

Heraldic Insignia Peculiar to Queen

The only woman in the Queen's dominions who is entitled to a full coat of arms, with shield, helmet, crest and all other heraldic details, is Her Majesty herself. Only a Queen Regnant in her own right can have a shield, which in heraldry has always been regarded as a peculiarly masculine possession.

Every other lady, however great and exalted her status, bears her arms upon a lozenge or diamond shape while she remains single; if she marries, her coat of arms is subordinated to that of her husband. Thus the Countess of Erroll, for example, who as Hereditary High Constable for Scotland holds rank next to the Blood Royal in the northern part of the kingdom, bears her arms upon a lozenge.

So, too, did Her Majesty as Princess Elizabeth; moreover, she bore also a label of difference across the Royal Arms on the lozenge. The label, which was of three points silver, on the centre point a Tudor Rose, and on each of the other points a St. George's Cross, is the mark used to distinguish a scion of the royal house from the Sovereign, who alone can bear the undifferentiated Royal Arms.

On succeeding to the throne, the Queen dropped the label from her arms, and assumed the full achievement, as it is called in heraldry, of our Sovereigns. The Royal Arms are, of course, quarterly in arrangement, that is, the arms of England appear in the first and fourth quarters of the shield, those of Scotland in the second, with Ireland in the third. The supporters on either side of the shield are a lion (for England) on the right, and a unicorn (for Scotland) on the left. The crest is a lion. Surrounding all the shield is the Garter, and beneath is the Motto, "Dieu et mon droit."

Borne First By Richard I

The arms of England were first borne by King Richard I — Richard Coeur-de-Lion (1189-99) — who at first used two lions and finally three. Edward III quartered the English lions with the French lilies in token of his claim to be King of France in right of his mother. The French royal arms continued to be borne by the English Kings until the time of George III.

The arms of Scotland and Ireland were added when James VI of Scotland became also James I of England and Ireland. The arms of England and France then appeared in what

is known as the grand quarterly form in first and second quarters. Later when the Elector of Hanover became King George I of Britain the arms of Hanover appeared in the fourth quarter of the royal shield, with England impaling Scotland in the first.

The arms of a King and his Consort are usually displayed on two separate shields, as in the case of the late King George VI and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. If shown together they are dealt with like those of any other husband and wife; the Queen's Consort's arms are impaled by her husband's, so that the shield is divided into two, with his on the right and hers on the left. Should she be an heiress, her arms will appear on a small escutcheon in the centre of the shield.

When, as in Her Majesty's case, the Queen is Sovereign in her own right, the position of her Consort is peculiar. For most practical purposes, the arms of the Duke of Edinburgh will be shown separately from those of Her Majesty. Technically, however, as her husband, the Duke should be able to show Her Majesty's arms on an inescutcheon, she being the heiress of Britain. But the Sovereign cannot be shown as subordinate to one who is, again technically, her subject.

Perhaps we may find a solution in the manner in which the arms of the Prince Consort, great-grandfather of both Her Majesty and the Duke of Edinburgh, were depicted with those of Queen Victoria. Prince Albert's arms of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha were shown quartered with those of Victoria as though he were a child of her marriage — an heraldic mélange but nevertheless a real effort to resolve the insoluble.

However that may be, when the Royal Arms are seen, we know that they sum up 800 years of our heraldic history.

The services of a good teacher will never be actually evaluated. When a community employs one it is buying the moral and mental outlook of its children, buying ideals, attitudes and appreciations that will do more to determine the success of its children than mere mastery of subject matter important as this is. — D. R. MacLellan.

Windsor Castle

For over 900 years the gray battlements of lovely Windsor Castle have been full or part-time home of Britain's monarchs. There have been wars, civil strife and revolutionary changes, but in 1957 it is still the home of a reigning monarch.

Mere words never can quite capture the awe-inspiring beauty of this massive castle. The setting itself is perfect — the quintessence of England. The River Thames, nearby, moves lazily through emerald meadows towards London and the sea. Within sight are the playing fields of Eton, the college founded by Henry VI, and four miles away is Runnymede, where Magna Charta was signed in 1215. At the time King John wanted the rebel barons to meet him inside the castle, but the said — in old English: "No, thanks." They preferred a nice spot by the Thames, where no harm could befall them.

Legend declares that King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table met at the very spot where the castle now stands and that Merlin himself studied the stars from this vantage point. It could be true, though legend often precedes history. What is certain is that William the Conqueror built a moated fortress very near, or perhaps on, the site. Three hundred years later Edward III built the solid Round Tower, and a succession of monarchs added their extensions and improvements.

Historical Walls

What history has been made within those grey battlements! Here Elizabeth the First would study her Latin — and for better concentration had the North Terrace reconstructed in stone, creating, according to Pepys, the finest view in the world. Here the decapitated body of Charles I hidden for safety in the deanery kitchen, was laid to rest as the snow fell and his followers wept. Here, in 1390, Geoffrey Chaucer came to work as a clerk. Here master armours have hammered at gleaming breastplates soon to be worn at jousts and tournaments. Here Henry VIII's roving eye alighted on Anne Boleyn.

Queen Victoria, who spent much time at Windsor, maintained that the place was pervaded by an air of sadness, but something indefinable usually attaches to ancient buildings. Samuel Pepys was entranced with Windsor Palace, describing it as the "most romantic castle in the world."

St. George's Chapel, in the castle, revered shrine and resting place of kings, is not only one of the loveliest churches in England, but in the world. The rich colors of the delicately-carved stone roof, the carving of the choir stalls, the banners of the members of the Order of the Garter, the superb glass windows, all combine in perfect harmony. Here Her Majesty the late Queen Mary was laid to rest.

The furnishing of Windsor exemplifies the grand manner. Superb portraits, priceless antiques, rich colouring and the perspective of the apartments themselves, opening as they do one on to the other, conform to everybody's dream of what a palace should look like inside.

The white room, with its monster chandelier, mirrors and richly-brocaded chairs; the green room with its green brocade walls and upholstery and its ten cabinets displaying exquisite china; the riot of crimson damask and gilded walls of the crimson room — for the lucky visitor who sees these sights it is an experience to be treasured for a lifetime.



A charming portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II taken at Buckingham Palace by Antony Armstrong Jones. Her Majesty is wearing diamond and pearl earrings, necklace and diadem, with on her shoulder the sash of the Order of the Garter. (United Kingdom Information Office.)

Elizabeth's Second Home

To the present Queen Elizabeth, Windsor has always been a second home. Here she played happily as a child with her sister, Princess Margaret, sometimes boating among the water-lilies, or playing in the fascinating model of a thatched Welsh cottage — a loyal gift from the Principality of Wales.

It was at Windsor Castle, too, that for the first time since childhood she met the man who has become her Consort and the First Citizen of the Empire. During the war, although the King and Queen were often in London, once they were thrown across the room at Buckingham Palace by the force of an exploding bomb — the Royal Family made Windsor their headquarters. Their presence was, of course, a closely-guarded secret.

Today Windsor is still used as a Royal palace. But the public are allowed to visit the castle all the year round. They can even inspect the

Miss Anderson Given Degree

EVANSTON, Ill. (ANP) — When Marian Anderson received her honorary degree at Northwestern University June 15 she was the only woman so honored by the famed institution this year.

Others slated to receive honorary degrees during the university's 101st commencement included Fritz Z. Reiner, conductor of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, Raymond Massey, actor and producer and Pulitzer Prize historian Bruce Catton.

state apartments when the Royal family is not in residence.

What new history will be made in Windsor Castle? One cannot prophesy, but most British people feel in their bones that a new era of hope and achievement was born when Elizabeth assumed the throne.

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