

MOVING TOWARDS A NEW SOUTH AFRICAN VEXILLOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY - THE FLAGS OF THE SIX NEW METROPOLITAN COUNCILS

Bruce Berry

Abstract

The advent of full democracy in South Africa has had an impact on every sphere of South African life, including vexillology. In particular, the adoption of a new local government dispensation has resulted in a number of new civic flags being adopted by the newly demarcated local authorities. Although this process of changing civic (or municipal) symbols is still underway, this paper illustrates and describes the flags of the six new metropolitan areas in South Africa and how these new flags represent the evolution of a new vexillological typology in South Africa.

1. Introduction

The dawning of a fully democratic dispensation in South Africa has had an impact on every sphere of South African life. Vexillology has not been immune with the most obvious example being the adoption of the new national flag on 27 April 1994. Vexillological changes have followed with the introduction of new military and civic flags, the latter characterised by an evolution away from the more formal heraldically based flags previously in use. Indeed, the adoption in April 2000 of a new national coat of arms created by a graphic designer similarly saw a move away from traditional heraldry.

A new system of local government came into existence in South Africa on 05 December 2000 in terms of the Municipal Structures Act (1998) and Municipal Demarcation Act (1998). In terms of the latter, one of the most significant changes has been the reorganisation and amalgamation of former municipalities into larger local authorities.

From a vexillological point of view, the post 2000 local government dispensation has resulted in a number of new civic flags being adopted by these new local authorities. Although this process of changing civic (or municipal) symbols is still underway, this paper illustrates and describes the flags of the six new metropolitan areas in South Africa that comprise the major urban centres and how these new flags represent the evolution towards a new vexillological typology in South Africa.

2. Background

Civic vexillology in South Africa was the focus of study by Croft in 1997 [1] who categorised South African civic flags into five major categories, namely:

- 1) The armorial flag (or banner) which derives its design solely from the shield of a coat of arms;
- 2) The armigerous flag with shield only which features the shield from a coat of arms and which may be placed in any one of a number of positions on the field of a flag;

3) The armigerous flag with a full achievement which places the entire coat of arms on the field of the flag;

4) The badge flag which extracts one or several symbols from the shield or another part of the civic coat of arms and places these on the field of a flag, and finally;

5) A miscellaneous group

At the time of his research in the late 1970s, the most popular form of civic flag in South Africa was the armigerous flag with full a achievement (33%) whilst those falling into the miscellaneous group only constituted 2%.

Following the introduction of the new political dispensation in South Africa in 1994, municipalities began a process of transformation. This was undertaken in three stages culminating in the establishment of the new local authorities in December 2000. Prior to 1995 there were over 1 000 local authorities in South Africa. These were rationalised to 843 in the transitional phase between 1995 and 2000 and these have now been further reduced to 284. The new local government dispensation makes provision for three categories of local authority, namely metropolitan, district and local municipalities.

The changing character of municipalities has resulted not only in municipalities assuming new legislative responsibilities, but also name changes and the adoption of new civic symbols. The decision to change the name of the administrative capital from Pretoria to Tshwane is a recent noteworthy example, while the adoption of new municipal symbols is currently under way and is the focus of an on-going investigation by the author. It is still too early to provide a comprehensive country-wide overview of results of these changes although the symbols adopted by the new metropolitan councils do provide some insight into emerging trends and themes.

3. Flags of the Metropolitan councils

3.1 Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council

The Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council is the largest in South Africa and includes the former municipal areas of Johannesburg, Sandton, Randburg, Roodepoort, Alexandra, Soweto, Lenasia, Ennerdale and Midrand and of these, Johannesburg, Sandton, Randburg, Roodepoort and Midrand (i.e. the former "whites-only" municipalities) previously had their own municipal flags.

The original flag design for Johannesburg consisted of the shield from the city arms with the gold stamps and bar but this design was not acceptable to the Heraldry Council. The shield of the Johannesburg arms was originally granted under Letters Patent from the College of Arms in London in October 1907 and the full achievement in June 1939. These arms were later registered with the South African Bureau of Heraldry in November 1966 (**Figure 1**). [2]



Figure 1:
Arms of Johannesburg (1939 - 1994)

The original flag design was rejected on the grounds that the lower part of the arms, i.e. the gold scroll and motto, were placed on the gold stripe of the flag while the upper part, i.e. the preponderantly green shield, would have been placed upon the green stripe. Under these circumstances there would have been little colour contrast and as such the flag would have "failed in its purpose". [3] On the recommendation of the Heraldry Council a heraldic banner (i.e. an armorial flag) of the municipal arms was adopted as the flag for the city and later registered with the Bureau of Heraldry in January 1969.

On 27 October 1970 the Mayor of Johannesburg unveiled this new flag for the city (**Figure 2**). The flag comprised a green field through the centre of which was a horizontal gold stripe, above which were two gold stamps and one gold stamp below, taken from the shield of the municipal arms. [4]

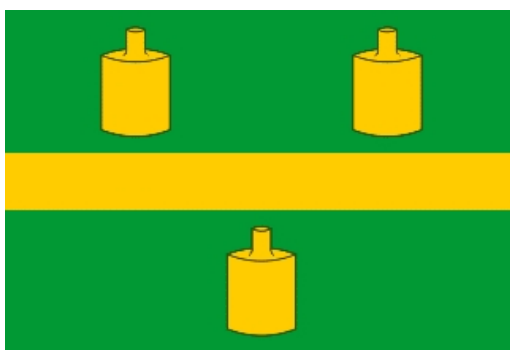
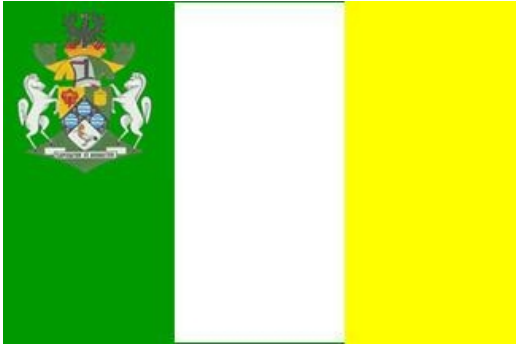


Figure 2:
Flag of Johannesburg (1970 - 1994)

The flags of the other former municipalities which now constitute Greater Johannesburg fell into no particular typology. The flag of Sandton consisted of three vertical stripes of green, white and yellow with the achievement of the former municipal arms in the canton (**Figure 3**). This flag was taken into use after the adoption of the municipal arms in 1969. [5] Full municipal arms were also found on the flag of Midrand, these being in the centre of a white disc on a dark blue field with the name of the town beneath (**Figure 4**). [6] This flag was adopted on 01 July 1981.



**Figure 3 : Flag of Sandton
(1970 - 1994)**



**Figure 4 : Flag of Midrand
(1981 - 1994)**

The flag of Roodepoort, adopted during its Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 1963, was in the predominant colours of its municipal arms (**Figure 5**) and had the shield in the canton. The remainder of the flag comprised four alternating "L" shaped bands in the fly of green and red fimbriated in yellow in the fly and uniting without the fimbriation at the bottom of the flag (**Figure 6**). [7]



**Figure 5 : Arms of Roodepoort
(1964 - 1994)**



**Figure 6 : Flag of Roodepoort
(1963 - 1994)**

Like Johannesburg, the flag of Randburg was based on its municipal arms (**Figure 7**). [8] This flag consisted of nine horizontal stripes of, from top to bottom, green, yellow, red, yellow, blue, yellow, red, yellow and green. The central stripe was charged near the hoist with a white triple-towered castle and with four yellow roundels in the fly (**Figure 8**). Furthermore, this flag was approved by the Bureau of Heraldry in January 1987 [9].



Figure 7 :
Arms of Randburg (1972 - 1994)



Figure 8 :
Flag of Randburg (1987 - 1994)

Without exception, the flags of these areas that now form the Greater Johannesburg metropolitan area either included, or were based, on their municipal arms - which themselves were based on formal Western heraldic principles.

With the re-organisation of local government in South Africa and the amalgamation of previously racially segregated local government areas, these separate municipalities were dissolved in December 1994 and the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council was established. This new local authority adopted its own symbols to replace those used by the former municipalities. Following in the footsteps of its predecessors, new arms for the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council were registered with the Bureau of Heraldry on 16 May 1997 (**Figure 9**) and a new flag was introduced in July 2001. [10]

This flag has been registered with the Bureau of Heraldry under certificate number 3220 which was issued on 19 July 2001 and is officially described as being a rectangular flag in proportion 2:3, comprising five vertical bands of blue, white, green, white and chilli red, 3/10, 1/10, 7/10, 1/10 and 3/10 of the width of the flag respectively, charged in the centre with a gold fret couped, the field within the mascle chilli red, between above and below two pairs of white billets, one above the other in fess (**Figure 10**).



Figure 9 :
Arms of Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council (1997 -)

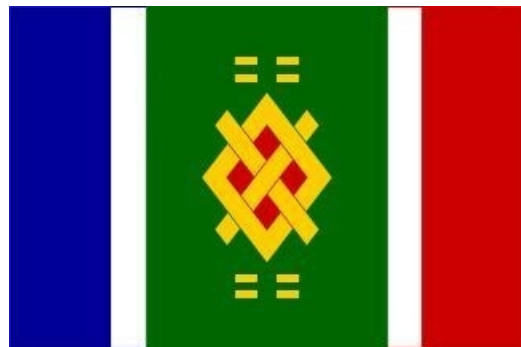


Figure 10 :
Flag registered for Greater Johannesburg (2001 -)

A new mayoral flag has also been adopted for the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council. This is a rectangular flag in proportion 2:3, comprising five vertical bands of blue, white, green, white and chilli red, 3/10, 1/10, 7/10, 1/10 and 3/10 of the width of the flag respectively, charged in the centre with a gold fret couped, surmounted by a black lozenge conjoined to the gold mascler, bearing on a white roundel the arms of the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council, proper **Figure 11**). This flag has been also registered with the Bureau of Heraldry under certificate number 3219 that was issued on 19 July 2001. [11]

Although formally registered as the mayoral flag of Greater Johannesburg, it is in fact this flag that is being popularised as the metro flag and is flown at all municipal offices and not that shown in **Figure 10**. The metro flag containing the gold lozenge has in actual fact never been flown!

Greater Johannesburg has also adopted a logo (**Figure 12**) but this does not feature on its arms or flag and is used for marketing and advertising purposes.



Figure 11 :
Mayoral Flag of Greater
Johannesburg (2001 -)



Figure 12 :
Logo of Greater Johannesburg
(2002 -)

3.2 Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality

The Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality is located on the east of the Witwatersrand conurbation (East Rand) and comprises the former municipal areas of Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Daveyton, Edenvale, Germiston, Modderfontein, Nigel and parts of Kempton Park and Tembisa. New symbols for Ekurhuleni were adopted in February 2002.

Benoni previously flew a typical armigerous flag with a full achievement in that its former flag comprised the full municipal arms in the centre of a light blue field (**Figure 13**). These arms were granted by the College of Arms in London in 1938 and subsequently registered at the Bureau of Heraldry in 1966. [12]



Figure 13 :
Flag of Benoni (? - 1994)

The full municipal arms, granted by the Administrator of the Transvaal in 1966, were also found on the flag of Kempton Park (**Figure 14**). This former municipality previously had two flags, the first of which was adopted in June 1970 and comprised a royal blue background divided by a gold horizontal stripe two-thirds from the top of the flag and featured a gold vertical stripe at the hoist (**Figure 15**). In the canton was a white globe with an aeroplane, alluding to the fact that the country's main international airport fell within the municipal area, orientated towards the hoist, above the shield from the arms. This design was later changed with the globe and shield in the canton being replaced with the full municipal arms (**Figure 16**). [13]



Figure 14 :
Arms of Kempton Park (1966 - 1994)



Figure 15 :
Flag of Kempton Park (1970 - ?)



Figure 16 :
Flag of Kempton Park (? - 1994)

The flags of Alberton, Edenvale, Germiston and Modderfontein, by contrast, only depicted the shields from their respective municipal arms. Alberton flew an armorial banner (**Figure 17**) based on the shield from the arms adopted in October 1988 which replaced the arms used since 1938 and which were considered to be heraldically incorrect (**Figure 18**). [14] The flag of Edenvale adopted in 1986 comprised three horizontal stripes of green, yellow (gold) and red with the shield from the municipal arms designed in 1963 (**Figure 19**) and registered with the Bureau of Heraldry in 1971, being centrally placed in the centre of the yellow stripe (**Figure 20**). [15] The shield from the Germiston municipal arms (**Figure 21**) [16] was, somewhat unusually, placed in the upper fly of its flag and comprised two ox-wagons separated by two yellow diagonal lines symbolising the importance of the town as a railway junction. Three gold roundels lie between the lines, and are also repeated at the base of the flag, on a red stripe. They are symbolic of the gold mining industry to which the town owes its origins (**Figure 22**). The flag of Modderfontein was an armigerous flag with shield only and simply comprised the shield from the municipal arms adopted in 1971 in the centre of a white field (**Figures 23 and 24**). [17]



Figure 17 :
Flag of Alberton
(1988 - 1994)



Figure 18 :
Arms of Alberton
(1988 - 1994)



Figure 19 :
Arms of Edenvale
(1972 - 1994)



Figure 20 :
Flag of Edenvale
(1986 - 1994)



Figure 21 :
Arms of Germiston (1935 - 1994)

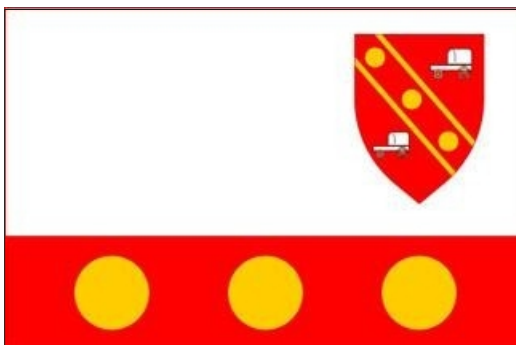


Figure 22 :
Flag of Germiston (1966 - 1994)



Figure 23 :
Arms of Modderfontein (1972 - 1994)



Figure 24 :
Flag of Modderfontein (? - 1994)

The design of the flag of Boksburg, although also derived from the shield of its municipal arms (**Figure 25**), is somewhat more interesting. This flag was registered with the Bureau of Heraldry on 03 April 1981 and comprised a yellow field with a red border. In the centre of the field was a blue griffin and in each corner was a red tulip (**Figure 26**). [18] Boksburg was one of the few municipalities to have adopted both a new coat of arms (**Figure 27**) and a flag during the transitional period between 1994 and 2000. These symbols were rather short-lived, being registered with the Bureau of Heraldry in February 2000. Like its predecessor, this was also an armorial flag and comprised three horizontal stripes, the upper half of the flag being green and the lower half divided into yellow and blue. A blue, white and blue wavy stripe was placed in the centre of the yellow stripe and the charge from the shield was in the canton (**Figure 28**). [19]



Figure 25 :
Arms of Boksburg (1960 - 1994)



Figure 26 :
Flag of Boksburg (1981 - 1994)



Figure 28 :
Transitional arms of Boksburg
(2000)



Figure 28 :
Transitional flag of Boksburg
(2000)

The new Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Council flag has the metropolitan logo in the centre of a white field making it a modern armigerous flag (**Figure 29**). The logo takes the form of a stylised human figure and is in the South African national colours. The ellipse that forms the head of the figure is black, which is said to represent the importance of coal to the area, while the yellow irregular triangle between the head and the body of the figure represents the gold mining industry. The large irregular blue shape depicts the importance of aviation and water sectors which an important part of the local economy. The central green element represents the environment and agriculture while the red serves both to balance the logo and link it to the national flag.

In addition to the metropolitan logo, a new municipal coat of arms has also been adopted. These arms appear in the centre of the mayoral flag (**Figure 30**). The guiding theme of the arms relates to the name Ekurhuleni, meaning a place of peace. A blue firmament holds a graphic symbol of peace. The white dove is a symbol of the spirit of peace and the olive branch symbolises the growth of that peace.

At the bottom of the shield is the depiction of the historical strength of the region, gold and related minerals while in top left is the symbol for nuclear fusion which represents scientific development and progress the social and economic ambitions of the area.

The top right of the shield features a combination of a traditional and modern musical instrument a kudu horn and trumpet that symbolises the link to the spiritual realm through the practice of the Arts. These three aspects in the shield form a holistic depiction of human needs: to grow, to work and to learn.

Flanking the crest are supporters in the form of two Pedi women clad in traditional dress. These represent the nurturing and guidance within the human family. The oak leaves at the base represent the promise of growth and between the leaves is the symbol for water the key resource of life. The motto, Prosper in Peace, expresses the essential mission and hope of the Ekurhuleni region. [20]

These new symbols have not been registered with the Bureau of Heraldry.



Figure 29 :
Flag of Ekurhuleni (2002 -)



Figure 30 :
Mayoral flag of Ekurhuleni (2002 -)

3.3 Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality

The Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality comprises the former municipal areas of Port Elizabeth, Despatch and Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape Province. New arms and a flag for the metropolitan council were officially adopted on 20 June 2002.

The former municipal flag of Port Elizabeth had the municipal arms in the centre of a white field - i.e. an armigerous flag with a full achievement (**Figure 31**). The arms of Port Elizabeth, a port city on the Indian Ocean coast of South Africa, were based closely on those of Sir Rufane Donkin, the Acting Governor of the Cape Colony between 1820 and 1821. The whole of the shield is taken from the Donkin family arms except for the two anchors, which were added as a necessary difference and as reference to the port. These arms were formally approved by the City Council in May 1958 and formally granted by Letters Patent from the College of Arms in August 1958. The arms were subsequently registered, unchanged, with the South African Bureau of Heraldry in April 1986. [21]

The flag of the new Nelson Mandela Metropolitan adopted in 2002 follows the design previously used in Port Elizabeth by being an armigerous flag with a full achievement. The new civic coat of arms is placed in the centre of a white field with a light blue outline and words "Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality" written vertically on the fly side (**Figure 32**).

The new arms, however, do not follow the heraldic pattern of its predecessor but were graphically designed with the symbolism explained as follows:

The elephant tusks and beadwork allude to the diverse cultural heritage of the region;

The blue wavy lines represent water, both the rivers within the metropolitan area and the sea;

The repetitive pattern down the centre of the arms represents a backbone;

The three silhouetted human figures represent a family and also the values of nurturing a new generation;

The cogwheel, hammer and ship symbolise industry, commerce and trade in the metropole and progress in all these fields of activity;

The elephant is part of the indigenous wildlife of the area. The world famous Addo Elephant Park is located adjacent to the metropole and house descendants of the elephants that once roamed freely in the area. In traditional folklore the elephant, with its strong family ties, has come to symbolise leadership, intelligence and wisdom;

The natural environment of the metro is jointly represented by the elephant and the aloe;
The rising sun, in both African and Western traditions, represents the birth or dawn of a new era; and

The combination of the knobkerrie and spear represents authority, as well as protection of all the people and assets in the region. The fact that they are more horizontal rather than vertical is a sign of peace.

The motto is "Working together for Ubuntu". [22]

Neither the new coat-of-arms nor flag have been registered with the Bureau of Heraldry.



Figure 31 :
Flag of Port Elizabeth
(? - 1994)

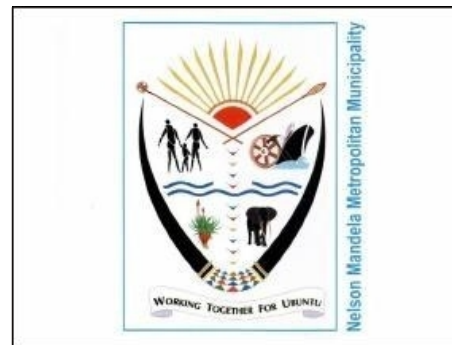


Figure 32 :
Flag of the Nelson Mandela
Metropolitan Municipality
(2002 -)

3.4 Tshwane Metropolitan Council

The Tshwane Metropolitan Council incorporates the former municipalities of Pretoria, Centurion, Mamelodi, Akasia, Atteridgeville and Hammanskraal.

The former municipal flag of Pretoria fell into the miscellaneous category as it was a simple red over yellow horizontal bi-colour (**Figure 33**), making it the inverse of the flags of fellow capitals Prague [23] and Warsaw. [24] Red and yellow were the official colours of the city, derived from the municipal arms. There was also an example of a city flag featuring the municipal arms in the centre on display in the mayoral chamber but the unembellished flag was official.

The consolidated and final version of the former civic arms of Pretoria (**Figure 34**), the administrative capital of South Africa, were officially taken into use on 24 October 1989, although a previous artistic rendition had been in use for more than 80 years. When Pretoria acquired municipal status in 1903 plans were made to adopt a coat of arms for the town. The most suitable 'escutcheon' design was submitted to the College of Arms in London and formally granted on 07 February 1907. The supporters were granted by Garter Principal of Arms under separate Letters Patent dated 11 February 1907. The two versions should have been combined but were not. It was only in 1989 that the arms were corrected to include the missing helmet and mantling and were adapted slightly to conform to a more modern heraldic style. [25]



Figure 33 :
Flag of Pretoria (? - 1994)



Figure 34 :
Arms of Pretoria (1907 - 1994)

The former flag of Verwoerdburg (subsequently renamed Centurion in September 1995) was adopted in September 1974 to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the town. [26] This armorial flag comprised a yellow triangle with its apex at the hoist extending to the fly on a black field. In the canton and lower left corners are two yellow lozenges. The lozenges are taken from the arms of Woerden in the Netherlands, where Dr HF Verwoerd (Prime Minister of South Africa between 1958 until 1966) was born and after whom the town was initially named [27]. A green tree, symbolising the rapid growth of the town, was placed in the fly in the yellow triangle (**Figure 35**). The colours were based on the municipal arms that were registered by the Bureau of Heraldry in January 1972 (**Figure 36**). [28]

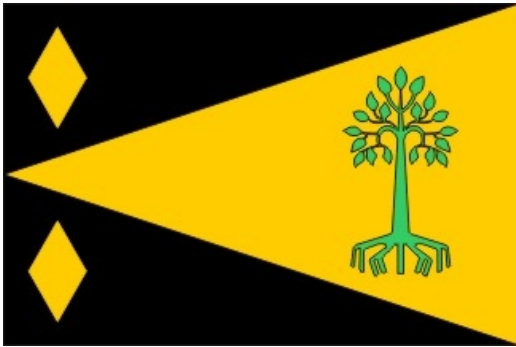


Figure 35 :
Flag of Verwoerdburg / Centurion
 (1974 - 1994)



Figure 36 :
Arms of Verwoerdburg
 (1972 - 1994)

Atteridgeville, to the east of Pretoria, was one of the few former Black local authorities to adopt a flag of its own (**Figure 37**). This was an armorial banner derived from the shield of its arms which were registered with the Bureau of Heraldry in 1986 and comprises a silver (white) lion holding a gold quill on a red background. Above are four upward-pointing arrows to represent the growth of schools, houses, shops and churches in the town (**Figure 38**). [29]



Figure 37 :
Arms of Atteridgeville
 (1986 - 1994)



Figure 38 :
Flag of Atteridgeville

On 5 April 2002 the Tshwane Metropolitan Council adopted a new logo that is also the basis for the metropolitan flag (**Figure 39**), the symbolism of which is as follows:

The Union Buildings, shown in the centre of the logo, are an important landmark both in the city and South Africa. They were designed by Sir Herbert Baker and were completed in 1912 and house the Office of the President. They are a political symbol that gives expression to the capital status of the City of Tshwane.

The structure below the Union Buildings symbolises the vast array of architectural infrastructure throughout the length and breadth of the metropolitan area. It also symbolises a commitment to further developing this infrastructure. The geometrical figure superimposed on this structure celebrates the artistic expression of the people of Tshwane in their endeavours. It is also provides recognition and acknowledgement of the important role that women play in society.

In isiNdebele customary tradition, as in many other African societies, the function of decoration and architecture is assigned solely to women. The colours used in the mural covering the bottom part of the Union Buildings are the national colours as captured in the country's flag.

The mountain range at the foot of the Union Buildings and the structure below symbolise coherency and, together with the "broken circle" that encompasses these structures, symbolises the constant endeavour to manage cultural diversity.

The "broken circle" also symbolises Tshwane's position among the cities of the world. It denotes the influence of the outside world on the city as well as Tshwane's ability to influence the outside world as a modern and dynamic city.

The overall symbolism of the logo and flag is thus the management of cultural diversity, provision and maintenance of infrastructure and delivery of services across the entire municipal area of jurisdiction.

The yellow circle in the top right denotes, in an African context, the infiniteness of life, the ability of life to find expression in various forms - thus there is no end but a resumption of life in another form. Furthermore this circle denotes the sun, a primary life-giving phenomenon, a characteristic that testifies to the omnipresence of hospitality displayed by the city.

The explanation of colours found in the logo and flag is premised on the explanation given by the various indigenous nationalities residing within the City of Tshwane, namely:

- Black means total protection from all harm and evil;
- White means a blessing from the creator and good luck in ones endeavours;
- Yellow means that everyone has to be humane (ubuntu) and appreciative of the fact that in life there are various stakeholders, thus communication and consultation are very important;
- Green denotes reward after the triumph over hardship;
- Red signifies a challenge, a situation to be overcome; and
- Blue symbolises a force that sustains and ensures that life thrives. [30]

The new logo used on municipal letterheads, in adverts etc. includes the municipal motto, "City of Tshwane we are the same" which is not found on the flag (**Figure 40**).

These new symbols have not been registered with the Bureau of Heraldry.



Figure 39 :
Flag of Tshwane (2002 -)



Figure 40 :
Logo of Tshwane (2002 -)

3.5 City of Cape Town Metropolitan Council

The new City of Cape Town Metropolitan Council is an amalgamation of the former municipalities of Blaauwberg, Cape Town, Tygerberg, Helderberg, Oostenberg, and South Peninsula (Fish Hoek, Simsonstown and Muizenberg).

The first formal settlement in South Africa was established when Jan van Riebeeck landed at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652 and set up a refreshment station for ships of the Dutch East India Company sailing between Europe and the Indies. This was the origin of the city, the current legislative capital of South Africa and provincial capital of the Western Cape.

Prior to the adoption of the recent logo-type symbols for Cape Town, the flags of the City were more heraldic in nature being derived from the oldest civic coat of arms in South Africa which were granted to the "Community of Cape Town" by the Commissioner General of the Batavian Republic, AJ de Mist, in the form of a seal, on 12 June 1804. This seal comprised the shield of arms of Jan van Riebeeck, namely: Gules, three annulets Or, surmounting a black anchor with a ribband through the ring, within the circumscription "ZEGEL VAN DE KAAPSTAD" (**Figure 41**). [31]

After nearly 150 years in Dutch hands, the Cape was then occupied by British forces in 1795 during the Napoleonic Wars but was handed back to the Batavian Republic, as the Netherlands was then known, in 1803. It was re-occupied by British forces in 1806 and in terms of the Articles of Capitulation dated 10 January 1806, it was stated that the burghers and inhabitants retained all rights and privileges they had hitherto enjoyed. The seal of Cape Town granted in 1804, and also the arms which were an integral part of the seal, thus remained in use. It was only at the end of the 19th century that a Patent of Arms was requested from the College of Arms in London. This Patent, dated 29 December 1899, confirmed the essence of the grant by de Mist, but augmented the arms with the addition of a helmet, crest, mantling, supporters and a motto. These arms were later registered, unchanged, by the South African Bureau of Heraldry on 06 January 1972 (**Figure 42**). [32]

According to Pama [33] a civic flag was later adopted by Cape Town that comprised a "blue field with the old arms, as granted by de Mist, in the middle" (**Figure 43**).

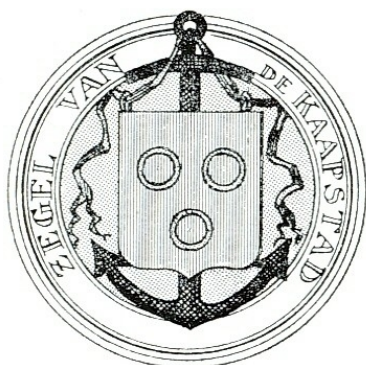


Figure 41 :
Original seal of Cape Town granted in 1804



Figure 42 :
Arms of Cape Town (1899 - 1994)



Figure 43 :
Flag of Cape Town (? - 1994)

Cape Town was the first local municipality in the transitional period (between April 1994 and December 2000) to replace its formal coat of arms in use since 1899 with a logo. This logo was designed by a graphic artist and was chosen in July 1997 from 140 entries received in a competition and formed the basis of a new municipal flag. This flag had a stylised image of Table Mountain, the most well known landmark in the city, in white on a mainly blue field extending from the hoist, a green rectangle against the fly, and a red base throughout. Below the Table Mountain image is a yellow "brush stroke" horizontal stripe which separates the red base from the blue and green (Figure 44). [34]

The white outline of the mountain hinted at the famous cloud "table-cloth" which sometimes covers Table Mountain, the blue band stood for the unpolluted sky and oceans and the green for the lush, natural environment of Cape Town. The vibrant city lying in the shadow of Table Mountain was symbolised by the red band and the yellow dash was characteristic of the cosmopolitan nature of the inhabitants of the city. It was said that the bright colours and more informal feel epitomised the progressive nature of the city and its people.

On 27 August 2003 a new logo design was chosen to form the basis of the visual identity for Cape Town. "Our new logo will enable us to promote the City in all branding, communication and marketing exercises in diverse ways" said Amanda Madikiza, Marketing Manager of the City of Cape Town at the press launch. The logo bears a brush stroke outline of Table Mountain against a backdrop of South African flag-coloured brushstrokes with the name of the City in the most prominent languages used in the area, namely English, isiXhosa and Afrikaans, underneath (**Figure 45**). This logo, again, formed the basis for another new flag used by the City of Cape Town (**Figure 46**). [35]

The symbolism of the new logo is directly related to the notion of the South African "rainbow nation" and its connotations with diversity and unity. This symbolism is carried forward in a more recent refinement in the design of the municipal logo. Though the logo is not an image of a real rainbow, it again draws its colours from the national flag and this in turn demonstrates Cape Town's linkages and role within the greater South African context. Table Mountain is the central symbol that is accepted as representing the City both within South Africa and overseas. Initially the new municipal flag featured the new logo without the name of the City beneath but subsequently flags have been made featuring the complete logo on a white field with a yellow border (**Figures 47**).

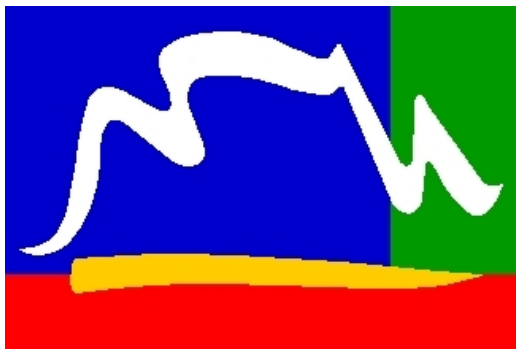


Figure 44 :
Transitional flag of Cape Town
(1997 - 2000)



Figure 45 :
Logo of Cape Town
(2000 - 2004)

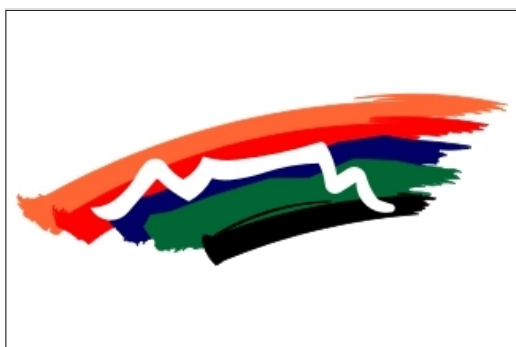


Figure 46 :
Flag of Cape Town
(2000 - 2004)



Figure 47 :
Flag of Cape Town
(2004 -)

Another civic flag was in use on the Cape Peninsula between 1995 and December 2000 when the municipalities of the City of Cape Town, Blaauwberg, Helderberg, Oostenberg, South Peninsula and Tygerberg formed the Cape Metropolitan Council during the transitional period (not to be confused with the new Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality). The Cape Metropolitan Council adopted a logo in August 1996 to promote a fresh identity for the organisation. The design of the logo was chosen after 48 designers were invited to submit designs. The winning design was selected from a short-list of 12 and took the form of a stylised Table Mountain with an outline of the coastline of the Peninsula and Cape Metro area below. The colours of the emblem blend from dark green, light green, white through to almost purple and to green again. Six purple horizontal lines bisect the lower half of the emblem representing the six municipalities that form the metro. This logo also formed the basis of a flag for the Cape Metro (**Figure 48**). For ease of manufacture, the colours of the logo on the flag were simplified to grey, dark blue, green and white.

The head office of the Cape Metropolitan Council was in Cape Town which is symbolised by Table Mountain. Its area of jurisdiction was shown by the stylised coastline of the Cape Peninsula and the curved shape symbolises the encapsulation of the new metropolitan area. The light reflecting in the water was to show the confidence in the future of the Cape. [36]

This flag and logo also ceased to be used after 05 December 2000 following the establishment of the City of Cape Town in terms of the new local government legislation



Figure 48 :
Cape Metropolitan Flag (1996 - 2000)

In common with many of the local authorities in the previous dispensation, the flag used by the South Peninsula Municipality was an armorial banner (**Figure 49**) derived from the shield of its arms which were registered with the Bureau of Heraldry in 1998 (**Figure 50**) [37] while in contrast, the flag used by Tygerberg was based on the new municipal logo (**Figure 51**). The three figures in the logo represent the rich human potential of the city. Blue stands for water, sky, open space and peace; green depicts life, nature and growth and gold symbolises the sun, warmth and prosperity. [38] South Peninsula and Tygerberg became new local authorities on 30 May 1996 after local government elections were held in the Cape Metropolitan area and were incorporated into the City of Cape Town in December 2000.



Figure 49 :
Flag of South Peninsula (1998 - 2000)



Figure 50 :
Arms of South Peninsula (1998 - 2000)



Figure 51 :
Flag of Tygerberg (1996 - 2000)

3.6 eThekweni Metropolitan Council

eThekweni is located in KwaZulu-Natal province on the east coast of South Africa and comprises the former municipal areas of Durban, Westville, Pinetown, Umhlanga Rocks, Umkomaas and Amanzimtoti.

The flag used by eThekweni is the same as that adopted by the former Durban Metropolitan Council in 1996 (**Figure 52**) [39], but adding the name of the municipality under the charge. This flag is based on the municipal logo and comprises a dark blue field, in the centre of which is a representation of the dome of the Durban City Hall in light blue with a white outline. "eThekweni Municipality" is written in bold letters in white under the Dome (**Figure 53**). The City Hall is the seat of municipal government and was built in 1910 and is almost an exact replica of the city hall of Belfast in Northern Ireland. Blue is the corporate colour of the municipality and symbolises the city's importance as a tourism destination based on its coastline and beaches.



Figure 52 :
Flag of Durban (1996 - 2000)



Figure 53 :
Flag of eThekweni (2000 -)

Prior to the adoption of the logo-type flag in use between 1996 and 2000 the Corporation of Durban, as it was then called, used an armigerous flag (**Figure 54**). These arms were registered by the Bureau of Heraldry on 17 October 1980 [40] and are based a design that has its origin when the town was made a Borough in 1854 (**Figure 55**). Application for a grant of arms was made to the College of Arms in 1906 where certain suggestions were made which were rejected by the Council and as a result no grant was issued by the College of Arms. [41]



Figure 54 :
Flag of Durban (? - 1994)



Figure 55 :
Arms of Durban (1906 - 1994)

Pinetown also used an armigerous flag before it was incorporated into the eThekweni metro. This flag was based on arms granted to the town in 1959 and include three pineapples, which allude to the name given to the town in recognition of Sir Benjamin Pine, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal from 1848 until 1856 (**Figure 56**). [42] This flag is also unusual in that it did not conform to the usual South African proportion of being 2:3, but was instead 1:1 (**Figure 57**).

Amanzimtoti also previously flew an armigerous flag with full achievement having the municipal arms granted by Letters Patent on 04 November 1958 in the centre of a white field (**Figure 58**). [43]



Figure 56 :
Arms of Pinetown (1959 - 1994)



Figure 57 :
Flag of Pinetown (? - 1994)



Figure 57 :
Flag of Amanzimtoti (? - 1994)

4. Conclusion

The recent reorganisation of local government has prompted a shift in the typology of municipal flags in South Africa. An analysis of the flags used in areas now covered by the six metropolitan municipalities reveals a move away from flags based on formal heraldic coats of arms towards flags based on "logo-type" designs as the new local authorities seek to create new visual identities. Table 1 shows that the majority of the former municipal flags used in the areas that now form the metros were either armorial or armigerous flags while most of the flags adopted by the six new metropolitan councils in South Africa are based on a logo rather than a formal grant of arms. Only Greater Johannesburg has so far adopted flags that have been formally registered with the local heraldic authority and which are not based on a newly designed metropolitan logo.

Table 1 : Vexillological Typology of South Africa's metropolitan areas

ARMORIAL	ARMIGEROUS (With shield)	ARMIGEROUS (Full achievement)	BADGE	MISC- ELLANEOUS	LOGO
Pre 1994					
Alberton Atteridgeville Boksburg Durban Johannesburg Verwoerdburg Pinetown	Cape Town Edenvale Germiston Kempton Park - 2nd Modderfontein Roodepoort	Amanzimtoti Benoni Midrand Port Elizabeth Sandton	Kempton Park - 1st	Pretoria Randburg	
Transitional (1994-2000)					
South Peninsula Boksburg					Cape Town Cape Metro Durban Tygerberg
Post 1994					
		Ekurhuleni * Greater Jo'burg * Nelson Mandela	Greater Jo'burg		Cape Town - 1st Cape Town - 2nd Ekurhuleni eThekwini Tshwane

* Mayoral flags

The impact of this more "modern" approach to municipal vexillology is that basic heraldic and vexillological principles have not necessarily been followed and while heralds are generally wary of ascribing elaborate symbolism to the designs they prepare, the graphic design studios responsible for creating logos suffer from no such inhibitions. Consequently their designs are often accompanied by elaborate expositions that have proved to be a characteristic of a number of the South African metropolitan logos created since December 2000. Finally, it has to be said that the recently adopted metropolitan logos also reflect a more modern and Afro-centric approach compared to the symbols used by their predecessors. This trend to replace traditional arms with logos is an international phenomenon and has been observed particularly in those countries where, as in South Africa recently, there have been changes to provincial and local government structures and boundaries giving such authorities the need to present a more "modern image". [44]

South Africa now has 284 local authorities and many of these are currently in the process of designing new symbols, including flags, and it is highly likely that this trend towards logo-type designs, as illustrated by the metropolitan councils, will be replicated by the other local authorities elsewhere in the country.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Martin Grieve, SAVA member in Midrand (South Africa) for providing the electronic versions of the flag illustrations used in this paper; to Marcel van Rossum of the Bureau of Heraldry for help with the illustrations and blazons of those municipal arms and flags registered with the Bureau; to Christo de Jager Smith for providing illustrations of some flags and the blazons of those arms not registered with the Bureau; and to Fred Brownell, former State Herald of South Africa, for his comments on a draft of this paper.

Notes and sources

1. Croft, James; South African Civic Flags, *The Flag Bulletin*, No. 173, pp. 7-17, 1997.
2. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Johannesburg on 25 November 1966 as shown in Figure 1 is as follows:
ARMS: Vert, a fess between three battery stamps Or
CREST: A lion passant gardant, resting the dexter paw on a battery stamp Or
WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Vert
SUPPORTERS: Two sable antelopes proper each gorged with a mural crown and charged on the shoulder for distinction with a pierced mullet Or
MOTTO: *FORTITER ET RECTE* (Boldly and Rightly).
Further details on the background to the Johannesburg coat of arms can be found in Berry, Bruce; Municipal Heraldry and Vexillology in Southern Africa in *Towns & Cities : Arms, Flags and Seals*, in Ukrainian Heraldry Society and the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Mykhailo Hryshchivskyi Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies (Lviv Branch), 2003.
3. Franklyn, Julian; *Shield and Crest*, London, 1963. On p. 175 he states, "It should be observed that upon it (i.e. the Royal Banner) are emblazoned the four quarters of the Royal Arms, and nothing else : no lion, no unicorn, and no crest. This example ought to be followed by ... municipal corporations who fly above their town hall a flag on which is printed the entire achievement. If this pictorial generosity is thought to be a means of giving the ratepayers full value for their money it *fails in its purpose*, because to accommodate the external decoration the shield itself must be considerably reduced in size, hence, when the flag is flying from a staff set high above municipal buildings it is not easy to distinguish the devices emblazoned upon it." [my italics]
4. Berry, Bruce; Municipal Flags and Civic Heraldry of Southern Africa Part I : Municipal Flags of Pretoria and the Witwatersrand, *SAVA Newsletter*, 16/96, pp. 8-26, August 1996.
5. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Sandton on 02 October 1970 and shown in Figure 3 is as follows:
ARMS: Per graft: dexter Or, a protea flower slipped proper, sinister Vert, a battery-stamp Or, in base Argent, a hoopoe close proper; over all a chevron ermines charged with three fountains
CREST: Out of a mural crown Or masoned Gules, a phoenix issuant from flames of fire proper
MANTLING: Or and Vert
SUPPORTERS: Two white horses langued Gules.
MOTTO: *SAPIENTER ET AUDACTER* (Wisely and Boldly)
6. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Midrand on 15 October 1982 and shown in Figure 4 is as follows:
ARMS: Per fess enarched Azure and Argent on a pale counterchanged, a tower Or
CREST: Out of a mural crown Azure masoned Argent a trimount Or
WREATH AND MANTLING: Argent and Azure
MOTTO: *RUS IN URBE* (Countryside in Town).

7. The blazon of the arms granted to Roodepoort by the Administrator of the Transvaal on 01 July 1964 and subsequently registered by the Bureau of Heraldry on 20 February 1968 as shown in Figure 5 is as follows:
 ARMS: Vert, a swan Argent swimming on a base wavy Argent and two bars wavy Azure; on a chief per pale, I. Gules, two gold mining hammers crossed in saltire; II. Or, a quatrefoil Vert
 CREST: A mural crown Or, masoned Sable
 WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Vert
 SUPPORTERS: On a grassy mount Vert, dexter a blesbok; sinister a springbok, both proper
 MOTTO: *QUATTUOR IN UNO* (Four in One).
8. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Randburg on 16 June 1972 as shown in Figure 7 is as follows:
 ARMS: Argent, a fess wavy Azure charged with a yoke with four skeys Or, in chief, an heraldic fountain between two slips of fern per bend and per bend sinister proper, in base on a mount Vert a weeping willow tree proper, the whole within a bordure Gules charged with eight bezants
 CREST: A triple-towered castle Gules, charged with a bezant
 WREATH AND MANTLING: Argent and Azure
 SUPPORTERS: Dexter a steenbok and sinister a duiker proper
 MOTTO: *PROGRESSIO CUM PUPULO* (Progress through people).
9. Berry, Bruce; *Municipal Flags and Civic Heraldry of Southern Africa Part I : Municipal Flags of Pretoria and the Witwatersrand*, *SAVA Newsletter*, 16/96, pp. 8-26, August 1996.
10. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Greater Johannesburg on 16 May 1997 as shown in Figure 9 is as follows:
 ARMS: Vert, a fret coupé Or, the mascle voided Gule between in chief and in base respectively four shield thongs Argent, behind the shield a spine erect Or, plumed Sable
 SUPPORTERS: Two young lions Or, armed and langued Gules, each gorged of a beaded collar dancetty throughout Gules and Azure, the triangles fimbriated Or
 SPECIAL COMPARTMENT: A ground, the flanks Azure and the centre Sable, separated from one another by means of narrow piles inverted, Argent
 MOTTO: *UNITY IN DEVELOPMENT*.
11. Berry, Bruce; *Flags of the new Metropolitan Councils in South Africa*, *Vexillacta*, No. 18, pp 5-7, 2003.
12. The blazon of the arms granted to Benoni by Letters Patent on 16 March 1938 as shown in Figure 13 is as follows:
 ARMS: Or, a turreted castle of three storeys Sable on a chief Sable, three escallops Argent, all within a bordure Gules charged with four bezants and four heraldic fountains alternatively
 CREST: In front of a sun rising Or an arm embowed, the hand grasping a sledge-hammer proper
 WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Gules
 SUPPORTERS: Two Springboks proper each gorged with a collar Azure charged with three bezants
 MOTTO: *AUSPICIUM MELIORIS Aevi* (A pledge for better times).

13. Berry, Bruce; *Municipal Flags and Civic Heraldry of Southern Africa Part I : Municipal Flags of Pretoria and the Witwatersrand, SAVA Newsletter*, 16/96, pp. 8-26, August 1996. The blazon of the Arms granted to Kempton Park by the Administrator of the Transvaal on 23 March 1966 and later registered with the Bureau of Heraldry on 29 January 1969 as shown in Figure 14 is as follows:
 ARMS: Per fess Or and Azure, in chief a smoking locomotive with fender Sable, in base a cogwheel and plough, Or
 CREST: On a terrestrial globe, Azure and lined Or, an aeroplane in bend sinister Argent
 WREATH: Or and Azure
 MOTTO: *IN HOC SIGNO PROGREDIMUR* (Under this Sign we shall Prosper).
14. The blazon of arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Alberton on 16 June 1989 as shown in Figure 18 is as follows:
 ARMS: Per chevron, the peak ensigned with a cross humetty issuant, Azure and Or, in base a cog-wheel Azure, charged with a wagon-wheel Argent, at honour point a Latin cross Azure.
 CREST: Issuant from a mural crown Azure, masoned Or, a bulrush Brunatre, slipped and leaved Azure.
 MANTLING: Or and Azure.
 MOTTO: *PRAEEDIMUS* (We excel).
15. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Edenvale on 06 January 1972 as shown in Figure 19 is as follows:
 ARMS: Per chevron embowed Gules and Or, in chief dexter a pick and shovel saltire wise, handles downwards, and sinister a grenade enflamed, all Or, and in base a cinquefoil Vert
 CREST: A rising sun Or
 WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Gules
 MOTTO: *CONSILIO ET PRUDENTIA* (With Prudence and Vision).
16. The blazon of the arms granted to Germiston by Letters Patent in 1935 and registered by the Bureau of Heraldry on 20 February 1968 as shown in Figure 21 is as follows:
 ARMS: Gules, within two bandlets Or between two ox wagons Argent, three bezants
 CREST: A falcon affronte rising, wings expanded
 WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Gules
 SUPPORTERS: Two eland proper resting the interior hoof on an heraldic fountain
 MOTTO: *SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX* (The welfare of the people is the supreme law).
17. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Modderfontein on 06 January 1972 as shown in Figure 23 is as follows:
 ARMS: Azure, on a saltire Argent, between in chief a plate charged with a protea slipped and leaved proper and in base a heraldic fountain, dexter a sledge-hammer and sinister a wedge-hammer, handles downward, Sable
 CREST: A grenade Sable flammant Gules, winged Or
 WREATH AND MANTLING: Argent and Azure
 SUPPORTERS: Two springbok proper, each gorged with a mural Crown Azure
 MOTTO: *PER INDUSTRIUM ET SCIENTIAM* (With Industry and Knowledge).

18. The blazon of the arms adopted by Boksburg on 10 February 1960 and subsequently registered with the Bureau of Heraldry on 03 April 1981 as shown in Figure 25 is as follows:
 ARMS: Or, a griffin segreant coward Azure, armed and langued Gules
 CREST: A demi-griffin issuant Azure, armed and langued Gules, holding a tulip slipped and leaved proper
 WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Azure
 MOTTO: *RESPICE FINEM* (Regard the end).
 The description of the flag registered for Boksburg Municipality with the Bureau of Heraldry on 03 April 1981 as shown in Figure 26 is as follows:
 FLAG: On a yellow background, bordered red, a blue griffin sergeant coward, armed and langued red, and in each corner a red tulip.
19. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to the Boksburg Transitional Local Council on 16 February 2000 as shown in Figure 27 is as follows:
 ARMS: Per fess abaisse, Vert and Azure, upon a fess abaisse embattled counter embattled in the form of mine dumps Or, a bar wavy of the second charged with another Argent, in chief a bezant charged with a voided cogwheel Sable, therewithin a decrescent conjoined Argent; the upper point of the shield surmounted by an Ndebele head-dress consisting of five beaded panels ornamented in geometric designs proper, suspended from a leather thong Sable, perched thereabove with wings elevated, a feral pigeon proper. Behind the shield a spear and knobkerrie in saltire proper
 MOTTO: *CITY OF ENDLESS OPPORTUNITY*.
 The description of the flag for the Boksburg Transitional Local Council registered with the Bureau of Heraldry on 16 February 2000 as shown in Figure 28 is as follows:
 FLAG: A rectangular flag, proportion 2:3, comprising three horizontal bands, the upper half green and the lower equally divided of yellow and blue, the partition lines embattled counter embattled in the form of mine dumps, the yellow band charged with a blue bar wavy, thereupon another of white; in the canton, centred one third of the distance from the hoist, a bezant charged with a black cog-wheel voided, therewithin a white decrescent.
20. Berry, Bruce; New Flags - Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, *SAVA Newsletter*, 33/02, pp. 3-4, August 2002. Details on the new flag of Ekurhuleni can also be found in Berry, Bruce; Flags of the new Metropolitan Councils in South Africa, *Vexillacta*, No. 18, pp. 5-7, 2003.
21. See also Berry, Bruce; Municipal Heraldry and Vexillology in Southern Africa in *Towns & Cities : Arms, Flags and Seals*, in Ukrainian Heraldry Society and the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Mykhailo Hryshchuk Institute of Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies (Lviv Branch), 2003. The blazon of the arms granted by Letters Patent to Port Elizabeth on 06 August 1958 and subsequently registered with the Bureau of Heraldry on 25 April 1986 as shown in Figure 31 is as follows:
 ARMS: Gules on a chevron Argent between two Cinquefoils in chief and a Bugle Horn stringed in base Or three Buckles Sable a Chief embattled of the second thereon an elephant statant between two anchors proper
 CREST: Issuant from a Mural Crown Gules charged with three annulets Or a three masted ship in full sail proper flying from the main mast a Pennon of the first
 MOTTO: *TU MELIORA SPERA* (Hope thou for better things).

22. Berry, Bruce; New Flags - Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality, *SAVA Newsletter*, 33/02, pp. 4-5, August 2002.
23. For a colour illustration of the Municipal flag and Arms of Prague, see *Vexilokontak Special Issue on the Occasion of the 2nd Czech National Congress of Vexillology*, September 2000 and Flags of the World at www.fotw.net/flags/cz-praha.html
24. The flag of Warsaw is show on the Flags of the World website at www.fotw.net/flags/plwarsa.html
25. Berry, Bruce; Municipal Flags and Civil Heraldry of Southern Africa Part I : Municipal Flags of Pretoria and the Witwatersrand, *SAVA Newsletter*, 16/96, pp. 8-26, August 1996. The blazon of the arms granted to Pretoria by Letters Patent on 07 February 1907 and subsequently registered with the Bureau of Heraldry on 13 May 1968 as shown in Figure 34 is as follows:
ARMS: Gules, on a mimosa tree eradicated proper, within an orle of eight bees volant, Or, an inescutcheon Or and thereon a Roman Praetor seated, proper
CREST: A triple-towered castle Or
WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Gules
SUPPORTERS: Dexter an eland and sinister a kudu, both proper
MOTTO: *PRAESTANTIA PRAEVALEAT PRAETORIA* (May Pretoria be pre-eminent in excellence).
26. *Pretoria News*, 19/09/1974.
27. de Jager Smith, C; *Two Hundred Years of Municipal Heraldry in South Africa : 1804 - 2004*, manuscript in preparation.
28. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Verwoerdburg on 06 January 1972 as shown in Figure 36 is as follows:
ARMS: Per chevron embowed Sable and Or, in chief two fusils Or and in base a tree eradicated Vert
CREST: An eagle with wings displayed proper
WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Sable
MOTTO: *SKEP U EIE TOEKOMS CREATE YOUR OWN FUTURE.*
29. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Atteridgeville on 18 October 1985 as shown in Figure 37 is as follows:
ARMS: Per fess enarched Argent and Gules, in base a lion rampant queued fourche Argent, langued Or, holding its forepaws a quill pen, also Or; a chief dovetailed, per fess dancetty of our Or and Sable
CREST: In front of a mural crown Gules masoned Sable, two quilled pens Or, shafts and nibs Argent, plumes addorsed
WREATH AND MANTLING: Argent and Gules
MOTTO: *ACTA VERBIS CLAIRORA* (Actions speak louder than words).

30. Stylianides, Theo and Berry, Bruce; *New Flags - Tshwane Metropolitan Council, SAVA Newsletter*, 38/04, pp. 4-6, April 2004.
31. Translated, the grant by Commissioner-General J. De Mist reads: "The Council of the Community of Cape Town is authorised and instructed by me, the undersigned Commissioner General of the Batavian Republic, to use the seal [illustrated] above on all occasions requiring the use of a civic seal. Castle of Good Hope the 12[th] June 1804. [Signed] AJ de Mist Comm[issioner] General".
32. The blazon of the arms granted to Cape Town by the College of Arms on 17 August 1956 and registered by the Bureau of Heraldry on 06 January 1972 as shown in Figure 42 is as follows:
 ARMS: Or, an anchor erect Sable, stock proper, from the ring a riband flowing Azure and suspended there from an escutcheon Gules charged with three annulets Or
 CREST: On the battlements of a tower proper, a trident in bend Or, surmounted by an anchor and cable in bend sinister, Sable
 WREATH AND MANTLING: Or and Sable
 SUPPORTERS: On a compartment below the shield consisting of rocky mounds, dexter, a female figure proper vested Argent, mantle and sandals Azure, on her head an estoile irradiated Or, supporting with her dexter hand an anchor proper; sinister, a lion rampant guardant Gules
 MOTTO: *SPES BONA* (Good Hope).
33. Pama, C.; *Lions and Virgins - heraldic state symbols, coats-of-arms, flags, seals and other symbols of authority in South Africa (1487-1962)*, Human and Rosseau, Cape Town and Pretoria, 1965.
34. Berry, Bruce; *New Flags - City of Cape Town, SAVA Newsletter*, 19/97, pp.14-15, 1997. See also Berry, Bruce and Stylianides, Theo, *New Flags - City of Cape Town, SAVA Newsletter*, 37/03, p. 1-6, December 2003.
35. Berry, Bruce and Stylianides, Theo; *New Flags - City of Cape Town, SAVA Newsletter*, 37/03, p.1-6, December 2003.
36. Berry, Bruce; *New Flags - Cape Metropolitan Council, SAVA Newsletter*, 19/97, p.14, August 1997. See also Berry, Bruce and Stylianides, Theo; *New Flags - City of Cape Town, SAVA Newsletter*, 37/03, p.1-6, December 2000.
37. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to South Peninsula on 17 April 1998 as shown in Figure 50 is as follows:
 ARMS: Azure, an anchor Or, voided Sable, entwined about the crossbeam and shaft of a snoek embowed, head to dexter base, Argent; a chief dancetty inverted Vert, issuant from the partition line three stylized twigs of the silver tree (*Leucadendron Argentium*) with five leaves each, Argent. The shield ensigned of a mural crown with a demi-lion issuant Or, armed and langued Gules, crined Sable, supporting with its forepaws an anchor Gules
 MOTTO: *FACTA NON VERBA* (Deeds not words).

38. Tygerberg City; *Information Booklet*, February 2000.
39. Berry, Bruce; CivicArms and Flags Part VI, *SAVA Newsletter*, 22/98, pp. 14-21, August 1998.
40. The blazon of the arms registered by the Bureau of Heraldry and granted to Durban on 09 February 1979 as shown in Figure 55 is as follows:
ARMS: Quarterly: I and IV, Azure, on a chief Argent a lion rampant Gules; II and III, Sable, a chevron Argent between three leopards' faces Or
CREST: On a mount a mealie plant proper ensigned with a five-pointed star Argent
WREATH AND MANTLING: Argent and Azure
MOTTO: *DEBILE PRINCIPIUM MELIOR FORTUNA SEQUETUR* (Better fortune will follow a weak beginning).
41. de Jager Smith, C; *Two Hundred Years of Municipal Heraldry in South Africa : 1804 - 2004*, manuscript in preparation.
42. The blazon of the arms granted to Pinetown by Letters Patent on 19 June 1959 and shown in Figure 56 is as follows:
ARMS: Vert on a chevron between three pineapples Or as many horseshoes Sable on a chief Gold three cogwheels also Sable
CREST: Out of a mural crown Sable masoned Or, charged with a mullet of six points Argent, a lion's head wreathed about the neck with a torse Gold and Vert.
MANTLING: Or and Vert
SUPPORTERS: On either side a bushbuck wreathed about the neck with a torse or and Vert and resting the interior hoof on a garb of maize proper
MOTTO: *TEMPORI PARENDUM* (We must move with the times).
43. The blazon of the arms granted to Amanzimtoti by Letters Patent on 04 November 1958 and shown in Figure 58 is as follows:
ARMS: Barry wavy of eight Argent and Azure on a mount a (coral) tree proper within an orle of eleven (coral) flowers, proper
CREST: On a wreath of the colours issuant from a circlet of eight (coral) flowers from a Cattle Egret proper
MOTTO: *NITAMUR SEMPER AD OPTIMA* (Let us always strive for the best).
44. Kneuzenkamp, J.H; Coats of Arms or logos - the struggle for recognition, *ARMA*, No. 140 (34/1992 IV), pp.2213-2218, 1992.



Bruce Berry was born and bred in Zimbabwe and watched with interest the vexillological changes which occurred in that country up to and immediately after independence in 1980. This interest developed into a substantial (and still growing!) flag collection. He participates in a variety of vexillological projects, both formal and informal, together with contributing to vexillological publications and conferences. Bruce attended Rhodes University and the Universities of the Witwatersrand and South Africa culminating in a Master of Arts degree and a diploma in Project Management. He is a Unit Manager at the Development Bank of Southern Africa and lives in Johannesburg with his wife and two sons. He is a founder member of the Southern African Vexillological Association (SAVA) and has been Secretary/Treasurer since its inception.

