



Welcome to Nunavut

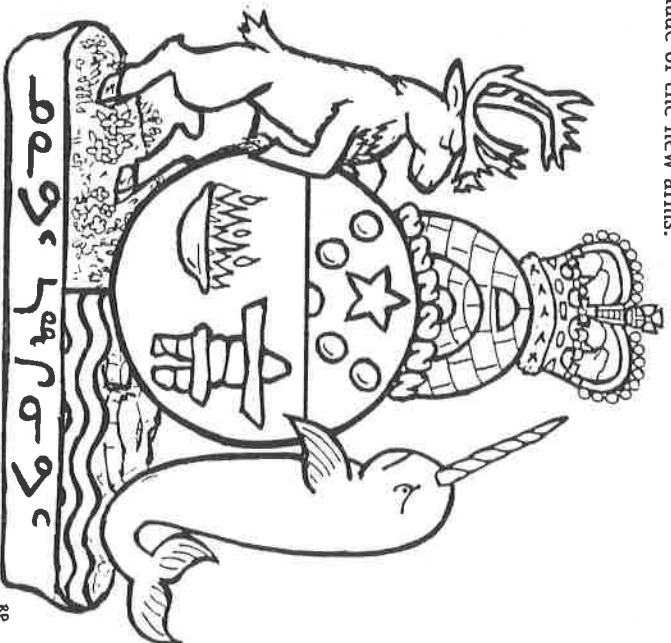
On 1 April 1999 the map of Canada changed for the first time in fifty years with the division of the Northwest Territories in two. The new territory, Nunavut, is the vast area north of the tree line, with its capital at Iqaluit on Baffin Island. The Governor General presented arms by vice-regal warrant at the ceremony, accompanied by the Chief Herald. See page— for the blazon. Here is a drawing we've made of the new arms.

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Feature on the Arms of Ian Campbell's Family

The following is a good illustration of heraldic cadency, and how one person has ensured armorial identities for all in his family. In this case, the armorial progenitor is Ian Lachlan Campbell, FRSa, FSA (Scot), FHS, FHS (Hon), FHSW, a former president (1990-92) of the Heraldry Society of Canada and author of a number of valuable reference works on heraldry in Canada. Before his retirement Mr Campbell was Principal of Renison College at the University of Waterloo, and a Professor of Political Science and Sociology. Previous to that, he had been Dean of Arts at Bishop's, Sir George Williams, and Concordia universities.

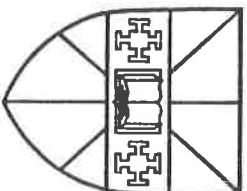
The arms granted to Mr Campbell on 12 May, 1980 by the Lord Lyon are *Gyronny of eight Or and Sable, on a fess Argent between two Passion crosses paleways Gules a book expanded of the First, binding and foreedges of the Second. The crest (torse and mantling are Sable and Or) is a Norse Longboat Sable, sail set Gules, flagged Or, and the Motto DIFFICULTATES OMNES SUPERARE.* The gyronny design is that of virtually all arms granted to Campbells (a curious exception being the arms granted to the former Prime Minister, Kim Campbell). The open book makes a reference to his career in universities, and the longboat refers to the family origins from the Isle of Islay in the southern Hebrides — as a consequence, some Viking blood may run in Campbell veins. The cross notes his Christian faith and the fact that some of his ancestors were Presbyterian clerics [like many other good Anglicans! - Ed.]. The arms were granted to him and to any other descendants of his paternal grandfather, the Rev'd John Lachlan Campbell (d. 1927).

The arms were registered and slightly altered by the Canadian Heraldic Authority in 1991. The blazon of the arms reads *Gyronny of eight Or and Sable, on a fess Argent between two St Chad's crosses paleways Gules a book expanded Or, bound and edged Sable.* The St Chad's



crosses were thought to complement the open book better artistically, and they make a reference to the armiger's first grandchild, Chad. Registrations of other family arms will incorporate this change when they occur. While Principal of the armigerous Renison College, Mr Campbell impaled his arms with those of the college.

Mr Campbell's children and grandchildren have been granted arms which are differenced versions of his own. Like the original grantee, males' arms are displayed on shields with helm and mantling, whereas females' arms are depicted on oval cartouches without a helm. All use the same crest and motto.

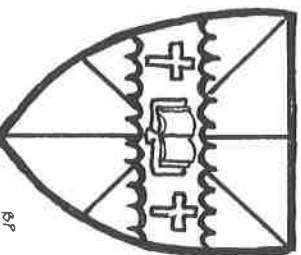
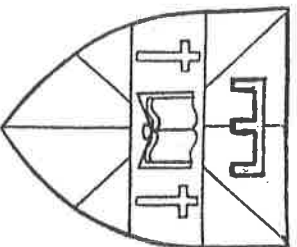


Mr Campbell's oldest child, Heather Jane Margaret May Campbell, has her father's arms differenced by having the book *charged of a Sculptor's Mallet and Chisel in saltire*, [Gules] a reference to her career in sculpting. The oldest son, Diarmid Niall Robert George Campbell, adds a silver label to his father's arms. The second son, George Campbell, adds a silver label to his father's arms. The second son, uses a *fess engrailed Argent* instead of a *fess Argent*, as is the Scottish custom. The second daughter, Dr Mora Diane Fiona Penelope Campbell, has the book in the arms *charged of an owl Azure*, the owl of Athene being a traditional symbol of philosophy, her areas of study. Her son, Chad Iain William Micah Campbell, uses his mother's arms with a *bordure compoy Argent and Gules*. The *bordure compoy* is used to indicate a natural child in Scottish heraldry, and has been used among other armigerous Campbells. Diarmid's daughter, Islay Lillith Marion Margaret Campbell, differences

Colin
Graeme
William
Alexander
Campbell



BP



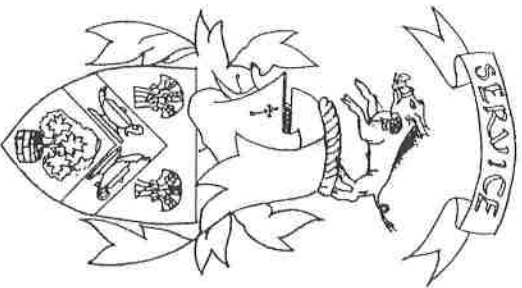
BP

Heather

Diarmid

Colin

her arms by having the book between a Kildalton cross and a Russian Orthodox cross paleways Gules. The Kildalton Cross is found on the Isle of Islay, ancestral home of the Campbells and the inspiration of her name. The Russian cross makes a reference to her mother's Slavic ethnicity.



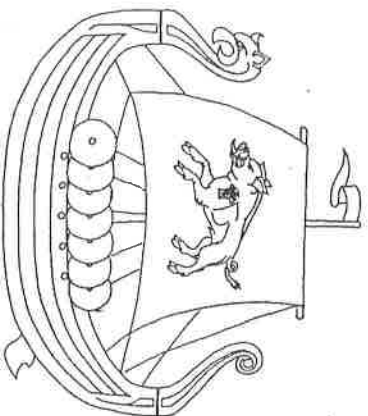
Gules charged on the shoulder of a garb Or, and the motto is SERVICE. We noted the major difference between the Scottish and Canadian grants: the other is the elimination of commas in the Canadian blazon. The chevron — and garbs — are found in arms of Wellwoods and Robsons; the garbs refer to her birthplace of Saskatchewan, and to the fact that Wellwoods and Robsons were pioneer farming families in the Canadian west. The maple tree growing out of the well is a pun on the name, and different from the oak tree and well used in some Wellwood arms. The two lamps refer to education and nursing. The boar is used because pigs are a favourite animal of Manion's, and a boar's head is used in Wellwood and Robson arms, as well as being a common Campbell crest.

At the time of the registration a badge was granted to Ian and Marion, perhaps the first badge ever granted jointly to husband and wife: *A noise longboat Sable the sail set Or and charged with a boar courant Gules on its shoulder a garb Or flagged Gules the whole environed by a scroll above and a scroll below Gules garnished and inscribed in letters Or as follows: above SERVICE and below TO OVERCOME ALL DIFFICULTIES.*

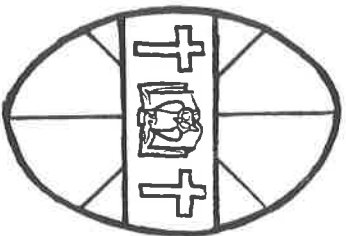
The earliest known Campbell gyronny arms are those of Sir Neil Campbell from the early 14th century. These were originally *Argent and Sable*, and

later became *Or and Sable*, as used by the Duke of Argyll, the clan chief, who quarters them with those of Lorne. The design may have originally been a Flemish one. There have been more grants of arms made to Campbells than to any other Scottish family (the next most popular being Macpherson).

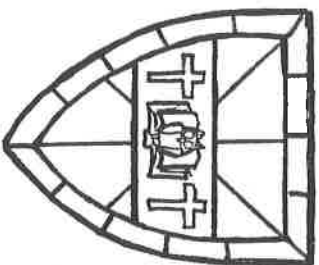
S E R V I C E



T O O V E R C O M E A L L D I F F I C U L T Y



Mora



Chad

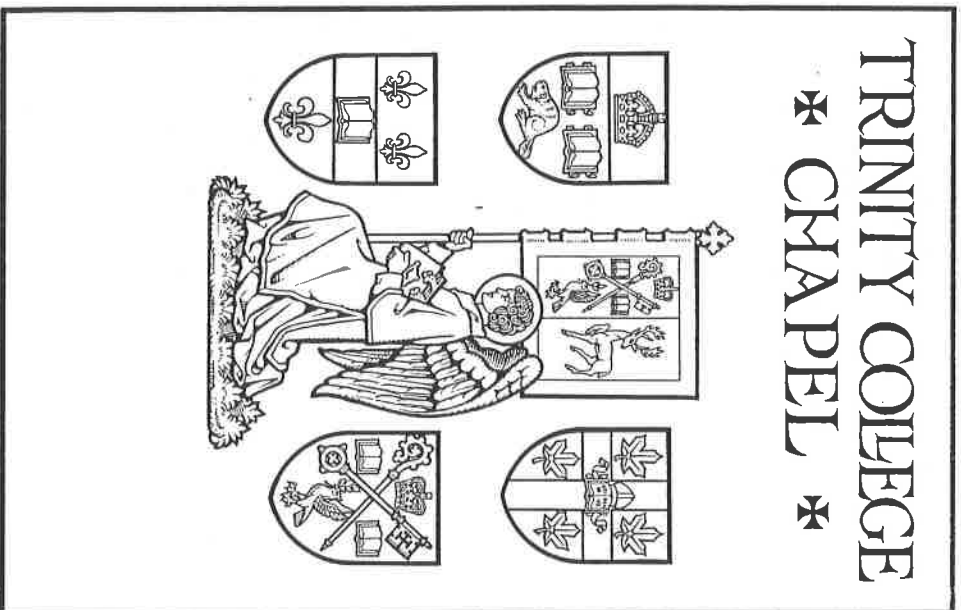


Islay

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Order of Service Cover

We are pleased to show a design Gordon Macpherson made for pew bulletin covers at the Trinity College Chapel, commissioned, of course, by the Rev'd Dr. Robert Black, the previous editor of this publication and Humphreys Chaplain at Trinity College. The angel, wearing a tunicle and carrying a book, holds a banner of the College arms, and is surrounded by the arms of (clockwise from the top right): the Anglican Church of Canada, the Diocese of Toronto, St Hilda's College, and the University of Toronto. The illustration of the angel is based on the frontispiece drawn by George Kruger for Percy Dearmer's 1932 book *The Story of the Prayerbook*.



Semé de Mots

• The Toronto Branch has agreed to host the year 2000 Annual General Meeting of the Heraldry Society of Canada. Bishop Spence has agreed to be the guest speaker for the dinner, and more events will be planned.

• Cyrille Laurin, whose arms were featured in our Oct. '95 issue, died in Toronto recently at the age of 87. A onetime member of the H.S.C., he had achieved the rare honour of being a Bailiff Grand Cross of the Order of St John, which entitled him to the use of supporters with his arms.

• We should note that Ralph Spence is not the only armigerous bishop in the Anglican Church of Canada. The Rt Rev'd Anthony Burton, Bishop of Saskatchewan, was granted personal arms in 1997. When he was first elected, Bishop Burton was the youngest bishop in the Anglican communion, and is the nephew of our own Kevin Greaves. As we reported in our Dec. 1993 issue, a suffragan bishop of Toronto, Michael Bedford-Jones, uses the ancestral arms of his old Ontario family (documented by E. M. Chadwick). Another suffragan in Toronto, Ann Tottenham (former Headmistress of the Bishop Strachan School) is the daughter of the Marquess of Ely, although this peer's arms have never been registered at the College of Arms.

• John Wilkes, Kevin Harrington, and Bruce Patterson attended the Nunavut welcoming ceremonies at Queen's Park, including the unveiling of the flag. The ceremonies were in the presence of Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and were hosted by Branch member Jacques Monet, a historian and President of the University of Sudbury.

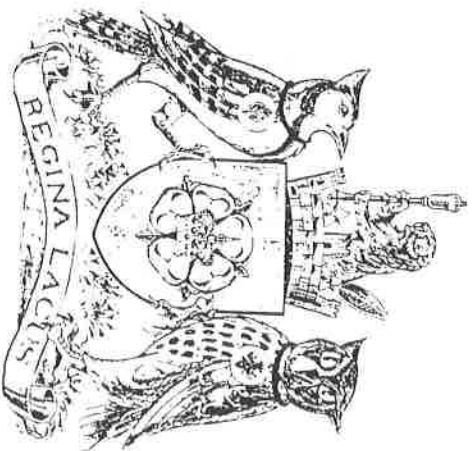
• Windsor Herald Theobald Mathew has died at the age of 56. He had previously been Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

• From *The Heraldry Gazette* Sept. 1998 and March 1999 are these "lesser known" heraldic terms: *Aaron's Rod* - a rod entwined with a serpent; *carnelle* - invected; *degrees* - steps; *enurry* - describes a bordure when charged with animals; *herisse* - set with long sharp points; *nourri* - applied to flowers when part is coupéd; *purfled* - garnished; *tergiant* - having the back turned towards the spectator; *anjou* - a javelin terminating in a fleur-de-lis; *apree* - a bull-like animal with a lion's tail; *banderole* - a streamer used by Abbots tied under the crook of their crozier and wrapped around the staff; *chamfrain* - armour on a horse's head; *diffame/defamed* - an animal without a tail; *herrison* - a hedgehog; *oreave* - eared; *resignant* - concealed, sometimes applied to a lion's tail.

Toronto Arms suggestions

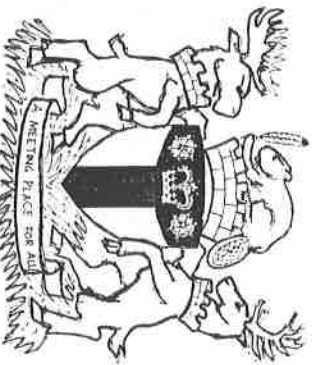
Several of our members had ideas for the arms of Toronto, which we are pleased to present now that a decision has been made.

Kevin Graves' suggestion employed an illustration by Gordon Macpherson: *Gules a rose Argent barbed Vert surmounted of a Royal Crown Proper*; crest: *Arising from a mural coronet of three towers charged between the towers with two flowers of the white trillium, a demi-beaver erect holding in his forepaws a parliamentary mace, all proper*; supporters: *On the dexter a blue jay and on the sinister an owl both proper, each gorged with a plain collar Or suspended therefrom a bezant charged on the dexter with an alder leaf Vert and*



on the sinister with a columbine flower Azure; motto: *Regina Lacus* (Queen of the Lake). The alder leaf and the columbine flower (for Etobicoke and Scarborough) did end up in the final design.

Bruce Patterson sent several suggestions to the City, his favourite being *Argent a pale on a chief enarched reversed Azure a Royal crown between two roses of six petals Argent*; crest: *On a mural crown Or masoned Azure a beaver couchant proper bearing in its dexter paw an eagle's feather proper*; supporters: *dexter a moose sinister a deer both proper and gorged with a mural crown Argent masoned Azure*; motto: *A MEETING PLACE FOR ALL*. The "T" is the centre of the design, as it is the final design, and the arching of the chief indicates Toronto City Hall. The blue and



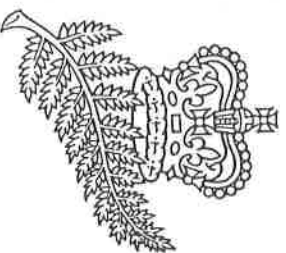
white are the colours of three of our professional sports teams and of the university, and the six petals on the roses refer to the predecessor municipalities.

Although not submitted in time, D'Arcy Boulton suggested to us: *Azure, on a pale Argent between two trilliums proper a tall tower Gules, and on a chief of the second a royal crown proper. Crest: Out of a mural crown with five visible towers Or a sprig of five maple leaves Gules Argent Sable Or and Fenné, representing, in chronological order, the five races that now make up the population in chronological order, united in their common nationality as Canadians; and Supporters: Dexter an officer of the Queen's Rangers of 1792 sinister a coureur des bois of 1719 both proper, representing the two régimes that founded and refounded Toronto.*

Publications Digest

• The Summer 1998 issue of *The Medical Graduate*, magazine of the Medical Alumni Association of the University of Toronto, contains an article by Dr Suan Seh Foo (a Branch member) on the new arms for the Faculty of Medicine and the M.A.A., plus a description of these arms by Bruce Patterson. Gordon Macpherson's artwork is shown in colour for both grants (see our previous issue).

• *The New Zealand Armorial* No. 67 (Winter '98) contains a provocative article on the honours system in New Zealand, which may have implications for the situation in Canada; a complete listing of English grants to New Zealanders; and a profile of heraldic artist G. W. Eve. Issue No. 68 looks at the German artist Walter Leonhard, plus two new college arms at the University of Otago. The series on New Zealand symbols continues with the cabbage tree and the tree fern in No. 67, other trees and flowers in No. 68, and the Southern Cross in No. 69. Issues 67 and 68 also chronicle arms of English, Scottish, and Irish families in the Austrian Empire around the time of the Thirty Years' War. The editorial contains some advice about heraldic design, continued in the editorial No. 68, which comments on the rejected arms design for the City of Toronto (focussing on the supporters), and a call to valuing heraldic artists more. Issue No. 69 contains an intriguing — and forcefully argued — article by Gregor Macaulay on a proposed revamping of New Zealand na-

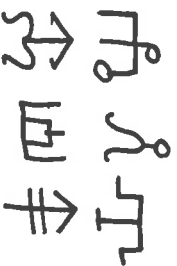


tional symbols (ably illustrated by Roger Barnes). He also writes on the dearth of reliable official information on the national arms. Other items deal with the arms of Washington, a profile of the Austrian artist H. G. Ströhl, and a look at the arms of "Austria Ancient" (now used by Inner Austria) and "Austria Modern." Your Editor is given some space to explain Canadian mottoes. Issue No. 70 is the annual bookplate issue, containing some excellent examples, including a feature of the German artist Baron von Dachenhausen, who flourished a century ago. One of the bookplates featured is that of Canadian Dr Leslie Calvert. An article on the Honours Prerogative in New Zealand is also featured, as somewhat of a response to the article in the previous issue.

• The Sept. '98 *Heraldry Gazette* looks at the arms of Cambridge University, Lordships of the Manor, Gomez (Scottish Cummings who followed the Stuarts into exile in Italy), the new flag of Barcelona, The Concrete Society, St Luke's Cathedral Sault Ste. Marie (see *Hogtown Heraldry* Spring '96), and those of the two sons-in-law of Ralph Brocklebank, an English member of our branch. The issue also covers Lordships of the Manor, includes a few small items from Canadian publications, including ours, and has a very helpful fact sheet containing the College of Arms guidelines for arms of women. The Dec. issue continues with some *Hogtown Heraldry* items and a fact sheet from the College of Arms, which unfortunately perpetuates the idea of "imperial jurisdiction" and makes a strange reference to "Canada Herald." Both the December and the March 1999 issues have examples of Italian royal bookplates. The March issue has information on the emblem of M15, armorial bearings which use a Vietnamese dragon and phoenix, and an article on the granting of arms in the Flemish community in Belgium.

• The Winter 1999 *Armorial Herald* marks the 75th anniversary of the only Kings of Arms grant to an American Episcopalian diocese, that of Connecticut. It also notes that the Heraldic Register in the Ministry of the Interior in Slovakia now registers ancient and newly assumed arms of persons of Slovak descent, with registration documents in Slovak or Latin.

• *The Flag Bulletin* no.183 has articles on the newly proclaimed civic arms and flag of Venice, and a look at arms and flags of the short lived Republic of Independent Guiana in 1886. Issue no.184 contains a study of tamgas, the tribal symbols of central



Asia and eastern Europe. Issue no.185 is a "question answering" issue, including items on symbols of Attila the Hun, pirate flags, symbols of Pomerania, the sun in the Argentine flag, and the ancient Norse symbol called the Hammer of Thor, used this century by German extreme nationalists.

- We welcome back the publication of the BC/Yukon branch of the HSC, *The Blazon*, edited by Rean Meyer. The Fall 1997 issue examines the abuse of the Royal Arms of Canada by Custom House Currency Exchange in B.C., which the Secretary of State managed to correct — somewhat. It also has Don Rae's article on the arms of the College of Family Physicians of Canada. The Winter 1998-99 issue reports on the ridiculous parliamentary uproar in 1996 about the inclusion of the Order of Canada motto ribbon with the royal arms of Canada, and contains an item on the unlawful use of lawful arms.

Heraldic Monsters - Opinion

One of the most criticized featured of the first proposed design for the new Toronto arms was the monster supporters. For my part, I think the criticism was justified and should cause the Heraldic Authority to do some serious thinking.

Certain monsters have figured in heraldry for centuries, but the earliest all came out of the mediaeval bestiaries and were believed to be *real* animals. Unicorns' horns and griffins' talons (actually narwhal and ibex horns- respectively) could be seen on display in the castles and manor houses of mediaeval and Tudor England. These mythical beasts are now woven into our art and literature and make up a significant part of our cultural heritage, and no lover of heraldry would want to banish them from the heraldic zoo.

Even the Lancaster and Stafford antelope and the Bedford and Beaufort yale, which had appeared by 1450, probably represented real animals, the elk and mountain goat respectively. But they seem to have set a fashion for exotic beast badges, and by the end of the century the heralds were meeting the demand by deliberately making up new fabulous creatures out of the "spare parts" of real ones. Hence the Warr alfin, Sir Thomas Burgh's borain, and the like. These give modern heralds a clear precedent for creating new monsters, but is it a good precedent? Some of them (such as the tragopan) are so ridiculous that one cannot imagine anyone wanting them in a coat of arms now. Even the more gainly ones lack the mythic



[tragopan]

taken from the arms of several Irish families named Kelly, was clearly inevitable, and so it would be in arms for someone named Enfield. But if I were an armigerous Kelly, I shouldn't want my enfield granted to every Tom, Dick, and Harriet who seeks a coat of arms.

The Renaissance brought other hybrid creatures into heraldry, mostly taken classical mythology. Some of these have proved their worth. Pegasus, for instance, is clearly apt for the arms of poets or modern bodies involved in aviation. My feeling, however, is that there are limits to how far heralds should go in introducing new fabulous creatures, and if one cannot formulate rules, one can at least state some principles. Those who consult *Heraldry* and *The Art of Heraldry*, both by the present Garter King of Arms Peter Gwynn-Jones, will find most of my examples there and can judge my suggestions for themselves.

First, traditional fabulous animals from other cultures seem to work where the grantee has some appropriate link with the tradition on which the granting authority draws. One feels delight in finding a Chinese dragon as a supporter in the arms of the former Crown Colony of Hong Kong, or two *chi lin* (Chinese unicorns) bearing up those of its Chinese university.

Second, new borrowings from classical mythology, romance, or the bestiaries work when they have a clearly appropriate symbolism. As birds able to cure disease, two caladrii are an eminently suitable crest for the Isle of Wight Health Authority, and one wonders why no air vice-marshal or fighter ace has ever received a



8P

hippogriff. On the other hand, the catoblepas, whose gaze kills anyone that it looks at, is an ugly pest betokening no martial or other virtue. It

was a complete stranger to heraldry until our own day, when an English grant featured one as a crest, and had I been the grantee, I should have asked the herald to try again, if he wanted his fee. Or take the phoenix: as the bird that rises again from its own ashes, it was an obvious device for a fire-insurance company, but to find two supporting the arms of the West Midland County Council merely presents one with an annoying puzzle. The old counties that West Midlands was carved out from all still exist, though now within narrower limits: so what, exactly, is supposed to have been reborn?

Lastly, sometimes a new fabulous creature is obviously right. In an age when people travel by air as often as by sea, winged sea unicorns are clearly apt supporters for the U.K. Overseas League. But most modern inventions seem merely silly. The College of Arms has developed a particularly annoying penchant for sticking gratuitous wings on supporters. Lynxes are traditionally famed for their keen sight, which made them excellent supporters for the arms of the British College of Ophthalmologists. But what was gained by giving those lynxes wings, except to provide more material for compilers of books on heraldic curiosities? Or how is a winged sea-bull appropriate to the Queensland State Chamber of Commerce and Industry?

Bearing these examples in mind, let us look again at the supporters in the original proposal for the new Toronto arms. In dexter we had the top half of a lion — and, apparently, the end of its tail — joined to the bottom half of an ocelot; in sinister, the same combination of a Bengal tiger and a dragon. How do these measure up to the criteria we have established? Not well, I suggest. They are certainly not traditional to heraldry or to any known mythology. Surely no one would claim for them either the beauty or the imaginative appeal of pegasus, a griffin, or even a sea unicorn. And as symbols of Toronto's racially diverse population, they just didn't work. As a Torontonian of British and northern European stock, I do not feel myself to be at all meaningfully represented by the upper half of a lion-ocelot, with or without the tail.

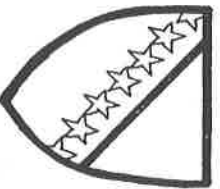
The proposed supporters were monsters not only in OED sense 3, "an imaginary animal... compounded of elements from two or more animal forms" but also in sense 2 "a misshapen birth; an abortion." Heraldry is an eminently traditional art, and Rodney Denny's laid down a sound principle when he wrote that "New chimerical creatures should only be evolved

if there is nothing in our stables which will fit, and they should be apt and have a reasonably plausible pedigree" (*The Heraldic Imagination*, p.51). When the herald goes to the sources of the tradition and comes back with what is just right — as with the Wight caladrii — or when he successfully assimilates exotic traditions into the system — as in the Hong Kong examples cited above — he shows his art is alive and well. But inventing ungainly and unintelligible new monsters is as much a symptom of heraldic decadence in the second Elizabethan age as it was in the first. We do not need such things when we have so many traditional creatures of proven worth to choose from, both real and fanciful. If we want greater variety, we should do better follow the example of recent grants from Australia and make more use of the real fauna of our own country, as is done in the design the Toronto City Council ultimately approved. The reception given to the first proposed Toronto supporters, both by the City Council and in the press, should serve as a warning. Introducing monsters of that kind only makes our noble and ancient science look silly in the public eye, and deservedly so.

by William Cooke

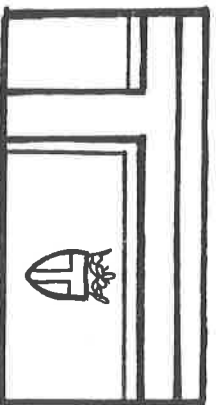
Arms of Bosnia-Herzegovina

From *The Heraldry Gazette* (Sept. '98) comes the new arms of the federal state of Bosnia-Herzegovina (see our Spring '97 issue for the arms of the Moslem-Croat region), which were adopted, along with a new flag, on 20 May 1998. An approximate blazon would be *Per Bend [enhanced] Or and Azure five and two half mullets in bend Argent*. The gold triangle represents the three main ethnic groups in the country, and the stars indicate Europe (but surely they should be gold?).



In the Media

• The January 27 *Toronto Star* features a colour illustration of a proposed new civic flag for Toronto. It was gold with a blue "T" shape accompanied by red bordering lines, and the city arms — incongruously bearing a trillium coro-



net. The strategic policy committee endorsed the flag, in spite of a decidedly mixed reaction from councillors. We assume that council did not approve the design (but we don't have a news item on it), as a public competition for a new flag was subsequently announced.

- The March 4 *Star* contains an item on the decision of the city council to place the new arms on the back wall of the council chamber, with the logo behind the mayor's chair. The vote was 24-23. Some councillors took potshots at the design, often with the usual ill-informed criticisms. Councillor David Miller, however, called the decision, taken by many who voted for the arms in the first place, "bizarre", as he rightly thought the arms should be behind the mayor's chair.

Book Reviews

Robert Stacey, *Canadian Bookplates. Toronto: Subway Books, 1997. Pp. 62; 132 illustrations. \$20 softcover.*

This book is short but it is the first on the subject to appear in a long time and forms the basis of a projected full-length study. The author is a Toronto-based curator and art historian whose many publications include *The Canadian Poster Book* and *J.E.H. MacDonald: Designer*. Bookplates first came to Canada in the mid-eighteenth century, but only after Confederation were they designed and printed here. Stacey has collected 132 of these and organized them thematically, providing learned commentary on their artists, owners and subject matter. The heraldic bookplate is not neglected: both heraldic artists (such as J.E.H. MacDonald, Alexander Scott Carter, and Gordon Macpherson) and the arms of well-known book owners (such as Sir John Eaton, Lord Beaverbrook, and Sir Robert Laird Borden) are featured, and different historical styles are apparent. Other themes include Fireside Chats, Winged Things, Nudes in Bookplates and Architects' Bookplates. At its best, writes Stacey, the ex-libris synthesizes illustration, graphic design, lettering, and history, and the examples here, heraldic or not, are most appealing.

by *Jonathan Good*

Sir Bernard Burke, *The General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books Inc., 1996 reprint of the 1878 edition. pp. 1185, C\$62.*

I reported in a previous issue that this reprint was available from the

publisher. I discovered that the price is much higher than that quoted in the genealogical magazine I consulted; however, I have found a more reasonable option with the internet Indigo book service (www.indigo.ca). This book is in three paperback volumes, without any modern introductory material. This is a great lost opportunity — it's too bad John Brooke-Little's example in adding notes and corrections to Fox-Davies' *Complete Guide to Heraldry* was not followed here. It seems that no-one with any knowledge of heraldry took part in the publication of this edition — the cover features an illustration of the Royal Arms with the caption "the Royal Army", which was actually the chapter title of the page from which they took the illustration.

Burke's is a necessary resource for the heraldic researcher, although it is by no means error-free (a problem addressed somewhat by Humphrey-Smith's *General Armory Two*). Of course, it has also been a goldmine for less scrupulous researchers, those intent on selling "family name coats of arms." Nevertheless, it is a purchase every serious heraldist will make sooner or later.

by *Bruce Patterson*

Letters to the Editor

Sir: You've produced another fine issue, except that Latin appears to dog either the Westons or *Hogtown Heraldry*:

1. There is no such Latin word as *sauviter*, and I am quite sure that her Honour's true motto is SUAVITER IN MODO, FORTITER IN RE, "Sweetly (or agreeably) in manner, bravely in matter (more loosely, deed).". It seems particularly important to note this since the error appears in both illustrations of the coat as well as in the text. I hope it isn't on the patent!
2. PROBARI GUSTUS, the old motto of the Weston firm, means "The taste will prove," probably alluding to the old saw "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." PROBATO, his Honour's motto, is not "I am still proving" but "I shall prove" or "I shall go on proving."
3. The motto of the U of T Faculty of Medicine, MEDICUS SERVITI: SERVAT DEUS, must mean something more like "The physician helps (or serves) the patients; God protects (or preserves) them."

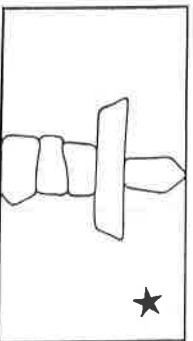
William Cooke

Toronto

[Editor's note: the errors were — this time! — not ours but from our sources. We alerted the Chief Herald about the transposed letters in Her Honour's motto, and he is grateful to Dr Cooke for his having discovered the error.]

Nunavut Information

The arms of the new territory, which are depicted on a circular shield, are *Or dexter a gullig Sable enflamed Gules sinister an inuksuk Azure on a chief also Azure above five bezants in arc reversed issuant from the lower chief a mullet (nigritsuitug) Or*, the crest *On a wreath Argent and Azure an iglu affronty Argent windowed Or and ensigned by the Royal Crown proper*; supporters *On a compartment dexter of land set with Arctic poppies, dwarf fireweed and Arctic heather proper sinister ice floes Argent set on Barry wavy Azure and Argent dexter a caribou sinister a narwhal both proper*. The motto, in Inuktitut, translates as “Nunavut our Strength.” The flag is blazoned *Per pale Or and Argent overall an inuksuk Gules in sinister canton a mullet (nigritsuitug) Azure*.



Inuksuks are the familiar stone monuments in the far north used as guide markers. The stone lamp, or gullig, represents the light and warmth of the family and community. The chief includes the North Star and a representation of the course of the midnight sun, a feature of summers in the territory. The iglu (igloo) symbolises the traditional life of the Inuit, and the supporters are local animals, set on local geographic features.

The grant document is perhaps the first printed in four languages: English, French, Inuktitut, and Innuinaqtun, the latter two being the major languages (distinct but related) of the eastern and western Arctic respectively. This required the invention of new terms in these languages to be used in the blazons. The motto is the first in Inuktitut (a grant, also on a circular shield, to the Hon. Helen Maksagak, Commissioner of the Northwest Territories, was in Innuinaqtun, which uses Roman script rather than syllabic glyphs), and the only other time the narwhal has been used as a supporter was for the arms of the Heraldry Society of Canada. We're glad to see the Royal Crown used (it almost makes up for the Prime Minister's Office's failure to have a member of the Royal Family present at the ceremony). The use of a round shield, mentioned just before the blazon, prompts the question of whether these arms can be shown on a heater shield. Displays of the arms of all provinces and territories together would

make consistency in shield shape desirable. The round shape has been used because of its importance in Inuit symbolism: a mark of the community, the sun (and therefore life), and the drum head, which is significant in Inuit gatherings. Another question concerns what kind of helm should be used — a royal helm, or a steel one? The other two territories have always used their crests without helms, although in Conrad Swan's *Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty* (written before the augmentations of many provincial arms to include the royal helm) they are displayed with tilting helms.

Hatchings

Our last issue, with the colour supplement, received a gratifying amount of favourable comment from members. Needless to say, the cost was much higher than a typical issue, so I'm afraid to say it won't be a regular feature. If our finances allow, perhaps we can try a single colour page per year.

This issue, in contrast, is more of an "economy issue", although the reason is due more to my being away from a computer — I have just moved. I'm afraid I can't quite keep up to the same schedule as *Heraldry in Canada* and *Gonfanon*, although perhaps our readers appreciate having their publications arrive at different times.

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Thanks to: Ian Campbell, Bill Cooke, Darrel Kennedy, Francine Mellor, and Robert Watt.

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We welcome to branch membership Mr David Appleton of Garland, Texas; Senhor dom Jose de Braganza of Cascais, Portugal; Mr Fung Fai Lam of Unionville; Mr Christopher McCreery of Kingston; Mr Rean Meyer of Victoria; and Major Alex Moseanu of Agincourt.



John Arthur Cozens 1906-1999

We regret to announce the death of a long-time fixture of the Toronto Branch, John Cozens, on April 5, just short of his 93rd birthday. Bruce Patterson represented the Branch at his well-attended memorial service on May 15 at All Souls' Church in Toronto. A former Branch director, Mr Cozens had been living in Port Hope near his daughter Joyce Bertham for the past couple of years, following health problems which necessitated the selling of his Willowdale home.

Mr Cozens devoted much of his life to choral music, as a gifted singer, conductor, composer, arranger, and administrator. He was a radio and church tenor soloist from 1918 to 1950, and directed numerous choirs, including the Tallis Choir (which he founded) from 1935 to 1965 and the Ontario Civil Service Choir from 1951 until 1996. He contributed much to the musical life of the Anglican Church, assisting with the 1938 hymnal, writing anthems and songs, and arranging the setting of the Litany. In addition to his musical skills he was active as a lay reader and preacher at All Souls' Church, and was devoted to the Book of Common Prayer. In 1987 was made an Honorary Life Member of the Royal School of the Church Music.

His career with the provincial government culminated with his position as the first Chief of Protocol, from 1960 to 1972. A skilled calligrapher, he created thousands of beautiful documents for government and private purposes, often illustrated with heraldry. John Cozens was a devoted member of our Society from the beginning, and his wisdom, dignity, and gentle nature will be sorely missed. See our October '96 issue for a profile.

New Address

Your Editor has a new address. Please send all submissions to *Hogtown Heraldry* care of Bruce Patterson, 360 Ridelle Ave., Apt. 2315, Toronto, M6B 1K1. My telephone number is 416-781-8662. Until I set up a computer, I can still pick up email at gpatrickson@sympatico.ca and faxes at 905-889-2716, although it may be a few days before I see them.