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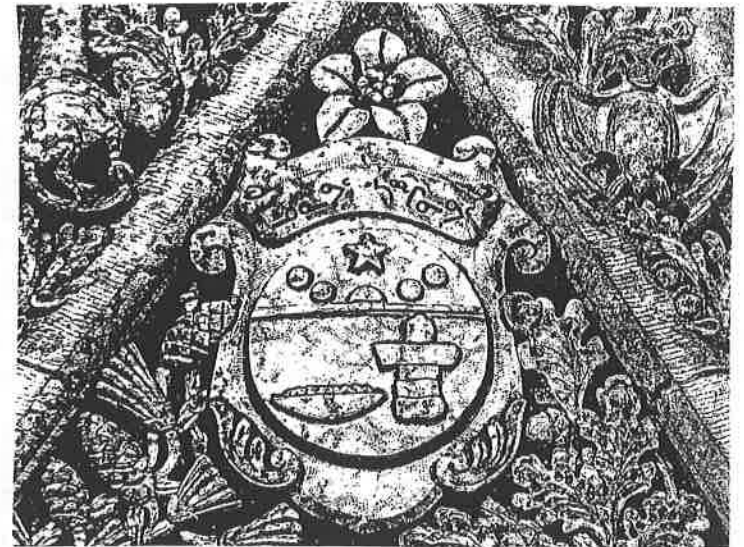


Newsletter of
the Heraldry Society of Canada
Toronto Branch

Nunavut arms added to Parliament

According to an article by Geoff Heinrichs in the April 14 *National Post*, the coat of arms of the new territory of Nunavut has been carved in the rotunda of the parliament buildings in Ottawa.

Meanwhile, Nunavut has chosen additional official symbols. The May 2 *Post* notes that the Legislative Assembly has unanimously made the purple saxifrage the official flower, the Canadian Inuit dog the official animal, and the rock ptarmigan the official bird of the Territory.



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We welcome your written and artistic contributions. Please send them to the Editor at the address above. General enquiries, as well as requests for back issues, should be made to the Secretary-Treasurer. Income tax receipts are available for donations to the Branch. Send to the Administrator, the Heraldry Society of Canada, P.O. Box 8128, Station T, Ottawa, ON, K1G 3H9. Please indicate clearly that your gift is for the Toronto Branch.

Business Arising

- The previous Governor-General's name is spelled LeBlanc, not Leblanc, as we had it in our last issue.
- The presentation of arms to the Monarchist League of Canada, mentioned in our last issue, was a great success. An upcoming *Heraldry in Canada* will give details of the new grant. Among those present at the service at St James's Cathedral and the receptions at the Albany Club were branch members John Wilkes, Bruce Patterson, Roger Lindsay, Suan-Seh Foo, Jacques Monet, Christopher McCreery, and Darrel Kennedy. Gordon Macpherson made the presentation of arms (his first as Niagara Herald Extraordinary), and John Geiger of the *National Post* sponsored the afternoon reception.
- The new, 106th edition of *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, which we mentioned in our last issue, is available in the reference section of Robarts Library at the University of Toronto. The new layout is quite pleasing. It also includes new feature articles, including one by Norroy & Ulster King of Arms Thomas Woodcock on inheritance of titles.

Recent Grants Fung Fai Lam

Mr Lam, a member of our Branch who lives in Unionville, Ont., was granted armorial bearings by the Chief Herald on 9 March 1998. They are Gules a Chinese dragon with three claws grasping between the foreclaws a film sprocket enclosing a television picture tube all Or, the crest Above a helmet mantled Gules doubled Or within a wreath of these colours issuant from a chaplet of evergreen branches and willow branches alternately Vert a demi bear rampant Or its dexter forepaw raised and holding two maple leaves slipped Gules, and the motto RIGHTEOUSNESS AND CHARITY (in Chinese).

Red and gold are classic Chinese colours symbolic of wealth and good spirits. The Dragon represents Mr Lam's family heritage from southern China, and the sprocket and television picture tube is the logo of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, in which Mr Lam has enjoyed a distinguished career.

The circlet in the crest represents himself (the evergreen) and his wife (the willow refers to her family name). The bear, the provincial crest of Ontario, stands for his service to this province, especially to successive Lieutenant Governors.



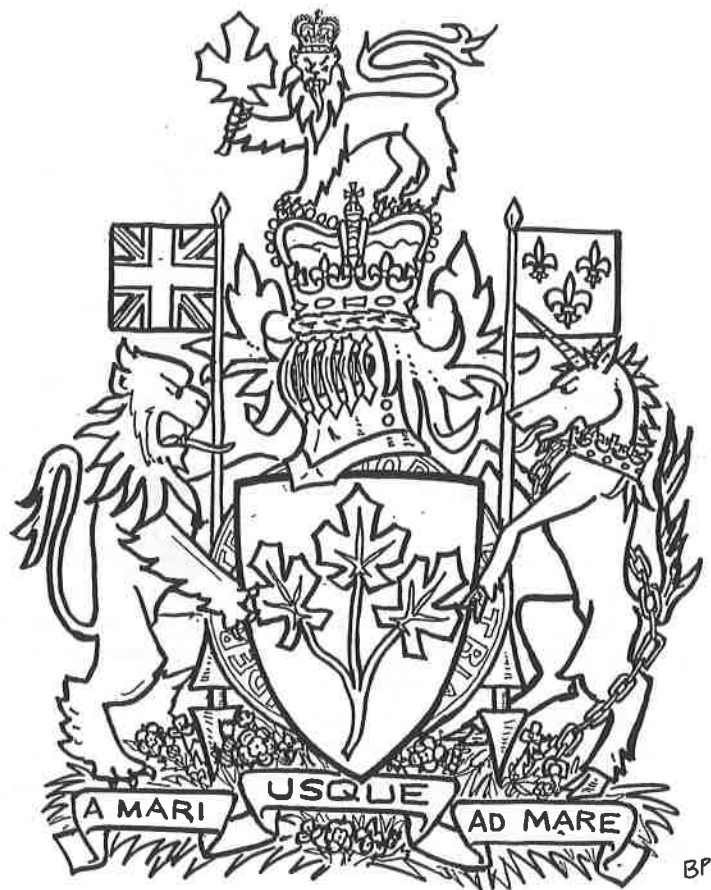
LN

We welcome to branch membership Mr John Ames of Hamilton, Dr John Foreman of London, Mr Robert Harrison of Bramalea, and Mr Roger Tse of Burnaby, BC.

Thanks to: Neil & Marie Fraser, Duane Galles, Jon Good, Fung Fai Lam, Sean Morley, Robert Pichette, Emma Prescott, and John Wilkes.

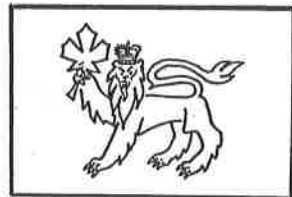
Canadian Symbols – Opinion

Inspired by Gregor Macaulay's ideas for renewing New Zealand symbols of sovereignty, here are my own suggestions for a similar process in Canada. Another good foundation for this discussion can be found in D'Arcy Boulton's analysis of the Royal Arms of Canada in the June 1974 issue of *Heraldry in Canada*.



I have, on previous occasions, suggested that the arms for governmental purposes be the simple arms of Canada (*Argent a sprig of three maple leaves Gules*), and for royal purposes the present quartered version be used (as is the case in Denmark, for instance). I'm now inclined to say that the simple arms would be best for all purposes. The Queen of Canada can, I suppose, display the arms of her other realms, but to what end? Furthermore, while the royal arms of England and Scotland do indeed reflect

other realms of Her Majesty, the royal arms of France clearly do not – nor does the presence of the arms of Ireland satisfactorily reflect the sovereignty of that land (a problem which also remains in the royal arms of the U.K. and the Union Flag). The inclusion of these other arms was somewhat illogical in 1921 when they were granted, although they did create an important emotive tie to the arms of the United Kingdom. Looking at examples of grants from the period it is clear that standards at the College of Arms at that time still left much to be desired, and perhaps the Canadian arms of five quarterings reflect this. Simplification would create a more accurate, and a more used, coat of arms.



Similarly, what of the banners held by the supporters? The Union Flag is a proud reminder of our heritage. As a royal symbol, however, it indicates three kingdoms to which we have no legal connection. Thus, should we keep the banners of the Union Flag and the French royal arms? I would still say yes: since they're not on the arms themselves they do not indicate sovereignty, and in this case can be interpreted as a reminder of our heritage. I don't see a pressing need to substitute the supporters with beasts native to Canada. The crest is something I like very much: a very ancient heraldic symbol (with or without the tongue!) which indicates the origin of our legal and governmental institutions, but which is suitably differenced for Canada.



What to do with the crown above the crest, though? From a heraldic point of view, its floating above the crest is hardly acceptable. Probably the best solution would be to follow the example of the United Kingdom and place the crest on the crown. Some may protest that this would ruin the simple crest as it appears on the Governor General's flag (which has led to misleading references to it as the "vice-regal" lion): my response would be to use the crowned lion holding a maple leaf as a royal (and, of course, by *extension*, vice-regal) badge.

Let's dispense with the Queen's personal flag for Canada. The presence of the Queen should be indicated by a simple banner of the Royal arms, not one defaced by the "E" badge. A more "ornate" royal flag would also be appealing, so I'll further offer a version



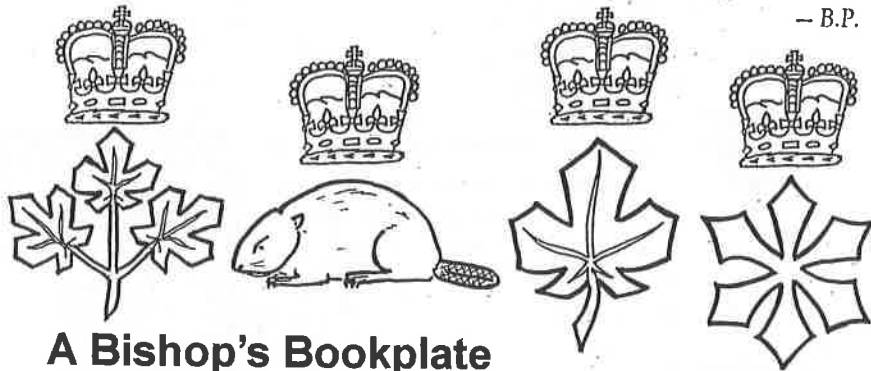
based on the old Austrian model. Should the Governor General also use this flag? I think this would be appropriate, but I also see merit in having a distinctive vice-regal flag, especially one so striking as our present one, which I have slightly adapted from a crest to a badge design. I even suggest the Prime Minister be given a distinctive flag, based on the augmentation accorded to armorial bearings of holders of that office: a white flag bearing four red maple leaves arranged cross-wise.

The addition of the motto ribbon of the Order of Canada was a welcome change, and should remain, along with the motto. We should have a compartment, but I'd be worried about crowding it with too many symbols. Readers, any ideas?

What about royal badges? I suggest both the single red maple leaf and the sprig of three. To reflect our status as a northern kingdom, a snowflake (like the Order of Canada insignia) could also be used, and, of course, the beaver. Needless to say, all of these would be topped by the royal crown.

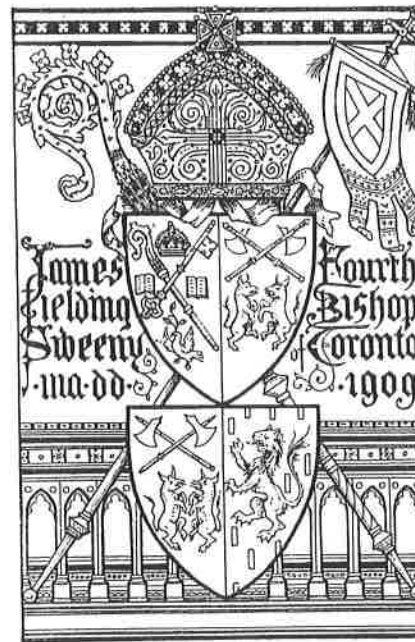
In our next issue I'll take a look at Ontario symbols. In the meantime, I'm sure readers will have more suggestions or comments on this article.

— B.P.



A Bishop's Bookplate

A Branch member recently purchased a very early two-volume edition of *Wealth of Nations* that had once been the property of the Rt Rev'd James Fielding Sweeney, the third Bishop of the Anglican Diocese of Toronto. Reproduced here at about ¾ the actual size, his bookplate appears to be the work of famed Canadian heraldic pioneer Edward Marion Chadwick. Above are the arms of the diocese impaling his personal arms, and below are his arms impaling those of his wife Georgiana, née Boomer. The Bishop uses MacSweeney arms *Azure two boars rampant combatant Or in chief two battle axes in saltire Or* (and yes, the boars could be improved upon). The diocesan arms are *Azure a cross in bend dexter surmounted by a key in bend sinister Or between an Imperial crown in chief two open books in fess proper and a dove in base argent holding in the beak an olive branch Vert*. The Boomer arms as shown on a stained glass window in St Alban's Church are *Azure billetée a lion rampant*



Or, although Chadwick gives the field as *Gules* in his monograph *An Ordinary of Arms borne in the Province of Ontario*. The personal arms were, to the best of our knowledge, assumed by but not granted to the Bishop.

Sweeney was Bishop of Toronto from 1909 until 1934. Like his predecessor, Arthur Sweatman, he was enthusiastic about the St Alban's Cathedral project, of which Chadwick was treasurer (and responsible for the wealth of heraldry in that unfinished church building), and the bookplate includes architectural detail from St Alban's. The mitre and crozier are quite wonderful, and a bishop's cross-

staff is also there, this one supporting a church banner with the arms of St Alban (*Azure a saltire Or*) on them.

Publications Digest

- *The Flag Bulletin* #188 has an article on Arms and banners of Roman Catholic churches in Ohio, designed by the author, a parish priest who is quite expert in the field. Issue #189 concerns itself mainly with postal flags of Japan and the territories it occupied until 1945. This flag (illustrated here) uses the *Te* character, familiar to anyone who has sent mail to Japan. Issue #190 has a short feature on the flag of the Faroe Islands, but devotes most of the issue to the pre-1975 flags of South Vietnam, including national, military, religious, regional, and political party flags. [The flag illustrated here is that of the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of (South) Vietnam.]



- The summer '99 *Heraldry Gazette* reprints John Kennedy's editorial from *Heraldry in Canada* paying tribute to John Brooke-Little. There are articles on some newly approved Norwegian municipal arms and on the arms used by the great Gothic revival architect Augustus Welby Pugin. There is also a letter from your Editor taking the College of Arms Fact

Sheet to task for the imperial jurisdiction claims concerning the authority of the Kings of Arms outside of England. An item on the new arms of Clent Parish Council, a project of our friend Ralph Brocklebank, is supplemented by a colour pamphlet. The September issue has articles on personal sledging flags for Antarctic expeditions, the arms of Nunavut, and the Barony of Longueuil, the only creation of the "peerage of Canada." We are also shown an example of a curiosity from earlier this century in England, a license for using armorial bearings (which doubled as a dog license application!). The accompanying Fact Sheet carries illustrations and blazons of the dioceses of the Church of England.

- *Flagscan* #54 (summer '99) gives a history of the Acadian flag (adopted in 1884) with a comparison to the use of the Acadian star in some recent grants. Issue #55 covers the change in the depiction of the royal lion as used by the Governor General (which also necessitated a change in the design of the Governor General's flag, inexplicably referred to as a standard). It also has an article on flags and arms of rebellious republics of southern Brazil in the 19th century, an overview of recent flag literature about Israel; comments about the Micmac flag, and gives selections from press editorials during the Canadian flag debate in 1964. Issue #56 features a critique of the new flag of Nunavut by Dr Peter Orenski, with his own alternate suggestion given. The article gives us a helpful rating system in four categories: colour, simplicity, symbolism, and distinctiveness, noting that Canada's flag would get a 9 or 10 in each category (Nunavut's flag is ranked a little lower, although much higher than the present Northwest Territories flag).

- The *Flascan* supplement *Ensign and Jack* has been covering a few interesting items. Issue #3 looks at Chartist and other republican/radical/reform flags (mainly tricolours) in early 19th century England. Issue #4 looks at the problem of flying the Union Flag (which the author advocates reverting to the form without the cross of St Patrick) right side up. Issue #5 reprints a 1922 article on this same matter. We also have a copy of the supplement called *Banderin* (no.1) which looks at the flag and arms of Peru and features the flag of the Hispanic Society of Ontario, developed in part by (co-incidentally) a former student of your Editor's.

- The 1998 issue of the Heraldry Society of Scotland's journal *The Double Tressure* contains an article by Duane Galles on American Augmentations of Honour. Dr Galles is a member of our branch who lives in Minneapolis. The article examines augmentations to those who made their mark in North America since the arrival of the Europeans. Some of the people mentioned will be familiar to Canadians, such as Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Sir Isaac Brock, Sir Frederick Haldimand, and the Earl of Stirling. Reference is also made to Vincent Massey's augmentation and the new canton given to Canadian prime ministers.

Post Miscellany

Our major source of heraldic news items has been coming from *The National Post*. Here are a few items we have noted.

The Oct. 15 *Financial Post* has an article on how the controversy surrounding Corel Corp. founder and C.E.O. Michael Cowpland can affect the company. It shows the Corel grant of arms, with the caption that Cowpland "seems to have met the sentiment reflected in half the motto," which is SUCCEED WHILE HAVING FUN.

The Oct. 18 issue covering the visit of the Governor General to Calgary notes that a number of monarchists in Western Canada would like there to be an official royal residence in that part of the country, in addition to Rideau Hall in Ottawa and the Citadel in Quebec City. Among those quoted are Rean Meyer of Victoria, who, as many of you know, is doing such a tremendous job with the revived BC/Yukon branch of the H.S.C, and Fr Bob Greene, the former Rector of St Bartholomew's Church here in Toronto.

An assessment of Roméo LeBlanc's tenure as Governor General in the Sept. 9 issue begins "Of all the hundreds and thousands of official acts as Canada's first Acadian governor-general, Roméo Leblanc may be best remembered for an affair of the tongue," meaning the removal of the lion's tongue from the Royal Crest used in Canada. Among the accomplishments listed is the granting of 305 coats of arms during his tenure.

The Sept. 21 issue covers the controversy over partisan statements made during the Manitoba election by former Governor-General Ed Schreyer and shows his coat of arms.

An article on August 6 by Linda Goyette entitled "The Maple Leaf ad nauseum" complains about the overuse of our national floral emblem, especially the practice of attaching maple leaf insignia to our luggage when abroad, lest we be mistaken for Americans. This "national form of thumb-sucking," is odd considering the reluctance of Canadians to fly flags at home.

We neglected in our last issue to mention two Armorial features. The arms of Ed Mirvish appeared in the August 2, 1999 issue, and those of Maj. Gen. Richard Rohmer appeared in the October 8 issue.

The *Post* uses the Royal Crest of Canada when in the Circular feature of the Governor-General's activities. Appropriately enough, during H.R.H. the Duke of York's visit last year his activities were accompanied by H.R.H.'s crest.

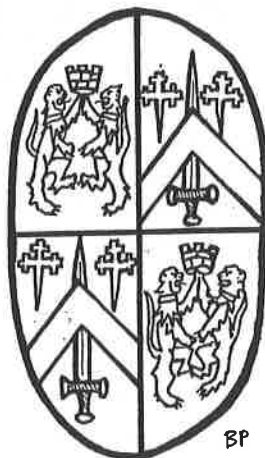
Conrad Black's misfortunes with his blocked peerage are well-documented and perhaps beyond this publication's mandate; however, it is worth noting that opponents of the Prime Minister's perfidy have

used the example of Sir Conrad Swan, among others, to show that Canadians who have played a significant role in British life have received honours without difficulty. As most of you will know, Sir Conrad Swan, originally from Duncan B.C. and a sometime professor at Assumption University in Windsor, Ont., was the previous Garter King of Arms. An article in the 24 September issue features Sir Conrad's comments on Mr Black's difficulties. The paper refers to him as an expert on royal honours, and notes he suspects a personal motivation behind the Prime Minister's actions. Sir Conrad is quoted giving his interpretation of the Nickel Resolution.

Speaking of titles, a July 24 article examines an American called Timothy Alexander who is seeking to claim the title of Earl of Stirling (a dormant Scottish peerage) which - so the article says - would come with several Canadian offices of state, including Governor of Canada, Lord Lieutenant of Canada, and Lord Lieutenant of Nova Scotia. He made earlier, unsuccessful attempts to petition Buckingham Palace to "resettle" the title on him as the senior male of the clan, and has now petitioned members of the new Scottish parliament. No mention is made of the Lord Lyon, who would be the arbiter of such a matter. Although the offices are merely titular, Mr Alexander says he would like to "assist" the current governor-general.

Helena Bonham-Carter

Friends of your Editor's will be surprised that he didn't publish this information himself earlier, being a long-time fan of the film actress; nevertheless, we were pleased to find the genealogy and arms of Miss Bonham-Carter on the Internet recently, courtesy of Baronage Press. Displayed on a cartouche, her arms are *Quarterly 1 & 4, Azure two lions combatant Or collared and lined Gules supporting with their interior paws a mural crown of the Second (Carter); 2 & 3, Gules a sword erect between in chief two cross crosslets fitchée Argent, overall a chevron of the last (Bonham).*



BP

Miss Bonham-Carter was born in 1966, the great-granddaughter of Sir H.H. Asquith, Prime Minister of Britain 1908-1916 (afterwards Earl of Oxford and Asquith) and the granddaughter of Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, a great figure in the British Liberal Party and who was herself made a life baroness (Asquith of Yarnbury). The Bonham-Carters, however, were the "gentry" side of the family, the Asquiths having come from much humbler stock. Miss Bonham-Carter rose to fame in the film *A Room with a View* and has gone on to star in such "period pieces" as *Howard's End*, *The Wings of a*

Dove, and *A Merry War*, as well as less conventional movies such as the Canadian film *Margaret's Museum*, in which she played a disturbed young Cape Breton wife.

Semé de Mots

- Rean Meyer has given us information from a *Washington Times* article on the more than 20 so-called Orders using St John or Malta in their names. Apparently in the 1970s an Australian con-man and his beautiful daughter duped Frank Sinatra into paying \$50,000 for admission into a so-called Order of Malta. Sinatra even flew a red flag bearing a Maltese cross from his Rancho Mirago house.

- Congratulations to Robert Noel, the only member of the College of Arms who is a member of our Branch, on his appointment as Lancaster Herald. Mr Noel was previously Bluemantle Pursuivant.



- Rean Meyer reports that the Canadian Forces seem to be replacing officers' "bell hop stripes" with version of pre-unification rank badges: for colonels this means the Royal crest, although now it is the Royal Crest of Canada which appears on headdress.

- According to a *Daily Telegraph* article reprinted in the January 12 *National Post*, Mohamed Fayed has been ordered by the Lord Lyon to remove the arms of the chief of the Clan Ross from the gates of Balnagowan castle, which Fayed owns. The chief commented that Fayed was "purporting to be someone he is not." Fayed will instead place the granted arms of Harrods, the London department store he owns, in their stead.



- Robert Pichette sent us some junk mail he received from a sweepstakes sponsored by Reader's Digest. The contest uses as its emblem the arms of the old Empire of Brazil (shown here)!

- As many of you have been asking, I would like to clarify that I was at no time appointed or ready to take over the post of Editor of *Heraldry in Canada*. - B.P.

- Here are some various doings of Branch members (please send in your news). Former Editor Robert Black has left the position of Humphrys Chaplain at Trinity College to pursue studies in Jungian analysis. Jonathan Good is at present doing research for his PhD dissertation (on the cult of St George in late mediaeval England) in London. He's had a chance to attend a number of Heraldry Society events, and reports our English friends are very interested in the lion's

delanguing over here. Oliver Jaakkola was recently called to the Bar of Ontario. Some of you have asked about our Patron, Guy Saunders. He recently wrote to say that, at 91, he needs a walker to get around, but otherwise he is in good health.

Her Excellency's Arms

We would like to extend special congratulations to Adrienne Clarkson on her appointment as Governor General, and the vigour with which she has performed her duties thus far. She is, after all, a Torontonionian!

Designed in record time (less than a month), Her Excellency's arms are very pleasing indeed. A branch member, Dr Suan Seh Foo, suggested the source of the Chinese phoenix (18th century Qing Dynasty porcelain) that appears as the major charge on the shield.

A photograph of the Rt Hon. Roméo LeBlanc presenting the arms to Madame Clarkson appears in the October 4 *Globe and Mail*. The *National Post* of October 4, 1999 has a front page, colour illustrated article by Geoff Heinrichs on the arms. In it, he describes the arms and tells a bit about the Canadian Heraldic Authority. He notes that the grant "is not a vanity or an archaic vestigial piece of mediaevalism" as the Governor General at the very least needs a coat of arms to be used on her Privy Seal affixed to informal documents and appointments as a sign of legality and authority.

The November 1999 *Anglican Journal* (for which your Editor was interviewed – all in vain, it seems!) has a colour illustration of the arms on the first page, the article noting she "has put her Christianity front and centre in her new coat of arms." The Chief Herald is quoted, and the article notes the reference to the Anglican Church of Canada in the "St George" pendants around the tigers' necks. The motto is taken from the collect for the Nativity of St John the Baptist.

Symbol Rivalry

An article in the September 29 *National Post* entitled "Symbol Rivalry" notes that English Canada has long been stealing symbols which were originally intended for French Canada. The article was prompted by a group of Parti Québécois activists attempting to raise interest in the writing of a new "national" hymn. Among the symbols examined are the maple leaf and the beaver. The former was popular among French Canadians in the 1700s and adopted by the Société St-Jean Baptiste in the 1830s. It notes the sprig of maple leaves appeared in the arms of both Quebec and Ontario assigned after confederation, at which time Alexander Muir's famous song "The



Maple Leaf Forever" brought the symbol to prominence in English Canada. In spite of the fact that the sugar maple does not grow naturally in most provinces, the growth of the maple leaf's popularity has been relentless: examples being its use on stamps, coins, the Royal Arms of Canada in 1921, the Toronto Maple Leafs in 1927, and the national flag in 1965. [Our illustration here is the trademark of the Sleeman Brewing Company of Guelph, Ont., dating back, if memory serves, to the 1830s.] At the same time, the fleur-de-lis has grown in popularity in Quebec, replacing public use of the coat of arms in the 60s and '70s.

The history of the beaver is also noted in the article, from Frontenac's suggestion of it as a charge in Quebec City's coat of arms in 1678 (never granted), to its adoption as a Canadian symbol in the mid 19th century. The great snowy owl has become the new official symbol of Quebec from the animal kingdom. Even the name "Canadian" originally only referred to the French speaking inhabitants of this land. The article concludes: "In the short run, the advocates of national unity are capable of gaining control of individual symbols and filling them with pan-Canadian meaning, but in the long run, each symbol seems to be capable of representing only one thing – either Canada as a united whole or Quebec as a separate entity – and not both at the same time."

Web Site Shut Down

We were planning on telling you about a wonderful heraldic webzine, but, unfortunately, it has been temporarily silenced by an offended "titles for sale" merchant. We were very pleased to be told of the engaging and informative *Baronage* magazine on line (originating from Britain), along with its email newsletter *The Feudal Herald*, both of which contain articles dealing with heraldic charges, heraldry in the news, history and genealogy, heraldic ideas – **and** the problem of phony arms and titles. One firm that had been mentioned by the site issued a writ intended to silence it for having pointed out the emptiness of that firm's claims (its "sells" Lord of the Manor titles, a practice which the *Baronage Press* considers "meaningless"). Worried about liability and unaware of the issues underlying the dispute, the internet service provider thus suspended the site. We hope this valuable resource will soon reappear: do check its progress at www.baronage.co.uk.

Ronald S. Stuart 1927-1999

We were all saddened recently on hearing of the death of Ron Stuart, a long-time active member of the Society and of the Toronto Branch.

Ron's interest in heraldry began during his teen years, as he explained in a most interesting article in *Heraldry in Canada* (March 1994). It is well worth reading. If you do not have that issue, John Wilkes, Honorary Secretary, will be pleased to send you a copy of the article. By reading the article you will learn how Ron used both genealogy and heraldry to learn



about his ancestors. After years digging and searching it resulted in a vast number of family and historical documents dating back to before the reign of Edward III. Ron used his artistic skills to make copies and descriptions of the many arms of those ancestors. Consideration is being given to publishing the information in book form.

During Ron's time as a member he was on the Boards of both the Society and the Toronto Branch. Among his other duties he chaired the Society's management committee, which, in

view of Ron's well-known professional skills as an investment counsellor, was a wise choice. Unfortunately, Ron's health during the past several years prevented him from continuing his active role.

We extend our most sincere sympathy to Ron's wife Marjorie and to his three children. We are also honoured that Marjorie has taken over Ron's Society membership.

by John Wilkes

Col. Iain Mackintosh MacKay 1919-2000

Another former director of the Toronto Branch died recently: Col. Iain MacKay, MD. Bruce Patterson and John Wilkes represented the Branch at the memorial service that packed the historic St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Toronto on March 4. Branch member Fr Edward Jackman conducted the service, which prominently featured two great enthusiasms of his, bagpipe music and the Gaelic language (in which he was fluent). His grant of arms was prominently displayed. Col. MacKay had a long-time interest in heraldry and was granted arms by the Lord Lyon. These include a forward facing knight's helm, indicating his rank of Knight in the Order of St John, a practice of the Lyon Court.

Born in North Bay, Col. MacKay received his MD from the University of Toronto in 1943 and then served with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps in Canada, Europe, and the U.K. He trained in anaesthesia and became Senior Anaesthetist at the Toronto General Hospital, an Associate Professor in the Department of Anaesthesia at the U of T, and a consultant to numerous other hospitals and institutes. His military involvement with several Canadian Highlander Regiments (here in Toronto, the 48th Highlanders) continued throughout his life.

Dr MacKay served as Aide de Camp to the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario from 1960 to 1989, after which he was named Honorary Physician to the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, a post created for him on the suggestion of former Lt Gov. Lincoln Alexander. He also served as Honorary Physician to H.M. the Queen and to H.M. the Queen Mother on visits to Ontario.

Col. MacKay was very active in volunteer and in cultural organization, the latter focussing on Celtic culture and Scottish highland music. He also held the title of Chief Surgeon for Canada for the St John Ambulance Brigade.

Col. MacKay is survived by his wife of 56 years, Jeanne, his two sons, and his two grandsons. An obituary with a large photograph appeared in the March 3 *Globe and Mail*.



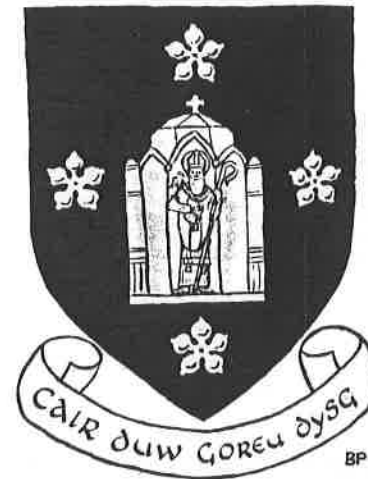
Federal Identity Crisis

We neglected to note the date, but a report in *The National Post* illustrated with the Royal Arms of Canada informed us that the Federal Identity Program has been demanding that all government agencies and departments (although a third of them, including the CBC, the National Film Board, and Canada Post, are officially exempt) display the Canada "wordmark" and, where appropriate, the Coat of Arms and flags. The Program, however, has been having a difficult time of it, and its costs may be high. The Treasury Board even wrote to the Governor General about the importance of

Canada

displaying Canadian symbols. His Secretary, Herald Chancellor Judith LaRocque, wrote back assuring the official that the Canadian flag is flown at Rideau Hall on every possible occasion. Other examples of FIP officials encountering resistance speak only of the wordmark being used. The effort to improve the government's visibility is, we must admit, a laudable one, but perhaps a more creative and widespread use of the Royal Arms would be a better step. Canada Post, by the way, is in the midst of an \$8 million programme to change its present Post/Mail logo. Sigh.

St David's College



A friend of your Editor's brought this item to his attention about her alma mater. St David's College, Lampeter is a small Anglican university college associated with the University of Wales. Founded in 1822, it is the oldest degree granting college in England and Wales after Oxford and Cambridge. It was granted arms in 1830: *Sable between four Cinquefoils in cross Or a figure representing St David standing in his Archiepiscopal Robes in a Niche under a canopy holding in his dexter hand a Crosier and in his sinister a book all gold.* (The motto, CAIR DUW GOREU DYSG, translates as "God's Word is the Best Learning.") The cinquefoils are taken from

the arms of the See of St David's.

Recently, however, the College has taken to using a cinquefoil surmounted by a stylised version of one of the college towers as an emblem. One story is that the new look was the result of the College's burgeoning Islamic Studies programme: there were concerns about the artistic depiction of a human figure (St David) as being offensive to strict Moslems. However, the usual hankering after perceived modernity is probably a more likely reason for the unfortunate change, however.

