



THE HERALDRY SOCIETY OF CANADA

HERALDRY SOCIETY OF CANADA - B.C./YUKON CHAPTER

NEWSLETTER Vol. 1. No. 2., August 1982

BRANCHES AND CHAPTERS TO BE POSSIBLE SOON

The appearance of the B.C. Yukon group on February this year has spurred "head office" to re-open the question of organizing branches and chapters. Such units are theoretically possible under the Society's Letters Patent but a draft by-law establishing the mechanisms for organizing them which was written in 1971 was never adopted. The B.C. Yukon group request to provide the framework for setting up regional units was considered at the June meeting of the H.S.C. Board. The 1971 draft by-law has been circulated to the Directors who are being asked for comments. Hopefully, a by-law will be ready for approval by the Annual Meeting in October. If the present by-law or something similar is approved, fifteen members of the group will be needed as signatories on a petition asking for establishment of a B.C. Yukon Chapter.

In February many members asked about the H.S.C. constitution. The Honorary Secretary, Major F. D'Alton Gooderham, has kindly supplied a copy of the Letters Patent and they are reproduced in this newsletter in full. Since 1966 by-laws have been passed to regulate various aspects of the Society's operation; including No. 5 which creates a Faculty of Fellows.

A.G.M. MAY BE HEADED WEST IN '83

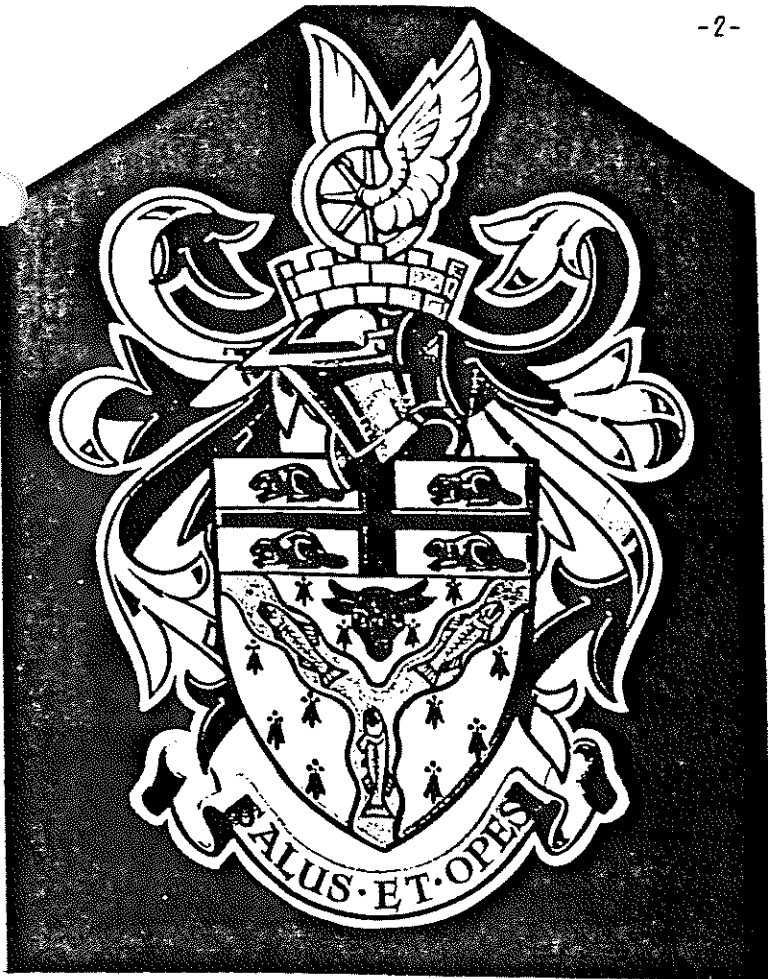
1983 may be the year the H.S.C. becomes truly national. The B.C. Yukon group's invitation to hold the 1983 annual meeting in Vancouver was considered by the Directors in June. They have passed a motion recommending that the A.G.M. be in Vancouver in September 1983 which will now be presented to the Annual Meeting in Ottawa in October. Considerable support appears to exist for the idea of moving the annual meeting away from the Ottawa-Montreal-Toronto triangle. Hopefully, the motion will be approved giving our group an opportunity to put the excellent ideas proposed last February into effect.

TWO MORE B.C. CITIES ARMIGEROUS

In the last year 100,000 British Columbians have been brought within the heraldic fold as the communities they live in have been granted arms by the College of Arms in London.

Those granted to Kamloops on 20 February 1981, shown overleaf, are particularly noteworthy since they incorporate, as a chief, the familiar arms of the Hudson's Bay Company. Although the City of Kamloops was incorporated in 1893, the origins of the Interior's largest community lie in the earliest period of the province's history. A fur trading post was built at the junction of the North and South Thompson in 1811, the first of four posts built by various companies between that year and 1862. After 1821 the post was controlled by the H.B.C. and the Governors of the Company recognized the City's desire to celebrate this long history by authorizing use of their arms as a chief in February 1980.

The fur trade is also symbolized with an ermine shield and it seems possible that Kamloops is the first Canadian municipality to give such prominence to one of the heraldic furs.



CITY OF KAMLOOPS

Courtesy: City of Kamloops Annual Report 1981,
(p. 53)

Kamloops is an anglicization of "Kahm-o-loops", an Indian word meaning "meeting of the waters" or "meeting place". The wavy pairle symbolizes this name and the city's geographic location. In the goldrush period Kamloops became a centre of the ranching industry, thus the black bull's head in the honour point. The modern city was a child of the C.P.R., like so many towns in the west. In the crest above a mural crown for civic authority, is a winged wheel, representing the railway and industrial progress.

These arms, granted in the city's 88th year, have actually been in use since 1911. A design contest was held that year with the winning entry submitted by W. Miller Higgs of the nearby community of Walachin. Higgs' design was identical to that eventually granted by the College, minus helm and mantling. Interestingly, the design was vetted and apparently tidied up by Canon Arthur Beanlands, of Christ Church, Victoria, who designed the Province's unofficial arms used from 1895 to 1906. Beanlands must rank as B.C.'s first heraldic enthusiast and according to Dr. Conrad Swan, was the first resident of the province to receive a personal grant (in 1908).

The blazon of the arms of Kamloops reads:

- Arms: Ermine on a Pairle wavy Azure three Salmon in Chief a Bull's Head caboshed proper Chief Argent a Cross of St. George between four Beavers proper
- Crest: On a Mural Crown Argent masoned Sable a Wheel Azure Winged Argent Mantled Gules Doubled Argent

Fourteen months after the grant to Kamloops, on 2 April, 1982, the City of North Vancouver received arms, also from the College of Arms.

Unlike its sister municipality on the Thompson River, North Vancouver City had not used heraldic devices before. Its previous symbol, dating from the 1920's, was a badge featuring a bee-hive, anchor and wheel of industry. The new arms, shown on page 3, were designed by a special committee of the local arts council and conceived as a part of the celebrations of the City's 75th birthday. The charges allude to various aspects of North Vancouver's geography and history.

The shield with the twin peaks of the Lions above the harbour symbolizes the City's geographical position. The late 19th century sailing ship refers to maritime-based commerce with the mountain lion heads being an ancient symbol of strength. The crest consists of a "crown" of maple leaves and dogwoods, signifying Canada and British Columbia. The wood grouse is an allusion to the mountain of the same name, at the back of the City. The grouse and salal refer to the City's rich natural environment. The supporters were chosen to represent the environment, the economy and the links between the native and European peoples. The bear and salmon each carries about its neck a unique expression of Salish art: the circular spindle whorl used in the native spinning and weaving process. The whorls represent domestic arts; one is carved with a salmon, the other with a bear. The compartment is composed of forest and sea, the twin foundations of the City's situation and

prosperity. In the badge, the two-headed mountain lion symbolizes the mountain of the same name. It is framed by a wreath of fir and cedar, the two woods first harvested by European settlers, used to create the first products made in North Vancouver. For centuries past, as well, they had provided materials for the homes of the Salish.

The City took excellent advantage of the ceremonial possibilities inherent in a receipt of the grant. Dr. Conrad Swan, York Herald, was invited to attend the Lieutenant Governor at a formal presentation of the Letters Patent on Diamond Jubilee Day, May 13th at City Hall. Versions of the new arms, prepared by Irene Alexander were widely used on programmes, pins, Buttons and flags. A mayoral chain of office was designed by Ottawa H.S.C. member, Karen Bailey, and crafted in sterling silver and enamels by Jacoby Jewellers of Vancouver. At the start of the ceremony Mayor J.E. Loucks was invested with the chain in the name of Queen Elizabeth by Lieutenant Governor Bell-Irving.

The blazon for the City of North Vancouver is:

Arms:

Argent in base upon water barry Wavy Azure and Argent a Sailing Ship (circa 1870) Sable in chief heads of two Mountain Lions affronty Gules and a chief dancetty of two points Azure

Crest:

Upon a Helm with a Wreath Or and Azure Within a circlet of Maple Leaves Gules and Dogwood Flowers perching on a twig a Grouse holding in its beak a sprig of Salal all proper

Supporters:

On the dexter side a Black Bear proper gorged with a Collar Argent pendent therefrom a Salish Spindle Whorl carved with a Salmon and on the Sinister side a Salmon proper gorged with a like collar pendent therefrom a Salish Spindle Whorl carved with a bear proper the compartment comprising Forest Sapling party per pale with waves of the sea proper

Badge:

The Heads of Two Mountain Lions close couped and conjoined Or above and behind sprigs of Fir in Salt and Cedar in Pale all proper



ARMS OF THE CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER
Design by Irene Alexander

Courtesy: 75th Diamond Jubilee Committee, City of North Vancouver

As with Kamloops, the City of North Vancouver has ordered a new seal and has a programme of changing letterhead, municipal vehicle decals and other corporate identifying marks.

These two new municipal grants extend the use of lawfully granted heraldry in this province. Kamloops' new arms are especially welcome because it is the largest city in the Interior and the most northerly armigerous community to date. These new grants can be used as excellent examples by members introducing the idea of good municipal heraldry to communities making do with late Victorian or Edwardian horrors or contemporary logos.

HERALDIC SITES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

With this issue we start a regular feature on destinations for seekers of heraldry in B.C. and the Yukon. Below are a couple of favourites. There are certain to be hundreds more and readers are invited to send in theirs.

No. 1 GREENWOOD COURTHOUSE WINDOWS, GREENWOOD, WEST KOOTENAYS (now the Greenwood Museum)

The great arched semicircular window above the visitors gallery in the north wall of the Court Room features a fine patriotic display. It was created in 1902-03 in his Vancouver studio by the master glass artisan James Blomfield (1872-1951) whose work is among the finest produced in Canada at the turn of the century. In the centre, framed in natural foliage, are the arms of the province, but in their unauthorized version, 1895-1906, with the Union Jack below the sun in splendour. On either side are matching circles, each with three shields set in a position like the legs conjoined in the arms for the Isle of Man. On the left are those of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick and on the right, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba. The Nova Scotian arms are those granted by the College in 1868 and replaced by the restoration of the 17th century Lyon grant in 1929. One of the interesting oddities of Blomfield's rendering of these various arms is his use of blue maple leaves in the shield of Quebec, presumably for artistic reasons.

The building's architect, George Dillon Curtis of Nelson, created a splendid setting for this window, a 50 x 30 foot court room with a 35 foot ceiling supported on hammerbeam trusses. Two skylights in the centre of the ceiling are also by Blomfield and echo the flanking arrangements on either side of the British Columbia arms in the main window, this time showing the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. Overall the two displays are nicely complementary, one national and one imperial.



COURTHOUSE, GREENWOOD, B.C

View of north facade
exterior

Photo: R.D. Watt, May 1981

COURTHOUSE, GREENWOOD,
B.C.

View of interior of
court room showing
heraldic stained glass
by J. Blomfield, 1902-
1903.

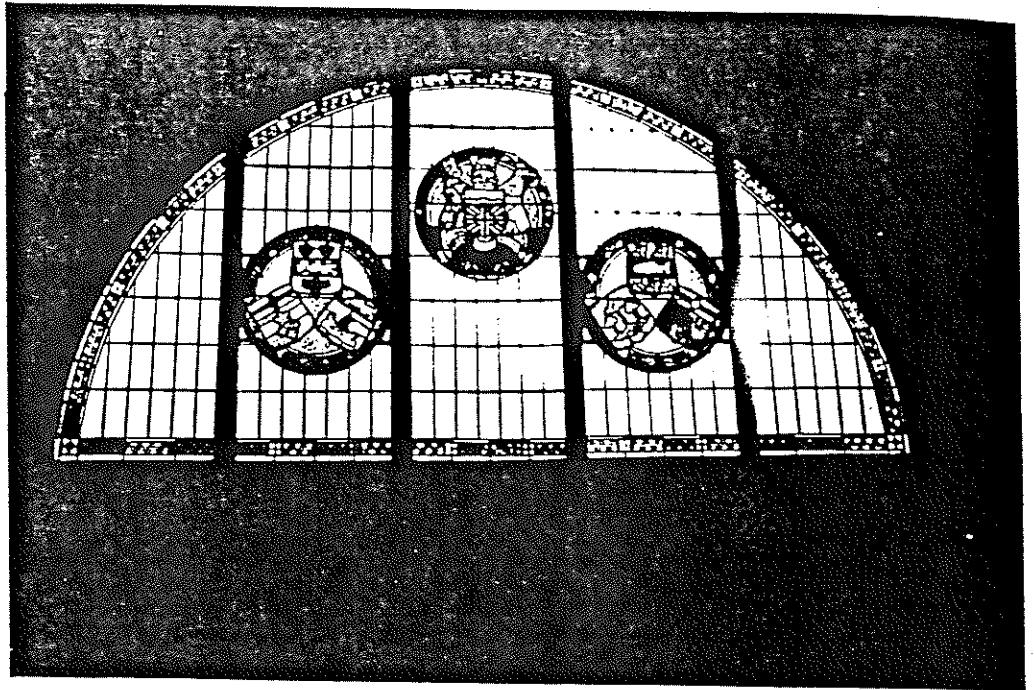
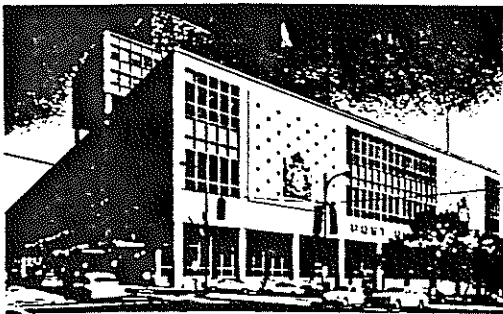


Photo: R.D. Watt,
May, 1981

No. 2 ARMS OF CANADA SCULPTURES, MAIN POST OFFICE FACADE, VANCOUVER. (349 West Georgia)

Whenever I want dramatic proof of why arms are better in every way than a logo, I think of these magnificent sculptures which have proclaimed the majesty of Canada on this busy thoroughfare. Lately their richness and drama has been reinforced as the Post Office has replaced "POST OFFICE" with "POSTES CANADA POSTAGE" and included that sad mutilated half flag logo which in itself does continual disservice to our national banner.

I have not been able to find out anything about the artist but I presume it was a Public Works commission in 1957. In stainless steel and at least twenty-five feet tall, they are the largest heraldic sculptures in the province, with a possible rival in the arms of Canada found in the Confederation Centennial fountain in Victoria. The latter is a beautiful three-dimensional tribute, in full colour, to our national and provincial symbols.



GENERAL POST OFFICE
349 West Georgia Street
McCarter, Nairne, and Partners, Department of Public
Works, associated architects, 1953-58

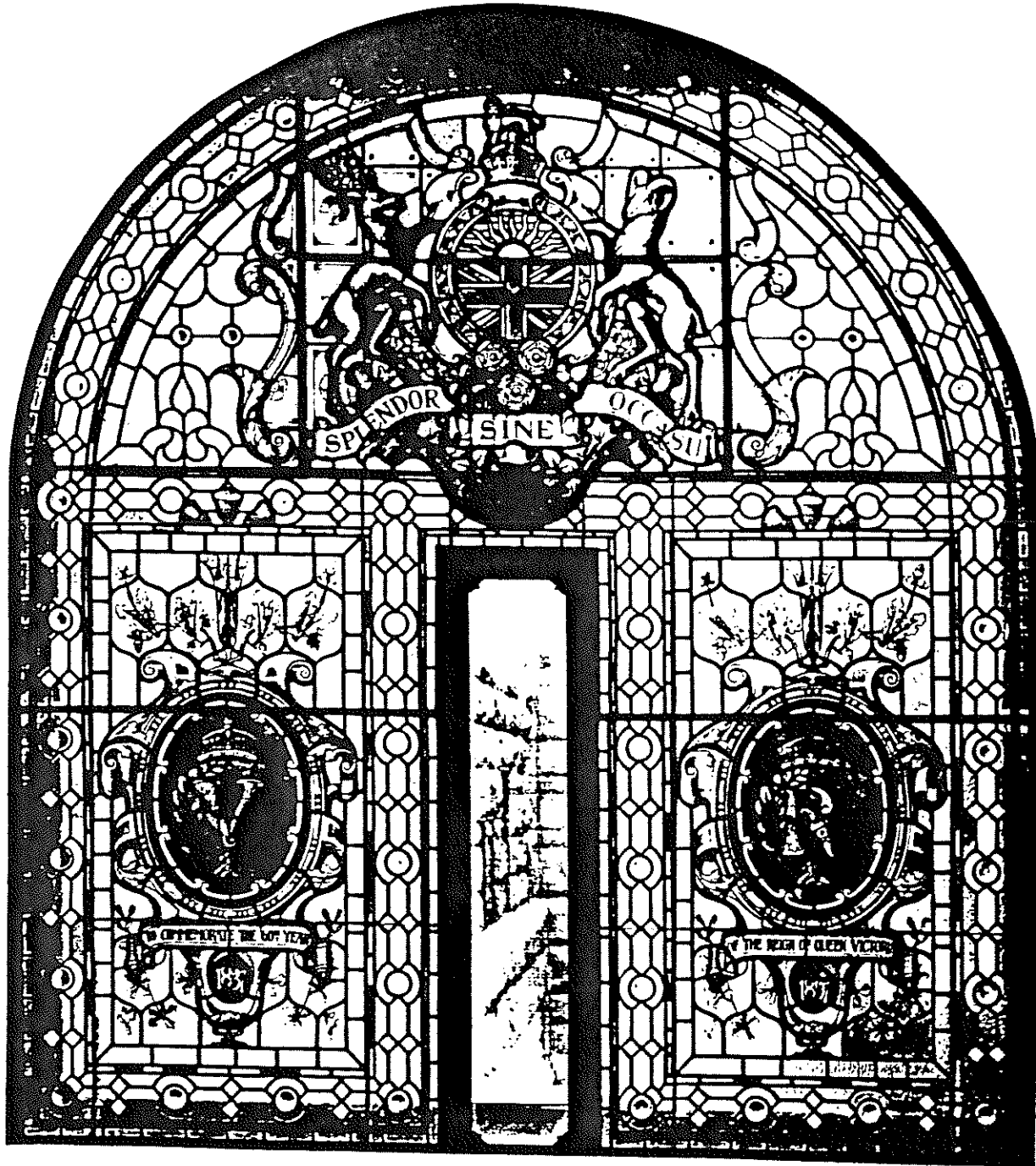
ARMS OF CANADA, MAIN POST OFFICE FACADE,
VANCOUVER

From: Exploring Vancouver: Ten Tours of
the City and its Buildings. (Harold
Kalman) Vancouver, University of B.C.
Press, 1974, p. 84.

John Roaf, photographer

No. 3 DIAMOND JUBILEE WINDOW, B.C. Legislative Buildings, Victoria

This important bit of our heritage must have had a guardian angel watching over it. Now on the east side of the lower lobby, it was originally set in the south staircase. Between 1912 and 1915 when the south wing was built the window was removed and lost. It was re-discovered in the early 1970's and carefully restored to its former splendour. The central motifs are monarchical and heraldic, not surprisingly for the colony then on the outskirts of history's largest empire. The provincial arms are the unofficial version, designed in 1895 by Canon Arthur Beanlands of Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria. They rest on a



DIAMOND JUBILEE WINDOW, B.C. LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS, VICTORIA

From Martin Segger ed., *The British Columbia Parliament Buildings*, Vancouver, ARCON, 1979, p. 77. Philip Grapham, photographer.

compartment of roses, shamrocks and thistles. Two baroque cartouches carry the sovereign's monogramme "VR", wreathed and surmounted by crowns. The artistry is superb, a balance of clear and painted glass which marks the best English secular glass of the period. Long thought to be a product of the Blomfield studio, recent researches have proved that the window was created by Powell Brothers Limited of Leeds.

NEXT MEETING: VICTORIA 2 OCTOBER 1982

Mark the date on your calendar. Lunch at the Union Club at 12 noon for 12:30 followed by two slide presentations and informal discussions. Make a day of it and leave time to see some of Victoria's heraldic sites and sights. News of personal projects and new books are most welcome. Cost will be \$20 per person. Please confirm attendance by phone (985-6955) or in writing by 15 September to R.D. Watt, 986 Canyon Boulevard, North Vancouver, B.C. V7R 2K1. Payment, in cash or by cheque, can be made on 2 October. Carpools from the mainland can be arranged. Please advise Robb Watt if you wish to participate in a carpool.

ANDERSON ASKS FOR ACTION

TOWARDS A SCHEME FOR CANADIAN HERALDRY

The year 1982 could hardly be more appropriate for offering some proposals as to the future course Canadian heraldry might follow, a year which has already witnessed the repatriation of our constitution. That there is a need for such a scheme which might serve as a basis for discussion is all too apparent from the proliferation of pseudo-heraldic devices - all doubtless designed by well meaning people who are, nevertheless, not merely ignorant of the rules of good armorial design but even of the existence of this ancient and splendidly beautiful art form.

We all delight in the sight of good heraldry which obeys all the rules, is beautiful in its simplicity its bold and vivid colours and in its economy and avoidance of clutter. Better still if, in addition, it bears the stamp of authority from the College of Arms or the Lyon Office. This is good heraldry which is also bona fide. There is no mistaking it and even the uninitiated immediately recognize its quality and intrinsic worth.

Granted, not all bona fide heraldry is or always has been good heraldry. There are, as we all know, examples dating from those rather sad years at the end of the last and the beginning of this century when even the officers of arms seem temporarily to have lost sight of good taste. We know them all too well with their overly ornate shields often crowded with the symbols of the trade which, no doubt, provided the money for their purchase; their impossible helmets which no human head could fit into improbably and surprisingly crowned with crests which are clearly absurd. But they are bona fide. They are also bad heraldry.

Two other types also exist; good and bad heraldry neither of which bears the stamp of official approval. The former is of the sort which could be designed by anyone who possesses a thorough grounding in the rules of the art. Without access to an ordinary of arms it will pass muster and, in fact, is indistinguishable from the genuine article. It is the latter which gives so much cause for concern. The fact is that "arms" are being designed for cities, towns, municipalities and societies by people who have managed to persuade the relevant authorities that they are competent. In reality they know little or nothing of heraldry and those who commission them know even less. The tragedy is that once adopted these "arms" become hallowed with the passage of time. The corporate body becomes sentimentally attached to their symbols and it will be well nigh impossible to get them to change when an official, government recognized authority does exist in this country. That we shall have such an authority one day is taken for granted but in the meantime how many hideous designs will have come into existence for want of expert advice.

Surely then the course of action of the Heraldry Society and its members is clear. To prevent an unregulated explosion of bogus heraldic symbols two things must be done. Society members must be willing to offer their advice to bodies contemplating the adoption of corporate symbols and the Society itself must be willing to grant a kind of endorsement pending the creation by the federal government of a national authority. Before either of these can happen we must bring up to date and keep current a Canadian ordinary of arms and we must, through a permanent committee established by the Society, decide the ground rules, the form and style Canadian heraldry will take in the future and what will be allowable and what will not.

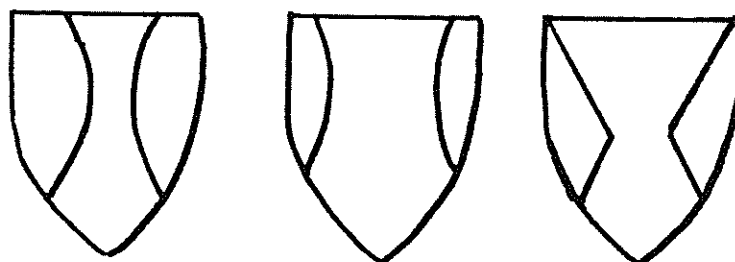
We are not starting from scratch. On the one hand we are the heirs to a rich tradition which comes down to us over a thousand years not only from the British Isles but from the continent of Europe and even beyond. On the other, we already have in Canada Society members who possess the knowledge that embraces every aspect of the art of heraldry.

It does not take much experience to detect general differences in style between the heraldry of different nations. For instance, if we see an achievement displayed inside a mantle and ensigned with five or six helmets each with its own crest it would not be very profound to suggest that the owner of the achievement is either German or Austrian. Or again, if we see a shield with a bordure and the latter is charged with a number of inescutcheons each bearing arms we might well think the whole achievement comes from Spain or Portugal. Scottish heraldry often looks a bit different from English and although one can be badly misled it is often possible to give an educated guess as to the country of origin. How exciting then to think that with careful planning today Canadian heraldry might well be just as distinctive in the years to come. What follows then are purely personal views which are offered in the hope that some may form a basis for discussion which in turn will lead to a truly Canadian system. Just how much there will be for a permanent committee to discuss will also become all too evident.

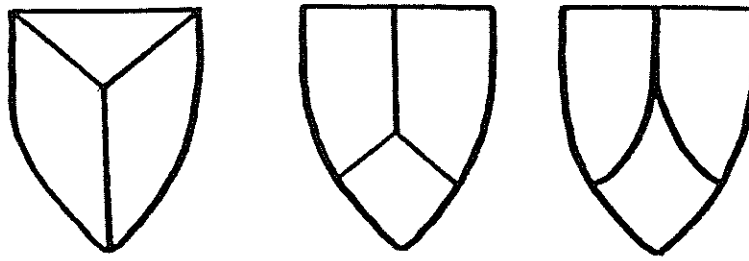
The glory of heraldry lies in its rich, bold colours. No doubt we should want to keep all of them - Or, argent, gules, azure, vert, sable and purpure. But why not make more use of murrey and tenné. The former can be particularly striking in, for example, the arms of the Medical Council of Canada. It is not seen much in British heraldry which is a pity. But we don't have to stop there. We could borrow bleu du ciel from French heraldry giving us two shades of blue and, although not a bright colour, cendree (ash-coloured) which at least would give a striking contrast.

We should have to consider the roles of the furs, again not all that common in the British tradition, but in conjunction with all our fur-bearing animals in Canada the possibilities for their use are simply mind-boggling. Some may object that ermine and ermines tend to look "busy" but the richness of erminois and pean is surely undeniable.

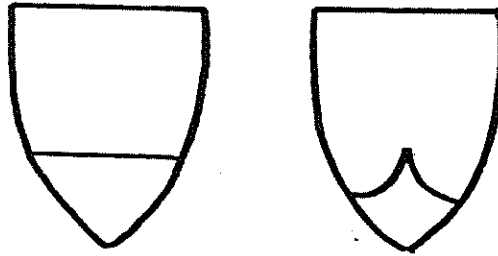
With regard to the basic partitioning of the shield per pale, per fess, per salire, per bend, per bend sinister and quarterly are after all the very essence of armory. But by slavishly following only the British tradition we may be losing something. The present arms of Canada are tierced in fess and it does seem that three is a number associated with the country - three regions, for instance, the West, the East, and the Maritimes. Borrowing again from the continent of Europe we should consider other variations of dividing the shield into three parts. Perhaps flaunches, either in their usual form or in their diminutive, voiders, or even in the rare form of square flaunches should be considere



But going again to Europe we could also consider the use of tierced in pairlẽ, tierced in pairlẽ reversed (entẽ en pointe) and tierced in mantle. Indeed, we already have an example of the second of these in the arms of the United Services Colleges.



Although they divide the shield into two rather than three sections the base and the graft might also be considered. The base is really a chief in reverse and the graft a kind of variation on tierced in mantle.



Naturally all the partition lines would be useful, some more than others. All could be applied to the foregoing divisions. But to make our Canadian heraldry even more distinctive perhaps angled, bevelled and nowy could be used more.

With regard to the ordinaries and sub-ordinaries again all could be used not forgetting that we do have a new and distinctively national one in the Canadian pale, similar indeed to flaunches but at the moment seen only in the national flag. The pile either singly, in multiples or reversed could be especially useful to suggest mountains as in the present arms of the Yukon Territory.

Among the other charges the possibilities are virtually without limit. Consider, for instance the spruce, fir, hemlock, cedar, ash, oak, pine and maple among trees, the latter's leaves lending themselves to depiction either Or, gules or vert all equally appropriate as to season and all capable of being shown either in natural or stylized form. Here, surely, is work enough for a committee of heraldic artists from across the country.

Among native animals and birds the possibilities are even greater - the bear and polar bear, the wolf, cougar, elk, moose, deer, mountain sheep, buffalo, swan, Canada goose, duck, eagle, beaver, pheasant, grouse and the list goes on. Still no mention has been made of either floral or inanimate objects suitable for inclusion in a list of acceptable Canadian charges.

New provinces yet to be formed, cities, towns, municipalities, colleges, universities together with schools, societies, companies and institutions are obviously worthy and deserving recipients of Canadian armorial bearings but the thorny question of what to do about individuals who may want to bear arms will also have to be faced and answered. It may be that individuals will still have to go abroad for arms. But assuming that the objections of some who, in at least the opinion of the writer, are overly concerned with the words class and discrimination, are overcome perhaps consideration could be given to some special charge for those descended from United Empire Loyalist families or from

French families tracing their origin prior to 1763. Furthermore, thought must be given to the arms of women. Should the lozenge continue to be used and what about the inheritance of such arms and, indeed, of all personal arms?

The questions are many and some of the answers will be difficult to find. Among our many races in Canada what recognition should be given to the Japanese family "mon" and this raises the further question of the whole vast field of native Indian tribal symbolism. Yet discussion among the members of the Society must start and answers be found. If this does not happen we shall most certainly see more and more examples of the kind of heraldry none want to see.

We all look forward to the day when an heraldic body in Canada will receive official recognition from the government but how can we expect this if we have nothing to be recognized. Some may argue that in England it took some four hundred years before Richard III established the College of Arms. True, but it also took several visitations by the heralds backed by all the weight and authority of an absolute monarchy to straighten out the confusion which had accumulated. We in Canada are hardly able to look forward to that kind of support.

Let us then begin our discussions within the Society immediately. We have the great traditions from abroad and we have the knowledge and the artistic skills here at home. Nothing but the will to make a start is lacking.

GRAHAM L. ANDERSON
Cowichan Bay, B.C.

MEMBERS LIST

(as supplied by F. D'Alton Gooderham, Honorary Secretary, Heraldry Society of Canada)

Mrs. Robert S. (Irene) Alexander, 1014 West Keith Road, North Vancouver
H.W.E. Allen, #4 Shaughnessy Place II, 4900 Cartier Street, Vancouver, V6M 4H2
W.J. Amos, 82 - 10200 4th Avenue, Richmond, V7E 1V3
Graham L. Anderson, Suite 204, Cowichan Bay Arms, Box 6, Cowichan Bay, V0R 1N0
Col. Peter R. Bingham, Melcombe Cottage, Churchill Road, R.R. #3, Ganges, V0S 1E0
George A. Brown, Box 3095, Langley, V3A 4R3
L. Gray Cameron, Site 8-1, R.R. #6, Vernon, V1T6Y5
Sidney H. Clark, 1696 - 6th Avenue, Prince George, V2L 3N6
Charles A. DeCosson, 3062 Mathers Avenue, West Vancouver, V7R 2K4
R.E. Crawley, 501-1122 Gilford Street, Vancouver, V6G 2P5
Brig. Gen. E.D. Danby*, 2169-171st Street, Surrey, V4B 5E7
David-Alyre Le Gallant, 601-1039 View Street, Victoria, V8V 4V6
Wayne Goodey, 3514 West 27th Avenue, Vancouver, V6S 1P8
John B.E. Goult, 1605 York Place, Victoria, V8R 5X1
Dr. Godfrey McC. Gransden, 299 Main Street, Chilliwack, V2P 4M9
Michael G.H. Halleran, 8 - 1711 Duchess Street, Victoria, V8R 4W2
Col. David J.B. Kinloch, 8619 Fitzmaurice Drive, Vernon, V1B 1X3
Walter C. Koerner, O.C., 1203 Matthews Avenue, Vancouver, V6H 1W5

*application pending at H.S.C. at date of publication

Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, 2105-2055 Pendrell Street, Vancouver, V6G 1J9
M.P. Lawson, 655 Burnside Road West, Victoria, V8Z 1M9
Bruce W. MacPhee, 225 Fitzgerald Avenue, Courtenay, V9N 2P8
Dr. Earle D. MacPhee, 121 - 4875 Valley Drive, Vancouver, V6J 4B8
Robert L. MacPhee, 1110 Francois Crescent, Prince George, V2M 4H1
Charles R. Maier, 1212 Spruce Street, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 4G5
Marven H. Manuel, 411 - 130 West Keith Road, North Vancouver, V7M 1L5
Murray Mitchell, 20076 46A Avenue, Langley, V3A 6J3
Mrs. Marie T. McCullough, 15005 36th Avenue, Surrey, V3S 4N7
L.J. Patten, Site A-1, R.R.#3, Nanaimo, V9R 5V3
Dr. Roland W. Radcliffe, 3380 Stephenson Point Road, Nanaimo V9J 1K2
Chief James Sewid, 300 Alder Street, Campbell River, V9W 2N7
Robert N. Thompson, Box 430, Fort Langley, V0X 1J0
Robert D. Watt, 986 Canyon Boulevard, North Vancouver, V7R 2K1
Major J.D.C. Wight, C.F. Base Hospital, Chilliwack, V0X 2E0

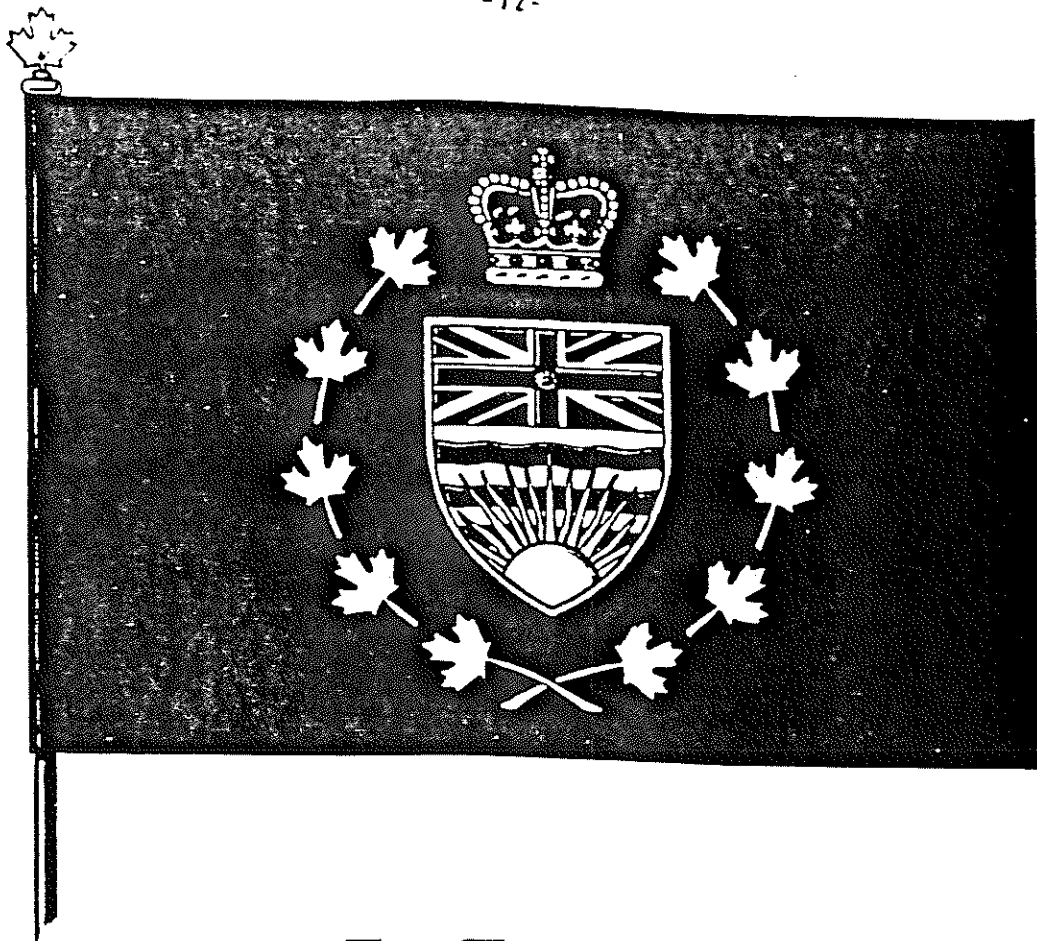
Corporate

Corporation of the District of Saanich
Greater Victoria Public Library
Kamloops Public Library
North Vancouver City Public Library
Prince George Public Library
Provincial Archives
University of British Columbia, Serials Division, Main Library
Vancouver Public Library

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FLIES NEW FLAG

B.C. vice-regal representative, Henry P. Bell-Irving has been the driving force behind changes to the flags flown by the country's lieutenant-governors. Bell-Irving felt that it was important to strengthen the Crown in Canada by emphasizing the link with the sovereign and using, on the vice-regal flag, symbols more immediately identifiable with Canada. The new flag of the Lieutenant-Governor, shown on page 12, has a rich blue field. The provincial arms are shown edged in gold and surrounded by ten gold maple leaves. The whole is surmounted by a crown of gold and silver, lined in red. Similar flags have been adopted in all provinces except Quebec and Manitoba, in each case featuring the arms of the respective province. Manitoba will adopt the design shortly and Quebec has had a similar flag since the mid 1950's. In the Quebec flag the arms are shown on a silver plate, surmounted by a crown, with the provincial motto underneath. The nine new vice-regal flags replace the Union flag bearing a white disc featuring the provincial arms framed in a wreath of green maple leaves.

The illustration on page 12 is courtesy of Government House, Victoria



The Flag of the
Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.
Le pavillon du Lieutenant-Gouverneur
de la Colombie-Britannique.

A REPRIEVE FOR DOMINION DAY

Liberal Senator Daniel Lang of Toronto has had his way. He has forced delay of the government's bill to change the name of Dominion Day to Canada Day. All those interested can write to him at the Senate expressing their views on the change or requesting an appearance before the Senate Legal Committee which begins hearings on the subject on 13 October. A historical footnote. Canadian historians have made it clear that Canadians and Maritimers in 1867 wanted their new country to be called the Kingdom of Canada. Americans found this very offensive and the Colonial Office forced a change. The Canadians then coined the term Dominion of Canada as they were anxious for some way of expressing the dignity of a monarchical system. Dominion is a Canadian invention and after 1867 the word became infused with meaning and even assumed a special place in the political phraseology of the Commonwealth, i.e., "the Old Dominions".

* * * * *

Newsletter Editor: R.D. Watt

Production: A.J. Watt