

Flags Granted by the Canadian Heraldic Authority: An Analytical Profile

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Introduction

Upon examining the flags of the provinces and territories comprising Canada, one is struck by the repetition of familiar patterns.¹ Ontario and Manitoba have both retained a red ensign with the provincial shield in the fly inspired by the Canadianised red ensigns used as the national flag from circa 1870 to 1965. The provincial or territorial shield is also present: on a monochrome field for Alberta, on a Canadian pale for the Northwest Territories, on a regular pale for the Yukon and spread over the entire field (a banner of the arms) for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and British Columbia. Newfoundland flies what can be viewed as a reworked version of the union flag (jack), its former provincial flag, while Québec has chosen a version of the merchant marine flag of Royal France. Saskatchewan only has opted for a somewhat less conventional design: the provincial shield in canton of a field parted per fess with the provincial flower over all.²

The present analysis is aimed at investigating similar familiar models in the flag grants of the Canadian Heraldic Authority and theorising on the results which ensue. It is based on the contents of the three

¹ The opinions expressed are my own and are not necessarily shared by other officers of the Canadian Heraldic Authority.

² AUGUSTE VACHON, "Flags of Canada: an Historical Overview", *The Flag Bulletin*, vol. 27, no. 3/126, (May-June 1988), p. 96-98.

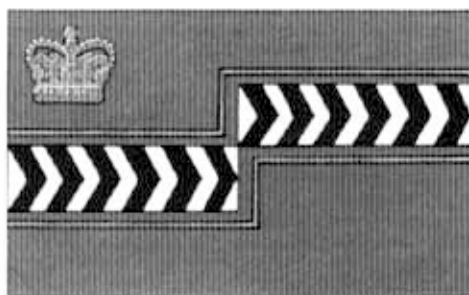
volumes of the Public Register of Arms, Flags, and Badges of Canada as of 8 September 1998, grants being distributed as follows: vol. I (50), vol. II (400), vol. III (224), a total of 674. Flags constituted 214 of these grants.

Analysis

The most striking aspect of the inventory appearing below is that 45% (96 out of 214) of all flags granted by the Canadian Heraldic Authority are banners of the arms. Since the grant of an armorial banner is automatically implied in any grant of arms by the Authority, it is interesting that so many municipalities, corporate-institutional bodies, and individuals have requested that a banner be specified in their grant. Of these banners, 45% (43 out of 96) belong to municipalities although grants to municipalities represent only 17% of the total grants by the Authority. Since the choice of a banner of arms implies a certain degree of heraldic sophistication generally not found within town councils, one can only conclude that municipalities have received special guidance from the Authority.

Of the 43 municipal petitions leading to the grant of a banner of the arms, 38 were processed by Robert Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, probably on the basis that dealing with municipal councils often requires a great deal of tact and persuasion, particularly if the process drifts into the political arena. The Chief Herald not only encourages municipalities to obtain a flag, but proposes, as a first choice, an armorial banner. This choice is appealing to many municipalities because they realise that having the same design on both their shield of arms and banner creates a sense of cohesion and unity, both emblems echoing a unique message and reinforcing one another. Moreover it is important for some councils to acquire a flag in a quietly efficient way by including their flag in the grant of arms.

When discussing why Canada acquired armorial bearings without fuss in 1921 while the flag question became inflammatory, Alistair Fraser, a NAVA member, remarked that national arms are generally viewed as emblems of government while flags are perceived as the true emblems of countries and nations. It seems that this astute remark can be trans-



Arms and flag of the Regional Municipality of Niagara Falls, Ontario.

ferred to the municipal level where arms are perceived as emblems of municipal administration while flags are seen as the true emblems of cities and their citizens. If a city publicly announces that it is in the process of acquiring a certain flag, inevitably various counter-proposals, expressions of opposition, and often caricatures appear in the local press. On the other hand, if the flag is derived from the arms or obtained along with a grant of arms, outbursts from the press, the opposition, or the public can usually be avoided.

But is this not a most undemocratic, even underhanded, way of proceeding? If one refers to a recent article by Dr. Whitney Smith, it seems certain that such an approach would be condemned in the United States of America.

“The fundamental American principle of popular involvement in the choice and even the designing of official symbols exists down to the present day. It expresses itself strongly in the feeling Americans have that authentic symbols can only be developed by, and utilized by those who are actually native to the area represented. Outsiders are generally not welcome in the process. Even heraldic and vexillographic experts—one is tempted to say *especially* experts—are looked upon with suspicion. Fundamentally, the unspoken American ethos denies the concept that there can be any expertise in matters of official symbolism. The design of a symbol, in the American view, is purely a matter of taste that is personal, local, and to be determined by vote. Democracy is seen not as the enemy of good heraldry but as its best guarantor.”³

Even as a herald, I do not view what is done in the USA as being condemnable. I do concur with another of Dr. Smith’s statements “The social context of every country determines the way in which its symbolism develops”.⁴ The right to freely adopt arms or flags without state or expert interference also exists in Canada and Canadian heralds are not

³ WHITNEY SMITH, “Some American Perspective on Heraldry and Vexillology”, *Genealogica & Heraldica: Proceedings of the 22nd International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences, in Ottawa, August 18-23, 1996* (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1998), p. 475. (Also published in *Raven* 6, 1999.)

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 373.



Arms and flag of NAVA Member Peter Brian Edwards, Toronto, Ontario.

known to interfere or to openly condemn existing assumed emblems. It is rather the municipalities that approach the authority wanting to know the source, status, and symbolism of the arms they have been using for years. Though the free adoption of armorial bearings by municipalities has been decreasing since the establishment of the Canadian Heraldic Authority in 1988, it is still going on and a majority of municipal arms remain assumed rather than granted.⁵ On the personal level, the usurpation of arms based on a name and fostered by commercial interests has also been going on in Canada since at least the 19th century. Many individuals ignore official heraldry and resort to peddlers of family plaques. Others who know of the Authority's existence do not want to spend much money on their arms and even contend that an official grant is too pretentious. Usurped arms are sometimes found on bookplates, seals, rings, and other heirlooms that are presented as proof of ownership and authenticity. If a herald demonstrates that the arms in question belong to an entirely different lineage, disappointment and sometimes anger result. While there is hope that granted arms will one day surpass assumed arms in the municipal and corporate-institutional sector, one can hardly entertain the same hope in the personal sector.

Petitioners to the Authority truly are seeking arms that are correct according to recognised heraldic standards and officially granted. Except for the occasional lecture and mention in publications, the Authority does not actively publicise its activities. Still, petitioners are so numerous that the Authority has a backlog of several hundred petitions.

In Canada the first official municipal grant was to the city of Westmount in 1945. By the time the Heraldry Society of Canada was founded in 1966, 22 Canadian cities were in possession of official grants and, by June 1988, when the Canadian Heraldic Authority was estab-

⁵ A consultation of the following works makes this evident : CHARLES W. JEFFERYS, "Canadian Municipal Arms", *The Canadian Historical Review*, vol. 18, no. 3, (Sept. 1937), p. 245-261; IAN L. CAMPBELL, *The Identifying Symbols of Canadian Institutions, Part III: The Identifying Symbols of Canadian Municipalities* (Waterloo: Renison College and Canadian Heraldry Associates, 1990), 685 p.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 20-21.

lished, this number had risen to 84.⁶ While the vast majority of municipal arms were not official, the idea that officers “to whom the cognisance of matters of this nature [of an heraldic nature] doth properly belong”⁷ was slowly making its way. This idea was reinforced by the establishment of the Canadian Heraldic Authority on June 4, 1988 and has continued to progress ever since. The fact that the Canadian government has established a Heraldic Authority without much public opposition reveals something fundamental concerning Canadian society. Canadians generally accept the existence of official heraldry and the appointment of specialists to manage the granting of armorial ensigns.

Generally Canadian citizens also accept that their elected council should take on the task of providing the municipality with a suitable coat of arms. Sometimes the municipal clerk is assigned this task, at other times a committee is appointed. Heralds work closely with the municipal representatives to express heraldically what they want symbolised and, in virtually all cases, an agreement acceptable both to the Chief Herald and the municipality is reached. When assumed arms already exist, Canadian heralds go to great lengths to preserve existing symbols and some of the original appearance. However there are limits beyond which the Chief Herald will not go and, although it is rare, negotiations have sometimes come to a halt. At times the local press, whose approach to heraldry can be remarkably declamatory, will oppose changes to the assumed arms as a way of attacking the existing council or fulminating against the federal government.⁸ Political complications can easily arise if a grant is not completed before the next municipal election, particularly if the council’s make-up is changed.

Choosing an emblem for a city or corporate body is never completely democratic. Even if a contest is held and a winner proclaimed,

⁷ Quote from the 1868 royal warrant granting arms to Ontario, Québec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, reproduced in STROME GALLOWAY, *Beddoe’s Canadian Heraldry* (Belleville : Mika Publishing Company, 1981), p. 70.

⁸ Many Canadian journalists have strong opinions about heraldic matters even though they may know nothing about heraldry. This attitude deserves to be studied in depth with a view to understanding their frequently negative approach.

there is always a panel of judges. Moreover, from the Heraldic Authority's point of view, declaring a winning entry is a very poor approach because winning designs almost inevitably require changes before the Chief Herald will grant them. On the other hand, if the municipal council is not pressed to finish a grant before the next election, a broad public consultation can be an exciting way of gleaning ideas that can sometimes be incorporated into a design. From a municipal government's point of view, however, public consultation can be divisive and even politically damaging. As heralds we also find that grants that take too long in processing rarely provide the best results.

Strangely enough, flags that are sprung on people sometimes work out remarkably well. On January 21, 1948, during a session of Parliament, Duplessis, prime minister of Québec, raised the flag that became the official flag of the province and is more popular than ever today.⁹ Nova Scotia (1929), British Columbia (1960), Prince Edward Island (1964), and New Brunswick (1965) have all adopted their provincial flag without fuss by referring to the earlier grant of their arms that specified use on a banner. The well-accepted red ensigns of Ontario (1965), Manitoba (1966) were adopted by the provincial legislature and sanctioned by the Queen without public intervention. As John Ross

⁹ From 1832, Québécois adopted tricolour flags and the tricolour of France was flown in Québec from the 1870's to the 1930's when it was replaced by *fleurdelisé* flags. See LUC BOUVIER, "Du tricolore canadien au fleurdelisé québécois", vol. 28, nos. 1 to 4 (March to Dec. 1994), p. 30-40, 22-32, 25-32, 25-33, vol. 29, no. 1 (March 1995), p. 25-33.

¹⁰ JOHN ROSS MATHESON, *Canada's Flag: A Search for a Country* (Belleville: Mika Publishing Company, 1986), p. 87-88, 235. Some flags of course did not work out so well, for instance, the Canadian battle flag designed during World War II by Colonel J. Fortescue Duguid, Director of the General Staff of the National Headquarters. The troops preferred to fight under the red ensign with the Canadian arms in the fly. See AUGUSTE VACHON, "The Glorious Red Ensign" in *Canadian Collector*, vol. 16, no. 4, (July/August 1981), p. 43.

There was one lone protester when Manitoba's flag was raised in 1966, Father Maurice Denis-Bernier, a priest of St. Boniface Cathedral, whose protest was not aimed at the composition of the flag but against the treatment of minorities by the provincial government. See "Priest charges new flag is symbol of 'injustice'" in *The Winnipeg Tribune*, (Friday, May 13, 1966), p. 1.



*Arms and flag of the Nanaimo Empire Day Celebrations Society,
Nanaimo, British Columbia.*

Matheson has pointed out, a flag tends to gain acceptance with exposure and to rapidly acquire an aura of tradition.¹⁰

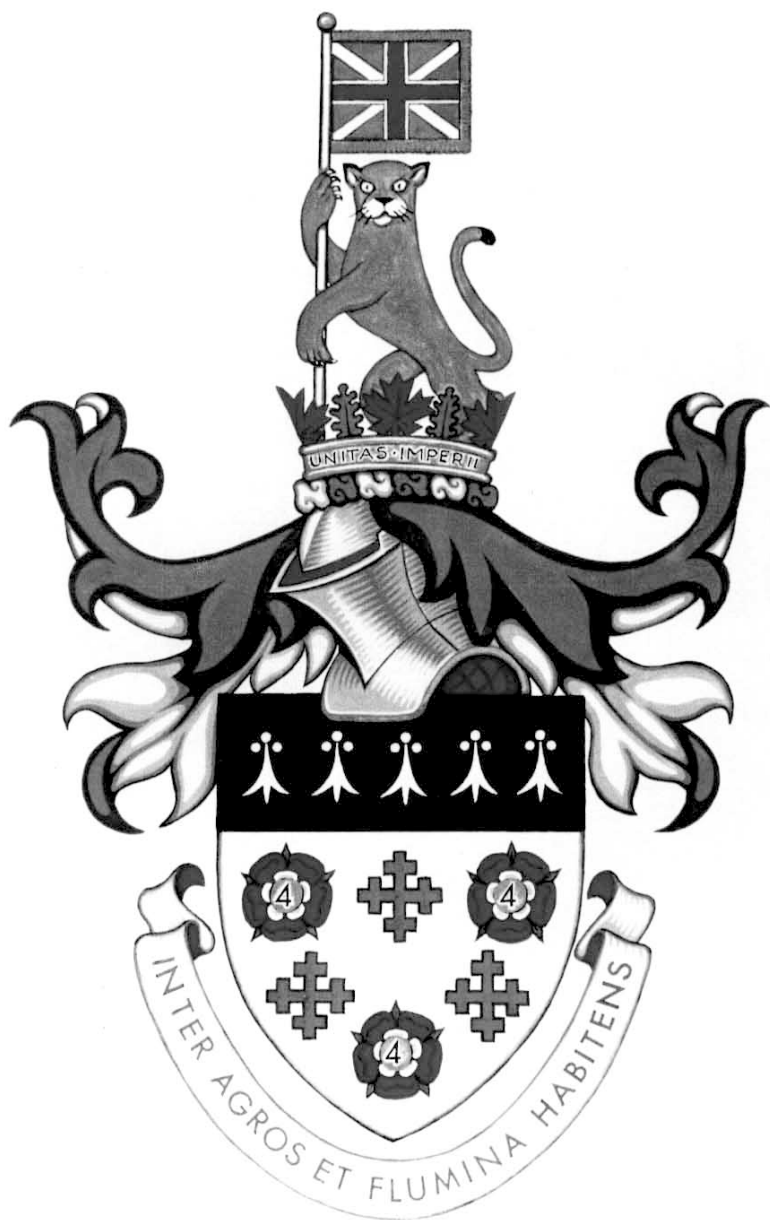
Returning to the inventory, we note that the proportion of rectangular banners as opposed to square ones is 38 to 5 for municipalities, 21 to 5 for corporate-institutional bodies and 6 to 18 for individuals. These numbers likely reflect the fact that most cities and corporate bodies intend to fly their flag whereas individuals in Canada rarely do so and have preferred the traditional square banner which, like the standard, remains mostly for indoor use. Some municipalities even request that the specific dimensions of their rectangular banner be specified, to avoid awkward proportions and future controversy.¹¹

Banners of the arms are generally very colourful and appropriate. However it is sometimes a struggle for heralds, who work with real people, to achieve the degree of simplicity they would wish in their designs. If the shield is complex, this complexity is inevitably transferred to the banner.

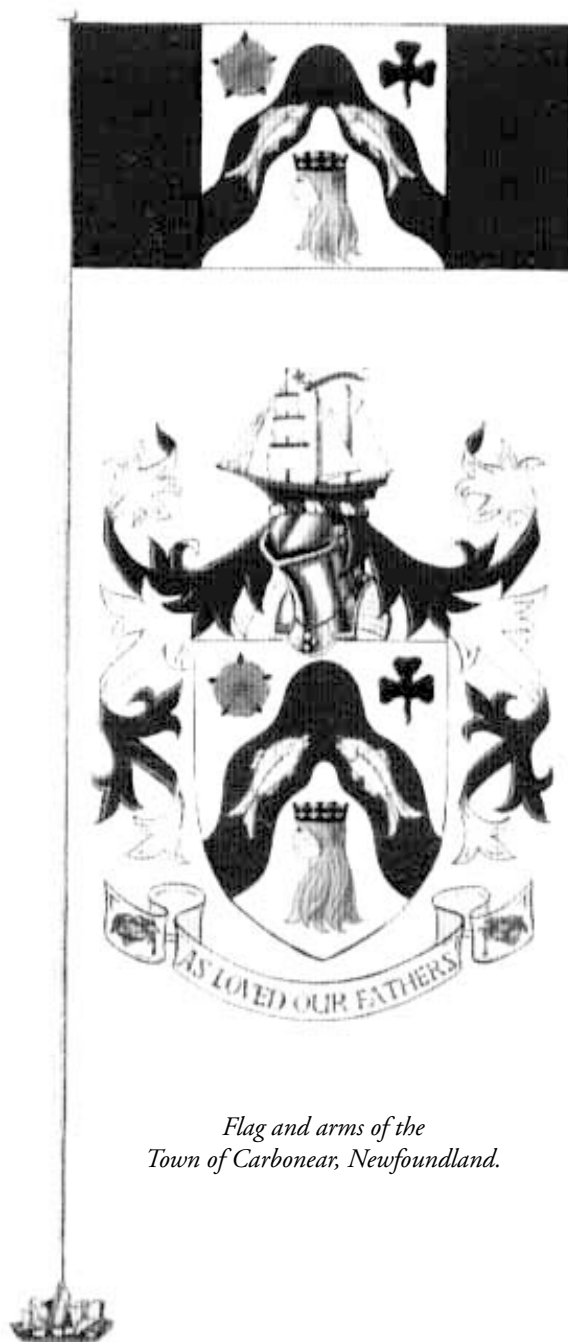
The number of ensign types, 14% (29 out of 214 flags granted) is not very high considering that Canadianised or otherwise differenced ensigns were widely flown by the Hudson's Bay Company from at least the early 19th century, by the Canadian government marine from 1870, by the merchant marine from 1892, and as a flag for Canada with the Dominion shield in the fly from circa 1870. Ensigns blue and red continued in use as marine flags with the official arms of Canada in the fly from 1922 and the red ensign with the same arms was used as the

¹¹ Wrong proportions can ruin the appearance of an armorial banner. "...while its proportions [the flag of British-Columbia] of five units in width by three of breadth were established by a provincial order in council of 20 June 1960. Notwithstanding, many commercial flag makers seem determined to produce them in the proportions of two by one. The result, in my opinion, is a hideously distorted version of the arms of the province in banner or flag form so that the setting sun in base is reminiscent of a banana with rays." CONRAD SWAN, *Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty* (Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1977), p. 188.

Some municipal councils are looking for a sort of package deal. Sometimes they will approach a company to provide them with a kit containing all the required graphics and specifying the usage of these for their corporate identity.



Arms of Westfield, New Brunswick.



*Flag and arms of the
Town of Carbonear, Newfoundland.*

country's flag from 1945 until 1965 when Canada acquired a national flag and new identification on the sea. The red ensigns of Ontario and Manitoba have been in use from 1965 and 1966 respectively. Canadian victory loan flags of the two World Wars were mostly ensign types.¹²

On the other hand, some of the old Canadian emblematic staples seem to be on the decline. The beaver, the first emblem of Canada, appears only three times: prominently in the flags of Brantford and Russell and as a minor charge within the flag of the Canada Company that is part of the arms of Stratford, all 3 being in Ontario. The maple leaf is present in 41 flags, but more prominently in 28 of them of which 4 are in badges of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and 8 in the Canadian Coast Guard flags. The three-cross union flag is found in the arms of Canada only, the union flag of 1707 is present in the arms of Westfield and Wellington. A differenced version of the 1707 red ensign was granted to the village of Bath and a white ensign with the 1707 union flag in canton differenced by a Loyalist civil coronet and the municipal arms in the fly was granted to the town of Picton. The fleur-de-lis is found in 13 flags, mostly as secondary charges or minor decorations.

The fact that 24 of the 214 flags include the Canadian pale is not surprising given that this square central element has quickly grown in popularity and has become part of the international heraldic vocabulary. Of these, 10 municipalities and 4 corporate-institutional bodies display the shield of arms on the pale. Two municipalities, Carbonear and Sechart, and one corporation, Bata Shoe Museum, have pales of the arms. Malaspina University College, for its part, has elements of the arms on a pale. The rest of the pale flags belong to the Canadian Coast Guard.

Only two tricoloured flags were granted: the tricolour of France differenced with a small gold star in canton for the Société nationale de

¹²AUGUSTE VACHON, "The Glorious Red Ensign", *loc. cit.*, p. 41-44; *idem*, "Les drapeaux oubliés", *Heraldry in Canada/L'Héraldique au Canada*, vol. 15, no. 2 (June 1981), p. 12-23.

¹³None were granted in Québec although that province made use of various tricoloured flags in the 19th and into the 20th centuries. See note 9.

l'Acadie and a blue-gold-red tricolour with an ancient crown of gold in canton for Queen's University.¹³ The use of the tricolour of France differenced by a small star could be viewed as a case of usurpation. Although France's permission was never requested for its adoption in 1884, it seems that France has never complained.

Standards are mostly decorative and intended to be displayed on a wall rather than flown from a staff. Of the municipalities, only the township of Cumberland registered one. The Canadian Heraldic Authority has been moving away from the old elaborate European standards towards a simpler one with the arms near the staff and the badge or crest in a fly parted per fess of two colours. Up to now there are 6 personal standards in the old style and 7 in the new.

Flags in the arms represent a number of combinations, historical flags, the banner of the arms being repeated in the arms, and a variety of other types. It seems that the inclusion of purely historical flags such as the 1707 union flag or that of the merchant marine of Royal France present no special problems. However the inclusion of the red ensign of the Hudson's Bay Company (which remains to my knowledge a company flag) in the arms of the township of Langley and the flag of the Métis Nation in the crest of the Honourable Willie Yvon Dumont, prompts one to ask if these flags also gain official status by being present in an official grant. This of course can be argued both ways. It could be said that being included as a clearly identifiable emblem within an officially granted emblem automatically confers official status. It could also be argued that the grant makes the achievement of arms as a whole official and not necessarily its component parts. One could say, for instance, that while the flag is part of the grant, it cannot be viewed as official outside of that grant any more than a star or a lion would be. This is the type of question that heralds will be ruling upon, their decision becoming part of the Canadian heraldic system.

A shield of arms on a plain or varied field is found in 9 flags. It is a simple approach to flag design whose main virtues are simplicity and being able to display the shield somewhat larger than one normally could in the fly of an ensign or on a Canadian pale.



*Arms, standard, badge, and banner of the arms of
Hans Michael Lerch, Montréal, Québec.*



Arms of Ville de LaSalle, Québec.

Flags that do not fall into any special category are more original and often more interesting in design. The flag of the town of Oliver composed of a blue field charged with a wavy bar fused in the centre with a ring enclosing a sun all in gold is of that type as is the flag of Québec City, a blue field with a gold ship enclosed within a white embattled bordure.

Looking now at the overall picture, the distribution of total grants and registration by the Canadian Heraldic Authority (674) is as follows: municipal 17%, corporate-institutional including government agencies 26%, individual 56%, others 1%. If we consider only the grants with flags (214), the numbers are: municipal 37%, corporate-institutional including government agencies 37%, individual 24%, others 2%. Here we find that the percentage of municipal grants with flags (37%) is a little more than twice the percentage of overall municipal grants (17%). For corporate-institutional, including government agencies, the percentage of flag grants is 11 percentage points higher than the overall percentage. For individuals, overall grants are 56% and flag grants only 24%. This seems to confirm once again that municipalities and corporations see the usefulness of a flag to promote their identity or business and that individual Canadians are not given to identifying themselves by flying a flag.

The overall grants of arms regionally are as follows: Ontario 49%, British Columbia 16%, Québec 14%, Maritimes 10%, the West, Yukon and Northwest Territories 11%. A few other grants are to nation-wide concerns. Flag grants, on the other hand, are: Ontario 46%, British Columbia 25%, Québec 13%, Maritimes 10%, the West, Yukon and Northwest Territories 6%. A few other grants are again to nation-wide concerns. Here we find that statistics are almost parallel except for British Columbia where the percentage of flag grants is almost double the percentage of total provincial grants. This is probably explained by the intense work done in that province by the Chief Herald of Canada and his will to persuade municipalities to include a flag in their patent.

A look at the percentages of grants with flags out of the overall total of 674 reveals that flags with grants are: municipal 11%, corporate-institutional including government agencies 12%, individual 7%, leaving 70% of grants without any flag.

Conclusion

In the inventory below, 40 flags are listed as not being part of well-known categories; of these, 10 already exist as historical or contemporary flags. In other words, only 14% of the total flags (30 out of 214) cannot be fitted into the usual formats. This seems to point to a need for greater attention to design with a view to greater originality and uniqueness that are main attributes of good heraldry. One reason for relying on proven formulas may be that, while the heralds can imagine what a flag will look like when flown, they rarely have the opportunity to test their flags in the wind. Perhaps someone versed in computer technology will devise a program that will allow this.

The number of grants and registration describing or depicting a flag being only 31% of all grants, with a third of those being for municipalities, it seems that heralds should be more forward in attempting to convince grantees of the importance of including a flag duly described and depicted in their letters patent. A flag publicly flown is a powerful way of making one's identity known. In a purely business sense, it is also an effective publicity vehicle.¹⁴ Even if the recipient declines to have a specific flag included in the granting document, it should always be spelt out that the granted arms can be used on banners. Thus there will be no hesitation in creating a flag if required in the future. Where individuals are concerned, some missionary work is in order to convince Canadians that personal and family identity is important and that a family flag can be flown with pride.

Canada's approach to bringing emblems into use would seem to reveal something fundamentally different between Canadian and American society. However, let us keep in mind that official heraldry is something many Canadians are unfamiliar with and that assumed arms and peddled arms still predominate in Canada. While the creation of the Heraldry Society of Canada in 1966 and of the Canadian Heraldic Authority in 1988 have certainly helped shape the attitude of Canadians towards heraldry, I often get the impression that the work of the

¹⁴ Canadian victory loan flags were the most efficient tools for raising money during the First and Second World Wars. AUGUSTE VACHON, "Les drapeaux oubliés", *loc. cit.*, p. 19.

Authority's heralds gives expression to something that is latent within Canadian society.

Acknowledgements

My warmest thanks go to my wife Paula Gornescu-Vachon who has helped with many aspects of this paper. I am also grateful to my colleague Francine Mellor who has helped put together a binder of granted flags and has proofread the text. My colleagues Claire Boudreau, Saguenay Herald, Robert Watt, Chief Herald of Canada, and Linda Lauzon, Production Manager of the Canadian Heraldic Authority, have all made valuable suggestions for which I am grateful.

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THE INVENTORY

Introductory notes

Flags granted in England or Scotland and registered by the Canadian Heraldic Authority have been included in this inventory because they were often designed by Canadians and are Canadian in content. However the quantity of registered flags being only 17 out of 214, the term grant as used herein includes both grants and registrations. Registrations in the listing below are followed by the letter “R”.¹⁵

The main categories are (1) banners of the arms, (2) ensign types, (3) Canadian pale, (4) tricoloured, (5) standards, (6) other flags in arms, (7) shield on field, (8) other types. These are further divided into: provincial, government, municipal, corporate-institutional, and personal. Banners of the arms are categorised into: undifferenced, with bordure or fringe, and further refined into rectangular or square. Government agencies are mentioned separately, but for statistical purposes are sometimes grouped with the corporate-institutional category since they are similar in composition and orientation. While municipalities are also corporations, it was deemed important to list them separately to highlight their special characteristics.

¹⁵ Some flags previously granted were not registered by the Canadian Heraldic Authority: a European standard granted by Garter to David Birtwistle, Borough of East York, Ontario; a square banner of the arms granted by Lord Lyon to Renison College, Waterloo, Ontario.

FLAGS GRANTED BY THE CANADIAN HERALDIC AUTHORITY

4 June 1988 to 8 September 1998

R = Registration

W = files processed by Robert Watt, Chief Herald of Canada

* = flags that have been counted elsewhere

N.B. Some grants contain two or three different types of flags and therefore appear under more than one category. Others such as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police contain 19 flags of the same type.

1. BANNERS OF THE ARMS [96]

1.1 Provincial (2)

1.1.1 Undifferenced rectangular, 2

- British Columbia, province of, R
- New Brunswick, province of, R

1.2 Government, provincial (1)

1.2.1 Undifferenced square, 1

- Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario, W

1.3 Municipal (43)

1.3.1 Undifferenced rectangular, 29

- Abbotsford, city of, British Columbia, W
- Abbotsford, district of, British Columbia, W
- Brockville, city of, Ontario, arms R, flag granted
- Burnaby, district of, British Columbia, (Canadian fess), W
- Cape Breton Regional Municipality, Nova Scotia, W
- Castlegar, city of, British Columbia, W
- Coquitlam, district of, British Columbia, W
- Halifax, city of, Nova Scotia, W
- Hamilton, township of, Ontario, W
- Langley, township of, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the arms, flag of Hudson's Bay Company), W
- Markam, town of, Ontario, W
- Midland, town of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W
- Midway, village of, British Columbia

- Mission, district of, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W
- Nakina, township of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W
- Nepean, city of, Ontario, W
- New Maryland, village of, New Brunswick, W
- Niagara Falls, regional municipality of, Ontario, W
- North Vancouver, district of, British Columbia, W
- Northumberland, county of, Ontario, W
- Prince George, city of, British Columbia, W
- Russell, village of, Ontario, W
- Sainte-Foy, city of, Québec
- Stratford, city of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms, flag of the Canada Company), W
- Truro, town of, Nova Scotia, W
- Tumbler Ridge, town of, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W
- Wellington, village of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms and 1707 union flag), W
- White Rock, city of, British Columbia
- York, city of, Ontario, W

1.3.2 Undifferenced square, 1

- West Vancouver, district of, British Columbia (banner of the arms and ensign), banner R, ensign granted, W

1.3.3 With bordure rectangular, 5

- Charlottetown, city of, Prince Edward Island, W
- Merrickville, village of, Ontario, W
- Montague, town of, Prince Edward Island, W
- Stanbridge East, township of, Québec, W
- Westminster, town of, Ontario

1.3.4 With bordure square, 2

- Ameliasburgh, township of, Ontario, W
- Saint Cyrille de Lessard, municipality of, Québec, W

1.3.5 With fringe rectangular, 1

- Senneville, village of, Québec (banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W

1.3.6 With fringe square, 1

- Pakenham, township of, Ontario, W

1.3.7 Within the arms, rectangular

1.3.7.1 In crest, 1

- Burnaby, district of, British Columbia (Canadian fess)*
- Langley, city of, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated twice in the arms), W

- Langley, township of, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the arms, flag of the Hudson's Bay Company in the arms)*
- Midland, town of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms)*
- Mission, district of, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the arms)*
- Nakina, township of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the crest)*
- Senneville, village of, Québec (banner of the arms repeated in the crest)*
- Stratford, city of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms, also flag of the Canada Company)*
- Tumbler Ridge, town of, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the arms)*
- Wellington, village of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms and 1707 union flag)*

1.3.8 Banner of the arms within the arms, square

1.3.8.1 In crest, 1

- Ancaster, town of, Ontario (Canadian pale and banner of the arms in the crest), W

1.3.9 With minor differences, rectangular, 2

- Chilliwack, district of, British Columbia, W
- Armstrong, city of, British Columbia, W

1.4 Corporate-institutional (26)

1.4.1 Undifferenced rectangular, 18

- Anglican Church of Canada, General Synod of the, Primate in Toronto, Ontario, R
- Alberta, University of, Alberta (banner of the arms, also shield on Or), W
- Army Cadet League, head office, Ottawa, Ontario, W
- Collège François de Laval, Québec, Québec
- Fort Langley Legacy Foundation, Fort Langley, British Columbia, W
- Kamloops Indian Band of the Shuswap Nation, British Columbia (banner of the arms and other), W
- Lisgar Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, Ontario, W
- Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Québec
- National Club, Toronto, Ontario (banner of the arms and flag in arms), W
- Robert McCausland Stained Glass Company, Toronto, Ontario, W
- Robichaud, Association des, headquarters, Shippagan, New Brunswick
- Royal Canadian Geographical Society, head office in Ottawa, Ontario, arms R, flag granted, W
- Royal Colwood Golf and Country Club, Colwood, British Columbia, W
- Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem in Canada, The Military and Hospitaler Order of, head office, Ottawa, Ontario

- St. Mark, Parish of, Port Hope, Ontario, W
- St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Université Laval, Sainte-Foy, Québec
- Vanier College, Ville St-Laurent, Québec (banner of the arms and banner of the governor general of Canada prior to 1981 in the arms), R

1.4.2 Undifferenced square, 2

- Ashbury College, Ottawa, Ontario, W
- Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (banner of the arms and tricolour), R, W

1.4.3 With bordure rectangular, 1

- Congregation Shaar Hashomayim, Westmount, Québec, W

1.4.4 With bordure, square, 2

- Canadian Bar Association, headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario, W
- Northern British Columbia, University of, British Columbia, W

1.4.5 Within the arms, square

1.4.5.1 In crest, 1

- Heraldry Society of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, R

1.4.6 With minor differences, rectangular, 2

- Carleton University, Ontario (field changed), W
- St. James Anglican Church, Stratford, Ontario (lions changed from rampant to passant), W

1.5 Personal (24)

1.5.1 Undifferenced, rectangular, 4

- Addington, Raymond Joseph, Aldergrove, Township of Langley, British Columbia, W
- Grimshaw, Louis Ernest, Kingston, Ontario, W
- Hicks, Bruce Maxwell, Ottawa, Ontario, W
- Southam, Gordon Hamilton, Ottawa, Ontario, R, W

1.5.2 Undifferenced square, 4

- Brodie, Robert Gordon, Vancouver, British Columbia, W
- Meyer, Rean Everton Egerton, Victoria, British Columbia
- Pelletier, Daniel Wayne, Tilbury East Township, Ontario
- Sneddon, James Ian, Nepean, Ontario

1.5.3 With bordure rectangular, 1

- Redher, Norman William Ben, Ontario (banner of the arms and standard)

1.5.4 With bordure, square, 7

- Fowler, Donald Maxwell, Brockville, Ontario
- Kurcz, Leopold, Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Québec
- Lerch, Hans Michael, Montreal, Québec (banner of the arms and standard), W
- Lévesque, Pierre Louis, Verdun, Québec (banner of the arms, racing flag and racing flag in arms)
- Merks, John Joseph, Wolfville, Nova Scotia
- Potts, Arthur Edwin Vanlerlip, Cambridge, Ontario (banner of the arms and colours of Queen's Rangers (1st American Regiment) in the arms)
- Richardson, John Wesley, Edmonton, Alberta

1.5.5 With fringe, square, 7

- Cairns, Reverend Canon John Cameron, Perth, Ontario
- Crocco, Daniel Giulio, Timmins, Ontario (banner of arms and standard)
- Duchesneau, Jacques, Montreal, Québec
- Guthrie, Hugh, Ontario (banner of the arms and standard)
- Lane, Tyrel Gilbert, Victoria, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the crest, standard)
- Pépin, Joseph Marcel Bruno, Brockville, Ontario (banner of the arms in the crest)
- Podd, Victor Theodore, Montreal, Québec

1.5.6 With minor change, rectangular, 1

- Watson, Dennis James, Surrey, British Columbia

1.5.7 Within the arms, square, *

1.5.7.1 In the crest*

- Lane, Tyrel Gilbert, Victoria, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the arms and standard)*
- Pépin, Joseph Marcel Bruno, Brockville, Ontario (banner of the arms in the crest)*

2. ENSIGN TYPES [29]

2.1 Municipal (6)

2.1.1 Canton of the arms, 4

- Minto, township of, Ontario
- Port Coquitlam, city of, British Columbia
- Prince Edward, county of, Ontario, W
- West Vancouver, district of, British Columbia (banner of the arms and ensign), banner R, ensign granted, W

2.1.2 Union flag of 1707 in canton, 2

- Bath, village of, Ontario, W
- Picton, town of, Ontario, W

2.2 Corporate-institutional (3)

2.2.1 Canton of the arms, 3

- Maritime Museum of British Columbia, Victoria, British Columbia (ensign type and other), W
- Nanaimo Empire Day Celebrations Society, Nanaimo, British Columbia, W
- Royal Ottawa Golf Club, Aylmer, Québec, W

2.3 Government (20)

2.3.1 Main badge in canton, other badges in the fly, 19

- Royal Canadian Mounted Police, head office, Vanier, Ontario (19 different flags of this same type), W

2.3.2 Crest in canton, 1

- Canadian Coast Guard, Transport Canada, federal government, Ottawa, Ontario (7 other flags with maple leaf or leaves on Canadian pale or square), W

3. CANADIAN PALE [24]

3.1 Municipal (12)

3.1.1 Shield of the arms on pale, 10

- Ancaster, town of, Ontario (Canadian pale and banner of the arms in the crest), W
- Brantford, city of, Ontario, W
- Cornwall, city of, Ontario
- Elora, village of, Ontario, W
- New Westminster, city of, British Columbia, W
- North Cowichan, district of, British Columbia
- Port Hope, town of, Ontario, W
- Sayward, village of, British Columbia
- Wilmot, township of, Ontario, W
- Windsor, city of, Ontario, W

3.1.2 Pale of the arms, 2

- Carbonear, town of, Newfoundland
- Sechelt, district of, British Columbia, W

3.2 Corporate-institutional (5)

3.2.1 Shield of the arms on pale, 4

- Bata Shoe Museum Foundation, Toronto, Ontario, W
- Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Québec (Canadian pale and banner of arms in the arms), W
- Ottawa, University of, Ottawa, Ontario, W
- York House School, Vancouver, British Columbia

3.2.2 Pale with charges from the arms, 1

- Malaspina University College, Nanaimo, British Columbia, W

3.3 Government (7)

3.3.1 Maple leaf or leaves on pale or square, 7

- Canadian Coast Guard, Transport Canada, federal government, Ottawa, Ontario (7 different flags of these types), W

4. TRICOLOURED [2]

4.1 Corporate-institutional (2)

- Société nationale de l'Acadie (National Flag of Acadia) Dieppe, New Brunswick (tricolour and small flag inscribed "ACADIE" on boat)
- Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (banner of the arms and tricolour), R, W

5. STANDARDS [14]

5.1 Municipal (1)

5.1.1 European style, 1

- Cumberland, township of, Ontario, R

5.2 Personal (13)

5.2.1 European style, 6

- Kennedy, Darrel Elbert, Guelph, Ontario, R
- Levesque, Joseph Marc André, Gloucester, Ontario
- McColgan, Robert Arnold, Ottawa, Ontario, R
- Mitchell, Robert Bruce, Hamilton-Wentworth, Ontario, R
- Tysowski, David Patrick Joseph, Gloucester, Ontario
- Vincent, Marc Philippe Robert, Montreal, Québec

5.2.2 Canadian style, 7

- Crocco, Daniel Giulio, Timmins, Ontario (banner of the arms and standard)
- Guthrie, Hugh, Guelph, Ontario (banner of the arms and standard)
- Lane, Tyrel Gilbert, Victoria, British Columbia (banner of the arms repeated in the arms, standard)
- Lerch, Hans Michael, Montreal, Québec (banner of the arms and standard), W
- Moseanu, Alexander, Agincourt, Ontario
- Redher, Norman William Ben, Ottawa, Ontario (banner of the arms and standard)
- Sutherland, Lloyd Campbell, Toronto, Ontario, R

6. OTHER FLAGS IN ARMS [15]

6.1 Municipal (2)

6.1.1 In crest, 2

- Carbonear, town of, Newfoundland
- LaSalle, city of, Québec*
- Mahone Bay, town of, Nova Scotia
- Westfield, village of, New Brunswick, W*

6.1.2 Held by supporters *

- Wellington, village of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms and 1707 Union Flag)*
- Stratford, city of, Ontario (banner of the arms repeated in the arms, flag of the Canada Company)*

6.2 Corporate-institutional (6)

6.2.1 In crest, 3

- Canadian Space Agency, federal government, Ottawa, Ontario, W
- Green College of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, W
- National Club, Toronto, Ontario (banner of the arms and flag in arms), W

6.2.2 On shield, 2

- Société nationale de l'Acadie (National Flag of Acadia), Dieppe, New Brunswick (tricolour and small flag inscribed "ACADIE" on boat)
- St. Clement's Church, Ottawa, Ontario
- Vanier College, Ville St-Laurent, Québec (banner of the arms and banner of the governor general of Canada prior to 1981 in the arms), R*

6.2.3 Held by supporters, 1

- Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Québec (Canadian pale and banner of the arms in the arms), W

6.3 Personal (7)

6.3.1 In crest, 7

- Batt, Charles Wells, Dieppe, New Brunswick
- Costin, Philippe Angus, Ottawa, Ontario
- Dumont, the Honourable Willie Yvon, Winnipeg, Manitoba, W*
- Edwards, Peter Brian, Toronto, Ontario (personal flag and flag in the arms)
- Lévesque, Pierre Louis, Verdun, Québec (banner of the arms, racing flag and racing flag in arms)
- Reid, the Honourable Marion Loretta, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, W
- Shea, Derwyn Spencer, Toronto, Ontario
- Tsubouchi, David Hiroshi, Markam, Ontario, W

7. SHIELD ON FIELD [9]

7.1 Municipal (4)

7.1.1 Shield on monochrome field, 1

- Rossland, city of, British Columbia, W

7.1.2 Shield on varied field, 3

- Langford, district of, British Columbia, W
- Kindersley, town of, Saskatchewan, W
- Balgonie, town of, Saskatchewan, W

7.2 Corporate-institutional (4)

7.2.1 Shield on monochrome field, 2

- Alberta, University of, Alberta (banner of the arms and shield on Or), W
- Corel Corporation, head office, Ottawa, Ontario, W

7.2.2 Shield on varied field, 2

- British Columbia Institute of Technology, Burnaby, British Columbia, W
- Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Regina, Saskatchewan

7.3 Personal (1)

7.3.1 On varied field, 1

- Birk, Hans D., Scarborough, Ontario

8. OTHER TYPES [25]

8.1 Historical flags (7)

- Banner of Royal France in arms of Canada, R
- Colours of Queen's Rangers (1st American Regiment in arms), in crest of Arthur Edwin Vanlerlip Potts, Cambridge, Ontario (also banner of the arms)
- Banner of the governor general of Canada prior to 1981 in the arms of Vanier College, Ville Saint-Laurent, Québec (also banner of the arms), R
- Canada Company flag in arms of the city of Stratford, Ontario (also banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W
- Flag of the merchant marine of Royal France in the arms of the city of LaSalle, Québec
- Union Flag 1707 in arms of the village of Wellington, Ontario (also banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W
- Union Flag of 1707 in the arms of the village of Westfield, New Brunswick

8.2 Borrowed flags: still existing (3)

N.B. This does not include differenced flags such as differenced versions of the red ensign or the tricolour of France differenced by a star for the Société nationale de l'Acadie.

- Flag of the Métis Nation in the Honourable Willie Yvon Dumont's crest, Winnipeg, Manitoba, W
- Union flag in arms of Canada, R
- Hudson's Bay Company flag in the arms of the township of Langley, British Columbia (also banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W

8.3 Others, municipal (5)

- Brockville, city of, Ontario, arms R, flag granted
- Guelph, city of, Ontario, arms R, flag granted, W
- Oliver, town of, British Columbia, W
- Québec, city of, Québec, W
- Regina, city of, Saskatchewan, W

8.4 Others, corporate-institutional (5)

- Canada Company flag in arms of the city of Stratford, Ontario (also banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W*
- Hudson's Bay Company flag in the arms of the township of Langley, British Columbia (also banner of the arms repeated in the arms), W*
- Kamloops Indian Band of the Shuswap Nation, British Columbia (banner of the arms and other), W
- Maritime Museum of British Columbia, Victoria, British Columbia (ensign type and other), W
- New Caledonia, College of, Prince George, British Columbia, W
- Sir Oliver Mowatt Collegiate Institute, Scarborough, Ontario, W
- The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Guelph, Ontario

8.5 Others, personal (5)

- Edwards, Peter Brian, Toronto, Ontario (personal flag and flag in arms)
- Kutchta, Waldemar Janusz, Victoria, British Columbia
- Lam, David See-Chai, Victoria, British Columbia, W
- Lévesque, Pierre Louis, Verdun, Québec (banner of the arms, racing flag repeated in the arms)
- Roberts, Reverend Canon Harold Frederick, Scarborough, Ontario

Totals

1. Banners of the arms	96
2. Ensign types	29
3. Canadian Pale	24
4. Tricoloured	2
5. Standards	14
6. Other Flags in arms	15
7. Shield on field	9
8. Other types	25
Grand Total	214





*Chief's flag, Band flag (banner of the arms),
arms, Eagle Staff for the Chief and badge of the
Kamloops Indian Band of the Shuswap Nation,
British Columbia.*