



the Ensign

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The ship's crests of all active HMC Ships associated with Alberta.

news, views and seagoing tales from the
Naval Museum of Alberta Society

From the editor

Scott Hausberg

This edition of *The Ensign* has something that we have not had before and that is a very long article. While I try for concise articles that make for easy reading, when I learned that one of our directors, Scott Hanwell, had published a naval history article, I thought it would be appropriate to include it in this publication.

After I had read the article, I was impressed with its content but concerned over its length. I knew it would not fit in a single edition but thought perhaps we could split it over several editions. In that regard, I passed the 10,000 word article, complete with embedded images and footnotes to our publisher George Moore and asked him if he could make this fit into three editions. George came through and part one is included in this edition.

As Scott's article is all about the history of the naval crown, when it came time to choose the cover photo I thought why not feature a Canadian naval crown in the form of a ship's crest.

But which crest to feature? The best looking one? That's very subjective and there are so many good ones to choose from. How about more than one then? I could pick all the ships I served in. No, how about HMCS *Calgary* or HMCS *Tecumseh* — both are good looking and there is the local factor. Then it hit me — we are the Naval Museum of Alberta Society so why not feature the ship's crests of all of Alberta's active ships?

The four ship's crests on the cover are then from the frigate *Calgary*, the coastal defence vessel *Edmonton* and the naval reserve divisions *Nonsuch* and *Tecumseh*.

President's report

Ken Sivertsen

I hope everyone had a happy Easter. The weather has certainly been wonderful with no snow to speak of, but that might cause problems in the future as we start looking for moisture.

President's reports have tended to talk about what is happening in both the Museum and in our workshop. These seem to be covered by Mike Potter in the workshop and Brad Froggatt in the museum, so I decided to take a somewhat different tact in this report and look back at some of the historical facts and issues that have been of concern to the Society in the past.

As I'm sure you are all aware, all of *The Ensigns* published are now in the military library the University of Calgary maintains at The Military Museums (TMM) here in Calgary. When the Society transferred its archives to the University of Calgary, it was done as they have a much more effective way of preserving the archives than does the Society.

The Society has been in existence since 1985, firstly as the Tecumseh Historical Society and then as The Naval Museum of Alberta Society.

Since its inception, we have had seven chairmen (a position that was removed in the latest amendments to the By Laws of the Society) and ten presidents. Over the years the Society has also had a large number of volunteers in addition to the members of the Board of Directors, doing all the jobs needed to operate a voluntary organization dedicated to obtain, preserve and display naval artifacts and educate the public on naval matters. The Society has over the years recognized thirty-three individual persons as Volunteers of the Year,

most of whom were from the naval community in Calgary. This is a wonderful thing but the number pales when you consider the total number of volunteers that the Society has had on its books over the years.

More about the history of the Society in future editions of *The Ensign!*

Today the Society still has a large number of volunteers, most of whom, thirty-five or so, are volunteering as watchkeepers at the Naval Museum gallery in TMM. The Naval Museum gallery is the only gallery at TMM open daily except for Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day, that is 'manned' seven days a week. Without these volunteers, the Society would not be successful and the Naval Museum of Alberta would not be so impressive. Our volunteers consist of students, ex-navy, army and air force persons and civilians who have an interest in naval matters.

Fair winds and happy sailing!

Project Manager's Report

Brad Froggatt

There has been a lot of activity of late at the Naval Museum of Alberta. The 'Doc' Seaman Theatre is almost complete with just some finishing touches to do. Those who visit the museum know that it includes the story of D-Day, Combined Ops and Coastal Command during the Second World War. In addition to revised text panels, new cases and models of ships and aircraft related to this important part of history have been installed.

The construction of the corvette bridge has been completed. Situated at the site of the original



The Corvette bridge showing the binnacle, etc.



The Corvette bridge showing the Type 271 radar lantern.



The Korean exhibit.

bridge exhibit, the area has been redesigned to represent a Flower-class corvette bridge. 20mm Oerlikon guns are now in place on each bridge wing and the bridge contains a binnacle, talking tubes, sound-powered phones, gyro compass and other artifacts. The exhibit includes a mock-up of a type 271 radar lantern and tower that has a rotating emitter enhanced by an LED strobe light.

NMA is fortunate to have the loan of the exhibit: "The Long Reach: The RCN and the Korean War" from the Naval Museum of Manitoba. The exhibit highlights the ships and actions of the RCN in the Korean War and has been augmented with artefacts from the NMAS collection. As more Korean artifacts become available from members of the naval community, the exhibit will be expanded to

include some of these objects, pictures or memorabilia. If members receiving this issue of *The Ensign* feel they have something they might like to add to the exhibit, please contact me at the NMA at 403-410-2340, ext. 2640, or email me at NMA@themilitarymuseums.ca

March 31st saw a talk given in the Naval Gallery entitled, "The Enigma Story—Technology, Turing, Trondheim, Toronto." The talk was presented by Dr. Peter Berg, Professor of Mathematics & Physics, Chair of the Department of Science at the University of Alberta—Augustana Campus. This followed a talk that was given in Camrose the previous week by Dr. Berg that included an exhibit of the Type-K Enigma machine on loan to the Naval Museum from Fred Mannix.

From the Workshop

By Mike Potter

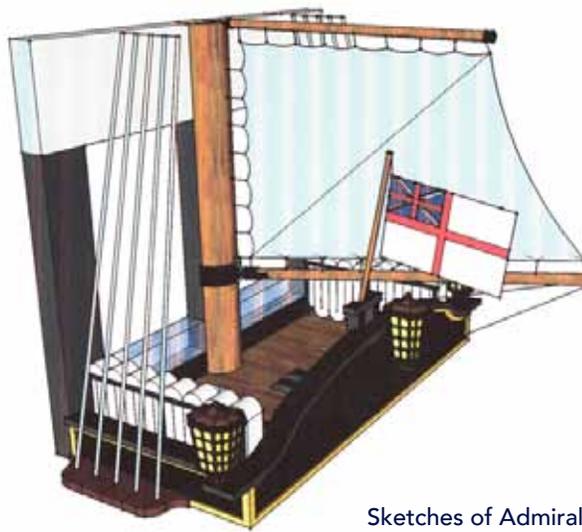
Over the past few months I have been privileged to work on some great new exhibits, not least of which is the new theatre on the lower deck of the Museum, soon to be dedicated to Daryl (Doc) Seaman for his large contribution to the Naval Museum some years ago. Keep your eyes and ears open for the dedication ceremony to be held very soon.

Now, however, I am looking for some volunteers who enjoy working with their hands on do-it-yourself type projects. In particular, I am searching for modelers of ships and aircraft, hobby carpenters, painters and electricians, as well as someone who likes to organize and maintain hand tools such as

wrenches, saws, screwdrivers, chisels and the like.

We have a complete woodwork shop with all the tools needed to finish any project and a small metal shop with lathes, saws, drill presses and even a welder. There are numerous projects from very small to very large and I would welcome anyone to help me with those. The workshop will be open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 0930 to 1400. There is no particular time schedule, so pick your time, your tools and your project and jump in. The heat is on and so is the coffee. Please call me at 403-981-0275 for more information or just to let me know if you are interested.

One of the new projects that will start sometime in early April this year is the "Admiral Nelson's Quarter Deck," see the preliminary sketches atop the following page. I still have lots of work on the 1/6th scale replica of HMCS *Terra Nova*. This will be an ongoing educational project and has the room for so much more detail work.



Sketches of Admiral Nelson's Quarterdeck



Through the efforts of Bill Buchanan, the Society has obtained an order of cloth colour crests. These were ordered primarily to adorn the sweaters of our volunteer watchkeepers. If you are not a watchkeeper but would like to get your own NMAS crest and sweater, you should contact Bill and he will gladly add you to the watchkeeper rotation.

If watchkeeping is not your thing but you are still desiring one of these beautiful crests, there are a limited number for sale (without the sweater). They cost only \$12.00 for NMAS members or \$17.00 for non-members. Please contact Ken Sivertsen kensivertsen@nucleus.com if you would like to buy one.

NMAS Crests



The Naval Crown



A Discussion of its Origins and its Development as an Heraldic Symbol and Insigne in Great Britain and Canada

By Robert Scott Hanwell, BA, MBA, LRHSC

*NMAS Director Scott Hanwell is the author of a naval history article on the origins of the naval crown. This article was originally published in *Alta Studia Heraldica* 4 (2011) and is reprinted with permission. As the article is quite long, it will be presented over several issues of 'The Ensign.' In it Scott examines the history of the use of different forms of the naval crown, first in Greek and Roman antiquity and then since their revival by the Dutch in 1653 in the Netherlands, Denmark, the British Empire and Commonwealth, and finally, Canada. He demonstrates that before its assignment as a charge in an English grant of arms in 1658, it represented victory at sea, but that since then in British and Commonwealth contexts it has represented some sort of association with the navy, especially in the badges of ships and naval formations and institutions, and in the arms of naval bases, institutions and officers.*

1. Introduction

The naval crown is one of the specialized crowns or coronets which find use in modern heraldry as either a charge or in a crest, and it would be difficult to find a general textbook on heraldic emblematics that did not include some reference to it. The brief discussion provided in Boutell's *Heraldry* is typical of what a casual reader might find on the subject.

The Naval Crown is a cirlet on which are mounted the sterns and sails of ships alternatively. This has been granted as a crest-coronet or charge to distinguished sailors, including Lord Nelson, and figures in the insignia of some towns with naval associations, e.g., Chatham and Plymouth. It is used to ensign ships' badges of the Royal Navy and forms part of the badge of the Merchant Navy.¹

While this provides a succinct summary of the modern form and principal uses of the naval crown in the

United Kingdom, it offers no insight into its origins, or how it came to be used so widely in modern naval emblematics. This article will seek to expand upon the brief treatment the naval crown normally receives by examining its pre-heraldic origins and history in pre-Modern Europe, and suggesting how it came to be used in the ways Boutell indicates.

My investigation will begin in the Classical Greek domain, with an examination of the sources for the use of crowns of various forms as tokens of outstanding conduct by its principal city-states, especially crowns awarded for achievements in the naval sphere. It will then proceed to a similar examination of the use of a naval crown as a decoration by the Roman army under both the Republic and the Imperial Monarchy. The general practices related to Roman decorations will be described and a brief overview will be provided of the other, similar crowns, developed during the Roman Republic and Empire. This background will place the naval crown in context, and will be followed by a more detailed discussion of the particular use to which the Romans put the naval crown specifically and its unique

¹ J. P. BROOKE-LITTLE, *Boutell's Heraldry* (London, 1970), p.188.

importance in the system of Roman military decorations. Use will be made of primary sources which provide references to the naval crown, including writings from ancient authors and relevant examples from Roman coinage and sculpture.

From the fall of the Roman Empire and across the span of the Middle Ages, the concept of a unique naval crown appears to have fallen into disuse. The heraldic naval crown emerges in the first British heraldic grant to London in 1658, but this grant must have had its precedents, if not in heraldry, then in iconography of naval affairs—affairs that grew steadily in importance after the fourteenth century in many European nations. To understand the development of this iconography, this paper will devote its central focus to another source of clues as to the emergence of the heraldic naval crown: the commemorative medals and coins issued in a number of nations in the period preceding the London grant. Extensive use will be made of the on-line collection of commemorative medals housed at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England. By examining these medals over the period prior to the London Grant, we will attain some understanding of how the physical naval crowns of the ancients came to be modified and used as images in modern heraldry.

With this foundation established, the paper will briefly turn to the slow but steady growth of the use of the naval crown in English heraldry. Specific early examples of the use of the naval crown as a charge, as an honourable augmentation, as a crest cornet and its use in civic and military crests and badges will then be provided.

2. Ancient Origins

To begin, we will start by calling on Pliny the Elder (23-79 AD) to give us some insight into the views held by the ancients towards crowns in general, when he states in his *Natural History*:

In ancient times crowns were presented to none but a divinity, hence it is that Homer awards them

only to the gods of heaven and to the entire army; but never to an individual, however great his achievements in battle may have been ... In succeeding times, those engaged in sacrifices in honour of the gods began to wear them ... More recently, again, they were employed in the sacred games, and at the present day they are bestowed on such occasions, not upon the victor, indeed, but upon his country, which receives, it is proclaimed, this crown at his hands.²

Indeed, we know that the Greeks “used crowns extensively as a festive and funeral decoration, as an acknowledgement of public service, as prizes at poetic and athletic competitions and a reward for wisdom and valour.”³ It is important to note from the outset that these ancient crowns were actual physical objects that were worn by their recipients, and not simply the images of a crown as used in modern heraldry. One of the first historical references to a nautical crown specifically, comes from the Athenian orator Demosthenes (384-322 BC) who wrote a speech entitled “On the Trierarchic Crown,” circa 350 BC. During this period, wealthy Athenian citizens were expected to personally cover the expense of building and equipping a trireme for the Athenian navy. Demosthenes’ speech was made in defence of a friend’s claim on the honour of receiving the Trierarchic Crown—a crown awarded to the citizen who first completed the task of building and bringing his trireme into service: “But in fact, the Assembly directed the Treasurer to give the crown to the first man to get his trireme ready, and this is what I did, for this reason I say I should be crowned.”⁴

There is no evidence that this Athenian crown had any unique shape or design, or, in fact, was different from any of the crowns awarded by the Greeks for endeavours as varied as excellence in the theatre or the

² PLINY THE ELDER, *The Natural History*, Book XVI, Chapter 4.

³ VALERIE A. MAXFIELD, *The Military Decorations of the Roman Army*, (Berkeley 1981), p.61.

⁴ VICTOR BERS, Trans., *Demosthenes, Speeches 50-59* (Austin 2003), p.40.

Olympic Games, but it does set an early precedent for a crown awarded for prowess in naval affairs.

As in so many aspects of their culture, the Romans were eager imitators of Greek traditions, and this extended to the award of honours. It is equally fair to say, however, that the Romans took these traditions of honours and greatly expanded their systematic structure to lengths that greatly exceeded anything that the Greeks had developed. Before we discuss the details of Roman crown giving, however, we need to provide some context for these practices.

Perhaps the first thing that needs to be noted is that crowns formed only one part of the extensive system of Roman military decorations, a system which itself extended over a period from the fifth century BC to the third century AD.⁵ Over a period of 800 years, generalizations about any practice must be used with care, and, indeed, we are aware of no specific written code that laid down the practices associated with Roman military decorations during either the Republic or the Empire.⁶ Evidence of Roman practice does exist however, in the form of ancient writing, inscriptions on graves and in the sculpture of both monuments and on coins. We know that practices were not static,⁷ but scholars who have studied the subject in detail have concluded that the evidence we do have is consistent and indicates a common thread of usage across much of Roman history.⁸

In the early Roman Republic, military duty was a citizen's duty and ambitions to public office required a minimum of 10 years military service before eligibility.⁹ Despite this focus on the citizen's duty to serve in the defence of "his" Republic, military decorations were available in significant quantities to those who distinguished themselves. From its outset the Roman army paid particular attention to the rewards and pun-

ishments of its soldiers, and contemporary authors ascribed at least some of the Roman army's success to this focus on these rewards and punishments.¹⁰ As Valerius Maximus noted: "There is not a man so low that he is not affected by the sweetness of glory."¹¹

In addition to *coronae* (crowns), Roman soldiers were eligible for a number of other decorations typically given for lesser acts of prowess on the battlefield. These included *hastae purae* ('pure spears'), *torques* (neck-rings), *armillae* (bracelets), *phalerae* (metal disks, normally awarded in sets of nine, and *patella* (shallow dishes).¹²

Ancient authors highlight the achievements of several outstanding soldiers by enumerating the decorations they received over the course of their careers and these descriptions give us at least some indication of the frequency with which decorations were bestowed at various periods during the Age of Rome. The Roman soldier Siccius Dentatus, for example, is said to have been a veteran of 120 battles and to have received forty-five scars on the front of his body and none on his back. He is said to have been awarded 18 *hastae purae*, 25 *phalerae*, 83 *torques*, more than 160 *armillae*, and 26 *coronae*.¹³

With the expansion of the Roman republican empire, a standing Roman army came into being and this army required a more permanent structure and system of incentives to keep soldiers motivated. Soldierly passed from the hands of citizens to those of professional soldiers, many of whom served for more than twenty years, and who were as likely to come from the Roman provinces as from Rome proper. Some specific awards were only available to those of a certain rank, and in some cases awards became more focused on monetary rewards—a necessary addition to a professional army where many retired soldiers would need the capital to acquire land and set themselves up to earn a living

⁵ MAXFIELD, *Military Decorations*, p. 19.

⁶ *ibid.*, p. 42.

⁷ *ibid.*, p. 64.

⁸ *ibid.*, p. 42.

⁹ Paul ERDKAMP (ed.), *A Companion to the Roman Army* (Oxford 2007) pp. 132-33.

¹⁰ MAXFIELD, *Military Decorations*, p. 55.

¹¹ *ibid.*, p. 57.

¹² *ibid.*, pp. 67-96.

¹³ G. R. WATSON, *The Roman Soldier* (Ithaca 1969), p.116.

after their service was complete.¹⁴ This practice too, was reflected in the granting of crowns. Some early crowns were made of grass or leaves, but later versions were crafted of gold to carry not only a value of honour, but also an intrinsic monetary value.

There were six basic types of crown awarded by the Roman state, although, as we shall see, the exact form of some of the crowns changed over time. The *corona obsidionalis*,¹⁵ or *siege crown*, was considered the highest of all the Roman military honours. This crown was awarded to the person responsible for raising a siege, and (at least in the early part of its history) was made of the grass or vegetation that grew upon the site of a siege—an analogy to the return of the land to the besieged. As a result, this crown had no prescribed form, and the material from which it was constructed suggests a certain lack of permanence as an artefact.

The *corona civica* was awarded to the soldier who both saved a fellow citizen's life in battle, and held the ground on which this saving act had occurred for the rest of the day. There is some suggestion that the debtor made the crown himself for presentation to the saviour,¹⁶ and like the *corona obsidionalis*, the *corona civica* was made of natural materials—in this case oak leaves.

The design of the *corona muralis* or *mural crown* is well known in armory, and it appears that its form has remained essentially unchanged over the millennia. Constructed of gold and shaped to represent the wall of a fortified settlement, the mural crown was awarded to the first man in battle to surmount the wall and enter an enemy city. As we will note later in this discussion, the mural crown appears to have been used more

widely in the Renaissance iconography of crowns than the naval crown, even in affairs that were primarily nautical in nature.

The *corona vallaris* was similar in function to the *corona muralis*, in that it was given to the first soldier in battle to enter an enemy camp. There appears to be some uncertainty as to the shape of this crown. Some have suggested that it took the shape of a temporary palisade, typical of an army's field camp, while others have suggested that it had the same elevation as a *corona muralis* but was square in plan, in contrast to the *corona muralis*, which like most crowns had a round or ovoid plan.

The *corona aurea* or *gold crown* was awarded for particularly distinguished prowess on the battlefield that was not covered by the other crowns. This might include victory in single combat, or capturing an objective of special significance. These gold crowns were constructed in the form of a wreath of leaves.¹⁷

Finally, we come to the *naval crown*, known by three separate Latin titles: the *corona navalis*, the *corona classica* and the *corona rostrata*. The naval crown appears to be particularly enigmatic in terms of the customs surrounding its award. It is perhaps most accurate to assume that these characteristics changed over the course of Roman history and that each reference to it—while it may contradict other evidence—may have been correct for its time. Unlike the modern heraldic naval crown with its interspersed ship's sterns and sails, the ancient naval crown showed on each side a lateral view of several trireme bows, with the *rostra* or bow rams from each half of the crown, meeting in the crown's front. The crown was fashioned of gold and was awarded for various acts of naval prowess. Some authors have suggested that it was awarded for the capture of an enemy ship,¹⁸ others that it was given to the first man to board an enemy vessel, and still others that it was awarded to the fleet commander for victory

¹⁴ This practice has some interesting parallels with modern Canadian military practice, where service personnel are eligible for a pension after 20 years and where some decorations, like the Order of Military Merit, are awarded with consideration to a service person's rank. It is worth noting, however, that awards for heroism in the Canadian Forces are awarded based on the degree of heroism demonstrated, without regard to the recipient's rank.

¹⁵ This section draws from MAXFIELD, *Military Decorations*, Chapter 4.

¹⁶ Adrian GOLDWORTHY, *The Complete Roman Army* (London 2003), p.96.

¹⁷ This laurel crown of golden leaves will carry forward into some of the rank emblems currently in use in the Royal Canadian Navy.

¹⁸ Peter CONNOLLY, *The Roman Army* (London 1975), p.68.

in battle.¹⁹ The evidence seems inadequate to determine which, if any, of these suggestions is correct, and it may be that it was used at different times for all of these diverse purposes.

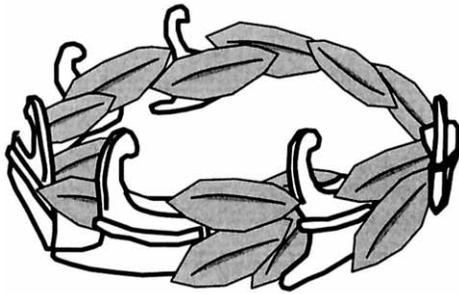


Figure 1 – An Ancient *Corona Rostrata* showing the rostrals or bow sections of several triremes with oak leaves interspersed.

Regardless of the circumstances of its award, there appears to be consensus by ancient authors that the naval crown was awarded very sparingly. An understanding of the structure of the Roman navy will suggest why this may have been so.

First, the Roman naval forces were an integral part of the Roman army, and were used more in the early years for transportation than for battle at sea. Fleets were constructed as required, and it was not until the significant expansion of the Roman territories in the first century BC that a standing fleet was created.²⁰ As a result, Roman naval battles were far fewer in number than those on land.

Second, we know that many of the men who staffed the fleet were drawn from non-Roman members of the empire,²¹ and we also have clear evidence that only citizen soldiers of Rome were eligible to receive military decorations.²² In the year 52 AD, for example, the governor of Egypt stated unequivocally, “members of the fleet were not entitled to the same privileges as auxiliaries or legionnaires.”²³ Thus, the pool of men at sea

who were eligible for the *corona navalis* was relatively small. Finally, there is some evidence that the naval crown was particularly subject to restrictions of social rank, some going so far as to suggest that only a Roman Consul could receive this crown.²⁴

With this general background of the naval crown understood, we will now turn our attention to the actual evidence of this crown provided by ancient sources. A. Cornelius Gellius (ca. 125 to after 180 AD), in his *Noctes Atticae* (Attic Nights), states that:

“Military crowns are many and varied. Of those the most highly esteemed I find to be in general the following: the triumphal, siege, mural, camp and naval crowns ... The naval crown is commonly awarded to the armed man who has been the first to board an enemy ship in a sea-fight; it is decorated with the representations of the beaks of ships. Now the mural, camp and naval crowns are regularly made of gold.”²⁵

Pliny the Elder, in his “The Natural History,” gives some indication of the relative merit of each crown when he states:

“It is with the leaves of [oak] trees that our civic crown is made, the most glorious reward that can be bestowed on military valour ... Far inferior to this in rank are the mural, the vallar and the golden one, superior though they may be in value of the material: inferior, too, in merit, is the rostrate crown, though enobled, in recent times more particularly, by two great names, those of M. Varro, who was presented with it by Pompeius Magnus, for his great achievements in the Piratic War, and of M. Agrippa, on whom it was bestowed by Caesar, at the end of the Sicilian Wars, which was also a war against pirates.”²⁶

¹⁹ MAXFIELD, *Military Decorations*, p. 75.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 38.

²¹ ERDKAMP, *Roman Army*, p. 212.

²² MAXFIELD, *Military Decorations*, p. 121.

²³ ERDKAMP, *The Roman Army*, p. 212.

²⁴ CONNOLLY, *The Roman Army*, p. 68.

²⁵ A. CORNELIUS GELLIUS, *Noctes Atticae*, Book 5, Chapter VI/18.

²⁶ PLINY the Elder, Book XVI, Chapter 3.

Seneca (4 BC – 65 AD), in his *Essays*, calls attention to the infrequent award of the naval crown when he states that: “Agrippa ... by the glory of a naval crown, gained a distinction that was unique among the honours of war.”²⁷ Velleius Paterculus (19 BC – 31 AD) notes that: “In this war Agrippa, by his remarkable services, earned the distinction of a naval crown, with which no Roman had as yet been decorated,”²⁸ and Cassius Dio (ca. 155 to after 229 AD) echoes these comments with: “Upon his lieutenants he bestowed various gifts and upon Agrippa a golden crown adorned with ship’s beaks—a decoration given to nobody before or since.”²⁹ Even Virgil (ca. 70 – 19 BC) calls attention to Agrippa’s fame in the *Aeneid* where he states: “Elsewhere Agrippa, with the aid alike of winds and gods, led his towering line, and his forehead shone with war’s haughty distinction, the ship-rams of the Naval Crown.”³⁰ In contrast to what appears to be Agrippa’s well-deserved receipt of the naval crown, we also learn from Suetonius (ca. 69 to after 130 AD) that Claudius awarded himself the naval crown for more dubious achievements:

“[Claudius] made but one campaign and that was of little importance. When the senate voted him the triumphal regalia, thinking the honour beneath the imperial dignity and desiring the glory of a legitimate triumph, he chose Britain as the best place for gaining it ... without any battle or bloodshed [he] received the submission of a part of the island and returned to Rome within six months after leaving the city and celebrated the triumph of great splendour ... among the tokens of his victory he set a naval crown on the gable of the Palace beside a civic crown, as a sign that he had crossed the gable of the Palace

and, as it were, subdued the Ocean.”³¹



Figure 2 – Agrippa wearing his Naval Crown.³²

In addition to these writings, several sculptures provide primary, ancient evidence of the naval crown. The first is Trajan’s column which shows legionary standards decorated with crowns and in particular a ship’s rostrum or prow.³³ The others are found on Roman coins and include:

1. A *Dupondius* of Augustus, showing a naval crown interwoven with laurel leaves.
2. A *Denarius* of Augustus also showing a naval crown and laurel leaves but with the back tied with a ribbon.
3. An *As* of the Gaius-Claudius period showing Marcus Agrippa wearing his *corona navalis*.³⁴ (See: Fig. 2)

³¹ Gaius SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS (c. 69/72 - p.130), *The Lives of the Twelve Caesars*, the life of Claudius, Chapter 17.

³² David L. Vagi, *Coinage and History of the Roman Empire*, Vol. 1 (Chicago, 1999), p.107.

³³ Maxfield, *Military Decorations*, Plate 4, p.100.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, Plate 1, p.97.

To be continued in the Summer edition of *The Ensign*.

DID YOU FORGET SOMETHING?

A brief reminder...have you overlooked renewing your NMAS membership for 2016? New members are welcome to join!

Please see the handy form on page 13

²⁷ LUCIUS SENECA, *Moral Essays* (Cambridge 1928) Vol. III, On Benefits, III, xxxi. 5 to xxxii. 4.

²⁸ Marcus VELLEIUS PATERCULUS (c.19 BC – c.31 AD), *Compendium of Roman History*, Book 2, ch. 81.

²⁹ Lucius CASSIUS DIO COCCEIANUS (150-235), *Roman History*, Book 49, Chapter 14.

³⁰ Virgil Publius VERGILIUS MARO, 70-19 BC), *The Aeneid* (Middlesex, 1956), pp. 221-222.

NMAS CASINO IN JUNE



Casino volunteers are still needed!

Specifically cashiers and chip runners for the late shifts on Saturday June 11th and Sunday June 12th

Please contact Johanne Aylett at
403-245-4517 or jaylett@telusplanet.net

DID YOU KNOW?

... that back issues of 'The Ensign' are available on the NMAS website?

The NMAS website has many great features but surely the best is the ability to view past issues of 'The Ensign.' Read them over and over again in magnificent colour (for those who have only seen the black and white versions). The site is located at...

<http://navalmuseumofalbertasociety.wildapricot.org>



We highly value your membership in the NMAS. If it expired at the beginning of this year or you are new on the scene and would like to purchase a membership, please use the handy form below.

Thank You!



KINDLY RENEW OR PURCHASE A MEMBERSHIP IN THE NAVAL MUSEUM OF ALBERTA SOCIETY

YES, please renew/accept my Naval Museum of Alberta Society membership. A cheque for \$20.00 is enclosed and my information is filled out below (please print):

NAME _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____

Please check this box only if you would like to receive *The Ensign* by mail rather than by email (because we do not have a colour copier, these will be in black and white, emailed copies are in full colour PDF format and save the Society both paper and postage).

Please check this box if you would like to make a donation to the Society. A tax receipt will be issued for all donations in excess of \$20.

**Please return this form with your cheque payable to NMAS.
Mail to: Naval Museum of Alberta Society, c/o HMCS Tecumseh,
1820 - 24th Street SW, Calgary, Alberta T2T 0G6**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT!



We always have a 'pressing' need for volunteers to serve as Naval Museum Watchkeepers!

If you would like to enlist in our fine body of Watchkeepers, please contact Bill Buchanan at 403-274-7535 or by email to cutknife@telus.net and we will promise not to send the Press Gang to your door!

2016 Membership Drive

The Naval Museum of Alberta Society is actively seeking new members!

Every new member adds to our ability to provide credible support to our museum. Please do your part to help us grow in 2016!

- Membership Application on page 8 •

Content is always wanted for *The Ensign*

If you have any material you think would be appropriate, please send it to Editor, Scott Hausberg scott.hausberg@outlook.com

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