



The Government of  
**New Westralia** *(De Jure)*  
Serving the Will of the People

William Pumphrey,  
Colonial Commissioner of the Peace  
Western Australia and the Dependencies.

Albert Facey House  
469 Wellington Street, Perth.

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Monday 18<sup>th</sup> May 2026.

Office of the Official Secretary to the Governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, *Cygnis insignis*.  
Eugene Ashe.

Including the Lord High Admiral.

And, the Lord Mayor of the Merchant City of Perth, *Placita coronae, placita de quo warranto*.

Government House.  
St Georges Terrace,  
Perth, Western Australia.

Re: Notice - The Kingdom of New Westralia, *Dominium, Nova Albion*.

Greetings Mr Ashe,

For advice to the Governor, Deputy Governor and Common Council of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, *Cygnis insignis*, for the Colonial Federation, the Union, the Empire and the interested General public, by Proclamation and Gazette.

*The Swan River Crown Colony survives 1829 -2026.*

The Kingdom of New Westralia, *Dominium, Nova Albion* (1579).

New Westralia, *Mare Clausum*.

*A State of Neutrality at peace with the world, Non Sacerdotal Worship.*

*The British Empire.*

Gulielmus - Lord Protector of the Realm, *Summum imperium*.

- Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act 1914.
- Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act 1919.
- Hague IV 1907.

New Westralia Declaration of a state of Emergency (23<sup>rd</sup> May 2023), Continuation.

*Force majeure* prevents performance (UNIDROIT 7.1.7), contracts may be void and inoperable by Dormant Commission. Admiralty has surety in these matters. Prorogue of Parliaments, Convocation of the Church of England proper without delay.

- Emergency Powers Act 1920.
- Trading with the Enemy Act 1914-16.
- Naval Discipline Act 1957 (1860).
- Treason Felony Act 1848.

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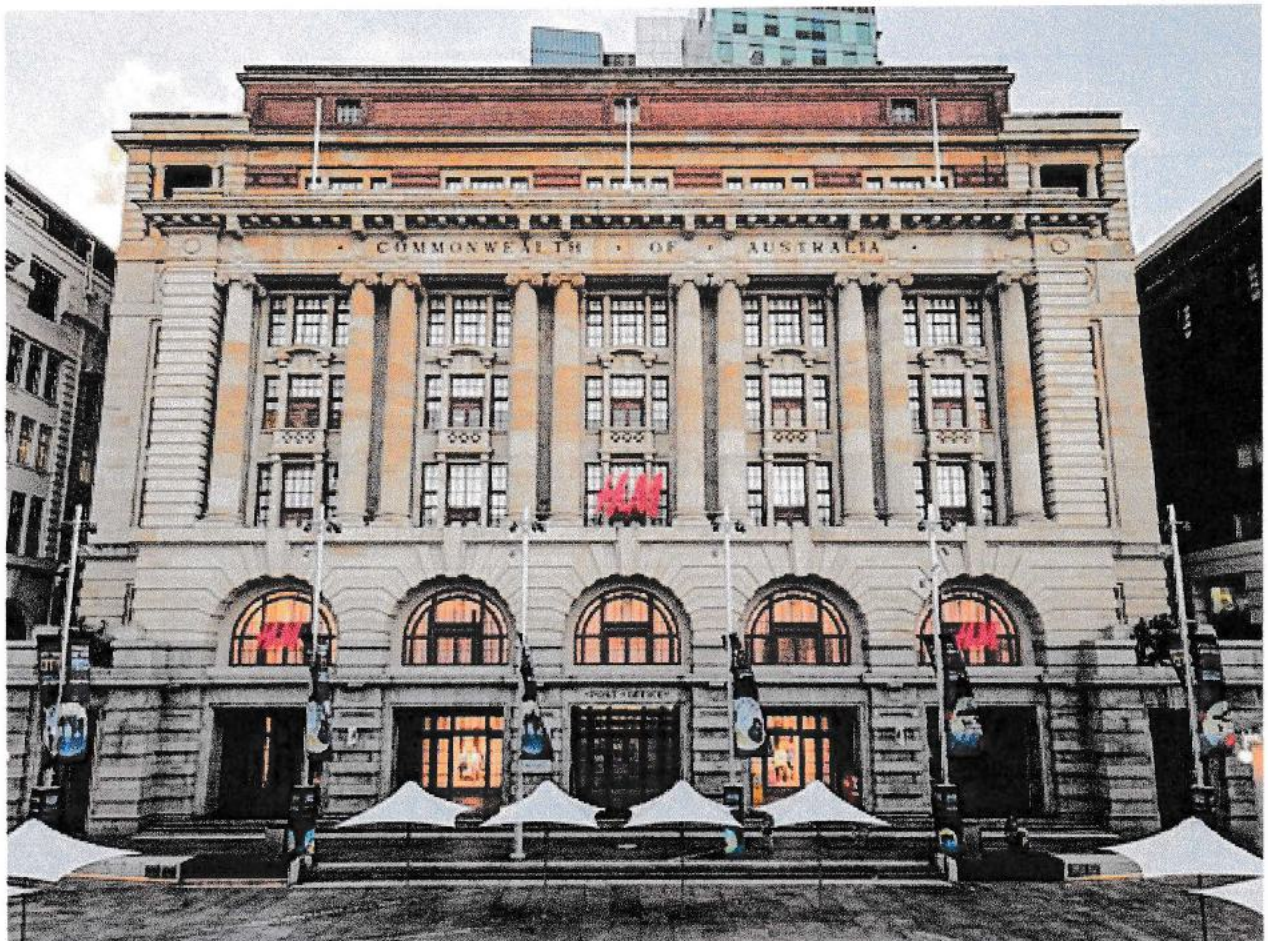


## The Imperial British Empire.

For the Safety of the Crown and the Restoration of proper governance, *De jure*.

### The Kingdom of New Westralia, *Dominium.* *Nova Albion.*

Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885.  
Colonial Boundaries Act 1895.  
British North America Act 1867.  
Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act 1890.  
Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act 1914.  
Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act 1919.





NOMINI: GULIELMUS: PUMPHREIUS.  
XII. XVII. MCMLXVII.

Holy Trinity Parish, Williams(burg).  
WICKLOW, N.S.W Trust (Dependencies).

NOBILIS.  
DIEV-ET-MON-DROIT.

## The Kingdom of New Westralia.

General Vestry Proclamation.  
The Fifth day of August two thousand and twenty four.

General Commission of the Peace,  
for the state of Western Australia and the N.S.W Trust Dependencies of Australasia.

This General Commission supersedes in every respect all previous General Commissions.

*Warantum* – To keep the Peace, Honor and Dignity of the Crown(Imp).

William Pumphrey, *Sui juris*.  
*Attornatus Domini Regis*.  
*Le Tiers Etat*.



Commissioner of the Peace.  
*Custos rotalurum.*

Chief Magistrate William Pumphrey.  
*Attornatus domini regis.*  
*New Westralia.*

Protector of the Realm.  
*Summum imperium.*



Gulielmus R.



## The Kingdom of New Westralia.

The Unclaimed Wastelands of New Holland,  
New Westralia, *Vere nullius diocese.*

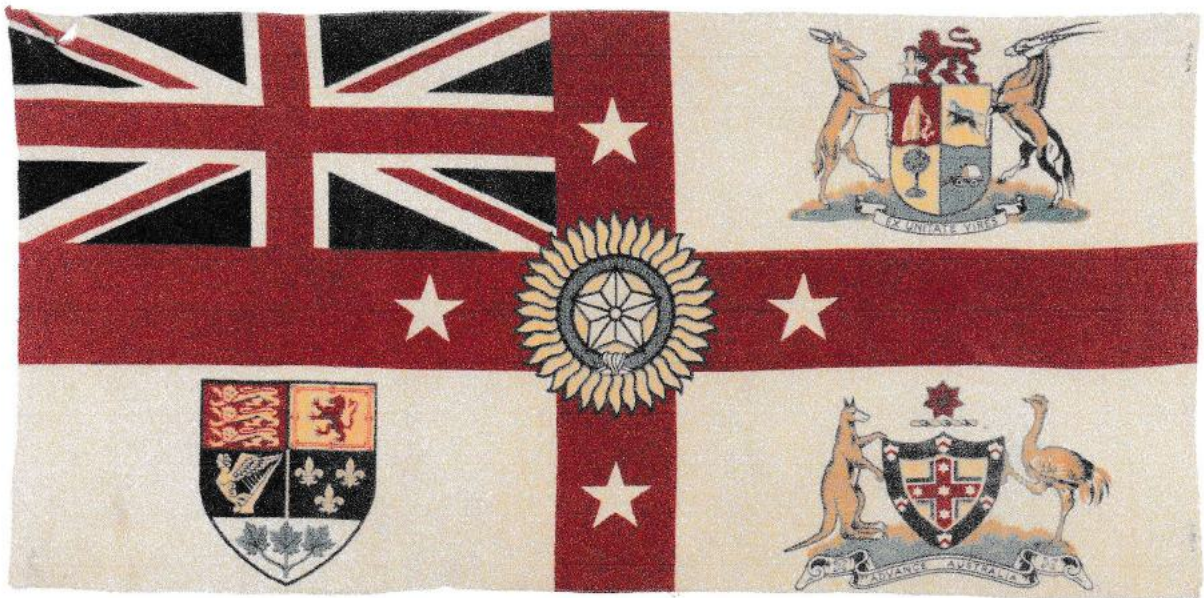
Port Geraldton.





The Dominions, Dependencies and Protectorates.  
Territories of the British Empire in chronological order.pdf

Re-Union Invitation and Remembrance 24<sup>th</sup> May 2026.  
(*Queen Victoria's birthday*).



British Empire Flag 1930.

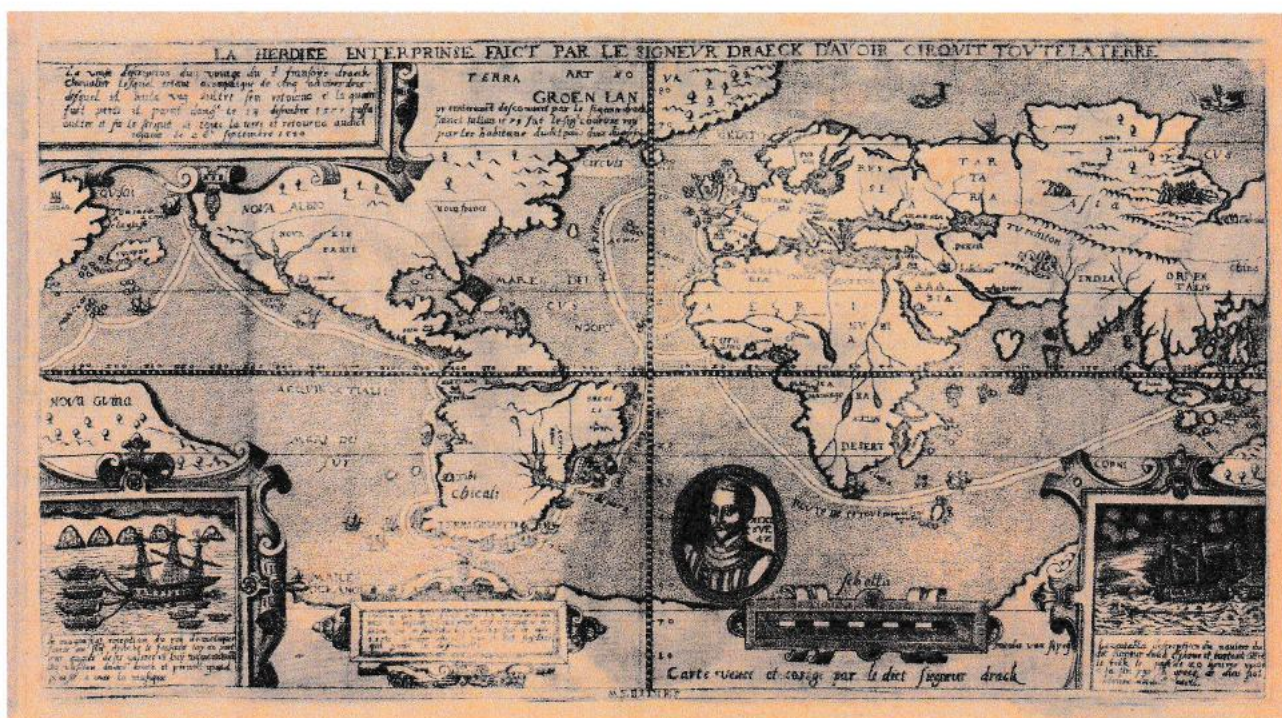


## New Westralia, Nova Albion.

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA CONSTITUTION ACT - CLAUSE 8

#### Application of Colonial Boundaries Act.

After the passing of this Act the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895, shall not apply to any colony which becomes a State of the Commonwealth; but the Commonwealth shall be taken to be a self-governing colony for the purposes of that Act.



### British North America Act 1867.

#### Preamble (excerpt).

WHEREAS the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principles to that of the United Kingdom:

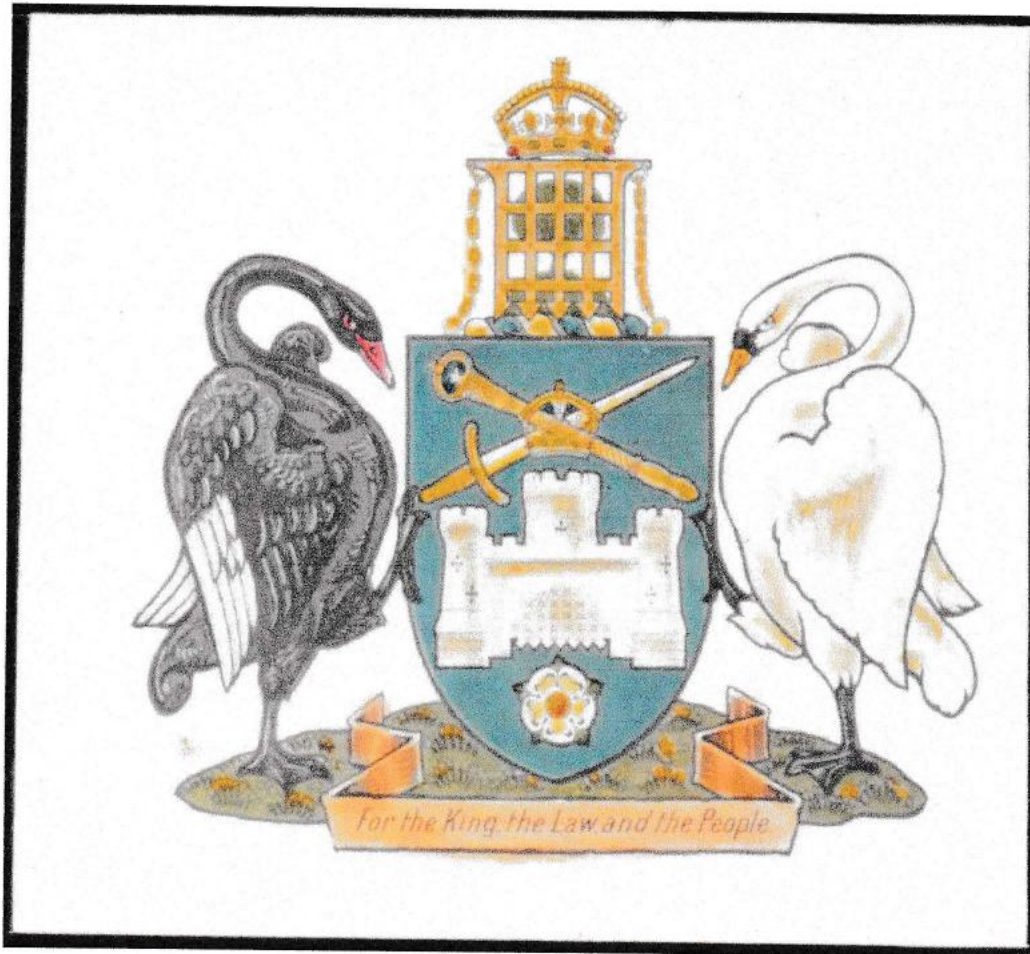
And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire:

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America:



*For the King, the Law and the People.*

The Federal Capital Territory Australasia.



Report: Grant of Arms to the Federal Capital of Australia (Commonwealth of Australia). James Peill, Bluemantle Pursuivant, College of Arms, London (2025).

*Arms: Azure a triple towered Castle between in chief a Sword of Justice point upwards to the sinister Argent Pommel 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).*

*Crest: On a Wreath of Colours, In front of a Gum Tree issuant from a Mount proper a Portcullis chained Or ensigned with the Imperial Crown also proper*

*Supporters: On the dexter side a Swan Sable beaked Gules and on the sinister side a White Swan proper.*

*Latin Motto: Pro Rege Lege et Grege. [The motto translates, 'For King, the Law and the People'.]*



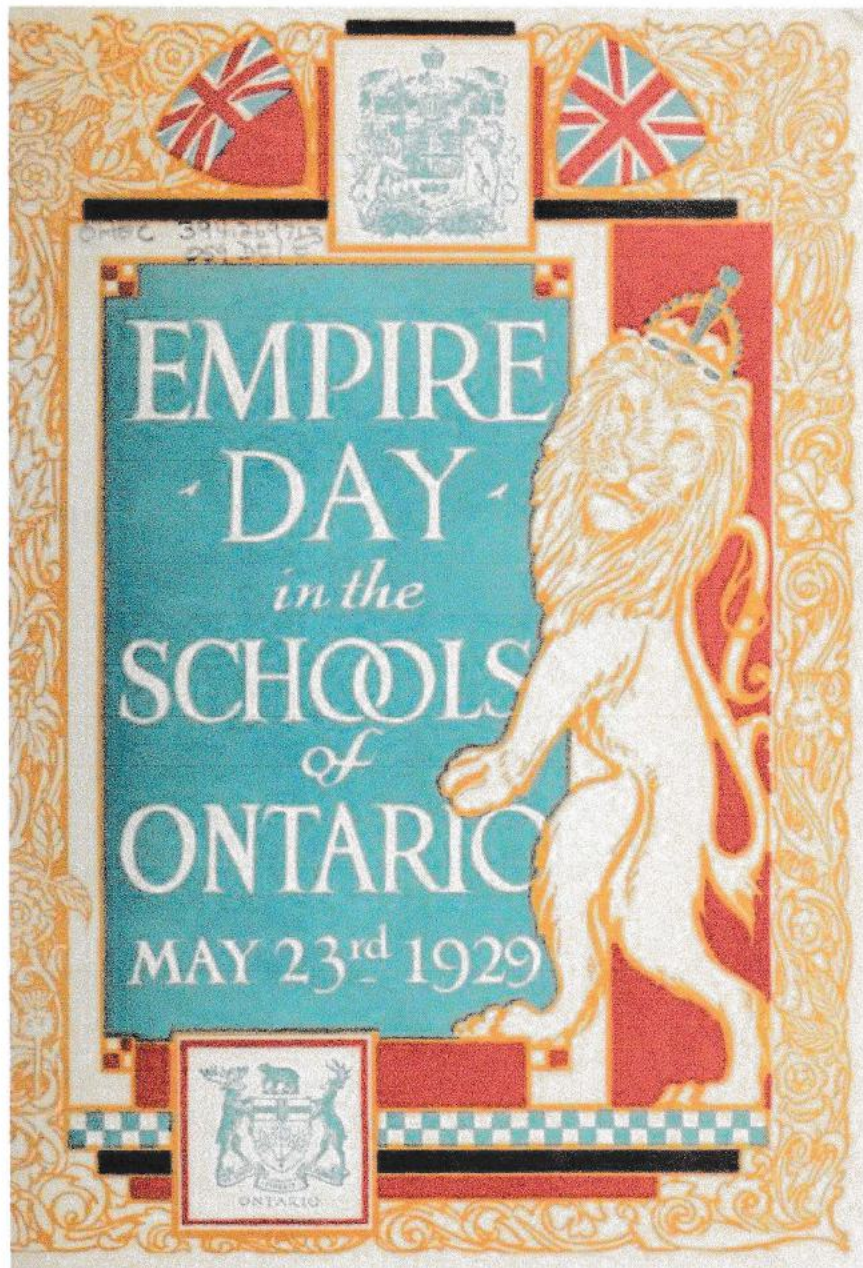
Empire Day 24<sup>th</sup> May 2026.

## Empire Day in the Schools of Ontario, 1929.

(Pamphlet)

*The idea to hold an "Empire Day" as a day that would "remind children that they formed part of the British Empire" also gained support among educators during the 1890s.*

*In schools, morning lessons were devoted to "exercises calculated to remind (the children) of their mighty heritage".*





## Empire Day - Anti Socialist, Anti Communist by Peoples Dissent.

(Empire Day WIKI).

*The Conservative party and other groups adopted Empire Day as a vehicle for anti-socialist propaganda, whilst the communist party exploited it as an opportunity to attack British imperialism. Other protests came from local Labour groups and pacifist dissenters.*

*The overt politicization of Empire Day severely disrupted its hegemonic function and the political battles fought over the form and purpose of the celebrations made it difficult to uphold the notion that the festival was merely a benign tribute to a legitimate and natural state of affairs.*

## **Empire Day replaced by, Commonwealth Day.**

(Commonwealth of Nations).

Commonwealth Day.

*The event traces its origins to Empire Day, an event initially conceived to celebrate the British Empire. It was originally observed on Queen Victoria's birthday (24 May) or the last weekday before it. In the latter half of the 20th century, the celebration's focus shifted towards emphasising the modern Commonwealth of Nations, and the event was renamed Commonwealth Day in 1958; its date was moved to the second Monday in March in 1977.*

*Along with official condemnation from the Labour Party, left-wing youth organisations such as the Young Communist League and the Woodcraft Folk organised protests against Empire Day celebrations in schools from 1927 through to the early 1930s.*



### EMPIRE FIRST

Shall we break the plight of youth,  
And pledge us to an alien love?  
No! We hold our faith and truth,  
Trusting to the God above.  
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand  
Round the flag of Fatherland!

Britain bore us in her flank,  
Britain nursed us at our birth,  
Britain reared us to our rank  
Mid the nations of the earth.  
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand  
Round the flag of Fatherland!

In the hour of pain and dread,  
In the gathering of the storm,  
Britain raised above our head  
Her broad shield and sheltering arm.  
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand  
Round the flag of Fatherland!

O triune Kingdom of the brave,  
O sea-girt Island of the free,  
O Empire of the land and wave,  
Our hearts, our hands, are all for thee!  
Stand, Canadians, firmly stand  
Round the flag of Fatherland!

JOHN T. L'ESPERANCE.





The Laws of England Preserved.  
Federal Council of Australasia Act 1885.

*For King the Law and the People.*

Colonial Legislature – Statutes of the Realm, *Glanville*.  
World High Court General.

*YOUR, Choice of Law in International Commercial Contracts.*

The Shield of the Crown.  
*Perogativa Regis 1322.*

GOD SAVE THE KING  
God save our gracious King,  
Long live our noble King,  
God save the King.

Send him victorious,  
Happy and glorious.  
Long to reign over us,  
God save the King.

Thy choicest gifts in store  
On him be pleased to pour,  
Long may he reign!

May he defend our laws,  
And ever give us cause  
To sing with heart and voice  
God save the King.

Commissioner of the Peace.  
*Custos rotalurum.*

Chief Magistrate William Pumphrey.  
*Attornatus domini regis.*  
New Westralia.

Protector of the Realm.  
*Summum imperium.*

11/11



## GRANT OF ARMS TO THE FEDERAL CAPITAL COMMISSIONERS AUSTRALIA

**James Peill**

*Bluemantle Pursuivant*

The object of the present programme of research was to examine the records in the College of Arms for the grant of arms to the Federal Capital Commissioners Australia and to see if there are any further records relating to the grant.

Arms were exemplified by Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy Kings of Arms to the Federal Capital Commissioners Australia on 7 November 1928 (Coll. Arms Gts. 96. 69). The arms exemplified were:

*Arms: Azure a triple towered Castle between in chief a Sword of Justice point upwards to the sinister Argent Pommel 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)*

*Crest: On a Wreath of Colours, In front of a Gum Tree issuant from a Mount proper a Portcullis chained Or ensigned with the Imperial Crown also proper*

The arms were exemplified, rather than granted, as the exemplification followed a Royal Licence, dated 8 October 1928, by King George V granting the Federal Capital Commissioners Australia and their successors in their corporate capacity arms to bear and use on their Common Seal and upon the Common Seal of the City of Canberra (Coll. Arms I. 79. 249). The copy of the Royal Licence in the College of Arms records names the petitioners as Sir John Henry Butters (Chief Commissioner of the Federal Capital Commission, Australia), Sir John Harrison and Colonel Thomas John Thomas (Members of the Commission). It states, ‘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 Our Governor General on the twenty second day of January One thousand nine hundred and ten 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 Petitioners being desirous of having Armorial Bearings duly established for the Federal Capital Commissioners and for the City of Canberra, most humbly prayed ... that they the Federal Capital Commissioners and their successors in their corporate capacity might bear and use upon their Common Seal Shields or otherwise and upon the Common Seal Shields or otherwise of the City of Canberra the Armorial Bearings following that is to say: *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 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 chained ensigned with the Imperial Crown.* The Royal Licence refers to a 'Drawing hereunto annexed', hence no colours are mentioned in the blazon (heraldic description).

The exemplification of arms and crest on 7 November 1928 was followed by a grant of supporters by Garter King of Arms, on 9 November 1928, to the Federal Capital Commissioners Australia (Coll. Arms Gts. 96. 71). The supporters granted were:

Supporters: *On the dexter side a Swan Sable beaked Gules and on the sinister side a White Swan proper* (that is a black swan with red beak on the viewer's left and a white swan in its natural colours on the viewer's right)

An Addition to Records was later made stating: 'The Motto included in the Armorial Bearings of the City of Canberra ['PRO REGE LEGE ET GREGE'] has been changed by the substitution of the word 'Queen' for the word 'King' in the translation of the Latin Motto: Pro Rege Lege et Grege (Coll. Arms, A. to R. 2. 122). [The motto translates, 'For King, the Law and the People'.]

The herald who oversaw both the exemplification of arms and the grant of supporters was Alfred Butler, Portcullis Pursuivant (later Windsor Herald).

The meaning behind any design of arms is not recorded at the College of Arms. However, there is an article about the design in the Members Circular newsletter of the Australian Heraldry Society, March, April & May 2013, Issue 159 ('the Centenary of Canberra Issue'). The article refers to a competition to design a suitable coat of arms for the City of Canberra in 1927. The winner was



Charles Roxburgh Wylie who described the meaning in a letter to the *Sydney Morning Herald* (4 May 1929), quoted in the Members Circular (p. 13):

‘When designing the shield, the idea kept in view was of a great city, the seat of Federal parliamentary authority and justice. The crossed parliamentary mace and the sword of justice, upon which was the Imperial Crown, conveying the administrative side of the idea, the white triple towered castle represented, as it has done for ages, a great city, whilst the white rose beneath was a reminder of the visits to the city on historical occasions of Princes of the House of York, whose badge it is. When designing the crest, the main object to be kept in view was that this part of the achievement, whilst being in keeping with the arms, could be made use of by itself ... An ancient heraldic device, the portcullis, suggesting the entrance to a great city was adopted, behind which appeared a gumtree expressive of a garden city, and the wooded lands of the Federal Capital Territory. The Canberra crest which rested upon a wreath of white and blue, is ensigned by ... the Imperial Crown, thus completing the symbolism of the crest as part of the arms for separate use. ... The black and white swans were ... selected as the guardians of the arms and symbolise practically the same idea as do the aborigine and white sailor which support the arms of the city of Sydney.’

It is worth noting that on 2 December 1926, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Perth were granted arms with supporters of black swans (Coll. Arms Gts. 94. 52). They are blazoned:

*Supporters: On either side a Swan wings elevated Sable beaked and legged Gules and gorged round the neck with a Mural Crown Or*

## Conclusion

Although there is nothing in the records relating to the background of the grant and exemplification of arms to the Federal Capital Commissioners Australia, it would appear that there was a competition held in Australia to design the arms, and it is on the winning design that the granted arms were based. An explanation of the different parts was given at the time by the winner of the design competition, Charles Wylie.

**James Peill**

***Bluemantle Pursuivant***

***College of Arms***

**8 September 2025**

As between the three possibilities of the future: 1. Closer Imperial Union, 2. Union with the U.S. and 3. Independence, I believe definitely that No. 2 is the real danger. I do not think the Canadians themselves are aware of it... they are wonderfully immature in political reflection on the big issues, and hardly realise how powerful the influences are... On the other hand, I see little danger to ultimate imperial unity in Canadian 'nationalism'. On the contrary I think the very same sentiment makes a great many especially of the younger Canadians vigorously, and even bumptiously, assertive of their independence, proud and boastful of the greatness and future of their country, and so forth, would lend themselves, tactfully handled, to an enthusiastic acceptance of Imperial unity on the basis of 'partner-states'. This tendency is, therefore, in my opinion rather to be encouraged, not only as safeguard against 'Americanization', but as actually making, in the long run, for a Union of 'all the Britains'." [1]

- -Lord Alfred Milner, 1909

