



Canadian Power & Sail Squadron Officer Pennants & Symbols

National (White on Blue Field)



Chief Commander



Vice Commander



Rear Commander



Staff Commander

District (White on Red Field)



District Commander



District Lieut. Cdr.

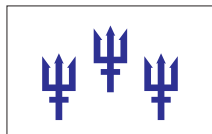


District Lieutenant

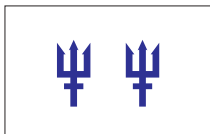


Staff Lieutenant

Squadron (Blue on White Field)



Commander



Lieut. Commander

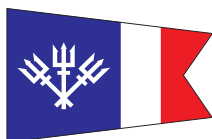


First Lieutenant

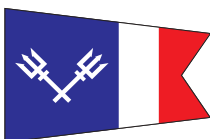


Lieutenant

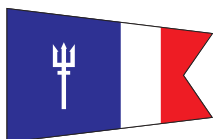
Past Officer Pennants



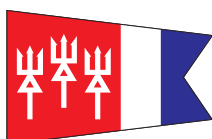
Past Chief Cdr.



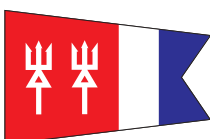
Past Vice Cdr.



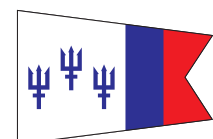
Past Rear Cdr.



Past District Cdr.



Past District Lt. Cdr.



Past Squadron Cdr.

The Port Captain's Flag



CPS Flag



Burnaby Power & Sail Squadron

A Member of the Canadian Power & Sail Squadrons - Pacific Mainland District

Vexillology

- Vol 1 - Flag Etiquette in Canada -





Advertising and Commercial Purposes

The *Trade Marks Act* protects the National Flag of Canada and the flags of the provinces and territories against unauthorized use. Requests to use the Canadian flag in connection with business activities should be addressed to the Department of Canadian Heritage (attention: Canadian Identity Directorate). Requests to use the provincial or territorial flags should be addressed to the Protocol Office of the province or territory concerned. A flag should always be shown, represented or used in a dignified manner. It should not be defaced by way of printing or figures or masked by other objects, but displayed in a manner which may be described as aloft and free, in which all symbolic parts of the flag can be identified.

Disposal of Flags

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

Personal Flags and Standards

The Sovereign and members of the Royal Family, the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors are entitled to display personal flags and standards.

These flags and standards are normally flown to denote the presence of the persons they represent. They are never used by others.

Personal flags and standards are flown day and night at any building in which their owners are in residence or in which they are attending a public function.

Generally, personal flags and standards are flown behind the saluting base when troops are inspected. They are broken from the flagpole as their owners step on the saluting base or enter the building, and are lowered as they leave. The saluting base must therefore be rigged with halyards.

Personal flags and standards take precedence before the Canadian flag. They are never half-masted, nor are they displayed at a church or inside a building, except in the study of the person they identify.

If more than one person having a personal flag is present at an event, only the flag of the person taking precedence shall be flown.

The Queen's Personal Canadian Flag has precedence over all other personal flags and standards.

The Governor General's Flag has precedence over all flags in Canada except The Queen's Personal Canadian Flag and the flag of the Lieutenant Governor of a province (at the Lieutenant Governor's residence, or on provincial occasions when the Lieutenant Governor is performing duties as The Queen's representative in the province).

The flags of the Lieutenant Governors of provinces within the Province of their jurisdiction are treated in a manner similar to the Governor General's Flag and take precedence over all flags except The Queen's Personal Canadian Flag.



Flag Etiquette in Canada

This article excerpt is published by permission from the Department of Canadian Heritage. The Department of Canadian Heritage can be reached for information and articles on their webpage: <http://www.pch.gc.ca/english.htm>, where you will find a full version of this article @: http://www.pch.gc.ca/ceremonial-symb/Etiquette/flag_e.htm.

Introduction

Flags are symbols that identify people belonging to a group. The National Flag of Canada and the flags of the provinces and territories are symbols of honour and pride for all Canadians. They should be treated with respect.

The manner in which flags may be displayed in Canada is not governed by any legislation but by established practice. The etiquette outlined in this brochure is an adaptation of international usage and of customs the federal government has been observing for many years.

The rules applied by the federal government are in no way mandatory for individuals or organizations; they may serve as guidelines for all persons who wish to display the Canadian flag and other flags in Canada.

History

Early in 1964, the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Lester B. Pearson, informed the House of Commons of the government's desire to adopt a distinctive national flag for Canada. He personally proposed a flag with three red maple leaves between two blue borders. After reviewing the hundreds of designs submitted by experts and other Canadians, the Senate and House of Commons Committee, which had been established by the government to consider the flag proposal, set about classifying the designs.

The Committee, after having eliminated various designs, was left with only three: a Red Ensign with the fleur-de-lis and the Royal Union Flag (Union Jack), the three-leaf design, and a single red maple leaf on a white square on a red flag. The single-leaf design was adopted unanimously by the Committee on October 29, 1964. It was proclaimed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on January 28, 1965, and was inaugurated on February 15, 1965, at an official ceremony held on Parliament Hill in Ottawa in the presence of Governor General Georges P. Vanier, Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, members of the Cabinet, and Canadian parliamentarians.

These words, spoken on that momentous day by the Honourable Maurice Bourget, Speaker of the Senate, added deeper meaning to the occasion: "The flag is the symbol of the nation's unity, for it, beyond any doubt, represents all the citizens of Canada without distinction of race, language, belief or opinion."





then immediately lowering it slowly to the half-mast position. The position of the flag when flying at half-mast will depend on the size of the flag and the length of the flagstaff. It must be lowered at least to a position recognizably “half-mast” to avoid the appearance of a flag which has accidentally fallen away from the top of the mast owing to a loose flag rope. A satisfactory position for half-masting is to place the centre of the flag exactly half-way down the staff.



On occasions requiring that one flag be flown at half-mast, all flags flown together should also be flown at half-mast, except personal flags and standards. Flags will only be half-masted on those flagpoles fitted with halyards from horizontal or angled poles, without pulleys. Some buildings fly flags from horizontal poles, without halyards, to which flags are permanently attached. Flags on these will not be half-masted.

Flags on federal government buildings, airports, military bases and other establishments are flown at half-mast when directed by the Department of Canadian Heritage. The following are examples of the practice:

- across Canada and abroad, on the death of the Sovereign or a member of the Royal Family related in the first degree to the Sovereign (spouse, son or daughter, father, mother, brother or sister), the Governor General, the Prime Minister, a former governor general, a former prime minister, or a federal cabinet minister;
- within a province, on the death of the Lieutenant Governor, the Premier or another person similarly honoured by that province;
- within his/her own riding, on the death of the Member of the House of Commons, or the Member of the Provincial/Territorial Legislature;
- at his/her place of residence, on the death of a Senator, a Canadian Privy Councillor, or a Mayor.

Apart from occasions when flags on all government buildings and establishments across Canada are flown at half-mast, the flag on the Peace Tower of the Parliament Building at Ottawa is flown at half-mast:

- on the death of a Lieutenant Governor;
- on the death of a Canadian Privy Councillor, a Senator, or a Member of the House of Commons;
- on the death of a person whom it is desired to honour.



ensign and are found in the Union Jack. Red and white are Canada’s official colours and, with the maple leaf, are the symbolic elements found in the Canadian flag. The printing ink colour is FIP red: General Printing Ink, No. 0-712; Inmont Canada Ltd., No. 4T51577; Monarch Inks, No. 62539/0; or Sinclair and Valentine, No. RL163929/0.

When printing in four-colour process, the proper mixture is 100% yellow and 100% magenta.

When reproducing the flag red at 100%, the closest pantone number is PMS032. When the flag red is used to reproduce seceens, it is advisable to take PMS485 as this one maintains the integrity of the orange colour in the flag.

The painting colours are FIP red No. 509-211 and white: 513-201

Heraldic description

The heraldic description is: gules (red) on a Canadian pale argent (white) a maple leaf of the first.

Flagpoles

In the general sense, flagpoles may be divided into three categories: exterior permanent poles (located on buildings or on the adjacent grounds); exterior portable poles; and interior poles.

The exterior poles should be fitted with a hoisting device such as a halyard and pulley arrangement to allow for the flags to be easily changed and half-masted as required.

Flag size and pole length for building poles should correspond to the following dimensions:

Flag	Pole
3 feet X 6 feet	17 feet to 20 feet
0.90m X 1.80m	5.10m to 6m
4½ feet X 9 feet	30 feet to 35 feet
1.40m X 2.80m	9m to 10.50m
6 feet X 12 feet	40 feet to 45 feet
1.80m X 3.60m	12m to 13.50m
7½ feet X 15 feet	50 feet
2.30m X 4.60m	15m

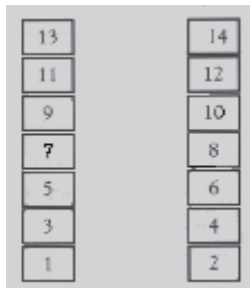




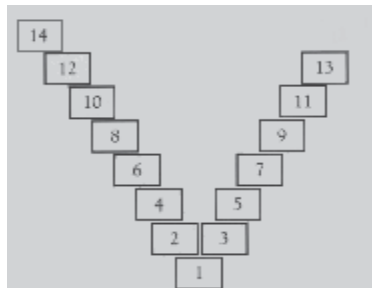
Display along a wall



An additional National Flag of Canada may be displayed at the end of the line if desired.



Display flanking an entrance (Figure on left)



“V” display for visual effect (Figure on right)

References:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. National Flag | 8. Prince Edward Island (1873) |
| 2. Ontario (1867) | 9. Saskatchewan (1905) |
| 3. Quebec (1867) | 10. Alberta (1905) |
| 4. Nova Scotia (1867) | 11. Newfoundland (1949) |
| 5. New Brunswick (1867) | 12. Northwest Territories (1870) |
| 6. Manitoba (1870) | 13. Yukon Territory (1898) |
| 7. British Columbia (1871) | 14. Nunavut (1999) |

Carried in a procession

If carried with other flags, in a single file, the National Flag of Canada should always lead (Figure on right).



If carried in line abreast, it is preferable to have the National Flag of Canada at each end of the line (Figure on left).

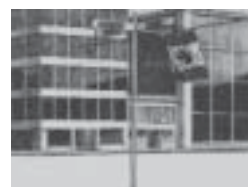


If only one National Flag of Canada is available, it should be

placed in the centre of the line of flags carried abreast (Figure bottom right).



Suspended vertically in the middle of a street



The upper part of the leaf should face the north in an east-west street (Left), and face east in a north-south street (Right), thus being on the left of the observer facing east or south respectively.



Projected from a building

Displayed horizontally or at an angle from a window or balcony, the canton must point outward.

Affixed on a motor vehicle

The flag must be on a pole firmly fixed to the chassis on the front right.

Sharing the same base

When only three flags are displayed, the National Flag should be at the centre. For those facing the display, the flag of the country being honoured or given prominence is placed to the left of centre, and the other to the right.

When used to cover a casket at funerals

The canton should be draped over the upper left corner of the casket (Figure at right). The flag should be removed before the casket is lowered into the grave or, at a crematorium, after the service. The flag size should be 4½ feet X 9 feet/ 1.40m X 2.80m.



Position of Honour

Due consideration should be given to flag etiquette and precedence whenever the National Flag of Canada or other sovereign national flag or provincial/territorial flag is displayed. If a purely decorative effect is desired without the involvement of precedence, it is better to confine the display to flags of lesser status; for example, house flags, pennants or coloured bunting.

Alone

When the National Flag of Canada is flown alone on top of or in front of a building where there are two flagpoles, it should be flown on the flagpole to the left of the observers facing the flag.

When the National Flag of Canada is flown alone on top of or in front of a building where there are more than two flagpoles, it should be flown as near as possible to the centre (Figure at right).



When the National Flag of Canada is displayed



The Burnaby Squadron Boating Guide Series is a public contribution from the Burnaby Power & Sail Squadron, a member of the Canadian Power & Sail Squadrons, Pacific Mainland District, to the advancement of "Safe Boating through Education".

The Boating Guides are the result of articles and instructional material prepared by members of the Burnaby Squadron, and contributions received from other members of the Canadian Power & Sail Squadrons and United States Power Squadrons.

The Boating Guide Series is divided into the following categories

- BB** - Boating Basics
- EL** - Electronics
- EN** - Environment
- GN** - General
- MA** - MAREP
- NA** - Navigation
- PR** - Marine Protocol
- RA** - Radio Communications
- RR** - Rules and Regulations
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Vexillology

- Vexillology:** The study of flags
 - Vexillographer:** A person who designs or makes flags.
 - Vexillary:** 1. (In ancient Rome) One of a class of veteran soldiers who served under a special banner. 2. Of or pertaining to flags. 3. Of or pertaining to a vexillum.
 - Vexillarius (L):** Standard-bearer.
 - Vexillum:** 1. A military standard or flag carried by ancient Roman troops. 2. A group of men serving under such a standard.
- also - **Vexillogic**, **Vexillological** (adj.), - **Vexillologist** (n.).

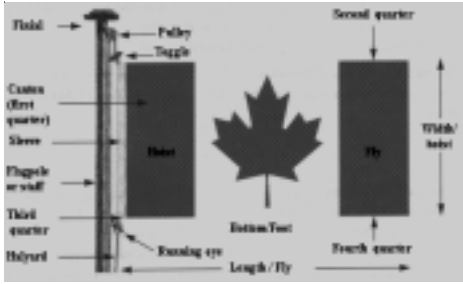


Flag Rules for use on CPS boats

Flag or pennant in Order of Precedence	When Flown	Where Flown on Vessel			
		Power Boat with bow and stern staffs only	Power Boat with bow and stern staffs and signal mast	Sailboat Single Masted	Sailboat Two Masted
Canadian National Flag	0800 to sunset. The Canadian Flag is flown at any time when entering or leaving port.	Stern staff	Stern staff	Stern staff, or when under way at peak of gaff-rigged or 2/3 up the leech of Marconi-rigged main	Stern staff, or when under way, 2/3 up the leech of sail on aftermost mast.
Courtesy Foreign Flag	At all times while in foreign waters or if foreign vessels visiting harbour.	Bow staff	Bow staff	At anchor: forestay at 1/3 mast height. Underway: starboard shroud spreader	As for single masted, except flown from foremost mast only.
CPS Flag	0800 to sunset	Bow staff	Starboard shroud or spreader	Starboard shroud or spreader	Starboard shroud or spreader of foremost mast
Officer Flags	Day and night while Officer aboard	Not flown	Masthead	Masthead	Masthead of main mast
Squadron Pennant *	0800 to sunset preferably ***	Not flown	Port shroud or spreader	Port shroud or spreader	Port shroud or spreader of foremost mast
Yacht Club Burgee **	0800 to sunset preferably ***	Bow staff	Bow staff **	Masthead	Masthead of foremost mast
Private Signal	0800 to sunset	Nor flown	Masthead	Masthead	Masthead of aftermost mast

Notes: If more than one flag or pennant is designated for one position, the preferred order of precedence is given in the left-hand column, beginning with the Canadian flag.

- * The Squadron Pennant may be flown only when the CPS flag is flown. Hoist of the pennant not to be greater than the CPS flag flying at the same time.
- ** Yacht Club Burgee has the same precedence as the CPS flag. A few clubs fly their burgee from the masthead.
- *** Preferred practice, but may be flown day and night while vessel is in commission.



Glossary

When describing the details of a flag, it is assumed that the flag is flying from a staff with the flag flying towards the right as seen by the observer (Figure at left).

The canton in the National Flag of Canada is not apparent, but shows very clearly in the Canadian Forces Ensign (Figure below).



Canton The place of honour in a flag is the upper half of the hoist. It is also called the first quarter and sometimes the upper hoist.

Flagpole or staff: A cylindrical piece of wood or metal to which a flag is attached or from which it is hoisted.

Fly: The half of a flag farthest from the halyard; also a synonym for length.

Finial :The decorative ornament on the top of a pike, staff or pole; may be in the form of a spear point, ball, maple leaf, crown, etc.

Fourth quarter : The lower half of the fly.

Halyard : The rope which raises or lowers a flag.

Hoist : The half of a flag nearest to the halyard; also a synonym for width.

Pulley : Grooved wheel for the halyard to pass over, which permits the raising and lowering of a flag.

Running eye and toggle : A method of hoisting a flag by means of a rope sewn into its heading, which has a wooden toggle at the top and a loop at the bottom that fasten to their opposites at the end of the halyard.

Second quarter : The upper half of the fly

Sleeve : A tube of material along the hoist of a flag through which the staff or halyard is inserted.

Third quarter : The lower half of the hoist; it is also called the Lower Hoist.

Description and Dimensions of the National Flag

Technical description

The National Flag of Canada is a red flag of the proportions two by length and one by width (or 64 units in length and 32 units in width or depth as shown in the accompanying diagram), containing in its centre a white square the width of the flag, with a single red maple leaf centered therein. (see proportions on next page)

Colours

The colours red and white are the same as those that were used in the Canadian Red



“Death” may be taken to include the day of death and up to and including the day of the funeral.

The flag on the Peace Tower and flags at the Lester B. Pearson Building (headquarters of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade) are flown at half-mast from sunrise to sunset the day of the funeral of a foreign Head of State, a Head of Government of a Commonwealth country, or a Head of Mission accredited to Canada who dies while in office at Ottawa.

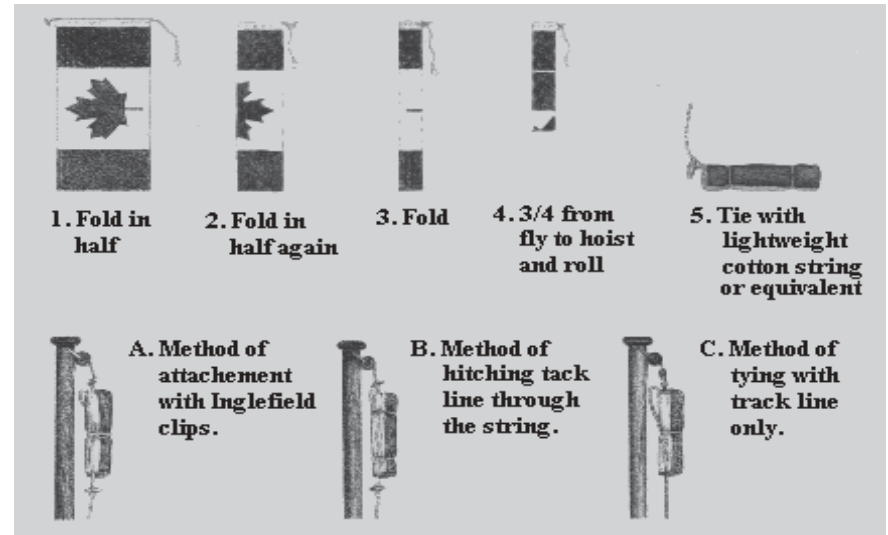
Flags at federal government buildings and other locations are also half-masted subject to special instructions on the death of members of the Royal Family other than those related in the first degree to the Sovereign, a Head of a Foreign State, or some other person whom it is desired to honour.

During periods of half-masting, the flag is raised to full- mast on all federal government buildings, airports, and military bases and establishments on statutory holidays, and also on the Peace Tower while a Head of State is visiting Parliament Hill. These procedures do not apply while flags are half-masted for the death of the Sovereign when they are only raised to full-mast for the day on which the accession of the new Monarch is proclaimed.

On Remembrance Day, November 11, the flag on the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings is flown at half- mast from 11:00 a.m. (to coincide with the start of the ceremony at the National War Memorial) until sunset.

On the Day of Mourning for Persons Killed or Injured in the Workplace (April 28) and on the National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women (December 6), the flag on the Peace Tower is flown at half-mast from sunrise to sunset.

Preparing of Flag for Breaking





Rules for Displaying Flags

Dignity of the Flag

The National Flag of Canada should be displayed only in a manner befitting the national emblem; it should not be subjected to indignity or displayed in a position inferior to any other flag or ensign. The Canadian flag always takes precedence over all other national flags when flown in Canada. The only flags to which precedence is given over the Canadian flag are the personal standards of members of the Royal Family and of Her Majesty's representatives in Canada. The Canadian flag should always be flown aloft and free.

It is improper to use the National Flag of Canada as a table or seat cover or as a masking for boxes, barriers, or intervening space between floor and ground level on a dais or platform.

While it is not technically incorrect to use the National Flag of Canada to cover a statue, monument or plaque for an unveiling ceremony, it is not common practice to do so and should be discouraged.

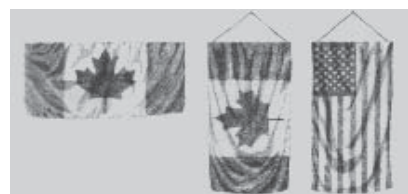
When the National Flag of Canada is raised or lowered, or when it is carried past in a parade or review, all present should face the flag, men should remove their hats, and all should remain silent. Those in uniform should salute.

Displaying the Flag

The National Flag of Canada is flown at all federal government buildings, airports, and military bases and establishments within and outside Canada in conformity with rules adopted by the Government in 1966, and directives of the Deputy Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada at Crown-owned, lease-purchase and leased facilities. The flag may be flown by night as well as by day.

The National Flag of Canada may be displayed as follows:

Flat against a surface, horizontally and vertically



If hung horizontally, the upper part of the leaf should be up and the stem down. If hung vertically, the flag should be placed so that the upper part of the leaf is to the left and the stem is to the right as seen by spectators. Flags hung vertically should be hung so that the canton is in the upper left corner (Figure at left).

On a staff

The top left (first) quarter or canton should be placed in the position nearest the top of the staff. When carried, the flag should be aloft and free.

On a flag rope (halyard)

The canton should be placed uppermost, raised as closely as possible to the top with the flag rope tight.



When the number of flags is even and the National Flag of Canada cannot be carried in the centre (of a line of flags abreast), it should be carried on the right-hand end of the line facing the direction of movement.

(Figure at right)

Note: It is suggested that the pole or pike used to carry flags be 7 or 8 feet/ 2.10 to 2.40m in length.



Flown on ships and boats

The National Flag of Canada is the proper national colours for all Canadian ships and boats, including pleasure craft. The *Canadian Shipping Act* states that a Canadian ship shall hoist the flag on a signal being made to her by one of Her Majesty's Canadian ships, or any ship in the service of and belonging to the Government of Canada; on entering or leaving any foreign port; and if of 50 tonnes gross tonnage or upwards, on entering or leaving any Commonwealth port.

Foreign vessels may fly the Canadian flag as a "courtesy flag" when they are berthed in a Canadian port. The flag then is customarily flown from the foremast.

General rules governing merchant vessels and pleasure craft are as follow:

- * the flag should be worn in harbour and in territorial waters but need not be worn while under way on the high seas unless the vessel wishes to identify her nationality to another ship;
- * whenever possible, the proper place for a vessel to display the national colours is at the stern, except that when at sea, the flag may be flown from a gaff;
- * when in harbour the flag should be hoisted at 0800 hours and lowered at sunset;
- * when a merchant ship and a warship of any nationality pass or overtake one another, the merchant ship should dip the flag as a gesture of courtesy. If on a staff, the lowest corner of the flag should be brought to the level of the rail and kept there until the salutation is acknowledged by the naval vessel. If flown from a gaff, the flag should be lowered to six feet (1.80m) above the level of the deck, until the salute is acknowledged;
- * in times of mourning, the flag may be flown at half-mast, which places the upper corner of the flag next to the staff at approximately three-quarters of full-hoist. As on land, a flag hoisted to or lowered from half-mast position must first be hauled close-up.

Half-masting for Mourning

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

The flag is brought to the half-mast position by first raising it to the top of the mast





in the church or on a speaker's platform, it should be against the wall, or on a staff on the celebrant's or speaker's right as he/she faces the audience (Figure at right).



When used in the body of a church or auditorium the National Flag of Canada should be to the right of the congregation or spectators (below left).

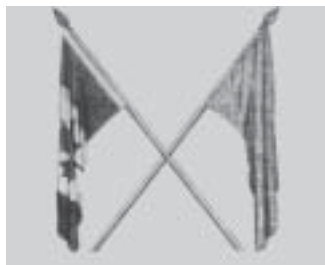


With flags of sovereign nations, provinces/ territories, international organizations, cities, companies, etc.

The National Flag of Canada, when flown or paraded, takes precedence over all other national flags. When flown with other flags, all flags should be flown on separate staffs and at the same height, all being of the same size, with the National Flag of Canada occupying the position of honour.

The National Flag should be raised first and lowered last, unless the number of flags permits their being raised and lowered simultaneously.

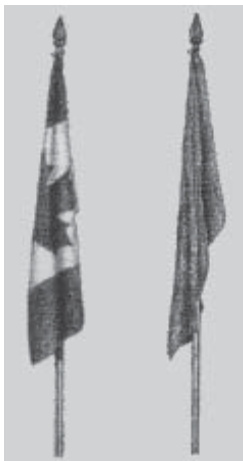
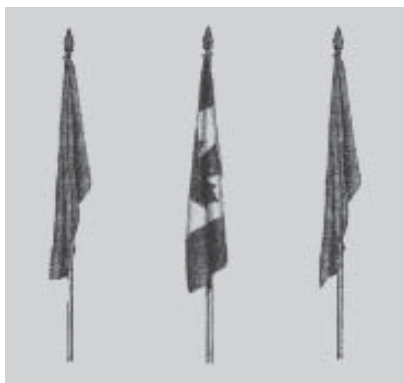
With another flag, the National Flag of Canada should be on the left of the observer facing the flags; both should be at the same height (Figure at right).



When crossed with another flag, the National Flag of Canada should be on the left of the observer facing the flags; the staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag

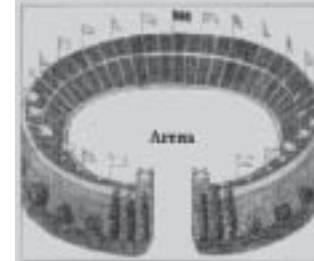
(Figure at left).

In a line of three flags, the National Flag of Canada should be in the centre. The other two flags should be placed to the left and right of the Canadian flag (alphabetical order for flags of sovereign nations), from the point of view of the observer facing the three staffs (Figure at right).



In a semi-circle of flags, the National Flag of Canada should be in the centre (Figure at right).

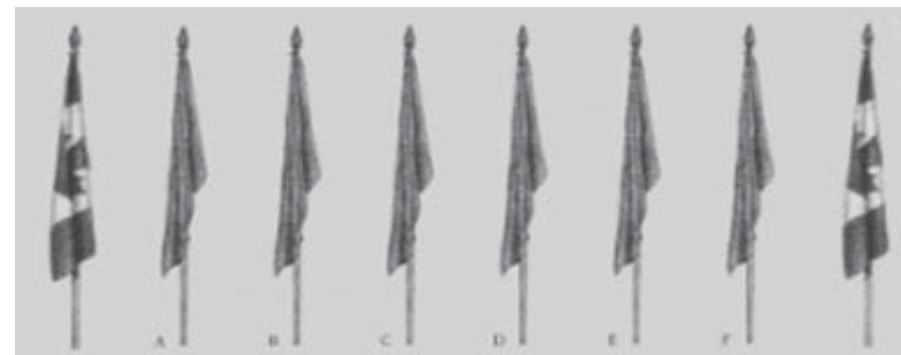
In an enclosed circle of flags, the Canadian flag should be flown on the flagpole immediately opposite the main entrance to a building or arena (Figure below left).



When there are more than three staffs, the National Flag of Canada should be flown on the left of the observer facing the flags, followed by the flags representing other sovereign nations ordered alphabetically, flags of provinces/ territories, international organizations, cities, companies, etc. An additional National Flag of Canada may be flown at the end of the line (Figure below the references).

References:

- A. Sovereign nation (alphabetical order)
- B. Sovereign nation (alphabetical order)
- C. Province/territory
- D. International organization
- E. City
- F. Company pennant



With flags of the Canadian provinces and territories only

When provincial and territorial flags are flown with the National Flag of Canada, the order is based on precedence, which is determined by the date of entry into Confederation of the provinces and the creation of the territories. Following the Canadian flag, the sequence is as appears on the next page: