

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

HERITAGE OBJECTS ACT 1991

HERITAGE OBJECTS REGISTER

NO. 28 OF 1996

The *Heritage Objects Act 1991* ("the Act") provides for the identification and protection of objects which have value to the ACT; are held in the ACT; and which are Government owned.

Under the Act a Heritage Object Register is created. The ACT Heritage Council enters objects in an interim Heritage Objects Register and the Minister approves the entry of objects in the register.

The Minister gave the approvals that permitted the first interim Heritage Objects Register to become the initial Heritage Objects Register on 18 April 1995 (Instrument No.36 of 1995)

On 26 July 1995, Council notified in Gazette No.29 that it had entered the Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra, a 1949 AEC Regal Omnibus, and the Bamberg Theodolite into a further interim Register.

The Heritage Council has submitted the interim Heritage Places Register to the Minister for approval under subsection 15 of the Act. The Minister has exercised his power under subsection 16 to approve the interim Register as a whole, and the instruments of approval specify the date of approval and the places where the Register can be inspected or obtained as required under subsection 16(2).

Under s.17(b) the Minister's approval varies the Register in accordance with the provisions of this citation.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

INTERIM HERITAGE OBJECTS REGISTER

NOTICE

Pursuant to Section 12 of the *Heritage Objects Act 1991*, notice is given that the following objects have been entered in the interim Heritage Objects Register:

- . **Bamberg Theodolite**
- . **1949 AEC Regal Mark III Omnibus**
- . **Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra**

Copies of the unrestricted portions of the interim Heritage Objects Register are available by contacting the Registrations Officer on 2072616.

Effect of inclusion in the interim Heritage Objects Register

Pursuant to section 8 of the *Heritage Objects Act 1991*, the interim Heritage Objects Register has effect as if it were the Heritage Objects Register.

The provision for an object of heritage significance in the interim Heritage Objects Register requires that during the defined period the Territory, the Executive, or a Minister shall not do any act, or approve the doing of any act, that would be inconsistent with the interim Heritage Objects Register as if it were the Heritage Objects Register.

Under section 8 (3) the above does not apply in relation to the doing of any act, or the approval of the doing of any act, by the Territory, the Executive or a Minister where there is no prudent and feasible alternative and all prudent and feasible measures to comply with any requirement specified in the interim or Heritage Objects Register for the conservation of the heritage significance of the object are taken or to be taken in doing that act.

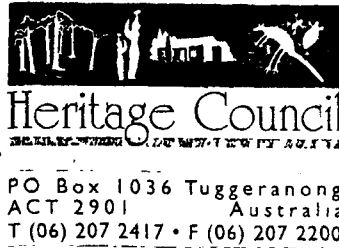
The "defined period" referred to above (being a period not exceeding one year) means the period that commences on the day of the publication of this notice and which terminates at the expiration of:

the day before the date the object is entered in the Heritage Objects Register; or
the day before the date the object is refused entry in the Heritage Objects Register.

Signed, on behalf of the Heritage Council of the ACT.



Eric J Martin
Chairperson
25 July 1995



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY INTERIM HERITAGE OBJECTS REGISTER

For the purpose of S12 of the Heritage Objects Act 1991, a citation for:

Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra

has been prepared by the Heritage Council of the ACT and included in the interim Heritage Objects Register.

The date of Gazettal: 26 July 1995

Enquiries about this object and copies of this citation are available from:

The Secretariat
Heritage Council of the ACT
PO Box 1036
TUGGERANONG ACT 2901

Telephone: 207 2179 Facsimile: 207 2177

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INTERIM ACT HERITAGE OBJECTS REGISTER

CITATION

Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra

NOMINATED BY

Museums and Galleries Unit,
Heritage, Museums and Galleries Section,
Department of the Environment, Land and
Planning

LOCATION OF OBJECT

Room 11B Homeworld Building
cnr Reed and Ankatell Streets
Tuggeranong ACT

Block 4, Section 4, Greenway

SHORT DESCRIPTION

This citation includes the watercolour on paper, but not the frame or mount.

DESCRIPTION

Watercolour on paper titled "The Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra Granted by Royal Warrant dated 8 October 1928", inscribed at bottom left "College of Arms London 28 November 1928" and signed bottom right "H F Burke Garter King of Arms". The arms bear the motto "For the King, the Law and the People". The work is mounted on white card, glazed and in a gold and black frame.

The following is a description of the Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra (D'Arcy, 1993):

Arms

A blue shield in the middle of which is a silver triple towered castle, and at the top of the shield a silver sword of justice crossed under a gold parliamentary mace - the sword pointing upwards to the left of the shield (as you stand behind it) and the mace head points upwards to the right of the shield. The sword's pommel and hilt is of gold and there is an Imperial Crown in its natural colours at the intersection of the crossed mace and sword. At the base of the shield there is a silver rose with leaves and thorns in their natural colours, e.g. green;

Crest

On a wreath of twisted blue and silver silks and in front of a gum tree growing on a mound both in their natural colours (e. g. green), there is a gold portcullis with gold chains. On top of the portcullis there is an Imperial Crown in its natural colours;

Supporters

On the right side of the shield (as you stand behind it) there is a black swan with a red beak. On the left there is a white swan in its natural colours, e. g. yellow beak.

The formal description of the Arms and Supporters are at Attachment A.

The dimensions of the work are : frame H 54cm x W 45.5cm; and sight (i.e. within the mount) H 31.4 x W 26cm.

CONDITION

The watercolour and paper are in very good condition with no apparent damage. The frame is extensively chipped revealing the natural timber underneath.

HISTORY

The development and role of armorial bearings in the establishment of the Federal Capital Territory (now ACT) is founded in traditional recognition and expectation that not only individuals but also cities and states may seek a grant of arms as an honour and an acknowledgement of gentility. This tradition has a long history.

The use of arms as a means of identification of noble families emerged in England about 100 years after the Norman conquest in 1066. The lords and knights, who owed feudal service to the monarch, and therefore had to appear from time to time with their private armies, found it convenient to have a symbol by which they could easily be recognised. They applied this symbol to their shields, flags and on their coat of armour which they wore over their mail. This new and easy method of identification greatly assisted the heralds who were attached to both royal and noble households, whose role included the arrangement of tournaments where large numbers of the nobility and their supporters gathered. Through this role heralds in time became experts in coats of arms and their name came to be used for the ordered system of personal and corporate symbolism we know today as heraldry. The language of heraldry is quite specific and a glossary is at Attachment B.

Over the years the original and practical use of personal arms declined. The middle class, comprised of people who were not of the greater nobility but who were rich and powerful, sought to establish their gentility by obtaining a coat of arms. From the middle of the 14th century corporations too started to use shields of arms on both their seals and personal property and sought grants of arms from the kings of arms, who were by this time granting and assigning arms on behalf of the Crown. Corporations were pleased to demonstrate that they were honourable bodies who used and displayed insignia which enjoyed legal protection.

The granting and use of arms became strictly controlled and by the 15th century the process was formalised into what we call today the College of Arms. A grant of arms is an honour. It does not bestow nobility but simply acknowledges the gentility, either innate or acquired, of the grantee. The arms are the grantee's especial and personal mark of honour for exclusive use by the grantee and his legitimate descendants in the male line. As the Crown is the fount of all honour arms stem from the Crown and are

protected by the Crown in the Court of Chivalry. These strict rules if challenged would be upheld today by the Court of Chivalry under the civil Law of Arms.

Since the late 19th century the College of Arms has granted arms for use by Australian cities and states. Refer to list at Attachment C. The proposal for the creation of arms for Canberra has its origins in a request made in July 1927 by the Commonwealth Department of Defence to the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs and Territories. The request was to use the arms of Canberra on the newly commissioned ship, HMAS Canberra. This request was taken up by the Chief Commissioner of the Federal Capital Commission (FCC), Sir John Butters. In August 1927 the FCC announced a competition for the design of a coat of arms for the FCC and the City of Canberra. Although a number of entries were received none met the FCC's requirements. They approached one of the entrants in the competition, Mr C R Wylie, and asked if he would be prepared to modify his design to meet their requirements. Mr Wylie provided a selection of designs, and after much discussion one was chosen by the FCC.

Mr Wylie describes his design in an article in the Royal Australian Historical Journal, Vol XVI, 1930 as follows:

After much discussion of the various designs I sent in, the blue field with a white castle representing a capital city was adopted, with above it, crossed saltire-wise, a sword of Justice and a parliamentary mace, having an Imperial crown at their point of intersection; below everything, at the base of the shield, a white rose, the badge of York, in remembrance of the Princes of that House and their visits to the City. As the home of the mother of all Parliaments, Westminster's badge of a portcullis was chosen for a crest; behind this, on a green mount, is a gum tree proper, this symbolising the idea the garden city of Canberra is to be, and the Federal Capital Territory, the whole surmounted by an Imperial crown. The crest was made very complete, so that it could be used by itself.

Next came the most difficult part of the achievement to decide upon, namely the supporters. something graceful was wanted which was at the same time Australian...finally I had the idea of using two Australian black swans, the most graceful and unique of all the birds in the Commonwealth. Swans have been royal birds for centuries, that is, white ones, and Leach, the Australian ornithologist, says that nothing she has produced has done so much to advertise Australia as the black swan. So I put in two black swans as supporters, so the final sketch was made and copied and sent to the Heralds College...

As far as the motto appended to the design went, this has been in use for some considerable time at Canberra as the motto of the public seal, which had been designed by public competition, during which time it had caused no comment. It was amusing to notice the adverse criticism of it when it appeared attached to the coat-of-arms. It may be remarked that the motto of the ancient City of Perth in Scotland is "Pro Rege Lege et Grege"...

...the Herald's College had recently granted two black swans as supporters to the arms to the municipality of Perth, Western Australia, and were unable to grant them to Canberra....In this dilemma I at first found things looked rather awkward, but I presently had an inspiration I remembered the aborigine (sic) and the white sailor which were the supporters of the arms of the city of Sydney, so to make a parallel case I replaced the left hand black swan of the Canberra arms by a white one, and the idea was complete.

The design for the Armorial Bearings, drawn by Mr Wylie, were sent to the College of Arms, London, in April, 1928. In July the College advised of the then recent granting of two black swans to the City of Perth, Western Australia. Mr Wylie's solution was

adopted by the College and one black and one white swan were incorporated as the supporters. In October 1928 the Royal Warrant for the Armorial Bearings was issued and the Patent of Arms, the Patent of Supporters and a painting of the full Achievement were prepared by the College in November 1928. At the same time a second certified copy of the Armorial Bearings was prepared, which had been requested by the Assistant Secretary, Prime Minister's Department. It is this second copy that is the subject of this nomination.

A series of changes were made to this watercolour version of the Arms, but not all the changes were made to the Warrant or Letters Patent. In early 1929 the College approved the addition of white tips to the black swan to correctly represent an Australian black swan and the change was made by Mr Wylie in February, 1929. The motto incorporated in the Arms was that of the FCC and in June, 1929 approval was sought from the College for the motto to be changed to the English translation. Approval was given and recorded by the College in August, 1929. This change was made to this watercolour by an unknown artist. The mace had incorrectly been depicted as placed behind the sword which was corrected by an unknown local artist in that same month. This latter change made also made to the Patents, but not to the Royal Warrant. Following the accession to the throne of Elizabeth II the motto was changed to the "For the Queen...". This change is not evident in the watercolour. The motto does not form part of the grant from the College of Arms and can be changed at will.

Thus this watercolour is the only known definitive version of the Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra.

This watercolour remained in the possession of Commonwealth departments responsible for the administration of the ACT and by 1981 was in the collection of material held by Mr V Gadsby, Displays Officer with the Department of the Capital Territory. Mr Gadsby passed the work to Ms Jenny Cox, of the same department, then involved in the establishment of an ACT Heritage Committee. The work came with Ms Cox to the Museums and Galleries Unit.

Over the years legal advice has been sought in regard to the ownership and use of the Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra. In 1982 legal advice indicated that ownership was vested in the Commonwealth as successors to the FCC.

ANALYSIS AGAINST THE CRITERIA

5 An object which is the only known or comparatively intact example of its type.

The watercolour is the only known definitive version of the Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra.

7 An object which has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase in local or national history.

The watercolour of the Armorial Bearings has a special association with the Federal Capital Commission and the early development of the City of Canberra as the heraldic identification of the city.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The watercolour is the only known definitive version of the Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra and has a special association with the Federal Capital Commission and the early development of the City of Canberra as the heraldic identification of the city.

CONSERVATION POLICY

The heritage significance of the watercolour is to be retained as described under the specific conservation requirements.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Section 6 (d) of the *Heritage Objects Act 1991*, the following requirements are identified as essential to the retention of the heritage significance of the object :

1. The watercolour is to be held in secure storage. The storage is to be locked and a nominated person made responsible for controlling and monitoring access to the watercolour and its condition. Access is to be restricted to serious researchers.
 2. The watercolour is not to be placed on permanent display.
 3. A professional photograph is to be taken of the watercolour and a print is to be available for general access/display.
 4. The watercolour is not to be exposed to direct natural light and is to remain sealed against dust.
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RESTRICTED INFORMATION

Not applicable

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS

Not known

REFERENCES

Australian Archives: Series No A431, Item No 1951/1694 Coat of Arms City of Canberra General File Part I; Series No CP205/1 Item No NN Box1 Designs and Notes submitted in competition for Coat-of Arms for Canberra; Series No A2910 Item No 410/1/93 Canberra Coat of Arms.

Brooke-Little, J P, 1988 *An Heraldic Alphabet* London

D'Arcy, Michael, 1993 *The Heraldic Achievements of the Capital Cities of Australia*
The Ancestral Searcher Vol 16 No 2 The Heraldry and Genealogy Society of Canberra

Department of the Interior File No 69/3996 *City of Canberra Coat of Arms - Holders of Warrant*

Low, C (ed.) 1971 *A Roll of Australian Arms* Rigby Adelaide

Woodcock, T & Robinson, J M, 1988 *The Oxford Guide to Heraldry* Oxford

Wylie, C R, *Heraldry and Symbolism of Australia* Royal Australian Historical Society
Journal and Proceedings Vol XVI 1930 Part I

Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra

ATTACHMENT A

The Royal Warrant and Patents are deposited at the Canberra Office of the Australian Archives. They are described as follows.

The Royal Warrant for the Arms of the Federal Capital Commission and the City of Canberra is from King George the Fifth to Edmund Bernard, Viscount FitzAlan and Bernard Marmaduke, Duke of Norfolk, requesting them to see the order served and kept and registered in the College of Arms. The Warrant grants the request of the Federal Capital Commissioners for Arms and is dated 18 October 1928.

The Patent of Arms of the Federal Capital Commission and the City of Canberra was granted by H Farnham Burke, Garter, Arthur Cochran, Clarenceux and J Woods Wollaston, Norroy and dated 7 November 1928

The Patent reads:

To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come Sir Henry Farnham Burke Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Garter Principal King of Arms, Arthur William Stewart Cochrane, Esquire, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Clarenceux King of Arms and Gerald Woods Wollaston, Esquire, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, Norroy King of Arms, Send Greetings. Whereas His Majesty by Warrant under His Royal Signet and Sign Manual, bearing date the eighth day of October last, signified unto Edmund Bernard Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Deputy to the Most Noble Bernard Marmaduke, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that He had been graciously pleased to give and grant unto the Federal Capital Commissioners, Australia and their successors in their corporate capacity His Royal Licence and Authority to bear and use on their Common Seal and upon the Common Seal of the City of Canberra and upon Shields or otherwise, according to the Laws of Arms, the Arms following vizt. : A triple towered Castle, between in chief a Sword of Justice point upwards to the sinister surmounted by a Parliamentary Mace head upwards to the dexter in a saltire charged at their point of intersection with a representation of the Imperial Crown, and in base a Rose, barbed and seeded (being the badge of York), and the Crest: In front of a Gum Tree issuant from a Mount a Portcullis ensigned with the Imperial Crown, as in a drawing thereunto annexed, the same being first duly exemplified and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal Licence and Permission to be void and of none effect. And forasmuch as His Lordship did by Warrant under His hand and the Seal of the Earl Marshal bearing date the seventeenth day of the same month authorize and direct Us to exemplify such Arms accordingly. Know Ye therefore that We the said Garter Clarenceux and Norroy in obedience to the Royal Command in pursuance of His Lordship's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our Several Offices to each of Us respectively granted do by these Presents exemplify unto the said Federal Capital Commissioners, Australia the Arms following that is to say : Azure a triple towered Castle, between in chief a Sword of Justice point upwards to the sinister Argent Pomel (sic) and Hilt Or surmounted by a Parliamentary Mace head upwards to the dexter Gold in saltire charged at their point of intersection with a representation of the Imperial Crown proper and in base a Rose also Argent, barbed and seeded proper (being the badge of York). And for the Crest: On a Wreath of the Colours In front of a Gum Tree, issuant from a Mount proper a Portcullis chained Or ensigned with the Imperial Crown also proper as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the said Federal Capital Commissioners and their successors in their corporate capacity on their Common Seal and upon the Common Seal of the City of Canberra and upon Shields or otherwise according to the Law of Arms : In witness whereof We the said Garter Clarenceux and Norroy Kings of Arms

Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra

ATTACHMENT A

have to these Presents subscribed Our names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this Seventh day of November in the Nineteenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the fifth by Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith etc and in the year of Our Lord 1928. [Signed from left to right] H Farnham Burke, Garter, Arthur Cochran, Clarenceux and J Woods Wollaston, Norroy.

The Patent of Supporters to the Arms of the Federal Capital Commission and the City of Canberra was granted by H Farnham Burke, Garter, and dated 9 November 1928.

The Patent reads:

To All and Singular to whom these Presents shall come Sir Henry Farnham Burke, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Garter Principal King of Arms Sendeth Greeting. Whereas Sir Henry Butters, Knight, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Chief Commissioner of the Federal Capital Commission Australia Sir John Harrison, Knight, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and Thomas John Thomas, Esquire, Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Colonel in the Australian Military Forces. Members of the said Commission, have represented unto Edmund Bernard Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, One of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Deputy to the Most Noble Bernard Marmaduke, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that under and by virtue of the "Seat of Government Acceptance Act 1909" of the Commonwealth of Australia and the "Seat of Government Surrender Act 1909" of the State of New South Wales, and in accordance with a proclamation of His Majesty's Governor General on the twenty second day of January 1910, the Seat of Government of the Commonwealth was established at Canberra which thereby became Federal Territory and the Capital City of the Commonwealth. That by the "Seat of Government (Administration) Act 1924" it was enacted that a plan of the City of Canberra and its environs should be published and that there should be a Federal Capital Commission which should be charged with the general administration of the Act and the management of the City, which Commission should consist of three Members to be appointed by the Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia and should be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a Common Seal. That the Commissioners of the Federal Capital Commission of the Commonwealth of Australia being desirous of having Supporters to the Arms of the said Federal Capital Commission duly assigned to them, they therefore requested the favour of His Lordship's Warrant for my granting and assigning such Supporters as may be proper to be borne and used by the said Federal Capital Commissioners of the Commonwealth of Australia and their successors in their corporate capacity on their Common Seal and upon the Common Seal of the said City of Canberra according to the Laws of Arms: And forasmuch as His Lordship did by Warrant under his hand and the Seal of the Earl Marshal bearing date the Eighteenth day of October last authorize and direct me to grant and assign such Supporters accordingly Know Ye therefore that I the said Garter by virtue of my Office and with the consent and approbation of the said Deputy Earl Marshal do by these Presents grant and assign unto the said Federal Capital Commissioners Australia the Supporters following that is to say: On the dexter side a Swan Sable beaked Gules and on the sinister side a White Swan proper as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the said Federal Capital Commissioners Australia and their Successors in their corporate capacity or their Common Seal and upon the Common Seal of the City of Canberra according to the Laws of Arms:

Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra

ATTACHMENT A

In witness whereof I the said Garter Principal King of Arms have to these Presents subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my Office this Ninth day of November in the Nineteenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth by Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith etc and in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty eight. [Signed] H Farnham Burke Garter.

GLOSSARY (Brooke-Little, 1988)

Achievement

The complete armorial bearings. Used in contradistinction to its various parts - arms, crest, supporters, motto etc.

Armorial Bearings

Synonym for an achievement of arms.

Arms

This term is often freely used when referring to the complete achievement, but really should be applied only to the actual shield and what is borne upon it.

Clarenceux King of Arms

The senior of the two English provincial kings of arms. His jurisdiction lies south of the River Trent...

Coat of Arms

Originally this meant just the arms which were borne on the coat of armour worn over the armour itself. Today it is commonly used to refer to the full achievement of arms.

College of Arms (also Heralds College)

The familiar name for the Corporation of the Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of arms... The College is owned and governed by a Chapter, composed of the three kings, six heralds and four pursuivants of arms, which meets monthly. Garter King of Arms presides over Chapter and Earl Marshal has what, in the cause of simplicity, may be described as visitatorial powers.

Compartment

The base, be it a scroll, grassy mound, waves of the sea or whatever, on which the supporters rest. If it is not part of the official blazon it may be omitted or altered at will, but if it is actually granted it must always be shown as blazoned.

Crest

An hereditary device, modelled onto the top of the helm and part of the achievement of arms.

Dexter

The right-hand side of the shield from the point of view of the bearer, but the left as observed from the front.

Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra

ATTACHMENT B

Earl Marshal

The great Officer of State who is responsible for State ceremonies. He is also the hereditary judge in the Court of Chivalry and has jurisdiction over the officers of arms and matters of heraldry, honour and precedence. The title, which was originally simply 'Marshal' but is now 'Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England', is vested in the Duke of Norfolk as male heir of John Howard, the first Duke.

Garter King of Arms

The principal English king of arms. Garter (as he is generally known) has no province but is chairman of the Chapter of the English officers of arms. He grants supporters, arms to peers, signs all grants of arms together with the appropriate provincial kings and has special duties in connection with the Order of the Garter.

Grant of Arms

A bestowal of arms by a competent authority. In England the king of arms grant arms by Letters patent under their hands and seals on receipt of a Warrant from the Earl Marshal.

Helmet (also Helm and Heaume)

The helmet is included in an achievement of arms simply because the crest was anciently fixed to the top of it, it is therefore the appropriate vehicle for the display of the crest.

King of Arms

Originally a king of heralds of arms. The senior rank of officer of arms.

Letters Patent

An open (Latin *patere*-to open) document addressed to everyone and with seal or seals pendant. Arms are granted by Letters Patent, the document being referred to as a Patent of Arms.

Motto

The motto is either a war cry or other aphorism...The motto is usually written on a scroll, placed beneath the arms, although it is sometimes placed over the crest particularly if it is a war cry...Mottoes are frequently depicted in grants of arms but seldom actually form part of the grant, thus many people use the same motto and often change their motto at will.

Norroy King of Arms

The junior of the two provincial English kings of arms. His jurisdiction used to lie north of the River Trent. The name Norroy has been consistently used for the

Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra

ATTACHMENT B

northern king since 1464. In 1943 the office was joined to that of Ulster King of Arms..

Shield

The principal vehicle for the display of the actual arms. This is one of the marks which distinguishes heraldry from other forms of symbolism. There are no rules as to what shape of shield shall be used in any given armorial display

Sinister

The left hand side of the shield from the point of view of the bearer, but at the right as observed from the front.

Supporters

Figures placed on either side of a shield to support it...Today supporters are granted only to peers of the realm, Knights of the Garter, Thistle and St Patrick and to knights of the first class of the various orders of chivalry and the Order of St John. Such supporters are personal to the grantee except in the case of hereditary peers, where the supporters are inherited with the peerage...Supporters are also granted to certain corporations...Although this is done to a great extent on an ad hoc basis, the following classes of corporation are not normally denied the privilege of supporters: country, city and borough councils, the London livery companies, nationalised bodies and bodies incorporated by royal charter...

Wreath

The strands of material twisted and wreathed about the base of the crest where it is affixed to the helmet.

Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra

ATTACHMENT C

Corporate Arms in Australia - Capital Cities and States/Territories

Queensland	1893
NSW	1906
Sydney	1908-9
Victoria	1910
Commonwealth	1912
Tasmania	1917
Perth	1926, 1949
Canberra	1928
Adelaide	1929
South Australia	1936
Melbourne	1940, 1970
Brisbane	1947
Hobart	1953
Western Australia	1969



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY INTERIM HERITAGE OBJECTS REGISTER

For the purpose of S12 of the Heritage Objects Act 1991, a citation for

1949 AEC Regal Mark III Omnibus

has been prepared by the Heritage Council of the ACT and included in the interim Heritage Objects Register.

The date of Gazettal: 26 July 1995

Enquiries about this object and copies of this citation are available from:

The Secretariat
Heritage Council of the ACT
PO Box 1036
TUGGERANONG ACT 2901

Telephone: 207 2179 Facsimile: 207 2177

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INTERIM ACT HERITAGE OBJECTS REGISTER

CITATION

1949 AEC Regal Mark III Omnibus

NOMINATED BY	Museums and Galleries Unit, Department of the Environment, Land and Planning
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LOCATION OF OBJECT	ACTION Depot Greenway Block 5, Section 11, Greenway
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SHORT DESCRIPTION

This citation includes the bus together with its original components.

DESCRIPTION

A biscuit coloured half cab bus with a horizontal band around the body in vivid yellow, trimmed above and below in scarlet. There is a transfer of the Canberra Coat of Arms on each side. The bus has seating for 39 passengers. The original leather covering of the seats has been replaced by vinyl, of a colour approximating that of the original brown leather. The bus has front and rear manually operated vinyl concertina doors. The doors were originally made of leather. The luggage rack, which was normally used for prams and strollers only, is above the front left mudguard. Indications of intentions to stop or turn right are made with the manually operated mechanical hand which appears at the front right. At the front of the bus above the windscreen are twin boxes which indicate, in code form, the route and on each side above the windows at the centre are the destination boxes.

A metal disc attached to the bulkhead reads " Manufactured by Commonwealth Engineering Co Ltd (Inc) Waddingtons Pty Ltd 14/10/49 Granville NSW Australia"

Specifications : The chassis is type 'Associated Equipment Company Ltd (AEC) Regal Mark III' and numbered 0682 213. The engine is an AEC six cylinder 7.7 litre vertical diesel developing 95 bhp at 1800 rpm. The transmission is four speed crash (no synchromesh). The dimensions of the bus are : wheelbase 5.34m (17'6"); overall length 8.4m (27'6"); and width 2.44m (8'0").

Following the acquisition of the bus by Australian Capital Territory Internal Omnibus Network (ACTION) it was given the registration number C 59351, being one of a series of numbers given to buses delivered to Canberra between 1948 and 1951. The original registration number is not known.

CONDITION

The bodywork has been restored to its original appearance. The engine, gearbox and chassis have been restored by ACTION engineering staff to excellent working condition.

At this stage the bus has not been fitted with replica destination blinds and route number/route letter rolls.

HISTORY

To meet the demands of the newly created federal capital, both government and private bus services were established in Canberra during the 1920s. In 1926 the Federal Capital Commission established the public bus service. The bus service had various names including "Canberra City Omnibus Service", "Canberra City Bus Service", "Canberra Omnibus Service" and "Canberra Bus Service". The current name ACTION was adopted in 1977.

In 1933 the Canberra bus service became one of the first operators in Australia of AEC Regal buses. The service purchased 84 AEC Regal buses between 1933 and 1951 which serviced the increasing population and the gradual spread of residential suburbs. The Department of the Interior first took deliveries of an AEC Regal half cab to a design similar to the 1949 model in 1936.

The 1949 AEC Regal was part of the second batch of a total of 46 AEC Regal Mark III buses delivered between 1948 and 1951. The three batches were registered with numbers C 55778 - C 55799, C 59351 - C 59362, and C 60151 - C 60162. The body of the bus was manufactured in Sydney by Commonwealth Engineering to the English design. The bus was delivered in 1949 by Commonwealth Engineering to the Department of the Interior, the operators of the Canberra City Omnibus Service. The colours of the bus were the fleet colours in Canberra from 1931 to 1965. The Department adopted this livery after buying two Commer buses from the General Bus Company of Parramatta. The Department preferred the General Bus colours to its own maroon and buff and for the next 34 years all Canberra buses were painted in a colour which later became known as "Canberra Fawn" or "Canberra Sand" (ACTION pamphlet 1992). This class of half cab buses was operated by a two man crew, a driver and a conductor, from 1949 to 1959, when it was replaced by a one man operated underfloor engined AEC Reliance.

The last AEC Regal was sold by the ACT Administration in 1965. Canberra had the longest association with AEC of any Australian bus operator. The last AEC models supplied in 1974-5 were amongst the last batch made by the company.

The AEC Regal was one of the most successful of the English chassis types. This chassis type was used throughout Australia with various body designs. The half cab bus was a standard English design for many different chassis manufacturers from the early 1920s to the 1950s. Those countries buying English buses such as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Hong Kong also built bodies to the English pattern.

At the time of the purchase of the 1949 AEC Regal the city had a population of about 20,000 and there were about 55 buses serving the suburbs of Acton, Ainslie, Braddon, O'Connor, Reid and Turner on the northside and Barton, Causeway, Forrest, Griffith, Kingston, Manuka and Narrabundah on the southside with infrequent trips to Duntroon, Fairbairn, Fyshwick, Molonglo and Westridge (now Yarralumla). Several rural settlements were served by school buses. The basic route taken by the bus service was maintained from 1926 to the early 1950s. The service ran between a southern terminus at Eastlake (now Kingston) and a northern terminus at Ainslie using several different routes.

At the time this bus entered service the Canberra Bus Service employed an unusual route coding system which was displayed on the front of the bus in the two small boxes side by side. This system used the letters A, B, F, R, T to identify the route north of the Molonglo River and the numbers one to seven for the route south of the River. The original destination blinds and route number/route letter rolls were removed at some time between 1959 and 1979.

The Regal's last regular operation in Canberra was based at the Department of the Interior's Ainslie Bus Depot in Stephen Street (now demolished). The bus was sold to Mr Ron Prior of Batemans Bay in 1959. It operated between Moruya and Batemans Bay and later from Batehaven to the Batemans Bay Primary School registered MO978. In late 1977 it was sold to Mr Colin Gray of Schofield, NSW, who intended restoring the bus. The restoration had not commenced when ACTION purchased the bus in June 1979. The bus was restored by ACTION apprentices. The ownership of the bus was transferred with ACTION to the ACT Government at the time of self government in 1989.

Two AEC Regal Mark III buses are known to exist in Australia and are at the Bus and Truck Museum of NSW at Tempe, NSW. They are reported to be incomplete and in the process of restoration (per. comm. David Wilson 1994). One was built in 1949, the other in 1951 (per. comm. Ian Cooper 1995).

The AEC Regal is currently used to carry passengers for special excursions and to promote ACTION at displays, exhibitions and parades.

ANALYSIS AGAINST THE CRITERIA

- 3 An object which is evidence of a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function which is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest.**

The half cab bus is representative of the type of bus operating in the ACT from 1936 to 1965. The distinctive half cab design is no longer used and is of exceptional interest due to the small number that have survived.

- 5 An object which is the only known or comparatively intact example of its type.**

The bus is the only known operational 1949 AEC Regal Mark III bus in the ACT.

- 6. An object which is a notable example of a class of objects and which demonstrates the principal characteristics of that class.**

The 1949 AEC Regal Mark III is a rare operational example of a bus of the class of 1940s half cab buses, which were once very common, and provides an insight into the technology of its time. The bus has been restored to original appearance, with restoration of engine, gearbox and chassis, and is in excellent working condition.

- 7 An object which has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase in local or national history.**

The 1949 AEC Regal Mark III has special associations with the development of Canberra. It was one of a fleet that serviced the increasing population and the gradual spread of residential suburbs between the 1940s and 1960s.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The 1949 AEC Regal Mark III bus is the only known operational bus of its class in the ACT and provides an insight into the distinctive design and technology of its time. It has a special association with the development of Canberra being one of a fleet of buses which serviced the increasing population and spread of residential suburbs from the 1940s to the 1960s.

CONSERVATION POLICY

1. Conserve the bus and keep it operational.
2. Preserve as much of the original material as possible.
3. Adaptation is acceptable if it means that the significance of the object is better conserved. When any original material is replaced it should be retained, its location recorded and the changes documented.
4. Replace any component that wears out or is lost with reconstructed components to match the original in detail and finish, and where appropriate, the original material.
5. Restore or reconstruct as much of the original bus as is necessary and feasible.
6. When making any decisions affecting the conservation of the bus consult a suitably qualified conservator.
7. Ensure the security of all elements of the bus at all times.
8. Review the policy on a regular basis.

The heritage significance of the object is to be retained as described under the Specific Conservation Requirements.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Section 6 (d) of the *Heritage Objects Act 1991*, the following requirements are identified as essential to the retention of the heritage significance of the object :

1. A conservation and management plan is to be prepared for the bus and submitted to the Heritage Council for approval prior to action affecting the bus. The above mentioned policies are to be incorporated in the plan.
 2. The approved plan is to be implemented and adhered to in regard to any work undertaken on the bus.
 3. The bus is to be kept operational.
 4. The bus is to be adequately protected, with sound and regular maintenance, careful operation and the replacement of worn parts.
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RESTRICTED INFORMATION

Not applicable

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS

Not known.

REFERENCES

ACTION 1992, *Canberra's 1949 AEC Regal Omnibus*

Cooper, I G, Pascoe, L J, & Morison, I 1990, 'Urban Public Transport' *Canberra's Engineering Heritage*, 2nd ed. Canberra, Canberra Division, The Institution of Engineers, Aust 1990 pp73-86

Standards Association of Australia, 1985, *Colour Standards for General Purposes Australian Standards 2700-1985 and 2700s-1985*, Sydney.

Personal communication with :

Ian Cooper, former Director of Public Transit, Policy and Planning,
Department of the Capital Territory and acknowledged expert on the history of
urban public transport in the ACT.

Graham Bigg, Senior Technical Officer, ACTION.

David Wilson, Secretary, Bus and Truck Museum of NSW, Sydney.



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY INTERIM HERITAGE OBJECTS REGISTER

For the purpose of S12 of the Heritage Objects Act 1991, a citation for:

Bamberg Theodolite

has been prepared by the Heritage Council of the ACT and included in the interim Heritage Objects Register.

The date of Gazetteal: 26 July 1995

Enquiries about this object and copies of this citation are available from:

The Secretariat
Heritage Council of the ACT
PO Box 1036
TUGGERANONG ACT 2901

Telephone: 207 2179 Facsimile: 207 2177

100% RECYCLED PAPER

INTERIM HERITAGE OBJECTS REGISTER

CITATION

Bamberg Theodolite

NOMINATED BY

Museums and Galleries Unit
Department of the Environment, Land and
Planning

LOCATION OF OBJECT

Security Store
ACT Government Survey Depot
10 Cape Street
DICKSON ACT 2602

Block 18, Section 34, Dickson

SHORT DESCRIPTION

This citation includes the Bamberg Theodolite and its tripod, boxes and accessories.

DESCRIPTION

A nineteenth-century brass geodetic theodolite manufactured by Carl Bamberg (Berlin).

The instrument comprises a telescope, numbered 2262 at centre, and an eyepiece numbered '42', with lens cover, mounted on a semi-circular index arm with two adjustable micrometers which are used to read the vernier or graduating scales. The whole assembly is mounted on three adjustable level screws. The base plate frame is inscribed "No 2262 Carl Bamberg Berlin 1884"

Accompanying the theodolite are:

1. a wooden tripod with brass insets. Each join is numbered for easy assembly;
2. a wooden box for the telescope, with brass catches and keyhole, and leather brackets for handles at top. Hand written on the inside in black ink is the word 'Ocular'. Inscribed at top centre 'CB 2262' and bottom left 'HA532'. Inside the box are stored a second eyepiece, numbered '66', a sun lens and a spare screw;
3. a wooden box for the main body of the theodolite, with leather handles at either side, inscribed at top 'CB 2262' and '532 HA'. The instrument is secured by brass clamps to a wooden tray inscribed CB 2262 and hand written in black ink 'Vorne Klemme'. A rack on the door holds accessories. Those present are three steel "tommy" bars or adjustment levers, one empty small glass bottle with cork stopper with feather attached for cleaning and lubricating the instrument. The clamps for holding a plate bubble are

missing. At the base of the box are stored objects used when mounting the theodolite on a concrete pillar in the field, namely three black painted brass base plates.

The overall dimensions of the theodolite are H 35cm and W 55cm, with telescope in horizontal position. The tripod is 99.5cm high and 68cm wide at ground level.

CONDITION

The theodolite is in good working order. The tripod and boxes are in reasonable condition for age with keys missing, locks broken, some cracking of wood and leather and superficial scratching to surfaces.

HISTORY

The theodolite was purchased from the NSW Lands Department for £50 on 5 March 1912. The manufacturer of the instrument was the German company, Bamberg.

The theodolite was used for the geodetic survey of the Federal Capital Territory (now the ACT) which began in 1913. The survey was undertaken by the Lands and Surveys Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs under the direction of Charles Robert Scrivener. This survey established the place of the Federal Capital Territory in global geography.

Scrivener in the Annual Report for the Lands and Survey Branch for 1912-13 stated that a "...geodetic survey should be the foundation for every other class of survey, the standard to which all other work would be referred...". He referred to the 8 inch Bamberg theodolite used for this survey as "not now rated very highly" but the results he acknowledged were fairly satisfactory "as the average closing error of the triangles observed, having sides averaging from 5 to 10 miles in length, is 1.1 seconds of an arc".

A geodetic survey is a control survey to accurately define points on the earth's surface in latitude, longitude and height above sea level. The points on the survey are known as trigonometric points. Geodetic surveying covers large areas of the earth's surface, as distinct from small-scale mapping. Generally, theodolites are used to measure horizontal and vertical angles. This theodolite only measures horizontal angles. Geodesic theodolites are instruments which are designed to take into account the curvature of the earth.

Early work on the geodesic type of theodolite began in the late eighteenth century, notably with the English scientific instrument maker, Jesse Ramsden (1735-1800). By the late nineteenth century, geodesic theodolites were commonly used especially in regard to mapping large areas of the earth, usually as a result of a government sponsored exploration programme (pers. comm. Barrett Sept 1994). The manual method of reading this theodolite has now been superseded by automatic reading, and also modern theodolites are more compact and lighter. This theodolite therefore is representative of a type of instrument that is no longer used and evidence of a method of surveying no longer practised.

The theodolite has remained in the possession of the successors of the Lands and Survey Branch and is now owned by the Survey Services Section, Land Information Office, Department of the Environment, Land and Planning.

ANALYSIS AGAINST THE CRITERIA

- 3 An object which is evidence of a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function which is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost, or is of exceptional interest.**

The 1884 Bamberg theodolite is evidence of a method of surveying no longer practised. This now superseded manual method of surveying was used to establish geographically points within the Federal Capital Territory (now ACT). It was the standard to which all other survey work was referred.

- 7 An object which has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase in local or national history.**

The theodolite was the instrument used for the geodetic survey of the Federal Capital Territory (now ACT). The survey, which commenced in 1913, was undertaken by the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs Lands and Survey Branch under the direction of Charles Scrivener. The instrument therefore has a strong and special association with the foundation of the Federal Capital Territory.

The geodetic survey established the place of the Federal Capital Territory in global geography.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The theodolite is of exceptional interest as evidence of a method of surveying no longer practised and for its special association with the original geodetic surveying of the Federal Capital Territory under the direction of Charles Scrivener. This survey was the standard to which all other survey work was referred. It provided the basis for the subsequent development of Canberra and established the place of the Federal Capital Territory in global geography.

CONSERVATION POLICY

1. Store and display the theodolite in secure conditions.
2. Regularly monitor the condition of the theodolite.
3. Any necessary maintenance or conservation treatment is to be carried out with professional advice.
4. Adaptation should be accepted if it means that the significance of the object is better conserved. When any original material is replaced it should be retained, its location recorded and the changes documented.

5. Replace any component that wears out or is lost with reconstructed components to match the original in detail and finish, and where appropriate, the original material.

The heritage significance of the object is to be retained as described under the Specific Conservation Requirements.

SPECIFIC CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Section 6 (d) of the *Heritage Objects Act 1991*, the following requirements are identified as essential to the retention of the heritage significance of the object :

1. A conservation and management plan is to be prepared and submitted to the Heritage Council for approval prior to any action affecting the theodolite.
 2. The approved plan is to be implemented and adhered to in regard to any work undertaken on the instrument.
 3. The theodolite is to be kept operational.
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RESTRICTED INFORMATION

Not applicable

PREVIOUS ASSESSMENTS

Not known.

REFERENCES

Department of Home Affairs 1914 *Annual Report of Lands and Surveys Branch 1912-13*, Government Printer, Sydney.

Department of Home Affairs *Federal Capital Record of Instruments etc Purchases of Equipment and Stores 1910-1912*.

Barrett, Desmond Curator, Science and Technology, Powerhouse Museum, Sydney (pers. comm. September 1994) provided the description and the history of geodesic theodolites.

Institution of Surveyors File NO5 26

O'Sullivan, Reg Survey Section ACT Land Information Office. (pers. comm. November 1994) contributed to the description of and provided access to the instrument.