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ALTA STUDIA HERALDICA

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**A COPPER: AN INSIGNE OF RANK AMONG NATIONS OF THE
CANADIAN WEST COAST, BEARING A TUPATIC EMBLEM
OF A TYPE EXAMINED BELOW IN
THE FINAL ARTICLE**

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EDITOR'S PREFACE – PRÉFACE DE L'ÉDITEUR

The publication of the sixth numbered issue of *Alta Studia Heraldica*, in principle representing the years 2015 to 2023, has been seriously delayed by a number of factors. These are too tedious to recount in detail, but are largely related to the time required to convert all of the older issues into a printable form and revise and correct them as necessary, and to problems that arose from the Editor's attempts to convince the Board of Directors to print a set of copies of the issues thus revised and corrected, and determine to whom and how they were to be distributed – only recently decided. The delay is also due in part to the time the Editor has been obliged to devote to other activities, including directing theses for the Society, and writing a rather large book on the modern myth of medieval chivalry.

To move the work along both more speedily and more accurately, I have added a new office to the Editorial Committee – that of Assistant Editor – whose task is primarily to read the semi-final copy through for minor errors and omissions, which seem to escape my own vigilance to an embarrassing extent. The person appointed to this new office is Ms. **Sarah Ganzel**, who was recommended to me after a Board meeting, and who when approached proved to be well-credentialled and eager to serve. She has already read over the text of all of the previous issues still to be published in print, and has recently completed this task for the present issue. I must also acknowledge here the assistance I have received in preparing the French summaries of articles from my wife, Maureen B. M. Boulton, Professor Emerita of French at the University of Notre Dame, and Associate Fellow of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, University of Toronto.

Though long delayed, this issue is similar in length to its predecessors, including six substantial articles, in addition to three book

reviews (two quite long and one short), and five lengthy obituaries of distinguished heralds and heraldists with Canadian associations who have died in the last few years. It was too late to include an obituary for Gordon MacPherson, one of the most senior Fellows, who died only a short time ago, but I shall certainly include one in the next issue. Both the book reviews and the obituaries are new features, introduced to satisfy needs that have become more pressing since the last issue.

It is worth noting here that the death-rate among leading heraldists has been exceptionally high in the last few years, as the second generation of the modern leaders of our field and our Society — which includes the Editor, born in 1946 — has begun to reach the age of natural mortality. Of the twenty-four serious heraldists elected to regular Fellowships in the Society in the decade between 1975 (when the honour was established) and 1985, only five survive, all of whom are well over 70. The same is true of a substantial number of the second cohort of regular Fellows, elected (like the Editor) between 1985 and 1996, and even of the third cohort, elected between 1998 and 2015 (when the last such election occurred). This, alas, is not good news either for the Society, or for heraldic study and practice in Canada, especially as very few such Fellows have been elected since 1996, and five of *them* have died.

This dearth will now be concealed by the unfortunate decision of the Board to suppress the distinction between *regular* Fellows — elected for their contributions to the *goals* of the Society through their artistic creations and scholarly publications for the world at large — and Honorary Fellows — whose contributions have been made to the *Society as such* through their participation in its administration, or some action favourable to it as a corporate body. In practice, of course, most of the *regular* Fellows have also made significant contributions of the latter kind, sometimes in a variety of areas, and over many years. The Editor was himself for more than twenty years the Vice-Dean (and principal administrator) of the College of Fellows, and for a number of years the organizer of a colloquium at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, a Member of its Board of Directors, and the Chairman of its Education Committee, and he remains the Director of Theses for the Society's Licentiate. It is perhaps worth mentioning that he was recently elected a regular Fellow of the Heraldry Society of England: the first Canadian and second North American (after Gerard Brault) to receive that honour.

As was true in its predecessors, the articles included in this issue cover a wide range of topics over a very long period of time and a very wide geographical area. 1. The first article, by the **Editor**, deals with the earliest centuries in the history of both of the principal types of *emblematic* sign that came into use in Latin Europe between about 1000 and about 1200 to represent membership in noble lineages and related aspects of noble identity. It is concerned with the very slow and uneven growth before

about 1300 of the classic principles governing the use of both *surnames* and heraldic *arms*, and the many ways in which they failed to achieve a suitably *stable* and *regular* relationship both with one another, and with the patrilineages they purported to represent. It concludes with a section dealing with the continuing problem of the failure both of *surnames* and of *arms* to represent distinct patrilineages, especially in England – using as an example the numerous unrelated patrilineages bearing the surname ‘Bolton’ or ‘Boulton’, and the astonishing variety of arms they had come to bear by about 1800. This Part will be followed with a second Part in the next issue, already written, but too long to be included in this issue.

2. The second article in this issue, by **George Macaulay**, is concerned with knighthood – a phenomenon that crystallized historically in the same decades as heraldic arms, and in precisely the same social milieu – but in this case deals with developments in the last two centuries and on the other side of the world, in our sister kingdom of **New Zealand**. The experience of New Zealand in this area should be of considerable interest to Canadians, whose governments have (with the exception of that of Quebec) resisted the introduction of formal knighthood into our kingdom except in the curiously veiled form it has been given in our only national order of knighthood – the Priory of Canada of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The remaining four articles are all concerned with some sort of heraldic phenomenon in Canada itself. 3. The first of these, and third of the whole set, is by **Dr. Jonathan Lofft**, of the Faculty of Divinity of Trinity College in the University of Toronto. He has contributed an article that deals with the origin of the armorial achievement of the County of Wellington, Ontario, and how it came to include an equestrian image of the famous duke from whom its name was taken. It originated in a paper that Dr Lofft presented at the study days of the Toronto Branch of the RHSC, of which he had at the time been President, and it also served as a thesis for the Licentiate of the Society.

4. The fourth article, by **Patrick Crocco**, the Associate Editor of this journal, is concerned with one of the several problems that arose from the fact that the armorial bearings adopted by King George V in right of Canada in 1921 – unlike those assigned by his father Edward VII to his other dominions – incorporated a shield bearing the full set of quarterings used by him as King of Great Britain and Ireland – a subject I dealt with from a different perspective in the first issue of this journal.

5. The fifth article, by **Dr. Duane Galles** – now the leading heraldic scholar in the United States, and long an active member of our Society – deals with the history of the various insignial (including armorial) privileges of the class of Roman Catholic churches called ‘basilicas’, which are particularly numerous in Canada.

6. The sixth and final article, by **Adam Janikowski**, had its origin

in a thesis for the Society's Licentiate directed by the Editor. It deals with a very different element of the emblematic traditions of Canada: the distinctive emblematic tradition of the indigenous peoples (or 'First Nations', in the new official jargon) of Canada's western coast and offshore islands. These emblems form part of a broader category of *totemic* objects recognized and employed by all of those peoples, in one of whose many (largely unrelated) languages they are called *tupati*. I called the emblems in question by that name, and described them and the system to which they belonged by the invented adjective '*tupatic*', in a paper first given at the Annual General Meeting of the Society in Montreal in 2003, and in a shorter form at a second such meeting in Vancouver. The latter was one of the sources for Janikowski's thesis and the article published in this issue. Like the thesis, the article is especially concerned with the problems confronting the Canadian heralds who have sought to incorporate *tupatic* emblems into *armorial* emblems, which belong to a tradition that is very different in every respect from the *tupatic* one.

Sommaire en français:

Ce numéro de « *Alta Studia Heraldica* » comprend huit articles, disposés dans un ordre en partie chronologique et en partie géographique. Le premier article, par 'l'Éditeur, « *Names, Arms, and Multiple Identities* » se concerne de la croissance, lente et irrégulière, des pratiques classiques de l'utilisation des surnoms et armes pour marquer l'identité les patrilignes nobles, surtout en France et Angleterre, avant environ 1300, et les problèmes procédant de la multiplicité des armes avec les mêmes charges et des lignages avec les mêmes noms et les armes différentes.

Le deuxième article, par George MACAULY, se concerne d'un phénomène tout à fait différent, mais datant d'origine du même époque historique : la chevalerie, ou dignité de chevalier. Plus précisément, il discute l'histoire moderne de la chevalerie dans le royaume de la Nouvelle Zélande, qui diffère considérablement de celle de son pays sœur, le Canada — ou le seul ordre de chevalerie national est la branche (ou Prieuré) canadienne de l'Ordre très Vénérable de l'Hôpital de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem. Le seul ordre chevaleresque provincial est l'Ordre du Québec.

Les quatre articles qui restent se centrent au Canada, mais en des manières tout à fait différentes. Le premier des quatre, par Jonathan LOFFT de l'Université de Toronto, examine le mystère de l'origine des armoiries du comté de Wellington dans la province de l'Ontario. Le deuxième des quatre, par Patrick CROCCO (l'Éditeur Adjoint), examine les effets imprévus de l'acte de l'Union de l'Irlande en 1800 sur l'acte par lequel les armoiries sont conférées au Canada en 1921. Le troisième, par Duane GALLES, examine l'histoire de la classe d'églises appelées basiliques et leurs privilèges insigniaux. L'article final, par A. A. JANIKOWSKI, examine systématiquement la conception, les formes, et les méthodes d'utilisation des emblèmes visuels des indigènes du côté ouest du Canada, plus distinctivement appelés *Tupati*.

IN MEMORIAM COLLEGARUM HONORATISSIMORUM MORTUORUM



PROFESSOR **(SIR) JOHN JOSEPH FITZPATRICK KENNEDY** **1943 -2017**

Knight of Magistral Grace in Obedience in the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Recipient of the Bronze Star Medal (U.S.A.), Recipient of the Cross of the Order *pro Merito Melitensi* of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta

B.A. (Hons) (St. Thomas), M.A., Ph.D. (Toronto), FRSAI, FRHSC, AIH, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy and the History of Science, Centennial College of Applied Arts and Technology, Toronto

Director of the Society 1981-1983, 1985-1987

First President of the Toronto Branch of the Society 1987-1991

Assistant Editor of Heraldry in Canada 1991-96, Editor 1996-2000

Founding Member of the Editorial Board of ASH 2008-2017

Professor Kennedy died in his 74th year on March 6, 2017. He had been born in New York City in 1943, and came to Canada in 1964 to pursue undergraduate studies at St. Thomas University in Chatham, New Brunswick. There he served as President of the Students' Union and Editor of the student newspaper, *The Aquinian*, and was Valedictorian of his graduating class. He pursued graduate studies at the University of Toronto, but interrupted these to volunteer with the United States Army Military Intelligence Branch for three years. After completing his training

in Counterintelligence at Fort Holabird, Maryland and in the Vietnamese language at Fort Bliss, Texas, he was deployed to South Vietnam with the 525th Military Intelligence Brigade. Following the completion of his tour of duty, Lieutenant Kennedy (as he then was) received the Bronze Star Medal and an Honorable Discharge in 1971. Thereupon, the future Professor Kennedy resumed his studies at the University of Toronto, earning an M.A. in Logic, and a Ph.D. in the Philosophy of Science.

Kennedy later served on the Board of Directors of the Heraldry Society of Canada for two terms (1981-1983 and 1985-1987), and helped to found the Toronto Branch of that Society. Along with his friend Daniel Cogné, he was Assistant Editor of the Society's popular journal *Heraldry in Canada/l'Héraldique au Canada* from 1991 to 1996, and served as sole Editor from 1996 to 2000. He also served as one of the founding members of the editorial board of *Alta Studia Heraldica* until his death in 2017.

His heraldic research interests were in (1) the relevant historical practices of the S.M.O.M; (2) Irish armories both personal and corporate; (3) the Irish Heralds who recorded and sometimes created them; (4) medieval rolls of Arms; and (5) the heraldic emblems of Canada. His research appeared in *Heraldry in Canada*, *The Coat of Arms*, *The Double Treasure*, *Archivum Heraldicum*, and *Archives Héraldiques Suisses*. In 1983, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, and in 1985 a Fellow of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada. In 1993, he was named an *Associé* of the Académie Internationale d'Héraldique, and elected an *Académicien* in 2008. Professor Kennedy served as Secretary to the Board of Councilors of the Canadian Association of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, and was also the Editor of its quarterly publication, *Epistula*, from 2000-2002, Regional Vice President for Toronto and southern Ontario from 2005 to 2008, and Delegate for Communications of the Canadian Association from 2000 to 2008. He was in addition the Canadian Association's Secretary to the Board, and its Historian. For these many services, he was awarded the Cross *pro Merito Melitensi* of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta in 2003, and in 2007 he took his vows as a Knight of Magistral Grace in Obedience in the Canadian Association of that Order.

Kennedy was also a Pastoral Visitor to the Sick at Princess Margaret Hospital in Toronto, and a volunteer at the First Interfaith *Out of the Cold* Programme, based at St. Matthew's United Church. He was a member of the Parish Advisory Council of the Newman Centre (his home parish), and of the Catholic mission to the University of Toronto. He regularly served there as a Lector, Eucharistic Minister, Sacristan and Choir member. He was survived by his son and daughter, and was predeceased by his parents and siblings. He is sorely missed by his many friends and colleagues.



DOCTOR/ DOCTEUR
JOSEPH ALBERT ROBERT PICHETTE
1936-2019

Member of the Order of New Brunswick, Commander of the Most Venerable Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, Officer of L'Ordre de la Légion d'honneur (France), Officer of l'Ordre national du Mérite (France), Knight of the Ordre des Palmes académiques (France), Knight of l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres (France), Knight Grand Cross in Obedience of the Sovereign Order of Malta, Knight of the Ordre de la Pléiade (La Francophonie), Recipient of both Golden and Diamond Jubilee Medals D. ès L. (hon. causa) (Université Sainte-Anne (Nova Scotia), D.P.A. (hon. causa) (Moncton), FRSA, FRHSC, AIH Dauphin Herald Extraordinary, Canadian Heraldic Authority Designer of the Flag of New Brunswick

One of the Founders of the R.H.S.C. and its 6th President, 1975-1977
A Founding Member of the Editorial Board of Alta Studia Heraldica
2008-2019

Robert Pichette, noted historian and author and a founding member of both the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada and of the Board of this Journal, died at the age of 83 on October 24, 2019. He was born in Edmundston, New Brunswick on August 7, 1936. In 1955 he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force and served in St.-Jean, Quebec, Aylmer, Ontario, and at RCAF headquarters in Ottawa. He was honorably discharged in 1957, the same year he received a Canada Council research grant to study Canadian heraldry at the National Archives. By 1959 Mr. Pichette was working at la Société de Radio Canada in Moncton, N.B. and was also a contributor to the newspaper *L'Évangeline*. In 1960 he took a position with radio station CKCH in the Ottawa-Hull area for two years.

In 1963, Pichette became an Administrative Assistant (and subsequently Executive Assistant and Deputy Minister to New Brunswick Premier Louis J. Robichaud. In that capacity he designed the New Brunswick flag adopted in 1965. He was later assigned the post of Deputy Commissioner of the Atlantic Canada pavilion at Expo '67 – the World's Fair held in Montreal. In November 1967, he left the Premier's Office to become Special Assistant and Private Secretary to the federal Minister of Forestry and Rural Development. In 1968 he was appointed Director of Cultural development in the Department of Youth, and he also served for a time as director of the National Folk Arts Council.

Dr. Pichette was one of the drafters of the *Official Languages Act* of New Brunswick and co-chair with the late Guy Frégault of the joint commission responsible for implementing the Quebec-New Brunswick Cultural and Technical Agreement. At the same time, he assumed the duties of director of cultural affairs for New Brunswick. In that capacity, he established the New Brunswick government's art bank. He became a “modest” federal civil servant in 1971, and held various positions in the public service, including that of representative of the Commissioner of Official Languages in the Atlantic Provinces from 1977 to 1983.

He retired from his public service career in 1991, becoming a weekly columnist at New Brunswick's daily newspaper, the *Telegraph Journal*. In 1995 was awarded a certificate of merit by the National Newspaper Awards for his work there. He subsequently became a monthly columnist with the Toronto *Globe & Mail* and both an editorialist and a columnist at the daily Acadian newspaper *L'Acadie Nouvelle* and a columnist for the *Ottawa Citizen*. In addition, he wrote and hosted several radio and television programs for Société Radio-Canada. He was involved in a number of radio and television public affairs programmes, and was a collaborator with several magazines and journals, including the *Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française*, *University of Ottawa Quarterly*, *Revue de l'Université Sainte-Anne*, *Heraldry in Canada*, and the *Cahiers de la Société historique acadienne* (of which he was also the editor). He was also a visiting professor of journalism at the Université de Moncton, and Honorary Consul in Moncton for the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

He wrote approximately twenty books and seventy articles, focused mostly on Acadian history and that of New Brunswick. In 1990, one of his books, *Pour l'honneur de mon prince*, won L'Association française Amitiés France-Acadie's literary award “Prix France-Acadie.”

Dr. Pichette was President of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada from 1975 to 1977, and in that period was elected a member of the Académie Internationale d'Héraldique. In 1995 the Governor General of Canada appointed him to the status of Dauphin Herald Extraordinary.

He is survived by his two sons and his grandson.



SIR CONRAD MARSHALL JOHN FISHER SWAN

1924-2019

**Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight of Grace of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Nation of Antigua and Barbuda, Knight of Honour and Devotion of the Order of Malta, Cross of Commander of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Poland, Knight's Cross of the Order of the Grand Duke Gediminas (Lithuania), Knight Grand Cross of Justice of the Sacred Military Constantinian Order of Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Francis I, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Lion of Rwanda, Commander (with Star) of the Royal Norwegian Order of Merit, and Grand Cross with Grand Collar of the Imperial Order of the Holy Trinity (Ethiopia).
BA, MA (University of Western Ontario), PhD (Cantab.), FSA, FRHSC
Garter Principal King of Arms Quondam**

***One of the founding members of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada
First Canadian to be appointed a King of Arms 1992-1995
Honorary Editor of Alta Studia Heraldica 2008-2019
First Patron of the Toronto Branch of the Society***

Sir Conrad Swan, who rose within the English College of Arms to become the thirty-fifth Garter Principal King of Arms, died at the age of 94 on 10 January 2019.

Born in 1924 in the City of Duncan in the Cowichan Valley on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, he was the younger son of Henry Swan, a medical doctor whose family had immigrated to Canada from Lithuania in 1884, anglicising their Polish name Świącicki to Swan.

Having completed his secondary education during the Second World War, Sir Conrad volunteered to join the British Indian Army, where in 1944 he was commissioned an officer in the 3rd Battalion of the Madras

Regiment. Following Indian Independence in 1947, Lieutenant Swan, as he then was, retired from the Indian Army and returned to Canada to take up further studies. There he completed his bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Western Ontario, and went on to complete a doctorate at Peterhouse, Cambridge (on the effects of the Reformation on the Oxbridge universities). He subsequently taught at Assumption University in Windsor, Ontario, first as a Lecturer in History from 1955, and then as an Assistant Professor in 1957.

Sir Conrad joined the College of Arms as Rouge Dragon Pursuivant in 1962, subsequently being promoted to York Herald in 1968, and Garter King of Arms in 1992. His duties at the College included his attendance at the state funeral of Sir Winston Churchill in 1965; being on duty for the investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1969; and serving as Gentleman-Usher-in-Waiting to Pope John Paul II during the papal visit to the United Kingdom in 1982. Sir Conrad was also the Genealogist of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath. He retired from his position as Garter in 1995 upon being diagnosed with cancer.

In England Sir Conrad had remained active in matters concerning his country of birth, advising the Government of Canada from 1964 to 1967 on the establishment both of a national flag and of the Order of Canada. He also took a special interest in Saskatchewan, helping the province obtain a full armorial achievement from the Queen in 1986, and a new Great Seal in 1991. He also advised the province on the establishment of the Saskatchewan Order of Merit in 1985, and the Saskatchewan Volunteer Medal in 1995. In 1987 he was the Herald-in-Waiting upon the Queen in British Columbia when Her Majesty signed the Warrant augmenting the pre-existing Arms of that Province with the elements of an outer achievement. He was also the first herald to execute official duties while wearing an heraldic tabard outside the U.K.: first, in Bermuda in 1969 and then in Brisbane, Australia in 1977.

In 2004 he was asked by King Abdullah of Jordan to help to create a centralised honours system for his country. He was also instrumental in the creation of the honours system of Antigua and Barbuda.

Sir Conrad Swan wrote a number of books and articles on heraldic and related subjects. These included *Heraldry: Ulster and North American Connections* (1972); *Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty* (1977); *The Order of the Bath: Its Chapel, Ceremonial, Heraldry and Insignia* (1978); (with Peter Drummond-Murray of Mastrick) *Blood of the Martyrs: Martyr Ancestors of The British Knights of Malta* (1993); and *A King from Canada* (2005).

Lady Hilda Swan, Sir Conrad's wife of 38 years, pre-deceased him in 1995, but he is survived by their five children, and numerous grandchildren. The "king from Canada" will be missed, but he has been memorialized by a splendid hatchment painted by his fellow Polish Canadian, Ilona Jurkiewicz.



PROFESSOR
GERARD JOSEPH BRAULT
1929-2020

Off. Ordre des Palmes académiques, Off. Ordre Nationale du Mérite
 (République française), M. Ordre des Francophones d'Amérique,
 BA (Assum. Coll.), MA (Laval), PhD (Penn.), LittD (Assum.)
 FHS, FSA, AIH, FMAA,
 Edwin Erle Sparks Professor Emeritus of French and
 Medieval Studies,
 The Pennsylvania State University

*One of the founding members of the Editorial Board of
 Alta Studia Heraldica 2008-2020*

Professor Gerard Brault, long the most distinguished heraldic scholar in the United States, and one of the founding members of the Board of this journal, died at the age of 90 on 5 February 2020. Though born in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts in 1929, he was the son of recent immigrants from Lacolle, Quebec, and all of his ancestors were Franco-Canadians. Throughout his life he maintained a close relationship with his ancestral homeland and culture, culminating in the publication in 1986 of a book: *The French-Canadian Heritage in New England*.

In the meantime, he had earned a B.A. in French from Assumption College in Worcester, Massachusetts, an M.A. in French from Laval University in Quebec, and a Ph.D. in Romance Languages from the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia — from which the Editor of this journal and his wife also received doctorates. There he studied Old French under William Roach, the most eminent American scholar in that field of his generation (and also the director of the doctoral thesis of the Editor's wife, Maureen). Brault went on to teach first at Bowdoin College, then at the University of Pennsylvania itself (where he served for some years as the Vice-Dean of the Graduate School), and finally from 1965 until his retirement in 1997 at the Pennsylvania State University in State College. There he was initially appointed as a full professor and Chairman of the

Department of French, and in 1990 was promoted to the rank of Distinguished Professor of French and Medieval Studies, and to the professorial chair endowed by Edwin Erle Sparks.

His various promotions were the rewards of an outstanding level of productivity in his field of medieval French literature, and services to his profession in leadership capacities. His scholarship was divided between literary and heraldic subjects. In the former field his most important work was a two-volume edition, translation, and literary analysis of the oldest surviving French epic poem, the *Chanson de Roland* of c. 1095/1120 (in which most of the Old French words related to knighthood and the knightly ethos first appeared).

In the field of heraldic scholarship — of particular relevance here — his contributions were even more significant. His first groundbreaking work was the book *Early Blazon: Heraldic Terminology in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries* (Oxford, 1972), which was the first systematic study of the origins and early development of blazonic terminology in continental Old French and Anglo-Norman. He also directed a sequel to it in the form of a dissertation by Alan Barstow, covering developments of the fourteenth century — of which the Editor of this journal possesses a copy because he was asked to serve as an evaluator for his doctorate.

Of comparable importance was Brault's preparation of a massive two-volume edition of *The Rolls of Arms of Edward I (1272-1307)*, published for the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1997. This was the third and still most recent installment of the *Aspilogia* series founded in 1950 by the late Sir Anthony Wagner, then Richmond Herald and later Garter Principal King of Arms. The two volumes of Brault's *Aspilogia* III include not only a *critical edition* of the seventeen armorials or 'rolls of arms' that survive from his reign — the first reign from which such works survive in numbers greater than three — but in Vol. II an *alphabetical list* of all of the persons mentioned in those rolls, with extensive biographical information (464 pp.), followed by an *ordinary* of the arms included in the rolls (pp. 467-552). Both of these are extremely useful to scholars interested in the *prosopography* of the English armigerate (the body of armigers) in the first reign in which armigery had certainly extended to all knights, and also in the *forms* the arms they adopted might take. (This work was an important source for the armorial section of the first article in this issue.) Brault also served from 1985 to 1988 as the President of the Société Rencesvales, an international learned society devoted to the study of Old French epics and related works.

For these and other contributions to heraldic scholarship, Brault was elected a Fellow of the Heraldry Society of England, the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the International Heraldic Academy, and for his contributions to medieval scholarship more generally he was elected a Fellow of the Medieval Academy of America. For *Aspilogia* III he was

awarded both the Riquer Prize of the International Heraldic Academy and the Bickersteth Medal of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies of Canterbury, England. His contributions to the study of medieval French language and culture led to his appointment, by the President of France, as an Officer of both the Order of Academic Palms, and the more general National Order of Merit.

His colleagues in the world of heraldic scholarship will remember him not only as one of the two or three greatest scholars of the twentieth century in our field, but as a generous and helpful colleague, who would willingly write letters of recommendation for jobs, tenure decisions, promotions, and applications for research support. He will be much missed by all who knew him.





**DOCTOR/ DOCTEUR
CLAIRE BOUDREAU
1965-2020**

**Docteur en histoire (nouveau régime), Paris, FRHSC, AIH
Successively
Saguenay Herald 1997-2000,
Saint-Lawrence Herald/ Héraut Saint-Laurent 2000-2005,
Deputy Chief Herald of Canada 2005-2007, and
(Second) Chief Herald of Canada 2007-2020
FRHSC, AIH**



Dr Claire Boudreau — a proud member of a founding family of French Canada — was an historian, genealogist, and herald, and one of the most distinguished heraldists so far produced by Canada. Her scholarly study of heraldic practices began in Paris, at the École pratique des Hautes Études, Section des Sciences Historiques et Philologiques, where she wrote an immense doctoral thesis about the treatises on armory composed in Middle French in the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries: *Les traités de blason en français (XIVe-XVIe siècles)*, in three volumes, the first and third of 644 and 998 pages respectively.

This vast survey, of which she was kind enough to send a copy to the Editor as a fellow expert, examined for the first time in a comprehensive and systematic way the corpus of what in English are called ‘treatises on armory’ composed in (Middle) French in the formative period of armorial

erudition, which she identified with the years 1340-1600. She chose to concentrate on those written in French, which did not appear until soon after the foundation of the French royal college of heralds in 1407. She identified a formative period of 1407-1437, the latter year marking the death of Jehan Courtois, Herald of the French King of Sicily, the most influential of the early French heraldists, whose works were echoed in all of their successors down to 1520, when the encyclopaedic works of Jehan Le Feron set a new standard. Her work examines his work and those of his successors down to 1600, when it terminates primarily because the later works added little of importance to what had been established by that date.

When Boudreau began, she found that her field had suffered from a serious dearth of scholarly interest: *'There existed no systematic collection of treatises either on armory or on heraldry more generally, nor any attempt to define their scope. Certain authors had been interested in the question, but failed to extend their investigations very far. One could distinguish two tendencies to the study of treatises on armory. The first consisted of making repertories of the manuscripts including texts of this sort, by period and language, to establish an overall view of their diffusion and their popularity. This approach ... had not been continued by scholars to the present time'*. She was therefore obliged to make up her own lists, not fully comprehensive, but including all of the treatises included in most of the surviving manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This gave her a basic set of texts to analyze, and she proceeded to do so in a thorough and systematic way, clearly represented in her thesis — as I can testify from having read it carefully myself, and incorporating her material into my own geographically and linguistically broader studies. Since Middle French was clearly the most important language in the world of the heralds of the formative period of their erudition, her texts were the most numerous and influential, and far outweighed those in other tongues.

The third volume of her thesis was a census of the numerous manuscripts in which her treatises had been preserved, scattered among numerous libraries. Most important among the latter was the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, but others included many provincial libraries in France, and others like the British Library in London, the Bodleian Library in Oxford, the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, and the Bibliothèque Royale in Brussels. She had presumably had to visit all of these libraries — much as I had done for my own research — in order to find and transcribe her numerous texts. Only then could she analyze them in the manner he method called for.

On returning to Canada after her years studying in Europe, Dr Boudreau discovered that her newly-acquired expertise in heraldry had made her eligible for a position in the (relatively) new Canadian Heraldic Authority, and she was appointed to the junior office of Saguenay Herald on 17 March 1997, under the oversight of Robert Watt, the first Chief Herald appointed after the creation of the Authority in 1988. Over the next

few years she rose in the ranks of the Authority, first in 2000 to the office of Saint-Lawrence Herald and Registrar of the Authority, vacated by the retirement of Auguste Vachon. In the latter capacity, she was the principal designer of the Authority's online *Public Register of Arms, Flags, and Badges of Canada*, finally unveiled in July 2005. Four months later, on 1 December 2005, she was promoted to the office of Deputy Chief Herald of Canada, and a year and a half after that, on 16 June 2007, she succeeded Robert Watt on his retirement as the second Chief Herald of Canada.

Boudreau retained that office until her sudden retirement in 2020, when she found that she had developed a form of cancer that could prove fatal. On 20 May 2020, she was appointed (in the curious fashion established by the Authority for retired heralds, who are made *emeriti* of positions they never held, and indeed had not even existed) to the honorary position of Margaree-Chéticamp Herald Emeritus (*recte* Emerita) – oddly-named by Authority standards because Chéticamp is not a *river* but a *village* in Acadia, her ancestral home. Sadly she died of her cancer on or shortly before 18 November 2020, when her death was announced.

In the preceding decades, she had written a number of scholarly works in the field of heraldic studies. The most important of these was the three-volume work based upon her doctoral thesis, but involving a thorough reorganization of its contents from a *chronological* to a *topical-alphabetical order*. This work, called *L'Héritage symbolique des hérauts d'armes: Dictionnaire encyclopédique de l'enseignement du blason ancien (XIVe-XVIe siècles)*, was published in Paris in 2006 by Le Léopard d'or – the leading French publisher in the field of heraldic studies – in three volumes: t. 1 including pp. 1-534 p., t. 2 pp. 535-1117, and t. 3 pp. 1125-1592. This work – which I have used extensively in my own research and publications in the field – is undoubtedly the most important work of heraldic erudition written by a Canadian scholar, and one of the most important written by a heraldist of any nationality.

Even before its publication, her scholarship had been acknowledged in Canada by election to a regular Fellowship in the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada (for which I was myself her sponsor), and to membership in the Académie Internationale Héraldique as a full Académicienne: the highest honour in the world of heraldists. She soon became one of the leading members of that body as well, in association with Robert Watt, who after stepping down as Chief Herald of Canada had become its president.

Claire Boudreau was a generous friend and colleague as well as an excellent scholar and administrator, and will long be missed by those who knew her well.



A Proposed Design for the Heraldic Coronet and Badge of
H. R. H. Prince William, as Crown Prince (Heir Apparent to the Throne) of Canada,
including a red maple-leaf differenced with a white label of three points,
a cypher representing his Latin name and title (*Wilhelmus Princeps*)
and a scroll bearing the traditional motto of the status in English and French.

*Le dessin proposé du badge et de la couronne mineure héraldique de
S. A. R. le prince Guillaume, comme Prince héritier du Canada, avec une feuille d'érable
rouge différenciée par un lambel blanc; un monogramme représentant son nom et titre en
latin; et une banderole qui porte la devise verbale traditionnelle du prince héritier
en Anglais et en Français.*



The Designs proposed in 2012 by the Editor for the Heraldic Coronets of
(a) H. R. H. Prince George, as Hereditary Prince of Canada
(Heir Apparent to the Heir Apparent to the Throne)
(b) for T. R. HH. Princess Anne and the other Younger Children of a Monarch; and
(c) for T. R. H. the Children of all such Younger Children,
as Princes and Princesses of Canada

*Les desseins proposés en 2012 par l'Éditeur pour les couronnes héraldiques de
(a) S. A. R. le prince Georges, comme prince héréditaire du Canada;
(b) LL. AA. RR. la princesse Anne et les autres enfants d'un monarque
ou d'un prince héréditaire; et
(c) LL. AA. RR. les enfants de tous ces cadets ou cadettes,
comme princes et princesses du Canada*