



## Leamington, Ontario

**Population Rank:** Canada. . . . 60  
Province. . . . 24

**Proportions:** 3:5

**Adopted:** 22 February 1999



**DESIGN:** The flag of the Municipality of Leamington has a white field with a large badge in the centre, nearly the full height of the flag: a maple leaf in golden yellow graduating to a darker hue at the edges, and detailed on the left and right with the leaf's veins in black. Surmounting the leaf is a simple shield with a top arched slightly and sides curving slightly outward from the top down to a "U"-shaped point, edged in black. In the upper fourth is a red cross on white. Surmounting the centre is a smaller shield of the same shape, with a white field and a blue border edged outside and inside in yellow. In its centre is a standing lion in green, with four small fleurs-de-lis in golden yellow placed around it in the cardinal positions. Surmounting the lion is a blue inverted "V" shape, edged in yellow, with its apex aligned over the lion's mid-section. On the "V" are seven yellow discs, with one at the apex and three on each side. In the blue border are eight fleurs-de-lis in yellow, placed at the top, the corners, the base, and two on each side, spaced evenly. The lower three-fourths has a forest green field; on it, below the inner shield, are three maple leaves in approximate positions of 5, 6, and 7 o'clock; they are orange, with black veins, and edged in yellow; the lowest leaf is oriented vertically, the others are angled outwards. Centred over the shield is the silhouette of a bear in

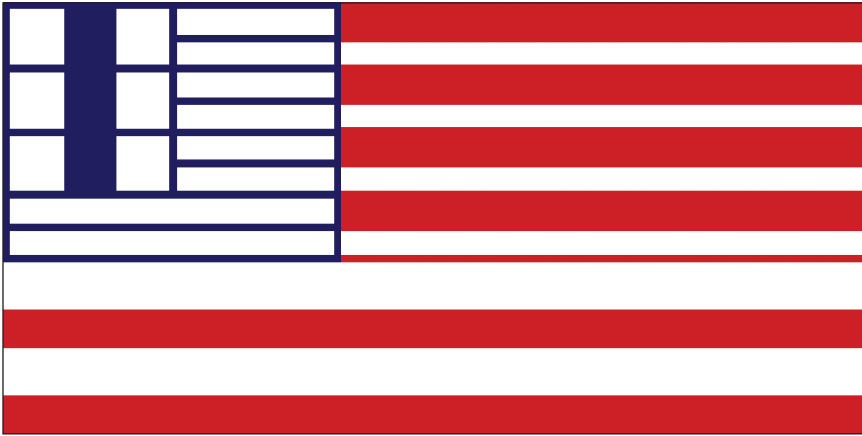
brown, walking toward the hoist, and standing on a torse of blue and white. Below the badge is a ribbon in three equal sections, coloured white in their centres graduating to blue at the ends, positioned roughly horizontally with the middle section centred below the other two. Curving below the maple leaf is **LEAMINGTON** in red, sans-serif letters.

**SYMBOLISM:** The design is replete with English, French, and Canadian symbols—the St. George Cross of red on white for England, the fleur-de-lis for France, and the maple leaf for Canada, although the shape is different from that on the national flag. The larger shield is based on the shield of arms of Ontario; the black bear is its crest. According to the city, *The majestic Black Bear...was once abundant in the...area. Maple leaves represent Canada and the dense woodlands which once covered the County. The centre device represents ...Ontario. Superimposed upon it are the arms of the Borough of the Royal Leamington Spa in England.*

**HOW SELECTED:** When Leamington and Mersea townships amalgamated in 1999, the Leamington Mersea Transition Board considered holding a contest to design an official coat of arms for the new municipality. However time was short and the board recommended development of a new coat of arms to the new council, which adopted the arms and a flag bearing them on 22 February 1999.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown.



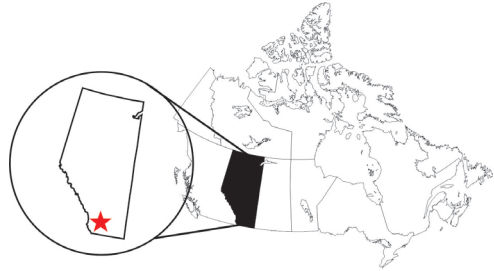


## Lethbridge, Alberta

**Population Rank:** Canada. . . . 36  
Province. . . . 3

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** 22 March 1971



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Lethbridge has seven red and six white horizontal stripes and a canton of navy blue and white, approximately  $7/12$  the height and  $5/12$  the length of the flag. All red stripes are of equal width except for the fifth from the top, which corresponds to the base of the canton and is much narrower. The lower two white stripes are slightly wider than the red stripes; the others are half that width. The canton is white with a navy blue border and seven narrow horizontal lines of navy blue, equally spaced, forming eight white stripes. Aligned with the top left of the canton is a rectangle half the canton's width and three-fourths its height, crossed by two narrow horizontal lines of navy blue, equally spaced. A vertical bar of navy blue runs from top to bottom of this rectangle, one-third of its width.

**SYMBOLISM:** The flag approximates the original flag of Fort Whoop-Up (the nickname for Fort Hamilton), a trading post established in 1869 as the first non-native settlement in Lethbridge. The design recalls the United States flag with thirteen red and white stripes and a blue design for the canton. It has been suggested the design is reflective of what an inebriated person might draw while attempting to draw the Stars and Stripes, which would

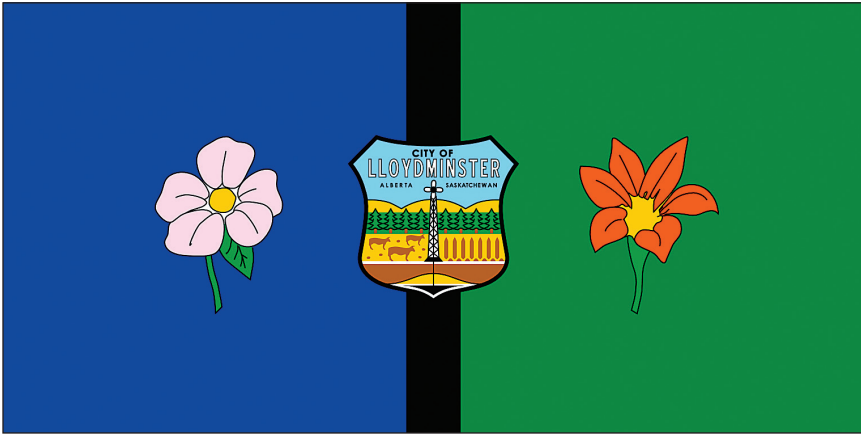
be consistent with its origin as the symbol of an American whisky trading outpost. The design was based on a single photograph in the archives of the Glenbow Museum in Calgary, Alberta, and several written contemporary descriptions. The resolution adopting the flag in 1971 stated: *And whereas because of its historical significance and uniqueness the Fort Whoop-Up Flag has become a symbol of Lethbridge representing not only its background, or the influence of our neighbours to the south of Canada, as related to our native people, but also of a City that defied the rigorous climate, geography, and isolation, to become first a coal mining town, to a farm and ranching pioneering community, to the centre of Canada's irrigation farming, and now an industrial City with a future in education, culture, and a civilization built on an industrious multi-racial people upholding the principle of government under the rule of law, recognizing the worth and dignity of the individual and the right of all citizens to share in its future and the future of Canada, now therefore be it resolved that the Fort Whoop-Up Flag be now adopted as the official flag of the municipal corporation of the City of Lethbridge.*

**HOW SELECTED:** With the Canadian centennial approaching in 1967, many communities regained an interest in Canadian history. As reported by the city: *As part of Canadian centennial observances in 1967, the Lethbridge Kinsmen Club undertook to locate and reconstruct a replica of Fort Whoop-Up, an outpost established 1868–1888 by whisky traders from the Great Falls/Fort Benton, Montana, area to trade an adulterated form of whisky alcohol to native Canadians for furs. Part of the effort to assure the replica was accurate included the research by Alex Johnston which resulted in not only the design of the original wood fort, but the “Whoop-Up” Flag as well.* The flag was officially adopted 22 March 1971 by city council resolution.

**DESIGNER:** Lethbridge historian Alex Johnston.

**MORE ABOUT THE FLAG:** Apparently the outlawry of Fort Whoop-Up and its supposed flying of an American flag over Canadian territory contributed to the founding of the North-West Mounted Police. In 1874 the first Mounties marched on the fort and found its flag to be not the American flag but the trade flag for the fort, which inspired the current flag of the city. In April 2005, there was some discussion about changing the flag for the city's upcoming centennial, but no changes were made.





## Lloydminster, Saskatchewan & Alberta

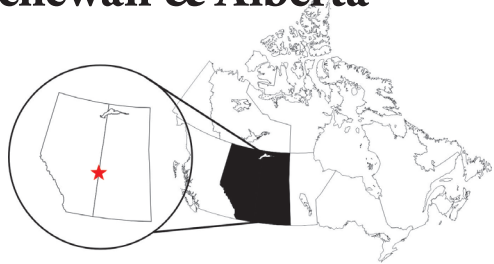
**Population Rank:** Canada. . . 89

Province . . . 5 (in Saskatchewan)

8 (in Alberta)

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** 1960s or 1970s



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Lloydminster is divided vertically by a narrow black stripe whose width is 1/15 the length of the flag. The left side is blue, bearing a natural-looking rose with five pink petals, a yellow centre, and a green stem and leaf. The right side is green, bearing a natural-looking lily with six orange petals, a yellow centre, and a green stem. Both flowers have black details and outlines. Centred on the flag, about one-third of its height, is a semi-elaborate shield with squared upper corners. Its top third is light blue, with **CITY OF** in black at the top, below that **LLOYDMINSTER** in larger white letters edged in black, and below that **ALBERTA** and **SASKATCHEWAN**, set to the left and the right, in smaller black letters. All letters are sans-serif. In the middle third are horizontal layers: yellow hills over green trees over yellow land, with cattle in brown on the left and wheat fields in brown on the right. The lower third is brown with a yellow semicircle over a black section at the base. Extending up from the lower third into the top third is an oil derrick in white and black.

**SYMBOLISM:** The City of Lloydminster straddles the Alberta/Saskatchewan border; its main north-south street, Meridian Avenue, is the dividing

line. Unlike most “twin” cities in adjoining states/provinces (such as Texarkana, Texas and Arkansas or Kansas City, Kansas and Missouri), Lloydminster is a single municipality. The flag reflects the community’s joint provincial citizenship. The vertical black stripe represents the provincial boundary. The left side represents Alberta, blue being the field colour of the provincial flag and the wild rose (*Rosa acicularis*) its flower. The right side represents Saskatchewan, green being the upper field colour of the provincial flag and the western red lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*) its flower. The geography of the city is prominently displayed on the city’s municipal shield, and while each side shares rolling hills and forest, the cattle industry of Alberta is represented by three cattle on a prairie on the left and the agricultural industry of Saskatchewan is represented by fields of wheat on the right. The central oil rig and the depiction of underground oil symbolize the importance of the petroleum industry. Alberta provincial law applies in the Alberta side of the city, Saskatchewan provincial law in the Saskatchewan side.

**HOW SELECTED:** Reported to have been chosen in a contest.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown.



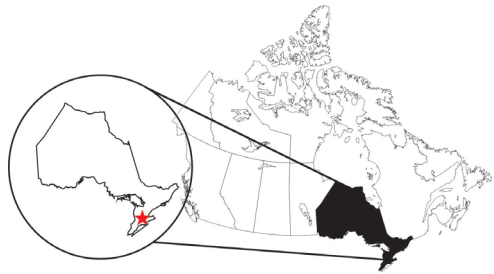


## London, Ontario

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 10  
Province . . . 4

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** 17 April 2000



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of London has a white field with two overlapping stylized “L”s running the full hoist and two-thirds the base of the flag toward the fly, in green and silver, tapering to points at their right ends. At the fly end is a logo, a silver square with rounded points at the upper right and lower left, bearing a stylized deciduous tree in green. The logo is half the height of the flag. Below the logo is **London** in sans-serif letters and below that **CANADA** in smaller letters, all in green.

**SYMBOLISM:** The large “L”s are for “London”. Green and the tree represent London’s nickname, “The Forest City”. Silver symbolizes the opportunity the municipality offers to its existing and prospective citizens.

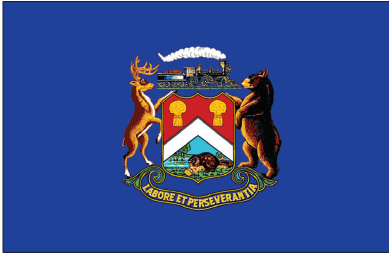
**HOW SELECTED:** The city’s logo had featured a stylized tree image since 1980. In June 1998 the city council approved a communications branding strategy which included the modified tree graphic as the city’s promotional logo and the design for a “tree logo flag”. The “millennium version” of the tree is on the current flag.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown (but likely a professional design firm).



**OTHER FLAG:** Under the communications branding strategy, the city's coat of arms was only to be used when legally necessary. The tree logo flag is not well known by the citizenry. Instead the logo, alone, is prominent

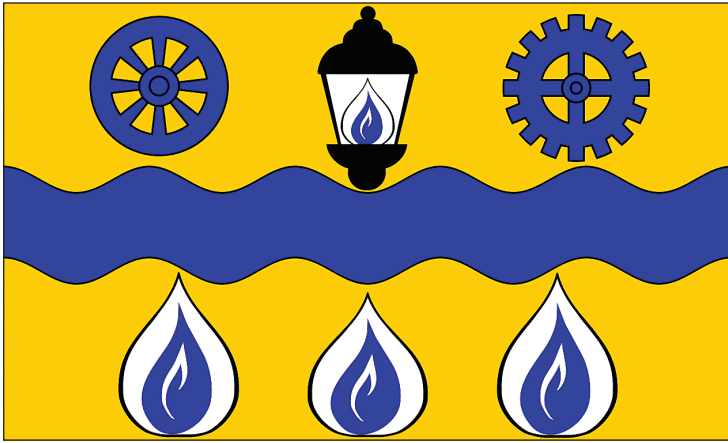
in all promotions, including street banners.



**FORMER FLAG:** London previously used a blue flag in proportions of 3:5, adopted 16 March 1970, with the city's 1840 coat of arms in the centre, two-thirds the height of the flag. Its shield has vertical sides, a scalloped top, and a base curving to a point. Divided by an inverted "V" in white, its upper section is red with a sheaf of wheat in yellow on either side and its lower section bears a naturalistic landscape with a beaver (*Castor canadensis*) facing left. Above the shield is a locomotive and coal car in natural colours steaming to the right;



flanking the shield are a stag on the left and a bear on the right. On a scroll in blue with yellow outlines below is **LABORE ET PERSEVERANTIA** (Latin for "Through Labor and Perseverance") in yellow sans-serif letters. The locomotive refers to the rapid development of the community and the stag and bear recall the fauna of the area in its early days. A variant of this flag places the arms on a white disc, three-fourths the height of the flag.

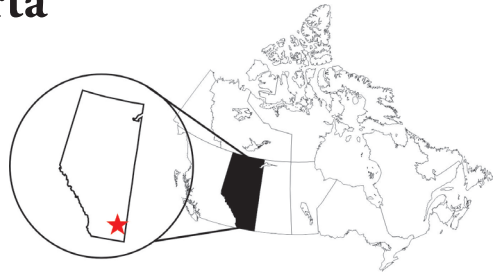


## Medicine Hat, Alberta

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 50  
Province . . . 6

**Proportions:** 3:5

**Adopted:** 14 July 1998



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Medicine Hat has a golden yellow field. A wavy horizontal stripe in blue with five undulations, one-fifth the height of the flag, crosses its centre. Above the stripe are three elements in a row: a steam locomotive wheel in blue, the top of a stylized gas street-lamp in black and white with a blue flame, and a cogwheel in blue, all with black details. Below the stripe are three flames in a row, in a blend of white, blue, and black.

**SYMBOLISM:** The golden yellow field recalls the prairie ranchlands that surround the city and the wealth created by the community. The wavy stripe represents the South Saskatchewan River, which runs through the city. Medicine Hat is known as “The Gas City”, for its large natural gas fields, hence the gas lamp and the flames (a British visitor, Rudyard Kipling, once described the city as having “all hell for a basement”). The locomotive wheel represents the city’s connection to the original Trans-Canada line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the cogwheel recalls the manufacturing which burgeoned in “the Pittsburgh of the West”. 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.



**FORMER FLAG:** A flag contest was announced on 17 September 1973 and closed on 14 December 1973. Flag contest designs submitted by Leslie Bischoff, Suzanne Faure, Emily Nott, and Barry Shakeshaft were combined by David Cormier into the final design. The

contest was judged by a panel comprising Alderman Lucille Moyer, chair; Alderman Peter Simpson; David Cormier, city economic development advisor; Donna MacLean, citizen; and W. A. Keith, city clerk. After the panel selected the winning design, the city council adopted the flag by resolution on 1 April 1974. On a blue field is an oval nearly the full height of the flag, oriented horizontally. Ringing the oval is a white band with a narrow black line toward its outer edge. Within the line is inscribed **CITY OF MEDICINE HAT** above and **ALBERTA** below. Inside the ring, on a blue field, is a naturalistic image of the head of a Cree medicine man in black and white (some depictions show blue on white). The image is a copyrighted mark used by permission of the *Medicine Hat News*.



## Miramichi, New Brunswick

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 97  
Province . . . 5

**Proportions:** 1:2 (usage)

**Adopted:** Unknown (logo adopted shortly after the amalgamation of 1995)



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Miramichi has a white field with a rectangular logo in the centre and below it **City of — Ville de** over **MIRAMICHI** in blue-green serified letters; the first line is in letters much smaller than the second line. The logo is three-sevenths the length of the flag, and with the inscription occupies a space approximating a square. The logo is blue-green, with a half-disc in yellow/orange serving as a large backdrop for the central images. It runs from the 9:00 to 4:30 position, and between those points, serving as a base, is a wavy line in light blue, edged in white below and blue-green above. On the central wave is a stylized galleon-style ship in blue-green with a single square white sail, triangular pennants flying from the mast and the fore and aft decks. It sails toward the fly. Behind the ship, one-third the diameter of the half-disc, is a partial concentric disc in lighter orange; from it radiate three rays of white which are graduated in hue.

**SYMBOLISM:** According to documentation handed out at City Hall: *A reminder of Miramichi tradition and symbolizing new business opportunities here, the logo is visually modern while respecting the past. Like an angler's cast, the flowing line is a blue stylized "M". The river has always been a trade artery.*

*[Miramichi is at the mouth of the Miramichi River, where it enters Miramichi Bay on the Atlantic Ocean.] By river, highway, electronic network, or satellite beam, the Miramichi will continue to transport goods and information around the world. The circular element represents a computer disc and the globe, suggesting technology and global trade. The beams radiate outward to world markets. The sun is represented to show the energy and optimism in a growing tourism industry and the ship symbolizes the proud history of shipbuilding. Green pays tribute to the importance of the forestry industry; gold [the yellow/orange] symbolizes opportunity and energy; blue represents the river.*

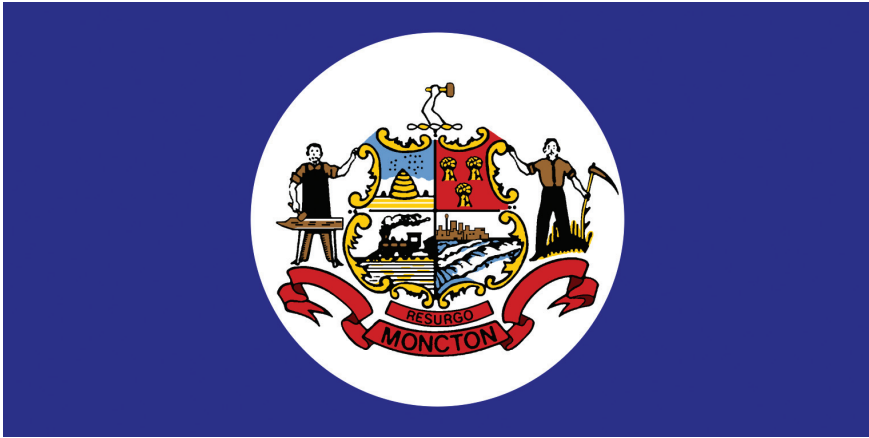
**HOW SELECTED:** Unknown. The City of Miramichi, named for the river, was formed in 1995 through the amalgamation of five municipalities and several rural areas. Before the amalgamation, the main city in the area was known as Newcastle; the others were Chatham, Douglastown, Loggieville, and Nelson.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown.



LB

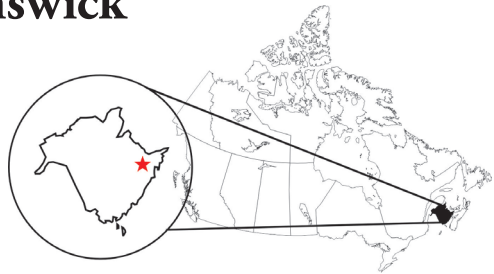




## Moncton, New Brunswick

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 29  
Province . . . 1

**Proportions:** 1:2 (usage)  
**Adopted:** Unknown



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Moncton has a blue field with a white disc in the centre, nine-tenths the height of the flag, bearing the city's full coat of arms. The arms have a rococo shield bordered in yellow, with four quarters. The first quarter is blue over white with a yellow beehive atop a yellow ground and bees in the sky; the second is red with three wheat sheaves in yellow, two over one; the third is white with a locomotive in brown spouting steam, over a white and brown ground; the fourth is white with a geographic feature in brown above a natural representation of waves in blue and white, arranged diagonally. Above the shield is a crest of an arm in white, over a yellow torse, holding a yellow hammer. Supporting the shield on either side are working men with tools—a blacksmith with a hammer and anvil on the left and a farmer with a scythe standing on grain on the right. Below is a wavy ribbon in red with forked ends, inscribed **MONCTON** in black sans-serif letters. Just above the ribbon is a curved rectangular panel inscribed **RESURGO** in similar but slightly smaller letters.

**SYMBOLISM:** The city's documentation interprets the arms: *Moncton's official coat of arms commemorates our early beginning as an agricultural centre,*

*with the beehive and wheat sheaves in the upper quadrants. Our railway heritage is symbolized by the steam locomotive at the lower left, while our world-famous Tidal Bore is depicted at lower right. [The Tidal Bore is a regularly-occurring wave which travels up the river on the incoming tide, due to the extreme tides of the Bay of Fundy, and which once reached over 6 feet high.] The blacksmith and farmer represent the value placed on labour in our community. The Latin motto Resurgo means “I rise again”, a testament to Moncton’s rebirth after the collapse of the shipbuilding industry. It was only after the arrival of the Inter-Colonial Railway that Moncton “Rose Again” and in 1875 was again incorporated as a town, becoming a city in 1890.*

**HOW SELECTED:** Unknown. The arms have not been granted officially.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown.



**VARIANT FLAGS:** The depiction of the arms on the flag has varied over time, and the flag originally read **VILLE DE MONCTON** on an arched ribbon above the arms and **CITY OF MONCTON** on a three-part ribbon below, all in white sans-serif letters on red.



## Montague, Prince Edward Island

**Population Rank:** Canada. . . . 1,414  
Province. . . . 9

**Proportions:** 3:5 (4:5 in grant)  
**Adopted:** 29 September 1996



**DESIGN:** The flag of the Town of Montague has a green field with a wide wavy band of blue edged in white running down the centre, from top to bottom. Near the base of the flag, the band splits into three parts, each also edged in white. Running horizontally across the centre of the flag and surmounting the blue band is a two-arched bridge of stone blocks in golden yellow with black details. The central pier between the arches is set in the centre of the blue band. Above the bridge on the blue band is a fish in white with black details, leaping toward the hoist. On either side of the fish, above the bridge, is a plough in white, with black details. Surrounding the flag on all sides but the hoist is a border formed by alternating rectangles of green and white, five at the top and bottom, four at the fly. The border rectangles meet in angled corners at the fly end of the flag; the border width is  $\frac{1}{25}$  the height of the flag.

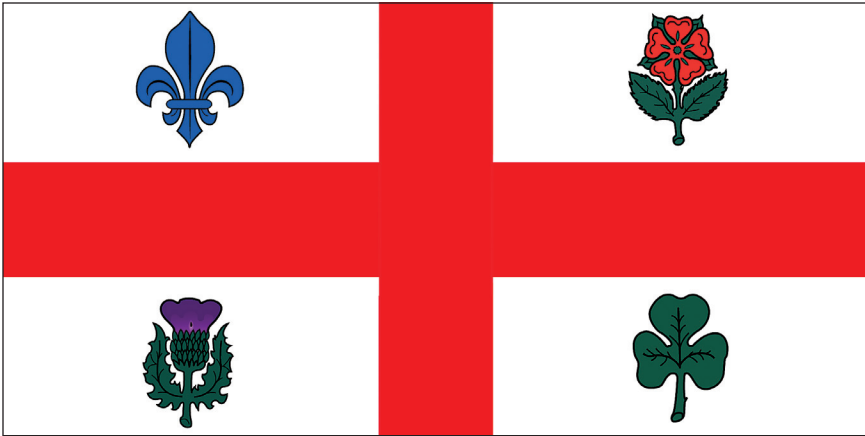
**SYMBOLISM:** The Town of Montague is the largest community in Kings County, and lies on the Cardigan River where it enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence in eastern Prince Edward Island. The green field of the flag represents the lands of the town and the surrounding fields and is also a principal colour in the provincial coat of arms of Prince Edward Island. The blue

band splitting into three parts represents the Montague River, which at the base joins two other rivers, the Cardigan and Brudenell. The bridge symbolizes the crossing of the river at the town. While the actual bridge is not stone, the stones represent the idea of permanence and the ongoing importance of the crossing with the golden yellow referring to commence and wealth via transportation. The two arches form an “M” in outline, a subtle reference to the town’s name. The fish honours one of two historic industries and ongoing recreational activity in the river and the nearby ocean, as well as the new aquaculture operations. The ploughs underline the importance of agriculture and link the symbol with the previous town emblem. Both the fish and the ploughs are shown in white, the second major colour in the arms of Prince Edward Island. The border emulates that of the provincial flag. The flag is a banner of the town’s arms.

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

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





## Montréal, Québec

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 2  
Province . . . 1

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** May 1939



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Montréal has a white field bearing a red cross whose bars' widths are one-fourth the height of the flag and whose ends extend to its edges. Floral emblems are centred in the quarters: a blue fleur-de-lis in the upper hoist; a green-stemmed red rose in the upper fly; a green-stemmed purple thistle in the lower hoist; and a green shamrock or clover leaf in the lower fly, all outlined in black with black details.

**SYMBOLISM:** The white field recalls the original coat of arms created by the first mayor of Montréal, Jacques Viger. The red St. George cross symbolizes the Christian principles that governed the city's founders. The four floral emblems represent the origins of Montréal's population in the 19th century. The fleur-de-lis of the House of Bourbon represents the French, the first European settlers on the island of Montréal. The Lancastrian rose stands for Montrealers with roots in England. The thistle symbolizes Montrealers of Scottish origin. The shamrock represents Irish Montrealers.

**HOW SELECTED:** On 19 July 1832 Jacques Viger, Montréal's first mayor, brought two proposals of his own design for coat of arms, one round and one

oval, to the councillors. The city adopted the second proposal in 1833. It differed from the current arms by displaying a beaver (*Castor canadensis*) instead of the fleur-de-lis and a red saltire (X-shaped cross) instead of the current cross. Further, the beaver was in the lowest quarter and the rose was in the highest quarter. These arms were modified and readopted in March 1938. A banner of these modified arms became Montréal's flag in May 1939, in time for the royal visit by King George and Queen Elizabeth, and is still in use.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown. The original arms were designed by Jacques Viger; the 1938 arms were designed by Conrad Archambault, the city's chief archivist.

**MORE ABOUT THE FLAG:** The historical context behind the adoption of the original arms is the Patriote Rebellion of the 1830s. The social tensions of the early part of the decade culminated in armed confrontations in 1837 and 1838. Viger's design thus constituted an effort to bring together the divided ethnic groups of his time, as evidenced by the city's Latin motto, *Concordia Salus* ("Well-being through Harmony"), represented on the city's arms. Because the rebellions eventually led to the creation of the current Canadian federation, Montréal's flag can be considered a legacy for all Canadians. Indeed, the arms of Canada evoke the same four ethnic groups.



**OTHER SYMBOLS:** Montréal also uses a coat of arms and a logo/signature. The logo flag (white on red) was popular in the 1980s but is rarely seen today. According to official sources, *the city adopted its official logo and visual iden-*

*tification program in 1981 and the mandate to create them was awarded to the graphic design firm Georges Huel et Associés Inc. The logo was created to show the city's dynamism and to promote communication with Montrealers as well as its image on the national and international scenes. The emblem, which takes its inspiration from the city's coat of arms, is a minimalist logo that is shaped like a flower, in which each petal forms the letters V and M, the initials for "Ville de Montréal". The intersecting lines at the centre of the logo symbolize the city's role as a crossroads of communication and civilization. The four heart-shaped petals signify the deep attachment Montrealers have to their city. An undulating line encircles the whole, representing the island, while the intertwining of plant and aquatic symbolism expresses the wealth of Montréal's natural environment and the care Montrealers take to preserve it.*

**FORMER/CURRENT FLAGS:** There have existed around 70 municipalities on the island of Montréal. Many have had symbols such as coats of arms, logos, or flags. In 2002, the entire island was unified as a single city divided into 27 boroughs (*arrondissements*), although 15 of them became independent cities again in 2006. Many of those boroughs fly their former city flag—some are illustrated here, along with the former flag of the Communauté urbaine de Montréal.



Anjou



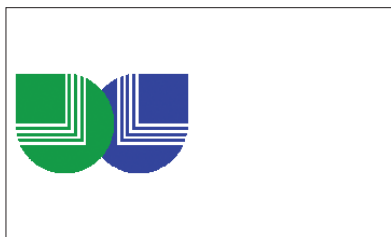
Anjou (logo)



Île-Bizard



La Salle



Lachine



Montréal-Nord



Outremont



Pierrefonds



Pointe-aux-Trembles



Roxboro



Sainte-Geneviève



Saint-Laurent



Saint-Léonard



Saint-Léonard (logo)



Saint-Pierre



Verdun



Communauté urbaine de Montréal



**OTHER FLAGS:** The Montréal region has other major municipalities with flags.



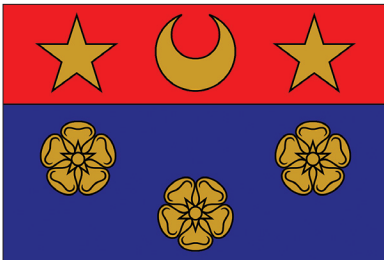
## Laval, Québec

The Laval flag has proportions of 1:2 and a field of off-white or buff. In the centre is the city signature, the city logo followed by **LAVAL** in block letters in white with black outlines and shadows. The logo is a cubic “L” that seems to rise perpendicularly from the flag, showing three sides of the three-dimensional “L”. The top parts are white, the front parts oriented toward the bottom of the flag are blue, and the parts toward the fly are purple. According to city documentation: *Laval’s emblem illustrates how very modern this growing community truly is. The set of cubes symbolizes Laval’s development. The cubes build the “L” of Laval, making the emblem a logo as well. The colours also have an important significance. Purple traditionally symbolizes wealth; in a broader sense, it represents—in the emblem—Laval’s great economic potential. Blue symbolizes the quality of life and development of a human city. As for the letters of Laval’s signature, they are joined together to evoke the merger of the island’s municipalities back in 1965.* The logo was adopted 5 May 1975 and the flag was created soon thereafter.



## Longueuil, Québec

The Longueuil flag, adopted by the municipal council in June 2002, has proportions of 1:2 and a field of white. In the centre is the city signature, **longueuil** in blue san-serif letters above two waves of yellow and blue. The blue wave stems from the “g”, while the yellow wave crosses the lower loop of the “g”. Translated from city documentation: *The signature represents the characteristic traits of this dynamic municipality located on the south shore of the Saint Lawrence River...The chosen typography represents dignity and distinction. The two “l” letters at the extremities give the signature a balance that is also an inherent characteristic of life in Longueuil. Blue symbolizes the serene character of life in Longueuil and the proximity of the Saint Lawrence River. The undulating ochre wave immediately below the city name symbolizes the wealth from agricultural lands occupying a third of the city’s territory. The curve on the wave represents the characteristic outline of Mount Saint-Bruno and the river shores. The blue wave underscores the important contribution of the Saint Lawrence River to the development of the area known as the South Shore. Welded to the letter “g” of the city name, it confirms the unique tie between the municipality and the river by evoking the shore.*



For more formal uses, the Ville de Longueuil in 2002 applied for a grant of arms and a flag. On 10 May 2004 the Canadian Heraldic Authority granted it the arms of Charles Le Moyne, who founded Longueuil in 1657. The flag is a banner of those arms, in proportions of 3:4, divided horizontally red over blue, the red two-fifths the height of the flag. On the red stripe is a crescent,

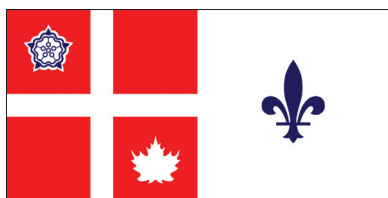
the blue two-fifths the height of the flag. On the blue stripe are three fleurs-de-lis, the red two-fifths the height of the flag.

points upward, flanked by two five-pointed stars, all in golden yellow. On the blue stripe are three heraldic roses in golden yellow, set two over one.



The former flag of Longueuil used until 2002 centres the city logo, two-thirds of the height of the flag, on a white field of 1:2 proportions. The logo consists of two nested "L" shapes of light blue and light green, with a third pointed-oval shape

in light green nested at the upper right. It is square-shaped, with rounded corners at the upper left and lower right. Below the logo and running its full width is **LONGUEUIL** in black sans-serif letters.



On 1 February 1967 the city council of Longueuil adopted a flag in proportions of 1:2, the right half white, bearing a blue fleur-de-lis; the left half red with a white cross, bearing in the upper left a white rose with blue details and the

lower right a white maple leaf, more realistic than Canada's, with 17 points.

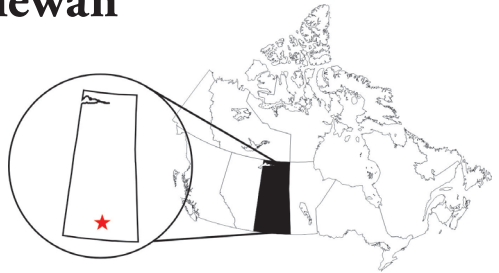


## Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 80  
Province . . . 4

**Proportions:** 2:3

**Adopted:** 24 October 1966



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Moose Jaw is a modified Canadian pale, divided into three vertical sections; the outer two are emerald green and half the width of the inner section, which is golden yellow. In the centre, half the height of the flag, is a naturalistic depiction of the head of a bull moose, in tan with brown details, in three-quarters profile oriented toward the right. The official specifications reverse the moose head on the back of the flag.

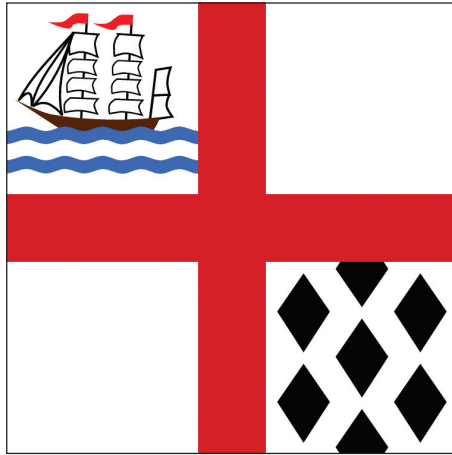
**SYMBOLISM:** Green and gold are the city's official colours and also the field colours of the provincial flag of Saskatchewan. The overall design recalls the national flag. The moose head represents the city's namesake, the moose (*Alces alces*).

**HOW SELECTED:** Chosen by a committee from among three alternatives submitted by the designer.

**DESIGNER:** A. L. C. Atkinson of Surrey, British Columbia, formerly an engineering professor at the University of Saskatchewan.

**MORE ABOUT THE FLAG:** Several stories, inspired by native people and early explorers, explain the origin of Moose Jaw's name. One is that the native word for Moose Jaw is *Moosoochapiskun*, "the place where the white man mended the cart with the jawbone of the moose". Two more common explanations come from its geography, consistent with the native custom of naming places based on their physical characteristics. One legend claims that the native people observed the outline of a moose's jaw-bone when looking down at Moose Jaw Creek from the surrounding hills. Another interpretation, perhaps the most accurate, is based on the warm breezes of Moose Jaw, created by its position in a valley protected by the Coteau Range. First Nations people used the site, warmer in the winter than the surrounding areas, as their winter settlement. The Cree *moscâstani-sîpity* means "warm place by the river"; the first two syllables sound remarkably like "Moose Jaw" in English.





## Nanaimo, British Columbia

**Population Rank:** Canada. . . . 38  
Province. . . . 6

**Proportions:** 1:1

**Adopted:** Unknown  
(arms granted 1951)



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Nanaimo has a white field bearing a red cross whose bars' widths are one-eighth the height of the flag and whose ends extend to its edges. In the upper left quarter is a three-masted square-rigged ship with a brown hull, black masts, white sails, and two red pennants, sailing to the left atop the upper of two wavy blue stripes. In the lower right quarter is a pattern of full and partial black diamonds, arrayed 1-2-1-2-1 (the top and bottom diamonds are truncated); their width nearly matches that of the cross's bars.

**SYMBOLISM:** The cross of St. George of red on white derives from the coat of arms of the Hudson's Bay Company, which founded Nanaimo in 1849 as a trading post and fort. The ship, a barque, is a representation of the *Princess Royal*, which brought the first settlers from England to Nanaimo to develop the nearby coal mines. The black diamonds (known as "lozenges" in heraldry) represent coal. In 1849, the Snuneymuxw Chief Ki-et-sa-kun told the Hudson's Bay Company of the presence of coal in the area. The coal mining industry developed soon after, becoming the primary economic activity in Nanaimo up to 1960. The flag is a banner of the city's arms.

**HOW SELECTED:** Unknown.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown. The arms were designed by heralds of the College of Arms in London, England, and granted 28 September 1951.



**OTHER FLAG:** Nanaimo also uses a logo flag. It has a white field inscribed **CITY OF NANAIMO** across the top in serifed letters in medium blue. Below is **THE HARBOUR CITY** in smaller sans-serif letters, and below that are

medium and dark blue stylized waves. The logo reflects Nanaimo's ties to the ocean and its progressive nature. This flag flies alongside the city flag in front of City Hall.





## New Glasgow, Nova Scotia

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 77  
Province . . . 4

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** Unknown  
(arms granted 1990)



**DESIGN:** The flag of the Town of New Glasgow has a white field bearing the town's coat of arms, over three-fourths the height of the flag. The simple shield has a horizontal top and simply-curved sides forming a pointed "U" shape. It has a white field and bears a blue saltire (X-shaped cross). Running vertically the full height of the shield is a wavy blue stripe, the same width as the bars of the saltire. In the centre is a maple tree in gold. On either side of the saltire is a black diamond shape (a square on its end) with white shading on the upper left edge. Above the shield is the top of a lion (upper torso including head, tail, and upper legs) in red with tongue and claws in yellow, emerging from a three-towered mural crown in red stonework with white details, holding a blacksmith's hammer in black. On either side stand deer (a stag and a doe) in white with yellow hooves and antlers; mural collars in red, highlighted in white, and shaped like crowns; and badges on their chests in the form of ship's wheels in dark blue. Below the shield and supporters is a grassy mound in green, with six pink mayflowers with light green leaves on the left and three pink thistle flowers with longer leaves on the right. Curving below the mound is a scroll in white (with a red back exposed at the ends) inscribed **LET NEW GLASGOW FLOURISH** in calligraphed red letters.



**SYMBOLISM:** The elements in the coat of arms weave together the modern town and its namesake, the ancient city of Glasgow, Scotland. The saltire echoes the flag of Nova Scotia (itself the reverse of the saltire of Scotland), the wavy blue band represents the East River of Pictou County and the historical importance of this waterway, and the two black diamonds (known as “lozenges” in heraldry) represent coal mining, one of the town’s earliest industries, and mineral wealth generally. The maple tree signifies New Glasgow’s natural heritage and its status as a Canadian municipality. The mural crowns symbolize a municipal corporation, and recall the stone buildings and masonry skills of the first settlers from Scotland. The deer recall the wildlife of the area, and the ship’s wheels honour the local shipbuilding industry and the town’s maritime history. The red lion links to the Scottish royal flag, and the hammer represents the iron and steel industry of New Glasgow. The mayflowers on the mound (*Epigaea repens*) are the provincial flower of Nova Scotia, the thistles (*Onopordum acanthium* or *Cirsium vulgare*) are the national flower of Scotland, and the motto hearkens back to that of Glasgow, “Let Glasgow Flourish”.

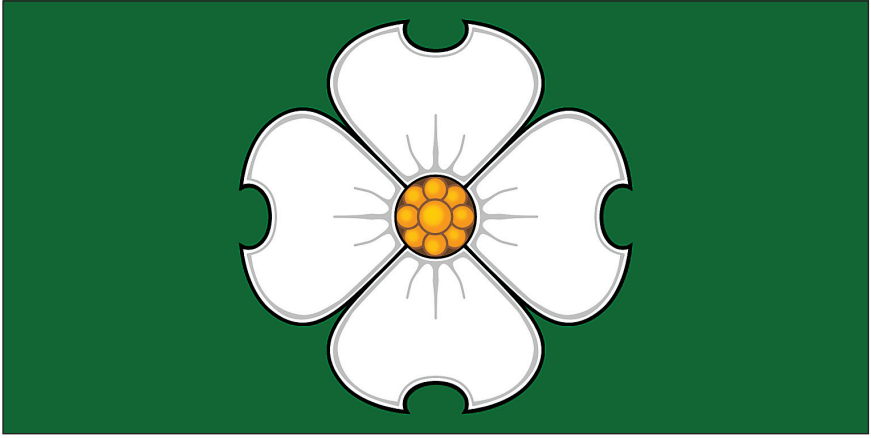
**HOW SELECTED:** Unknown.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown. The arms were designed by Robert D. Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, Canadian Heraldic Authority, and granted 23 April 1990.



**OTHER FLAG:** While the official flag is displayed in the council chambers, for general purposes New Glasgow uses a logo flag. It has proportions of approximately 2:3 (from photographs) and a navy blue field. In the upper centre is the town emblem, a yellow lion facing

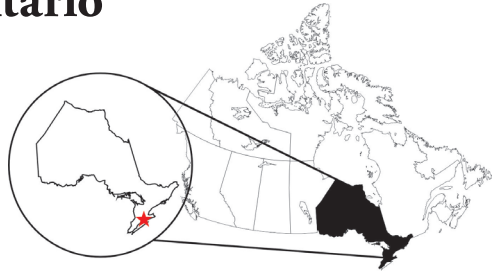
the fly, forepaw upraised, in a red oval sunburst. Below it is **New Glasgow** in serified letters and below that *flourish* in cursive letters, all in white.



## Norfolk County, Ontario

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 53  
Province . . . 22

**Proportions:** 1:2  
**Adopted:** 2005



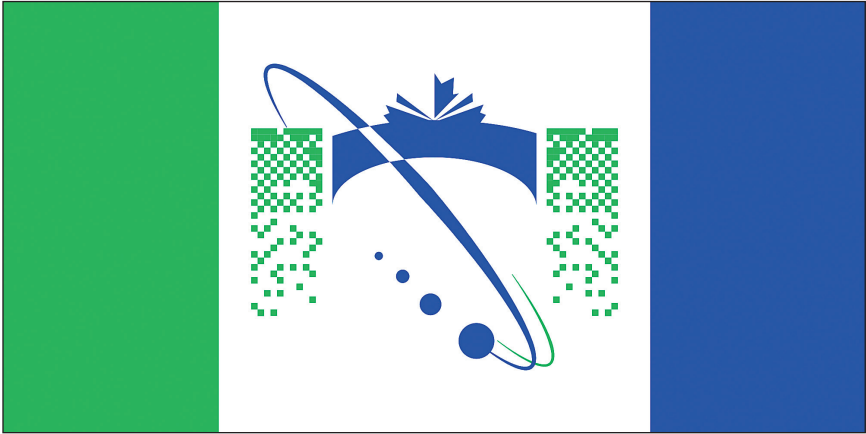
**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Norfolk County has a field of forest green. In the centre, nearly the full height of the flag, is a flower with four petals in white surrounding a black disc. On that disc are nine elements, eight nearly circular objects encircling a small central disc, all in golden yellow. The petals are oriented in the cardinal directions. Each petal has a concave “C”-shaped notch in its outer edge, and three faint lines radiating from its base, with the centre line 20% larger and bisecting the petal for half of its length and the two lines on either side of the centre line at a 30-degree angle relative to the centre line.

**SYMBOLISM:** Green and gold are Norfolk’s colours, representing its agricultural base. The Eastern dogwood (*Cornus florida*) is the city’s flower. It appears on the city’s coat of arms and on the arms granted to the former Town of Simcoe and the former Norfolk Township, both since amalgamated into the city. The nine golden yellow seeds in the centre represent the county government with eight councillors and one mayor. The notches on the dogwood flower petals symbolize the four former municipalities now composing the city (Norfolk, Delhi, Simcoe, and Nanticoke).

**HOW SELECTED:** The city council accepted by unanimous vote the design recommended by the Norfolk Heritage Committee. The arms were granted 20 February 2004 and adopted in 2005.

**DESIGNER:** Ross Bateman, Vice Chairman of the Norfolk Heritage Committee, based on the badge of the Corporation of Norfolk County, created by Bruce Patterson, Saguenay Herald, Canadian Heraldic Authority.



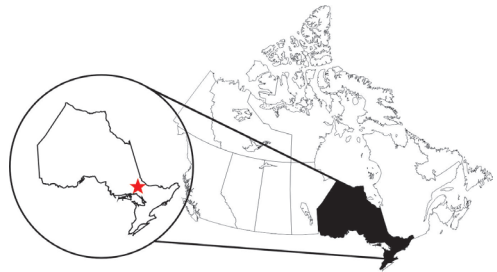


## North Bay, Ontario

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 52  
Province . . . 21

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** Unknown



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of North Bay is a Canadian pale design of green-white-blue with the city's logo in the centre. The logo contains a blue arch and ring between two vertical green bars which are solid at the top and dissipate into sparsely arranged mosaic blocks at their bases. The width of the arch is approximately three times that of each vertical green bar. Its underside forms a shallow arch; its top arches very slightly. Atop the arch sits a fan-like arrangement in blue resembling an open book viewed in cross-section, with three "page" highlights: one in the centre at a 90-degree angle; the other two on either side at an approximate 45-degree angle. A blue ovoid ring intersects the arch's left third, with the portion that overlaps the arch in white, and angling at 45 degrees toward the lower right under the arch. The lower section of the ring is broken off into four blue discs, continuing the ovoid shape of the ring, with the largest disc at the ring's lowest point and the succeeding circles diminishing in size. A faint shadow of the ring appears at the lower right, in green.

**SYMBOLISM:** North Bay calls itself "The Gateway to the North", and a prominent landmark is the arch which once spanned the main north-south

route and the entrance to North Bay. The city's logo incorporates a stylized representation of that arch. First constructed in 1928 by the North Bay Travelers, the arch became the official logo of the city in 1934, when the group was incorporated as the North Bay Club of the Associated Canadian Travelers.

**HOW SELECTED:** Unknown.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown.

**MORE ABOUT THE FLAG:** The use of different colours for the side-bars is less common for a Canadian pale design.



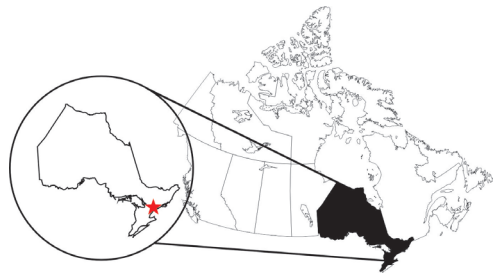


## Oshawa, Ontario

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 14  
Province . . . 7

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** 4 November 1974



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Oshawa has a royal blue field with a simplified version of the city's arms in the centre encircled by two rings of 15 stylized rose petals, the inner ring yellow and the outer ring white, nearly the full height of the flag. The simple shield in the arms has a horizontal top and simply-curved sides forming a "U" shape. It is divided into three horizontal panels. The upper panel is golden yellow with three gear wheels, the central one larger than the others, all in royal blue with red teeth. The central panel is red with three highly-stylized objects, from left to right a sailing ship, a winged wheel, and a flying bird, all in yellow. The lower panel is yellow with a branch of three maple leaves in green. Above the shield is a beaver (*Castor canadensis*), facing left, in white on a yellow and green base. Below is a white ribbon in three parts, wrapping halfway up each side (it is sometimes inscribed **LABOUR AND PROSPER** in black serifed letters, one word on each part).

**SYMBOLISM:** White, blue, and gold are the city's official colours. The rose is the official flower of the city, adopted 9 March 1953. The ship symbolizes the Oshawa Harbour on Lake Ontario, the winged wheel represents the land transportation system, and the bird is for the Oshawa Airport. The three gears

indicate cooperation. The three maple leaves symbolize both Ontario and Canada, and the beaver, the national animal, represents Canada.

**HOW SELECTED:** At the 4 September 1973 Oshawa council meeting, a resolution was adopted for a flag design contest for the city's golden anniversary in 1974. The contest was open to students in all public, separate, and secondary schools in the city of Oshawa. Durham College also assisted with the sponsorship of the contest. The arms had been designed by Joan M. Brook of Pickering, Ontario, and adopted by the city council 5 May 1952. The beaver was added 19 June 1967.

**DESIGNER:** Julia Lakas, a student at E. A. Lovell Public School.





## Ottawa, Ontario

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 4  
Province . . . 2

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** 23 October 2000



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Ottawa bears a highly-stylized “O” symbol in white, touching the centres of the upper and lower edges of the flag at their midpoints, and dividing the field into blue at the hoist and green (nearly an aquamarine) within the “O” and at the fly. The “O” has three “streamers” emanating upward from the left side, with pointed ends; its central circle is two-thirds the height of the flag.

**SYMBOLISM:** The stylized “O” logo (for “Ottawa”) represents the vibrancy and forward movement of the new amalgamated city. It also acknowledges Ottawa’s status as the nation’s capital with its three streamers forming a subtle and abstract suggestion of a maple leaf and a hint of local architecture, especially the Parliament Buildings. The streamers also symbolize hope, harmony, and working together toward a common goal. Green and blue are the colours of Ottawa. The flag was designed to reflect the landscape of the city. The green speaks of Ottawa’s quality of life and the city’s abundant green spaces. The blue symbolizes the rivers and waterways that are part of life in the Ottawa area.

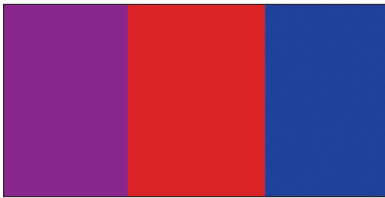


**HOW SELECTED:** The flag was developed following extensive public consultation of over 1,000 people of all ages from all corners of Ottawa-Carleton. The Visual Identity Advisory Committee of the Ottawa Transition Board worked with the Canadian Heraldic Authority.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown. The concept was created by a commercial design firm, which also created a coat of arms with the advice of the Canadian Heraldic Authority, but that was rejected in favour of the arms of the former city of Ottawa.

**MORE ABOUT THE FLAG:** The new flag was first flown on 24 January 2001 after the amalgamation of twelve cities. The dynamic use of colour is supposed to reflect how the citizens of Ottawa regard their city. The stylized “O” is the logo that most frequently identifies the city.

**FORMER FLAGS:** Ottawa had two former flags—a vertical tricolour of purple, red, and blue from 1901 to 1987, and the same flag from 1987 to 2000 with the Ottawa arms in the central panel. The purple honours Queen Victoria, who made Ottawa the capital of Canada. Red and blue represented the Liberal and Conservative parties of that time.



1901 – 1987



1987 – 2000

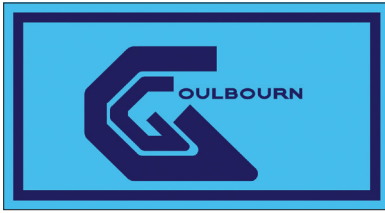
The megacity Ottawa was created through an amalgamation of the Cities of Cumberland, Gloucester, Kanata, Nepean, Ottawa, and Vanier; the Towns of Goulbourn, Osgoode, Rideau, and West Carleton; the Village of Rockcliffe Park; and the Region of Ottawa-Carleton. Each of these had its own flag.



Cumberland



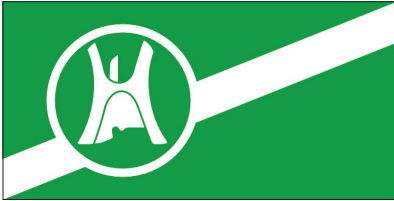
Gloucester



Goulbourn



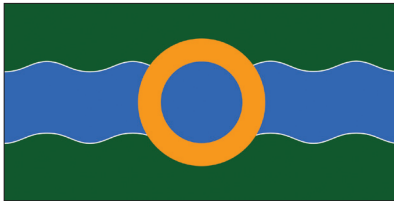
Kanata



Nepean



Nepean (alternate)



Osgoode



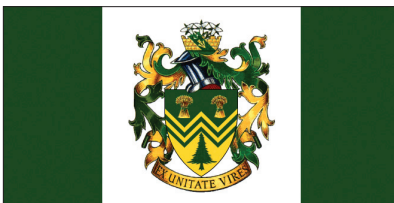
Rideau



Rockcliffe Park



Vanier



West Carleton



Ottawa-Carleton Region

**OTHER FLAGS:** The National Capital Region of Canada, which includes Ottawa and straddles the border between Ontario and Québec, has another major municipality with a flag.



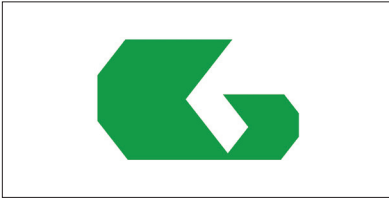
## Gatineau, Québec

The Gatineau flag, adopted in 2002, has proportions of 1:2 and is white with a blue stripe at the hoist one-fourth of the length of the flag and curving inwards on its right side. In the centre is the city signature, the city logo (a stylized “G” in green, white, and blue with three waves forming an oval) over the inscription **Ville de**, in smaller font, over **Gatineau**, all in blue sans-serif letters. The reverse side of the flag shows a mirror image of the signature. A commercial design firm designed the logo and the flag. Translated from city documentation: *The overall shape of the logo is meant to be a unifying symbol, formed of a stylized “G”, sweeping its territory in a single movement. The three wavy forms represent the rivers crossing the city from west to east and from north to south. The three waves and the two green ribbons between them recall the five municipalities that were merged in 2002 to create the new city: Aylmer, Buckingham, Gatineau, Hull, and Masson-Angers. Blue evokes pure air and water; green evokes nature, growth and security.*



Gatineau used at least three previous flags. One placed the previous city logo, with letters in blue and a stylized “G” in green, on a white field. Another centred the “G” alone on a white field. Still another placed the city’s coat of arms on

a white field. The shield of the arms is golden yellow, with a light blue horizontal stripe with wavy edges crossing the centre, and three evergreen trees



in green, two above and one below the stripe. The shield's border is green, bearing ten golden yellow rectangles. It is flanked by branches of maple leaves in green which are tied with a red ribbon; above it is a five-towered mural crown in golden yellow and below it is a golden yellow scroll with forked ends reading **FORTUNAE MEAE, MULTORUM FABER**, Latin for "Architect of my own destiny and of that of many". The rectangles, resembling cross-sections of sawn wood, refers to the local forest-products industry. Maple leaves are traditionally green in Québec heraldry.

Cities since amalgamated into Gatineau also used flags, including Aylmer and Hull, as did the Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais.



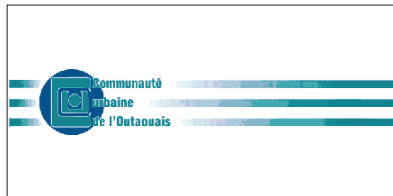
Aylmer



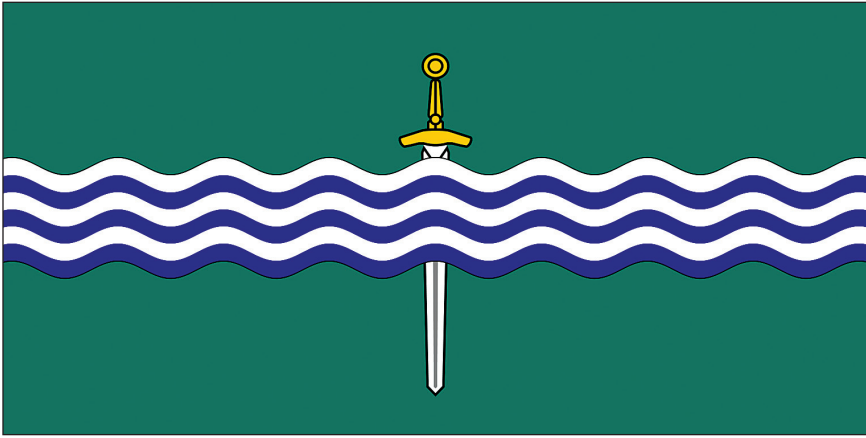
Aylmer (logo)



Hull



Communauté urbaine de l'Outaouais

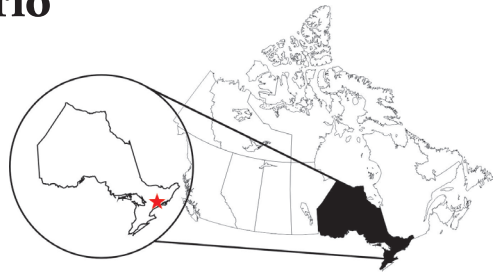


## Peterborough, Ontario

**Population Rank:** Canada. . . . 33  
Province. . . . 15

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** 7 August 1986



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Peterborough has a field of dark green. Six wavy stripes alternating white over blue run horizontally from hoist to fly; behind them in the centre is a stylized sword. The stripes have eight undulations; their combined width is one-fourth the height of the flag. The sword, three-fourths the height of the flag, points downward; its hilt is golden yellow and blade is white, both with black details. The blade tapers slightly from the hilt and ends in a 90-degree point.

**SYMBOLISM:** Peterborough, a city on the Otonabee River in southern Ontario, was named in honour of Peter Robinson, an early Canadian politician who promoted the first large-scale immigration to the area in 1825. The green represents Ireland, the Emerald Isle, from which 1,878 Robinson immigrants came, and the fields and forests of the area. It also represents the *champs* (French for “fields”) in “Champlain”, a reference to Samuel de Champlain’s exploration of the area in 1615. The sword recalls the veteran soldiers and officers of the British army who fought in the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812 and then settled in Otonabee Township. The wavy white and

blue stripes represent the Otonabee River and many lakes on which Peterborough's early industry was founded. The flag is a banner of the city's arms.

**HOW SELECTED:** The flag was created after the National Participation Challenge Day, during which the municipalities of Peterborough, Timmins, and Belleville competed for the highest percentage of citizens engaging in physical exercise. Peterborough won the contest and the other two cities had to fly the Peterborough flag outside of their city halls for a year.

**DESIGNER:** Oswald Cook, a Fellow of the Heraldry Society of Canada, suggested to Mayor Sylvia Sutherland that a flag could be derived from the coat of arms based on the charges on the shield. The city then utilized the elements from the shield in the form of a flag. The coat of arms had been created by the College of Arms, London and granted by the English Kings of Arms on 9 May 1950, then adopted by the city council on 7 May 1951.





## Portage la Prairie, Manitoba

**Population Rank:** Canada. . . 105  
Province. . . 3

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** Unknown (arms granted 1979)



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Portage la Prairie is a Canadian pale design of green-white-green, with its coat of arms in its centre, five-eighths the height of the flag. The simple shield has a horizontal top and simply-curved sides forming a pointed “U” shape. It has a green field, crossed near the top and bottom by a wavy blue horizontal stripe bordered in white. In the centre are two wheat sheaves, side by side, in yellow with bands of red. Above the shield is a knight’s helmet in blue with red and white details; around it and draping alongside the upper sides of the shield is mantling in green and white. Atop the helmet is a torse of white and green, atop that is a green mound with a circlet of three maple leaves in red, and above all is a Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*) in green and white with black details, rising in flight toward the hoist. Below the shield curves a yellow scroll curled at each end to show a red back, inscribed **PROGRESS** in black serified letters.

**SYMBOLISM:** The two wheat sheaves on green represent agriculture, an important local economic resource; they derive from the city’s 1880 seal, as does the motto. The wavy blue and white stripes represent the Assiniboine River and Lake Manitoba. The first European explorers in this area were

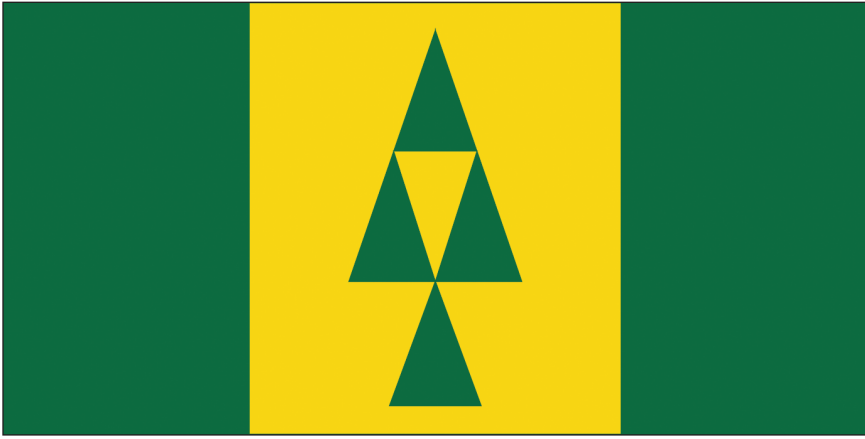
Radisson and Grosseilliers, who came between 1658 and 1690 seeking furs. Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de La Vérendrye, established Fort la Reine here in 1738. The city's name *Portage la Prairie* derives from the "Prairie Portage" through which the explorers had to transport goods overland between the river and the lake. The Canada goose symbolizes one of the many local waterfowl species. The red maple leaves and the Canadian pale design refer to Portage la Prairie as a Canadian municipality. The city's traditional colours, reflected in the stripes on the flag, are green and white.

**HOW SELECTED:** Unknown. The arms were granted on 28 September 1979 by the English Kings of Arms in London, England. On 13 July 1980, during the opening ceremonies of the city's Centennial Celebration, the lieutenant governor of Manitoba, Francis Laurence Jobin, presented the coat of arms to Mayor Karen Devine. On 20 May 2005 the coat of arms was registered with the Canadian Heraldic Authority.

**DESIGNER:** Unknown. Mr. R. G. M. Macpherson designed the coat of arms.





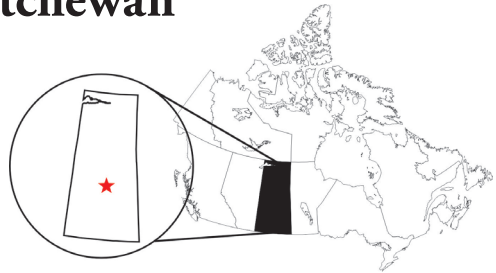


## Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

**Population Rank:** Canada . . . 71  
Province . . . 3

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** 1980



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Prince Albert is a modified Canadian pale, divided vertically into three panels: a slightly larger yellow middle panel and two equally-sized outer green panels. In the centre is a stylized tree, nearly the full height of the flag, composed of four connected upright isosceles triangles in green, placed one, over two, over one. The gap between the central two triangles is golden yellow and forms an inverted triangle the same shape and size as the green triangles.

**SYMBOLISM:** Green and gold are the city's official colours. Green represents the forests of the area and the gold represents agriculture. The four triangles symbolize the four major industries in Prince Albert: fur, fish, forestry, and farming. The stylized tree is for the many parks and recreational lands of Prince Albert. The tree also symbolizes an arrow pointing northward, and represents all the roads that lead north, to and from Prince Albert. The city is known as the "Gateway to the North"—it is the second-most northerly city in Saskatchewan and a major service, retail, resource, and transportation centre for northern communities. The symbol also forms an arrowhead, representing Prince Albert's original inhabitants.

**HOW SELECTED:** Declared the “Jubilee Flag”, the flag was originally created for the city’s 75th anniversary in 1979. It was adopted in 1980 by the city council as the city’s official flag.

**DESIGNERS:** Miss Milda Hunter of Arborfield, Saskatchewan. The flag was modified by Mr. Carter Watson and the Prince Albert’s 75th Anniversary Celebration Committee.

 AW



## Prince George, British Columbia

**Population Rank:** Canada. . . . 43  
Province. . . . 7

**Proportions:** 1:2

**Adopted:** 13 August 1995



**DESIGN:** The flag of the City of Prince George is divided horizontally by two wavy stripes of golden yellow over blue, each one-tenth the height of the flag, with nine undulations. Above them is a blue field with two large white stylized snowflakes centred on the left and right sides; below them is a golden yellow field with a large cinquefoil (a five-pointed heraldic flower with wavy petals), in blue highlighted in white, in the centre.

**SYMBOLISM:** The golden yellow represents the region's prosperity. Under the leadership of Simon Fraser, the famous fur trader and explorer who mapped much of British Columbia, the North West Company of Montréal established Fort George here in 1807. This began the development of the wealth of the area. The fur post was centred in the homeland of the Lheidli T'enneh First Nation, whose name means "people of the confluence of the two rivers". The two wavy stripes represent the confluence of the Fraser and Nechako Rivers at Prince George. The two snowflakes reflect Prince George's position as "British Columbia's Northern Capital", and recall the motto on the city's coat of arms, "Shaping a Northern Destiny". The cinquefoil represents a strawberry plant (*Fragaria* sp.), called a "fraise" in heraldry and a pun on "Fraser".

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

**DESIGNER:** Graham Anderson, Cowichan Herald Extraordinary of the Canadian Heraldic Authority.

