



The BC Blazon

Newsletter of the British Columbia/Yukon Branch

Patron of the BC/Yukon Branch: The Honourable Stephen L. Point, OBC, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia

Fall-Winter 2008

The Royal Heraldry Society of Canada

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British Columbia: A Melange of History & Heraldry - Part 2

The English Explorers: Searching for the North West Passage

by Carl Larsen

Sir Francis Drake 1540-95

In his book *The Secret Voyage of Sir Francis Drake*, BC author Samuel Bawlf builds a strong case that Sir Francis Drake, the greatest mariner of the Elizabethan age, was also the first European to explore the coast of British Columbia.

Late in 1577, Francis Drake left England with five ships, and everyone, including the crew, believed they were on a trading expedition to Egypt. Upon reaching Africa they were told their actual destination was the Pacific Ocean via the Strait of Magellan and this caused considerable consternation among the crew. In fact, Drake was on a secret mission to find the western entrance to the Northwest Passage, the northern sea route between Europe and Asia over the top of North America, which, it was believed, was waiting to be discovered. It was a rigorous and dangerous voyage during which men and ships were lost in storms and other mishaps. But there also Spanish treasure ships to plunder and much gold and silver was taken. By the time they arrived on the west coast of North America, only Drake's flagship remained of his fleet, now renamed the Golden Hinde, in honour of his friend, Sir Christopher Hatton, for the device on his arms.



Statue in Plymouth

The old maps show clearly such identifiable features as Vancouver Island, the mouth of the Fraser River and the Queen Charlotte Islands although many Americans still believe he did not sail further north than the 48th Parallel. He spent five weeks anchored off Comox, Vancouver Island, making much needed repairs to his ship. before sailing as far north as the Alaska panhandle. There he encountered severe weather, including freezing rain and floating ice, and was forced to turn south again. He named the country Nova Albion, (New England).

Drake continued his round the world voyage returning to England in 1580 to be knighted by the Queen the following year. Elizabeth placed a cone of secrecy around the details of his explorations in the Pacific North West and his crew were sworn to secrecy on pain of death! Maps and details of his voyage north were altered by 10 degrees south to keep his actual explorations secret from the Spanish. Author Bawlf spent five years researching and two years writing about what was arguably the greatest voyage of exploration ever, sailing 65,000 km around the

world and mapping the coast of B.C. and feels Drake should get the credit for his amazing achievement rather than later explorers.



Drake's Coat of Arms

It is believed that Francis Drake was using the arms of someone with the same family name and the true bearer of those arms complained to Queen Elizabeth that this upstart had falsely usurped his arms. The Queen replied that she would settle the matter by giving Sir Francis arms that would outshine his rival's, and she was true to her word.

On April 4th, 1581 Queen Elizabeth boarded the elaborately decorated Golden Hinde and knighted Drake for being the first Englishman to circle the globe. Sir Francis was also granted a coat of arms with the Latin motto "Sic Parvis Magna", "Greatness from Small Beginnings". What follows is an extract from the grant which has all the majesty and graciousness of language of the King James Bible, which was to be published 30 years later, in 1611.

"Whereas it hath pleased the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty graciously to regard the praiseworthy deserts of Sir Francis Drake, knight, and to remunerate the same to him not only with the honourable order of knighthood but.....to ensure her princely affections toward him might be, as it were, immortally derived and conveyed to his offspring and posterity for ever, hath assigned and given unto him armsa field of sable, a fesse wavy between two starres Argent. The hearme adorned with a globe terrestrial, upon the height whereof is a ship under sail trained about the same with golden haulsers by the direction of a hand appearing out of the clouds, all in proper colour, with these words AUXILIO DIVINO. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord God 1581, and in the 23rd year of the prosperous reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth & c. "Robt. Cooke, al's Clarenceux, Roy d' Armes."



Complete Guide to Heraldry - A.C. Fox-Davies

From the Desk of Branch President Carl Larsen

Fall / Winter Issue

This is the final issue of the BC Blazon for 2008 which we are happy to say is not only on time, but is also double the planned size. We are back to normal with our publication schedule and are already planning the first issue for 2009.

This issue continues the series of articles on the theme of British Columbia's history and heraldry, with a look at Sir Frances Drake as well as Captains Cook and Vancouver, those intrepid English explorers, navigators and cartographers who played such a major role in the development of our province. I hope you will enjoy this look at their achievements, both heroic and heraldic.

Then there is the story of the Douglas and Begbie stained glass windows proudly displayed in the courthouses in Rossland and Fernie, in BC's historic Kootenay Country. These are beautiful examples of the skill of glass artist James Blomfield, but the arms portrayed are definitely not those of Governor James Douglas or Judge Mathew Begbie, although their names are incorporated into the design. Read the article to learn more about this heraldic oddity.

This issue also contains a tribute to our member Art Leynard who passed away on November 16th and will be greatly missed by all who knew him. Regretfully his arms do not appear in the Society's Roll of Arms but this will be rectified in the near future.

We also begin a new series which focuses on those distinguished, armigerous men and women, who became the Queen's representatives in British Columbia, starting with our little known 7th Lieutenant Governor, Sir Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, a Quebecer, who served during the first six years of the last century. He bore ancient arms of royalist France, a version of which was matriculated by a later descendant, in the Court of the Lord Lyon.

2009 Membership Dues

It is time to remind everyone that dues for 2009 are payable in January and it is always appreciated when members pay their dues early on in the year. I want to thank all those who did that last year as it provided the funds necessary to operate the branch. The fees for 2009 will remain the same as last year (\$95) and cheques can be mailed to The Royal Heraldry Society of Canada, P.O. Box 8128, Station T, Ottawa, ON, K1G 3H9. You can also pay online by going to the Society's website and following the instructions at http://heraldry.ca/top_en/top_application.htm

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

As the Christmas season is upon us once more, I would like to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a Happy 2009 on behalf of myself and your dedicated Branch Board of Directors.



The Rhyme of St. Nicholas' Arms

by Carl Larsen

Tw'as the week before Christmas, the work in full swing
And the elves in the workshop were starting to sing.
They sawed and they hammered and painted and glued
And when they got hungry, Mrs. C. brought in food.

As the toys piled up in the corners and shelves,
The elves were all smiling, quite proud of themselves.
The orders kept coming from good girls and boys
And they continued to build more and more toys.

Outside in the snow all the reindeer were there,
Getting in practice, enjoying the air.
They were healthy and fit and all ready to go,
Up into the air, for their Christmas show.

So all was in hand, everything was just dandy
And St. Nicholas sat with his book and his brandy.
He had on his gear, he was booted and dressed.
But his wife had noticed that he seemed quite obsessed.

He had received a small book, "Heraldic Primer" he said
And he read it all day and he took it to bed.
It came from the members of the RHSC.
And it dealt with all facets of heraldry.

At night while he slept, his dreams were the best
With visions of shield, and helmet and crest.
They danced in his head with supporters and torse
And he felt that he needed his own arms, of course.

He learned about tinctures and lines of partition
And soon to have arms became his ambition.
He took all the steps that the CHA needed
The heralds worked hard and the process they speeded.

The grant must be done, and before Christmas Day
And do it they did and they sent it away.
The weather was bad with snow, wind and hail
When Canada Post arrived with the mail.

And among all the sacks of letters there came.
A box which contained the arms in his name.
Letters patent and artwork, his arms were proclaimed.
"I really am pleased with all this", he exclaimed.

The elves gathered round and they clapped and they cheered.
And St. Nicholas smiled and stroked his white beard.
And later that night, when he'd gone off to bed
They painted his arms on the side of his sled.

Arms and supporters, compartment and crest
The elves worked all night and all did their best.
"This looks just perfect", St. Nicholas said.
When he rose the next morning and loaded his sled.

And now he's armigerous (for which there's no rhyme)
With arms on his sleigh, and he flies all the time.
You can hear him exclaim in his cheery rendition
"If you'd like to have arms.....send in your petition."

After Christmas, he says as he flies out of sight
"Happy heraldry to all, and to all a good night."



A. Ailo

BC: A Melange of History & Heraldry - Con't from Page 1

Captain James Cook FRS, RN 1728-79

James Cook was undoubtedly the greatest and most famous explorer, navigator and cartographer of the 18th century and had strong connections to Canada. Prior to his three voyages of exploration to the Pacific, he accurately surveyed and charted the St. Lawrence River, which contributed to General Wolfe's great victory at Quebec, and he was the first to map Newfoundland and the coast of Nova Scotia.

On his third and final voyage, his mission was to solve the last remaining geographic puzzle, the location of the famed Northwest Passage, from its western entrance, just as Drake had tried unsuccessfully to do 200 years earlier. Cook had his former ship, the HMS Resolution, along with HMS Discovery, but, unfortunately, both had been poorly fitted for the voyage and needed constant repairs. Cook left England In July 1776 sailing around the Cape of Good Hope and across the Pacific. In 1778 he became the first European to reach the Hawaiian Islands, and later in that year he sighted the coast of North America and explored and charted



the entire west coast from California to the Bering Strait. He determined the extent of Alaska and filled in the gaps in the exploratory voyages of the Spanish from the south and the Russians from the west.

The history books credit him with being the first European to set foot on Vancouver Island, although we now know Sir Francis Drake beat him there 200 years earlier. Cook was in tricky waters politically on the west coast, as Britain had made no claims on theregion. Bering had reached Alaska 35 years earlier and Cook knew that in 1774 and 1775 the Spanish had sent expeditions north from their base in California and the extent of their claims was unknown. He had orders not to land where any other European presence was observed. However Drake's maps named the country New Albion and that counted for something. Arriving at Nootka Sound, he put in for much needed repairs to his badly damaged ships. Once completed, he sailed on.

After navigating Bering Strait and crossing the Arctic circle, Cook found his way blocked by a massive wall of ice, through which he could not find a passage. Frustrated, he was forced to give up the search and sail westward into the warmer waters of the South Pacific, homeward bound for England via Hawaii, where he met his tragic death during an attack by natives.

Cook's Coat of Arms

King George III wished to honour Captain Cook after his death and approved a posthumous grant of arms in September 1785. It would appear the College of Arms was influenced by the earlier grant to Sir Francis Drake, as both shields include polar stars in the vertical plane, Cook's with a terrestrial globe between them and in Drake's achievement the crest includes a globe. The blazon for Cook's arms is certainly geographically explicit and the heraldic artist may have had to consult a geographer to ensure he painted it correctly. His motto translates "He left nothing unattempted".

The blazon reads "Azure, between two pole stars Or a sphere on the plane of the Meridian, North Pole elevated, circles of

latitude for every ten degrees and of longitude for fifteen, showing the Pacific Ocean between sixty and two hundred and forty west, bounded on one side by America and on the other by Asia and New Holland, in Memory of his having explored and made Discoveries in that Ocean, so very far beyond all former Navigators: his Track thereon marked with red lines".



Captain George Vancouver, R.N. 1757-1798

Captain George Vancouver is immortalized in having British Columbia's largest city, as well as Vancouver Island, named after him in honour of his exploration and charting of the Pacific Coast between 1792 and 1795. This expedition sailed from England in 1791 and was really an extension of Cook's voyage of 1778 designed to fill in the gaps left in his charts and continue the ongoing search for the illusive Northwest Passage. He had sailed with Captain Cook on his last two voyages.



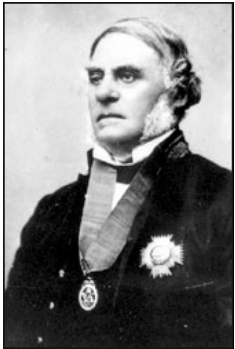
This was a period of competing claims in the Pacific Northwest with Russia busy with the fur trade and sailing up and down the British Columbia coast, and the Spanish actively exploring and charting the coast and establishing their fort and settlement at Nootka Sound in 1789. After the Spanish seizure of British ships at Nootka to enforce their sovereignty, Britain and Spain went to the brink of war. Vancouver was given command of an expedition with three tasks: first to meet the Spanish commissioner at Nootka and settle the damage claims arising from the seizure of the ships; secondly to make a detailed survey of the coast from California to Alaska; and thirdly to try and determine once and for

The Governor, the Judge and the Stained Glass Windows

by Carl Larsen

Sir James Douglas, KCB 1803-77

Considered the “Father of British Columbia”. Born in British Guiana and educated in Scotland, he entered the fur trade as an apprentice with the North West Company. In 1839, he became Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company in Fort Vancouver, the headquarters of the company's Columbia District (now in Washington state).



He built Fort Victoria in 1843 and moved the Hudson's Bay Headquarters there from Fort Vancouver when it looked like the 49th parallel would become the U.S. Border. He was Governor of the Colony of Vancouver Island from 1851-1864 and of the Colony of British Columbia from its founding in 1858 until his retirement in 1864.

His achievements, during his term as Governor, were enormous. He built the 650 km long Cariboo Road to connect the gold fields to the coast. With meagre resources, he exerted British authority and prevented chaos when thousands of mainly American gold seekers flooded the Mainland, and surely saved the colony from ultimate absorption by the U.S.

He was honoured by Queen Victoria in 1875 when she admitted him as a Knight Commander of The Most Honourable Order of the Bath. In this photo he is shown wearing the Star of the Order, as well as the Badge on a Crimson Sash.



Artwork: A. Ailo

Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, KT 1819-94

Begbie dispensed the Queen's Justice from his arrival in 1858 until his death in 1894, first for the Colony of British Columbia, then the United Colonies of BC and Vancouver Island, and finally as Chief Justice for the Province of BC after confederation in 1871.

Judge Begbie travelled on foot and by horseback, often alone, through rugged country, establishing the rule of law in the Colony during the turmoil of the Gold Rush era and afterwards. He always wore his judicial robes and wig when court was in session and could conduct trials in many of the aboriginal languages without the use of an interpreter.



He was just and fair in his decisions and did not deserve the nickname he received after his death, “the hanging judge”. This arose from an incident in which a popular, accused murderer was acquitted by a jury comprised of his friends and supporters, and Judge Baillie, incensed by the “not guilty” verdict when there were so many first hand witnesses to the deed, told the jury that the lot of them should be hanged for their miscarriage of justice.

In 1875 Queen Victoria summoned him to Balmoral Castle, in Scotland, and invested him with the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, limited to sixteen Knights and Ladies of Scottish birth.

He died in 1894, a much honoured man, who had earned the respect and appreciation of all British Columbians, including the native population, during those formative years and afterwards.



Artwork: A. Ailo

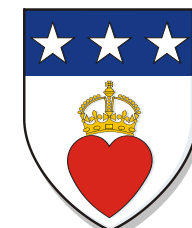
The Douglas & Begbie Stained Glass Windows

In the British Columbia courthouses in Rossland and Fernie are stained glass windows displaying coats of arms bearing the names of Douglas and Begbie. It has been taken for granted by judges, sheriffs, other court officials, as well as visitors, that these are the arms of Governor Sir James Douglas, KCB, and the province's first Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, KT but are they?

The quartered arms on the Douglas window are those of Douglas and Sinclair, and those on the Begbie window are the well known Gordon arms.

“Hearts and Crosses” - The Douglas and Sinclair Arms

The story of the Douglas Arms dates back to the 14th century and every Scot knows the heroic story. Sir James Douglas was a great warrior as well as friend and lieutenant of Robert the Bruce,



Douglas Arms



Sinclair Arms



Gordon Arms

Illustrations: A. Ailo

and promised to fulfill the king's wish that after his death, his heart be carried to Jerusalem and buried there to atone for the unfulfilled vow of the king to go on crusade. The king died in 1329 and Douglas set off with his friend, Sir William St. Clair (Sinclair) of Rosslyn, on the long journey to Jerusalem to carry out his solemn promise. Arriving in Spain in 1330, the two men joined in the crusade of the King of Castile to drive the Moors out of Granada and sadly, both died in battle, Douglas leading a charge of knights



The Governor, the Judge and the Stained Glass Windows - Con't from Page 4

in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue his friend who was surrounded by Moors and fighting for his life. The bodies and the casket containing the embalmed heart of Bruce were found on the battlefield and the surviving Scottish knights carried them home for burial, Douglas in the family vault at St. Bride's Chapel and Bruce's heart, under the high altar of Melrose Abbey. The first Earl of Douglas commemorated his uncle, the "Good Sir James", in 1358 by adding the heart as an augmentation to his arms. The Imperial Crown was added in the 1630s by the 1st Marquis of Douglas.

The Sinclairs were equally prominent in Scottish history, related to the Bruces and the Stuarts. They were Earls of Orkney, Earls of Caithness and built fabled Rosslyn Chapel near Edinburgh, where their arms, Argent a cross engrailed sable, are prominently displayed. One member of the family, Henry Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, is famous for a legendary voyage some believe he made to North America in 1398, a hundred years before Columbus.

The Douglas Window

The only evidence of any connection between the Douglas and Sinclair families is represented in the arms of a cadet branch of the family, Douglas of Glenbervie, who apparently used quartered arms with a cross embattled, whereas Mr. Blomfield has used a cross engrailed. In any case there is nothing to suggest that BC Governor, Sir James Douglas ever claimed any entitlement to the Douglas arms in any form. Why then did James Blomfield label these arms as being those of Governor Douglas?

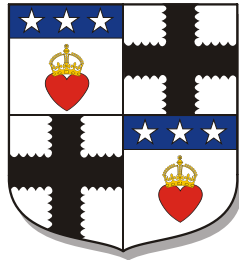


Illustration: A. Ailo

The Begbie Window

As for the Begbie window displaying the Gordon arms, there would seem to be not the slightest connection to Sir Matthew Baille Begbie.

Tradition has it that these distinctive charges refer to the hunting prowess of Sir Adam Gordon in killing a particularly fierce boar that had been more than a nuisance near the forest of Huntly; and the king, Robert the Bruce, being mightily impressed with this act, "would have him to carry in his banner three boars heads, Or, in a field azure, for posterity". The future Marquis of Huntly and his descendants and the chiefs of the Clan of Gordon and their descendants, have held these arms, suitably differenced, ever since. One famous member of the Gordon family, whose arms are displayed at Government House in Victoria, was John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, 7th Earl of Aberdeen, who was Governor General of Canada from 1893 - 1898.

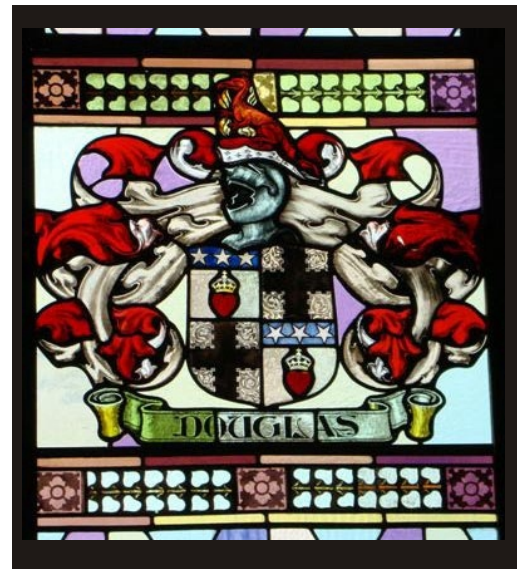
What then are we to make of these much admired stained glass windows with the Douglas/Sinclair and Gordon arms carrying the names Douglas and Begbie respectively? Robert Watt, Rideau Herald Emeritus, offers the following comments on this puzzle.

"I recall that many years ago, probably in the mid 80s after I had seen the Douglas and Begbie arms in stained glass at the old courthouse in Rossland, I checked with Conrad Swan who confirmed that there were no grants to either Douglas or Begbie on record

at the college. I think James Blomfield, the artist of this glass, who was very fond of heraldry, simply appropriated arms for both that he found in published sources."

So it now appears that the holders of the arms displayed in each of the windows are not as Mr. Blomfield purported them to be. They are historically incorrect and heraldically misleading, but it could be argued, they are handsome windows nonetheless and undoubtedly add to the charm of these heritage courthouses. They are also very good examples of the glass artistry of James Blomfield and his enthusiasm for heraldry. One can only imagine what Sir James Douglas and Sir Matthew Begbie, both lying at rest in Victoria's historic Ross Bay Cemetery, would have to say about these heraldic oddities and the artistic licence of James Blomfield.

NOTE: For more information on James Blomfield, who also designed the original coat of arms of Vancouver and created many beautiful stained glass windows, see the following website: http://chuckdavis.ca/archives_coat_of_arms.htm



Photos: C. Larsen

A copy of this article is to be provided to the courthouses in Rossland and Fernie to provide historical perspective on their Douglas and Begbie windows.

The English Explorers - Con't from Page 3

all if a western entrance to the Northwest Passage actually existed.

Vancouver met the Spanish Commander Quadra at Nootka, exchanged maps and charts and established friendly relations but the two men were unable to resolve the question of compensation for the seized ships due to incomplete instructions from their respective governments and agreed to refer the matter back to London and Madrid.

Vancouver spent three seasons charting the coast, literally tracing every foot of it using the ship's small boats, to be certain that he missed nothing, and in the process placed over 400 names on the charts. He continued his search for the Northwest Passage and proved that it did not exist in the vast section of coastline he charted.

In 1796 Vancouver took his expedition safely back to England, via Cape Horn, with only the loss of 5 of the 180 men who sailed with him, a remarkable record for the period, and demonstrated the very good care he took of his crew. He died in 1798 at the early age of 40, leaving the last 100 pages of his journal to his brother John to complete for publication.

The van Coeverden Arms

Although George Vancouver was not armigerous, he was descended from the Van Coevordens, one of the noble families in the Netherlands who bore ancient arms.

His ancestry can be traced back to 1315, when a Dutch nobleman named Reinholt was created Viscount Van Coevorden and granted arms blazoned Or three eagles displayed gules. His estates were in Coevorden, and his castle was an important fortress on the eastern frontier with Germany.

The English branch of the family was established in 1699 with the marriage of Vancouver's great-grandfather, Reint Walter Van Coevorden to Jane Lilington, whose family was from Yorkshire and of long lineage. They met while he was attached to one of the German courts where she was a lady in waiting. Their son Lucas Hendrik van Coevorden married Vancouver's grandmother, Sarah and lived most of his life in England. At some point he apparently



Illustration: A. Ailo

The French motto at the left, "En Dieu mon espérance Et mon épée à ma défense", can be translated as "God is my hope and my sword is my defence".

decided to shorten the family name to "Vancouver". Captain Vancouver's father, John Jasper Vancouver was born in England and his mother was Bridget Berners, an old county family that numbered Sir Richard Grenville, of Revenge fame, among their ancestors. George Vancouver was born in King's Lynn, Norfolk and never married.

The English and Dutch branches of the families kept in touch through the generations and Vancouver's brother Charles married a kinswoman, Louise Josephine van Coevorden in 1798, the year of George Vancouver's death.

Impaled Greenwood Arms

by Allan Ailo

Major Alex Greenwood and Mrs. Shirley Greenwood unveiled a banner of their impaled arms for the first time in November at our annual dinner. These impaled arms were granted by the CHA on June 30, 2005 and are the first such grant in Canada. Alex's arms were granted by The College of Arms, while Shirley's are a grant from the CHA.



Photo: A. Ailo

More On Finnish Civic Arms

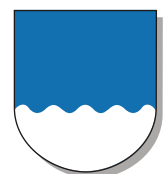
by Allan Ailo

In the last issue I challenged you to determine the name of a Finnish town from its arms. The answer is Alajärvi, which translates as "Lower Lake".

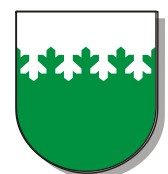
Which well known Canadian has family roots in Alajärvi? Peter Nygård, Chairman of Nygård International (women's fashions).

In the same vein, the Finnish civic arms at the right are those of Ylämaa, which translates as "Upper Land".

This division is *sapinagé* or *sapinagy* in Canada, *fir twig* in England and *havukoro* in Finland. It is a product of Finnish heraldry which has been adopted for use in Canada, which is quite natural as both countries are heavily forested, northern nations.



Alajärvi



Ylämaa

Illustrations: A. Ailo



A Tribute to Arthur Paul Leynard 1921-2008

by Carl Larsen

With his family at his side, Art Leynard passed peacefully away on November 16th. He will be greatly missed by his loving wife, Liselotte, stepson Owen Arthur and granddaughter Samantha Josephine and the many friends he made throughout his life, including those in the BC/Yukon Branch.

Art joined the City of Nanaimo in 1938 and worked his way up City Engineer during his 42 year career, retiring in 1980. His interests included photography, and a number of his historical photographs are held by the Nanaimo District Museum. He was an active member of the Historical Society of Nanaimo, publishing a book in 1981 entitled "The Coal Mines of Nanaimo". During World War II he served with the Royal Canadian Artillery.

His interest in heraldry dates back to 1950, when the mayor of Nanaimo, Earle Westwood, and his Council, decided that it would be appropriate to apply to the College of Arms for a grant of arms to the city to celebrate 100 years of development and the 75th anniversary of its incorporation as a City. The task of designing the arms fell to Art Leynard. Because the history of Nanaimo was strongly connected to the Hudson's Bay Company he began with "Argent, a cross Gules" based on the HBC arms, and in the first quarter he placed "on Water Barry Wavy, a Barque in full sail proper Pennons flying" to represent the city's maritime location and the arrival of the original settlers by sea from England. In the fourth quarter he placed a "semee of Lozenges Sable" as a representation of the primary industry of the region, coal mining. The second and third quarters he left open to symbolize the unfulfilled future of the city. As a second reference to the Hudson's Bay Company he chose as a Crest "On a wreath Argent and Gules a representation of the Nanaimo Bastion proper." This design of the achievement captured all the key elements of Nanaimo, its maritime setting, the arrival of the first settlers, the early administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, the development of the coal industry and building of the now famous HBC Bastion in 1853. Council approved the design, as did Somerset Herald, and arms were granted in 1951. This made Nanaimo the third Canadian municipality to obtain arms. So it could be said that the arms and flag of Nanaimo are part of Art's legacy to the city in which he was born and raised.

Art was a valued member of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada, BC/Yukon Branch and enjoyed attending the meetings and events. It was not until 2006 that he petitioned for arms, flag and badge, which were granted the following year.

We are happy to publish his arms as a tribute to our friend. May he rest in peace.

As president of the branch I would like to convey our sincere condolences to Lise and the family.



Arms of Nanaimo

The Achievement of Arthur Paul Leynard

Arms were granted to Art on 15 January 2007, the Letters Patent reading in partI, the Chief Herald of Canada, do by these Presents grant and assign to ARTHUR PAUL LEYNARD the following Arms: Azure an eagle displayed Or, its neck, head and tail feathers Argent, issuant from a bar wavy in base Argent a sun Or charged with a lymphad Gules sails unfurled Argent flagged Gules; And for a Crest: A lion rampant Or supporting a ranging pole of six sections Argent and Gules; And for a Motto: ANIMUS ET DILIGENTIA, meaning "Heart and diligence"; And for a Flag: A banner of the Arms; And for a Badge: On a hurt ensigned by a bomb-shell enflamed, a lion's head erased Or within a bordure compony-counter-compony Argent and Gules.

Art Leynard and Graham Anderson, Cowichan Herald Extraordinary, designed the arms together and the designs captured effectively Art's interests and life achievements, as summarized in the following Symbolism Statement.

Arms: The bald eagle is native to the British Columbia coast, Mr. Leynard's birthplace and home. The lower area of the shield resembles a sun and makes a reference to the arms of British Columbia. The ship and the waves refer to the Pacific Ocean and to Mr. Leynard's long association with boating and with the Gulf Islands.

Crest: The ranging pole refers to Mr. Leynard's employment by the Department of National Defence for Air, to his military service in the survey branch of the Royal Canadian Artillery, and to his civilian career as a British Columbia Professional Engineer employed by the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo.

Motto: This Latin phrase means "Heart and diligence", and alludes to the fact that Mr. Leynard's family bore the ancestral name Hart.

Badge: The lion's head is taken from the crest, and the red and white colours refer to the ranging pole. The bomb-shell is an indication of Mr. Leynard's wartime service with the Royal Canadian Artillery.



Banner



Badge

Leynard Artwork: L. Patten & A. Ailo

I am arranging for Art Leynard's arms to be displayed permanently in the Society's Roll of Arms. Unfortunately he did not provide the necessary information to the Master of the Roll before he passed away but this can still take place posthumously. Following is the link to the Society's Roll of Arms. http://heraldry.ca/top_en/top_rollx.htm



BC's Armigerous Lieutenant Governors

A series by Carl Larsen



Former Quebec Premier Became BC's 7th Lieutenant Governor



Sir Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière KCMG, 1829 - 1908

Sir Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière, lawyer and politician, was born in 1829 in Epernay, France, raised in Lower Canada, (as Quebec was called before confederation in 1867). He was educated in Paris, practiced law in Quebec and managed his family's seigneurie when he inherited the title of seigneur of Lotbinière in 1860.

Sir Henri-Gustave was a lifelong Liberal and served in both the Quebec legislature and the Canadian House of Commons, often simultaneously, from 1861 to 1900. He was leader of the Quebec liberal party for 17 years and premier from 1878 to 1879 as well as serving in the cabinet of Prime Minister, Sir Wilfred Laurier. In 1885 he was honoured by Queen Victoria, who appointed him to be Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

On 22 June 1900 Laurier appointed him Lieutenant Governor of BC. It was a turbulent period in BC politics and the new Lieutenant Governor was chosen as an outsider who had no affiliations with any of the local factions. His term of office saw the return of stability to the political arena. He lived out his retirement on his estate in Quebec after his term ended in 1906 and passed away there two years later.

One of Sir Henri-Gustave's major achievements was the creation of the Canadian Forestry Association in March 1900, two months before he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of B.C. He was invited to chair the founding meeting with representatives from every province and territory resulting in the formation of Canada's first environmental body, concerned with the whole field of renewable resources with the aim of ensuring the wise use of our forests, waters, wildlife, soils, etc., including the recreational use of the country's natural resources. This commitment continued until the end of his life. He was held in high esteem by the CFA as evidenced at the 1905 annual meeting in Québec City, where the following condolences were expressed to Sir Henri-Gustave on the passing in 1904 of his wife. "We all regret the affliction that has come to our honoured president, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière and his family in the death of Lady Joly. We all love Sir Henri, and we believe that his name will be remembered for the good work he has done as long as trees grow in this country. He has our sincere sympathy in the affliction that has befallen him."

History of the Joly de Lotbinière Arms

The following is an extract from Beddow's Canadian Heraldry, pages 46, 47 and 50. Although Beddow's is considered by some to be dated, it gives a fascinating glimpse into historical Canadian armory available nowhere else, and for that reason I quote the following excerpts from its pages.

"In 1672, Louis-Theandre Chartier de Lotbinière was granted a seigneurie near Quebec. By 1764 it was held by Michel-Eustache-Gaspard-Alain Chartier de Lotbinière, whom Louis XVI created a Marquis. In the course of time through extinction in the male line, the marquisate became extinct and the seigneurie passed into the Joly family.

By a statute of the Quebec Legislature, assented to by Queen Victoria on July 12, 1888, the then head of the Joly family, the Honourable Sir Henri-Gustave Joly, K.C.M.G., legally changed the family name to Joly de Lotbinière. Sir Henri-Gustave was the grandson of the last Marquis and inherited.

The Lotbinière Arms, which are very ancient, were confirmed by Letters Patent of Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy, King of Arms on June 30, 1908. They contain a suitable allusion to the dignity of a French Marquis. The plain arms of Joly de Lotbinière are shown on Plate III, Fig. 63 while at Fig. 62 we also see depicted the differenced arms of Brigadier-General Henri A. Joly Lotbinière, who matriculated at the Court of the Lord Lyon, in Scotland, to allow a quartering showing an alliance with an armigerous family of the Clan Campbell.

"Today numerous French-Canadian families use Armorial Bearings whose origins are sometimes of great antiquity and have used ancient arms for generations..... some like the..... Jolys de Lotbinière have regularized their status, being British subjects, with the heraldic authorities in the United Kingdom."



Joly de Lotbinière



Brigadier
Henri Alain
Joly de Lotbinière



Arms by Laurie Patten, displayed under Sir Henri-Gustave's portrait in Government House, Victoria

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