

Centenary of Canberra  
Issue

1913  
2013



# THE AUSTRALIAN HERALDRY SOCIETY

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Members Circular

March, April and May 2013

Issue 159



A beautiful, vital and sensual representation of the coat of arms of Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, and a wonderful example of the art of the herald painter.

*Painting by Ian Mackay, photograph reproduced with kind permission of Niel Gimson of Canberra and the Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra (HAGSOC).*





**2013 Dates (autumn/winter) for Your Diary**

Sydney meeting	8 <sup>th</sup> June
Melbourne meeting	19 <sup>th</sup> June
Canberra meeting	20 <sup>th</sup> June
Sydney meeting	12 <sup>th</sup> July
AGM	10 <sup>th</sup> August
Canberra meeting	10 <sup>th</sup> October

**'Fit For a Queen: Mary Queen of Scots and the Forman Armorial of 1562', Melbourne**  
19<sup>th</sup> June (see page 8)

**'Gentlemen of the Road' presentation, Blue Mountains**  
26<sup>th</sup> October

Members – your local meeting dates can be included if you send them to the Editor at [brucehassan@ozemail.com.au](mailto:brucehassan@ozemail.com.au).



**From our Guest Editor**  
*James Gaetani of Canberra:*  
**Founding a Capital**

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to this "Centenary of Canberra" edition of *Members' Circular*. Two-thousand and thirteen marks a century since the foundation of our nation's capital. However, the road leading to this was all but smooth. As could have been expected, agreement on a national capital's siting was fraught with difficulty. Whilst the *Australian Constitution* outlined the limitations for the location of a federal capital, there seemed to be a consensus that such a capital should be placed in a 'bracing' environment. King O'Malley, following in the steps of Montesquieu, believed that "cold climates have produced the greatest geniuses".<sup>1</sup> With a fear that a tropical ambience may lure public servants into lethargy,<sup>2</sup> siting in the south of New South Wales was pursued. Whilst, in 1904, the Commonwealth Parliament confirmed Dalgety as the site for the future national capital, this encountered widespread hostility. The NSW Government refused to cede appropriate land

<sup>1</sup> Ian Warden, "Capital idea for a cold-climate city" *Canberra Times* <<http://www.canberratimes.com.au/act-news/capital-idea-for-coldclimate-city-20120812-242nw.html>>.

<sup>2</sup> National Capital Authority, "History of the Capital" *Australian Government National Capital Authority*. <[http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=253&Itemid=247](http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=253&Itemid=247)>.

around Dalgety to the Commonwealth,<sup>3</sup> and Elliot Johnson MP, clearly disdaining the crisp climates of the Monaro, argued: "I have been told that an attempt was made at Dalgety to rear Polar bears. But the first couple of bears that were taken there got frozen; they could not stand the climate, and the experiment has not been repeated."<sup>4</sup> As a result, in October 1908, the Commonwealth House of Representatives voted for a Yass-Canberra site over that of Dalgety. This site was approved after deliberations, in the Commonwealth Senate, beating Tumut by two votes.<sup>5</sup>

Upon the selection of Yass-Canberra, which is situated within Ngunnawal Country, an international design competition was launched for the capital. Out of 137 entries, the plan of Walter and Marion Griffin was selected. Design entries from as far afield as Finland were scrutinized, with the entry from Eliel Saarinen being named in second place. Rather than attempting to carve a design into the land, the Griffins sought to use the existing landscape within their design. By creating a land axis between the mountains of Ainslie, Bimberi, Camp Hill and Kurrajong, the existing panorama was accommodated.<sup>6</sup>

However, as any path to founding a city is strewn with obstacles, the daunting task presented itself of naming the new national capital. Early white writers referred to the local Aboriginal people as the 'Kamberra', 'Kghambury', 'Nganbra' and 'Gnabra'. Unlike the design of the city, there was no official competition for the naming of the new capital. However, scores of ideas for potential names were submitted from across Australia. Many drew upon composite names such as Austradelphia, Australholland, Federalia and Centropolis. Others drew upon more fanciful origins, such as New Atlantis, Excelsis, Pacificana and King's Paradise. Still others, moreover, may have been suggested with tongue

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> Commonwealth, *Parliamentary Debates*, House of Representatives, 23 September 1908, 1 (Elliot Johnson).

<sup>5</sup> National Capital Authority, "History of the Capital" *Australian Government National Capital Authority*. <[http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=253&Itemid=247](http://www.nationalcapital.gov.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=253&Itemid=247)>.

<sup>6</sup> National Archives of Australia, National Capital Authority and National Library of Australia, "An Ideal City – The 1912 Competition to Design Canberra" *Ideal City*. <<http://www.idealcity.org.au>>.





in cheek, such as Pandora, Caucus City and Swindleville.<sup>7</sup>

Finally, on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1913, in a ceremony marked by the presence of the cavalry and bearskin-bedecked guards, Lady Denman proclaimed the new federal capital to be “Canberra”.

Our Canberran members have penned several pieces within this edition. Mr Geoff Kingman-Sugars has noted the history and anomalies in the Canberra arms. Mr Niel Gunson has made available the splendid emblazonment on the Canberra Arms on the front cover. I have put together some, in my opinion, interesting notes I discovered on the designing of The Australian National University arms.

Our editor, Mr Bruce Baskerville has submitted articles spanning the arms of the Governor-General at the foundation, through philatelic heraldry related to Canberra, and finally to Flemish musings on the Canberra arms.

With a diverse spread of contributions, I hope you enjoy our humble contribution to the celebrations of Canberra’s Centenary.

#### References

- “Christening the Capital”, *The West Australian* (Perth) 24 January 1913, 8, found at <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/26865183>.  
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Warden, Ian, “Photo finish after a capital call” *Canberra Times* <http://www.canberratimes.com.au/act-news/photo-finish-after-a-capital-call-20130224-2ezwt.html>.

<sup>7</sup> “Christening the Capital”, *The West Australian* (Perth) 24 January 1913, 8, found at <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/26865183>.

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#### Ornamenting this Issue

*Bruce Baskerville*

The image in the top right-hand corner of each page is a monochrome modified rendition of the shield used in the Australian Capital Territory flag, adopted in 1993.

Reference: <http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/au-act.html>

The image centred at the bottom of each page is a depiction of the royal bluebell (*Wahlenbergia gloriosa*), an alpine wildflower and the floral emblem of the Australian Capital Territory, adopted 1982

Reference: <http://www.anbg.gov.au/emblems/act.emblem.html>

The gang gang cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*) was adopted as the faunal emblem of the Territory in 1997. These emblems reflect the local environment and, should the ACT Assembly decide to adopt arms for the Territory, the royal bluebell and the gang gang would be obvious contenders for elements within the overall achievement.

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#### Forthcoming Meetings in Sydney for 2013

Contact: *Stephen Szabo*

#### Saturday 8<sup>th</sup> June 2013

Committee member Bruce Baskerville will share some of his early findings on the cultural history of the monarchy in Australia in “Prince Alfred’s Royal Tour of 1867- 68: Heraldry, Symbols and Yearnings”. The first Royal visit to Australia nearly a century and a half ago included extensive use of symbols and of heraldic representations.

This presentation will examine the use not only of British heraldry and symbols, but the also the use of the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha arms as an escutcheon on the Prince’s arms and occasionally on their own and to responses of German settlers in Australia to the tour.

Bruce will also touch on the suggestions made in response to the tour that the colonies federate under an Australian crown with Alfred as King, and the responses to this proposal. The talk will be illustrated with drawings and photographs from contemporary sources.





Fig. 1: Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, Prince of Saxony and Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha (source: Wikipedia)

Bruce Baskerville is a committee member of The Australian Heraldry Society and editor of the *Members' Circular*. He began his career in the field of heritage as a researcher and historian for conservation architects Tropman & Tropman and Clive Lucas Stapleton in 1996-1997, worked for the NSW Heritage Office in the period 1997-2008, and was integral to the success of the World Heritage nomination of various sites in Australia associated with the convict transportation system. From 2008 until 2011 Bruce was Site Manager of the Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area (KAHVA) on Norfolk Island. He returned to Sydney in 2012, and is undertaking work for a PhD in History at the University of Sydney, focusing on a cultural history of the Crown in Australia.

#### Friday 12 July 2013

Ben Franklin, one of our members, will explore in depth a topic he touched on in a lecture he gave last year when he presents a talk titled "Heraldry Beneath the Waves – Submarine Badges of the Royal Navy".



Fig. 2: The dolphin badge of Australian and British submariners  
(<http://www.defencejobs.gov.au/submariners/traditions.aspx>)



#### Meetings in Canberra for 2013

Contact: James Gaetani

We meet jointly with members of the Heraldry Special Interest Group of the Heraldry And Genealogy Society Of Canberra (HAGSOC) at 8:00pm on the third Thursday of every second month.

The remaining meeting dates for 2013 are 20<sup>th</sup> June, 15<sup>th</sup> August and 17<sup>th</sup> October.



#### Meetings in Queensland for 2013

Contact: Leon Lindley

Meetings are arranged as opportunities arise.



#### Meeting reports from Canberra for summer 2012-13

James Gaetani

On the 21<sup>st</sup> February 2013, seven members of the combined TAHS and HAGSOC Heraldry Special Interest Group met. Whilst procedural matters were mostly discussed, the passing of Dr. Richard Barwick, a long time member of the group, and the condolences of the group to his family, were noted at the beginning of the meeting in his memory. Dr. Barwick was closely associated with the Australian National University, being a zoologist, was an original member of HAGSOC, and his humour, wit and scholarly contributions to heraldry will be sorely missed.



#### Meeting reports from Sydney for Summer 2012-2013

Bruce Baskerville

#### Friday 8<sup>th</sup> March: Inca and Spanish Heraldry

Professor David Cahill of the University of New South Wales gave a richly illustrated and fascinating presentation on the Native American heraldry of the Inca and its incorporation into the Spanish heraldic system as it operated in Spanish America.

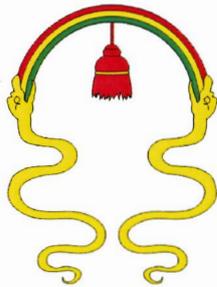
The Inca were the ruling class of the Tawantinsuyu empire conquered by Pizarro in 1533. Most of the Spanish officials sent to the





Americas had titles and Arms, or were granted them, and the Spanish Hapsburg Carlos I recognised the Inca aristocracy through, among other things, the granting of Arms to Inca nobles. The Inca had incorporated pre-Inca nobility into their empire, and in turn were incorporated in the Spanish empire. They had contact with the few grandees, or most senior Spanish nobles, in New Spain who had direct connections to the King in Madrid.

The Inca emblem most often mentioned by Spanish chroniclers as an imperial standard common to all Inca depicted, on a square white banner, a rainbow, embowed between two serpents glissant with a mascapaicha pendant from the rainbow. The mascapaicha is a red tassel worn on the royal brow suspended from a headband and is equivalent to a European crown.



*Fig. 3: The imperial emblem of the Tawantinsuyu, showing a red woolen mascapaicha pendant (source: Wikipedia)*

In 1600 an Inca noble wrote a history of the Inca from an Inca perspective, and included in the book a coat of arms said to represent the Inca at that time. The shield could be blazoned as quarterly a sun in his splendour, a moon in her complement increscent, an estoile of many rays, and a mountain with three caves at its base. Each of the quarters relate to an aspect of Inca cosmology and foundation myths, and may also represent the four provinces of the old empire (tawantinsuyu means 'four provinces'), all rendered in the language of European heraldry.

From 1700 native Americans could be ordained in the Catholic church, and Inca nobles were playing leading roles in ostensibly Christian processions. Paintings of such processions show many Inca symbols, such as the red parrot of the eastern province, and the red mascapaicha, in combinations with Spanish royal emblems. The

combination of Inca and Spanish religious symbols was often ambiguous in meaning, such as figures of a boy dressed in Spanish princely attire and wearing a mascapaicha that referred to both the Christ child and an Inca legend of a coming boy-king. Such art and heraldry was simultaneously conservative and subversive.

Spanish nobles and viceroys were encouraged to marry Inca princesses and their Arms, often by impaling, showed Inca charges depicted in Spanish heraldic forms. Paintings of Spanish-Inca weddings took a highly stylized form full of heraldic and royal symbols. The cosmopolitan character of these designs suggest a new society was in the process of forming, a gestation probably assisted by the Jesuits who established a particular relationship with the Inca nobility and operated a school for Inca children.

This gradual aristocratic Spanish-Inca acculturation is illustrated in pictures of the King of Spain as the King of Peru, in Inca nobles increasingly adopting Spanish style dress, and prominence given to what appears to be an Inca system of inherited symbols and patterns akin to heraldry. Unfortunately, the Inca system of symbols is not understood today, although it appears evident in small oblong shields bearing heraldic-like patterns held by noblemen, and what seem to be squares of repeating geometric patterns worn on the cloaks of noble women. However, reading these symbols is today highly contested and there is no agreement on a 'correct' interpretation.

Professor Cahill's talk was followed by a number of interesting questions from the floor, covering issues such as the survival of Inca symbology in the flags of Peru, Bolivia and Argentina, especially suns and rainbows. Committee member Chris Puplick thanked Professor Cahill for a fine presentation and for bringing to our attention the complex and quite beautiful symbols of the Inca and of South America more generally.

Looking across the South Pacific to the shores of Latin America would certainly seem to hold many exciting new possibilities for Australian heraldists in the history and development of the heraldic arts.





**Saturday 13<sup>th</sup> April 2013: Australia's Historic Stained Glass**

Dr Beverley Sherry presented an illustrated paper titled "Australia's Historic Stained Glass: Stories of Identity", in which she demonstrated how stained glass has been used to express personal and cultural identity during the high period of stained glass in Australia between 1850 and 1930.

Stained glass that survives in Australia is mainly from the 1840s to 1920s period. The mid-nineteenth century witnessed the revival of stained glass making in Britain that coincided with the gold rushes and pastoral expansion in the colonies. Stained glass artists emigrated to Australia, and there was a good working relationship between architects, builders and stained glass artists. Although much stained glass was imported, a local industry that began in 1861 was also important, especially for use in private houses and churches.

The beauty of stained glass relies on light passing through coloured glass, and most research has focused on ecclesiastical rather than secular glass. All stained glass windows have something to say – about aspirations, allegiance and so on, and can be 'read' like writing.

Dr Sherry's talk was illustrated with many beautiful examples of stained glass from every state, in private residences, churches, and public and institutional buildings, and from both rural and urban areas. Some outstanding examples included the gothic revival windows of the Great Hall at Sydney University featuring the portraits and arms of every British sovereign, the Great War memorial in St Peter's Adelaide, the 'Irish' windows of St Columba's in South Perth, the windows in Government House Perth and Brisbane, Parliament House Brisbane, and great old eastern Sydney mansions such as Fairwater, Bishops court and Swifts. These were all imported glass, but Australian glass was also featured. Most early stained glass makers were Scottish, and their work can be seen in private houses across the Riverina, Victoria and Tasmania, as well as public buildings such as the State Bank ceiling in Martin Place Sydney, St Andrew's College at Sydney University, and Adelaide Town Hall.

Sydney Town Hall features the glass of French convict Lucien Henri, with its use of seven-pointed stars. Across the many examples some regional patterns could be discerned, such as Australianist themes in Sydney, nostalgic English scenes in Victoria and masculine Imperial themes in Adelaide. Representations of Britain, wherever located, emphasized pastoral and 'olde England' scenes when Britain was actually undergoing the social upheavals and environmental pollution of the Industrial Revolution. A characteristic of Australianist stained glass designs was the widespread use of native birds, animals and plants but the almost complete absence of Aboriginal people and arts.



*Fig. 4: Advance Australia Arms, Queen Victoria Building, Sydney.*

(source: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/Heritage>)

Dr Sherry's principle interest remains the poetry of John Milton, and her quote of "replete with storied windows", with its emphasis on stained glass as a medium for conveying changing ideas of personal and shared identities, brought an interesting and stimulating presentation to a conclusion.

**Friday 10<sup>th</sup> May 2013**

Associate Professor Louise D'Arcens of the University of Wollongong gave a lively presentation on "Heraldic Satire in Colonial Australian Culture". Professor D'Arcens' interests lie in what people in colonial Australia thought, imagined and fantasized about the Middle Ages. The idea of a Middle Ages in Australia might seem an oxymoron, but it is far from absurd.

Historians generally argue that Australia was founded in the spirit of the Enlightenment, but medieevalists argue for much earlier cultural references in Australian history. Medievalism jostled in the public imagination with orientalism and classicism. Some people were attracted to it,



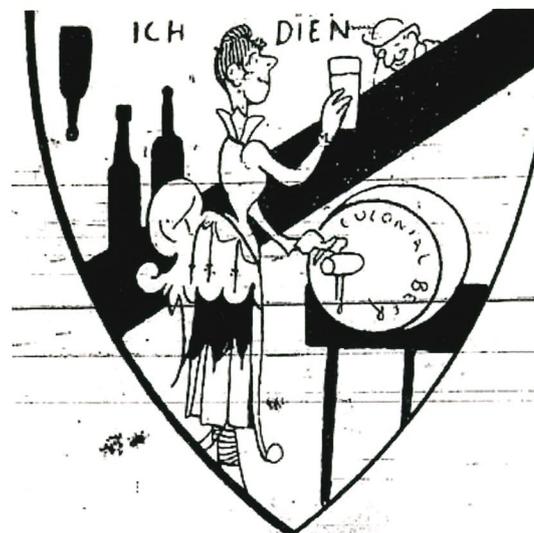


others were hostile, especially those on the Left. The absence of an actual Middle Ages in Australia enabled writers, artists, architects and others to explore ideas and create their own versions of the medieval. These imaginings can be seen in the work of writers such as Rolf Boldrewood and Ada Cambridge, in the theatre, often through Shakespeare and the spatial experience of medieval stage sets, in the Gothic revival architecture of universities and cathedrals, both of which were epicenters of heraldry, and fashions in clothing, interior décor and so on. Gothic revivalism was presented as modern and aspirational, as looking forward to what Australia might become. It seems ironic that this was made possible through a 'mercantile medievalism', of new colonial money buying the things that made it look ancestral, and masked meritocratic success.

There was a constant dialogue between serious practices and satire. The *Bulletin* was a prime exponent of heraldic satire, and one of its 'contributions' to the 1887 Golden Jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria's reign was an 'armorial' it produced for 'Australia's Jubilee Peerage' with arms allocated to leading colonial luminaries in orders such as the Order of C.B. (Colonial Beer) and the Order of P.G. (Pinchgut). The arms of the brewer James Toohey of the O.C.B. are shown in Figure 5. A shield of a member of the O.P.G. includes, in chief a rendering of Pinchgut (Fort Denison) where convicts were supposedly marooned, and in base a convict in a chain gang. The convict stain was a strong feature of many of these arms, ridiculing the pretensions of the newly enriched who were regularly ascribed convict origins.

Cartoons are a rich source of heraldic satire, especially in the *Bulletin* and the various *Punch* magazines. What became clear to all members present was that, in order to understand the uses of heraldry in this way, both cartoonists and audience must have had a reasonable, even extensive, knowledge of or familiarity with heraldry. Cartoonist's targets are frequently shown in the style of some sort of medieval knight, usually in a tournament with their opponent similar dressed; or using the regalia of chivalric orders as toys or tools; or mounting fantastical beasts such as a self-proclaimed 'White Knight of Derry' in Melbourne riding a magnificent kangaroo-dragon. In all these

instances, the reader needed some understanding of heraldic practices such as blazoning and the supposed origins of heraldry in the Middle Ages in order to 'get' the joke.



Order of C. B. (Colonial Beer). Device: Shield with Bar-shutler, and a Shutler Bar-maid drawing a long steever for, say Mr. Toohey, M.P. This is to be conferred upon survivors of the N.S.W. "Brewers' Holy War."

Fig. 5: *The Order of Colonial Beer* (source: the *Bulletin*, 25<sup>th</sup> June 1887)

Professor D'Arcens argued that while much of this appears as lampooning, there is also a stratum within it that honours chivalry, and plays upon bathos, or the sudden transition from exalted to commonplace that produces a ludicrous effect. Colonial audiences could laugh at the effect, but they also shared, with the humourists, a knowing about honour and chivalry, and the medievalism of such representations. Their motives ranged from a desire for social distinction through to a deeply-felt connection to history and to imperial ideals, as well as anxieties about the shame and loss of caste resulting from the colonies' recent penal history.

Professor D'Arcens talk, as she promised, reflected on how satires of heraldry functioned as expressions of a changing set of ideas about colonial and, eventually, national identity. This is a topic about which she had written extensively, including articles such as "The Middle Ages in Australia: Colonialism, Nationalism, and the Antiquarian Imagination" in *Florilegium: Journal of the Canadian Society of Medievalists/Société Canadienne des Médiévistes*, vol 27 (2010) and "The last thing





one might expect': The Mediaeval Court at the 1866 Intercolonial Exhibition" in *The La Trobe Journal* No. 81 (2008). Professor D'Arcens has recently completed an Australian Research Council Discovery Grant (2008-2011) for the project "Medievalism in Australian Cultural Memory".

The talk was enjoyable, humorous and thought provoking, and certainly pointed all present to looking for new areas of heraldic expression in Australian history, and to a broader understanding of the depths of the heraldic imagination in Australia, historically and in the present.



**Fit For a Queen: Mary Queen of Scots and the Forman Armorial of 1562**  
*Stephen Szabo*

Long-time members may recall the visit to Sydney and Melbourne by Dr Katie Stephenson of the University of St Andrews in January 2008, when she spoke on "Chivalry, Iconography and Propaganda: Royal Heralds in Late Medieval Scotland". This was a well-presented lecture by an engaging speaker, and we hoped that we might see Dr Stevenson on our shores again.



Fig. 6: Dr Katie Stephenson in Scotland

In late 2012 I was advised by members of The Sydney Society for Scottish History that they would be flying Dr Stevenson out to Australia in June 2013 to speak at the Eighth Australian Conference of Celtic Studies (11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> June 2013) at the University of Sydney, and then to give a number of lectures during the Scottish Australian Heritage Council's Scottish Heritage Week (27<sup>th</sup> June – 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013). In between these two programs of events Dr Stevenson would be visiting her family in Melbourne.

I contacted Dr Stevenson and she agreed to speak as a guest of The Australian Heraldry Society while in Melbourne. Our able committee member in Melbourne, David Studham, has organised a suitable venue and is engaged in publicising the event to ensure a good turnout.

Dr Katie Stephenson will deliver a paper titled "Fit For a Queen: Mary Queen of Scots and the Forman Armorial of 1562" on Wednesday 19<sup>th</sup> June 2013 in the Dulcie Hollyock Room on the Ground Floor of the Baillieu Library at the University of Melbourne. Doors open at 6:00pm for a 6:30pm start. Entry will be by "gold coin" donation, and a raffle will also be held. Space is limited to 75 seats, so please make your booking as soon as possible in order to avoid disappointment.

This lecture will explore the Forman Armorial of 1562, presented to Mary Queen of Scots in 1562 shortly after her return to Scotland, just as she was due to make her first tour of Scotland and in the midst of negotiations with Elizabeth I of England for succession to the English throne and her own search for a new husband.



Fig. 7: Illustration in the Forman Armorial

Dynasty and lineage were thus to the fore in this crucial period and the Forman Armorial was a key instrument in Stewart dynastic propaganda. Yet, the armorial manuscript has never before





been considered in this light and has long been viewed as a second rate armorial in comparison to Sir David Lyndsay's armorial of 1542 and the Seton Armorial of 1591.

Indeed, both the Seton Armorial and Lyndsay's armorial are currently kept in the safe of the National Library of Scotland and are considered national treasures whereas the Forman Armorial is not. This lecture will provide some context about the practice of making armorials in this period and will explain why the Forman Armorial is in many ways the most important of all the surviving sixteenth-century Scottish armorials.



Fig. 8: Illustration in the Forman Armorial

Katie Stevenson received her BA (Hons) in History and Archaeology from the University of Melbourne in 1998, followed by a PhD in History from the University of Edinburgh in 2003. She held temporary tutorial fellowships and lectureships at the universities of Aberystwyth, York and Sheffield in 2003 and 2004 before being appointed to St Andrews in 2005. Her subsequent contributions to research, writing and teaching have been recognised by her election as a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, of the Society of Antiquaries (London) and of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Dr Stevenson's first book, *Chivalry and Knighthood in Scotland, 1425-1513* (Boydell &

Brewer) was published in 2006. She then edited and contributed to a collection of essays, *The Herald in Late Medieval Europe* (Boydell & Brewer), published in 2009. Her next book, *Power and Propaganda: Scotland, 1306-1488* is due to be published by Edinburgh University Press in 2013.

Katie Stevenson continues her involvement in the spheres of Scottish history as co-editor of the *Journal of Scottish Historical Studies*, as honorary secretary of the Scottish History Society, as a council member of the Social & Economic History Society of Scotland and as a trustee of the St Andrews Fund for Scots Heraldry. Katie lives in Edinburgh with her husband, and has two small boys, Archie, who has just turned 4, and Alex, who is 2.

Dr Stevenson will return to Sydney for the beginning of Scottish Heritage Week, and will give a number of lectures on behalf of the Sydney Society for Scottish History, including "Loss, Legacy and Commemoration: Flodden 500", "Bannockburn: the battle and its legacy", and "Reflections of Scotland: On life, academia and Scottish history in present day Scotland". The lecture most likely to be of interest to our members, however, is titled "The Forman armorial (made for Mary Queen of Scots in 1563): the development of Scottish dynastic propaganda". This lecture will be held on Thursday 27<sup>th</sup> June 2013 in the Mitchell Theatre at the Sydney Mechanics School of Arts, 280 Pitt St, Sydney, commencing at 6:30pm. The cost to attend this lecture is \$20 per person. To book for this lecture and for further details of Scottish Heritage Week please visit the following webpage:

<http://www.scottishaustralianheritagecouncil.com.au/docs/SAHC%20Booking%20sheet%202013.pdf>





Centenary of  
Canberra  
Place of Storytelling



'Not in Peake':

Sir John Henry Butters

Dr Mark Ferson and

Stephen Szabo

Neither the owner of this bookplate (Figure 9) nor the artist are listed in Andrew Peake's *Australian Personal Bookplates* (Adelaide, 2000). The bookplate was found pasted into Freda Derrick's *Country Craftsmen* (London: Chapman & Hall, 1945), a gift from a friend given some years ago, and was safely tucked away in the Ferson family study awaiting the writing of its story.

Sir John Henry Butters (1885-1969) was, according to the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*,<sup>8</sup> an English-born and educated engineer. He came to the Southern hemisphere in 1909 to advise on a series of major electrical power projects, firstly in New Zealand and later in Australia, culminating in his bringing to fruition the construction of the Great Lake hydro-electric scheme in Tasmania.

In 1924 Butters was appointed the Chief Commissioner of the Federal Capital Commission (FCC), which had been established to design, construct and administer the new Australian capital at Canberra. Among the FCC's major projects was the completion of the provisional Parliament House, which was opened by the Duke and Duchess of York on 9<sup>th</sup> May 1927. During this Royal visit Butters was knighted in recognition of his achievements in creating the national capital, having previously been appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) in 1920 and a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George in 1923 (CMG). 1927 was also the year of his election to the office of president of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.

With the relocation of Parliament to Canberra, Sir John experienced a major disagreement with the government over the future direction of the FCC, and he resigned in late 1929. He moved to Sydney, where he was to live out his life in the suburb of Wahroonga.

The bookplate's designer, Mr C.R. Wylie<sup>9</sup>, was an artist and writer with a particular interest in heraldry who was most likely asked to produce the bookplate after he won the competition to design the coat of arms for the Federal Capital Commissioners and the new city of Canberra, announced by Butters in 1927.

While the plate is of the mixed armorial/pictorial type, the pictorial elements are inspired by the design of the City of Canberra arms, with the view of gum trees through a portcullis alluding to the crest of those arms (*In front of a Gum Tree issuant from a Mount proper a Portcullis chained Or ensigned with the Imperial Crown also proper*). The castle interior is a further allusion to one of the charges on the shield of arms itself.

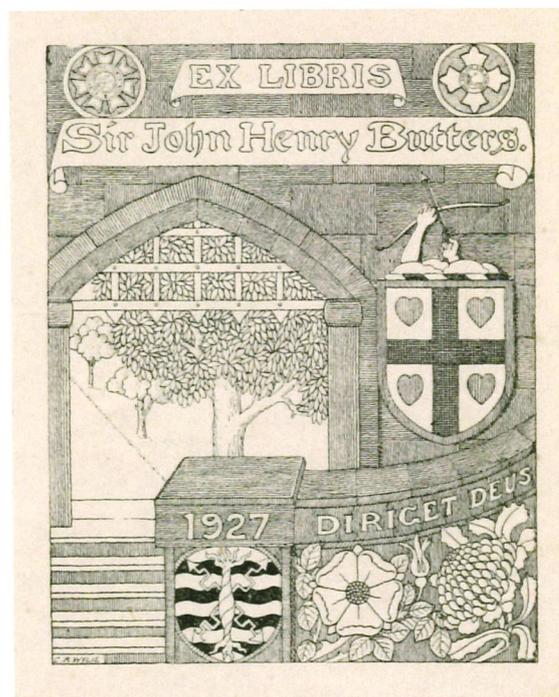


Fig. 9: The bookplate of Sir John Butters  
Image: Dr Mark Ferson

<sup>8</sup>G. J. R. Linge, 'Butters, Sir John Henry (1885-1969)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/butters-sir-john-henry-5454/text9263>, accessed 21 May 2013

<sup>9</sup> Charles Roxburgh Wylie (c1870 - 1947) NSW Death Certificate 1947/029588 Wylie wrote extensively under the name Flinders Barr.





The insignia of the Order of St Michael and St George appears at top left of the bookplate, with the insignia of the Order of the British Empire at top right. At bottom right two flowers are depicted, one being the rose of the house of York, a reference to the visit of the Duke and Duchess to open Parliament House, and the other a waratah.

The waratah is the official floral emblem of the state of New South Wales, so its presence here may seem odd. However, C.R. Wylie was an indefatigable campaigner for the waratah to be made the national flower, and clearly saw this as yet another opportunity to advance that cause. The fountain charged with a thunderbolt acknowledges in a heraldic form Sir John's work on hydro-electric schemes.

The arms themselves are most likely usurped, which is unfortunate. In Burke's *General Armory* arms appear under the name *Butter* described as *Argent a cross Sable between four human hearts proper* with a crest consisting of *two hands issuing out of a cloud drawing an arrow in a bow all proper* and the motto *Diriget Deus* (God Directs). These are attributed to Butter of Gormack, Scotland, and can be found also in *An Ordinary of Scottish Arms, Volume I* and, for Butter of Faskally, co. Perth, in the 6<sup>th</sup> (1910) edition of Fox-Davies' *Armorial Families*. The *Australian Dictionary of Biography* entry records Sir John as having been born in Alverstoke, Hampshire, England and his connection, if any, with the Scots family is unclear. Whether Sir John regularized his armorial status at a later date by seeking a new grant of arms from London or Edinburgh is not known.

*An earlier version of this article, including the illustration, by Mark Ferson as sole author appeared in The New Australian Bookplate Society Newsletter #21 (June 2011). Dr Ferson is President of The New Australian Bookplate Society.*

**The Arms of Canberra:**  
*Geoff Kingman-Sugars*

In response to a request by the Commonwealth Department of Defence, who wanted to use it on the newly commissioned HMAS *Canberra*, the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs and Territories in 1927, on behalf of the Federal Capital Commissioners (FCC), announced a competition to design a suitable coat of arms for the City of Canberra.

The competition attracted just 35 entries of which none were considered suitable by the adjudicators (Sir John Butters, Mr J.L. Mullins and Mr G.V.F. Mann). However, on request from the FCC, a modified design by one of the entrants, Mr. Charles Roxburgh Wylie (c1870-1947) of Sydney was chosen to represent the Federal Capital Commissioners and the newly emerging City of Canberra.

In subsequent communications a petition was submitted to the Sovereign whose Royal License, dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 1928, was to the "Federal Capital Commissioners Australia and their successors in their corporate capacity [of] Our Royal License and Authority to bear and use on their Common Seal, and upon the Common Seal of the City of Canberra and upon Shields or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms the Arms".

The arms so granted were emblazoned "A triple towered castle between in chief a Sword of Justice point upwards to the sinister surmounted by a Parliamentary Mace head upwards to the dexter in saltire charged at their point of intersection with a representation of the Imperial Crown and in base a rose barbed and seeded (being the badge of York) And the Crest, in front of a Gum tree issuant from a Mount a Portcullis ensigned with the Imperial Crown." It will be noted that the Royal Licence does not stipulate any specific tinctures.

As directed by the King, Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent, Deputy to the Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, issued a Warrant to the officers of the College of Arms on the 17<sup>th</sup> October pursuant to which the Royal License was recorded in the College of Arms by Algar Howard, Windsor Herald and Registrar.





Fig. 10

The full achievement of the Arms of the City of Canberra

All photographs in this article by G. Kingman-Sugars, of original documents in National Archives of Australia collections, unless otherwise stated.

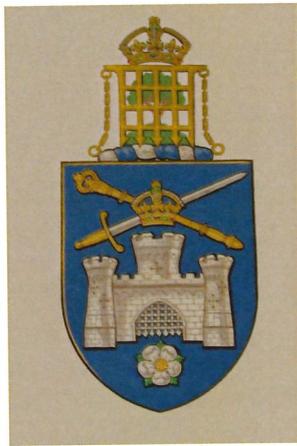


Fig. 11:

The Arms as emblazoned on the Royal License

Likewise, the grant was exemplified by Sir Henry Farnham Burke, Garter, Arthur William Stewart Cochrane, Clarenceaux, and Gerard Woods Wollarston, Norroy on the 7<sup>th</sup> November 1928.



Fig. 12: Exemplification of the Federal Capital Commissioners and for the City of Canberra

It will be noted that in the full blazon the assigned tinctures are now assigned: "Azure a triple towered Castle between in chief a Sword

of Justice point upwards to the sinister Argent Pommel and Hilt Or surmounted by a Parliamentary Mace head upward to the dexter Gold in saltire charged at their point of intersection with a representation of the Imperial Crown proper and in base a Rose also Argent barbed and seeded proper (being the Badge of York)". And for the Crest "On a Wreath of the Colours In front of a Gum tree issuant from a Mount proper a Portcullis chained Or ensigned with the Imperial Crown also proper"

On the 18<sup>th</sup> October 1927, as the exemplification of the arms was proceeding, the Deputy to the Earl Marshal issued a warrant to Garter Henry Farnham Burke authorizing him to grant supporters and, on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1928, he alone did so, granting and assigning to the FCC supporters by Letters Patent supporters, being sinister a white swan and dexter a black swan "to be borne and used hereafter by the said Federal Capital Commissioners of Australia and their successors in their corporate capacity on their Common Seal and upon the Common Seal of the City of Canberra according to the Laws of Arms the Arms".



Fig. 13: Letters Patent for the grant of supporters

Also emblazoned on these Letters Patent, but not mentioned in the text, is the motto 'Pro Rege Lege et Grege', translated as 'For The King, the Law and the People'.



Fig. 14: The Latin Motto





In British heraldry, it is only within the heraldic jurisdiction of the Lord Lyon King of Arms (Scotland) that the motto is assigned in the Letters Patent. Because some asserted that the Latin in the motto was incorrect, the Federal Capital Commissioners advised that the motto was supposed to be the same as that assigned to the British families of Brougham, Fane, Ponsonby, Bessborough and de Mauley as well of the town of Perth in Scotland and, when translated into English, 'For King, Law and the People', could be used as an alternative to the Latin. The original seal of the Federal Capital Commission used the Latin motto while some other depictions of the City of Canberra Arms now show 'For King/Queen, the Law and the People' as the motto.

On being queried on the symbolic meanings of the constituent parts of the heraldic achievement, Mr. Wylie, in a letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald* of 4<sup>th</sup> May 1929 stated:

"When designing the shield, the idea kept in view was of a great city, the seat of Federal parliamentary authority and justice. The crossed parliamentary mace and the sword of justice, upon which was the Imperial Crown, conveying the administrative side of the idea, the white triple towered castle represented, as it has done for ages, a great city, whilst the white rose beneath was a reminder of the visits to the city on historical occasions of Princes of the House of York, whose badge it is. When designing the crest, the main object to be kept in view was that this part of the achievement, whilst being in keeping with the arms, could be made use of by itself... An ancient heraldic device, the portcullis, suggesting the entrance to a great city was adopted, behind which appeared a gumtree expressive of a garden city, and the wooded lands of the Federal Capital Territory. The Canberra crest which rested upon a wreath of white and blue, is ensigned by... the Imperial Crown, thus completing the symbolism of the crest as part of the arms for separate use." The status of the Federal Capital as the seat of the Australian Parliament and the use of the portcullis by the parliament of the United Kingdom suggest an additional meaning.

Wylie went on to say, "A baron's helmet with a suitable mantling was included in the design accepted by the Federal Capital Commissioners (these being used by the city of London), but are

not painted on the copy of the grant of arms sent to Canberra by the Herald's College, as they are not mentioned in the official description of the arms... But should it be desired to use the helmet and mantling at any time, it will be perfectly correct to do so."

"The supporters were the most difficult part of the achievement to evolve. Something Australian was required, therefore a lion such as the very conventional king of beasts supporting one side of the arms of New South Wales, would not do...". Initially two Black Swans were submitted as supporters but the College of Arms vetoed that suggestion as they had only just recently assigned two Black Swans as supporters to the arms of the West Australian city of Perth. As a compromise the sinister supporter was changed to a White Swan. "...The black and white swans were thereupon selected as the guardians of the arms and symbolise practically the same idea as do the aborigine and white sailor which support the arms of the city of Sydney."



#### Who is the armiger, and where is the city?

Geoff Kingman-Sugars and  
Bruce Baskerville

The arms and supporters were granted to the Federal Capital Commission **and their legal successors**, and there is some debate as to who are the legal successors to the FCC. Its predecessor, the Federal Capital Advisory Committee existed from 1921 to 1924, and was superseded by the Federal Capital Commission from 1925 to 1930. There was a hiatus between 1931 and 1938 before the National Capital Planning and Development Committee was formed and operated from 1938 to 1957. This Committee was replaced by the National Capital Development Commission between 1958 and 1989, and was in turn replaced by the National Capital Authority from 1989 to the present. The Authority is currently responsible to the Federal Minister for Regional Australia, Regional Development and Local Government.

1989 was also the year that self-government was instituted in the ACT, and responsibility for administering the *City of Canberra Arms Act 1932* was devolved to the new ACT Government.





The FCC gazetted the name 'Canberra' in the *Commonwealth Gazette* on 20<sup>th</sup> September 1928. 'Canberra' was described as the divisions of Forrest, Griffith and Fishwyck that were collectively named 'City of Canberra'. The localities of Capital Circle, Capital Hill and Capital Place were specifically denominated by the FCC as the "The Federal Capital of the Commonwealth". The *Gazette* notice clearly delineates the location of the Federal Capital as a distinct area within the ACT to be known in the singular as Capital Hill. Somewhat confusingly it also names the areas of City, City Hill and City Place, to the north of Capital Hill (and now on the other side of Lake Burley Griffin) collectively as 'City', so-named from "The Federal Capital City and the Cities of the British Empire". The current ACT planning scheme shows a distinct area with a boundary that is named as Canberra Central, or Canberra City Area Boundary, encompassing Capital Hill and City, and more generally the larger area of postcode districts 2600, 2601 and 2602.

The 1928 *Gazette* notice also names Commonwealth Avenue and Constitution Avenue, for which it gives the origin of the former name as "Vide Canberra's motto Pro lege rege et grege", and for the latter "For King, Constitution and Commonwealth", suggesting another English-language rendition of the motto.

Complex and fascinating issues arise about corporate succession in public bodies with regard to who is today the FCC's successor, and just where is the City of Canberra for which the FCC was assigned a coat of arms. These are matters to be pursued in more depth in a future Canberra-themed issue of our journal *Heraldry News* later this year or early in 2014.

correspondence spanned some five years and a myriad of files, it would not do justice to the narrative to attempt to summarise the procedure in this short piece. Therefore, I intend to merely note some of the interesting points that arose in relation to the design of the arms.

Founded by the Australian Parliament in 1946 as a postgraduate university, in 1949 it was decided that ANU required arms. A restricted competition was announced, where four Australian designers were invited to submit a design, with the winning entrant being awarded 75 guineas (on top of the payment of 25 guineas payment for submission). From these, the Art Advisory Committee chose the design by Mr Alistair Morrison (Figure 15). Mr. Morrison's conceptualisation of education provides a fascinating contrast to today's pedagogical theories.

He identified the mural crown as representing "the enclosed world of learning",<sup>11</sup> whilst the unwritten pages of the open book suggest "that they have yet to be filled in, thus placing the emphasis on speculation and research rather than on scholarship and dogmatic authority".<sup>12</sup>

Whilst the rationale behind the book is still relevant to contemporary understandings of education, the justification for the mural crown is called into question. In light of the growing multimedia presence of educational and information delivery, and the corollary of increased access to education, one must ponder whether the symbology behind the mural crown is still relevant.



### Designing the Australian National University Arms

*James Gaetani*

Delving into primary material, especially within the ambiance of an archive, is always an exciting experience for a student. Perusing the correspondence relating to the granting of The Australian National University (ANU) arms proved no disappointment.<sup>10</sup> As this

<sup>10</sup> All material used for this piece is from The Australian National University Archives: Records relating to ANU Coat of Arms. *MC159 | March, April & May 2013*

Arms, ANUA 53 1058 and 1059. I would like to thank ANU Archives staff for helping me locate this material.

<sup>11</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Letter from Mr. E Clark to Mr. R. A. Hohnen, Dated 13 March 1950.

<sup>12</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Letter from Mr. Alistair Morrison to Mr. R. A. Hohnen, the Registrar of The Australian National University, dated 16 January 1950.





Fig. 15

*Morrison's revised design.*

ANU Archives  
ANUA 53 1059

Sir Gerald Wollaston, Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, the officer in charge of the grant (consistently described in correspondence as “the erstwhile Garter Principal King of Arms” in reference to his tenure of that office from 1930 to 1944)<sup>13</sup> sought to incorporate the idea of enclosure into a Bordure embattled Argent masoned Sable, derived from the castle in the Arms of Canberra.<sup>14</sup> The Committee feared, however, that this design (Figure 16) was too similar to the arms of the University of Adelaide,<sup>15</sup> whilst Professor Spate described the design as “with respect to the College of Arms...too damn conventional for words”.<sup>16</sup>



Fig. 16

*Wollaston's design.*

ANU Archives  
ANUA 53 1059

As is probably encountered when any committee attempts to design arms, disagreements over appropriate symbols arose. Members of both the Art Advisory and the Academic Advisory Committees were adamant in their desire to steer clear of the “most obvious clichés of academic

heraldry”.<sup>17</sup> Some rejected designs included the standard profusion of torches, books and quills. Furthermore, there seemed to be a consensus that “Australia” should be represented, however the incorporation of “unimaginative” charges such as a kangaroo or a platypus “were accepted with half-hearted approval”.<sup>18</sup> It was suggested that a charge from indigenous art could be utilised. Suggestions were sought from relevant academic authorities. Donald Thompson, from the Department of Anthropology at the University of Melbourne, suggested a charge similar to the figure of marngit “which delves into the occult and acts as the intermediary...of the medicine man of Arnhem Land who is called marngitmirri”.<sup>19</sup>

Attempting to gather more designs, ideas were sought by the Registrar from members of staff.<sup>20</sup> By 18<sup>th</sup> September 1953, a design by Professor Mark Oliphant<sup>21</sup> was recommended for adoption. The blazon read: “In Base wavy Argent on Azure a Boomerang Or forming a Chevron in Chief the Southern Cross and Canopus Argent on Azure”. It appears that Sir Gerald believed the combination of the star titled “Canopus” and the Southern Cross were an intentional reference to the Australian flag and the Federation star. He was reluctant to include the designation of “Canopus” in the official grant, if this allusion was not intended.<sup>22</sup> Upon advice, ANU decided that the large star should “on no account be identified with Canopus...[as] it is not in anything like the position shown on the Arms [in relation to the Southern Cross]”.<sup>23</sup> Reassuring Norroy and Ulster that as it was desired there be a difference between the Federation Star and a representation of Canopus, the University requested the removal of this charge.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>18</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Letter from Mr. E Clark to Mr. R. A. Hohnen, Dated 13 March 1950.

<sup>19</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Letter from Donald F Thompson to Maurice Brown. Dated 13 August 1951.

<sup>20</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Note from Registrar to Mr. Long. Dated 16 June 1952.

<sup>21</sup> The distinguished Australian physicist and humanist who was to become Sir Marcus ‘Mark’ Laurence Elwin Oliphant, AC KBE FRS (1901-2000), Governor of South Australia

<sup>22</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Letter from Sir Gerald Wollaston to the Registrar of The Australian National University. Dated 24 February 1954.

<sup>23</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Note from Maurice Brown, First Assistant Registrar attached to the letter to The Registrar, Dated 7 April 1954.

<sup>24</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Minutes of the 27<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the School of Graduate Studies held on 21 May 1954, point

<sup>13</sup> First mention: ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Letter from Mr. R. A. Hohnen to Mr. E. H. Clarke. Dated 13 June 1950.

<sup>14</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Letter from Sir. Gerald Wollaston, to Mr. E. H. Clark [sic]. Dated 18 July 1950.

<sup>15</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Minutes of meeting of Advisory Committee on Art, point 4. 7 December 1950.

<sup>16</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Memorandum from Professor C.H.K Spate to the Registrar, 29 July 1953.





Fig. 17

*The Arms as granted, sans Canopus*

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These are just a few of the cornucopia of interesting anecdotes and hurdles encountered by ANU in the granting process. As many members know, the desire to create an original and imaginative design is often confronted with the academic struggle, with the blank page. It appears that the ANU experience was no exception to this. Whilst the Registrar described the discussion regarding the designing as “tortuous”,<sup>25</sup> a design was finally accepted, and it has been liberally used across campus to this day. Besides encouraging ANU to continue its proud display of its heraldic heritage, I hope this assortment of interesting, albeit motley, anecdotes might also encourage other members to look into the design of the arms of their *alma maters*.



**Canberra’s heraldic stamp issues of 1927, 1951 and 1963**

*Bruce Baskerville*

Canberra was the first Australian city, or any city, to be represented on an Australian postage stamp issue.



Fig. 18: Opening of [Old] Parliament House, 1927

13; Letter from Mr. R. A. Hohnen to Sir Gerald Wollaston. Dated 3 June 1954; Letter from Mr. R. A. Hohnen to Sir Gerald Wollaston. Dated 21 June 1954.

<sup>25</sup> ANU Archives: ANUA 53 1058, Note from Registrar to Mr. Long. Dated 16 June 1952.

Canberra first featured on a stamp in 1927 to mark the opening of the first (now Old) Parliament House. A stylized female figure of ‘Australia’ sits to one side holding an oval-shaped shield bearing a southern cross design that could easily be read as the shield in the arms of Victoria, although presumably the reference was to the Southern Cross depicted in the fly of the national flag. The stamp was issued on the 9<sup>th</sup> May 1927, and 32,194,880 were printed.

Parliament House next appeared, now as a metaphor for Canberra’s role as the capital, in a 1951 stamp issued as part of a set of three to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth. There is no heraldry in this design, but a se-tenant pair (two different stamps joined together) issued in the same series with portraits of Sir Edmund Barton and Sir Henry Parkes features the shield alone of the Commonwealth Arms (Figure 19). This is a representation rarely seen, but which I think is attractive and should be more widely used.



Fig. 19: Commonwealth Jubilee, 1951

This series was issued on the 1<sup>st</sup> May 1951, with 26,354,960 of the 3d pair being printed, and 6,351,576 of the 1/6 Parliament House scene.

Canberra next made the philatelic spotlight in a 1963 issue to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the city of Canberra (Figure 20). The city’s designer, Walter Burley Griffin, looks out beside the Arms representing his creation. Canberra, in this juxtaposition of local symbols, is represented as a modern, planned, official city in its own right, not solely as the Parliamentary seat. This is the only time Canberra’s arms have appeared on a postage stamp. The stamp was issued on the 8<sup>th</sup> March 1963, and 42,569,040 were printed.





Fig. 20: Canberra's Golden Jubilee, 1963

Although several stamps with a Canberra theme have been issued since 1963, none have included any heraldic element in their design. These include the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of (old) Parliament House in 1977, opening of the High Court building in 1980, opening of the (new) Parliament House in 1988, a 5c 'Parliament' in a 27 stamp set called Living Together (1988), the 1989 Queen's Birthday issue showing the Dowie statue in Parliament House, the 1994 Queen's Birthday issue with the Dargie portrait in Parliament House, the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the National War Memorial in 1997, the National Library in 2002, the Academy of Sciences in 2007, Commonwealth Park in 2009, National Service Memorial in 2010 and Floriade in 2011.



Fig. 21: Alpine Wildflowers booklet, 1986

A 1986 booklet set of alpine wildflowers included the ACT's floral emblem, the Royal Bluebell, but made no explicit reference to the Territory or the city. The booklet was issued on the 25<sup>th</sup> August 1986.



**Researching Canberra's Arms:  
Resources in the Federal  
and Territory archives**

Bruce Baskerville

Records relating to the Canberra Arms are not vast, but there is an interesting variety in the national collections.

The National Library of Australia, for example, holds several James Northfield travel posters for Canberra 'Federal Capital and Garden City', c1930 showing the Arms; a Department of the Interior booklet on the Arms, c1950; *The history and significance of the armorial bearing of the City of Canberra*, by William Dunbar (1952); a manuscript titled *The Armorial bearings of the city of Canberra granted by royal warrant dated 8th October, 1928*; and a collection of ephemera and realia relating to local government in Australia, compiled by P.A. Duckmanton (1984-1988), including box #2, 'ACT'.

The National Archives of Australia holdings include a general file (4 parts) on the City Arms, a number of 1929 drawings and sketches of possible representations of the blazon, files of requests from community groups to use the Arms, or elements of the Arms, in their own badges and emblems, a 1927 file with the entries in the design competition (CP205/1), and files on several other subjects such as the style of the crown, and requests to print postcards of the Arms for fund raising by the Poppy Day Committee.

The Territory Records Office houses the ACT Archives, and holds some records relating to the Arms, including a file on use of the Arms by the National Capital Development Commission (74/670), and the successive versions of the *City of Canberra Arms Act 1932*. Presumably records relating to the ACT flag, and the official floral and bird emblems will also be held in the TRO.



**Vice-Regal Arms of  
the 5<sup>th</sup> Governor-General**

Bruce Baskerville

The Right Honourable Thomas Denman, 3<sup>rd</sup> Baron Denman, GCMG, KCVO, PC, JP, served as the 5<sup>th</sup> Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia between 1911 and





1914. Denman was born in London in 1874, succeeded his great-uncle to the barony in 1894, and was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George (GCMG) in 1911 on the eve of his departure for Australia.

In 1903 he had married Gertrude Mary, daughter of Weetman Pearson, 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Cowdray. Lord and Lady Denman arrived in Melbourne in July 1911. Denman was in office when the Second Commonwealth Arms were granted in 1912, and was 'evicted' from Government House Sydney later that year when the NSW Government terminated the lease. The Governor-General was then seated in Government House Melbourne until 1930 when Yarralumla became the permanent federal Government House in Canberra. In February 1913 Lord Denman turned the first sod for the Transcontinental Railway, and in March 1913 he and Lady Denman both played significant roles in the ritual laying of foundation stones in the new capital.

The Denman's left Australia in July 1914. Lady Denman later became a significant figure in her own right within the Women's Institute, Family Planning Association and Women's Land Army, being successively appointed a Commander (1920), Dame Commander (1933) and Dame Grand Cross (1951) of the Order of the British Empire. After a seven decade marriage, the Denman's died within months of each other at their home in Hove, Sussex in 1954.

*Burke's Armory* records the following Arms for Baron Denman: "Argent, on a chevron Gules between three lion's heads erased Gules three ermine spots Or. Crest – a raven rising proper in the beak an annulet Or. Supporters – on either side a lion Gules charged on the body with five ermine spots in cross Or. Motto – Prudentia et Constantia".



Fig.22: Baron Denman's Arms (Denman impaling Pearson), Government House, Sydney. Note the four-pearled coronet of a baron between the shield and helm (image Richard d'Apice)

Lady Denman's father, Sir Weetman Pearson, Viscount Cowdray, bore arms blazoned as follows: "Per fess indented Gules and Or in chief two Suns in Splendour and in base a Demi-Gryphon couped all counterchanged. Crest - in front of a Demi Gryphon Gules holding between its claws a Millstone proper thereon Mill-Rind Sable a Sun in Splendour. Supporters - Dexter: a Diver holding in his exterior hand his Helmet all proper, Sinister: a Mexican peon also proper". Motto - Do It With Thy Might. The design of these Arms, the supporters in particular, illustrate Sir Weetman's diverse business interests in the Americas.

No banner or other representation of Lord Denman's Arms is visible in any photographs of his official functions in Australia. Lady Denman was entitled to impale Denman and Pearson, but no image of her with her Arms in Australia has been located. By way of contrast, the vice-regal term of the Duke of Gloucester (1945-1947) was marked by the use of his personal Arms as well as the vice-regal symbols during tours and public events. Heraldic compensation came for Lady Denman in the impalement of her paternal arms with those of her husband in the arms erected in Government House Sydney to mark their truncated residence there.





The vice-regal emblem during Lord Denman's term was the Governor-General's personal flag, at that time a Union Flag defaced with a badge that, between 1909 and 1936, was as shown below.



Fig 23: Governor-General's Badge, 1909-1936  
Image: <http://www.hubert-herald.nl/Australia.htm>

Baron Denman thus had available to him his personal Arms for private purposes, and for vice-regal purposes a personal flag and badge. The vice-regal flag and badge are likely to have been used in Canberra at the 1913 ceremonies.

**References:**

<http://www.crafcroftspeerage.co.uk/online>  
<http://flagspot.net/flags/au-gg.html>



**Vice-Regal Arms of  
the 25<sup>th</sup> Governor-General**  
*Bruce Baskerville*

Our current Governor-General, Ms Quentin Bryce AC CVO, has had a distinguished vice-regal career, initially as Governor of Queensland between 2003 and 2008, and since 2008 as the federal viceroy.

Ms Bryce is not armigerous, being the fourth Governor-General to be similarly deprived. Unlike her Canadian counterparts, Ms Bryce has not had the services of an Australian chief herald to design and make the necessary arrangements for her to be assigned Arms upon assuming office. However, she does have the Governor-General's personal flag with the design adopted in 1936, as shown below, which is flown wherever the Governor-General is in residence and on vice-regal vehicles.



Fig 24: Governor-General's Flag, since 1936  
Image: <http://www.hubert-herald.nl/Australia.htm>

Ms Bryce also has available a vice-regal badge or emblem, as shown below. The badge is used on stationery, websites, advertising and similar purposes. The design features a sprig of wattle blossom slipped and leaved proper, surmounted by a St Edward's Crown. The design is reminiscent of the badges adopted by the State Governors during the 1980s.



Fig 25: Governor-General's Badge,  
in current use (Image: Wikipedia)

The flag and badge are symbols of the office of Governor-General, but are not personal emblems of Ms Bryce. However, Ms Bryce's husband, Professor Michael Bryce, is armigerous (see article in *Heraldry News* #53, March 2010), which suggests Her Excellency could use his arms, perhaps on a lozenge shaped shield. However, while this would provide a 'heraldic garment', they are not Ms Bryce's own Arms, and contemporary practice in Commonwealth realms is for a vice-regal representative, female or male, to bear arms in their own right.

Canada's female Governors General, by contrast, have all been assigned Arms in their own right, by their own heralds, and accorded the title Right Honourable. That is the practice of contemporary vicereignty. The Arms of the Canadian vicereines, shown below, reflect in their design and beauty the symbolism of their high office, their love of their country, and their personal achievements and family histories.





Fig. 26: Rt Hon Jeanne Sauvé  
CC CMM CD PC  
23<sup>rd</sup> Governor General, 1984-1990



Fig. 27: Rt Hon Adrienne Clarkson  
CC CMM COM CD  
26<sup>th</sup> Governor General, 1999-2005



Fig. 28: Rt Hon Michaëlle Jean  
CC CMM COM CD  
27<sup>th</sup> Governor General, 2005-2010

References:

<http://flagspot.net/flags/au-gg.html>  
[http://www.heraldry.ca/top\\_en/top\\_arms\\_governorGeneral.htm](http://www.heraldry.ca/top_en/top_arms_governorGeneral.htm)



**HMAS Canberra:  
A Ship's Badge**  
Bruce Baskerville

Naval vessels traditionally are assigned a distinguishing badge. When a ship is named after a town it usually incorporates the municipal Arms within the badge design. So strong is this tradition that when HMAS *Canberra* (I) was commissioned in July 1928, and the city was still without a coat of arms, a temporary badge was used. The plain circular badge was inscribed with a letter 'C', a motto ribbon with the ship's name, and surmounted by a naval crown.

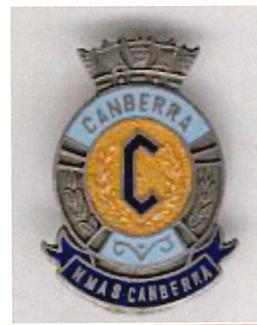


Fig. 29:

Temporary badge of  
HMAS *Canberra* (I),  
1928-1929

image:  
<http://www.hmascanberra.com>

The traditional use of the arms of the eponymous city prompted the enquiry by the Navy which lead to the design competition for arms for Canberra, and may explain the peculiarity of the Royal grant authorizing the use of arms by the unincorporated (as it remains) City of Canberra.

In 1929 the Federal Capital Commission, having obtained Arms, authorized their use as part of the ship's badge.



Fig. 30:

Badge of HMAS  
*Canberra* (I), with motto  
'For the King, the Law  
and the People',  
1929-1943

image:  
<http://www.hmascanberra.com>

HMAS *Canberra* served for 14 years until, after serving as a convoy escort in the Indian Ocean she was sunk in 1943 during the Battle of Savo Island in the Solomon Islands.





The badge shown below belongs to HMAS Canberra II, a frigate that entered service in 1981. The badge has a motto 'For Queen and Country' that alludes to both Canberra's motto 'For the Queen the Law and the People' and a traditional naval wardroom toast.



Fig. 31: The badge of HMAS Canberra II, 1981-2005 (image: <http://www.hmascanberra.com>)

The naval crown, rope-edged roundel, trophy of Aboriginal weapons, motto ribbon style and English-language motto have been the standard ships badge 'frame' for the Royal Australian Navy since 1947 (see MC 154-155, page 5). The badge is tailored to each ship by the placement of an emblem on the roundel and the motto wording.

HMAS *Canberra* (II) served as an escort to HMY *Britannia* during the 1988 royal visit, and later served in the Persian Gulf, Indonesia and the Solomon Islands. She was decommissioned in 2005 and scuttled in 2009 off Barwon Heads, Victoria to become a dive wreck.

HMAS *Canberra* (III) is to be commissioned in 2014, and it will be interesting to see the badge with which she is graced.

**References:**

- <http://www.hmascanberra.com/crews/2002/ShipsCrest.html>
- <http://www.hmsrichmond.org/toast.htm>

Centenary of  
Canberra  
Seat of Government



**Heraldic Authority in Australia:  
is it an election Issue?**

*Bruce Baskerville*

With a federal election approaching, and in the spirit of Canberra's founding purpose, it is a good time to ask whether there may be opportunities to achieve our objectives for the patriation of heraldic authority.

The Society circulated a questionnaire to all candidates in the NSW State Elections in 2007, receiving a mere seven responses. Four ALP candidates thought the matter was a federal issue; one Democrats candidate was sympathetic but concerned about 'state enforced heraldry'; one Greens candidate referred the questionnaire to head office; and one Christian Democrats candidate answered 'yes' to all the questions. Earlier campaigns for many years past are described on our website at <http://www.heraldryaustralia.org>, click on 'Australian Heraldic Authority' on the left-hand side of the screen.

The Society's Executive Committee currently has a submission before the Prime Minister and is considering making approaches to government, opposition and cross-bench MPs. Members are encouraged to raise heraldic issues with candidates in their own seats whenever they get the chance. No doubt there will be more on this topic in future MC's as we get closer to the election date.

The following three articles all relate to questions of heraldic authority in some way.



**A Question of  
Heraldic Authority:  
Norfolk Island Coat of Arms**

*Bruce Baskerville*

A question of heraldic authority has been raised in an Australian parliament, but without any clear response as yet.





The Norfolk Island Legislative Assembly Notice Paper for the sitting on 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2013 carried the following Question on Notice:

“No. 516, Mr King to ask the Chief Minister:

At the November sitting the Chief Minister undertook to report to the House after undertaking research and examination on the use by the Council of Elders of the Norfolk Island coat of arms and an official email address. Can the Chief Minister now report advising specifically?

- Who authorised the use of the coat of arms and with what authority?
- What is the legal and political status of the council?
- Who authorised the use by the council of an official government email address, on what basis, with what authority?
- Will the authorisations implicit in the use by the council of both the coat of arms and the email address be continued?
- Is it a matter of concern for the Government that an unelected and informal organisation in Norfolk Island might hold itself out as an officially sanctioned organisation through its use of the coat of arms and an official email address?
- Is it a fact that purported authorisation for the use of the official coat of arms and an official email address came from an officer Member of this Legislative Assembly, a person who shares the same political views as those espoused by the Council of Elders, views which are directly opposed to those of the Government in the most crucial of policy areas and is this not a concern to the Chief Minister?

Would the government continue in its support for a Member of this House holding office if that Member was found to have improperly authorised the use of the coat of arms and the official email address?”

The question was not dealt with at the 13<sup>th</sup> February sitting of the Assembly. A general election was subsequently called for the 13<sup>th</sup> March. The Assembly was prorogued and the matter has not yet been raised in the new Assembly.

*Comment:* Although the Question clearly includes an element of local politicking and

positioning just before an election, some fundamental questions of heraldic authority are exposed: to whom do the coat of arms of a self-governing Australian territory belong? Can Arms of Sovereignty and Dominion (which these may be) be used by an entity that is not part of the crown in right of Norfolk Island? Who has authority to authorize others to use those Arms? This is a case in which an official coat of arms that all citizens should respect is allowed to become a partisan political football, and once again the lack of properly constituted heraldic authority in Australia is laid bare.



**A Question of Heraldic  
Authority:  
The Arms of Deal**  
*Bruce Baskerville*

The Deal Town Council and the Deal Town Football Club on the south coast of Kent, England were recently ‘reported’ by a local resident to the College of Arms for using the Arms of the Deal Borough Council that disbanded in 1974.

The present town council was formed in 1996 with a territory covering most, but not all, of the former borough. The College advised the town council that, under the Local Government Act of 1972, the council was not entitled to succeed to the Arms of the old borough. The mayor said that the £10,000 cost of new Arms and of replacing street signs, council stationery and so on was a case of “heraldry gone mad”.

The Deal Football Club chairman said it would cost the club £4,500 to remove the Arms from their jerseys and other club property.

The Arms were granted in 1968, and described by the mayor as “very historic” with the supporters of a Roman centurion and a Royal Marine reflecting the area’s history. She said it was “utter nonsense” that the council may be forced to abandon using the Arms.

*Comment:* New councils formed under 1972 legislation were apparently not advised that they would not succeed to their predecessors Arms. Two successor councils and a football club have used the Arms without any official direction or legal advice to the contrary or heraldic education for municipal officers. No assistance seems to be





available to help a local council transition to new Arms, increase their understanding of heraldic practices or attract them away from the dubious charms of 'logo designers'. The existence of a proper heraldic authority without enforcement powers (as in the position in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, but not in Scotland), it seems, does not necessarily guarantee that the Law of Arms, so prominently cited in every grant of Arms, can be enforced.

**Reference:**

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-kent-21475707>

(thanks to James Gaetani of Canberra for spotting this item online)



**A Question of Heraldic Authority:  
Queensland Shires Restored**  
*Bruce Baskerville*

Four shire councils in Queensland abolished in amalgamations in 2008 have been restored following local referenda on 9<sup>th</sup> March. Clear majorities of local residents voted for restoration in all four shires.

Mareeba Shire Council has been re-created from Tablelands Regional Council, Livingstone Shire from Rockhampton Region, Douglas Shire from Cairns Region, and Noosa Shire from Sunshine Coast Region. Both the old place names and the popular municipal term 'shire' have been restored. One press report was surprised by the results, saying "voters turned their back on financial efficiency and voted to return to running their own affairs".

None of the 2008 regional councils has a coat of arms. None of the restored shires has a coat of arms, or had one before amalgamation. Three of the regional councils and the four shires all made use of an identifying graphic design of some sort. Sunshine Coast Regional Council doesn't seem to use even the most minimal of squiggly logos, preferring just plain text as a sort of anti-logo.

*Comment:* Should keen heraldists suggest to the new shires that they seek a grant of Arms to reflect their restored municipal status and display their continuity and enduring identity? They could only seek Arms from an overseas heraldic authority, but the experience of the Deal Town Council in England suggests this may not be a

happy and inspiring event. Perhaps the shires could petition the State Governor or the Governor-General for a grant and see whether either will be willing to exercise their heraldic prerogatives?

**Reference:**

'Richard Farmer's Chunky Bits: Hang the expense, we're going local', [www.crikey.com.au](http://www.crikey.com.au) 11<sup>th</sup> March 2013



**Multicultural Canberra:  
Do the Arms Already Have It?**  
*Bruce Baskerville*

An article published in the *Canberra Times* and *Sydney Morning Herald* (online edition only) on 25<sup>th</sup> February argued that the Canberra Coat of Arms is a failure because it does not reflect the City's multicultural heritage.

Apart from such a claim being inaccurate and highly contentious, and reflecting the usual levels of heraldic illiteracy common in the mainstream media, these are the arms of our federal capital, not just a large provincial city. They have to represent much more than local values alone. The charges on the shield (mace and sword in saltire surmounted by a crown, above a castle and a white rose) represent the system of parliamentary democracy that facilitated the evolution of the Australian population from colonial emigrants to Austral-Britons to multiculturalists. It depicts a history of the evolution of the state formations in any British-descended polity, formations that have long had a resilience to welcome and include new peoples from diverse origins.

There is an issue of distinguishing between the City Arms and a heraldic device for the ACT. A heraldic solution is to retain the traditional arms for the City, and for the ACT to have arms assigned to it to represent the whole territory and its public values. Junking the City Arms would just be a denial of our history.

I look forward to celebrating the centenary of Canberra's City Arms in 2028. With any luck, those celebrations will be enhanced by the use of the ACT's bird and floral emblems and, perhaps, joined by a distinctive ACT coat of arms lawfully granted by proper heraldic authority in Australia.





A longer and more detailed consideration of issues raised in this article will be published in a future edition of *Heraldry News*, later this year or early in 2014.

**References:**

Dr Hatice Sitki, 'Time to Celebrate City's Multicultural Identity', *Sydney Morning Herald* online, 25<sup>th</sup> February 2012



**Aides-de-Camp:  
Royal and Vice-regal officers**

*Bruce Baskerville*

The Duke of Cambridge has been made a Personal Aide-de-Camp to The Queen. The Duke's honorary appointment was detailed in the *Court Circular*<sup>26</sup> and he wore the insignia of the position for the first time at the St Patrick's Day parade for the 1st Battalion Irish Guards at Mons Barracks in Aldershot, Hampshire.

The Prince of Wales is also a Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. The Duke of Edinburgh was made Personal Aide-de-Camp by King George VI.

Queen Victoria was the first to institute the appointment of a small group of personal Aides-de-Camp (ADC), French for 'field assistant', with one of the earliest holders being Prince Louis of Battenberg.

Principal ADC (a slightly different office) is held by some high-ranking officers in the Armed Services and includes carrying out duties such as attendance on the Queen at the State Opening of Parliament or representing the Queen at memorial services. Other ADCs are also chosen from the Armed Services.

The Queen's vice-regal representatives also appoint Aides-de-Camp for similar purposes. In Australia several Honorary Aides-de-Camp represent the Governor-General at events such as welcoming and farewelling overseas heads of state at sea and airports. Governor-General Quentin Bryce recently appointed three Aides-de-Camp, one each from the army, navy and air force. They are, for the first time, all women.

<sup>26</sup> *Court Circular* 17 March 2013 "APPENDIX TO COURT CIRCULAR: The Queen has been pleased to appoint The Duke of Cambridge as a Personal Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty with effect from 17th March, 2013"

State Governors in New South Wales have been served by aides-de-camp since 1788. They formed part of the vice-regal household until 1996 when the role was made a part-time Defence Force Reserve position. There are currently eight aides. The Victorian Governor retains three Aides in his household. In Canada, the Governor General employs at least three aides-de-camp from the three services while provincial Lieutenant Governors appoint ADCs from the Armed Forces, Reserves and Police.

The badge of office for a NSW Aide-de-Camp is the aiguillette, a braided cord in gold, flecked with the colour of their service: dark blue for navy, red for army and light blue for air force. Vice-regal Aides-de-Camp wear the aiguillette on the right shoulder, whereas Aides to senior military officers wear it on the left shoulder. They perform similar functions to their Federal counterparts, greeting visitors to Government House and assisting with investiture ceremonies.

Administrators of the Northern Territory appoint an Aide-de-Camp from the armed forces, as do commissioners of Canadian territories.

Aides-de-Camp are also appointed to similar positions for republican heads of state such as Ireland, India (also to State Governors), Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Kenya, as well as Argentina (where all current presidential Aides-de-Camp are women), France and the United States. The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Autonomous Region maintains the tradition of appointing Aides-de-Camp that operated under British Governors.

**References:**

<http://www.princeofwales.gov.uk/news-and-diary/the-duke-of-cambridge-appointed-aide-de-camp-the-queen>

<http://www.canberratimes.com.au/opinion/political-news/at-the-governorgenerals-service-20130307-2fodd.html>

<http://www.governor.nsw.gov.au/the-governor/aides-de-camp/>

<http://www.lieutenantgovernor.ab.ca/121.htm>



**Gonfannon**  
Newsletter of the Royal  
Heraldry Society of Canada:  
*Spring 2013 Issue*

The Printemps/Spring issue of *Gonfannon*, Volume 24, Number 1 has arrived in the library.





The main item in this issue is a listing of the 47 recipients, nominated by the Society, of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee Medal.<sup>27</sup> Society members form the largest group of recipients, and their citations chart the history of the Society and its many achievements over the past 50 years.

The other notable group are Canadian heraldic artists, such as Cathy Bursey-Sabourin, Fraser Herald at the Canadian Heraldic Authority, 'deeply influential in the development of a Canadian heraldic artistic style', Shirley Lain-Mei Mangione 'for beautiful calligraphy ...for many Letters Patent', Debra MacGarvie 'for impressive achievements as a heraldic artist', Linda Nicolson 'A superb heraldic artist whose paintings ... now form an outstanding oeuvre', and Eva Pilar-Cass 'for continued inventive styling in heraldic art'.

Several other heralds are amongst the recipients, including Bruce Patterson, Saint-Laurent Herald, 'for services to Canadian heraldry at the highest level', Clair Boudreau, present Chief Herald 'Pour son service exemplaire en tant qu'historienne et Héraut d'armes du Canada', and the first Chief Herald, Robert Watt, who members will remember from his visit to Sydney in 2006. His citation is worth quoting in full: 'For his continuing services to the development of heraldry in Canada, the Canadian Heraldic Authority and leadership in promoting First Nations and multicultural symbols as part of the Canadian symbolic lexicon'.

The medal citations clearly show a heraldic culture that is alive and vital, heraldic arts that are innovative and developing as a form of Canadian cultural expression and identity, and heraldic leadership that is actively creating a new dispensation. The Society was one of several partners in the medal program with Rideau Hall (Government House Ottawa), indicating the importance attached to heraldry in Canada.

The newsletter also includes four obituaries, notice of a forthcoming exhibition of the Vachon Collection of heraldic ceramics at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, and a message from the Society President David M. Cvet covering a

number of topics including the Society's approaching 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary.



*Heraldicum Disputationes*  
**Kwartaalblad voor Heraldie**  
Issue No 4 of 2012

*Heraldicum Disputationes* (Heraldic Papers) is produced in Belgium by Heraldry Quarterly, and issue No 4 of 2012 has been received in our library. The journal is produced in Dutch language and includes several articles of interest to an Australian heraldist.

An article titled 'The revenge of heraldry' discusses a call to change the Arms of Canberra, after they described the arms as old, bizarre and aristocratic. The article describes the history and symbolism of the Arms in some detail, noting the motto is unique in Australian heraldry for its reference to the Queen. It quotes a Joshua Gibbons who has raised strong public opposition to changing the Arms, arguing that the Arms properly symbolise the role of Canberra as the capital and seat of government.

The article claims Canberrans favour keeping the Arms, and says the proponents of changing the arms are hypocrites because they want new Arms approved by the Queen and the College of Arms in London. It assesses the outcomes of the argument so far as 0-0 for heraldry. Critical commentary is also provided on various heraldic proposals in Switzerland, Germany and the Philippines. Only the production of a flag and heraldry code in the Philippines is rated as a positive for heraldry.

There are also articles on the arms of Mathias de L'Obel, alias Lobelius (1538-1616), perhaps best known in Australia for the bright blue Western Australian wildflower genus named after him, the lobelias; arms recently assigned to two Belgian priests; historic tabards used by the heralds of Ghent; the arms of a Catholic bishop of Lahore; arms of alliance (i.e. impaled, quartered, etc); and the arms of the Duke of Leinster in Ireland with its monkey supporters.

<sup>27</sup> It is regrettable that the Australian Government chose not to recommend the creation of a similar medal for the Queen of Australia's Diamond Jubilee.





**A History of the Haitian Flag**

David E Phillips,  
The Flag Heritage Foundation

The Flag Heritage Foundation has announced the imminent publication of *The History of the Haitian Flag of Independence*, the third title in their monograph and translation series.

The book is a translation of the second French edition of *Histoire du Drapeau Haïtien: Le Drapeau de l'Indépendance* (Port-au-Prince, 1986), by the Haitian scholar and educator Odette Roy Fombrun. It concentrates on the flags of the period of the Haitian Revolution and on the question of the “original” Haitian flag – blue-red or black-red, parted horizontally or vertically – in light of the historical record. The author examines and quotes extensively from this record, including many original sources. This material is largely unobtainable in English, and the French original is long out of print.

The book will be 48 pages in letter-size (8½ x 11) format; its color covers will include a flag chart and a reproduction of Nicole Jean-Louis’ painting *Making of the Haitian Flag*. The text is to be accompanied by a historical preface, extensive footnotes, and a map showing significant locations.

Some vexillological and heraldic societies pre-ordered copies of the Foundation’s last publication, *Emblems of the Indian States* (reviewed in *Heraldry News*, #58, November 2011), at the highly subsidized price of \$1 plus postage. These are available as a benefit to their members, but the Foundation is also generous to non-members, and flag and other societies can obtain copies for their members.



**Quick Quiz 159:  
Capital City Arms**

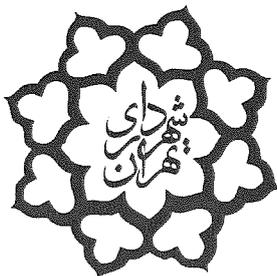
**Question:** Which capital cities do these coats of arms or heraldic devices represent? Hint: each of these capitals is, like, Canberra, a deliberately planned national capital city, although not all are new cities and not all are still capitals.



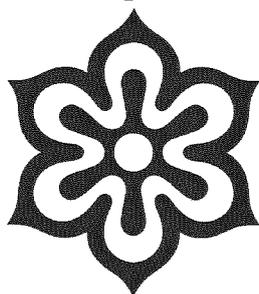


the Governor of Western Australia, and **D**: Arms of the Australian Academy of Science.

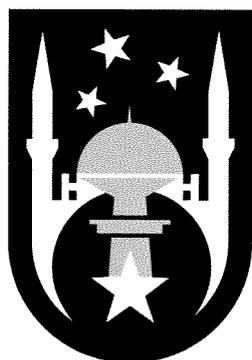
**E**



**F**



**G**

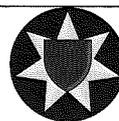


**Answer to QQ 158:**

Congratulations to Stephen Szabo for the first correct answer received.

The question asked which of four heraldic devices featuring a black swan was NOT from Australia? The answer was **C**, being the heraldic emblem for Yemanzhelinsk, Chelyabinsk Oblast, southern Urals, Russia. I could not find any information as to why a crowned black swan is used by this community, although it is also occasionally found in other Russian municipal heraldry. Any thoughts or information about this practice would be useful to share with our readers.

The other devices were **A**: Arms of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, **B**: badge of



**Members' Circular:  
Editorial guidelines  
and style guidance**

**Basic Content**

Notification of upcoming meetings and other events, reports on meetings in the recent past, listing of names and contact details of officers of The Australian Heraldry Society Inc

**Additional Content:**

Reports on exhibitions that contain heraldry or related content, publishing press clippings or extracts from same with heraldic content, reports on overseas heraldic events gleaned from the Internet and heraldry publications.

**Routine:**

The *Members' Circular* is cover dated Jan/Feb, March/April, May/June, July/August, Sept/Oct, Nov/Dec. Ideally these should be posted/e-mailed at the beginning of the two month period.

**Style Guide**

Contributions should preferably be submitted via e-mail. The font should be Times New Roman 10.5 point fully justified text. Illustrations should be in jpg format and scaled down to fit in a column the same width as the present one. Word limit of about 300 to 600 words – larger items should be contributed to the Editor of *Heraldry News*

**Editor's Discretion**

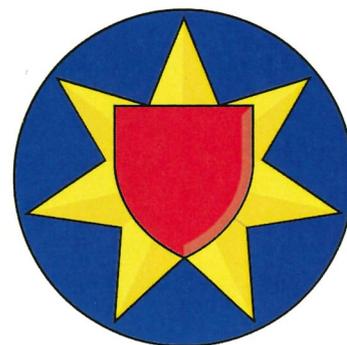
The editor has at all times discretion to amend contributions for accuracy, grammar, spelling, size and other such editorial issues; not accept, wholly or partially, contributions that may be contrary to the Society's objectives, or are provided in bad faith, or are intended to gratuitously offend or denigrate fellow members or members of the broader community of heralds and heraldists, or for any other reasons. The editor will make reasonable attempts to provide contributors with a copy of any contributions that have been substantially edited before the printing, or electronic distribution, of the particular issue commences.





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Membership fees for 2012/13 are \$50. Family/Household membership is \$20. Those who already have a member living in their home, and who wish to support The Australian Heraldry Society, but do not wish to receive duplicate copies of *Heraldry News* and the *Members' Circular*, may take up this latter membership. Family/Household members have full voting rights and may hold office.

### MEETING TIMES

See individual items within the *Circular* for further information regarding meetings in Brisbane, Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne.

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All members are encouraged to try this service. You will not be deluged with hundreds of pieces of e-mail as with many other groups. It is well worth investigating.

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