

## The Armorial Bearings Of The United Empire Loyalists' Association Of Canada

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What a flag is to a country and a trade-mark is to a company, so to a great extent are arms to an association: first, a symbol of identity, and then, through time and history, very much more than just that.

Arms have been defined as: Symbolic means of identification usually associated with defensive armour.

They arose during the 12th to 14th centuries when, as you will recall, so much that we consider basic to our concept of society either arose or developed more than probably at any other time. Government by consent, parliamentary government, trial by jury, the rule of law, Common Law, freehold tenure, municipal government and self-governing trade, professional and other corporate bodies are but a few examples which spring to mind immediately.

At the same time, as part of all this great movement, there arose the art and science of Arms-known as heraldry or armory. Heraldry is, therefore, co-terminous with the fundamental developments of the body politic as we understand it. <sup>(1)</sup>

Arms arose as a means of identification in the close combat melee of mediaeval warfare. The knight had become completely enveloped in protective armour, even to the covering of the face by a vizer. Some means of identification became essential so as to distinguish friend from foe. The modern football pitch has much the same problems though, we trust, for much less lethal reasons!

Accordingly, simple devices came to be placed, first on the pennoncelor lance flag, and then on the surcoat and shield. These designs – a red cross on a silver background; three gold crescents on black; or what you will – came to be called Arms. When painted or embroidered on the surcoat, the arrangement was called a Coat of Arms, as it was literally. This phrase, 'Coat of Arms' was soon transposed to describe the shield of Arms, and so to this day.

Once a man became identified in war by particular Arms, he tended to use them in peaceful pursuits on seals and otherwise for the same basis purpose of identification. When his sons used

the same Arms, they had become hereditary and thus a further important element entered this art and science of symbolic identification.

Non-warlike bodies quickly followed suit in the use of Arms such as dioceses, abbeys, cities, universities and other corporate bodies. Indeed, this non-military use of Arms contributed probably more than anything else to the development of heraldry.

Property, authority, location and approbation could all be indicated by the appropriate use of Arms. Armorial seals for the ratification of most solemn undertakings were found to be of particular convenience for not only did they identify a contracting party, but because of their nature were difficult to forge.

Arms, which from the legal point of view are property, very soon came to be regarded as ensigns of honour.<sup>(2)</sup> Accordingly, as the Crown is the fount of honour, so it has regulated the bearing and granting of Arms from an early date.<sup>(3)</sup> This it continues to do through its Officers of Arms, the Kings of Arms assisted by the Heralds and Pursuivants.

Armorial Bearings are Granted by Royal Authority through the legal instrument known as Letters Patent, and by such dated 28th March 1972, and issued under the hands and seals of Her Majesty's Kings of Arms, Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy and Ulster, Ensigns Armorial were Granted to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada.

The first exploratory moves towards this great event in the history of the Association were made in 1969 when E.J. Chard Esq., Chairman of the Dominion Headquarters, approached York Herald Arms in order to discuss the possibility of a Grant. By March of the following year His Excellency The Right Honorable Roland Michener, C.C., C.D., had recommended to Garter Principal King of Arms that such a Grant be made,<sup>(4)</sup> and on 13th June 1970, the Dominion Council of the Association meeting at Picton, Ontario, unanimously agreed to submit a formal application to this end. This was accomplished in the customary manner by means of a Memorial signed by Arthur David Michael Spohn Esq., President of the Association, and addressed to Her Majesty's Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, requesting that he issue his Warrant to the Kings of Arms for their granting Armorial Bearings to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada. The full text of the document is of particular interest and reads as follows:

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to represent to Your Grace that by virtue of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 172 the United Empire Loyalist Association of Ontario was incorporated by Letters Patent dated the First day of December 1897;

That His Majesty King George V by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada on the Twenty-seventh day of May 1914 did create a body corporate and politic by the name of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada with authority to succeed to and take over all rights and property held by the said United Empire Loyalist Association of Ontario;

That the purposes of the said United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada are to unite together the descendants of those families who, during the American Revolutionary War of 1775 to 1783 sacrificed their homes in retaining their loyalty to the British Crown; to perpetuate this spirit of loyalty to the Empire; to collect together and to preserve the muniments, memorials, records and the like of the United Empire Loyalists; to publish historical and genealogical journals and to promote similar and germane activities;

That the said United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada is governed by a central Council now commonly known as the Dominion Council;

That the said Dominion Council is desirous of having Armorial Bearings duly granted and assigned under legal authority,

I, therefore, on behalf of the Dominion Council as President of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada have the honour to request the favour of Your Grace's Warrant to the Kings of Arms for their Granting and Assigning such Arms and Crest and such Device or Badge as they may consider fit and proper to be borne and used for ever hereafter by The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada on Seals or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms.

I have the honour to be, My Lord Duke, Your Grace's most obedient servant,

Name of signatory:

Arthur David Michael Spohn

Description of signatory:

Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws of the University of Saskatchewan, Master of Commerce of the University of Toronto, President of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, Gentleman.

This Memorial was lodged at the College of Arms by the Association's President on October 2nd of that year.

As will be seen, in a few short and pertinent sentences it recites the historical pedigree, as it were, of the Association as well as its aims and objects, and requests that Ensigns Armorial be assigned under Royal Authority.

Having taken the Memorial into consideration the Earl Marshal issued his Warrant to the Kings of Arms, dated 17th December 1970.

The necessary and, in the nature of things, time consuming and painstaking research was then begun at the College of Arms in order to arrive at a design to comprise Arms, Crest, Helm, Mantling, Motto and Badge.

When such are to be designed, two essential facts must be borne in mind. The first is that the basic and functional purpose of Arms is *identification* with the result that the design must, therefore, be distinctive from all other Arms already on Official Record. The modern practice at the College of Arms is to ensure that even when reproduced in monochrome the design cannot be confused with any others on Record as in present-day circumstances Arms are frequently so borne on writing paper and the like.

Further, one must ensure that whether, for example, enlarged onto huge flags to be flown from tall buildings, or reduced onto teaspoons the design will not thereby be altered or lack of definition come about, with the result that essential simplicity is a *desideratum* as from the earliest days of heraldry.

The second essential fact referred to above, flows from the first. As all Arms must be distinctive to be otherwise would vitiate this whole art and science of symbolic identification and would mean that one device was "pointing in two directions at once" which would be a nonsense, as they must be distinctive, and as so many Arms have already been Granted by the Kings of Arms over several hundred years, the result is that very considerable research is necessary in order to achieve an essentially simple yet distinctive design, as in all good heraldry and so follow its pristine canons.

It will be appreciated then, in view of what has already been said that the essential point is that Arms should be distinctive and not that they should tell a tale, as it were. However, when designing Arms for such a body as the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, the

Herald is aided, to some extent at least, in his task as he can draw upon the vast wealth of its historic connections as well as its distinguished and noble aims.

## **Description of Armorial Bearings**

With the research concluded and after consultation with the Dominion Council of the Association, the Kings of Arms indicated the design that they would be pleased to Grant as the Armorial Bearings of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada. They are blazoned, that is to say described in the technical language of heraldry, as:

**ARMS:** Azure a representation of the Royal Crown within an Orle of thirteen Small Swords points outwards and in base an Indian Tomahawk head downwards and blade to the sinister all proper.

That is to say, against a blue back-ground - one of the royal colours - a stylised version of St. Edward's Crown is placed in the centre. The model on this occasion was that which appeared on the Great Seal of Various American Colonies during the reign of King George III such as for Virginia.<sup>(5)</sup> Around this are ranged thirteen swords with their points outwards and so in defence of the Crown. They represent those Americans of the thirteen colonies who drew their swords in defence of the King, out of loyalty to the constitution and all those ideals which they conceived as basic to society.

As will be recalled, the Loyalists were of mixed descent. Mostly they stemmed from English, Scottish and Irish families. Yet in addition there were those of Dutch, German, Swedish and French ancestry, not forgetting those Indian Loyalists, of whom Chief Joseph Brant and his Mohawks are, probably, the best remembered. The Tomahawk on the shield, forming the fourteenth weapon of defence, is placed among the Arms in honour of those Braves.

Arms, such as the design we have just discussed, and which are usually displayed on a shield, are the most important part of any Ensigns Armorial. When desired, the shield of Arms alone may be borne in identification of the Association. At times this is appropriate when the object upon which they appear is relatively small with the result that if Arms, Crest, Helm, Mantling and Motto were displayed they would have to be reduced to such an extent as to lose definition and so cease to fulfil their functional purpose of identification.

While Arms are normally displayed on a shield they may equally be borne in banner or flag form. When this is done, the design which occurs on the shield is 'bled out' so as to fill the square, or rectangular shape of the bunting, silk or nylon from which the flag is made. Different designs of Arms look best with different shapes. That of the Association would probably be displayed to best advantage with a flag which was almost square but just a little longer in the fly than in the hoist.

A symbolic fringe may be placed round such flags, and would consist of the livery colours which for the Association are Or and Azure, or gold and blue. This edging is not in fact a fringe but is made of a series of brick-like oblongs which start with a gold one nearest the hoist, then a blue one, followed by a gold one and so on round the outer three edges of the flag.

The Arms of the Association would be flown or carried in banner form in order to signify the presence of the Association upon occasions decided by the Dominion Council.

**CREST:** On a Wreath Or and Azure Issuant from a Wreath of Fir Boughs fructed and Maple Boughs entwined two Arms embowed proper the dexter vested as an American Colonist of 1775 Azure garnished Or and the sinister as a Mohawk Indian wearing a Bracelet of Honour both supporting a Staff flying therefrom to the sinister a Banner of the Union as established in 1707 all proper.

The uppermost part of a complete armorial achievement is known as the Crest and was originally secured to the crown of this piece of defensive armour. It came to be carved in wood or modelled out of boiled leather. The rivets which secured it to the helmet were covered by a piece of twisted silk. This is known as a Wreath, Crest Wreath or Torse which shows the Livery Colours of the bearer: in this instance, as mentioned before, Or and Azure, that is to say Gold and Blue.

For the Association, the Crest rises from a circlet or wreath made up of boughs of fir and maple. The former represents the contribution made by the Loyalists and their ancestors to the former thirteen Colonies when the history of the two were one and the same. On the other hand, the boughs of maple proclaim the historic, definitive and particular role played by the United Empire Loyalists in the foundation of New Brunswick and Upper Canada, and in their general contribution to the subsequent histories of these and the other Colonies of British North America leading up to Confederation in 1867, as well as to the subsequent history of Canada; in brief, the Loyalists' part in the building of Canada.

From the wreath or circlet rise two human arms. One is that of a Colonist of the time of what is termed the American Revolution - in reality a civil war. The other arm is of an Indian of the same period. Echoing the allusions of the shield, these support a staff from which flies the Badge of the Union displayed as a banner, better known as the Union Jack, in that form under which the United Empire Loyalists fought in defence of all for which it stood.

It will be recalled that from mediaeval times the banner of St. George - a red cross throughout on a silver or white background - has proclaimed the patron saint of Englishmen; similarly with the silver or white saltire on a blue background for the Scots. Following the personal union of the English and Scottish Crowns we note that in 1606 these two banners were united to form a Royal Badge of the Union which, for reasons not fully explained even yet, was soon generally referred to as the Union Jack.

It was thus in this form when next year the first permanent British settlement was established in North America at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

Accordingly, it may be said that this flag was co-terminous with British America and a symbol not only of loyalty to a succession of related dynasties, but to certain constitutional arrangements which were held to be basic to society. Therefore, when these were attacked in a bloody, fratricidal war, it was but natural that those who wished to preserve these ideals should hold to this symbol even more strongly.<sup>(6)</sup>

When the wheel of fortune turned against them, it was but natural that they should bring it with them to another part of North America and plant it in new areas - wildernesses as a symbol of those ideals for which they had sacrificed everything and which they were determined to transplant, nurture and encourage once again, as they had for almost two centuries before further south.

It was also most fitting that this symbol should be so very Christian, the combination of two Crosses. The Loyalists saw themselves as a Christian people and even if, being human, they did not always achieve fully the noble ends implicit in such an assertion; nevertheless, they tried and

tried hard. Nor was their Christianity confined to one particular communion as both Protestants and Catholics were to be numbered among the United Empire Loyalists.

But to return to the Ensigns Armorial under discussion, it will be noted that down from beneath the Crest Wreath flows the Mantling. Originally this was a piece of material which protected the back of the head, neck and shoulders of the warrior from the elements. We know, in modern times, of the French *kepée* and of the Canadian fur hats with ear and neck protectors which can be let down in winter, both for similar purposes as with the heraldic mantling.

During battle, the latter would become slashed and this is but an invitation to an artist to arrange it in an elegant fashion in armorial designs.

The Mantling of the Association follows the usual modern arrangement in that it consists of its Livery Colours, that is to say Gold and Blue; colour on the outside; metal on the inside.

The helmet is steel, visor closed and faces the viewers' left, and is the one appropriate to a body corporate, as is the Association. This form and position of helm is, in fact, one of the oldest. Its particular interpretation in this instance was inspired by that splendid example, the Brocas Helm of c.1500, preserved in the armoury housed in the White Tower of the Tower of London.

**BADGE:** Within a Wreath quarterly of Maple Leaves Gules and Oak Leaves Vert fructed Or charged with four Crosses formy the letters and figures G III R also Gold.

The Badge is part of the complete armorial achievement, but whereas the Arms and Crest identify the armigerous body corporate itself as such, the Badge may be licensed by the Dominion Council for use by Members in token of membership of the Association.

Similarly with the Badges of the Canadian Armed Forces, they are essentially Badges of the Crown which the Crown allows and licenses to certain persons in token of association with it in certain capacities for certain periods. Likewise with other Badges used in the administration of governmental agencies, such as that of the Customs and Excise Department.

Badges arose at an early period in heraldry, and were first used to denote retainers and adherents. The Red Rose of Lancaster and the White Rose of York are, possibly, among the best known. The Rose of England, the Thistle of Scotland, the Shamrock of Ireland, the Leek of Wales and the lily or Fleur-de-lis of France have all been upheld as such for hundreds of years now.

Canada has inherited this use of Badges, as already mentioned. Indeed, early in her history she evolved two devices which have performed the function of Badges and have identified Canada for many years now: the Beaver and the Maple Leaf. The Beaver has been regarded as emblematic of Canada since 1673, at least, when the Count de Frontenac suggested that it should comprise part of the Arms proposed for the City of Quebec. As for the Maple Leaf, we note that gradually from the early nineteenth century onwards this came, more and more, to be taken as symbolic of Canada. A very early instance is to be found in the Quebec Gazette of 1805. Indeed, as emblematic of Canada the Maple Leaf seems to have overgrown the beaver.<sup>(7)</sup>

The Badge of the Association consists of a wreath made up of Red Maple Leaves and Oak Leaves and Acorns. Maple occupies the upper left and lower right quarters of the circle; Oak makes up the remainder and each quarter is separated by a cross formy.

The Maple Leaves are of obvious relevance as the Association is 'of Canada'. On the other hand, the Oak Leaves and Acorns are a long held symbol of loyalty and fidelity to the Monarchy. In the British traditions this has been particularly so since Charles II was hid in the Oak Tree

after the Battle of Worcester in 1651. As a consequence, he chose an Oak tree as the symbol for his Coronation Medal following the Restoration, and ever since the oak had this particular symbolism of fidelity for loyalists.

The crosses formy placed at each point where the Maple and Oak come together in the Badge is inspired by that form of Cross which has long been used by the Association.

In the centre is the Cypher G III R signifying GEORGIUS TERTIUS REX, the sovereign to whom the Loyalists gave their devotion and their service in such a pre-eminent manner. The artistic interpretation on the Letters Patent is inspired by the cyphers actually used by George III during his lifetime.

It will have been noted that no less than three distinct royal symbols have been granted in the Armorial Bearings of the Association: the Crown on the shield, the Royal Union Badge in banner form in the Crest, and the Cypher design in the Badge. For royal ensigns to be included in any non-royal Armorial Bearings a special and particular exercise of the Royal Prerogative is required upon each occasion, and for obvious reasons this is sparingly given. One such ensign is a signal honour, as for the Iron Duke and the late Vincent Massey. Three is, as far as I know, without precedent. Nevertheless, it was doubtless felt that the Grant to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada was a special case and, accordingly, a great exception was made in its favour on the basis that *Fidelis certe merces*.<sup>(8)</sup>

**MOTTO:** DUCIT AMOR PATRIAE, which can be translated as 'Patriotism leads me'. This well known and highly appropriate phrase may well have been inspired by, it will be recalled, that part in Virgil which runs, *Monstrat amor verus patriae*.<sup>(9)</sup>

These Armorial Bearings were conveyed to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada by Letters Patent executed by hand throughout on vellum. Measuring eighteen inches by twenty-four inches the Arms, Crest, Helm, Mantling and Motto Granted are emblazoned in full colour in the upper left hand part of the document, with the Badge placed in its centre. Across the heading of the Patent are placed the Royal Arms of Her Majesty The Queen in right of Canada under whose authority the Grant was made. It is a matter of especial interest to recall that she is sixth in direct descent from George III, the Sovereign of the original Loyalists.<sup>(10)</sup>

To the left of Her Majesty's Arms are those of the hereditary Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, Her lieutenant in matters armorial. To the right are placed the Arms of Her Majesty's College of Arms, that department of the Royal Household Officers whose duty it is to Record the Grants made by the Kings of Arms.

All of the heraldry referred to was painted by the distinguished artist, Mr. F. Booth, Herald-Painter at the College of Arms, and is a highly finished example of armorial illumination of the twentieth century, using eighteen carat gold where required.

The engrossment of the text of the Patent takes up the greater part of the remainder of the document and was executed by Mr. Keith Evans, Clerk of the Records of the College of Arms, and is an example of calligraphy of a very high order.

The document was prepared under the supervision of the author of this article.

The foot of the Patent bears the signatures of the three Kings of Arms: Sir Anthony Wagner, K.C.V.O., K.St.J., D.Litt., F.S.A., Garter Principal King of Arms, Lieutenant Colonel J.R. Walker, M.V.O., M.C., Clarenceux King of Arms, and W.J.G. Verco Esq., C.V.O., O.St.J., Norroy and Ulster King of Arms.

Next to each signature, depended by blue silk ribbons, are the Seals of Office of each of the

three Kings of Arms, contained in skippets or metal seal boxes for their better protection. Embossed on the cover of each skip- pet is the Crown of a King of Arms which consists of Acanthus leaves which rise from a circlet inscribed MISERERE MEI DEUS.<sup>(11)</sup>

### **Text of Letters Patent**

The verbatim text of the Letters Patent is as follows:-

TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come Sir Anthony Richard Wagner, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Garter Principal King of Arms, John Riddell Bromhead Walker, Esquire, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of the Military Cross, Clarenceux King of Arms and Walter John George Verco, Esquire, Commander of the Royal Victorian Order Norroy and Ulster King of Arms Send Greeting! Whereas Arthur David Michael Spohn, Gentleman, Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws of the University of Saskatchewan, Master of Commerce of the University of Toronto, President of THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA hath represented unto the Most Noble Bernard Marmaduke, Duke of Norfolk, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, upon whom has been conferred the Territorial Decoration, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and One of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council that by virtue of the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1897, Chapter 172 the United Empire Loyalist Association of Ontario was incorporated by Letters Patent dated the First day of December 1897 and that His Majesty King George V by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada on the Twenty-seventh day of May 1914 did create a body corporate and politic by the name of The United Loyalists' Association of Canada with authority to succeed to and take over all rights and property held by the said United Empire Loyalist Association of Ontario; That the purposes of the said United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada are to unite together the descendants of those families who during the American Revolutionary War of 1775 to 1783 sacrificed their homes in retaining their loyalty to the British Crown; to perpetuate this spirit of loyalty to the Empire, to collect together and to preserve the muniments, memorials records and the like of the United Empire Loyalists, to publish historical and genealogical journals and to promote similar and germane activities; That the said United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada is governed by a central Council now commonly known as the Dominion Council which Council being now desirous of having Armorial Bearings duly assigned with lawful authority he therefore as President of The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada and on behalf of the said Council hath requested the favour of His Grace's Warrant for Our granting and assigning such Arms and Crest and in the same Patent such Device or Badge as We may consider fit and proper to be borne and used by The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada on Seals or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms; And forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant bearing date the Seventeenth day of December 1970 authorize and direct Us to grant and assign such Arms and Crest and such Device or Badge accordingly Know Ye therefore that We the said Garter Clarenceux and Norroy and Ulster in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of Us respectively granted do by these Presents grant and assign unto THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA the Arms following that is to say: Azure a representation' of the Royal Crown within an Orle of thirteen Small Swords points outward and in base an Indian Tomahawk head downwards and



blade to the sinister all proper, And for the Crest: On a Wreath Or and Azure Issuant from a Wreath of Fir Boughs fructed and Maple Boughs entwined two Arms embowed proper the dexter vested as an American Colonist of 1775 Azure garnished Or and the sinister as a Mohawk Indian wearing a Bracelet of Honour both supporting a Staff flying therefrom to the sinister a Banner of the Union as established in 1707 all proper, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted; And by the Authority aforesaid We do further grant and assign the following Device or Badge that is to say: Within a Wreath quarterly of Maple Leaves Gules and Oak Leaves Vert fructed Or charged, with four Crosses formy the letters and figures G III R also Gold as herein depicted the whole to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada on Seals or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms In Witness whereof We the said Garter Clarenceux and Norroy and Ulster Kings of Arms have to these Presents subscribed Our names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this Twenty-eighth day of March in the Twenty-first year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth Defender of the Faith and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

Anthony R. Wagner, Garter -  
J.R.B. Walker, Clarenceux -  
Walter G. Verco, Norroy and Ulster.

On the reverse of the Patent is the endorsement: Recorded in the College of Arms, London.

(signed) A. COLIN COLE, Windsor  
Windsor Herald and Registrar

- (1) The earliest extant example of Arms is 1127, those of Geoffrey of Anjou, son-in-law of Henry I of England.
- (2) Arms can only apply to persons (whether real or *persona ficta*, i.e. bodies corporate which are treated as persons at Law). Compare this essentially personal, familial and legal concept of Arms with Totems which are more tribal than personal and which lack the legal element.
- (3) First half of 14th century.
- (4) Brig. General Louis-Fremont Trudeau, Assistant Secretary to the Governor General, to Howard W. Warner, Esq., Second Vice-President of the Dominion Council, The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, 17 March 1970.
- (5) Walne, Peter: 'The Great Seal Deputed of Virginia', *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 66, Jan. 1988, No. 1. Figure XIII.
- (6) Indeed, so symbolic was this flag that it was incorporated as a canton in the first flag used by the Revolutionists themselves.
- (7) For further details on this subject *vide* Swan, Conrad M.J.F., Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, 'The Beaver and the Maple Leaf', *The Coat of Arms*, Vol. X, No. 75, July 1969, pp.97 - 109.
- (8) 'To the faithful man there is assuredly a reward'.
- (9) Aeneid XI, 892: 'He shows true love of his country'.
- (10) That Her present Majesty happens also to be, through her mother, one of the closest living legitimate descendants of George Washington, is one of those sobering curiosities of genealogy.

(11) 'May the Lord have mercy upon me'.

Editor's Note.

Throughout the negotiations culminating in the Grant of Armorial Bearings to the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, we have been most fortunate to have received the guidance, advice, counsel and generosity of Sir. Conrad Swan, Ph.D., M.A., F.S.A., York Herald of Arms-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen. York Herald is the well known expert on Canadian heraldry and genealogy, who is already familiar to many through his scholarly contributions to various learned journals as well as his lectures in almost every Province of Canada.

It will therefore be of interest to readers to have available a brief selection of some of the more out-standing points from his distinguished career:

- York Herald of Arms from 1968 Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms 1962-68.
- As an Officer of Arms and Member of the Royal Household and as such the first Canadian to have been appointed.
- Genealogist of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath and to be invested with the insignia of the office by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle on October 26<sup>th</sup>.
- Lecturer in History 1955-57, Assistant Professor of History 1957-60, University Beadle 1957-60, Assumption University of Windsor, Ontario.
- Woodward Lecturer, Yale 1964.
- Confederation Centennial Lecturer, St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan 1967
- Inaugural Sir Wm. Scott Memorial Lecturer (Ulster-Scot Historical Society) 1968.
- Heraldic Advisor to the Prime Minister of Canada concerning the Canadian Flag 1964-66, and the Order of Canada 1966.
- First Herald of the British Crown to execute duties in Tabard on the Western side of the Atlantic (Bermuda 1969); to visit Australia, 1970 and South America, 1972.
- On Earl Marshal's Staff for the State Funeral of Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., 1965 and for the Investiture of the Prince of Wales, 1969.
- Educated at St. George's College, Weybridge, England; School of Oriental and South African Studies, University of London; University of Western Ontario (B.A. 1949, M.A. 1951); Cambridge (Peterhouse, Ph.D., 1955).
- Served in World War II, Europe and India (Capt. Madras Regt. LA., 1942-47).
- Kt. of Grace and Devotion of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta, and Deputy Director of Ceremonies of the British Association of that Order.
- Hon. Citizen of State of Texas 1965: Freeman of Shreveport. Louisiana 1967. Loudon County, Virginia 1968. Birmingham, Alabama 1968. St. George's Bermuda 1969.
- Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London (elected 1971 - one of the seven Canadian members).
- Fellow of American Heraldry Society 1967: Hon. President and a founder of Heraldry Society of Canada.
- Born 1924 vr.s. of late Henry Peter Swan, M.D., C.M., L.M.C.C., D.R.C.O.G., L.M., (Rotunda) of Duncan, V.I., British Columbia, and br. of The Very Reverend Peter Julian Michael Swan, C.S.B., Ph.D., Principal of St. Thomas More College, University of Saskatchewan.

- Married 1957 The Lady Hilda Mary Northcote, yr. daughter of the Earl of Iddesleigh, and cousin of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., Lady Hilda is also the great-granddaughter of The Right Honourable Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., G.C.B., P.C., M.P., who as Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company was responsible for persuading the Company to transfer Rupert's Land to the then New Dominion Government, 1869.
- Dr. Conrad and Lady Hilda Swan and their five children live at Boxford House, Boxford, Suffolk, an historic property in the Constable Country.