

symbolizes strength and riches, silver represents purity. Blue is for justice, loyalty, and beauty; red is for charity, justice, and heroism; green is for youth, hope, optimism, confidence in the future, and an enterprising spirit. The maple leaves are green, their traditional colour in Québec heraldry.

HOW SELECTED: Unknown.

DESIGNER: Unknown.



LB

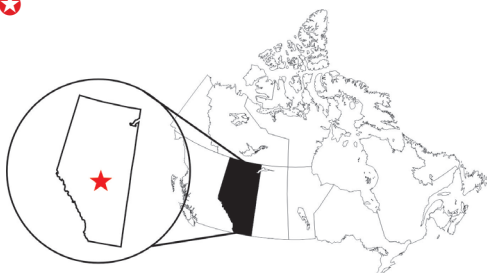


Edmonton, Alberta

Population Rank: Canada. . . . 6
Province. . . . 2

Proportions: 1:2

Adopted: 12 December 1966,
updated in the 1970s,
in 1986, and after 1995



DESIGN: The flag of the City of Edmonton is a Canadian pale design of blue-white-blue with a coat of arms in the centre, nearly the full height of the flag. The shield is simple, with a curved top, rounded base, and black outline. A white horizontal stripe divides it into two panels, the upper one-third and the lower two-thirds. The upper panel is blue with a half-circle rising sun depicted with 15 rays, alternating wavy and straight, all in yellow outlined in black. The lower panel is light purple, crossed horizontally in its centre by a wavy blue stripe bordered in white. Above the stripe is a double-winged wheel and below is a sheaf of grain, both in yellow with black details. Behind the shield, extending above and below it, is a mace, containing two stylized wild roses flanking a larger marigold, all in yellow with black details. To the left stands an explorer in brown leather with a bag and powder horn, holding a rifle, in light brown. He wears a Métis sash of blue and brown checks. To the right stands Athena in a blue gown holding a torch and a book, in yellow. They stand on a mound of green. Below the shield is a ribbon in yellow in three sections, inscribed **INDUSTRY INTEGRITY PROGRESS** in black serifed letters. A ribbon in yellow reading **EDMONTON** in black serifed letters arches above the arms.

SYMBOLISM: White and blue are Edmonton's official colours and symbolize the ideals of peace and strength. The white also recalls the long months of snow and the blue represents the North Saskatchewan River and the brilliant blue summer sky. The mace acknowledges Edmonton as the capital of the province. The wild rose (*Rosa acicularis*) is the provincial flower of Alberta; the marigold (*Calendula officinalis*) is Edmonton's flower. As there are many varieties of marigolds, the flower symbolizes the more than 50 ethnic groups that make up the city's population. It also represents sunny Alberta, and Edmonton's role in the Klondike Gold Rush of the 1890s, when many Canadian routes to the Klondike went through Edmonton. The rising sun symbolizes Edmonton's above-average amount of summer sunshine. The double-winged wheel represents Edmonton as a centre of aviation and industry, and as a gateway to the North, which it became during World War II as the southern terminus of the famed Alaska Highway. The wavy stripe represents the North Saskatchewan River, which flows through the city. The wheat sheaf symbolizes the importance of agriculture. The explorer recalls the history of the city as a fur trading post; Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, symbolizes education and the colleges and universities in Edmonton, including the University of Alberta. "Industry-Integrity-Progress" has long been the city's motto.

HOW SELECTED: By bylaw (ordinance) of Edmonton's city council. The city arms were adopted by the city council in 1949, but a formal grant by the Chief Herald of Canada of a similar coat of arms was not made until 8 October 1995.

DESIGNER: The flag was originally designed in 1966 by Norman Yates, Associate Professor of Art and Design at the University of Alberta, as a gift for the upcoming centennial celebration in 1967. It was adopted by the city council and shown at Expo '67.

FORMER FLAGS: At least four former versions of the flag have existed, some with outer bars narrower than on a Canadian pale design. Originally the City of Edmonton approved two versions, identical except for one with **CITY OF EDMONTON** in black sans-serif letters below the arms (later **THE** was added above the other words), for use outside Edmonton. Slight changes were made to the design over the years and the flag was officially updated in 1986 and after the formal grant of arms in 1995. The flag now includes a scroll bearing the city's name above the coat of arms, along with changes to Athena. These changes have been a source of contention for the original flag designer.



When preparing to donate a signed copy of the flag for a local fundraiser in 1986, Professor Yates went to City Hall to get one, and found that it significantly differed than his 1966 original. The city had no official records to indicate how or why the design had changed but suggested the original design was forgotten over time and that when the flag was ordered again in the 1970s, it took on a design including the original arms. In a hearing in 1987 to determine the flag's fate, the city decided on a more updated version of the city arms suggested by the

city's visual identity committee. After the hearing, a disappointed Yates commented that the new Athena resembled a "modern-day Bo-Peep". He added that the new flag was a bad decision and placing the name of the city on the flag seemed provincial; he felt his original flag was truer to good flag design.