



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

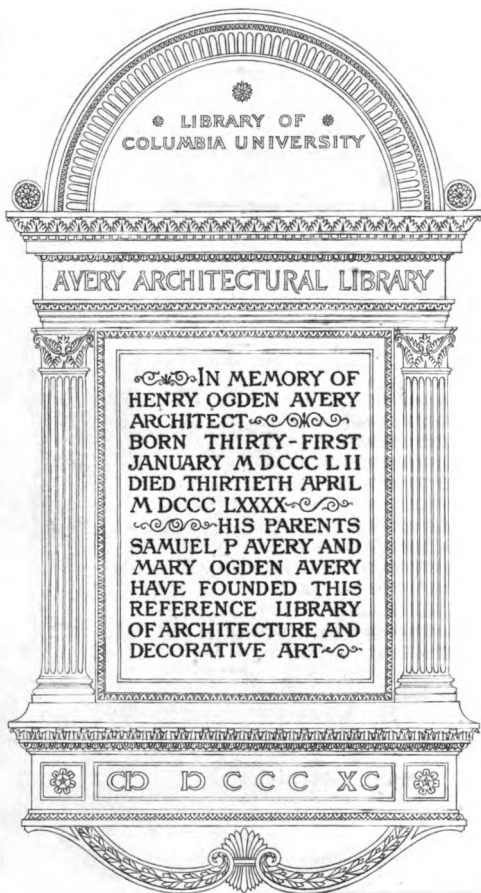
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

AK
6920
C548





Regalia of Scotland.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
HERALDRY.

CONTAINING

THE ORIGIN AND USE OF ARMS;
RULES FOR BLAZONING AND MARSHALLING COAT ARMOURS;
THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH REGALIA;

A DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY,
WITH ITS TERMS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND LATIN;

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD, ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED;
DEGREES OF THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, ETC.
TABLES OF PRECEDENCY;

AND

A DICTIONARY OF MOTTOES:

THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPLETE
MANUAL OF RANK AND NOBILITY.

EMBELLISHED WITH FORTY-EIGHT ENGRAVINGS,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF UPWARDS OF ONE THOUSAND EXAMPLES, INCLUDING THE
ARMS OF NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FAMILIES.

BY HUGH CLARK.

ELEVENTH EDITION,
CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

LONDON:
HENRY WASHBOURN, SALISBURY SQUARE:
CADELL AND CO. EDINBURGH.

MDCCCXXIX.

Living

AK

6020

CL 48

LONDON:
PRINTED BY THOMAS DAVISON, WHITEFRIARS.

233973 OCT 22 1947 W

TO
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND,
THIS IMPROVED EDITION
OF AN
INTRODUCTION TO HERALDRY,
IS,
BY PERMISSION,
MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

THE
LIBRARY
OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM
LONDON

ADRIANO
ATTORE
VIA
...

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE design of the following pages is to arrange the rules of Heraldry, on a concise but comprehensive plan, in a plain and methodical order; so that the result shall convey at once entertainment and instruction. From the intricate and voluminous character of some works on this subject, and the very scanty information to be gleaned from others, many who have attempted the study of this interesting art have desisted from the prosecution of their inquiries, in despair of ever acquiring a proficiency in a science apparently so elaborate. It is hoped that the simple and intelligible manner in which the subject is now treated of will nullify an objection so frequently made, and so much to be deplored.

It is necessary, before any attempt be made to blazon a coat of arms, that the learner be well

acquainted with the *points of the escutcheon, partition lines, metals, colours, ordinaries, and their diminutives, charges, distinction of houses, &c.* : also the *rules of blazoning and marshalling coat armours*. These desiderata are, therefore, displayed in upwards of a THOUSAND select examples, neatly engraved, and the whole arranged in a novel and interesting order. By following with a little application the rules laid down in the tables and dictionary, the student will be enabled “*to express in proper terms all that belongs to a coat of arms.*”

In the present edition many improvements and additions have been made; among which will be found engravings of the crown as worn by his present Majesty at his coronation, the Scottish regalia, the several orders of knighthood, &c.; all illustrated and explained, with historical notices: also a dictionary of mottoes borne by the nobility and gentry, with their English interpretations.

The most important parts of the work, consisting of the Introduction to Heraldry, and the valuable illustrative plates, executed by the late MR. CLARK, the talented heraldic engraver and author of “*The History of Knighthood,*” are

retained in their original state, a few trifling, but indispensable, corrections only excepted.

The publisher will be happy to avail himself of any information for the further improvement of the volume ; and he solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage which has been afforded to former proprietors of the work during a period of *upwards of half a century*.

Salisbury Square,
April, 1829.

CONTENTS.

	Page
ALPHABETICAL List of heraldic terms, in English,	
French, and Latin	234—9
Arms, the use of	1—3
Arms assumptive	11
Arms of alliance	11
Arms of adoption	11
Arms of a bachelor	65
Arms of a bishop	67
Arms of a baronet	68
Arms of a commoner and lady	68
Arms of community	10
Arms of concession	13
Arms, canting	13
Arms of dominion	10
Arms of a husband and two wives	} 63
Arms of a husband and three wives	
Arms of a husband and four wives	
Arms of a husband and five wives	
Arms of a husband and six wives	
Arms of a husband and seven wives	
Arms of an heiress	65
Arms of a knight of the garter and lady	67
Arms of a dowager or maiden lady	64
Arms of a maid	65
Arms of patronage	11
Arms of pretension	10
Arms paternal and hereditary	12
Arms quarterly	67
Arms of succession	11

	Page
Arms of a widow	64
Arms of a widow and heiress	64
Arms of a wife and two husbands	64
Badges	72
Barons	257
Bishops	255
Blazoning, rules of	36—62
Blazoning of animals	38
Blazoning of birds	39
Blazoning of charges	38
Blazoning of heavenly bodies	41
Blazoning of fishes	40
Blazoning of ordinaries	38
Blazoning of man and his parts	42
Blazoning of trees and vegetables	41
Borders	21—24
Charges	25—35
Charges, their various Heraldic Terms	30
Co-heiresses	66
Colours	16
Crest	71
Crowns	77
Crusades	5—6
Crosses	24
Dictionary of Heraldic Terms	83—233
Dictionary of Mottoes	295—320
Distinctions of Houses	35
Duke	249—251
Earl	252
Escutcheon, description of	14
Escutcheon, points of the	15
Esquires	269
Exterior ornaments of the Escutcheon	68
Furs	17
Gentry, description of the	272—9
Gentry, privileges of the	279—282
Hatchments, explanation of	74—76
Helmets	69
Heraldic abbreviations	53

CONTENTS.

xi

	Page
Honour	240
King, of the	241
Knighthood	260
Knighthood, list of orders of, with abbreviations	267
Mantling	69
Marquis	252
Marshalling	62—74
Motto	72
Nobility and gentry, the different degrees	240—258
Nobility, privileges of the	258
Ordinaries	19—21
Partition lines	17
Precedency	286—289
Precedency of men, table of	289—292
Precedency of women, table of	293—4
Prince of Wales	246
Queen, of the	245
Regalia of England	77—80
Regalia of Scotland	81—2
Rules of blazoning	36
Supporters	72
Tombs and monuments	7—10
Tournaments	3—5
Viscount	254
Wreath	71
Yeomen	282—285

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

Table 2 to face page 16	Plate D to face page 51
3 . . 18	E . . 53
4 . . 19	F . . 55
5 . . 21	G . . 57
6 . . 24	H . . 58
7 . . 26	J . . 60
8 . . 29	K . . 75
9 . . 31	Regalia } 1 . . 77
10 . . 33	Plate } 2 . . 78
Plate A . . 43	3 . . 79
B . . 45	4 . . 81
C . . 48	

The plates from No. 1 to 22 to be placed between pages 82 and 83.

Knighthood Plate 1, to face page 260.

_____ 2, _____ 264.

_____ 3, _____ 265.

T. stands for Table—P. for Plate—N. for Number.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
HERALDRY.

THE study of Heraldry has been regarded by many as unprofitable, dry, and unentertaining. In this light it should not be viewed ; for on the least inquiry into its origin and intent, it will be found not only a noble and interesting science, but absolutely essential to the antiquarian and historian, and more particularly to those who seek to obtain correct information respecting the history of their own country, where will be found the records of those noble and patriotic deeds, the remembrance of which has been handed down from generation to generation by those symbolical marks of honour and distinction which this work is intended to explain and illustrate.

THE USE OF ARMS.

The occasion of the assumption of arms was undoubtedly that order which their use produced ; the consequences of confusion being generally rule and

B

order, men's sufferings naturally teaching them to avoid all inconveniences by which they have suffered. Thus originated national ensigns for the better regulation of armies; also all manner of personal distinctions, that the shield, helmet, back and breast-plates, and surcoats worn over them, have had ornamental figures engraved or painted upon them; likewise on colours and standards in war, to distinguish chiefs and commanders, being devices on shields, &c. to point out their persons to those under their command, and to distinguish themselves one from another; which, without some such marks, could not have been effected, their persons being obscured by the armours they wore. It is observable that the ancients, for the most part, made choice of lions, tigers, dragons, and horrible chimeras; or of animals, as serpents, foxes, owls, and such figures as might represent sagacity, cunning, or stratagem, according to their various dispositions; thereby meaning to menace and terrify their enemies, by setting forth their magnanimous and politic qualities. It is certain that every like adheres to its like; therefore in cases of this nature mankind is naturally delighted with things or animals like themselves, or whose predominant dispositions or qualities accord with their own; and from these the alluding qualities and intent of these ancient assumptions have been frequently termed hieroglyphics. Ferne says, "The first soueraigne that ever gave coate of armes to his soldiers was King Alexander the Great, who, after the manner of his auncestors, desirous to exalt by some speciall meanes of honor his stoutest capitaines and soldiers above the rest, to provoke them to incounter their enimies with manly

courage, and by the advice of Aristotle, he gives unto the most valiant of his armies certain signes or emblemes, to be painted upon their armours, banners, and pennons, as tokens for their service in his wars."

TOURNAMENTS.

Tournaments, Justings, Tiltings, &c. were honourable exercises, formerly used by all persons of note that desired to gain reputation in feats of arms, from the king to the private gentleman. The word tournament is derived from *tourner*, a French word (to run round), because, to be expert in these military exercises, much agility, both of man and horse, was requisite, in riding round a ring, or in turning often.

Their manner of assembling was thus: The time and place being appointed, challenges were sent abroad for such who desired to signalize themselves at the lists, and proper rewards prepared for the victorious, which drew a great concourse from all parts: it was the custom of those who went to these exercises to be in a complete military equipage, with arms on their shields and surcoats, and caparisons on their horses; their esquires riding before, carrying their tilting spears with their pennons of arms at them; as also the helmets to be worn in the exercise, adorned with wreaths of silks, being of the tinctures of their arms and liveries, and thereon the crest.

When tiltings or tournaments were proclaimed, two shields were hung upon a tree at an appointed place, and he that offered to fight on foot signified as much by touching the shield by the right corner; whilst, on the contrary, he who chose rather to exercise on

horseback, touched that which hung by the left ; for it was judged more honourable to fight on foot than on horseback.

While they were preparing the lists destined for the tournaments, they exhibited, through the cloisters of some neighbouring monasteries, the armorial shields of those who designed to enter the lists. It was the ancient custom to carry the coats of arms, helmets, &c. into the monastery before the tournaments began ; and to offer up at the church, after the victory was gained, the arms and the horses with which they had fought : the former was done that they might be viewed by the lords, the ladies, and the young gentlemen, to satisfy their curiosity ; and a herald, or pursuivant at arms, named to the ladies the persons to whom each belonged ; and if, amongst these pretenders, there was found any one of whom a lady had cause to complain, either for speaking ill of her, or for any other fault or injury, she touched the helmet or the shield of these arms to demand justice, and signifying, that she recommended her cause to the judges of the tournaments. These, after having gained the necessary information, were to pronounce sentence ; and if the crime had been judicially proved, the punishment followed immediately.

When a knight, &c. came near the barriers where the justings were to be held, he blew a horn or trumpet, at which the heralds there attending came forth and registered his name, armorial bearings, and other proofs of his nobility, in their books ; from whence came heraldry, or the art of blazon, which signifies a regular description of arms in their proper terms.

The two contenders on horseback being let in, at several barriers, mounted on the ablest horses, after performing the usual ceremonies, and paying their respects to the sovereign or judges, as also to the ladies, took their respective stations; and being thus in readiness, when the trumpets sounded, both at the same time couched their lances, and, spurring their horses, ran fiercely one against another, in such a manner that the point of their spears, lighting upon each other's armour, gave a terrible shock, and generally flew in pieces.

If neither party received any damage, they usually ran three heats, which was accounted very honourable; but if a man were beaten off his horse, shaken in the saddle, let fall his lance, lost any piece of his armour, or hurt his adversary's horse, he was considered as disgraced.

These tournaments first began in Germany, in the tenth century, and became afterwards a general practice in Europe.

CRUSADES.

The second grand occasion of the advancement of heraldry towards its present perfection was the croisades, or crusades, which were expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land against the infidels, begun in the year 1096, on which account were borne several new figures before unknown in arms, such as bezants, martlets, alerons, escallop shells, &c. besides great numbers of crosses, variously formed, which are to be seen in arms all over Europe.

In process of time, these tokens, which we call

arms, became remunerations for services, and were bestowed by emperors, kings, princes, generals, and chief commanders in the field, upon martial men, answerable to their worthy acts; the remembrance whereof could not be better preserved to posterity than by these kinds of honourable rewards; and though at first they were taken up at any gentleman's pleasure, yet hath that liberty for many ages been denied; no one being, by the laws of gentility, allowed the bearing of arms, but such as are entitled to be so distinguished, either by descent, grant, or purchase. The common people are denied the use of them by the laws of all well governed nations.

The following note may serve as an antidote to the poison of modern sceptics:—"The world has been so long accustomed to hear the crusades considered as the height of frenzy and injustice, that to undertake their defence might perhaps be a hazardous task. We must, however, recollect, that, had it not been for these extraordinary exertions of generous courage, the whole of Europe would perhaps have fallen, and Christianity been buried in its ruins. It was not, as Voltaire has falsely or weakly asserted, a conspiracy of robbers; it was not an unprovoked attack on a distant and unoffending nation; it was a blow aimed at the heart of a most powerful and active enemy. Had not the Christian kingdoms of Asia been established as a check to the Mahometans, Italy and the remnant of Christianity must again have fallen into their power, and France herself have needed all the heroism and good fortune of a Charles Martel to deliver her from subjugation."

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS

Are no less comprised within the cognizance of the science of heraldry than other solemn functions; for as it is the part of heralds to range men in their due stations, and to appoint them their proper coats of arms, whilst living, so it belongs to them to regulate what ceremonies are to be observed at their funerals, and what memorials erected to them after their death. The most ancient, and even the most barbarous nations, paid this honour to the deceased, considering it as an incentive to others to perform glorious actions, and a respect indispensable to be paid to him who had been an example of virtue whilst surviving in this world.

Nisbet says, it was a custom of those Romans who were *Nobiles* to have the statues of their ancestors made of wood, brass, marble, &c. and sometimes in wax, painted on the face, to represent their likeness, and dressed according to their quality; if they had been consuls, with the *prætecta*, or long white robe edged with purple; if *Censors*, their robes were purple; if they had triumphed, their habits had gold flowers; they were likewise adorned with the *fascæ*, or bundle of rods, their axes, and other marks of their magistracy, and the spoils taken from the enemy. These statues were kept in their courts, in a cabinet of wood; upon solemn days the cabinets were set open, and the statues ornamented and set out to view, in the court, just before the porch or gate, that the people might behold their merit and bravery; and when any of the family died, the statues of their ancestors were not only so exhibited, but they were

also carried before the corpse at the funeral, as ensigns of nobility.

Of all nations, none exceeded the Romans in the magnificence of their monuments ; all the great roads about their city were adorned with costly structures ; for they did not then bury in their temples, reserving them only for the service of their gods ; nor was it the custom to bury in churches until some centuries after the Gospel had dispelled the darkness of idolatry. In process of time, the practice of entombing in churches began to prevail ; and then all families of note appointed the place of repose for themselves and their successors, and erected stately monuments, adorned with figures, coat-armour, and epitaphs. That there might be some distinctive marks between the several persons so interred, the ancients established certain rules, which were then observed upon such occasions.

Kings and princes, however they died, were represented on their tombs in their armour, with their escutcheons, crowns, crests, supporters, and all other marks of royalty.

Knights and gentlemen could not have their effigies after that manner, unless they lost their lives in battle, or died within their own lordships.

Those who died in battle, on the victorious party, were represented with their swords naked, the point upwards, on the right side, and their shield on the left, their helmets on their heads.

Those who died prisoners were represented on their tombs without spurs, helmet, or sword.

Such as died in battle on the vanquished side were to be represented without their coat over their armour,

their sword in the scabbard, their vizor lifted up, their hands joined on the breast, and their feet resting on a *dead* lion.

The son of a general, or governor of a strong hold, if he died when the place was besieged, though ever so young, was represented in complete armour, his head resting on a helmet instead of a pillow.

If a gentleman had served in armies during most part of his life, and in his old age became a religious man, he was represented in the lower part in complete armour, and above in the habit of the order he had professed.

If a gentleman, or knight, who had been killed in single combat, had such a monument, he was to be in complete armour, with his battle-axe out of his arms lying by him, and his left arm crossed upon his right.

On the contrary, the victor was led in triumph to the church to give thanks to God ; and when he died he was represented on his tomb armed at all points, his battle-axe in his arms, with his right arm across over the left.

But if any person had been accused of treason, murder, a rape, or of being an incendiary, instead of being honourably interred, he was treated in the vilest manner, his arms broken, and his body dragged on a hurdle, and cast out to be devoured by the fowls of the air, or hung upon a gallows.

Notwithstanding all these rules, every person has now assumed to himself the right to erect what monument he pleases, and to place thereon any figures, and in whatever posture he likes best ; but the above examples may suffice to show what was the practice

when order was observed ; many proofs of which are to be found in churches, &c. at this day.

Arms being placed upon the fronts, and other parts, of noble and ancient seats, show travellers to whom they formerly belonged, and oftentimes whose they at present are : painted windows inform us also who were the founders and benefactors of ancient abbeys, churches, and other religious houses ; also of colleges, as those in our two famous universities ; and other public buildings, such as hospitals, almshouses, &c. so frequent in our kingdom.

ARMS OF DOMINION

Are those which emperors and kings constantly bear, and which, being annexed to their territories to express their authority and power, are stamped on their coins, and displayed on their colours, standards, banners, coaches, seals, &c.

ARMS OF PRETENSION

Are coats borne by sovereigns who are not in possession of the dominions to which such coats belong, but who claim or pretend to have a right to those territories, viz. *Spain* quarters the arms of Portugal and Jerusalem, to show pretension to those kingdoms ; *England* till lately quartered the arms of France ; the *Dukes of Savoy*, those of the kingdom of Cyprus ; *Denmark*, those of Sweden, &c.

ARMS OF COMMUNITY

Are those of bishoprics, cities, universities, academies, societies, companies, and other bodies corporate.

ASSUMPTIVE ARMS

Are such as a man of his proper right may assume, with the approbation of his sovereign and of the king of arms. If a man, being no gentleman of blood or coat-armour, or else being a gentleman of blood and coat-armour, shall captivate, or take prisoner in lawful war, any gentleman, nobleman, or prince (as says Sir John Ferne), he may bear the shield of that prisoner, and enjoy it to him and his heirs for ever. See an example, Plate C. n. 33.

ARMS OF PATRONAGE

Are such as governors of provinces, lords of manors, patrons of benefices, add to their family arms, as a token of their superiority, rights, and jurisdiction.

ARMS OF SUCCESSION

Are those taken up by such as inherit certain fiefs, or manors, either by will, entail, or donation; which they quarter with their own arms.

ARMS OF ALLIANCE

Are such as (when heiresses marry into families) are taken up by their issue, to show their descent paternal and maternal; and by this means the memory of many ancient and noble families, extinct in the male line, is preserved and conveyed to posterity; which is one of the principal reasons of marshaling several coats pertaining to distinct families in one shield.

ARMS OF ADOPTION

Are those which you take from another family to be quartered with your paternal ones; for instance, the

last of a family may by will adopt a stranger to possess his name, estate, and arms, and thereby continue the name and grandeur of his family in the world after his decease. It is to be observed, that, if the adopted stranger be of more noble blood and family than the adopter, he is not obliged by the testament to disuse his own name or arms; but, if he be inferior, he is obliged to leave his own name, as also his proper arms, except he will marshal them after the arms of the adopter. The present custom for persons adopted is to apply to his majesty for his special warrant, to empower them to fulfil the will of the disposers, or to the parliament for an act.

ARMS PATERNAL AND HEREDITARY

Are such as are transmitted from the first obtainer to his son, grandson, great-grandson, &c. Then they are arms of a perfect and complete nobility, begun in the grandfather, or great-grandfather (as heralds say), growing in the son, complete in the grandson, or rather great-grandson, from which rises the distinction of gentlemen of blood in the grandson or great-grandson; and from the last, gentlemen of ancestry. Nisbet says, we may date the origin of arms as hereditary marks of honour soon after the subversion of the Roman empire by the Goths and Vandals, who sunk many liberal arts and sciences, but gave birth and life to heraldry (placing it in the room of *Jus imaginum*), which is made up of the figures of animals, vegetables, and of other things suitable to their genius, for distinction, in time of battle. Thus the strong bore lions, boars, wolves, &c.; for wit and craft they bore serpents, dogs, &c. This being the

practice of the conquering Goths, it was afterwards, through the ambition of some, and virtuous desire of others, continued to represent their progenitors, as well by carrying the marks of their honour, as by bearing their names, and enjoying their fortunes; which natural figures being cast in a form by rules, their position, disposition, situation, and colours became hereditary, and fixed within the shield, an ensign of honour; from which the titles *Scutifer* and *Escuyr* became honourable titles, to distinguish them from those of an inferior rank.

ARMS OF CONCESSION

Are augmentations granted by the sovereign, of part of his ensigns, or regalia, to such persons as he pleaseth to honour therewith. Sandford says, Henry VIII. honoured the arms of *Thomas Manners* (whom he created Earl of Rutland) with an augmentation, upon account of his being descended from a sister of King Edward IV. His paternal arms were *or, two bars azure, a chief gules*. Note, The augmentations were, the *chief quarterly azure and gules*; on the first, *two fleurs de lis in fess or*; on the second, *a lion passant gardant or*; third, as the second; fourth, as the first. See Plate A. n. 3.

CANTING ARMS.

Canting or allusive arms, or rebuses, are coats of arms whose figures allude to the names, professions, &c. of the bearer; as *a trevet*, for *Trevet*; *three herrings*, for *Herring*; *a camel*, for *Camel*; *three covered cups*, for *Butler*; *a pine tree*, for *Pine*;

three arches, for Arches; three harrows, for Harrow, &c.

Having shown the antiquity and use of arms, we will proceed to the knowledge of their essential and integral parts, viz. *the points of the escutcheon, colours, furs, partition lines, ordinaries, charges, and distinctions of houses*, which, for greater instruction, are displayed upon an entire new plan.

It is highly necessary, before a person attempt to blazon a coat of arms; that he should be well acquainted with the terms and rules laid down in the following tables, which may be accomplished by a little practice and application.

THE ESCUTCHEON.

ESCUTCHEON, or Shield, in arms, means the original shield used in war, and on which arms were originally borne; the surface of the escutcheon is termed the *field*, because it contains such honourable marks as anciently were acquired in the field.

POINTS of the ESCUTCHEON mean certain points or locations, in which the figures or charges of the field happen to be particularly placed; the shield is said to represent the body of a man, and has its parts taken therefrom, as by the example, Table I. A signifies that part to be the *dexter*, or right hand chief; B, the precise *middle chief*; C, the *sinister*, or left hand chief; D, the collar, or *honour point*; in regard that eminent men, as knights of the garter, thistle, &c. wear their badges of honour about their necks; in like manner is E called the heart, or *fess point*, as being the exact middle of the shield; F, the *nombril*, or navel point; G, H, I, the *dexter, middle,*

and *sinister base points* ; whence particular care ought to be paid thereto, for the more plainly describing the position or seat of the things borne ; for the same figure, in the very same tinctures, borne in different points of the escutcheon, renders those bearings so many different arms. Therefore these points, or locations, ought to be well observed ; for an arms with *a lion in chief* differs essentially from one with *a lion in base*.

TABLE I.

Points of the Escutcheon.				
The dexter <i>or</i> <i>right hand</i> side of the escutcheon.	A	B	C	The sinister <i>or</i> <i>left hand</i> side of the escutcheon.
		D		
		E		
		F		
		H	I	
	G			
A Dexter chief. B Middle chief. C Sinister chief. D Honour point. E Fess point. F Nombril point. G Dexter base. H Middle base. I Sinister base.				
<i>Note,</i> The <i>chief</i> is the top or chief part of the escutcheon, marked A, B, C ; the <i>base</i> is the lower part of the escutcheon, marked G, H, I.				

TABLE II.

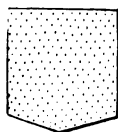
COLOURS AND FURS.

The colours used in the science of heraldry are generally *red, blue, black, green, purple*; termed in this science *gules, azure, sable, vert, and purple*. *Yellow and white*, termed *or* and *argent*, are metals:

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Colours.</i>
Or, - - - -	Yellow.
Argent, - - -	White.
Gules, - - -	Red.
Azure, - - -	Blue.
Sable, - - -	Black.
Vert, - - -	Green.
Purple, - -	Purple.

Colours and metals, when engraved, are known by points and hatched lines; as **OR**, the metal gold, is known in engraving by small dots or points; **ARGENT**, a metal which is white, and signifies silver, is always left plain; **GULES**, this colour is expressed by lines perpendicular from top to bottom; **AZURE**, a colour known by horizontal lines from side to side; **SABLE**, a colour expressed by horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing each other; **VERT**, a colour described by hatched lines from right to left diagonally; **PURPURE**, a colour known by hatched lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base, diagonally. See the examples T. 2. **S. Petrasancta**, an Italian herald, about two centuries ago, is said to have been the first who thought of expressing the tinctures by lines and points.

TABLE II.



OR
Gold



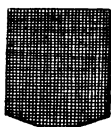
ARGENT
White



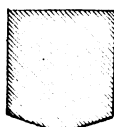
GULES
Red



AZURE
Blue



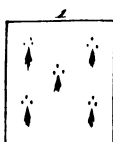
SABLE
Black



VERT
Green



PURPURE
Purple



Ermine



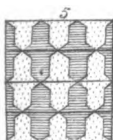
Ermines



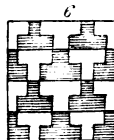
Erminois



Vair

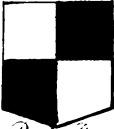
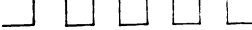
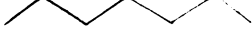
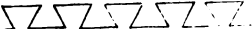


CounterVair



Potent

TABLE III.

		
<i>Party Per Pale</i>	<i>Party Per Bend</i>	<i>Party Per Fess</i>
		
<i>Party Per Chevron</i>	<i>Party Per Cross</i>	<i>Party Per Saltire</i>
<i>Engrailed</i>		
<i>Invected</i>		
<i>Wavy</i>		
<i>Nebule</i>		
<i>Imbattled</i>		
<i>Raguly</i>		
<i>Indented</i>		
<i>Dancette</i>		
<i>Dove Tail</i>		

FURS.

Furs are not only used for the linings of robes and garments of state, the linings of the mantle and other ornaments of the shield, but also in the coat-armours themselves: viz. *ermine*, *ermine*s, *erminois*, *erminites*, *pean*, *vair*, *vair-en-point*, *counter-vair*, *potent-counter-potent*; all which may be seen under each head in the dictionary; but for instruction we have only given the most common in use: viz.

Ermine,	Ermine	Erminois,
Vair,	Counter-Vair,	Potent.

ERMINE is black spots on a white field, n. 1.

ERMINES is a field black, with white spots, n. 2.

ERMINOIS, is a field gold, with black spots, n. 3.

VAIR is white and blue, represented by figures of small escutcheons, ranged in a line, so that the *base argent* is opposite to the *base azure*, n. 4.

COUNTER-VAIR is when the bells or cups of the same colour are placed *base* against *base*, and *point* against *point*, n. 5.

POTENT-COUNTER-POTENT is a field covered with figures like crutch-heads, termed *potents counter placed*, n. 6.

TABLE III.

PARTITION LINES.

PARTITION LINES are such as, *party per pale*, *party per bend*, *party per fess*, *party per chevron*, *party per cross*, *party per saltire*, by which is understood a shield divided or cut through by a line or lines, either perpendicular, diagonal, traverse, &c. agreeably to the form of those ordinaries, as in ex-

ample. *Note*, The crooked lines, such as the engrailed, wavy, &c. are used in heraldry, to difference bearings which would be otherwise the same ; for an escutcheon charged with a chief engrailed differs from a chief wavy, as much as if the one bore a cross and the other a saltire.

PARTY PER PALE is the field divided by a perpendicular line, as n. 1. **PARTY** signifies parted or divided, and is applied to all divisions of the field or charges.

PARTY PER BEND is a field divided by a diagonal line from the dexter chief to the sinister base, as n. 2. *Party per bend, Or and Vert*, name Hawly.

PARTY PER BEND sinister, see P. 16, n. 2

PARTY PER FESS is a field equally divided by a horizontal line, as n. 3.

PARTY PER CHEVRON is a field divided by such a line as helps to make the chevron, as n. 4. *Party per Chevron, Sable and Argent*, name Aston.

PARTY PER CROSS, or *quarterly*, is a field divided by two lines, the one perpendicular, the other horizontal, crossing each other in the centre of the field, as n. 5. *Party per cross, Argent and Gules*, name Sir Henry Cock, of Hertfordshire.

PARTY PER SALTIRE is a field divided by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, crossing each other in the centre of the field, as n. 6.

The crooked lines of partition are the *engrailed*, *invecked*, *wavy*, *nebule*, *imbattled*, *raguly*, *dancette*, *indented*, and *dove-tail*. See the examples T. 3. N.B. *Indented* and *dancette* seem alike in form, but the points of the *dancette* are much wider than the *indented*.

TABLE IV.

 <i>Chief</i>	 <i>Pale</i>	 <i>Pallet</i>	 <i>Endorse</i>
 <i>Bend</i>	 <i>Bendlet</i>	 <i>Garter</i>	 <i>Cost</i>
 <i>Ribbon</i>	 <i>B. Finister</i>	 <i>Searpe</i>	 <i>Batten</i>
 <i>Fess</i>	 <i>Bar</i>	 <i>Closet</i>	 <i>Barrulet</i>
 <i>Chevron</i>	 <i>Chevronel</i>	 <i>Couple Close</i>	 <i>Cross</i>
 <i>Saltire</i>	 <i>Pile</i>	 <i>Quarter</i>	 <i>Canton</i>

TABLE IV.

ORDINARIES.

Ordinaries are those figures which, by their ordinary and frequent use, are become most essential to the science: viz. The chief, pale, bend, bend sinister, fess, bar, chevron, cross, and saltire; these have their diminutives: viz. The *pallet*, *endorse*, *garter*, *cost*, *ribbon*, *baton*, *closet*, &c. as in T. 4.

The CHIEF is formed by a horizontal line, and contains in depth the third of the field, as n. 1. *Gules, a chief Argent*, name Worksley.

The PALE consists of two perpendicular lines, drawn from the top to the base of the shield, as n. 2. *Gules a Pale Or*, for the arms of Lord Hinkley.

The pale has two diminutives—the half of the pale is called a *pallet*, as n. 3; and the half of the pallet is called an *endorse*, as n. 4.

The BEND is formed by two parallel lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, as n. 5. *Argent a bend engrailed Sable*, the arms of Lord Fitzwater, Earl of Sussex.

The Bend has four diminutives, the *bendlet*, n. 6; the *garter*, n. 7; the *cost*, n. 8; and *ribbon*, n. 9.

The BEND SINISTER, which passes diagonally from the sinister chief to the dexter base of the shield, as n. 10. The Bend Sinister has two diminutives; the *scarp*, which is half the bend, as n. 11; and the *baton*, which is half of the scarp, as n. 12.

The FESS is formed by two horizontal lines across the shield, and contains the third part of the field, and is always confined to the centre, as n. 13.

The BAR is formed of two horizontal lines, and

contains the fifth part of the field, as n. 14. The Bar is never borne single; the bar has two diminutives; the *closet*, which is half the bar, n. 15; and the *barrulet*, which is half the closet, n. 16.

The **CHEVRON** is formed of two lines placed pyramidically like two rafters of a house joined together in chief, and descending in form of a pair of compasses to the extremities of the shield, n. 17. The Chevron has two diminutives; the *chevronel*, which is half the chevron, n. 18; and *couple-close*, which is half the chevronel, n. 19.

The **CROSS**. The Cross is formed by the meeting of two perpendicular with two horizontal lines near the fess point, where they make four right angles: the lines are not drawn throughout, but discontinued the breadth of the cross, n. 20. *Azure a Cross Or*, name Shelton, of Norfolk.

The **SALTIRE** is formed by the bend-dexter and bend-sinister crossing each other in right angles, n. 21. *Argent, a Saltire Gules*, name Gerrard, of Lancashire.

The **PILE** is composed of two lines which form a long wedge, n. 22.

The **QUARTER** is formed of two lines, one perpendicular, the other horizontal, taking up one fourth of the field, and is always placed in the chief, n. 23.

The **CANTON** is a square figure like the *quarter*, possessing only the third part of the chief, n. 24.

TABLE V.

A **GYRON** is of a triangular figure, composed of two lines, one diagonally from the dexter chief angle to the centre of the shield; the other is drawn hori-

TABLE V.

 <i>Gyron</i>	 <i>Filanches</i>	 <i>Label</i>	 <i>Orle</i>
 <i>Tressure</i>	 <i>Frett</i>	 <i>Inescutcheon</i>	 <i>Chaplet</i>
 <i>Border</i>	 <i>Engrailed</i>	 <i>Indented</i>	 <i>Quarterly</i>
 <i>Golonny</i>	 <i>Compony</i>	 <i>Checky</i>	 <i>Fair</i>
 <i>Paly</i>	 <i>Bendy</i>	 <i>Barry</i>	 <i>Barry Pily</i>
 <i>Lozengy</i>	 <i>Checky</i>	 <i>Gyronny</i>	 <i>Fretty</i>

zontal from the dexter side of the shield, meeting the other line in the centre of the field, as n. 1.

FLANCHES are formed by two circular lines, and are always borne double, as n. 2.

The **LABEL**, though used as a distinction of houses, is placed by Holme as an ordinary for its being variously borne and charged, n. 3.

The **ORLE** is an inner border of the same shape as the escutcheon, but doth not touch the extremities of the shield, the field being seen within and round it on both sides, as n. 4, *or, an Orle azure*, name Bartram, Lord of Bothal.

The **TRESSURE** is a diminutive of the orle, half in breadth, and is generally borne flory and counterflory, n. 5.

The **FRETT** is composed of six pieces, two of which form a saltire, and the other four a mascle, which is placed in the centre. The saltire pieces must be interlaced over and under the pieces that form the mascle, as n. 6. *Vert, a fretted Or*, was the arms of Sir George Whitmore, a lord mayor of London.

The **INESCUTCHEON** is a small escutcheon borne within the shield, and in the middle of a coat, or in chief, generally used to hold the arms of Ulster for the distinction of a baronet, n. 7.

N. B. If there are more than one in a coat, they are usually called escutcheons.

CHAPLET is always composed of four roses only, all the other parts being leaves, n. 8.

BORDERS.

A **BORDER** is a bearing that goes all round and parallel to the boundary of the shield in form of a

hem, and contains the fifth part of the field, n. 9.—When a border is plain, as the example, you are not to *term* it *plain*, as it is always understood so in the science: viz. *argent, a border azure*; but if the border be engrailed, indented, &c. you must express it: viz. *argent, a border engrailed azure*. See the two examples, n. 10 and 11. In blazon, borders always give place to the *chief*, the *quarter*, and the *canton*; as for example, *argent, a border*; *gules, a chief azure*: therefore the chief is placed over the border, see P. 16. n. 2. So that in coats charged with either a *chief*, *quarter*, or *canton*, the border goes round the field until it touches them, and there finishes, see P. 16. n. 3; but in respect to all other ordinaries, the border passes over them, see P. 16. n. 4.

In a coat which hath a border impaled with another, be it either the man's or the woman's, the border must terminate at the impaled line, see P. 16. n. 5. This method is also to be observed in impaling a coat that hath either a single or double tressure, as P. 16. n. 6.

A BORDER ENGRAILED. This border is bounded by small semicircles, the points of which enter the field, as n. 10.

A BORDER INDENTED is the same in shape as the partition line indented, n. 11.

A BORDER QUARTERLY is a border divided into four equal parts by a perpendicular and horizontal line, as n. 12.

A BORDER GOBONATED is a border composed of one row of squares, (*of two colours*) and no more, as n. 13.

A BORDER COUNTER-COMPONY is a border composed of two rows of squares, as n. 14.

A **BORDER CHECKY** is a border composed of three rows of squares, as n. 15.

A **BORDER VAIR**. Vair is represented by the figures, little bells, or cups reversed, ranged in a line, so that the *base argent* is opposite to *base azure*, as n. 16.

PALY is a field divided into four, six, or more (even number of) parts, by perpendicular lines, consisting of two colours; the first beginning with *metal*, and the last *colour*, as n. 17.

BENDY is a field divided into four, six, or more (equal) parts diagonally, from the dexter to the sinister, or from sinister to dexter, and consists of two colours, as n. 18.

BARRY is a field divided by horizontal lines into four, six, or more (equal) parts, and consisting of two tinctures, as n. 19.

BARRY PILY of eight pieces argent and gules, as n. 20.

Paly, bendy, barry, the number of division, are always even, and to be specified; as four, six, eight, ten, or twelve, viz. *Paly of six, barry of six, bendy of six, barry pily of eight argent and gules*. See the examples, T. 5.

LOZENGY is a field or bearing covered with lozenges of different tinctures alternately, as *lozengy, argent and azure*, n. 21.

CHECKY is a field or bearing covered with small squares of different tinctures alternately, as n. 22. *Note*, When on ordinaries, it always consists of three or more rows.

GYRONNY is a field divided into six, eight, ten, or twelve triangular parts, of two or more different

tinctures, and the points all meeting in the centre of the field, as n. 23.

FRETTY consists of eight, ten, or more pieces, each passing to the extremity of the shield, interlacing each other, as n. 24.

TABLE VI.

CROSSES.

A CROSS. The Cross is one of the ordinaries before mentioned. It is borne as well *indented, engrailed, &c.* as plain; but when *plain*, as the example, n. 1, you only mention *a cross*, which is understood to be plain.

A CROSS MOLINE signifies a cross which turns round both ways at the extremities, as n. 2. *Azure, a Cross Moline pierced Lozenge, or, name Molaneux, of Lancaster.*

A CROSS FLORY. This signifies the ends of the cross to terminate in fleurs-de-lis, as n. 3.

A CROSS PATONCE. This cross terminates like the bottom of the fleur-de-lis, as n. 4.

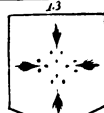
A CROSS POTENT. This cross terminates like the head of a crutch, which anciently was called a potent, as n. 5.

A CROSS PATTÉE is proper for a cross which is small in the centre, and so goes on widening to the ends, which are very broad, as n. 6.

A CROSS AVELANE, so termed from the Latin *nux avellanæ*, a filbert, or hazel nut, as n. 7.

A CROSS BOTONE. This term is given because its extremities resemble the trefoil. The French call it *croix trefflée*, as n. 8.

TABLE VI.

1  <i>Croix</i>	2  <i>Moline</i>	3  <i>Glorie</i>	4  <i>Patence</i>
5  <i>Potent</i>	6  <i>Patee</i>	7  <i>Avellane</i>	8  <i>Potonny</i>
9  <i>Pomme</i>	10  <i>Crozier</i>	11  <i>Crozier Fitchu</i>	12  <i>4. Fleurons</i>
13  <i>Ermine Spots</i>	14  <i>Mill Rind</i>	15  <i>Mill Rind</i>	16  <i>Ravennat</i>
17  <i>Lozence</i>	18  <i>Fusil</i>	19  <i>Manche</i>	20  <i>Water Beuard</i>
21  <i>Trefoil</i>	22  <i>Quarterfoil</i>	23  <i>Cinqufoil</i>	24  <i>Rose</i>

A **CROSS POMMÉE** signifies a cross with a ball at each end ; from *pomme*, an apple. See n. 9.

A **CROSS CROSSLET** is a cross crossed again at the extremities, at a small distance from each of the ends, as n. 10.

A **CROSS CROSSLET FITCHY**. So termed when the under limb of the cross ends in a sharp point, as n. 11.

A **CROSS OF FOUR PHEONS**. That is, *four pheons in cross*, their points all meeting in the centre, as n. 12.

A **CROSS OF FOUR ERMINE SPOTS**, or *four Ermine Spots in Cross*, their tops meeting in the centre point, as n. 13.

A **CROSS MILRINE**. So termed as its form is like the mill-ink, which carrieth the millstone, and is perforated as that is. See n. 14, 15.

A **CROSS RAYONNANT** is a cross from the angles of which issue rays, as n. 16.

CHARGES.

CHARGES are all manner of figures or bearings whatsoever, borne in an escutcheon, which are by custom become peculiarly proper to the science.

A **LOZENGE**. The shape is the same with that of a pane of glass in old casements, as n. 17. In this form the arms of maidens and widows should be borne. The true proportion of the Lozenge is to have its width three parts in four of its height.

A **FUSIL**. The Fusil differs much from the Lozenge, it being longer and more acute. See the difference in n. 17, and 18. *Note*, If a Fusil is four inches in height, it must be but one inch and three

quarters in width, and so in proportion to any other height.

MASCLE. The shape is exactly square and perforated, as example n. 19.

A WATER BOUGET was a vessel anciently used by soldiers for carrying of water in long marches. n. 20.

A TREFOIL, or three-leaved grass, as n. 21.

A QUATREFOIL, or four-leaved grass, as n. 22.

A CINQUERFOIL, or five-leaved grass. This charge is very frequent in armoury, n. 23.

A ROSE in heraldry is always represented full-blown, with its leaves expanded, seeded in the middle with five green barbs, as n. 24.

TABLE VII.

CHARGES.

A MULLET, n. 1. Some have confounded stars and mullets together, which is easily rectified, by allowing mullets to consist of five points, and stars to be of six, eight, or more points.

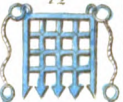
An ESTOILE, or a star of six waved points. See n. 2.

A GAL-TRAP; an instrument of iron composed of four points, so that whichever way it lay on the ground, one point was always upwards: they were used to impede the enemy's cavalry in passing fords, morasses, &c. See n. 3.

A PHEON is the iron part of a dart with a barbed head, n. 4.

AN ANNULET, or Ring, by some authors said to be rings of mail. See n. 5.

TABLE VII.

1  <i>Mullet</i>	2  <i>Estoile</i>	3  <i>Gal trap</i>	4  <i>Pheon</i>
5  <i>Annulet</i>	6  <i>Crescent</i>	7  <i>Increscent</i>	8  <i>Decrescent</i>
9  <i>Chess Rock</i>	10  <i>Fountain</i>	11  <i>Rest</i>	12  <i>Portcullis</i>
13  <i>Manche</i>	14  <i>Garb</i>	15  <i>Martlet</i>	16  <i>Bar Gemell</i>
17  <i>Catherine Wheel</i>	18  <i>Escarbuncle</i>	19  <i>Pelican</i>	20  <i>Phoenix</i>
21  <i>Antelope</i>	22  <i>Heraldic Antelope</i>	23  <i>Cockatrice</i>	24  <i>Wyvern</i>

A **CRESOENT**, or Half Moon, has the horns turned upwards. See n. 6.

An **INCRESCENT**, or Half Moon with the horns turned to the dexter side. See n. 7.

A **DECRESCENT**, or Half Moon with the horns turned to the sinister side. See n. 8.

A **CHES-ROOK**, a piece used in the game of chess, as n. 9.

A **FOUNTAIN** is drawn as a roundle *barry wavy of six, Argent and Azure*, as n. 10.

A **REST**. This figure by some is termed a rest for a horseman's lance; others apply it as a musical instrument called a clarion, n. 11.

A **PORTCULLIS**; used in fortifying the gateways of a city, town, or castle, as n. 12.

A **MANCHE**; an old-fashioned sleeve with long hangers, as n. 13.

A **GARB** signifies a sheaf of any kind of grain, as n. 14. *Note*, If it be a sheaf of wheat, it is sufficient to say a garb; but if of any other grain, it must be expressed.

A **MARTLET**; a bird shaped like a martin, but represented without legs, as n. 15.

BAR-GEMEL signifies two bars placed near and parallel to each other, as n. 16. *Note*, Gemels are much narrower than bars, and are always borne in couples.

A **CATHERINE-WHEEL**; named from St. Catherine, whose limbs were broken in pieces by its iron teeth, n. 17.

An **ESCARBUNCLE**; supposed to be a precious stone, and drawn by the ancient heralds as n. 18.

It is composed of an annulet in the centre, from which issue eight or more sceptres.

A PELICAN. The Pelican in heraldry is generally represented with her wings indorsed, her neck embowed, and pecking at her breast, as n. 19. When in her nest, feeding her young, in blazon, it is termed *A Pelican in her piety*.

A PHŒNIX is an imaginary bird, like an eagle in shape, and in heraldry is always represented in flames, so that seldom more of the bird is seen than what is in the example, n. 20.

AN ANTELOPE ; a well-known slender-limbed animal of the deer kind, with two straight taper horns : it is, by modern heralds, drawn according to nature, as n. 21.

AN ANTELOPE HERALDIC. This imaginary animal was represented by the ancient heralds with a body like a stag, with a unicorn's tail, a tusk issuing from the tip of the nose, a row of tufts down the back part of the neck, and the like tufts on his tail, chest, and thighs, as n. 22.

A COCKATRICE is a heraldic, chimerical figure ; its wings, beak, legs, comb, wattles, and spurs, partake of the fowl, and its body and tail of the snake, as n. 23.

A WYVERN. This, like the former, is of heraldic creation, and differs from the cockatrice in its head, and is without a comb, wattles, or spurs, as n. 24.

TABLE VIII.

A DRAGON is an imaginary beast, drawn by heralds as the example, n. 1.

TABLE VIII.

1  <i>Dragon</i>	2  <i>Harpy</i>	3  <i>Tyger</i>	4  <i>Billets</i>
5  <i>Cannet</i>	6  <i>Allerion</i>	7  <i>Welke</i>	8  <i>Gutty</i>
9  <i>Bezant</i>	10  <i>Plate</i>	11  <i>Torteaux</i>	12  <i>Hurt</i>
13  <i>Pellet</i> 14  <i>Pomey</i> 15  <i>Gelpe</i>			
16  <i>Couped</i>	17  <i>Erased</i>	18  <i>Demy</i>	19  <i>Dormant</i>
20  <i>Couchant</i>	21  <i>Sejant</i>	22  <i>Passant</i>	23  <i>Statant</i>

A **HARPY** is a poetical monster, composed of the head and breasts of a woman joined to the body of a vulture, as n. 2.

A **TIGER HERALDIC**: so termed from being so different from the tiger of nature. It owes its origin to the ancients, who represented it like the example, n. 3.

BILLETS are oblong squares, and are generally supposed to be letters made up in the form of the example, n. 4.

A **CANNET**; a term for a duck without beak or feet, as n. 5. This is only used in foreign arms.

An **ALLERION** is an eagle displayed without beak or feet, as n. 6.

A **WELKE**; the name of a shell-fish. See n. 7.

GUTTY, or **GUTTE**, signifies drops of any thing liquid. See n. 8. As these drops differ in colour, they receive different terms. Being so much used in English heraldry, it is necessary to introduce them; viz.

When they are	{ Or, Argent, Vert, Azure, Sable, Gules, }	they are termed	{ Gutte d'or, Gutte d'eau, Gutte d'olive, Gutte de larmes, Gutte de poix, Gutte de sang, }	and	meant to be like	{ Drops of gold, Drops of water, Drops of oil of olive, Drops of tears, Drops of pitch, Drops of blood. }
---------------	---	-----------------	---	-----	------------------	--

The French heralds use none of the above variations, but say *gutté* of such a colour.

ROUNDLES are round figures; if of metal, as the bezant and plate, they are to be flat; if of colour, they are drawn globular, and termed according to the colour or metal they are composed of. See T. 8, n. 9 to 15; viz.

When they are	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Or,} \\ \text{Argent,} \\ \text{Vert,} \\ \text{Azure,} \\ \text{Sable,} \\ \text{Gules,} \\ \text{Purpure,} \end{array} \right\}$	they are termed	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bezants,} \\ \text{Plates,} \\ \text{Pomeis,} \\ \text{Hurts,} \\ \text{Pellets,} \\ \text{Torteauxes,} \\ \text{Golpes.} \end{array} \right\}$
---------------	--	-----------------	---

If there be two, three, or more in a coat, counter-changed, being of any colour or metal, they retain the name of roundle. *Note*, Foreigners term the round figures, when of metal, bezants; when of colour, torteaux; viz. *Bezants d'or*, or *d'argent*, *torteaux de gules*, *d'azure*, *de sable*, &c.

CHARGES, AND THEIR VARIOUS HERALDIC TERMS.

COUPED. A term for any charge in an escutcheon that is borne *cut* evenly off, as the example; viz. *A Lion's Head Couped*, n. 16.

ERASED. A term for any thing torn or plucked off from the part to which nature had fixed it. The part torn off must be expressed jagged, as the example; viz. *A Lion's Head Erased*, n. 17.

DEMY signifies the half of any thing; viz. *A Demy Lion*, n. 18.

DORMANT, or Sleeping; viz. *A Lion Dormant*, with its head resting on its fore paws, as n. 19.

COUCHANT, lying or squatting on the ground, with his head upright; viz. *A Lion Couchant*. See n. 20.

SEJANT. A term for any beast *sitting* in the position of the example; viz. *A Lion Sejant*, n. 21.

PASSANT. A term for any beast when in a walking position; viz. *A Lion Passant*, n. 22.

TABLE IX.

1  <i>Pasant Guardant</i>	2  <i>Ramprant</i>	3  <i>Ramprant Guardant</i>	4  <i>Ramprant Regardant</i>
5  <i>Ramprant Combattant</i>	6  <i>Saliant</i>	7  <i>Ramprant Adressé</i>	8  <i>Contre Passant</i>
9  <i>Contre Saliant</i>	10  <i>Contre Saillant</i>	11  <i>Saliant Adressé</i>	12  <i>Pasant Regardant</i>
13  <i>at Gaze</i>	14  <i>Tripping</i>	15  <i>Springing</i>	16  <i>Courant</i>
17  <i>Lodged</i>	18  <i>Cabossed</i>	19  <i>Close</i>	20  <i>Rising</i>
21  <i>Display</i>	22  <i>Volant</i>	23  <i>Demy Vol</i>	24  <i>Indorsed</i>

STATANT. A term for a beast standing with all four legs on the ground, as n. 23.

TABLE IX.

PASSANT-GARDANT. A term for a beast when walking with his head *affronté*, or looking full-faced, as example, n. 1.

RAMPANT. A term for lions, bears, tigers, &c. when standing erect on their hind leg. *A Lion Rampant*, n. 2.

RAMPANT-GARDANT signifies a beast standing on his hind leg, looking full-faced, as example, *A Lion Rampant-Gardant*, n. 3.

RAMPANT-REGARDANT. A term for a beast standing upon its hinder leg, looking towards its tail; viz. *A Lion Rampant-Regardant*, as n. 4.

RAMPANT-COMBATANT. A term for beasts fighting, or rampant, face to face, as the example, *Two Lions Rampant-Combatant*. See n. 5.

SALIENT. A term for beasts of prey when leaping or springing forward, as the example, n. 6.

ADDORSED signifies beasts, birds, or fish, turned back to back, as the example, *Two Lions Rampant Addorsed*. See n. 7.

COUNTER-PASSANT; for two beasts, as lions, &c. when walking different ways, the one to the dexter, the other to the sinister, as the example, n. 8.

COUNTER-SALIENT. A term for two beasts when leaping different ways from each other, as the example, *Two Foxes Counter-Salient in Saltire, the dexter surmounted of the sinister*, n. 9.

COUNTER-TRIPPING. This term is given when two rams, deer, &c. as the example, are tripping, the

one passing one way, and the other another. See n. 10.

SEJANT ADDORSED. A term for two animals sitting back to back, as the example, n. 11.

PASSANT-REGARDANT. A term for a beast when walking with its head looking behind, n. 12.

GAZE. The stag, buck, or hind, when looking *affronté*, or full-faced, is said to be at Gaze, n. 13. All other beasts, when in this attitude, are termed Gardant.

TRIPPING. A term which signifies a stag, antelope, or hind, &c. when walking, as n. 14.

SPRINGING. This term is used for beasts of chase in the same sense as Saliant is for beasts of prey, n. 15. This term is likewise used for fish when placed in bend.

COURANT. A term for a stag, horse, or greyhound, or any other beast, represented running, as the example, n. 16.

LODGED. This term is for stags, &c. when at rest, lying on the ground, n. 17. Beasts of chase are said to be lodged; beasts of prey, when lying down, are termed couchant.

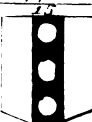
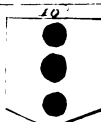
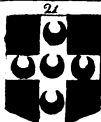
CABOSSED. This term is used to express the head of a stag or other animal placed full-faced, and without any part of the neck being visible, n. 18.

CLOSE. This term is for the wings of birds (of flight) when they are down and close to the body, n. 19. But must not be used to the peacock, dunghillcock, nor to any others that are not addicted to flight.

RIISING. A term for birds when in a position as if preparing to fly, as n. 20.

DISPLAYED. This term is used for the wings of

TABLE X.

1  <i>Erect</i>	2  <i>Inverted</i>	3  <i>Savant</i>	4  <i>Warrior</i>
5  <i>Respecting</i>	6  <i>Savant Embowed</i>	7  <i>Hemy Lion Pasant</i>	8  <i>Hemy Fleur-de-lis</i>
9  <i>Assuant</i>	10  <i>Bewant</i>	11  <i>Slipped</i>	12  <i>Turret</i>
13  <i>na Chief</i>	14  <i>in Chief</i>	15  <i>ona Pale</i>	16  <i>in Pale</i>
17  <i>ona Bend</i>	18  <i>in Bend</i>	19  <i>ona Fess</i>	20  <i>in Fess</i>
21  <i>ona Cross</i>	22  <i>in Cross</i>	23  <i>ona Saltire</i>	24  <i>in Saltire</i>

eagles, and all other birds, when they are expanded, as n. 21.

VOLANT. Thus we term any bird that is represented flying, as n. 22.

DEMI-VOL. A term for a single wing, n. 23.

INDORSED. A term for wings when placed back to back, as n. 24.

TABLE X.

ERECT signifies any thing perpendicularly elevated, as the example: viz. *Two wings conjoined and erect*; that is, the points of the wings are upwards, n. 1.

INVERTED. This example is the reverse position of the former, the points of these being downwards: viz. *Two wings conjoined and inverted*, n. 2.

NAIANT. A term for fish when borne horizontally across the field as swimming, as n. 3.

HAURIANT signifies the fish to be erect, as the example, n. 4.

RESPECTING. A term for fish, or birds, when placed upright one against the other, as n. 5.

NAIANT EMBOWED. This term is used for the dolphin, to signify the crookedness of his motion when swimming, as the example, n. 6.

DEMI-LION PASSANT is one half of a lion in a walking position, as n. 7.

DEMY FLEUR-DE-LIS is the half of a fleur-de-lis, as n. 8. also as p. 7. n. 24.

ISSUANT, or issuing, signifies coming out of the bottom of the chief, as the example, n. 9.

ROUSSANT signifies heavy birds, as if preparing to fly with the wings indorsed, as n. 10.

SLIPPED. A term for a flower, branch, or leaf, when plucked from the stock, and not cut off, n. 11.

TIRRET. A modern term derived from the French, for *manacles*, or hand-cuffs, n. 12.

The following twelve examples are introduced for the instruction of the learner, as he should be well acquainted with the difference of the two monosyllables in *blazon*, viz. *on* and *in*; which, by observing, he will see makes a great difference in a coat of arms—the *former* expressing the bearing to be placed on one of the ordinaries; the *latter* as if the bearings were left remaining, but the ordinaries taken away.

ON A CHIEF.

N. 13. Argent *on a chief*, gules three lozenges, or.

IN CHIEF.

N. 14. Argent, three lozenges *in chief*, gules.

ON A PALE.

N. 15. Argent *on a pale*, azure, three plates.

IN PALE.

N. 16. Argent, three hurts *in pale*.

ON A BEND.

N. 17. Gules, *on a bend*, argent, three mullets, azure.

IN BEND.

N. 18. Argent, three mullets *in bend*, sable.

ON A FESS.

N. 19. Argent, *on a fess*, vert, three trefoils, or.

IN FESS.

N. 20. Argent, three trefoils, *in fess*, vert.

ON A CROSS.

N. 21. Purpure, *on a cross*, argent, five crescents, gules.

IN CROSS.

N. 22. Argent, five crescents *in cross*, gules.

ON A SALTIRE.

N. 23. Azure, *on a saltire*, argent, five torteauxes.

IN SALTIRE.

N. 24. Argent, five torteauxes *in saltire*.

DISTINCTION OF HOUSES.

These differences inform us how the bearer of each is descended from the same family ; also to denote the subordinate degrees in each house from the original ancestors, viz.

FIRST HOUSE.

See engraved example, Plate 10.

For the heir, or First son,	{ the Label, - - - - -	No. 1.
Second son,	the Crescent, - - - - -	No. 2.
Third son,	the Mullet, - - - - -	No. 3.
Fourth son,	the Martlet, - - - - -	No. 4.
Fifth son,	the Annulet, - - - - -	No. 5.
Sixth son,	the Fleur-de-lis, - - - - -	No. 6.
Seventh son,	the Rose, - - - - -	No. 7.
Eighth son,	the Cross Moline, - - - - -	No. 8.
Ninth son,	the Double Quatrefoil, - - - - -	No. 9.

SECOND HOUSE.

The crescent, with the label on it, for the first son of the second son. Plate 10, Second House.

The crescent on the crescent for the second son of the second son of the first house, and so on. See the engraved examples, Plate 10.

RULES OF BLAZONING.

THIS science, according to the *Notitia Anglicana*, is merely to describe the things borne in proper terms, according to their several gestures, positions, and tinctures; and how to marshal or dispose regularly divers arms on a field, in which care ought to be particularly observed, because the adding or omitting any part is oftentimes an alteration of the coat.

In blazon the following rules are to be carefully observed:

First, in blazoning a coat you must always begin with the field; noticing the lines wherewith it is divided, whether *per pale*, *per fess*, *per bend*, &c. as also the difference of those lines, whether *indented*, *engrailed*, &c.; then proceed to the next immediate charge. By an immediate charge is meant, that which lieth next the field, and nearest the centre, must be first named; and then those which are more remote; for example, *azure, a crescent, between three stars argent*; thus the *crescent* is first named, as being next the centre of the field. See Plate B, n. 21.

If a coat consist of two colours only, as the coat of Robinson, you are to blazon it *vert, a chevron, between three bucks standing at gaze, or*; which implies that both the chevron and bucks are *or*. See Plate D. n. 15.

When colour and metal are placed several times one upon the other, as Plate A, n. 13, *Azure on a chevron, between three besants, as many pallets, gules.* Note, Here the *chevron* is named *first* after the field, because it is nearest the centre; and as the *pallets* lie upon the *chevron*, so they are most remote from the field, and must be last named. But when bearings are described without expressing the point of the escutcheon where they are to be placed, they are then understood to possess the centre of the shield: for instance, *argent, a lion rampant, gules*; but if I say, *argent, a lion rampant in base, gules*, it must be placed in the base part of a shield, which is the bottom.

A repetition of words must be avoided in blazoning a coat, such as the words *of, or, and, with*, is accounted a great fault, for tautology should be particularly avoided; as, for example, *or, on a saltire azure, nine lozenges of the first*; and not *or, on a saltire azure nine lozenges or*; because the word *or* is then named twice. But be careful that, by endeavouring to be concise, you are not mysterious, and that you omit nothing which ought to be mentioned; because a different form in blazoning makes the arms cease to be the same.

In composing arms, metals, and colours together, which was introduced as well to represent them at a greater distance, as to imitate the military cassock of the ancients, who embroidered their titia, or cloth of gold and silver, with figures in colours of silk; and their coloured silk, on the contrary, with gold and silver; and hence it is that there is a general rule, *that metal shall never be placed upon metal, nor colour upon colour.*

CHARGES.

In blazoning of charges, be they of what nature or kind soever, whether animate or inanimate, if you perceive them to be of the natural and proper colours of the creatures or things they represent, you must always term them *proper*, and not argent, or, gules, or by the like terms of this science, which should always give place to definitions more natural.

ORDINARIES.

In blazoning of ordinaries formed of straight lines, you must only name the ordinary, without making mention of the straightness of the line whereof it is composed; for example, T. 4. n. 5. *Argent, a bend azure*; but if the ordinary, &c. should be *engrailed, wavy, nebuly, imbattled*, it must not be omitted; for example, Plate A, n. 12, *ermine on a chevron engrailed, azure, three estoiles argent*.

ANIMALS.

The teeth, claws, or talons of lions, tigers, bears, leopards, boars, wolves, dragons, and all ravenous beasts, are called their arms, because they are weapons of defence and offence; so when they are of a different tincture from their bodies, then the colour must be named; and when their tongues are of the colour of their arms, then they are said to be *langued*, as a lion argent, *armed and langued, gules*. The claws and tongue of a lion are always gules, unless the field or charge be gules; then they must be azure. Ferne observes, "that the invention of armes wherein beasts be borne, is borrowed from the Huns, the Hungarians, Scythians, and Saxons, cruell and fierce nations, who

delighted in bearing in their armes, lions, leopards, bears, wolves, hyens," &c.

Among such beasts as by nature are milder, and by custom more sociable, may be reckoned the bull, ox, goat, ram, &c., which are endowed by nature with weapons, as horns, which, together with their hoofs, are very often different from their bodies: we then say *armed* and *hoofed*, or *unguled*, of such or such tinctures.

Deer, being by nature timorous and without courage, are supposed to wear their lofty antlers, not as weapons, but ornaments; therefore, in blazon, we say *attired*.

And as to the dog, there are of various kinds, bred up to divers exercises and games; so that the first consideration is, what kind of dog is borne, as greyhounds, spaniels, talbots, &c.; what sport he seems fitted for, and hence the particular terms of *beating*, *coursing*, *scenting*, &c. are very proper if they be found in gestures suitable to their several exercises.

Nisbet says, when animals are painted upon banners, they must look to the staff; when upon caparisons and other horse furniture, they ought to look to the head of the horse that bears them; and so of all things whose parts are distinguished by *ante* and *post*.

BIRDS.

In blazoning birds of prey, as the eagle, vulture, hawk, kite, owl, &c. all whose weapons, viz. beaks and talons, are termed arms, we say *armed* and *membered* so and so, when they differ in colour from the body.

But when you meet with swans, geese, ducks, cranes, herons, cormorants, &c., which are a kind of

river fowl, and have no talons, instead of armed, you must say *beaked and membered* ; the last term signifying the leg of any fowl, as the feet of swans, geese, ducks, &c. are webbed, and in some measure resemble the palm of a man's hand ; so in blazon they are sometimes termed *palmipedes*.

In blazoning the cock, you must say *armed, crested, and jelloped* ; *armed* signifies his *beak and spurs* ; *crested*, his *comb* ; and *jelloped*, his *wattles* : when his comb, beak, wattles, and spurs are of a different tincture from his body, then in blazon they must be named ; for instance, *azure, a cock argent, armed, crested, and jelloped, gules*.

As to the falcon, this bird is carried in the same postures as the eagle, so hath the same terms, except when with *hood, bells, virols* (or rings), and *leashes* : in blazon he is said to be *hooded, belled, jessed, and leashed*, and the colours thereof must be named ; *pouncing* is a term given when he is striking at his prey.

Edmondson remarks, that when small birds are borne in coat-armour, they are most usually drawn in the form and shape of blackbirds, although they are represented in all the different colours and metals of heraldry, and consequently no distinction of species is made : therefore in blazon they are called by the general term of birds only. Hence then, when you find birds mentioned in a blazon without expressing the sort they are of, they must always be drawn as blackbirds in shape.

FISHES.

Fishes, of which there are many voracious, &c. ; but the terms differ not so much in their variety of actions

as of beasts ; if swimming, *naïant, erect, hauriant, &c.* ; if feeding, *vorant*, as swallowing all whole ; when the fins of fishes are of a different tincture from their bodies, they are then said to be *finned of such a colour*, naming it, as a *dolphin proper, finned or*.

HEAVENLY BODIES.

Should the bearing be of any heavenly body, such as a planet, &c. your first consideration is, in what state or condition such planet appears to be, as the sun, *whether in his meridian or eclipse* ; or the moon, *whether in her increase or decrease, &c.* ; and so suit your descriptions general in proper astronomical terms : for as this is a rule, all blazons are the more elegant when expressed in the proper terms of the several arts or sciences which the figures to be described are of, or belonging to ; so you must take care not to omit any *armorial term necessary to be used*, as such definition is said to pass for blazon. Thus is the coat of St. Clare, *azure, the sun in his meridian proper*.

TREES AND VEGETABLES.

When you meet with any kind of trees, or any vegetables, or their parts, you must observe, first, in what condition it seems to appear, as whether *spread or blasted* ; what kind of tree, *whether bearing fruit or not* : if a part only, *what part* ; whether the *trunk, branches, fruit, or leaves* ; if the former, whether *standing or not* ; if not, in what manner it seems to have been *felled* ; whether *eradicated* or torn up by the roots ; see Plate C, n. 22. If the bearing consist of members, as its *branches, fruit, or leaves only*, whether *with fruit or withered* ; or simply alone, *whether*

slipped, as Plate H, n. 9, 10, *pendent* (drooping) or *erect*, which last holds good for all kinds of flowers or grain, when borne simply, or on their stalks.

MAN AND HIS PARTS.

MAN, and the parts of his body, are frequently charges in coat-armour ; as to which these considerations follow. First, as is said of other things, whether he is borne *whole*, or *in part* ; if whole, *in what kind of gestures or actions* ; also, *whether naked or habited* ; if the latter, after what manner, as *whether rustic, in armour, or in robes*.

When the temples of a man or woman are encircled with *laurel, oak, ivy, &c.* you are to call it *wreathed* with *laurel, oak, and ivy*.

Having gone through the tables, and rules of blazon, it will be necessary to bring the theory into practice ; which, by observing the following examples, the young student in armory will have a true knowledge of the most useful terms that are used in the science of heraldry.

BLAZONING OF PLATE A.

No. 1. Argent, on a chief gules, two mullets pierced or, name, *St. John*.

N. 2. Argent, a fess, and in chief three lozenges sable, name, *Aston*.

N. 3. Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly, azure and gules, on the first two fleurs-de-lis, or ; the second, a lion passant-gardant of the last ; the third as the second ; the fourth as the first, name, *Manners*. Note, The term *on the first*, is to be understood on the field of the first quarter ; *the*

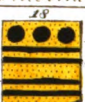
A

 1 <i>S^t John</i>	 2 <i>Aston</i>	 3 <i>Manners</i>	 4 <i>Lenson</i>	 5 <i>Fraunces</i>
 6 <i>Knight</i>	 7 <i>Clive</i>	 8 <i>Tryon</i>	 9 <i>Malpole</i>	 10 <i>Woodrile</i>
 11 <i>Pigot</i>	 12 <i>Smyth</i>	 13 <i>Hope</i>	 14 <i>Jones</i>	 15 <i>Dudley</i>
 16 <i>Nenton</i>	 17 <i>Barkley</i>	 18 <i>Frampton</i>	 19 <i>Stourton</i>	 20 <i>Wingfield</i>
 21 <i>Hightlord</i>	 22 <i>Wagstaff</i>	 23 <i>Puckring</i>	 24 <i>Hunter</i>	
 26 <i>O'Hara</i>	 27 <i>Mendorf</i>	 28 <i>Knot</i>	 29 <i>Downes</i>	
 31 <i>Amherst</i>	 32 <i>Snigg</i>	 33 <i>Dallison</i>	 34 <i>Dyeten</i>	 35 <i>Hulse</i>

- second*, is the field of the second quarter charged *of the last*; that is, of the last-mentioned colour or metal, which is *or*; the *third as the second*, the *fourth as the first*, which signifies the third quarter like the second, and the fourth quarter like the first.
- N. 4. Gules, a chief argent; on the lower part thereof a cloud, the sun's resplendent rays issuing thereout proper, name, *Leeson*.
- N. 5. Ermine, on a canton sable, a harp argent, name, *Fraunces*.
- N. 6. Argent, on a quarter gules, a spear in bend or, name, *Knight*.
- N. 7. Argent, on a fess sable, three mullets, or, name, *Clive*.
- N. 8. Azure, a fess super-imbattled, between six estoiles or, name, *Tryon*.
- N. 9. Or, on a fess, between two chevrons sable, three cross-crosets of the first, name, *Walpole*.
- N. B. *Of the first* is of the colour or metal of the field, which is always first mentioned.
- N. 10. Argent, a fess and canton conjoined gules, name, *Woodvile*.
- N. 11. Ermine, three lozenges conjoined in fess sable, name, *Pigot*.
- N. 12. Ermine, on a chevron engrailed azure, three estoiles argent, name, *Smyth*.
- N. 13. Azure, on a chevron between three besants, as many pallets gules, name, *Hope*.
- N. 14. Ermine, a chevron coupé sable, name, *Jones*.
- N. 15. Azure, a chevron engrailed, voided plain or, name, *Dudley*.
- N. 16. Sable, a chevron *cotised* between three cinquefoils, or, name, *Renton*.

- N. 17. Gules, a chevron between ten cinquefoils, four and two in chief; one, two and one in base argent, name, *Berkley*.
- N. 18. Sable, two lions' paws issuing out of the dexter and sinister base points, erected chevron-wise, argent, armed gules, name, *Frampton*.
- N. 19. Sable, a bend or, between six fountains proper, name, *Stourton*.
- N. 20. Argent, on a bend gules, *cotised* sable, three pair of wings conjoined and inverted of the first, name, *Wingfield*.
- N. 21. Sable, a bend flory, counter-flory argent, name, *Highlord*.
- N. 22. Sable, a bend and chief or, name, ———.
- N. 23. Argent, two bends raguled sable, the lower one rebated at the top, name, *Wagstaff*.
- N. 24. Sable, a bend of lozenges between two plain *cotises* argent, name, *Puckering*.
- N. 25. Argent, three bugle-horns in bend gules, garnished and stringed vert, name, *Hunter*.
- N. 26. Vert on a pale radiant or, a lion rampant sable, name, *O'Hara*.
- N. 27. Argent, on a pale, between two leopards' faces sable, three crescents or, name, ———.
- N. 28. Argent, a pale and chief sable, name, *Mendorf*.
- N. 29. Sable, a key erected in pale or, between two pallets ermine, name, *Knot*.
- N. 30. Argent, three pallets wavy gules, name, *Downes*.
- N. 31. Gules, three tilting spears, erect in fess or, heads argent, name, *Amherst*.
- N. 32. Azure, three leopards' faces in pale or, name, *Snigg*.

B

 <i>Grevile</i>	 <i>Packer</i>	 <i>Athins</i>	 <i>Berenger</i>	 <i>Barker</i>
 <i>Baines</i>	 <i>Turner</i>	 <i>Simcon</i>	 <i>Rich</i>	 <i>Kinnaird</i>
 <i>Twisden</i>	 <i>Prince</i>	 <i>Hilborne</i>	 <i>Newton</i>	 <i>Porter</i>
 <i>Drumond</i>	 <i>Burnaby</i>	 <i>Hildesley</i>	 <i>Haydon</i>	 <i>Morley</i>
 <i>Arbuthnot</i>	 <i>Rawlyn</i>	 <i>Chute</i>	 <i>Stapleton</i>	 <i>Paulet</i>
 <i>Ewart</i>	 <i>Rawline</i>	 <i>Norton</i>	 <i>Guyn</i>	 <i>Aldam</i>
 <i>Kagg</i>	 <i>Wöcle</i>	 <i>Hawkeridge</i>	 <i>Hawkeridge</i>	 <i>Hawkeridge</i>

- N. 33. Argent, on a pile engrailed azure, three crescents of the first, name, *Dallison*.
N. 34. Sable, a pile argent, surmounted of a chevron gules, name, *Dynton*.
N. 35. Argent, three piles, one issuant out of the chief between two others reversed, and issuing from the base, sable, name, *Hulse*.

BLAZONING OF PLATE B.

- N. 1. Sable, on a cross within a border, both engrailed or, five pellets, name, *Greville*.
N. 2. Gules, a cross of lozenges between four roses argent, name, *Packer*.
N. 3. Argent, a cross sable, edged with a tressure of half fleur-de-lis, between four mullets pierced of the second (that is, of the second colour mentioned, which is sable), name, *Atkins*.
N. 4. Or, a cross vert, on a bend over all gules, three fleurs-de-lis of the first, name, *Beringer*.
N. 5. Azure, five escalop shells in cross or, name, *Barker*.
N. 6. Sable, a shin-bone in pale, surmounted of another in fess argent, name, *Baines*.
N. 7. Ermine, on a cross quarter, pierced, argent, four mill-rinds sable, name, *Turnor*.
N. 8. Party per fess, sable and argent, a pale, counterchanged; on each piece of the first a trefoil slipped of the second, name, *Simeon*.
N. 9. Or, on a saltire raguled gules, five cross-crosets fitchy of the first, name, *Rich*.
N. 10. Gules, a saltire between four crescents or, name, *Kinnard*.
N. 11. Gyrony, of four, argent, and gules, a saltire

between as many cross-crosetts, all counterchanged, name, *Twisden*.

N. 12. Gules, a saltire or, over all a cross engrailed ermine, name, *Prince*.

N. 13. Party per saltire, gules and or, in pale two garbs, and in fess as many roses, all counterchanged, name, *Hilborne*.

N. 14. Sable, two shin-bones in saltire, the sinister surmounted of the dexter, name, *Newton*.

N. 15. Gules, five marlions' wings inverted in saltire argent, name, *Porter*.

N. 16. Or, three closets-wavy, gules, name, *Drummond*.

N. 17. Azure, two bars counter-imbattled ermine, name, *Burnaby*.

N. 18. Or, two bars-gemels sable, in chief, three pellets, name, *Hildesley*.

N. 19. Argent, three bars-gemels azure, on a chief gules, a barrulet indented or, name, *Haydon*.

N. 20. Sable, three leopards' faces jessant fleur-de-lis or, name, *Morley*.

N. 21. Azure, a crescent between three mullets argent, name, *Arbuthnot*.

The following fourteen coats are collected to show how useful the points of the escutcheon are in blazon, which the learner will find very essential in his practice of this science.

N. 22. Sable, three swords bar-wise, in pale, their points towards the sinister part of the escutcheon argent, the hilts and pommels or, name, *Rawlins*.

N. 23. Gules, three swords, bar-wise, their points towards the dexter part of the shield, hilted or, name, *Chute*.

- N. 24. Gules, three swords, conjoined at the pommels in the centre, their points extended into the corners of the escutcheon argent, name, *Stapleton*.
- N. 25. Sable, three swords, their points meeting in base argent, hilted or, name, *Paulet* or *Powlet*.
- N. 26. Or, three swords, one in fess surmounted of the other two in saltire, points upwards between a dexter hand in chief, and a heart in base gules, name, *Ewart*.
- N. 27. Sable, three swords in pale, two with their points downward, and the middlemost upward, name, *Rawline*.
- N. 28. Azure, three swords, one in pale, point upward, surmounted of the other two, placed in saltire, points downward, argent, name, *Norton*.
- N. 29. Sable, a fess or, between two swords; that in chief point upwards, the other downwards, both in pale argent, hilted of the second, name, *Gwyn*.
- N. 30. Azure, one ray of the sun issuing out of the dexter corner of the escutcheon in bend proper, name, *Aldam*.
- N. 31. Azure, a pile inverted in bend, sinister or, name, *Kagg*.
- N. 32. Argent, a triple pile, flory on the tops issuing out of the sinister base in bend, towards the dexter corner sable, name, *Wroton*.
- N. 33. Sable, a goshawk close argent, perching upon a perch, fixed in base, jessed and belled or, name, *Weele*.
- N. 34. Gules, a bend wavy argent, in the sinister chief point, a falcon standing on a perch or, name, *Hawkeridge*.

- N. 35. Or, a dexter arm embowed, issuing from the sinister fess-point out of a cloud proper, holding a cross-croset fitchy, azure.

BLAZONING OF PLATE C.

- N. 1. Gules, three lions' gambes erased argent, name, *Newdigate*.
- N. 2. Party per saltire, sable and ermine a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules, name, *Grafton*.
- N. 3. Azure, the sun in his meridian, proper, name, *St. Clere*.
- N. 4. Argent, lion rampant gules, debruised by a fess azure, between three estoiles issuing out of as many crescents of the second, name, *Dillon*, of Ireland.
- N. 5. Argent, on a chevron sable, between three oak-leaves proper, as many besants, on a chief gules, a sea-mew between two anchors erected of the first, name, *Monox*.
- N. 6. Quarterly, first and fourth azure, a pale argent, second and third gules, a bend argent.
- N. 7. Sable, four pallets ermine, name, *Osias Humphrey, Esq. R. A.*
- N. 8. Or, six annulets, three, two, and one sable, name, *Lowther*.
- Note*, When six things are borne, *three, two, and one*, it is unnecessary to mention their position.
- N. 9. Gules, nine arrows or, each three, two saltire-wise, and one in pale, banded together with a ribbon, feathered and headed argent, name, *Biest*.
- N. 10. Gules, five cross-crosetts, fitchy in saltire,

C

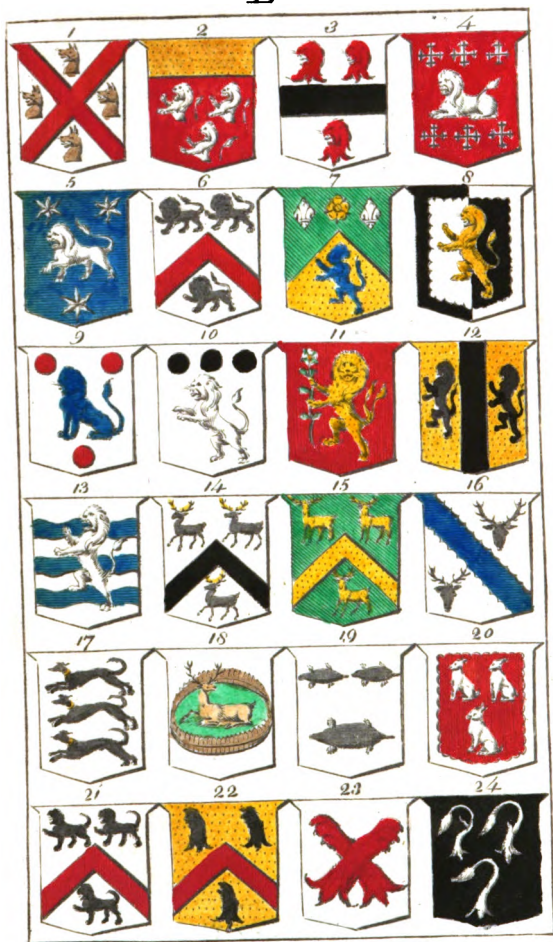
				
<i>Newdigate</i>	<i>Grafton</i>	<i>S^t Clare</i>	<i>Dillon</i>	<i>Menox</i>
				
<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Humphrey</i>	<i>Louther</i>	<i>Bicest</i>	<i>Toumson</i>
				
<i>Bourden</i>	<i>Cennino</i>	<i>Chapman</i>	<i>Shorter</i>	<i>Peacock</i>
				
<i>Cole</i>	<i>Cole</i>	<i>Shypstowe</i>	<i>Madden</i>	<i>Row</i>
				
<i>Tremaine</i>	<i>Borough</i>	<i>Burcageon</i>	<i>Villages</i>	<i>Gamin</i>
				
<i>Wells</i>	<i>Sault</i>	<i>Davy</i>	<i>Floast</i>	<i>Baleman</i>
				
<i>Cocks</i>	<i>Douglas</i>	<i>Clarke</i>	<i>Stourgeon</i>	<i>Amberac</i>

- between four escalop-shells in cross or, name, *Tonnon*.
- N. 11. Azure, three hautboys between as many cross-crosets or, name, *Bourden*.
- N. 12. Azure, a salamander or, in flames proper, name, *Cennino*.
- N. 13. Party per chevron, argent and gules, a crescent counterchanged, name, *Chapman*.
- N. 14. Party per saltire or, and sable, a border counterchanged, name, *Shorter*.
- N. 15. Quarterly or and azure, a cross of four lozenges between as many annulets counterchanged, name, *Peacock*.
- N. 16. Argent, a chevron gules, between three scorpions reversed sable, name, *Cole*.
- N. 17. Argent, a fess engrailed, between three scorpions erect sable, name, *Colle*.
- N. 18. Sable, three scaling-ladders in bend argent, name *Shipstowe*.
- N. 19. Sable, a falcon or, his wings expanded, trussing a mallard argent, on a chief of the latter, a cross botone gules, name, *Madden*.
- N. 20. Argent, on a chevron azure, between three trefoils slipped party per pale, gules and vert, as many besants, name, *Row*.
- N. 21. Gules, three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle or, with the fists clenched towards the points of the shield proper, name, *Tremaine*.
- N. 22. Gules, the trunk of a tree eradicated (up by the roots) and coupé in pale, sprouting out two branches argent, name, *Borough*.
- N. 23. Gules, a cherub, having three pair of wings,

whereof the uppermost and lowermost are counterly crossed, and the middlemost displayed or, name, *Buocafoco*.

- N. 24. Argent, a man's heart gules, within two equilateral triangles interlaced, name, *Villages*.
- N. 25. Gules, three besants figured, name, *Gamin*.
- N. 26. Argent, a chevron voided, azure, between three flames of fire proper, name, *Wells*.
- N. 27. Sable, a chevron rompu, enhanced between three mullets or, name, *Sault*.
- N. 28. Sable, a chevron engrailed ermine between three annulets argent, borne by the *Rev. Charles Davy*, of One-house, Suffolk.
- N. 29. Azure, a bull's head coupé affronté argent, winged and armed or, name, *Heast*, of Holland.
- N. 30. Or, three stars issuing out of as many crescents gules, name, *Bateman*, *Visc. Bateman*.
- N. 31. Sable, a chevron or, between three attires of a stag, fixed to the scalp argent, name, *Cocks*, *Lord Somers*.
- N. 32. Argent, a man's heart gules, ensigned with an imperial crown or, on a chief azure, three mullets of the field, name, *Douglas*, of Scotland. The reason of this singular charge is, that one Douglas was sent on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, an. 1328, with the heart of *Robert Bruce*, King of Scotland, which, by order of that prince, was to be and is now buried there.
- N. 33. Argent, on a bend gules, between three pellets, as many swans proper, rewarded with a canton sinister azure, thereupon a demi-ram mounting argent, armed or, between two fleurs-de-lis of the last, over all a baton dexter-wise, as the second in

D



the canton; this is the arms of *Sir John Clarke*. The canton was the arms of the *Duke of Longueville*, and was given as a reward to *Sir John Clarke* for his taking in lawful war *Lewis de Orleans, Duke of Longueville and Marquis of Rotueline*, prisoner, at the battle of Bomy, near Terovane, August 16, anno Hen. VIII. 5.

N. 34. Azure, three sturgeons naiant in pale argent, and debruised by a fret of eight pieces or, name, *Sturgeon*.

N. 35. Or, three dice sable, each charged with an ace argent, name, *Ambesace*.

BLAZONING OF PLATE D.

N. 1. Argent, a saltire gules, between four wolves' heads coupéd proper, name, *Outlaws*.

N. 2. Gules, three demi-lions rampant, a chief or, name, *Fisher*.

N. 3. Argent, a fess sable, between three lions' heads erased gules, langued azure, name, *Farmer*.

N. 4. Gules, a lion couchant between six cross-crosslets, three in chief, and three in base bar-wise, argent, name, *Tynse*.

N. 5. Azure, a lion passant, between three estoiles argent, name, *Burrard*.

N. 6. Argent, a chevron gules, between three lions passant-gardant sable, name, *Cooke*.

N. 7. Party per chevron, vert and or, in chief a rose or, between two fleurs-de-lis argent; in base a lion rampant, regardant, azure, name, *Gideon*.

N. 8. Party per pale, argent and sable, a lion rampant or, within a border of the field, engrailed and counterchanged, name, *Champneys*.

N. 9. Argent, a lion sejant azure, between three torteauxes.

N. 10. Argent, a lion saliant, in chief three pellets.

N. 11. Gules, a lion rampant-gardant, double quevee (or fourchee) or, holding in his paws a rose branch proper, name, *Masters*.

The term *quevee* signifies the tail of a beast, and the term *fourchee* denotes its being forked, as the example.

N. 12. Or, a pale between two lions rampant sable, name, *Naylor*.

N. 13. Argent, three bars wavy azure, over all a lion rampant of the first, name, *Bulbeck*.

N. 14. Argent, a chevron between three bucks tripping sable, attired or, name, *Rogers*.

N. 15. Vert, a chevron between three bucks standing at gaze or, name, *Robinson*.

N. 16. Argent, a bend engrailed azure, between two bucks' heads cabosed sable, name, *Needham*.

N. 17. Argent, three greyhounds currant in pale sable, collared or, name, *Moore*.

N. 18. A hart cumbant upon a hill in a park paled, all proper, is the arms of the town of Derby.

N. 19. Argent, three moles sable, their snouts and feet gules, name, *Nangothan*.

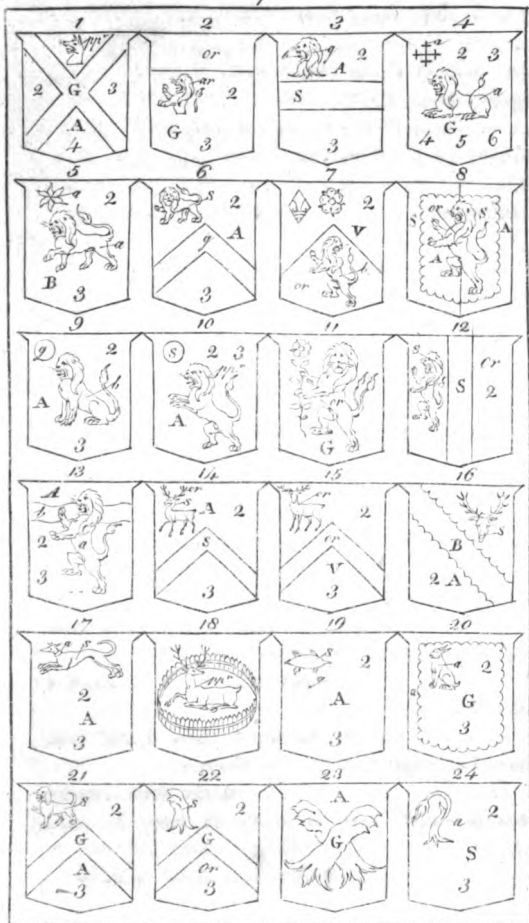
N. 20. Gules, three conies sejant within a bordure engrailed argent, name, *Conisbie*.

N. 21. Argent, a chevron gules, between three talbots passant sable, name, *Talbot*.

N. 22. Or a chevron gules between three lions' paws erased and erected sable, name, *Austen*, of Kent, baronet.

E

Sketch of Plate D



N. 23. Argent, two lions' gambes erased in saltire, the dexter surmounted of the sinister, gules.

N. 24. Sable, three lions' tails erect and erased argent, name, *Corke*.

The two plates E and G are introduced to show the student of heraldry the concise and easy method, which is in practice among heralds, heraldic painters, and engravers, of tricking coats of arms.

HERALDIC ABBREVIATIONS,

Made use of in the heraldic sketches and blazons of plates E and G.

O	} stands for	Or,
A		Argent,
G		Gules,
B		Blue,
V		Vert,
P		Purple,
S		Sable,
Ppr		Proper,
Er		Ermine.

ABBREVIATED BLAZONS OF PLATE E.

N. 1. A, a saltire G, between four wolves' heads coupéd Ppr. name, *Outlaws*.

N. 2. G, three demy lions coupéd A, a chief O, name, *Fisher*.

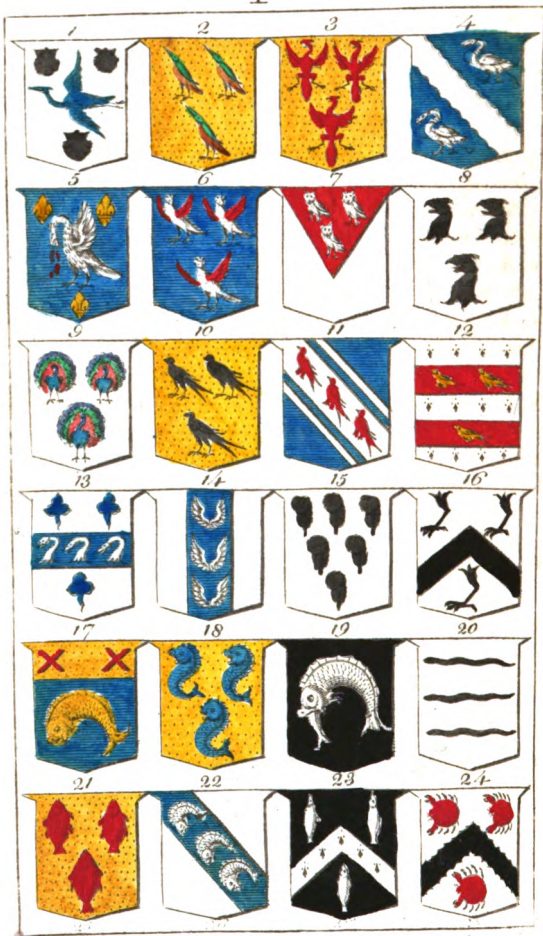
N. 3. A, on a fess S, between three lions' heads erased G, langued B, name, *Farmer*.

N. 4. G, a lion couchéd between six cross-croislets, three in chief, and as many in base A, name, *Tynte*.

N. 5. B, a lion passant, between three estoiles, A, name, *Burrard*.

- N. 6. A chevron G, between three lions passant gardant S, name, *Cooke*.
- N. 7. Party per chevron, V and O, in chief a rose O, between two fleurs-de-lis A, in base, a lion rampant regardant B, name, *Gideon*.
- N. 8. Party per pale, A and S, within a bordure of the same engrailed and counterchanged, a lion rampant O, name, *Champneys*.
- N. 9. A lion sejant B, between three torteauxes.
- N. 10. A lion saliant Ppr. and in chief three pellets.
- N. 11. G, a lion rampant gardant double quevee O, holding in his paws a rose branch Ppr., name, *Masters*.
- N. 12. O, a pale between two lions rampant S, name, *Naylor*.
- N. 13. A, three bars wavy B, over all a lion rampant of the first, name, *Bulbeck*.
- N. 14. A, chevron between three bucks tripping S, attired O, name, *Rogers*.
- N. 15. V, a chevron between three bucks standing at gaze O, name, *Robinson*.
- N. 16. A, a bend engrailed B, between two bucks' heads cabosed S, name, *Needham*.
- N. 17. A, three greyhounds courant in pale S, collared of the first, name, *Moore*.
- N. 18. A hart cumbant upon a hill in a park paled, all Ppr., is the arms of the town of Derby.
- N. 19. A, three moles, S, their snouts and feet G, name, *Nangothan*.
- N. 20. G, three conies, sejant, within a bordure engrailed A, name, *Conisbie*.
- N. 21. A, a chevron G, between three talbots passant S, name, *Talbot*.

F



- N. 22. O, a chevron G, between three lions' paws erased and erect S, name, *Austen*.
 N. 23. A, two lions' gambes erased in saltire, the dexter surmounted of the sinister G.
 N. 24. S, three lions' tails erect and erased A, name, *Corke*.

BLAZONING OF PLATE F.

- N. 1. Argent, a heron volant, in fess-azure, membered or, between three escalops, sable, name, *Herondon*.
 N. 2. Or, three kingfishers proper, name, *Fisher*.
 N. 3. Or, three eagles displayed gules, name, *Eglefelde*.
 N. 4. Azure, a bend engrailed between two cygnets royal argent, gorged with ducal crowns, strings reflexed over their backs, or, name, *Pitfield*.
 N. 5. Azure, a pelican with wings elevated and vulning her breast argent between three fleurs-de-lis, or, name, *Kempton*.
 N. 6. Azure, three doves rising argent, their wings gules, and crowned with ducal coronets or, name, *Baylie*.
 N. 7. Argent, on a pile gules, three owls of the field, name, *Cropley*.
 N. 8. Argent, three eagles' heads erased sable, or, name, *Yellen*.
 N. 9. Argent, three peacocks in their pride proper, name, *Pawne*.
 N. 10. Or, three swallows close sable, name, *Watton*.
 N. 11. Azure, on a bend cotised argent, three martlets gules, name, *Edwards*.
 N. 12. Ermine, on two bars gules, three martlets or, name, *Ward*.

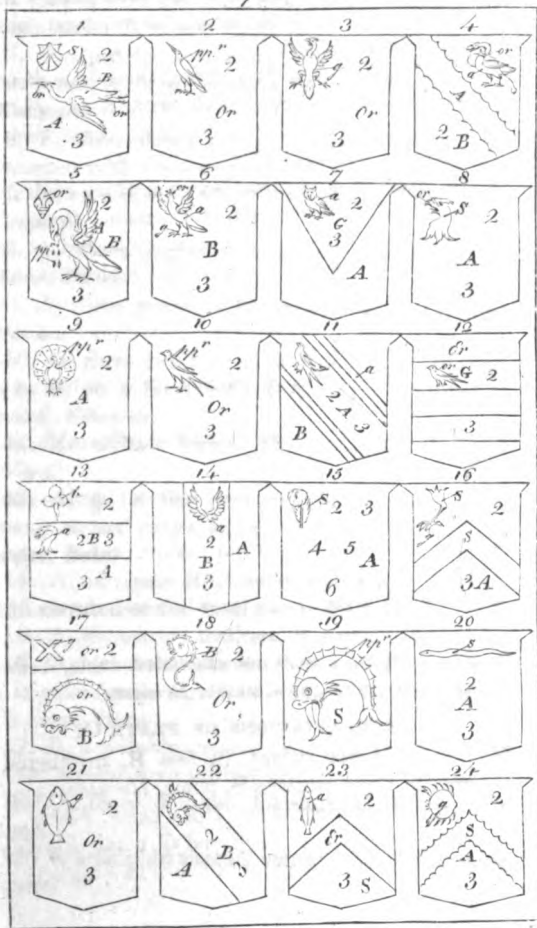
- N. 13. Argent on a fess between three trefoils azure, as many swans' heads erased of the first, beaked gules, name, *Baker*.
- N. 14. Argent, on a pale azure, three pair of wings conjoined and elevated of the first, name, *Potter*.
- N. 15. Argent, six ostrich feathers, three, two, and one, sable, name, *Jarvis*.
- N. 16. Argent, a chevron between three eagles' legs erased sable, their talons gules, name, *Bray*.
- N. 17. Azure, a dolphin naiant embowed or, on a chief of the second, two saltires coupt gules, name, *Frankland*.
- N. 18. Or, three dolphins hauriant embowed azure, name, *Vandeput*.
- N. 19. Sable, a dolphin naiant, vorant a fish proper, name, *James*.
- N. 20. Argent, three eels naiant in pale, sable, name, *Ellis*.
- N. 21. Or, three chalbots hauriant gules, name, *Chalbots*.
- N. 22. Argent on a bend azure, three dolphins naiant of the first, name, *Franklyn*.
- N. 23. Sable, a chevron ermine between three salmon's hauriant argent, name, *Ord*.
- N. 24. Argent, a chevron engrailed sable, between three sea-crabs gules, name, *Bridger*.

ABBREVIATIONS OF PLATE G.

- N. 1. A, a heron volant, in fess B, membered O, between three escalops S, name, *Herondon*.
- N. 2. O, three kingfishers, Ppr., name, *Fisher*.
- N. 3. O, three eagles displayed G, name, *Eglefelde*.
- N. 4. B, a bend engrailed between two cygnets royal

G

Sketch of Plate F



- A, gorged with ducal crowns, strings reflexed over their backs O, name, *Pitfield*.
- N. 5. B, a pelican with wings elevated, and vulning her breast A, between three fleurs-de-lis O, name, *Kempton*.
- N. 6. B, three doves rising A, their legs G, and crowned with ducal coronets O, name, *Baylie*.
- N. 7. A, on a pile G, three owls of the field, name, *Cropley*.
- N. 8. A, three eagles' heads erased S, armed O, name, *Yellen*.
- N. 9. A, three peacocks in their pride Prp., name, *Pawne*.
- N. 10. O, three swallows close Ppr., name, *Watton*.
- N. 11. B, on a bend cotised A, three martlets G, name, *Edwards*.
- N. 12. Er. on two bars G, three martlets O, name, *Ward*.
- N. 13. A, on a fess between three trefoils B, as many swans' necks erased of the first, beaked G, name, *Baker*.
- N. 14. A, on a pale B, three pair of wings conjoined and elevated of the first, name, *Potter*.
- N. 15. A, six ostrich feathers, S, name, —.
- N. 16. A, a chevron between three eagles' legs erased à la guise (guise signifies the thigh) S, their talons G, name, *Bray*.
- N. 17. B, a dolphin naiant embowed O, on a chief of the second, two saltires G, name, *Frankland*.
- N. 18. O, three dolphins hauriant B, name, *Van-deput*.
- N. 19. S, a dolphin naiant, vorant a fish Ppr., name, *James*.

- N. 20. A, three eels naiant in pale S, name, *Ellis*.
 N. 21. O, three chalbots hauriant G, name, *Chalbot*.
 N. 22. A, on a bend B, three dolphins of the first, name, *Franklyn*.
 N. 23. S, a chevron Er. between three salmones hauriant A, name, *Ord*.
 N. 24. A, a chevron engrailed S, between three seacrats G, name *Bridger*.

BLAZONING OF PLATE H.

- N. 1. Gules on a bend sinister argent, three of the celestial signs, viz. Sagittarius, Scorpio, and Libra, of the first.
 N. 2. Ermine three increscents gules, name, *Symmes*.
 N. 3. Azure, the sun, full moon, and seven stars or, the two first in chief, the last of orbicular form in base, name, *Johannes de Fontibus*.
 N. 4. Argent on a chevron gules, between three crescents sable, a mullet for a difference or, name, *Withers*.
 N. 5. Argent, two bars sable, between six estoiles, three, two, and one gules, name, *Pearse*.
 N. 6. Argent, issuant out of two petit clouds in fess azure, a rainbow in the nombril point a star, proper.
 N. 7. Azure, a blazing star, or comet, streaming in bend proper, name, *Cartwright*.
 N. 8. Azure, a fess dancette or, between three cherubim's heads argent, crined of the second, name, *Adye*.
 N. 9. Argent, three woodbine leaves bend-wise proper, two, and one, name, *Theme*.

H



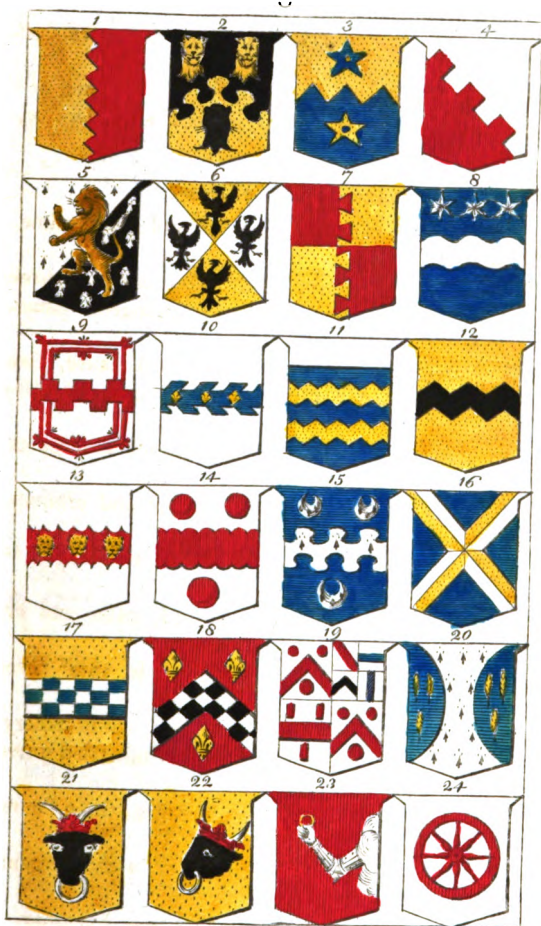
- N. 10. Or, three woodbine leaves pendant azure, name, *Gamboa*.
- N. 11. Azure, issuant out of a mount in base three wheat-stalks bladed and eared, all proper, name, *Garzoni*.
- N. 12. Or, on a mount in base, and oak acorned proper, name, *Wood*.
- N. 13. Argent, three starved branches slipped sable, name, *Blackstock*.
- N. 14. Argent, three stocks or stumps of trees, coupéd and erased sable, name, *Rewtownre*.
- N. 15. Or, on a bend sable, three clusters of grapes argent, name, *Maroley*.
- N. 16. Gules, a bend of the limb of a tree, raguled and trunked argent, name, *Penruddock*.
- N. 17. Barry of six pieces, or and sable, over all a pale gules, charged with a woman's breast distilling drops of milk proper, name, *Dodge*.
- N. 18. Argent, an arm sinister, issuing out of the dexter point, and extended towards the sinister base, in form of a bend gules, name, *Cornhill*.
- N. 19. Argent, three sinister hands coupéd at the wrist gules, name, *Maynard*.
- N. 20. Or, a man's leg coupéd at the midst of the thigh azure, name, *Haddon*.
- N. 21. Sable, a chevron between three children's heads coupéd at the shoulders, argent crined or, enwrapped about the necks with as many snakes proper, name, *Vaughan*.
- N. 22. Argent, on a chevron gules, three men's skulls of the first, name, *Bolter*.
- N. 23. Or, a king enthroned on his seat, royal azure, crowned, sceptred, and invested of the first; the

cape of his robe ermine. These are the arms of the city of Seville, in Spain.

- N. 24. Gules, three demy savages, or wild men argent, holding clubs over their right shoulders or, name, *Basil Wood*.

BLAZONING OF PLATE J.

- N. 1. Party per pale indented, or and gules, name, *Birmingham*.
- N. 2. Party per chevron undy sable and or, three panthers' heads erased counterchanged, name, *Smith*.
- N. 3. Party per fess dancette or and azure, two mullets pierced counterchanged, name, *Double-day*.
- N. 4. Party per bend crenelle, argent and gules, name, *Boyle*.
- N. 5. Party per bend sinister, ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or, name, *Trevor*.
- N. 6. Party per saltire argent and or, four eagles in cross sable, name, *Barnsdale*.
- N. 7. Quarterly per pale, dove-tail, gules and or, name, *Bromley*.
- N. 8. Azure, a fess wavy, argent, in chief three stars, name *Jenkinson*.
- N. 9. Argent, a double tressure flory, counter-flory, over all a fess imbattled, counter-imbattled gules, name, *Miller*.
- N. 10. Argent, on a fess raguly azure, three fleurs-de-lis or, name, *Atwood*.
- N. 11. Azure, two bars indented or, a chief argent, name, *Stoner*.
- N. 12. Or, a fess dancette sable, name, *Vavasour*.



- N. 13. Argent, on a fess engrailed gules, three leopards' faces or, name, *Barbon*.
- N. 14. Argent, a fess invecked, between three torteauxes.
- N. 15. Azure, a fess nebuly, between three crescents ermine, name, *Weld*.
- N. 16. Azure, a saltire quarterly quartered, or and argent, is the arms of the episcopal see of Bath and Wells.
- N. 17. Or, a fess checky argent and azure, name, *Stewart*.
- N. 18. Gules, a chevron counter-company argent and sable, between three fleurs-de-lis or, name *Shirley*.
- N. 19. Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron gules between three torteauxes, second quarterly; first, argent a bend gules; second, argent a fess azure; third, argent a chevron sable; fourth, argent a pale vert; third, argent a fess between three billets gules.
- N. 20. Ermine, two flanches azure, each charged with three ears of wheat coupéd or, name, *Greby*.
- N. 21. Or, a buffalo's head caboshed sable, attired argent, through the nostrils an annulet of the last, ducally crowned gules, the attire passing through the crown, is the arms of Mecklenburg.
- N. 22. Or, a buffalo's head in profile sable, armed argent, ducally crowned gules, is the arms of the barony of Rostock in Mecklenburg.
- N. 23. Gules an arm embowed, habited to the wrist in armour, issuing from clouds on the sinister side, and holding between the finger and thumb a gem ring all proper, round the arm at the elbow a rib-

bon tied azure, is the arms of the county of Schwe-
rin in Germany.

N. 24. Argent, a wheel of eight spokes, gules, is the
arms of the Bishop of Osnaburgh.

MARSHALLING,

In this science, is an orderly disposing of sundry
coat-armours pertaining to distinct families, mar-
shalled on account of descent, marriage, alliance,
gifts of the sovereign, adoption, &c.

Such coats as betoken marriage represent either a
match single or hereditary. By a single match is
meant either the conjoining of the coat-armours of a
man and woman, descended of distinct families, in
one escutcheon pale-wise; the man bears his coat on
the dexter side of the escutcheon, and the sinister
part for the woman. See the example, p. 13, n. 3.

Sometimes in blazon the man and woman are called
baron and *femme*. There are three rules to be ob-
served in impaling the arms of husband and wife.
First, the husband's arms are always to be placed on
the right side as *baron*, and the wife's on the left as
femme. *Secondly*, that no husband can impale his
wife's arms with his own on a surcoat of arms, en-
sign, or banner, but may use them impaled on do-
mestic utensils. *Thirdly*, that no husband impaling
his wife's arms with his own can surround the shield
with the order of the Garter, or with any other order.

When a man marries an heiress and has issue by
her, it is in his choice whether he will still bear her
coat impaled, or in an escutcheon of pretence upon
his own; because he pretendeth (God giving life to

such his issue) to bear the same coat of his wife to him and to his heirs.

Moreover the heir of those two inheritors shall bear these two hereditary coats of his father and mother to himself and his heirs quarterly; the father's in the first and fourth, the mother's in the second and third quarters, to show that the inheritance, as well of the possessions, as of the coat-armours, are invested in them and their posterity. See p. C, n. 6. If the wife be no heir, neither her husband nor child shall have further to do with her coat, than to set up the same in their house pale-wise, to show the father's match with such a family.

Concerning the bearings of several coat-armours pale-wise in one escutcheon (according to *Gerard Leigh*), viz. the marshalling of divers femmes with one baron, he says, "If a man marry two wives, the first shall be placed on the sinister side of the chief part, and the second's coat on the base impaled with the husband." P. 13, n. 5.

Arms of a man and his three wives; the first two tierced in chief with his own, and the third in base. P. 13, n. 6.

Arms of a man and his four wives; the two first tierced in chief, and the third and fourth in base. P. 13, n. 7.

Arms of a man and his five wives; his own in the middle, with his first three on the dexter side, and the fourth and fifth on the sinister. P. 13, n. 8.

Arms of a man and his six wives; his own in the middle, with his first three on the dexter side, and the other three on the sinister. P. 13, n. 9.

Arms of a man and his seven wives; his own in

the middle, with his first four on the dexter side, and the other three on the sinister. P. 13, n. 10.

These forms of impalings are meant of hereditary coats, whereby the husband stood in expectancy of advancing his family, through the possibility of receiving issue, that so those hereditary possessions of his wife might be united to his patrimony.

ARMS OF A WIDOW,

Is to impale the arms of her late husband on the dexter side of the paternal coat of her ancestor upon a lozenge. P. 13, n. 11.

ARMS OF A MAIDEN, OR DOWAGER LADY OF QUALITY.

If a maiden, or dowager lady of quality, marry a commoner, or a nobleman inferior to her rank, their coats of arms must be set aside of one another in two separate escutcheons. As the lady does still retain not only her title and rank, but even her maiden or widow appellation, she must therefore continue her arms in a maiden or widow's escutcheon, which is a lozenge, placed on the sinister side of her husband's; and the lady's arms ornamented according to her title. See p. 18, n. 16.

ARMS OF A WIDOW AND HEIRESS.

The arms of a widow, being an heiress, are to be borne on an escutcheon of pretence, over those of her late husband, in a lozenge. P. 13, n. 12.

ARMS OF A WIFE AND TWO HUSBANDS.

Of a wife and her two husbands; the arms of the first husband in chief; the arms of the second hus-

band in base, impaled on the dexter side of her own:
See p. 13, n. 13.

ARMS OF A BACHELOR.

And whilst he remains such, he may quarter his paternal coat with other coats, if any right to him belongs; but may not impale it till he is married.
P. 13, n. 1.

ARMS OF A MAID,

Is to bear the coat of her ancestor in a lozenge.
See p. 13, n. 2. *Note*, If her father did bear any difference in his coat, the same ought to be continued; for by that mark of cadency of her father's, will be known of what branch she is from.

When a coat of arms, surrounded with a border, is marshalled pale-wise with another, then that part of the border which is next the other coat impaled with it must be omitted. See p. 13, n. 14. But if a bordered coat be marshalled with other coats quarterly, then no part of the border must be omitted.
See p. 13, n. 15.

ARMS OF AN HEIRESS.

The arms of an heiress, when married, are not to be impaled with the arms of her husband, but are to be borne on an escutcheon of pretence, placed in the centre of the shield, as p. 13, n. 4. It is termed an escutcheon of pretence on account of its showing his pretension to her estate; and if the husband has issue by her, the heir of those two inheritors shall bear the hereditary coats of arms of the father and mother quarterly. See example, p. C, n. 6; the first and fourth quarters containing the father's arms, and the

second and third the mother's. Again, if he whose ancestor had married an heiress should choose to bear the crest of her family in preference to that of his own, he certainly may do it, as being the representative of the lady's family.

All co-heiresses convey also to their husbands a right of bearing their arms on an escutcheon of pretence the same as an heiress.

If all the brothers die without issue, and leave sisters behind, as they are co-inheritors of the land and estate, so shall they be of the coat-armour also, without any distinction at all to either of them; because by them the name of the house cannot be preserved, being all reckoned but as one heir.

Nisbet says, anciently women of noble descent used to bear their father's arms on their habits in a lozenge shield, to show their descent; and to join them with those of their husbands, they bore them on their habits, such as *mantles* and *kirtles*. The practice is ancient, for in old illuminated books of heraldry and old paintings, great ladies are represented with arms on their *mantles* and *kirtles*. The ancient heralds tell us, when the arms are both on the *mantle* and *kirtle*, they are then those of their fathers, and when there are arms on the mantle different from those on the under habit, the *kirtle*, she is then a wife; those on the mantle belong to her husband, who is a cloak to shroud the wife from all violence, and the other on the *kirtle* belonged to her father, accompanied or accompagnée, an ancient term for the English word between or betwixt, as the ordinaries when placed between small charges.

ARMS OF A BISHOP.

Such as have a function ecclesiastical, and are preferred to the honour of pastoral jurisdiction, are said to be knit in nuptial bands of love and care for the cathedral churches whereof they are superintendents; therefore, their paternal coat is marshalled on the left side of the escutcheon, giving the pre-eminence of the right side to the arms of their see; as the example, p. 18, n. 13.

ARMS OF A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, AND HIS LADY.

When married, the arms of his wife must be placed in a distinct shield, because his own is surrounded with the ensign of that order; for though the husband may give his equal half of the escutcheon and hereditary honour, yet he cannot share his temporary order of knighthood with her, except she be sovereign of the order. P. 18, n. 14.

ARMS QUARTERLY,

Is when a shield is divided into many parts, then it shows the bearer's alliance to several families: and it is to be observed, that in all marshalled arms, quarterly with coats of alliance, the paternal coat is always placed in the first quarter; as p. C, n. 6.

When a coat is borne with four or more quarterings, and any one or more of those quarterings are again divided into two or more coats, then such a quarter is termed a *grand quarter*, and is said to be quarterly, or counter-quartered. Plate J, n. 10.

The first that quartered arms in England was *King Edward III.*, who bore England and France in right of his mother *Isabel*, daughter and heir of *Philip IV.*

of France, and heir also to her three brothers, successively kings of France, which the same king afterwards changed to France and England upon his laying claim to the said kingdom ; and about the end of his reign his subjects began to imitate him, and quartered the arms of their maternal ancestors ; the first of whom is said to be Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.

ARMS OF A BARONET.

The arms of Sir George Beaumont, of Stoughton, Leicestershire, baronet : *azure, semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant or, in a canton argent, a sinister hand coupé at the wrist and erect, gules.*

The canton, charged with the hand, is the arms of the province of Ulster in Ireland, and was given by King James the First as a badge or augmentation of honour to all baronets. It may be placed as in the example, p. 18, n. 15, or in an escutcheon, and is generally borne in the most convenient part of the shield, so as not to cover any principal charge.

ARMS OF A COMMONER AND LADY.

If a commoner marry a lady of quality he is not to impale her arms with his own ; they are to be set aside of one another in separate shields, as the lady still retains her title and rank : therefore her arms are placed as the example, p. 18, n. 16.

OF THE EXTERIOR ORNAMENTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON.

The exterior ornaments of the escutcheon are the helmet, mantling, wreath, crest, badge, motto, supporters, crown, or coronet.

HELMETS.

The helmet being placed at the top of the escutcheon, claims our first attention. These pieces of armour for the head have varied in different ages and countries, both in form and the materials of which they were made; viz. those of sovereign princes are of gold; those of the nobility, of silver; and those of gentlemen, of polished steel. See plate 10.

First, The full-faced helmet with six bars, all of gold, for the sovereign and princes of the blood.

Second, The full-faced helmet with five bars; the helmet steel, and the bars and breast part gold, for dukes and marquises.

Third, A profile or side-faced helmet of steel, the bars, bailes, or grills, and ornaments gold, for earls, viscounts, and barons.

Fourth, A full-faced helmet of steel, with its beaver or vizor open, for baronets and knights, n. 3, p. 10.

Fifth, A profile or side-faced helmet of steel, with the vizor shut, for an esquire, n. 4.

 If two helmets are placed on one shield, they are usually set face to face, in imitation of the Germans, who sometimes place ten or more helmets on a shield, and in such case set the centre helmet *affrontée*, and those on each side looking towards that in the centre.

MANTLING.

The mantling was anciently fixed to the helmet, like that now worn round the caps of our heavy dragoons. It was used as a covering or trimming which

originally commanders wore over their helmets to defend them from the weather. When a commander came from the field of battle, his mantling used to hang behind him in a loose, flowing, and ragged manner, occasioned by the many cuts he had received on his head; therefore, the more hacked and cut the more honourable it was accounted.

Mantlings are now used like cloaks to cover the whole achievement, instead of the ancient mode of representing them as being coverings for the head, or ornaments flowing from the helmet.

According to the modernized mode of bearing mantles, those of the sovereigns are supposed to be of gold doubled with ermine; those of the peers, crimson velvet folded, and ermine inside; and those of knights and gentlemen, crimson velvet doubled with white satin.

Mr. Edmondson, in his *Complete Body of Heraldry*, says, in the year 1760, he proposed to several of the peers, to paint on their carriages their arms placed in mantles of crimson, with their edges thrown back so as to show their doublings or linings, which should be of ermine, and containing a number of rows of ermine spots, equal to those of the guards on their coronation robes, expressing their respective degrees: viz. a baron, *two rows*; a viscount, *two and a half*; an earl, *three*; a marquis, *three and a half*; a duke, *four*, &c.

“ This proposal having met with general approbation, was carried into execution, and had the desired effect of showing the distinction between the several degrees of our nobility; after which I formed

mantles for the knights companions of the several orders, taken from the mantle and robes which they wear at their installations."

WREATH.

The wreath is placed over the helmet as a support for the crest. It is composed of two rolls of silk twisted together, and of the colours or metal of the arms. If one of the rolls be metal, the other must be of the principal colour of the arms; but when there is no metal in the arms, then one of the rolls should be of the colour of the field, and the other part of the colour of the immediate charge.

In the time of Henry I., and long after, no man, who was under the degree of a knight, had his crest set on a wreath; but this, like other prerogatives, has been infringed so far, that every body now-a-days wears a wreath.

CREST.

The crest is the highest part of the ornaments of a coat of arms, and is placed on the wreath. Anciently they were worn on the head of commanders in the field, and then only in order to distinguish them from others by their followers.

After the institution of the order of the Garter; and in imitation of King Edward the Third, who was the first king of England that bore a crest on his helmet, all knights companions of the order began to wear crests. This practice soon became more general, until at length they were assumed discretionally by all those who considered themselves as legally entitled to bear arms.

BADGES.

Badges anciently were intended to be placed on banners, ensigns, caparisons, and the breast or shoulder of private soldiers, servants, and attendants; and that without any wreath, or other thing, under them. Badges were much used from the reign of King Edward the First until that of Queen Elizabeth, when they grew into disuse.

Gerard Leigh says, the badge was not placed on a wreath in the time of Henry the Fifth; and long after no man had his badge on a wreath under the degree of a knight.

The Earl of De La War bears the *crampetto* and *impaled rose*; and the Lord Abergavenny bears the *portcullis* and *rose*, which were ancient badges of their families. See examples, p. 15, n. 31 to 35, which were ancient badges.

MOTTO.

The motto, *mot*, *word*, *expression*, *saying*, or *epigraph*, added or appropriated to arms, not being hereditary, may be taken, changed, varied, or relinquished, when and as often as the bearer thinks fit; and may, with impunity to the assumer, be the very same as is used by other families.

SUPPORTERS.

Supporters are exterior ornaments, being placed at the sides of the escutcheon to support it. Minestrier and others say, that supporters had their origin from tilts and tournaments, wherein the knights caused their shields to be carried by servants or pages under the disguise of lions, bears, griffins, Moors, &c., who

also held and guarded the escutcheons, which the knights were obliged to expose to public view some time before the lists were opened.

Supporters have formerly been taken from such animals or birds as are borne in the shields, and sometimes they have been chosen as bearing some allusion to the achievements of those whose arms they support.

It doth not appear to have been customary with our ancestors to change or alter their family supporters; neither is it a practice used in our days, except in some singular instances, and then it hath been done under the sanction of the royal sign-manual, &c.

The practice of the sovereigns of England granting supporters to the peers of each degree, seems to have commenced in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, as did that of granting the like ornaments to the arms of the knights of the Garter and of the Bath.

The royal supporters since King James the First have been a Lion and Unicorn. Edward III. first assumed, in the arms of England, the fleur-de-lis semée, and Henry IV. had them changed to three only.

Mr. Shaw in his first vol. of Staffordshire says, the sovereigns of England from Edward III. to Queen Elizabeth bore their supporters as follow:

Edward III. A Lion and Eagle.

Richard II. Not in the book.

Henry IV. White Antelope and White Swan.

Henry V. Lion and Antelope.

Henry VI. The same.

Edward IV. Lion and Black Bull.

Edward V. Yellow Lion and White Lion.
Richard III. Yellow Lion and White Boar.
Henry VII. Lion and Red Dragon.
Henry VIII. Lion and Silver Greyhound.
Mary. Lion and Greyhound.
Elizabeth. The same.

The Nova-Scotia baronets are, by their patents of creation, allowed to carry supporters, notwithstanding that privilege was not indulged to the English baronets, at the time of the institution of their dignity: some of the English baronets bear supporters, but it is by virtue of a royal licence obtained for that special purpose.

The kings of arms in England are not authorised to grant supporters to any person under the degree of a knight of the Bath, unless they receive a royal warrant directed to them for that purpose: and yet Lyon king of arms of Scotland may, by virtue of his office, grant supporters without such royal warrant, and hath frequently put that power in practice.

The eldest sons of peers, above the degrees of a baron, bear the father's arms and supporters with a label, and use the coronet belonging to their father's second title, if he has one; but all younger sons bear their arms with proper differences, but use no coronets or supporters.

HATCHMENTS.

By the following rules may be known, upon sight of any hatchment, what the person was when living, whether a private gentleman, or a nobleman, by the coronet; whether a married man, bachelor, or widower; or whether a married woman, maid, or widow, &c.

K HATCHMENTS.



BACHELOR. PLATE K.

When a bachelor dies, his arms and crest are painted single or quartered, but never impaled; the ground of the hatchment under the shield is all black.

MAIDEN. PLATE K.

When a maiden dies, her arms (but no crest) must be placed in a lozenge, and may be single or quartered, with the ground under the escutcheon all black, as the former.

MARRIED MAN. PLATE K.

When a married man dies, his arms are impaled with his wife's; the ground of the hatchment under his side of the shield in black, the ground under his wife's side in white; the black side signifies the husband to be dead, and the white side denotes the wife to be living.

MARRIED WOMAN. PLATE K.

When a married woman dies, her arms are impaled with her husband's (but no crest); the ground of the hatchment under her side of the shield is black, that of her husband white; which signifies the wife to be dead, and the husband living.

WIDOWER. PLATE K.

When a widower dies, his arms are impaled with those of his deceased wife, with his crest; the ground of the hatchment to be all black.

WIDOW. PLATE K.

When a widow dies, her arms are impaled with

her husband's in a lozenge (but no crest); the ground of the hatchment to be all black.

When a man is the last of a family, the death's head supplies the place of a crest, denoting that death has conquered all.

When a woman is the last of a family, her arms are placed in a lozenge, with a death's head on the top.

The Regalia of England
Plate 1



2



THE
REGALIA OF ENGLAND.

THE Crown of England, with which the kings of England have generally been crowned, is called St. Edward's crown. It is made in imitation of the ancient crown supposed to have been worn by that monarch, and which was kept in the abbey church of Westminster till the beginning of the late civil wars in the reign of King Charles the First, when, with the rest of the regalia, it was taken away, and sold in 1642. This very rich imperial crown of gold was made against the coronation of King Charles the Second; and it is embellished with pearls and precious stones of divers kinds, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires; and hath a mound of gold on the top of it, enriched with a band or fillet of gold, embellished also with precious stones. Upon the mound is a cross of gold, embellished likewise with precious stones, and three very large oval pearls, one of them being fixed on the top, and two others pendent at the ends of the cross. It is composed (as all the imperial crowns of England are) of four crosses pattée, and as many fleurs-de-lis of gold placed on a rim or circlet of gold, all embellished with precious stones. From those crosses arise four circular bars, or arches, which meet at the top in form of a cross, at the intersection whereof is a pedestal whereon is affixed the mound beforemen-

tioned. The cap within this crown is of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine. See Regalia, p. 1, n. 1.*

The crown of state is exceedingly rich, being embellished with divers large rose, or faucet, and table diamonds, besides a great quantity of pearl; but it is most remarkable for a wonderful large ruby set in the middle of one of the four crosses, and esteemed to be worth ten thousand pounds; as also for that the mound is one entire stone of a sea-water green colour, known by the name of an agmarine. The cap is of purple velvet, lined and turned up as the former. See Plate, Regalia, p. 1, n. 2.

PLATE 2.

No. 1. The Crown wherewith the queen is crowned.

No. 2. The Crown which the queen wears on her return to Westminster-hall.

No. 3. The Curtana, or Sword of Mercy: the blade, thirty-two inches long and near two broad, is without a point, and is borne naked before the king at his coronation, between the Swords of Justice, spiritual and temporal.

* It has generally been supposed that the crown shown at the Tower is the same with which the several Kings of England have ever been crowned. This however is not the fact. By the very kind and polite attention of Mr. Bridge, of the highly respectable firm of Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, jewellers to his majesty, we have been permitted the favour of a sight of a cast from the superb crown worn by his present majesty at his coronation, from which the engraving No. 1, Plate 9, has been taken.

The Regalia of England
Plate 2



3



2



The Regalia of England
Plate 3



PLATE 3.

No. 1. The golden Sceptre with its Cross, set upon a large amethyst, of great value, garnished round with table diamonds. The handle of the Sceptre is spiral, but the pommel is set round with rubies, emeralds, and small diamonds. The top rises into a fleur-de-lis of six leaves, all enriched with precious stones, from whence issueth a mound made of the amethyst already mentioned. The Cross is decorated with precious stones ; length of the Sceptre, thirty-three inches.

No. 2. The Sceptre with the Dove, the emblem of Peace, perched on the top of a Jerusalem Cross, ornamented with diamonds ; length of the Sceptre, forty-three inches. This emblem was first used by *Edward the Confessor*, as appears by his seal. It is also marked on the seals of Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II. ; but omitted by Richard I. Richard II. assumed it again on his seal ; and it was also used by Edward IV. and Richard III. The ancient one was, with the rest, sold in 1642 by order of the then parliament ; this now in the Tower was not made till after the restoration of King Charles. The length of the Sceptre, forty-three inches.

No. 3. St. Edward's Staff, in length fifty-five inches and a half, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, all of gold : this Sceptre is carried before the king at his coronation.

No. 4. This Sceptre Queen Mary wore in proceeding to her coronation with her consort King William : length of the Sceptre, thirty-four inches.

No. 5. An ivory Sceptre, with a Dove on the top, made for King James the Second's queen ; it is

ornamented in gold, and the Dove on the top gold enamelled white: length of the Sceptre thirty-seven inches.

No. 6. The King's Coronation Ring.

No. 7. The Queen's Coronation Ring.

No. 8. The golden Orb or Globe, put into the King's right hand before he is crowned; and borne in his left, with the Sceptre in his right, upon his return into Westminster-hall, after he is crowned. It is about six inches in diameter, edged with pearl, and enriched with precious stones. On the top is an amethyst of a violet colour, near an inch and a half in height, set upon a rich cross of gold, adorned with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones.

No. 9. The Queen's Circle, worn in proceeding to her coronation.

CORONET.

Coronet, from the Italian *coronetta*, a little crown or chaplet.

The coronet of the Prince of Wales, as heir apparent of the crown of Great Britain, according to a warrant of King Charles the Second, dated 19th of Feb. 1660, is a circle or fillet of gold relevated with four crosses pattée, and as many fleurs-de-lis; and from the two crosses pattée arise two semicircular bars, conjoined by a pedestal, and surmounted with a mound, thereon a cross pattée; the whole being enriched with jewels and precious stones; and within it is a lining, or cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine. See p. 9, n. 2.

For the coronets of peers of Great Britain, see *Crowns and Coronets*, in the Dictionary of Terms.

THE REGALIA OF SCOTLAND.

It was by order of his present most gracious majesty, who has ever evinced a laudable and patriotic feeling for inquiry into every circumstance attached to the history and antiquities of his own kingdom, that search was made, in 1817, in the crown-room of the castle in Edinburgh, for the insignia of the royalty and ancient independence of Scotland; respecting which much mystery had long existed. The result of this research gave great satisfaction to the antiquary, and more particularly to the people of Scotland.

The CROWN is supposed to be the same with which Bruce was crowned in the year 1306; the old Regalia having previously been taken away, at the degradation of Baliol in 1296, by King Edward I. It is of an elegant form, the lower part being a golden diadem of two circles, embellished with pearls and precious stones; the upper circle surmounted by fleurs-de-lis and crosses fleury, interchanged with large pearls alternately. The arches of gold, with enamelled figures, crossing each other, and surmounted by a ball of gold enamelled, over which is a cross pattée of pearls, were added by James V. The cap is of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and decorated with pearls. See p. 4, n. 2.

The SCEPTRE is a slender rod of silver, thirty-two inches in length, with three figures at the head,

representing the Virgin Mary, Saint Andrew, and Saint James, surmounted by a ball of rock crystal, &c. P. 4, n. 3. This was made in the reign of James, at the time of the alteration of the crown, and was used by the Lord Chancellor to touch acts of Parliament, in token of the royal assent.

THE SWORD OF STATE is of beautiful workmanship, and was presented to James IV. by Pope Julius II. The hilt is of silver gilded, and the cross beautifully adorned with filigree work. P. 4, n. 4. The sheath and belt are also of exquisite taste and beautifully ornamented.

The last Scottish coronation ceremony which took place was that of Charles II. at Scone, 1651, when the crown was borne by the unfortunate Argyle, who soon after died on the scaffold, and at the place of execution said, "I placed the crown on the *King's head*, and in reward he brings *mine* to the block."

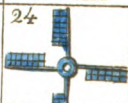
So many important and interesting particulars are attached to the history of the Scottish Regalia, that we regret the limits of this treatise prevent our entering into more minute details.

These ancient relics of Scotland's regality, from which the accompanying illustrations have been taken; are now placed in the castle of Edinburgh, in the charge of four commissioners—the *Keeper of the Great Seal*, the *Lord Privy Seal*, the *Lord Justice-Clerk*, and the *Lord Advocate*, with a deputy keeper, and under him two yeomen keepers, wearing the dress of the ancient yeomen of the guards, who, by the gracious and generous permission of his majesty, have the liberty of exhibiting the Regalia to the public.

1  <i>Tyger</i>	2  <i>Palm Tree</i>	3  <i>Turret</i>	4  <i>Olive Crown</i>
5  <i>Fang Tooth</i>	6  <i>Danish Halberd</i>	7  <i>Lucy</i>	8  <i>Tilting Spear</i>
9  <i>Chimæra</i>	10  <i>Quintal</i>	11  <i>Turkey Cock</i>	12  <i>Cherubim</i>
13  <i>Pelican Natural</i>	14  <i>Long Bow</i>	15  <i>Trumpet</i>	16  <i>Water Bouget</i>
17  <i>Horse Shoe</i>	18  <i>Lockaber Axes</i>	19  <i>Hand</i>	20  <i>Grey Hound</i>
21  <i>Heart</i>	22  <i>Morion</i>	23  <i>Swallow</i>	24  <i>Gauntlet</i>

1  <i>Bohemia</i>	2  <i>Sardinia</i>	3  <i>Sicily</i>	4  <i>Holland</i>
5  <i>Orange</i>	6  <i>Hanover</i>	7  <i>Palatine</i>	8  <i>Cologne</i>
9  <i>Waldeck</i>	10  <i>Mecklenburgh</i>	11  <i>Genoa</i>	12  <i>Lorraine</i>
13  <i>Guelderland</i>	14  <i>Mentz</i>	15  <i>Catalonia</i>	16  <i>Parma</i>
17  <i>Guastalla</i>	18  <i>Baden</i>	19  <i>Modena</i>	20  <i>Holstein</i>
21  <i>Hungary</i>	22  <i>Sweden</i>	23  <i>Mantua</i>	24  <i>Valence</i>

1  <i>Wool Card</i>	2  <i>Jersey Comb</i>	3  <i>Tillage Rake</i>	4  <i>Thatch Rake</i>
5  <i>Pecne</i>	6  <i>Anvil</i>	7  <i>Square</i>	8  <i>Gimble Rings</i>
9  <i>Bellows</i>	10  <i>Tombstone</i>	11  <i>Jewsharp</i>	12  <i>Ball Taffelled</i>
13  <i>Badger</i>	14  <i>Silk Hank</i>	15  <i>Fish Hook</i>	16  <i>Sail</i>
17  <i>Pen</i>  <i>Falchion</i>	18  <i>Water Bags</i>	19  <i>Scotch Spur</i>	20  <i>Fire Bucket</i>
21  <i>Hatband</i>	22  <i>Chain</i>	23  <i>Mortar</i>	24  <i>Mallet</i>

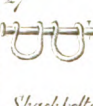
1  <i>Seraph</i>	2  <i>Cherub</i>	3  <i>Ches Roock</i>	4  <i>Glaziers Nippers</i>
5  <i>Leather Bottle</i>	6  <i>Quintain</i>	7  <i>Flegme</i>	8  <i>Flying Fish</i>
9  <i>Seals Paw</i>	10  <i>Turn Pike</i>	11  <i>Millstone</i>	12  <i>Limbeck</i>
13  <i>Bustard</i>	14  <i>Buffalo</i>	15  <i>Camelion</i>	16  <i>Cormorant</i>
17  <i>Sea Gull</i>	18  <i>Peath Cock</i>	19  <i>Pling</i>	20  <i>Grain Tree</i>
21  <i>Spancelled</i>	22  <i>Cuttle Fish</i>	23  <i>Still</i>	24  <i>Wind Mill Sall</i>



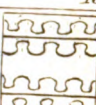
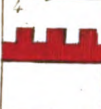
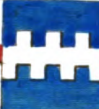
1  <i>Breast plate</i>	2  <i>Dolphin</i>	3  <i>Salamander</i>	4  <i>Match</i>
5  <i>Sun</i>	6  <i>Lizard</i>	7  <i>Parrot</i>	8  <i>Hay Fork</i>
9  <i>Buckles</i>	10  <i>Griffin</i>	11  <i>Turnstile</i>	12  <i>Lamp</i>
13  <i>Trevit</i>	14  <i>Trestle</i>	15  <i>Cushion</i>	16  <i>Pincers</i>
17  <i>Mitheck</i>	18  <i>Tassel</i>	19  <i>Scorpion</i>	20  <i>Proboscis</i>
21  <i>Eel Spear</i>	22  <i>Stirrup</i>	23  <i>Bell</i>	24  <i>Morion</i>

100



1  <i>Shoveller</i>	2  <i>Sea</i>	3  <i>Sea Pie</i>	4  <i>Iber</i>	5  <i>Rein Deer</i>
6  <i>Opinicus</i>	7  <i>Sea Dog</i>	8  <i>a Plume</i>	9  <i>Double Plume</i>	10  <i>Triple Plume</i>
11  <i>Danish Ax</i>	12  <i>Bread Ax</i>	13  <i>Coward</i>	14  <i>Defiant</i>	15  <i>Baillone</i>
16  <i>Incorporated</i>	17  <i>Debruind</i>	18  <i>Double Tailed</i>	19  <i>Double Headed</i>	20  <i>Lyon Prison</i>
21  <i>Lion Dragon</i>	22  <i>Conjoind</i>	23  <i>Contourne</i>	24  <i>g's Mark</i>	25  <i>Spade Iron</i>
26  <i>Salt</i>	27  <i>Shack bolts</i>	28  <i>Grappling Iron</i>	29  <i>Demy Rose</i>	30  <i>Wheel</i>
31  <i>Stafford Knot</i>	32  <i>Wakes Knot</i>	33  <i>Harmon Knot</i>	34  <i>Poucher Knot</i>	35  <i>Dacres Knot</i>

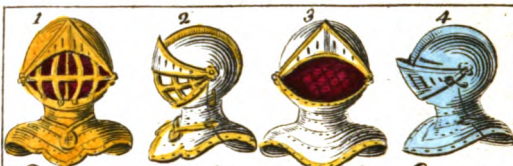


				
<i>Legs</i>	<i>Arms</i>	<i>Angles</i>	<i>Pean</i>	<i>Vair Antient</i>
				
<i>Imbattled</i>	<i>Counter Imbattled</i>	<i>Fefs Brochee</i>	<i>Vaire Point</i>	<i>Verry</i>
ATCHEIVMENTS & CHARGES.				
				
<i>Bachelior</i>	<i>Maid</i>	<i>Marryd</i>	<i>an Heirefs</i>	<i>two Wives</i>
				
<i>3 Wives</i>	<i>4 Wives</i>	<i>5 Wives</i>	<i>6 Wives</i>	<i>7 Wives</i>
				
<i>Widow</i>	<i>Widow & Heir</i>	<i>two Husbands</i>	<i>Bendure Impard</i>	<i>Quarter'd</i>
				
<i>Keys</i>	<i>Cubit Arm</i>	<i>Embowed</i>	<i>Counter Embowed</i>	<i>Musimon</i>
				
<i>Head Profile</i>	<i>Arm</i>	<i>Arms</i>	<i>Bust</i>	<i>Bust Profile</i>

1  <i>Cross-bow</i>	2  <i>Escallop</i>	3  <i>Pillar</i>	4  <i>Fire Beacon</i>
5  <i>Grass-hopper</i>	6  <i>Pomegranate</i>	7  <i>Scrip</i>	8  <i>Crosier</i>
9  <i>Scythe</i>	10  <i>Anchor</i>	11  <i>Cardinal's Hat</i>	12  <i>Plough</i>
13  <i>Snail</i>	14  <i>Fire-Ball</i>	15  <i>Flesh Pot</i>	16  <i>Penny-yard penny</i>
17  <i>Harp</i>	18  <i>Mound</i>	19  <i>Fleur-de-lis</i>	20  <i>Thunderbolt</i>
21  <i>Battle-axe</i>	22  <i>Shuttle</i>	23  <i>Bugle Horn</i>	24  <i>Level</i>



HELMETS.



King Nobility Knight Esquire

DISTINCTIONS OF HOUSES

1	2	<i>First House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Second House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Third House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Fourth House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Fifth House</i>		5	6
1	2	<i>Sixth House</i>		5	6
7	8	9			

CROWNS & CORONETS of ENGLAND. 9

G^{III} R 		
2  <i>Prince of Wales</i>	3  <i>Younger Sons or Brothers</i>	4  <i>Nephews of the Blood Royal</i>
5  <i>Princeps Royal</i>	6  <i>Duke</i>	7  <i>Marquis</i>
8  <i>Earl</i>	9  <i>Viscount</i>	10  <i>Baron</i>
11  <i>Bishop of Durham</i>	12  <i>Bishop</i>	13  <i>Cap of Dignity</i>

FOREIGN CROWNS.

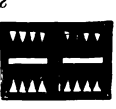


ORDINARIES CHARGES & their TERMS. 7

				
<i>Pily Bondy</i>	<i>Male Griffin</i>	<i>Palmer's Staffs</i>	<i>in Orle</i>	<i>Stelt</i>
				
<i>Flasques</i>	<i>Toiders</i>	<i>Well</i>	<i>Well</i>	<i>Pilgrims Staff</i>
				
<i>in his Bride</i>	<i>Trevet</i>	<i>Segreant</i>	<i>Disembred</i>	<i>Teiole</i>
				
<i>Vole</i>	<i>Nowed</i>	<i>Vulned</i>	<i>Grid Iron</i>	<i>Entrailed</i>
				
<i>Leopards face</i>	<i>Leop's Head</i>	<i>Cornet</i>	<i>Demy Plotte de lis</i>	<i>Weave</i>
				
<i>Naisant</i>	<i>Fire Brand</i>	<i>Baril Embartillé</i>	<i>Bonds Liharnid</i>	<i>Chevi Brased</i>
				
<i>Seme of</i>	<i>Dexter H^d</i>	<i>Sinister H^d</i>	<i>Sythe</i>	<i>Imbrud</i>

6 CROSSES & PARTITION LINES.

				
<i>Gyron</i>	<i>Fimbriated</i>	<i>Pointed</i>	<i>of 16 Points</i>	<i>Mill Pie</i>
				
<i>Corded</i>	<i>Double Fitchy</i>	<i>Fourchy</i>	<i>Triparted</i>	<i>Candelstick</i>
				
<i>Loopy Knot</i>	<i>Gringollee</i>	<i>Jesped</i>	<i>Barbed</i>	<i>Conger</i>
				
<i>Portate</i>	<i>Clechee</i>	<i>Barbed Fourchette</i>	<i>Pommetye</i>	<i>Moufne</i>
				
<i>Rose Louis</i>	<i>Rustre</i>	<i>Engoulee</i>	<i>St Julians</i>	<i>Drawing Iron</i>
				
<i>Tierce in Bend</i>	<i>Tierce in Pale</i>	<i>Tierce in Pale</i>	<i>Tierce in Gyron Bend Sinister</i>	<i>Tierce in Gyron Bend Sinister</i>
				
<i>Tierce in Pale from Sinister to Dexter</i>	<i>Tierce in Gyron Arondi</i>	<i>Tierce in Mantle</i>	<i>Tierce in Fesse</i>	<i>Tierce in Fesse</i>

1  <i>Banner</i>	2  <i>Cameleopard</i>	3  <i>Burgonet</i>	4  <i>Columbine</i>
5  <i>Burling Iron</i>	6  <i>Gurges</i>	7  <i>Harpeen</i>	8  <i>Playing Table</i>
9  <i>Hubbecks</i>	10  <i>Falchion</i>	11  <i>Barnacle</i>	12  <i>Match Lock</i>
13  <i>Basilisk</i>	14  <i>Destillatory</i>	15  <i>Fetlock</i>	16  <i>Half Spade</i>
17  <i>Basket</i>	18  <i>Curriers Shave</i>	19  <i>Bottom</i>	20  <i>Blue Bottle</i>
21  <i>Broad Arrow</i>	22  <i>Quill of Yarn</i>	23  <i>Pewit</i>	24  <i>Torch</i>

CROSSES.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
<i>Pierced</i>	<i>Haguled</i>	<i>Degraded</i>	<i>Cerceleé</i>	<i>Cramponnée</i>
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 
<i>Copper Color</i>	<i>Pater Noster</i>	<i>Saccharus</i>	<i>Liononnee</i>	<i>Pall</i>
11 	12 	13 	14 	15 
<i>Cap</i>	<i>Masclas</i>	<i>Fretted</i>	<i>Couped</i>	<i>Interlaced</i>
16 	17 	18 	19 	20 
<i>Double Parted</i>	<i>Lozenges</i>	<i>Bezanty</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>Patriarchal</i>
21 	22 	23 	24 	25 
<i>Lambeaux</i>	<i>Cygnit</i>	<i>S. James</i>	<i>S. Lazarus</i>	<i>Malta</i>
26 	27 	28 	29 	30 
<i>Tau</i>	<i>Union</i>	<i>Lyre</i>	<i>Quadrato</i>	<i>Well Bucket</i>
31 	32 	33 	34 	35 
<i>Papilioné</i>	<i>Fleury</i>	<i>Ankred</i>	<i>Vair</i>	<i>Crescented</i>

BORDURES COUNTER CHANGINGS & LINES. 3

				
<i>Madder Bag</i>	<i>Couped Close</i>	<i>Couped</i>	<i>Erased Close</i>	<i>Erased</i>
				
<i>Circular Wreath</i>	<i>Bowen Knot</i>	<i>Fire Beacon</i>	<i>Enaluron</i>	<i>Enmury</i>
				
<i>Annulet</i>	<i>Verdoy</i>	<i>Entoyre</i>	<i>Diapered</i>	<i>Bendy</i>
				
<i>Couched</i>	<i>Contrepoint</i>	<i>Chev. Remy</i>	<i>Barry Indented</i>	<i>Barry Bendy</i>
				
<i>Paly Remy</i>	<i>Paly Bendy</i>	<i>Trussing</i>	<i>Whales Head</i>	<i>Papellorie</i>
				
<i>Cochatrice</i>	<i>Masonry</i>	<i>Fusilly</i>	<i>Wing</i>	<i>P. Pale & Pale</i>
				
<i>P. Pale & Chevron</i>	<i>P. Pale & Base</i>	<i>P. Pale & Transvoid</i>	<i>P. Pale in Point</i>	<i>P. Pale Travers</i>

2 CHARGES and their NAMES.

1  Merillion	2  Indian Goat	3  Pike Staff	4  Lymphad	5  Catherine Wheel
6  Laver Pot	7  Teazel	8  Narcissus	9  Brogue	10  Hemp Break
11  Phanmet	12  Weel	13  Wharrow Spindle	14  Fusil	15  Iron Ring
16  Beacon	17  Swope	18  Slay	19  Cronel	20  Pegasus
21  Gauntlet	22  Trundle	23  Mill-Clack	24  Shackbolt	25  Javelin
26  Bird bolt	27  Birdbolt	28  Gonfannon	29  Manicles	30  Cutting Iron
31  Vatour	32  Machle Conyund	33  Soldering Iron	34  Ambraed	35  Barnad

1  <i>Padlock</i>	2  <i>Copper</i>	3  <i>Belt</i>	4  <i>Turnpike</i>
5  <i>Broche</i>	6  <i>Chamber</i>	7  <i>Bucket</i>	8  <i>Arrow</i>
9  <i>Closing Tongs</i>	10  <i>Float</i>	11  <i>Gad</i>	12  <i>Gilly Flower</i>
13  <i>Dancette</i>	14  <i>Engraving Block</i>	15  <i>Peacock</i>	16  <i>Cramps</i>
17  <i>Haliboon</i>	18  <i>Half Spear</i>	19  <i>Mole Hill</i>	20  <i>Crampet</i>
21  <i>Hydra</i>	22  <i>Belt & Tun</i>	23  <i>Bes</i>	24  <i>Bolivell</i>

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
TECHNICAL TERMS
USED IN THE
SCIENCE OF HERALDRY.

ABA—ACC

ABATEMENTS are certain marks of disgrace added to arms for some ungentle action committed by the bearer: but as there is not an instance of such dishonourable bearings in the present English coats of arms, we shall not insert them; especially, as no person is obliged to make use of arms, it cannot be supposed that any one would voluntarily exhibit a mark of infamy to himself and family.

ACCIDENTS OF ARMS. Edmondson says, they have no meaning in blazoury, although frequently mentioned by authors, who affirm them to be no more than the strictures and marks of differences.

ACCOMPAGNÉE, an ancient term for the word between or betwixt.

ACCOSTED signifies side by side, as Guillim blazons the arms of Harman; viz. Azure, a chevron, between

six rams, *accosted*, counter-tripping, two, two and two. See T. 9, n. 10.

ACCRUED signifies a tree full-grown.

ACORNED. This term is for an oak-tree with acorns on it.

ADDER. The apparatus of its poison is very similar to that of the rattlesnake, and all the other poisonous serpents. The symptoms that follow the bite are an acute pain in the wounded part, with a swelling, at first red, but afterwards livid, which by degrees spreads to the adjoining parts, with great faintness, and a quick, though low, and sometimes interrupted, pulse; great sickness at the stomach; sometimes pain about the navel. The most esteemed remedy is common salad oil, thoroughly rubbed on the wounded part. This is always used by the viper-catchers. *Gules an adder nowed, or, name, Nathiley.* P. 7, n. 17.

ADDORSED signifies beasts, &c. turned back to back. T. 9, n. 7. *Two lions rampant addorsed.*

ADUMBRATION is the shadow only of any figure, outlined and painted of a colour darker than the field.

AFFRONTÉ for a savage's head full-faced. P. 13, n. 24.

AISLÉ, winged, or having wings.

ALANT was a mastiff dog with short ears. It is one of the supporters to the arms of *Lord Dacres*.

ALLERION is an eagle without beak or feet; so termed as having nothing perfect but its body, wings, and tail. T. 8, n. 6.

ALTERNATE signifies the positions of quarterings, partitions, and other figures, that succeed one another by turns.

AMETHYST, the name of a precious stone of a violet colour, and formerly used in blazoning instead of purple.

AMPHISIEN COCKATRICE. See **BASILISK**.

ANCHOR is the emblem of hope, and taken for such in a spiritual as well as a temporal sense; hope being, as it were, the anchor which holds us firm to our faith in all adversities. P. 12, n. 10. *Gules, an anchor in pale argent, the timber thereof or, name, Goodrood.*

ANCHORED, or ANCRED, a cross so termed; as the four extremities of it resemble the flook of an anchor. P. 4, n. 33.

ANGLES, two angles interlaced saltirewise; at each end an annulet. P. 13, n. 3. *Note, Three pairs of these are borne by the name of Wastley.*

ANIME'. See **INCENSED**.

ANNULET, a ring. Leigh supposes annulets to be rings of mail, which was an armour of defence long before the hardness of steel was invented. When Julius Cæsar landed in this island, iron rings were used instead of money. *Mordon.* The Romans by the ring represented liberty and nobility, and by its circular form signified strength and eternity. T. 7, n. 5.

ANSHENT, or ANCIENT, a small flag or streamer, set up on the stern of a ship, or on a tent. *Note, The guidon used at funerals was called an anshent.*

ANT. All the species of ants known in this country are gregarious, and, like the bees, consist of males and females, and neuters, of which the latter are alone the labourers. They build their nest in the ground, in which there are various apartments,

and passages. In forming the nest every individual assists.

ANTE, or ENTE, ingrafted, or pieces let one into another, like dove-tail. See Plate J, n. 7.

ANTELOPE is an animal of the deer kind; his horns are almost straight, tapering gradually from his head up; a long and slender neck, feet, legs, and body, like a deer. It inhabits mountainous countries, where they bound among the rocks with so much lightness and elasticity as to strike the spectator with astonishment. The eyes of the antelope are the standard of perfection in the East: to say of a fine woman, that "she has the eyes of an antelope," is the highest compliment that can be paid her. T. 7, n. 21, and n. 22, is termed an heraldic antelope.

ANVIL, P. 20, n. 6. *Party per chevron, argent and sable, three anvils, counterchanged; name, Smith of Abingdon, Berks.*

APAUMEE is the hand open, with the full palm appearing, the thumb and fingers at full length. See p. 7, n. 32 and 33.

APREE is an heraldic figure, drawn like a bull, except that the tail is short, and without testicles. It is the sinister supporter to the arms of the Russia Merchants' Company.

ARCHDUKE'S CROWN is closed at the top by a scarlet cap, encompassed with a circle of gold adorned with eight strawberry-leaves, and closed by two circles of gold set with pearls, meeting in a globe crossed like the emperor's. P. 8, n. 16.

ARCH, *gules, three single arches argent, their capitals and pedestals or, name, Arches.* P. 18, n. 3.

ARGENT is the French word for silver, and in

heraldry is white. Silver was formerly used, but from its soon turning black, white was instituted. T. 2. Argent, in heraldry, signifies purity and innocence.

ARMED signifies the horns, hoofs, beak, or talons, of any beast or bird of prey (being their weapons), when borne of a different tincture from those of their bodies ; saying, *armed so and so*.

ARMING BUCKLE, a buckle in the shape of a lozenge. See P. 17, n. 9.

ARMORY, one branch of the science of heraldry, consisting in the knowledge of coat-armours, as to their blazons and various intendments.

ARMS are hereditary marks of honour and descent, composed of certain tinctures and figures, either assumed, or else granted by authority, to distinguish persons, families, and communities.

ARM ERECT, couped at the elbow. P. 13, n. 17.

ARM IN ARMOUR, embowed proper, couped at the shoulder, grasping an arrow. P. 13, n. 22.

ARMS. *Three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle, with the fists clenched.* P. 13, n. 2. Philipot says, three arms conjoined was the hieroglyphic of concourse or consent in action. Guillim says, the arms and fists clenched signify a treble offer of revenge for some injury done to the person or fame of the first bearer.

ARMS. Two arms in armour, embowed, supporting a pheon. P. 13, n. 23.

ARRACHÉ. See ERASED.

ARRONDIE signifies round or circular. See P. 6, n. 31.

ARROW, barbed and feathered. P. 1, n. 8. *Vert*

an arrow in pale or, barbed and feathered, argent, name, Standard. It was a custom amongst the Persians, when they went to war, for every man to cast an arrow into a chest provided for the purpose, and placed before the throne of their king; and, at their return, every one to take his own shaft, that so, by the number of arrows remaining, the number of the deceased might be certainly known. *Guillim.*

ARROWS, when in bundles, are termed *sheaves of arrows*.

ASPERSED, by some authors used instead of *strewed* or *powdered*.

Ass is the lively emblem of patience, and is not without some good qualities; for of all animals that are covered with hair, he is least subject to vermin; he seems also to know his master, and can distinguish him from all other men; he has good eyes, a fine smell, and an excellent ear. P. 11, n. 7. *Argent, a fess between three asses passant, sable, name, Askewe.* In the time of Homer, Dacier says, an ass was not in such circumstances of contempt as in ours. The name of that animal was not then converted into a term of reproach, but it was a beast upon which kings and princes might be seen with dignity.

Assis signifies sitting, or *sejant*: the example is a lion assis affronté, or *sejant gardant affronté*. P. 14, n. 6.

ASTROIDES. See MULLET.

ASSYRIAN GOAT. See INDIAN GOAT.

ATCHIEVEMENT, commonly called HATCHMENT, is the arms of some person or family borne together with all the exterior ornaments of the shield, as helmet, mantle, crest, motto, &c. of a person deceased,

painted on canvas, and fixed against the wall of his late dwelling-house to denote the death.

ATHELSTAN'S CROSS. *Party per saltire, gules and azure, on a besant, a cross botone or.* This was the banner of Athelstan, who expelled the Danes, subdued the Scots, and reduced this country to one monarchy. P. 16, n. 14.

ATTIRED signifies the horns of a stag, buck, goat, bulls, unicorns, rams, &c. *Note,* When of different tinctures from their bodies, it must be mentioned.

ATTIRES. A term for the horns of a stag or buck.

ATTIRES OF A STAG are both the horns affixed to the scalp. P. 14, n. 33.

AVELLANE, a cross so called because the quarters of it resemble a filbert nut. T. 6, n. 7.

AUGMENTATIONS signify particular marks of honour, borne either on an escutcheon, or a canton, as the baronets of England. See p. 18. n. 15. *Note,* When augmentations are borne on a chief, fess, canton, or quarter, the paternal coat keeps its natural place, and is blazoned first. See the arms of *Manners*, Plate A, n. 3.

AYLETS, or sea swallows, represented sable, beaked and legged, gules; some term them Cornish choughs.

AZURE is the colour blue, and in engraving this colour is expressed by horizontal lines from the dexter to the sinister side of the shield. See T. 2.

BADGER. The address and courage with which it defends itself against beasts of prey have caused it to be baited with dogs as a popular amusement; and on such occasions, though naturally of an in-

dolent disposition, he makes the most vigorous exertions, and sometimes inflicts desperate wounds. *A badger is the crest of Brooks.* See P. 20, n. 13.

BADGES. See Badges, page 72. See P. 15, n. 31 to 35.

BAG OF MADDER. This is a charge in the dyers' arms. P. 3, n. 1.

BAILLONNE signifies a lion rampant, holding a staff in his mouth. P. 15, n. 15.

BALISTA. See SWEEP.

BALL TASSELLED, P. 20, n. 12. *Argent, a chevron, between three balls sable, tasselled or, name, Ball, of Devonshire.*

BALL, fired proper. See FIRE-BALL.

BANDÉ. See Bend.

BANDED; when any thing is tied round with a band of a different tincture from the charge, as a garb, wheat-sheaf, or sheaf of arrows, it is said to be *banded*: for example, *A garb azure, banded or.*

BANNER, a square flag, standard, or ensign, carried at the end of a lance.

BANNER, *disveloped*; this term is used for an ensign, or colours, in the army, being open and flying; as P. 5, n. 1.

BAR is less than the fess, and is a diminution, containing a fifth part of the field, and is borne in several parts of the field; whereas the fess is confined to the centre. T. 4, n. 14.

BARBED. This term is used when the green leaves or petals which appear on the outside of a full-blown rose are in heraldry called barbs.

BARBED ARROW, an arrow whose head is pointed and jagged.

BARBED AND CRESTED, a term for the comb and gills of a cock, particularly if of a different tincture from the body. The usual term is, *combed and wattled*.

BARBED, or **BARBER**, a cross so termed, as its extremities are like the barbed irons used for striking of fish. P. 6, n. 14.

BAR-GEMEL, from the Latin *gemelli*, twins, and signifies a double bar, or two bars placed near and parallel to each other. T. 7, n. 16.

BARON and **FEMME** is used in blazoning the arms of a man and his wife marshalled together side by side. *Baron* expresses the husband's side of the shield, which is the dexter, *femme* the sinister. See P. 13, n. 3.

BARON'S CORONET. See **CROWNS** and **CORONETS**.

BARNACLE, a large water-fowl resembling a goose; and by the Scots called a *Cleg Goose*. P. 5, n. 11. The barnacle hath a flat broad bill, with a hooked point; the fore part of the head is white, with a bead of black between the eyes; the neck and fore part of the breast are black, the belly is white and brown, the thighs blackish, the back black and brown, the tail black, the wings black, brown, and ash colour. *Argent, a fess, between three barnacles, sable*, name, *Sir William Bernack*, of Leicestershire.

BARNACLES are instruments to curb unruly horses. P. 2, n. 35. *Argent, three barnacks, gules*, name, *Barnack*, of Leicestershire.

BARRULET is a diminutive, and the fourth of the bar, or twentieth part of the field. T. 4, n. 16.

BARRULY. See **BARRY**.

BARRY is a field divided by horizontal lines into four, six, or more equal parts counterchanged, and is termed Barry of six, eight, ten, or twelve; it being necessary to specify the number. T. 5, n. 19. *Barry of six, or, and azure, name, Constable.*

BARRY-BENDY is a field equally divided into four, six, or more equal parts by lines, from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and from side to side interchangeably varying the tinctures. P. 3, n. 20.

BARRY-BENDY SINISTER, by some authors termed *Barry Indented*. See P. 3, n. 19.

BARRY-INDENTED, or *barry of six, argent and sable indented one in the other*, name, *Gise*. P. 3, n. 19.

BARRY-PILY of eight pieces gules, and or, name, *Holland*. T. 5, n. 20.

BASE is the bottom or lower part of the shield, marked with the letters G, H, I. See T. 1.

IN BASE is the position of any thing placed in the lower part of the shield. See p. B, n. 33.

BASILISK, heraldic, an imaginary animal, represented like the fictitious heraldic cockatrice, and with the head of a dragon at the end of its tail. It is called the *Amphisien Cockatrice*, from having two heads. P. 5, n. 13.

BASKET. See **WINNOWER BASKET**.

BASNET, a name anciently used for a helmet; *argent, a chevron, gules, between three helmets proper*, name, *Basnet*.

BAT. See **REBE MOUSE**.

BATTERING-RAM; an ancient engine made of large pieces of timber, fastened together with iron hoops, and strengthened at one end with an iron head, and horned with the same like a ram, from

whence it took its name. It was hung up by two chains, and swung forwards and backwards, by numbers of men, to beat down the walls of a besieged town or city. The battering-ram was invented by Epeus, at the taking of Troy. *Fuller.* P. 18, n. 7. *Argent, three battering-rams, barwise proper, headed azure, armed and garnished or, name, Bertie.*

BATTLE-AXE was a weapon anciently used in war, having an axe on the one side, whence it takes the name, and a point on the other; as also a point at the end, so that they could thrust or cleave; of great service then, when swords would not do execution upon armour, whereas these, with their weight and a strong arm, broke through all. P. 12, n. 21. *Argent three battle-axes sable, name, Gyves or Hall.* *Hanway* says, the battle-axe is one of the most ancient weapons among the Orientals, but it had been for some years neglected. In Persia, Nadir Shah restored the use of it in a more particular manner: it was his favourite weapon; insomuch, that before he assumed the diadem, he was generally styled **AXE-KHAN**. Afterwards, he was often seen with a battle-axe in his hand, playing with it in his tent of audience.

BATTLED ARRONDIE signifies the battlement to be circular on the top.

BATTLED-EMBATTLED is one battlement upon another, and is a line of partition. P. 7, n. 28.

BATTON, or **BASTON**, signifying a staff or truncheon in heraldry, is generally used as a rebatement on coats of arms to denote illegitimacy. T. 4, n. 12.

BEACON. In ancient times, upon the invasion of an enemy, beacons were set on high hills, with an iron pot on the top, wherein were pitch, hemp, &c.

which, when set on fire, alarmed the country, and is called a beacon from its beckoning the people together. In the eleventh year of the reign of Edward III. every county in England had one. P. 2, n. 16.

Prior to King Edward, the fire-beacons were made of large stacks of wood. *Sable three beacons fired or, flames proper, name, Dauntre.*

BEAKED. A term for the bills of birds, when borne of a different tincture from their bodies.

BEAR is a fierce creature, naturally slothful, heavy, and lumpish, but withal bold and daring; they are inhabitants of the forests in the northern regions of Europe, and are also found on some of the Indian islands: they vary much in colour, some being brown, others black, and others gray. The brown bear lives on vegetables, and the black on animal food, which they destroy, sucking the blood. P. 14, n. 9. *Or, a bear passant sable, name, Fitzourse.*

BEARING. See **CHARGES.**

BEAVER is that part of the helmet which defends the sight, and opens in the front of the helmet.

BEAVER is the only animal among quadrupeds that has a tail covered with scales, serving as a rudder to direct its motions in the water. It is singular in its conformation, as having, like birds, but one and the same vent for its natural discharges. Beavers are industrious and laborious; they erect their houses near the shore, in the water collected by means of a dam; they are built on piles, and are either round or oval. In case of floods they frequently make two or three stories in each dwelling; they collect a magazine of winter provisions, and appoint an overseer in the society, who gives a certain number of strokes

with his tail, as a signal for repairing to particular places, either for mending defects, or at the approach of an enemy. *Argent, a beaver erected sable, devouring a fish proper, armed gules*; this coat is in a window of New-inn Hall, London. P. 11, n. 9.

BEBALLY, an ancient term for party per pale.

BEE-HIVE. Bees are the most wonderful and profitable insects yet known; they have three properties of the best kind of subjects; they keep close to their king; are very industrious for their livelihood, expelling all idle drones; they will not sting any but such as first provoke them. In heraldry, they represent industry. *Argent, a bee-hive beset with bees, diversely volant, sable, name Rooe*. P. 11, n. 21.

*The calf, the goose, the bee;
The world is ruled by these three.*

Meaning *parchment, pens, and wax*.

The bee, among the Egyptians, was the hieroglyphic of a prince managing the administration and conduct of his kingdom and public affairs.

BELIC. See **GULES**.

BELLED, having bells affixed to some part. See the example, *A hawk rising jessed and belled*. T. 9, n. 20.

BELLOWS, P. 20. n. 9. *Argent, three pair of bellows sable, name Scipton*. Strabo says the inventor of bellows was *Anacharsis*.

BELLS are used as the proclaimers of joyful solemnity, and designed for the service of God, by calling the people to it. P. 17, n. 23. *Sable, a fess ermine, between three church-bells argent*, is the arms of *Bell*. Note, In heraldry they are termed **CHURCH-**

BELLS, to distinguish them from those which are tied to the legs of hawks or falcons. In ancient times, it was a custom to sprinkle bells with holy water at their being first placed in the tower of the church, to give them a power of repelling evil spirits from the church by their sound.

BEND is an ordinary formed by two diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and contains the third part, if charged; and uncharged, the fifth of the field: it is supposed to represent a shoulder-belt, or a scarf. T. 4, n. 5.

BEND SINISTER is that which comes from the sinister chief to the dexter base, or from *left to right*. T. 4, n. 10.

PARTY PER BEND SINISTER, argent and gules. P. 16, n. 1.

IN BEND is when things borne in arms are placed diagonally, from the dexter chief to the sinister base. See T. 10, n. 18, and P. A, n. 25.

BENDS ENHANCED. See **ENHANCED**.

PER BEND is when the field, or charge, is equally divided by a line drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base; *party per bend, or and vert*, name *Hawley*. T. 3, n. 2.

BENDY is when a field, or charge, is divided bendwise into four, six, eight, ten, or more equal parts diagonally. *Bendy of six, argent and azure*, name *John de St. Philibert*. T. 5, n. 18, a border bendy, p. 3, n. 15.

BENDLET is one of the first of the diminutives of the bend, and is in size half the breadth of a bend. T. 4, n. 6.

BESANTS, or **BEZANTS**, are pieces of gold without

any impression, and were the current coin of old Byzantium, now called Constantinople (the value of one being 375*l.* sterling, according to Kent in his abridgment of Guillim), and supposed to have been introduced in arms by those who were in the holy war. T. 8, n. 9.

N.B. Roundles are so called, either when party-coloured, or colour not known.

BESCA, a spade or shovel.

BEZANTY, a CROSS, being composed of bezants. P. 4, n. 18.

BILLETS are oblong squares, by some taken for bricks, but generally supposed to be letters made up in that form. T. 8, n. 4.

BILLETTY signifies a field (*charge or supporters*) strewn with billets when they exceed ten, otherwise their number and position must be expressed.

BIRD-BOLT, a small arrow with three heads, as the example, P. 2, n. 27. *Note*, This arrow or bolt was discharged from a cross-bow.

BIRD-BOLT, with a blunt head. P. 2, n. 26. *Gules three bird-bolts argent*, name *Bottlesham*. *Note*, Bird-bolts are often represented in armory with two or three heads; therefore the number of heads must always be mentioned.

BLADED; this term is for the stalk or blade of any kind of grain or corn, represented in arms, *borne of a different colour from the ear*, or fruit.

BLAZON. Mr. Nisbet observes in his Treatise upon Cadency, this term is from the German word *Blasen*, which signifies the blowing of a horn, and introduced in heraldry from an ancient custom the heralds had of blowing a horn at justs and tourna-

K

ments, when they explained and recorded the achievements of the knights sporters.

To **BLAZON** is to express in proper terms all that belongs to coats of arms.

BLUE-BOTTLE is a flower of the cyanus. P. 5, n. 20. *Argent a chevron, gules between three blue-bottles or, slipped vert, name Cherley.*

BOAR, though void of horns, is an absolute champion; for he hath weapons, which are his strong and sharp tusks, also his target to defend himself, for which he useth often to rub his shoulders and sides against trees to harden them against the stroke of his adversary. Boars, while young, live in herds for the purpose of mutual defence; but the moment they come to maturity, they walk the forests alone and fearless. They seldom attack unprovoked, but dread no enemy, and shun none. P. 14, n. 20. *Argent a boar passant, gules armed or, name, Trewarthen.*

BOLT AND TUN is a bird-bolt in pale piercing through a tun, as P. 1, n. 22.

BONNET, a cap of velvet worn within a coronet.

BORDER, or BORDURE. Borders were anciently used for the distinguishing one part of a family from the other, descended of one family and from the same parents. When used as a distinction of houses, the border must be continued all round the extremities of the field, and should always contain the fifth part thereof. T. 5, n. 9.

N. B. If a coat be impaled with another, either on the dexter or sinister side, and hath a border, the border must finish at the impaled line, and not be continued round the coat. See an example P. 13, n. 14; also P. 16, n. 5.

In blazon, *borders* always give place to the chief, the quarter, and the canton: as for example, *argent, a border ingrailed, gules, a chief azure*: and therefore the chief is placed over the border, as the quarter and canton likewise are. In coats charged with a chief, quarter, or canton, the border goes round the field until it touches them, and there finishes; but, in respect to all other ordinaries, it passes over them.

	Plate.	Nº
Border Enaluron, - - -	3	9
Border Enurney, - - -	3	10
Border Quarterly, - - -	3	11
Border Verdoy, - - -	3	12
Border Entoyre, - - -	3	13
Border Diapered, - - -	3	14
Border Bendy, - - -	3	15

Boss of a bit, as borne in the arms of the lorimers' or bit-makers' company. P. 1, n. 23.

BOTEROLL, according to the French heralds, is a tag of a broadsword scabbard, and is esteemed an honourable bearing. See P. 1, n. 24.

The crampet, which is the badge of the Right Hon. Earl *De la War*, was meant for the same ornament of the scabbard. See the two examples, P. 1, n. 20, and n. 24.

BOTONNY, or BOTONE, A CROSS. This term is given because its extremities resemble the trefoil. T. 6, n. 8.

BOTTOM. See P. 5, n. 19. *Argent three bottoms, in fess gules, the thread or, name, Hoby*, of Badland.

BOURCHIER KNOT is a knot of silk tied as the

example P. 15, n. 34. Such a knot is borne as a crest of *Wake, Bart.*

BOWEN'S KNOT. See P. 3, n. 7. *Gules, a chevron, between three such knots, argent, name, Bowen.*

Bows. See P. 15, n. 29. *Ermine three bows bent in pale gules, name, Bowes.*

Herodotus says, the Scythians were the inventors of bows and arrows.

BRASSES are sepulchral engravings on large or small brass plates let into slabs in the pavement of ancient churches; portraying the effigies of illustrious persons: the greater part of the figures are as large as life. The various colours for the dresses, armours, and coats of arms, in many instances, were laid on in enamel; the attitudes well drawn; and the lines of the dresses are made out with a precision and truth of imitation surprising. We refer for proof to the abbey church of St. Alban's, and St. Margaret's church, King's Lynn.

BRACED, *fretted or interlaced*, signifies figures of the same sort interlacing one another, as the example. *Azure, three chevronels interlaced in base, and a chief or, name, Fitz-Hugh.* P. 7, n. 30.

BRASSARTS, the armour for the elbow.

BRASSETS, pieces of armour for the arms.

BREASTPLATE. See **CUIRASS.**

BRETESSE is embattled on both sides equal to each other. See an example P. 13, n. 6.

BRIDGE, *Or, on a bridge of three arches in fess gules, masoned sable, the streams transfuent proper, a fane argent, name, Trowbridge* of Trowbridge. This seems to have been given to the bearer as an allusion to his name, *quasi Throughbridge*, with respect to the

current and fall of the streams passing through the arches. P. 16, n. 22.

BRIGANDINE or **BRIGANTINE**. See **HABERGEON**.

BRIMSEY. See **GAD FLY**.

BRISE. See **ROMPU**.

BRISTLED signifies the hair on the neck and back of a boar.

BROAD ARROW. It differs from the pheon, by having the inside of its barbs plain, as P. 5, n. 21.

BROAD AXE, P. 15, n. 12. *Gules three broad-axes, argent, a demi fleur-de-lis, joined to each handle within-side, or, between as many mullets pierced of the last, name, Tregold.*

BROCHES are instruments used by embroiderers, and are borne in the arms of the embroiderers' company. P. 1, n. 5.

BROGUE, or **SHOE**, a token of expedition. P. 2, n. 9. *Gules, a chevron between three brogues or, name, Arthure.*

BRONCHANT. See **OVER-ALL**.

BRUNSWICK, CROWN OF, P. 8, n. 19.

BRUSKE. See **TENNE**.

BUCKET, A WELL, P. 1, n. 7. *Sable a chevron between three well-buckets, argent, name, Sutton.*

WELL-BUCKET, with feet as the example. *Argent a well-bucket sable bailed and hoops or, name, Pemberton.* P. 4, n. 30.

BUCKLER, or **SHIELD**.

BUCKLES, anciently worn by persons of repute and honour to their military belts, and girdles; is a bearing both ancient and honourable, and is a token of service. See P. 17, n. 9. *Note, The shape of buckles, as borne, in a coat, must be described,*

whether *oval, round, square, or lozenge*, as they are various.

Menestrier says, buckles, clasps, and rings, represent power and authority in bearers, as also an acknowledgment of a dependence of a sovereign's power.

Nisbet says, such things were of old ordinary gifts of superiors, as badges of fidelity and firmness.

Morgan says, these buckles were added as a sign of power and authority to the borders of the Stewarts, earls of Darnley and Lennox, upon account of these earls being viceroys of Naples and Calabria.

BUFFALO, a wild bull. P. 19, n. 14.

BUGLE-HORN, or **HUNTING-HORN**, is a frequent bearing in heraldry. *Note*, When the *mouth* and *strings* of this instrument are of different tinctures from the horn, then in blazon they must be named, and when it is adorned with rings, then it is termed *garnished*. P. 12, n. 23. The bugle-horn was a common decoration to the dress of our ancestors, and used by them for a variety of purposes ; as in hunting, battle, giving notice in an unfrequented place that a stranger was nigh, or that a post was approaching.

BULL. The strength of a bull is in his neck ; he is headstrong, and by his countenance you may know his force or gentleness ; but all his threatenings are with his fore feet ; when he is angry and disposed to fight, he diggeth the earth, and casteth it from him with violence. *Ermine, a bull passant gules*, name, *Beville*. The Egyptians consecrated the bull as the symbol of fecundity ; the Greeks also painted the horn of the bull, filled with ears of corn and fruits, to express this emblem ; and the poets sang the cornucopia in their verses. *Savary*.

BULL'S HEAD, cabosed. P. 14, n. 27.

BUR, was a broad ring of iron, behind the hand, on the spears anciently used at tiltings.

BURGANET, a steel cap worn by foot soldiers in battle. P. 5, n. 3.

BURLING-IRON, an instrument used by weavers, and borne in the arms of the weavers' company of Exeter. P. 5, n. 5.

BUST, *affronté*, signifies the head, neck, and part of the shoulders, and the full face. See P. 13, n. 24; also a *bust*, in *profile*, P. 13, n. 25.

BUSTARD. See P. 19, n. 13.

CABOSHED, or **CABOSED**, (Spanish), is when the head of a beast is cut close off behind the ears, and full-faced, having no neck left to it. T. 9, n. 18.

CADENCY, or distinction of houses.

CALTRAP. See **GALTRAP**.

CALVARY, **A CROSS**, represents the cross on which our Saviour suffered on Mount Calvary, and is always set upon three steps. *Note*, According to Morgan, the three steps signify the three Graces, whereby we mount up to Christ, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*. See P. 4, n. 19. *Gules, a cross upon three steps or*, name, *Jones*, of Denbighshire.

CAMEL, is a wonderful creature for enduring hunger and thirst, and carrying great burdens through the deserts of Arabia, &c. *Azure, a camel argent*, name, *Camel*. P. 14, n. 23. Sonnini says, the camels, in their fits of rage, sometimes take up a man in their teeth, throw him on the ground, and trample him under their feet. Eager to revenge themselves, they no longer retain any rancour, when once they are satisfied; and it is even sufficient, if

they believe they have satisfied their vengeance. Accordingly, when an Arab has excited the rage of a camel, he lays down his garments in some place near which the animal will pass, and disposes them in such a manner, that they appear to cover a man sleeping under them.

CAMELEON. It resembles the common lizard. He can walk swiftly, and climb and fasten on the smallest branches of a tree, or hang upon them by the tail ; he neither lives on the air, nor rays of the sun, as the ancients supposed ; his food consists of real insects, which he catches by the help of a tongue about three or four inches long, which he shoots out of a kind of scabbard or case, without ever missing his aim.

CAMELEOPARDALIS is an inhabitant of Africa ; its height sixteen feet from the hoof to the extremity of its horns ; the colour is of grayish white ground, and large spots of dark brown, almost black. They feed upon the leaves of trees, and mostly on those of the mimosa. See P. 5, n. 2.

CANDLESTICK. This example is blazoned in the arms of the founders' company. *A taper candlestick.* See P. 6, n. 10.

CANTON, so called, because it occupies but a corner of the field, is either dexter or sinister, and is the third of the chief. T. 4, n. 24. *Argent, a canton sable, name, Sutton.*

CANTONED signifies a cross between four figures.

CANNETS, a term for ducks, when they are represented without beak or feet. See T. 8, n. 5. *Argent, a chevron gules, between three Cannets sable, name, Dubuisson.*

CAP OF BONNET. See P. 4, n. 11. *Argent, three such caps sable, banded or, name, Capper, of Chester.*

CAP OF MAINTENANCE is made of crimson velvet, lined and turned up with ermine, worn by nobility: such a cap was sent by Pope Julius the Second, with a sword, to King Henry the Eighth; and Pope Leo the Tenth gave him the title *Defender of the Faith*, for his writing a book against Martin Luther. P. 9, n. 13.

CAPARISONED is a horse completely furnished for the field.

CAPPELINE. See MANTLINGS.

CARBUNCLE. See ESCARBUNCLE.

CARDINAL'S HAT. Pope Innocent IV. ordained, that cardinals should wear red hats, whereby he would signify that those that entered into that order ought to expose themselves even to the shedding of their blood and hazard of their lives (if required) in the defence of ecclesiastical liberty. *Argent, a cardinal's hat, with strings pendant and plaited in true-love knots, the ends meeting in base gules;* these are the arms of *Sclavonia*. P. 12, n. 11.

CASQUE. See HELMET.

CASTLE is the emblem of grandeur and magnificence, sanctuary, and safety. Castles have been granted for arms to such as have reduced them by main force, or been the first that mounted their walls, either at a breach, or by escalade. *Or, a castle triple-towered gules, the port displayed of the first, leaved argent.* P. 16, n. 19.

N. B. Whatever tincture the castle is of, if the cement of the building is of another colour from the

the fifth son, to remind him to achieve great actions ; the badge whereof was, in old times, *jus aureorum annulorum*. *Fleur-de-lis*, sixth son, to remind him of his country and prince. *Rose*, seventh son, to remind him to endeavour to flourish like that excellent flower. *Moline*, eighth son, to remember to gripe when he can fasten, seeing he has nothing else to which he may trust. *Double Quatrefoil*, ninth son, to express that he is removed from his eldest brother, and the succession, by eight degrees.

DISVELLOPED signifies displayed, as colours flying, or spread out, are in heraldry often said to be disvelloped. See P. 5, n. 1. Wyrley noteth in the life and death of the Capitoll de Bur, saying, “ With threatening ax in hand I was at hand ; and my *disvelloped* penon me before.”

DOG. To no animal is mankind so much indebted for services and affection as to the dog : among all the various orders of animal beings, no one has hitherto been found so entirely adapted to our use, and even to our protection, as this. His diligence, his ardour, and his obedience, have been truly observed to be inexhaustible ; and his disposition is so friendly, that, unlike every other animal, he seems to remember only the benefits he receives : he soon forgets our blows, and, instead of discovering resentment while we chastise him, he exposes himself to torture, and even licks the hand from whence it proceeds. *Or, a fess dancette, between three talbots passant, sable, name, Carrack.*

DOGE of VENICE, CROWN of, P. 8, n. 20.

DOLPHIN is reckoned the king of fishes, and is used in several coats of arms : some authors suppose

it is the emblem of friendship and prudence, because, when it apprehends a storm coming, it rises above the water, and swims towards the shore. The ancients invariably represent the dolphin with its back greatly incurvated. In their leaps out of the water they assume this form, but their natural shape is straight, the back being but slightly incurvated. P. 17, n. 2. The example in blazon is termed a *dolphin naiant embowed*; but when a dolphin appears in a coat straight, it is then termed a *dolphin extended naiant*; when it is placed perpendicular, with its body in the form of a letter S, it is called *springing and haurient*; but it is most usually blazoned a *dolphin haurient torqued*. *Azure, a dolphin haurient embowed argent*, name, *Fitz-James*.

DORMANT signifies sleeping, with the head resting on the fore paws. T. 8, n. 19. *Or, three lions dormant in pale sable*, name, *Lloyd*.

DOSSER. See WATER-BOUGET.

DOUBLE DANCETTE, a bend, according to Leigh: the bend double dancette is a mark of bastardy. See P. 1, n. 13. Carter has this example, viz. *azure a bend double dancette, argent*, name *Lorks*; but makes no mention of the mark of bastardy.

DOUBLE-HEADED, A LION. This instance is from Leigh, who says the bearer did homage to two princes (who both bore a lion rampant), for certain lands, by bearing a lion rampant with two heads, signifying the two princes he homaged. P. 15, n. 19. *Or, a lion, double-headed, azure*, name, *Sir John Mason*.

DOUBLE-TAILED, a lion rampant, double-tailed. P. 15, n. 18. *Or, a lion, double-tailed or queued, azure*, name, *Wandesford*.

DOUBLE-FITCHY, A CROSS, each extremity having two points. P. 6, n. 7.

DOUBLE-PARTED, A CROSS. P. 4, n. 16. *Azure, a cross double-parted, argent, name, Doubler, of Cheshire.*

DOUBLE-PLUME, of ostrich feathers, is generally composed of *five* at bottom, and *four* at top. P. 15, n. 9.

DOUBLE ROSE. See P. 6, n. 21.

DOUBLE TRESSURE, two tressures, one within the other. See Plate J. n. 9.

DOUBLE QUATREFOIL. The double quatrefoil is used as a distinction for the ninth brother. P. 10, n. 9.

DOUBLINGS are the linings of robes or mantles of state, or the mantlings in achievements.

DOVE is mild and meek, clean of kind, plenteous in increase, friend of company, and forgetful of wrongs. P. 11, n. 20.

DOVE DISPLAYED, viz. a dove displayed in the glory of the sun. P. 16, n. 12.

This bearing is a part of the arms of the Stationers' Company.

DOVE-TAIL, one of the partition lines, wherein two different tinctures are set within one another, in form of doves' tails or wedges. T. 3.

DRAGON is an imaginary monster, but is used in heraldry, both in coats, crests, and supporters. T. 8, n. 1. *Gules, three dragons passant, in pale ermine, name, Blossun.*

DRAGON'S HEAD, in heraldry, is the colour tenne, or orange colour.

DRAGON'S TAIL, in heraldry, is the term for sanguine or murrey, the colour of cold blood.

DRAWING-IRON, an instrument used by wire-drawers, and part of their armorial ensign. See P. 6, n. 25.

DUCAL CORONET. See **CROWNS** and **CORONETS** of England.

DUCIPER, a term for a cap of maintenance.

DUN-FLY. See **GAD-FLY**.

EAGLE. The eagle is accounted the king of birds, and signifies magnanimity and fortitude of mind, who seeks to combat with none but his equals. He disdains the possession of that property which is not the fruit of his own industry; he seldom devours the whole of his game, but, like the lion, leaves the fragments and offals to the other animals. From his rising higher in the air than any of the winged race, he was termed by the ancients the celestial bird, and regarded as the messenger of Jupiter. The eagle was the tutelary bird and ensign of the Romans. *Azure, an eagle displayed, argent, armed gules, name, Cotton.*

SPREAD EAGLE signifies an eagle with two heads, as the example. *Note*, It is more heraldic to say, *an eagle with two heads displayed*. P. 14, n. 31. According to Porney, the reason why the emperor of Germany bears an eagle with two necks is this: on the union of the kingdom of Romania, now a province of Turkey in Europe, its arms, which were *an eagle displayed sable*, being the same as those of the emperor, were united into one body, leaving it two necks, as they are now.

EAGLE DISPLAYED. This term is for a bird whose wings are expanded or *displayed*. T. 9, n. 21.

EAGLET: when there are more than one eagle in a

lands, by his marriage, accrued to him and the heirs of his body. See P. 13, n. 4.

ESPRIT, ST., CROSS of. This cross is worn by the knights of that order in France. P. 4, n. 22.

ESTOILE, or star, differs from the mullet by having six waved points; for those of the mullet consist of five plain points. T. 7, n. 2. Guillim says, if the number of points be more than six, the number must be expressed.

EXPANDED, or EXPANSED. See **DISPLAYED**.

EYES are borne in armory, and are emblems of vigilance and vivacity: *barry nebule of six pieces, azure and argent, on a chief of the second, three eyes gules*, name, *De La Hay*, of Ireland.

FACE. See **FESS**.

FALCHION, a kind of broad sword. P. 5, n. 10. See another, P. 20, n. 17, termed an ancient English falchion.

FALCON, in heraldry, is usually represented with bells tied on his legs: when decorated with hood, bells, virols, (or rings), and leashes, then in blazon he is said to be *hooded, belled, jessed, and leashed*, and the colours thereof must be named. Hawking, or falconry, though now disused, was one of the principal sports of our ancestors. A person of rank scarce went out without his hawk on his hand, which, in old paintings, is the criterion of nobility. The falcon and sparrowhawk were consecrated to Horus. T. 9, n. 20. *Sable a falcon with wings expanded or*, name, *Pecche*, of Sussex.

FAN. See **WINNOWING BASKET**.

FANG-TOOTH. See P. 22, n. 5. *Azure, three fang-teeth in fess or*, name, *Bathor*.

FER DE FOURCHETTE, A CROSS, so termed, by

having at each end a forked iron, like that formerly used by soldiers to rest their muskets on. P. 6, n. 18.

FERMAILE, or **FERMEAU**, signifies a buckle.

FESS POINT is the centre of the escutcheon. See T. 1, letter E.

FESS, one of the honourable ordinaries, and contains a third of the field; some authors say, it was a belt of honour, given as a reward by kings, &c. for services in the army. T. 4, n. 13.

FESS BRETESSED, has the same indents as *counter-embattled*; but the example has both sides equal to each other. P. 13, n. 6. Or, *a fess bretessed gules*, name, *Crebott*, of Sussex.

PER FESS is when the field or charge is equally divided by a horizontal line. *Party per fess*, or *and azure*, name, *Zusto*, of Venice. T. 3, n. 3.

PER FESS and **PALE**, signifies the field to be divided into three parts, by the fess line, and the pale line, from the fess point to the middle base point. P. 3, n. 30.

FESSE TARGET, an ancient term for an escutcheon of pretence.

FESSELY, an ancient term for *party per fess*.

FETLOCK, a horse fetlock. P. 5, n. 15.

FETTERED. See **SPANCELLED**.

FIELD is the surface of the escutcheon or shield, which contains the charge or charges, and must be the first thing mentioned in blazoning.

FIGURED is those bearings which are depicted with a human face, as Plate C. n. 25.

FILE. See **LABEL**.

FILLET is an ordinary, which, according to Guillim, contains the fourth part of a chief.

FIMBRIATED, A CROSS, having a narrow bordure or hem, of another tincture. See P. 6, n. 2.

FIRE, in heraldry, signifies those who being ambitious of honour, perform brave actions, with an ardent courage, in the service of their prince and country. *Argent a chevron voided, azure, between three flames of fire proper, name, Wells.* Plate C. n. 26.

FIRE-BALL, grenade or bomb, inflamed proper. P. 12, n. 14.

FIRE-BEACON. This is by some ancient heralds termed a rack-pole beacon. See P. 12, n. 4. P. 2, n. 16.

FIRE-BEACON, termed so by some ancient writers. Edmondson thinks the example (P. 3, n. 8,) should be blazoned, *a fire-chest*; such chests, made of iron, and filled with fire, anciently used to warm the inside of large halls.

FIRE-BRAND, viz. a fire-brand inflamed proper. P. 7, n. 27. *Note*, Fire-brands in armory are generally represented *raguly*.

FIRE-BUCKET, P. 20, n. 20. *Argent, three such buckets, sable, name, Taine.*

FIRME, a term for a cross pattee throughout. See P. 16, n. 9.

FISH-HOOK, P. 20, n. 15. *Sable, a chevron, between three fish-hooks argent, name, Medville.*

FISH-WHEEL, P. 15, n. 30. *Or, a chevron between three fish-wheels sable, name, Foleborne.*

FITCHY signifies fixed; this term is used for crosses, when the lower branch ends in a sharp point, and was used by the primitive Christians to fix in the ground for devotion, viz. *a cross-crosslet fitchy*, as T. 6, n. 11.

FITCHY(DOUBLE), A CROSS, each extremity having two points. P. 6, n. 7.

FLANCHES. The flanch is composed of an arched line, drawn from the upper angle of the escutcheon to the base point of one side, and so on to the other, the arches almost meeting in the middle of the field. Flanches are never borne single, but in couples, and always in the flanks of the shields. T. 5, n. 2. *Ermine, a star of eight rays, or, between two flanches sable, name, Sir John Hobart, of Norfolk.*

FLANK is that part of an escutcheon which is between the chief and the base.

FLASQUES are like the flanch, but smaller, and, by some authors, given as a reward for virtue and learning. P. 7, n. 6. *Note, Gibbon affirms that the flasque and the flanch are one and the same.*

FLAX-BREAKER. See **HEMP BREAK**.

FLEAM, an instrument used by farriers in bleeding horses: some ancient heralds represent them, as P. 1, n. 16. Others term them crampoons, or cramps of iron, for fixing blocks of stone together.

FLEGME, or **FLEAM**, an ancient lancet, is borne in the arms of the Company of Surgeons. P. 19, n. 7.

FLESH-POT, argent. See P. 12, n. 15. *Argent three flesh-pots gules, with two handles, name, Moun-bowchier.*

FLEXED signifies bent, as the example, Plate C. n. 21, viz. *three dexter arms conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle or, with the fists clenched proper, name, Tremaine.*

FLEUR-DE-LIS. By some this flower is called the lily, or flower of the flag, and has only three leaves, by which it differs from the lily of the garden, that

having always five; others suppose it to be the top of a sceptre; some the head of the French battle-axe; others the iron of a javelin used by the ancient French. Dr. Orwade says, many of the deceased antiquaries, as well as some of the present day, have thought, and do think, that it was originally meant to represent that flower from which it derives its name, P. 12, n. 19. *Azure a fleur-de-lis argent*, name, *Digby*.

FLEURY, A CROSS. This cross is differenced from the cross-fiory, by its having a line between the ends of the cross and the flowers, which that has not. P. 4, n. 32.

FLOAT, an instrument used by the bowyers, and borne as part of their armorial ensign. P. 1, n. 10.

FLOOK, an Irish term for a large *flounder*.

FLORY signifies flowered with the French lily.

FLORY, a CROSS, differs from the patonce, by having the flowers at the ends circumflex and turning down. T. 6, n. 3. *Azure, a cross flory argent*, name, *Florence*.

FLOTANT, to express any thing flying in the air, as a banner flotant.

FLYING FISH. This fish, if we except its head and flat back, has, in the form of its body, a great resemblance to the herring. The scales are large and silvery; the pectoral fins are very long; and the dorsal fin is small, and placed near the tail, which is forked. It inhabits the European, the American, and the Red Seas; but is chiefly found between the tropics. These fish were known to the ancients; for Pliny mentions them under the name of *Hirundo*, and relates their faculty of flying. P. 19, n. 8.

FORCENE signifies a horse rearing or standing on his hinder legs. P. 11, n. 4.

FORMEE. See **PATTEE.**

FOREIGN CROWNS. See **CROWNS FOREIGN.**

FOUNTAIN: we find fountains borne by *Stourton* of *Stourton*, being *a bend between six fountains*, in signification of six springs, whereof the river *Sture*, in *Wiltshire*, hath its beginning, and passeth along to *Stourton*, the head of that barony. *Note, The fountain is drawn as a roundle, barry wavy of six, argent and azure.* T. 7, n. 10.

FOURCHY, A CROSS, signifies forked at the ends, or divided. P. 6, n. 8. *Per pale, or and vert, a cross fourchy gules, name, Sir John Hingham.*

FOX, hath a pregnant wit, and is subtile; it may properly represent those who have done signal service to their prince and country, upon embassies, &c. where there is more use for wit and dexterity than for strength or valour. P. 11, n. 15.

FRASIER, in *French*, signifies a strawberry plant. *Note, This word is used by the heralds of Scotland in blazoning the coat of Fraser, in allusion to the family name. It is by other heralds termed a cinquefoil.*

FRENCH-CROWN is a circle, decorated with stones, and heightened up with eight arched diadems, arising from as many fleurs-de-lis, that conjoin at the top under a fleur-de-lis, all of gold. P. 8, n. 7.

FRET, a figure resembling two sticks lying saltirewise, and interlaced within a mascle, by some termed *Harrington's Knot*, others the *Herald's True Lover's Knot*. T. 5, n. 6. *Sable, a fret or, name, Maltravers.*

FRETTED, A CROSS, fretted and pointed in form of five mascles. P. 4, n. 13.

FRETTED IN TRIANGLE. See P. 14, n. 28. *Azure, three trouts, fretted in triangle, head or, tail argent, name, Trowtebeck.*

FRETTY. The ancients used a moveable tower built of wood, and of such a height, that the towers of them overlooked the battlements of the city; they were covered with raw hides, to prevent their being burnt, and had also a net-work of ropes which hung before them, in order to deaden the violence of the stones that were thrown against them by the besieged; the net-work seems to be what fretty was originally taken from. See the example, T. 5, n. 24.

FRUCTED, a term given in blazon to all trees bearing fruit.

FURCHY signifies a tail forked, some say queue furchy.

FURNISHED, a term for a horse when bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned.

FURS is the artificial trimming or furring of robes and garments of the nobility, &c. likewise in coat-armour. Mackenzie says shields were covered with skins, which coverings gave occasion to furs or skins now in mention, and this is a better reason for their being in shields than to say, because they were used in mantles and garments.

FUSIL, derived from the French word *fusée*, a spindle; it is longer and more acute than the lozenge. T. 6, n. 18. *Ermine, three fusils in fesse sable, name, Pigot.*

FUSIL, or a spindle of yarn. P. 2, n. 14.

FUSILLY is when the field or charge is filled with fusils. P. 3, n. 28. *Fusilly argent and gules*, is the arms of *Gemaldi de Monaco*, in Genoa.

GADS are plates of steel, and borne as a part of the arms of the Ironmongers' Company. P. 1, n. 11.

GAD-BEE or **GAD-FLY**; this fly maketh a humming noise when he flieth; by some called the *dun-fly*, by others the *horse-fly*, which in summer so much torments cattle. *Sable, three gad-bees volant argent*, name, *Burning-hill*. P. 11, n. 23.

GALLIE. See **LYMPHAD**.

GAL-TRAP, or **CALTRAP**, used in war, when thrown in the way, to gall horses, which they do, always having one point upright. T. 7, n. 3. *Argent, three gal-traps sable*, name, *Trapps*.

GAMB, so termed when the whole fore leg of a lion, or other beast, is borne in arms. See Plate C. n. 1. *Note*, If it is coupé or erased near the middle joint, then it is called a paw. See Plate D. n. 22.

GARB, for a sheaf of wheat or any other grain: it signifies plenty, community, friendship, and is a type of the resurrection. T. 7, n. 14.

GARDANT, signifying a beast full-faced, looking right forward, guarding, preserving, &c. T. 9, n. 1.

GARDE-VISURE is that part of the helmet which is the safeguard and defence of the face and eyes.

GARLAND, a wreath of leaves or flowers.

GARNISHED signifies the ornament set on any charge whatsoever.

GARTER, the half of a bendlet. T. 4, n. 7.

GAUNTLET, an iron glove that covered the hand of a cavalier, when armed *cap-a-pee*: gauntlets were introduced about the thirteenth century; the *casque*

and these were always borne in the ancient processions; *gauntlets* were frequently thrown like the glove by way of challenge. P. 2, n. 21, and P. 22, n. 24. *Note*, In blazon you must always add the word *dexter* or *sinister*, as the charge happens to be.

AT GAZE, when a beast of chase, as the hart, looks full at you. T. 9, n. 13.

GED, a Scotch term for the fish called a pike. *Azure, three geds, hauriant argent, name, Ged.*

GEMELLS, and **GEMEWS**. See **BAR-GEMELS**.

GENOVILIER, a piece of armour that covers the knees.

GERATTIE, an ancient term for powderings.

GILLY-FLOWER, properly July flower, of a blood-red colour. P. 1, n. 12. *Argent, three gilly-flowers, slipped proper, name, Jorney.*

GIMBAL-RINGS. P. 20, n. 8. *Argent, on a bend sable, three triple gimbal-rings, or, name, Hawberke, of Leicestershire.* Sylvanus Morgan says, it will be more heraldic to say, *three annulets interlaced in triangle.*

GIMMAL, or **GEMMOW RING**, is a ring of double hoops, made to play into each other, and so to join two hands, and thus serves for a wedding ring, which pairs the parties. The name is derived from *Gemellus*, Latin, *Jumeau*, French.

GIRAFFE. See **CAMELOPARDALIS**.

GIRON. See **GYRON**.

GLAIVE, or **GLEAVE**. See **JAVELIN**.

GLAZIERS' NIPPERS, or grater, is part of the arms of the Glaziers. P. 19, n. 4.

GLIDING; this term is used for serpents, snakes, or adders, when moving forwards fesswise.

GOAT: it is found, in a domestic state, in most parts of the globe, being able to bear the extremes both of heat and cold; it is playful and easily familiarized; in its fight, it is not so hardy as politic; therefore a martial man that useth more policy than valour in achieving a victory may very aptly bear for his coat-armour this beast. P. 14, n. 22. *Gules, a goat passant argent, name, Baker.*

GOBONY, or **GOBONATED**, is always of one row of squares and no more. T. 5, n. 13.

GOLDEN-FLEECE is the skin of a sheep, with its head and feet, hung up by its middle at a ring in a collar, as the example, P. 11, n. 8: it is worn by the knights of that order in Spain, instituted by Philip, Duke of Burgundy, in memory of Gideon's fleece.

GOLFS are roundles of the purple tincture. T. 8, n. 15.

GONFANNON, a banner, standard, or ensign. The gonfannon is borne as an armorial figure, or common charge, by families abroad, upon the account they have been gonfaloniers, *i. e.* standard-bearers, to the church, as the *Counts of Auvergne*, in France. Or, a gonfannon gules, fringed vert. P. 2, n. 28.

GORGE, a term in Leigh for a water-bouget.

GORGED signifies a lion or other animal having a crown of a peculiar form about its neck.

GORGET, a piece of armour worn round the neck, the origin of that which officers now wear when on duty.

GRADIENT, a term applied to a tortoise walking.

GRAIN-TREE. P. 19, n. 20. Three sprigs of this tree is the crest of the Dyers' Company.

GRAND SEIGNIOR'S CROWN is a turban, enriched with pearls and diamonds. P. 8, n. 6.

GRAPPLING-IRON. P. 15, n. 28. *Azure, a chevron or, between three grappling-irons of three flukes, double-ringed at the top, name, Stewins.*

GRASSHOPPER. Amongst the Athenians grasshoppers were so much esteemed, that they wore gold ones in their hair, to denote their national antiquity, or that, like the Cicadæ, they were the first-born of the earth. Among the Egyptians, the hieroglyphic of music. P. 12, n. 5.

GRAY, a term for a badger. See **BADGER.**

GREAVE, that part of armour that covers the leg from the knee to the foot.

GREEKS signifies steps, viz. a cross on three greces. See P. 4, n. 19.

GREY-HOUND. See P. 22, n. 20.

GRICES, young wild boars: sometimes boars are blazoned *Grices*, in allusion to the bearer's name, *Grice*.

GRIDIRON. P. 7, n. 19. *Argent, a chevron, between three gridirons, sable, names, Laurence and Scott.*

GRIFFIN is used in heraldry, but is an imaginary animal, never to be found but in painting; feigned by the ancients to be half an eagle, and the other half a lion; devised to express strength and swiftness joined together. P. 7, n. 13. *Argent a griffin rampant, azure, beaked or, name, Culceth.* Note, Nisbet says, those who have been or are vassals, and bear a lion for their arms, whose lords bear eagles, do frequently carry this creature, as composed of both. Philipot says, a griffin being a complicated mixture of eagle and lion, was the hieroglyphic of perspicacity and courage; its wings denoted its celerity, its beak its tenacity, and its talons its fury and rapacity.

GRIFFIN, male: this chimerical creature is half an eagle and half a lion, having large ears, but no wings: (we may say it owes its being to the heralds.) P. 7, n. 2.

GRINGOLLEE, **A CROSS**, a term for crosses, saltiers, &c. whose extremities end with the heads of serpents. P. 6, n. 12.

GRITTIE, a term for a field composed equally of metal and colour.

GULES signifies the colour red, and in engraving is represented by perpendicular lines. T. 2. *Note*, Ghul, in the Persian language, signifies a rose, or rose-colour.

GUN STONE, an ancient term for pellet.

GURGES, or a whirlpool. This is the arms of the family named *Gorges*. See P. 5, n. 6. *Note*, The whirlpool is always borne proper, therefore there is no occasion for naming of the field, because the whole is *azure* and *argent*, and takes up all the field, representing the rapid motion of the water turning round.

GUTTY, or guttee, from the Latin *gutta*, a drop, is said of a field, or bearing, filled with drops. T. 8, n. 8. When these figures are black, they signify drops of pitch, which in blazon are termed *guty de poix*; so when blue, *guty de larmes*, denoting drops of tears; when white, *guty d'eau*, signifying drops of water; when yellow, *guty d'or*, denoting drops of liquid gold; when green, *guty de vert*, as signifying the drops of oil olive; and when red, *guty de sang*, as representing drops of blood: their form or shape is the same, only the colours change their names. *Note*, the French use none of the before-mentioned variations, but say *gutte* of such a colour.

GUZZS are roundles of the sanguine murrey or blood-colour.

GYRON signifies a gore in a robe, gown, or coat of armour, used by the ancients. T. 5, n. 1. Porney says, this term is the French for *bosom*, and these figures are called *gyrons* because they meet in the centre or bosom of the shield. Menestrier gives examples of gyrons in the arms of *Giron* in Spain, of which family are descended the *Dukes of Ossone*, who carry three *gyrons* in their arms, which, he says, represent three triangular pieces of stuff, or gussets, of the coat-armour of *Alphonsus the Sixth*, King of Spain, who, fighting in battle against the Moors, had his horse killed; and, being in danger, was rescued, and remounted, by *Don Roderico de Cissneres*, upon his horse, who, in the time, cut off three triangular pieces, or gussets, of the king's coat-armour, which he kept as a testimony, to show the king afterwards, that he was the man who saved him: for which the king advanced him to honour, and honoured his armorial bearing with three gyrons, P. 6, n. 1; and adorned it with a horse for a crest, to perpetuate to posterity the relief he gave the king. *Note*, When there is only one gyron in a coat, you may blazon thus, *argent, a gyron sable*, without mentioning the point from whence it issues, the dexter chief point being the usual fixed place. But if it stand in any other part of the shield, it must then be expressed.

GYRONNY is where a field is divided into six, eight, ten, or twelve triangular parts, of two different tinctures, and the points all uniting in the centre of the field: gyrons signify unity, because they are never

borne single. T. 5, n. 23. *Gyronny of eight, argent and sable, name, Mawgyron.*

HABECK, an instrument used by the clothiers in dressing cloth, two of them differing from each other in form, as P. 5, n. 9. That on the dexter is copied from the tool, which is invariably made in that form; the other, on the sinister, shows the form in which it is painted in the arms of the Clothiers' Company.

HABERGEON, a short coat of mail, consisting of a jacket without sleeves. P. 1, n. 17.

HAIL. See **WEARE**.

HALF-BELT. P. 1, n. 3. *Gules, two half-belts and buckles, argent, name, Pelham.*

HALF-SPEAR, a term for a spear with a short handle. P. 1, n. 18.

HALF-SPADE. *Azure, three half-spades or, the sides of the spade to the sinister.* P. 5, n. 16, name, *Davenport.*

HAND DEXTER, the *right hand*. P. 7, n. 32.

HAND SINISTER, the *left hand*. P. 7, n. 33.

HANDS, in heraldry, signify power, equity, fidelity. The hand is the pledge of friendship and fidelity, which was in ancient times confirmed by shaking of hands. *Argent three sinister hands, coupéd at the wrist gules, name, Maynard.* P. 22, n. 19.

HARP, a musical instrument, commonly called a Welsh harp. By the harp, says Pierius, men used to signify a man of a staid, well composed, and tempered judgment, because therein are conjoined diverse distinct sounds in note or accent; which office man seemeth to perform when he doth moderate and reconcile his disordered and repugnant affections unto reason. P. 12, n. 17. The arms of

the kingdom of Ireland are *azure, a harp or, stringed argent*. King James was the first king of England that introduced the harp into the royal achievement of England. *Note*, Morgan says, the inventor of the harp was Mercury, who finding a tortoise by the side of the river Nylus, whose flesh was dried up, having been left upon the land, he struck the sinews thereof, which made a musical sound, and thereof he framed a harp.

HARPOON, an instrument used for spearing of whales. P. 5, n. 7.

HARPY, a poetical monster, feigned to have the face of a virgin, and body and legs like a vulture. T. 8, n. 2. *Azure a harpy with her wings disclosed, her hair flotant or, armed of the same*. This coat standeth in Huntingdon church.

HARRINGTON KNOT, a badge of the family of Harrington. See P. 15, n. 33.

HARROWS are instruments used in husbandry. *Ermine, three triangular harrows, conjoined in the nombril point gules, with a wreath argent, and of the second toothed or, name, Harrow*. P. 18, n. 11.

HARVEST-FLY. *Sable, a harvest-fly in pale, volant, argent, name, Bolowre*. P. 11, n. 22. Mr. Spence, in his *Polymetis*, says, the butterfly is used by the Greek artists as an emblem of the human soul; this emblem points out the survival and liberty of the soul after its separation from the body in a stronger manner than an animal which is first a creeping insect, and, after dropping its slough, becomes (by an amazing change) a light, airy, flying, free and happy creature.

HAT-BAND. P. 20, n. 21. *Gules, a chevron between three hat-bands argent, name, Maynes*.

HATCHMENT is the coat of arms of a person dead, being usually placed on the front of a house. See **HATCHMENTS**, Plate K.

HAUBERK, or twisted coat of mail.

HAURIANT, a term to express any fish erect, or upright, as if they were refreshing themselves by sucking in the air. T. 10, n. 4.

HAWK, a bird of prey, and for its size a very bold and courageous bird, much used in heraldry. T. 9, n. 20. The hawk was an Egyptian emblem of the sun and of light, on account of his rapid flight, and his soaring into the highest regions of the air, where light abounds. *Volney*.

HAWK'S BELL is of great antiquity, being worn by the high-priests of the Hebrews on the skirts of their upper garments in divine worship. P. 14, n. 35. *Or, on a fess azure, three hawks' bells of the first, name, Planke.*

HAWK'S LURE. See **LURE**.

HAY-FORK. P. 17, n. 8. *Argent, a hay-fork between three mullets sable,* is the arms of Baron Conyngham.

HEAD IN PROFILE, the *head and side face* coupéd at the neck. See P. 13, n. 21.

HEARTS, in heraldry, were given to denote the valour or sincerity of the bearer, when arms were the reward of virtue. *Gules, a chevron argent, between three hearts or,* name, *Frebodry*. *Note*, The heart is blazoned a *human heart*, and sometimes a *body heart*. The ancients used to hang the figure of a heart with a chain from the neck upon the breast, signifying a man of sincerity. See P. 22, n. 21.

HEATH-CKOCK. P. 19, n. 18.

HEDGE-HOG, according to Guillim, signifies a man expert in gathering of substance, and one that providently layeth hold upon proffered opportunity, so, by making hay whilst the sun shines, preventeth future want. The Calmuck Tartars use these animals in their huts instead of cats. *Azure, three hedge-hogs, or, names, Abrahall and Herries.* P. 11, n. 6.

HELMETS. The helmet is armour for the head, which the ancients used to ornament according to the degree of nobility, with buckles, studs, and circles of gold, and decorated with jewels: and our manner of bearing crests thereon is from the ancient fancy of the Greeks and Romans, who used to adorn them with some kind of monstrous device, as the head, mouth, or paw of a lion, to make them appear more terrible. P. 10.

The first is the helmet of a king, prince, or duke, and is full forward, open-faced, and garde-visure.

The second is the helmet of a marquis, earl, viscount, and baron, which is in profile, open-faced, and garde-visure.

The third helmet, standing direct forward, with the beaver open, and without guards, for a knight or baronet.

The fourth is a helmet sidewise, with the beaver close, which is for all esquires and gentlemen. *Note,* The helmets were copied from originals in the Tower.

N. B. If two helmets are to be placed on the top of a shield, for the crests to be thereon, they must be placed facing one another, as if two persons were looking at each other; but if three helmets are to be

placed as before-mentioned, the middlemost must stand directly forward, and the other two on the side facing towards it, like two persons looking upon the third.

HERCH. See **HARROW.**

HIACINTH. See **HYACINTH.**

HIEROGLYPHICS. Sir Isaac Newton, speaking of the time of Cambyses, saith, in those days the writing of the Thebans and Æthiopians was in hieroglyphics; and this way of writing seems to have spread into the Lower Egypt, before the days of Moses; for thence came the worship of their gods in the various shapes of birds, beasts, and fishes, forbidden in the second commandment. Now this emblematical way of writing gave occasion to the Thebans and Æthiopians, who, in the days of Samuel, David, Solomon, and Rehoboam, conquered Egypt and the nations round about, and erected a great empire, to represent and signify their conquering kings and princes, not by writing down their names, but by making various hieroglyphical figures; as by painting Ammon with rams' horns, to signify a king who conquered Libya, a country abounding with sheep; his father Amosis with a scythe, to signify that king who conquered the Lower Egypt, a country abounding with corn; his son Osiris, by an ox, because he taught the conquered nations to plough with oxen: Bacchus with bulls' horns, for the same reason; and with grapes, because he taught the nations to plant vines; and upon a tiger, because he subdued India: Orus, the son of Osiris, with a harp, to signify the prince who was eminently skilled on that instrument; Jupiter upon an eagle, to signify the sublimity of his domi-

nion, and with a thunderbolt, to represent him a warrior ; Venus in a chariot drawn by doves, to represent her amorous and lustful ; Neptune with a trident, to signify the commander of a fleet composed of three squadrons ; *Ægæon*, a giant with fifty heads and one hundred hands, to signify Neptune with his men in a ship of fifty oars ; *Thoth* with a dog's head, and wings at his cap and feet, and a caduceus writhed about with two serpents, to signify a man of craft, and an ambassador who reconciled two contending nations ; *Pan* with a pipe and the legs of a goat, to signify a man delighted with piping and dancing ; *Hercules* with pillars and a club, because *Sesostris* set up pillars in all his conquests, and fought against *Libyans* with clubs. Now from this hieroglyphical way of writing, it came to pass, that, upon the division of Egypt into nomes by *Sesostris*, the great men of the kingdom, to whom the nomes were dedicated, were represented in their sepulchres or temples of the nomes by various hieroglyphics ; as by an *ox*, a *cat*, a *dog*, a *cebus*, a *goat*, a *lion*, a *scarbæus*, an *ichneumon*, a *crocodile*, a *hippopotamus*, an *oxyrinchus*, an *ibis*, a *crow*, a *hawk*, a *leek* ; and were worshipped by the nomes in the shapes of these creatures.

HEMP-BREAK, an instrument to make hemp soft and fit for use. P. 2, n. 10. *Argent, three hemp-breaks sable*, name, *Hampson* or *Hamston*, alderman of London.

HILTED, a term for the handle of a sword.

HOLY LAMB. See **LAMB**.

HONOUR-POINT is that point next above the centre of the shield, and is expressed by the letter **D**, table 1.

HORSE is a favourite beast among all nations, as being more useful to man than any other of the creation, either in peace or war, service or pleasure; naturally courageous, haughty, jealous of being outdone by another, tractable, docile, and fleet; very beautiful, and knows his master; and is looked upon as the emblem of war. P. 14, n. 8. *Sable, a horse argent, bridled gules*, name, *Trott*.

HORSE-SHOE. This is the arms of Okeham, a town in Rutlandshire. In this town is an ancient custom, if any nobleman enters the lordship as an homage, he is to forfeit one of his horse's shoes, unless he redeem it with money. See P. 22, n. 17.

HUMETTY signifies an ordinary which is cut off, and nowhere reaches to the edges of the shield. See P. 4, n. 14.

HUNTING-HORN. See **BUGLE-HORN**.

HURTS are roundles of the azure-colour. T. 8, n. 12.

HYACINTH is a precious stone of a yellowish red hue, and in heraldry is used to express the colour tenné.

HYDRA, a fabulous creature, supposed to be a dragon with seven heads, as P. 1, n. 21. This is the crest of *Barret*.

IBEX is an imaginary beast, in some respects like the heraldic antelope, but with this difference, that it hath two straight horns projecting from the forehead, serrated, or edged like a saw. P. 15, n. 4.

ICICLES are in shape the same as gutty. Various are the opinions concerning this bearing; some term them clubs, others gutties reversed, and others icicles. See P. 7, n. 15.

IMBATTLED, or *Crenelle*, a term for the battlements of towers, churches, and houses, and is one of the lines of partition, T. 3. See an example, P. 13, n. 4, *a fess gules imbattled*.

IMBOWED. See **EMBOWED**.

IMBRUED signifies any thing to be bloody, as spears' heads, when spotted with blood, as the example. *Sable, a chevron between three spear heads argent, their points imbrued proper*, name, *Jefferies*, of Brecknockshire. P. 7, n. 35.

To **IMPALE** is to conjoin two coats of arms palewise: women impale their arms with those of their husbands. See P. 13, n. 3.

IMPERIAL CROWN is a circle of gold, adorned with precious stones and pearls, heightened with fleurs-de-lis, bordered and seeded with pearls, raised in the form of a cap, voided at the top like a crescent; from the middle of the cap rises an arched fillet, enriched with pearls, and surmounted of a mound, whereon is a cross of pearls. P. 8, n. 3.

IMPERIALLY CROWNED, when any charge in arms, crest, or supporters, are crowned with a regal crown.

INCENSED, a term for panthers, when represented with fire issuing from their mouths and ears. See P. 14, n. 7.

INCREMENT. See **INCRESCENT**.

INCRESCENT shows the state of the moon, from her entrance into her first quarter, by having her horns towards the right side of the shield; it signifies the rising of families, and even of states, for which reason it is borne by the Turks. T. 7, n. 7. *Ermine, three increscents, gules*, name, *Symmes*, of Daventry, in the county of Northampton.

INDENTED, one of the lines of partition, in shape the same as dancette, but its teeth smaller, and the number not limited. T. 3, and *a border indented*. See T. 5, n. 11.

INDIAN GOAT, or Assyrian goat, resembles the English goat, except that its horns are more bent, and the ears like those of a talbot. P. 2, n. 2. These beasts are the supporters of the arms of Viscount *Southwell*.

INDORSED. This term is for wings when placed back to back, as the example. See P. 7, n. 16, viz. *two wings indorsed*. T. 9, n. 24.

INESCUTCHEON, a small escutcheon, borne within the shield, and is one of the ordinaries, and usually placed in the fess-point. T. 5, n. 7. *Ermine, an escutcheon azure, name, Rokeley*.

INFAMED. See **DEFAMED**.

INFULA. See **POPE'S CROWN**.

INGRAILED. See **ENGRAILED**.

INK-FISH. See **CUTTLE-FISH**.

INK MOLINE, or Ink de Moline. See **Millrine**.

IN-PRIDE. See **PEACOCK**.

INTER, a term for the word *between*.

INTERLACED; when chevronels, annulets, rings, keys, crescents, &c. are linked together, they are termed interlaced, viz. *three chevronels, interlaced in base*. P. 7, n. 30. *A cross of four bastoons interlaced*. P. 4, n. 15.

INVECKED, one of the lines of partition, the same form as engrailed, but the points of it go into the charge. T. 3. *Note*, See the difference in Plate J. n. 14. *Argent, a fess, invecked, gules between three*

torteauses. In the same plate, n. 13, is *argent on a fess engrailed gules three leopards' faces, or*.

INVERTED, and conjoined. Inverted denotes any thing that is turned the wrong way; particularly wings are said to be *inverted* when the points of them are down. T. 10, n. 2.

IRON RING, a tool used by the wire-drawers, and borne as a part of their armorial ensign. P. 2, n. 15.

ISSUANT, or **ISSUING**, signifies the charge to be coming out of the bottom of the chief, as the example. *Azure, on a chief or, a demy-lion issuant gules, name, Markham*. T. 10, n. 9.

JAMES ST., **CROSS OF**, so termed because worn by the knights of that order in Spain. P. 4, n. 23.

JAVELIN, or short spear, with a barbed point. P. 2, n. 25.

JERSEY COMB, used by the wool-combers. P. 20, n. 2. *Sable three Jersey-combs or, teeth argent, name, Bromley*.

JERUSALEM, **CROSS OF**, so termed from Godfrey of Bouillon's bearing argent, a cross-crosslet, cantoned with four crosses or, in allusion to the five wounds of Christ. P. 16, n. 13.

JESSANT signifies a lion or any beast rising or issuing from the middle of a fess, as P. 7, n. 26. The common method of heraldic writers is a *lion jessant of a fess*. But Edmondson is clearly of opinion that it should be blazoned a *demy-lion jessant of a fess*, as never more than half the lion appears.

JESSANT, a term to express shooting forth, as vegetables spring or shoot out, and is used in heraldry to express the bearing of fleurs-de-lis coming out of a

leopard's face; for instance, *sable three leopards' faces, jessant fleurs-de-lis or*; for Morley of Sussex. Plate B. n. 20. Note, Edmondson says, an erroneous practice hath long been established among heralds, when showing the leopard's face *jessant de lis*, of always turning the head bottom upwards, whereas the contrary position should be constantly observed, unless otherwise directed by the words of the blazon, viz. A leopard's face reversed. *Jessant de lis*.

JESSED is a term for a hawk or falcon, whose *jesses* or straps of leather that tie the bells on the legs, are generally of a different tincture from the body.

JESSES, leather thongs, to tie the bells on the legs of the hawk and falcon. They are sometimes represented floatant, with rings at the end, as the example, P. 6, n. 13. A hawk's leg erased at the thigh, termed *jessed, belled, and varvelled*.

JEW'S HARP. P. 20, n. 11, as borne in the arms of Scopham.

JOINANT. See CONJOINED.

JOWLLOPPED signifies the gills of a cock, when of a different tincture from his head.

ST. JULIAN, CROSS OF, by some called a saltire, crossed at its extremities; by others a cross transposed. P. 6, n. 24. *Argent, a Julian cross sable*, for Julian, of Lincolnshire.

JUPITER, one of the planets, and in heraldry signifies the colour azure; in engraving is expressed by horizontal lines.

KAARL CAT, a country word for a male cat.

KEYS INDORSED. P. 13, n. 16. The example is, *two keys indorsed, the bows interlaced sable, three pairs of keys indorsed, the bows interlaced, argent*, name,

Masquenay or *Mackenay*. Keys signify repose and safety.

KING-FISHER, a bird somewhat larger than the swallow; its shape is clumsy; the legs are very small, and the bill disproportionably long and broad; the upper chap is black, and the lower yellow; the top of the head and the coverts of the wings are of a deep blackish green, spotted with bright blue; the back and tail are of the most resplendent azure; the belly is orange-coloured, and a broad mark of the same colour extends from the bill beyond the eyes, near which there is a large white spot; the tail is of a rich deep blue, and the feet are of a reddish yellow: it is a most rapacious little animal, and feeds on fish: it chiefly frequents the banks of rivers: this bird is most common in the seas of Sicily. Plate F. n. 2, or three king-fishers proper, name, *Fisher*.

KNOTS. See P. 6, n. 11. P. 15, n. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35. P. 3, n. 7.

LABEL is used to difference the arms of the eldest son from the youngest; by some supposed to be ribbons anciently worn by young men about the neck of their helmets, to distinguish them from their fathers. T. 5, n. 3. See P. 10, n. 1, in the distinction of houses.

LABELS are ribbons that hang down from a mitre or coronet.

LACY'S KNOT. See P. 6, n. 11.

LAMB, or Holy-Lamb, passant, with a staff, cross and banner, is a typical figure of our Saviour, who is understood to be that Lamb mentioned in the Apocalypse of St. John. P. 14, n. 25.

LAMBEAUX, A CROSS, is a cross-pattee at the top,

and issuing out at the foot into three labels, having a great mystery in relation to the top whereon our Saviour suffered; sending out three streams from his hands, feet, and side. P. 4, n. 21. *Gules, a cross lambeaux argent*; this is a German coat, name, *Ru-detzker*.

LAMBREQUIN is the point of a label.

LAMP. P. 17, n. 12. *Gules a chevron, between three lamps argent, with fire proper*, name, *Farmer*.

LANGUED is a term for the tongue of beasts and birds, when of a different tincture from that of the charge. *Note*, All beasts and birds (except they are tintured gules) are langued gules; but when the beast is gules, he must be langued, and armed azure. This rule is never to be deviated from, except in such cases only where the blazon directs that the beast should be langued of any other colour or metal; and then such colour or metal must be expressed. If a beast or bird is to be represented in coat-armour, without either tongue or claws, you must say, when blazoning, *sans langue and arms*.

LATTICE. See TREILEE.

LAUNCE, or tilting-spear, *argent on a quarter, gules, a lance in bend or*, name, *Knight*. See P. 22, n. 8.

LAUREL is the emblem of victory and triumph.

LAVERPOT, or ewer, as borne in the arms of the Founders' Company. P. 2, n. 6.

ST. LAZARUS, CROSS OF, worn by the knights of that order. P. 4, n. 24.

LEATHER-BOTTLE, as borne in the arms of the Bottle-makers' and Horners' Company. P. 19, n. 5.

LEGS IN ARMOUR, *three legs in armour, conjoined in the fess point, spurred and garnished or*; this is the

arms of the Isle of Man. See P. 13, n. 1. *Note*, Philpot says, three legs conjoined was the hieroglyphic of expedition. Nisbet says, three legs of men, the device of the Sicilians, the ancient possessors of the Isle of Man.

LEISHED, a term Nisbet expresses, the line which passes from the collar of a hound, or any other dog.

LENTALLY, an ancient term for *party per bend*.

LEOPARD, is about four feet in length, of a yellowish colour, and marked with numerous annular black spots, the tail about two feet and a half long. It is an inhabitant of Senegal, Guinea, and most parts of Africa, delighting in the thickest forests, and frequenting the borders of rivers, to wait for such animals as resort there to quench their thirst. The leopard will not eat carrion, nor deign to touch what has been killed by any other beast. *Kolben*. P. 14, n. 30. *Sable, three leopards rampant argent spotted sable*, name, *Lynch*.

LEOPARD'S FACE. When the heads of leopards are erased or coupé at the neck, as P. 7, n. 22, they are blazoned by the word *head*, viz. *a leopard's head erased*: but if no part of the neck appears, and the position of the head is *gardant*, as P. 7, n. 21, it is then blazoned *a leopard's face*, without mentioning the word *gardant*.

LEOPARD LIONÉ. See **LION LEOPARDIE**.

LEVEL. This instrument is the type of equity and uprightness in all our actions, which are to be levelled and rectified by the rules of reason and justice; for the plummet ever falls right howsoever it be held, and whatever befalls a virtuous man, his actions and conscience will be uncorrupt and uncontrollable.

P. 12, n. 24. *Azure three levels, with their plummets or, name, Colbrand.*

LEVER, a name sometimes given to the cormorant.

LILIES OF THE FLAG are those borne in the arms of the kingdom of France. The lily is the emblem of purity and chastity.

LIMBECK, or STILL. Herald's term it an antique Limbeck; this example is part of the Pewterers' arms. P. 19, n. 12.

LINES. See **PARTITION LINES.**

LION. The lion is chiefly found in the interior of Africa, and in the hotter parts of Asia. His form is strikingly bold and majestic; his large head and shaggy pendent mane, his strength of limb, and formidable countenance, exhibit a picture of terrific grandeur. Kolben says, his strength is prodigious, that a single stroke of his paw is sufficient to break the back of a horse, and one sweep with his tail will throw a strong man to the ground; and when he comes up to his prey, he always knocks it down dead, and seldom bites it till the mortal blow has been given. This blow he generally accompanies with a terrible roar. *Note,* The Egyptians represent inundation by a lion, because it takes place under that sign; and hence, says Plutarch, the custom of placing at the gates of temples, figures of lions with water issuing from their mouths. *Volney.*

LIONCEL, a young lion: this term is used in heraldry when there are more than one lion in the same field.

LION OF ENGLAND. This term is used when speaking of a canton, or augmentation of arms. In such case, instead of saying *on a canton gules, a lion*

Q

passant gardant or, as an augmentation, you say, he bears on a canton a lion of England, which hath the same signification.

LION LEOPARDIE. This is a French term for what the English call a *lion passant gardant*. The word *leopard* is always made use of by the French heralds to express, in their language, a lion full-faced, or *gardant*. Thus, when a lion is placed on an escutcheon, in that attitude which we call *rampant gardant*, the French blazon it a *lion leopardie*; when he is *passant* only, they call him *Leopard Lioné*.

LION OF ST. MARK. The arms of the republic of Venice is of St. Mark, viz. *a lion sejant gardant and winged or, his head encircled with a glory, holding in his fore-paws an open book, wherein is written, Pax tibi, Marce, evangelista meus; over the dexter side of the book, a sword erect, all proper.* P. 15, n. 20.

LION-POISSON, or *sea-lion*, so termed as the upper part is of a lion, and the hinder part ends in a fish's tail, with webbed feet; this is borne by *Inhoff*, of Germany. This example was copied from the family seal. P. 15, n. 20.

LION-DRAGON signifies the upper half a lion, and the other going off like the hinder part of a dragon. P. 15, n. 21. Or, *a lion-dragon gules, armed, langued, and crowned of the first, name, Bretigni. Party per chevron, gules or, three lion-dragons ducally crowned and counterchanged, name, Easton.*

LIONS CONJOINED, under one head: the tricorporated lion, and double-headed lion (according to Leigh), are borne in armory symbolically, and not as monsters. P. 15, n. 22.

LITVIT'S SKIN is a pure white fur.

LIZARD, a small animal of the crocodile species. P. 17, n. 6. It delights in warm countries, and is very common in Italy: lizards are found on trees in summer, where they make a noise like the croaking of frogs.

LOBSTER; in blazon the term *upright* is given to all shell-fish when borne, as the example, because they, wanting fins, cannot properly be termed *hauriant*. P. 14, n. 32.

LOCHABER-AXE. The ancient arms of the Highlanders were the Lochaber-axe, now used by none but the town guard of Edinburgh, a tremendous weapon, better to be expressed by a figure than words. See P. 4, n. 8. *Pennant's Tour in Scotland*. See two more, in Plate 22, n. 18.

LODGED, a term for the buck, hart, &c. when lying on the ground. This term is used for beasts of chase, as couchant is for those of prey. T. 9, n. 17, Plate D. n. 18. *Argent, on a mount proper, a stag lodged gules, name, Hart-hill*.

LONG BOW. *Bent in pale, gules, name, Bowes*. See P. 22, n. 14.

LOZENGE, a four-cornered figure, resembling a pane of glass in old casements; some suppose it a physical composition given for colds, and was invented to reward eminent physicians. T. 6, n. 17. Plutarch says, in the life of *Theseus*, that at *Megara*, an ancient town of Greece, the tomb-stones, under which the bodies of the Amazons lay, were shaped after that form; which some conjecture to be the cause why ladies have their arms on lozenges.

LOZENGES, CROSS OF. P. 4. n. 17. *Gules, a cross of lozenges, flory or, name, Fotherby*. P. 16, n. 15.

LOZENGY is when the field or charge is covered with lozenges. T. 5, n. 21. *Lozengy, argent, and gules, name, Fitzwilliam.*

LUCY, an old term for the fish called a pike. P. 22, n. 7.

LUMIERIES are the eyes.

LUNA is the moon, and used in heraldry instead of argent.

A **LURE** signifies two wings conjoined with their tips downward, joined with a line and ring, used by falconers to decoy their hawks, by casting it up in the air like a fowl. P. 14, n. 34. *Gules, a lure, stringed and braced argent, name, Warre.*

LURE also signifies two wings conjoined and inverted, which, with the tips downward, are said to be *in lure*. T. 10, n. 2.

LUTRA. See **OTTER**.

LYMPHAD is an old-fashioned ship with one mast, and rowed with oars. P. 2, n. 4.

LYRE, a musical instrument. See P. 4, n. 28. Diodorus says that Hermes not only found out letters, but was also skilled in medicine and harmony, and invented the ten-stringed Lyre.

MADDER BAG. See P. 3, n. 1.

MAIDEN'S HEAD, a term for the head and neck of a woman, couped below the breast, the head wreathed with a garland of roses, and crowned with an antique coronet. See P. 11, n. 2.

MAIL, armour for the body and arms, composed of small close rings, termed *mail*, or *ring armour*, as if wove in a loom. The rings composing this armour were woven together in different ways: the ancient sort were not very complex; but those of later times

had the work done in so curious a manner, that ornament was combined with strength, preventing the effects of sword or lance. Mail, when painted or engraved, is made like the scales of fish, being the best resemblance in heraldry of the *mail*. See P. 1, n. 17.

MALLET. P. 20, n. 24. *Gules, a chevron between three mallets or, name, Soame.*

MALTA, CROSS OF, so called because worn by the knights of that order. P. 4, n. 25.

MANACLES, or handcuffs. P. 2, n. 29.

MANCHE, an old-fashioned sleeve with long hangers. T. 7, n. 13.

MANCHET, a cake of bread like a muffin.

MANED is the hair which hangs down the neck of horses, unicorns, tigers, or other animals whose manes are of a different tincture from their body.

MAN TIGER, an imaginary monster, with body like a lion, face like a man, and horns on the head. P. 18, n. 9.

MANTLE. This was a military habit used in ancient times by great commanders in the field, as well to manifest their dignity as to repel the extremity of the weather, and to preserve their armour from rust. P. 16, n. 24.

MANTLINGS are ornamented foliage-work, for the adorning of helmets, in paintings of coats of arms.

MARINED, a term for the animal who has the lower part of its body like a fish. See P. 15, n. 20. P. 14, n. 29.

MARINE-WOLF, or seal. It resembles a quadruped in some respects, and a fish in others. Seals are common on most of the rocky shores of Great Britain; they feed on most sorts of fish, and are seen searching

for their prey near shore ; their head in swimming is always above water ; they sleep on rocks surrounded by the sea ; they are extremely watchful, and never sleep long without moving ; but, if disturbed by any thing, take care to tumble over the rocks into the sea. P. 11, n. 11. *Argent a chevron, engrailed gules, between three marine wolves, naiaut sable, finned of the first, langued of the second, name, Fennor.*

ST. MARK. See LION OF ST. MARK.

MARKS OF CADENCY. See DISTINCTION OF HOUSES.

MARQUIS'S CORONET. See CROWNS AND CORONETS OF ENGLAND.

MARS, the name of one of the planets ; in heraldry signifies the colour gules, and in engraving is represented by perpendicular lines.

MARTLET (very frequent in armories all over Europe) was borne by those who went to the Holy Land to fight against the Turks : this bird is frequently seen under the cornices of houses, with feet so short, and wings so long, that should they pitch on a level they could not easily rise ; therefore they alight on high places, that they may drop on the wing. See T. 7, n. 15. Guillim observes that this bird, which is represented without feet, is given for a difference to younger brothers, to put them in mind that, in order to raise themselves, they are to look to the wings of virtue and merit, and not to their legs, having but little land to set their feet on. P. 12, n. 4.

MASCALLY, *argent and gules, counterly*, names, *Pogeis* and *Pegg*. See P. 16, n. 8.

MASCLE. This figure in shape is exactly square,

and perforated, as the example ; by some said to represent spots in certain flints found in Brittany. T. 6, n. 19. *Argent, a mascle gules.*

MASCLES, conjunct, *argent, seven mascles conjunct, three, three, and one, gules.* P. 2, n. 32.

MASCLES, CROSS OF. P. 4, n. 12.

MASONED, plain strokes representing the cement in stone buildings. P. 3, n. 27.

MATCH, a military instrument. P. 17, n. 4. *Argent on a fess gules, between two matches kindled proper, a martlet or, name, Leet.*

MATCH-LOCK. P. 5, n. 12. *Argent a chevron, between three match-locks sable, name, Leverage.*

MEMBERED signifies the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tincture from the body.

MERCURY is one of the planets, and in heraldry signifies the colour purple.

MERILLION, an instrument used by the hat-band makers, and borne as part of their arms. P. 2, n. 1.

MERMAID is a fictitious sea animal, half a woman and half a fish, used in armories, of which there may perhaps be some resemblance in the sea ; but as represented in the example is a chimerical figure, invented by poets and painters. P. 14, n. 4. *Argent, a mermaid gules, crined or, holding a mirror in her right hand, and a comb in her left, name, Ellis.*

MERMAN, or NEPTUNE.

MESLES, an ancient term for a field composed equally of metal and colour, as gyronny, paly, bendy, &c.

MI-COUPY, and MIPARTEE, an ancient term, when the half of the shield is divided per fess and per pale.

MIDDLE-BASE is the middle part of the base, represented by the letter H, Table 1.

MIDDLE-CHIEF is the middle part of the chief, represented by the letter B, Table 1.

MILL-PIE, an instrument used by mill-wrights. P. 17, n. 17. *Sable on a chevron between three mill-pies, argent, as many mullets gules, name, Mosley.* See another shape, P. 6, n. 5.

MILL-CLACK, represented as the example. P. 2, n. 23.

MILL-STONE, charged with a millrinc. P. 19, n. 11. *Azure, three mill-stones argent, name, Milverton.*

MILLRINE, A **CROSS**, so termed, as its form is like the mill-link, which carrieth the mill-stone, and is perforated as that is. T. 6, n. 14 and 15.

MINIVER, a white fur, said to be the belly part of the skin of the Siberian squirrel.

MITRE is a round cap, pointed and divided at the top, from which hang two pendants, fringed at both ends. The mitres used by all archbishops and bishops are surrounded at bottom with a plain fillet of gold, P. 9, n. 12; excepting that of the palatinate bishop of Durham, which issues out of a ducal coronet*. See P. 9, n. 11. These ornaments are never used in England, otherwise than on coats of arms. *Note,* In Germany several families bear the mitre for their crest, to show they are advocates for, or feudatories of, ancient abbeys, or officers of bishops.

* It has been considered that archbishops only have the right of using the ducal coronet; but according to the best authorities, it belongs solely to the arms of the see of Durham.

MOLE is formed to live wholly under ground, as if nature meant that no place should be left entirely untenanted. This animal seeks its prey under the earth, and whenever it removes from one place to another, is obliged to force its way through a resisting body. No quadruped appears fatter ; none has a more sleek or glossy skin. P. 11, n. 12. *Argent three moles sable, their snouts and feet gules*, name, *Nangothan*.

MOLE-HILL, as the example, P. 1, n. 19.

MOLINE, A CROSS, not so wide or so sharp as that which is called ancred. T. 6, n. 2. *Argent a cross moline gules*, name, *Undal*. Note, The cross moline is used as a distinction for the eighth brother. See **DISTINCTION OF HOUSES**.

MONKEY is a subtle and artful animal, small in stature, and has a long tail, by which it is known from the ape and baboon, that entirely want the tail: no kind of a snare will take the monkey. The natives of the torrid tracts suppose monkeys to be men, capable of speech, but obstinately dumb, for fear of being compelled to labour. P. 11, n. 14.

MOON: the moon is the type of the church ; for divines comparing Jesus Christ to the sun, do compare the church to the moon, as receiving all its beauty and splendour from him. It is the emblem of eternity, for that when most declined she renews again, and still grows young. It signifies inconstancy and lightness, because of its frequent changes.

MOOR-CKOCK, an heraldic representation of the heath-cock. *Argent a moor-cock sable*, name, *Moore*. P. 11, n. 19.

MORION, an ancient steel cap or helmet for the head. P. 17, n. 24 ; see another in P. 22, n. 22.

This is borne by the *Earl of Cardigan*. *Argent, a chevron gules between three morions azure.*

MORSE. See SEA-LION.

MORTAR, P. 20, n. 23. *Sable, the mortar and pestle gules, name, Wakerly.*

MORTCOURS are lamps used at funerals; they are borne as part of the wax-chandlers' arms. P. 2, n. 31.

MORTNE is a term Colombiere has applied to a lion borne dead; but is represented rampant; and the term implies that he has neither tongue, teeth, nor claws; which, he says, is borne by *Leon*, an ancient barony in Brittany. P. 11, n. 1.

MOTTO, a word or short sentence, inserted in a scroll, under, and sometimes over, a coat of arms, some alluding to the bearings, and some to the bearer's name; and others express some action, employment, or noble design; and may be taken or left at pleasure.

MOUND signifies the world, which it represents, being a globe encircled, and having a cross on the top; it represents the sovereign majesty and jurisdiction of kings by the roundness of the mound; and by the ensigning thereof with a cross is signified that the religion and faith of Christ ought to be received and religiously embraced throughout his dominions. P. 12, n. 18. Justinia was the first who used the orb or mound with a cross on the top, which was introduced into England by Edward the Confessor.

MOUNTAIN CAT. See P. 11, n. 16.

MOURN, a term for the blunted head of a tilting spear.

MOUSSUE, A CROSS, for a cross rounded off at the ends. P. 6, n. 20.

MULLET, supposed to be the rowel of a spur, and should consist of five points only; whereas stars consist of six, or more. T. 7, n. 1. *Argent a mullet gules*, name, *Haye*. Some have confounded stars and mullets together, which mistake is easily rectified by allowing mullets to consist of five points only, and stars of six, eight, or more. Bara says, mullets differ from stars by being always pierced in the middle; Gibbon says, all French authors, and M'Kenzie, take the mullet for the rowel of a spur, which *molette* signifies in their language; and they affirm it must be always pierced, which differenceth it from a star. *Guillim*.

Mr. Nisbet says, he ordinarily takes mullets for stars in blazons, when they accompany celestial figures, *as those in the arms of Baillie*; but when they accompany military instruments, and other pieces of armour, for spur-rowels: when they have no such figures with them, but are alone in the shield, consisting only of five points, as in the arms of Sutherland, Douglas, &c. I take mullets then for stars, except some other documents, or tradition, make their signification appear.

MURAILLE signifies an ordinary that is walled, as P. 18, n. 12. *Azure on a pale walled, with three pieces on each side, or, an indorse sable*, name, *Sublet*.

MURAL-CROWN was made of gold, with battlements on the circle of it; was given by the Romans to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town or city, and fixed the standard belonging to the army. P. 8, n. 23.

MURREY. See **SANGUINE**.

MUSCHETOR signifies an ermine spot, without those three spots over them that are used in ermine.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, in heraldry, signify concord, joy, and fame.

MUSIMON, a beast which is said to be engendered between a ewe-goat and a ram. P. 13, n. 20.

MUSION, an ancient term for a cat.

MUZZLED is when animals have their mouths tied with a muzzle.

NAIANT, when fish are borne horizontally across the field in a swimming posture. T. 10, n. 3.

NAISSANT signifies (coming out) a lion, or other creature, that seems to be coming out of the middle of an ordinary or charge, as P. 7, n. 26.

NARCISSUS: this flower consists of six petals, and, in shape, resembles the leaf of the cinquefoil. P. 2, n. 8.

NAVAL-CROWN. Claudius, after surprising the Britons, invented this as a reward for service at sea: it was made of gold, and consisted of prows of galleys, and sails placed upon the rim or circle, alternately, and fixed over the gate of the imperial palace. P. 8, n. 22.

NEBULE, one of the partition lines, signifies clouds, and is used when the outlines of an ordinary or partition line run arched in and out, as T. 3.

NOMBRIL-POINT, or navel-point, is that marked with the letter F, under the fess-point. T. 1.

NOWED signifies tied or knotted, and is said of a serpent, wyvern, or other creature, whose bodies or tails are twisted like a knot. See P. 7, n. 17. The arms of the duchy of Milan is, *argent, a serpent vairy in pale azure, crowned or, vorant an infant issuing gules.*

The occasion of this bearing was thus: *Otho*, first Viscount of Milan, going to the Holy Land with *Godfrey* of Bouillon, slew in a single combat the giant *Volux*, a man of an extraordinary stature and strength, who had challenged the bravest of the Christian army. The viscount having killed him, took his armour, and with it his helmet, the crest whereof was a serpent swallowing an infant; worn by him, as it must be supposed, to strike terror into those that should be so bold as to engage him.

OAK signifies strength, constancy, and long life; *or, on a mount in base, an oak acorned proper, name, Wood.* Plate H, n. 12.

OBSIDIONAL CROWN, or garland: it was composed of grass, or twigs of trees, interwoven as the example; it was by the Romans given as a reward for him that held out a siege, or caused it to be raised, repulsing the enemy, and delivering the place. P. 8, n. 26.

OGRESS. See **PELLET**.

OLIVE CROWN, or garland. It was given by the Greeks to those who came off victorious at the Olympic games. P. 22, n. 4.

OLIVE-TREE is the emblem of peace and concord; *or, a fess gules, between three olive-branches, proper, name, Roundel.*

ONDEE. See **WAVY**.

OPINICUS: this beast is of heraldic invention; its body and fore legs are said to be like those of a lion; the head and neck like those of the eagle; to the body are affixed wings, like those of a griffin; and it hath a tail like that of a camel. P. 15, n. 6. *Note,* The opinicus is the crest to the arms of the barber surgeons.

OR signifies gold, and, in engraving, is represented by small dots all over the field or charge. **T. 2.** **OR**, *two bars sable, between six lions' head coupéd, three, two, one, gules.* Crest a demi-eagle, ermine, the wings displayed and erect or. **P. 16, n. 7.** These arms appertained to *Henry Kearsly*, of London, gent.

ORB. See **MOUND.**

ORDINARIES are any of those figures which, by their ordinary and frequent use, are become peculiar to the science; such as the *cross, chief, pale, fess, inescutcheon, chevron, saltire, bend, and bar.* **T. 4.** *Note*, Ferne says, before any of these ordinaries were ever used in arms, they anciently distinguished their leaders' shields with beasts, birds, fishes, plants, &c. The ordinaries began long after, and were used as differences.

ORLE signifies a border or selvage within the shield, at some distance from the edges. **T. 5, n. 4.** *Azure, an orle argent, name, Sir John Spring.*

IN-ORLE; that is, when things are placed regularly within the escutcheon, all about it, in the nature of an orle, near the edges. **P. 7, n. 4.** *Note*, Martlets, trefoils, &c., when in-orle, are always eight in number.

ORLE, of three pieces, sable: this example is taken from Upton, to show that this ordinary is borne of many pieces. **P. 16, n. 17.**

ORLE and **BORDURE**, sable, an orle within a bordure argent. **P. 16, n. 18.**

OSTRICH is the largest of all birds; when it holds up its head it approaches to the height of two yards. From the idle story of its being able to digest iron, this bird is, in heraldry, painted with a horse-shoe in its mouth. The sandy and burning deserts of Africa

and Asia are the only native residences of these animals. P. 14, n. 24.

OSTRICH FEATHERS are always drawn with their tops turned down, as P. 15, n. 8; therefore that circumstance, as to the tops, need not be mentioned. *Note*, If in coat-armoury an ostrich feather is white, and the quill part gold, or any other colour different from the feather, it is blazoned *penned of such a colour*, sometimes *shafted of such a colour*, and some say *quilled of such a colour*. This latter term seems the most natural.

OSTRICH FEATHERS IN PLUME: if three feathers are placed together, as in P. 15, n. 8, they are termed *a plume*, and their number need not be mentioned in the blazoning; but if there are more than *three*, the number should be expressed; for example, *a plume of five ostrich feathers*. Further, if there are more than one row of feathers, those rows are termed in blazon *heights*; for example, *a plume of ostrich feathers in two heights*, by some termed a *double plume*, as P. 15, n. 9. Where the plume is composed of nine feathers, in two heights, they should be placed *five* in the *bottom row*, and *four* in the *top row*; if there are three heights, then the plume should consist of twelve feathers; viz. *five*, *four*, and *three*. They are termed *a triple plume*. See P. 15, n. 10.

OTTER, an amphibious animal; it is found only at the sides of lakes and rivers; it is not fond of fishing in a running stream; in rivers it always swims against the stream; choosing rather to meet than pursue the fishes it preys upon. The otter, when tamed, will follow its master like a dog, and even fish for him. An old otter will never yield while it

has life; nor make the least complaint, though wounded ever so much by the dogs, nor even when transfixed with a spear. *Bingley's An. Biog.* P. 11, n. 10. *Argent, a fess between three otters sable, name, Lutterel.*

OUNCE, or LYNX.

OVER-ALL is when any charge is borne over another. See Plate D, n. 13. *Three bars wavy azure, over all a lion rampant of the first, name, Bulbeck.*

OWL. This bird signifies prudence, vigilance, and watchfulness, and was borne by the Athenians as their armorial ensign. P. 14, n. 16. *Note, Owls, in heraldry, are always represented full-faced. Chingius Khan, the first Tartarian emperor, being defeated in an engagement, and seeing himself closely pursued, crept into a bush to hide himself, where he was no sooner laid but an owl perched upon the top of it; which when the pursuers saw, they neglected the search of that bush, supposing no man was there where so timorous a bird sat securely; by which means Chingius preserved his life; in memory thereof the Tartars have an owl in great veneration.*

OX. The ox is the most serviceable creature to man, and excellent food when killed: it was one of the most agreeable sacrifices that were offered among the Jews. The Egyptians worshipped it as a god, under the name Apis; the ox is borne frequently in heraldry. The ox, in Egypt, was the symbol of fertility and inundation. *Savary.*

PADLOCK, *sable, three padlocks argent, name, Lovett.* P. 1, n. 1.

PALE is an honourable ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines drawn from the top to the base of

the escutcheon, and contains the third middle part of the field. T. 4, n. 2. *Note*, The pale is like the pallisades used about fortifications, and formerly used for the enclosing of camps; for which reason every soldier was obliged to carry one, and to fix it according as the lines were drawn for the security of the camp.

PALL, a cross, is the archiepiscopal ornament sent from Rome to metropolitans, and appropriated to archbishops; it is made of the wool of white lambs, and resembles the letter Y in shape. It consists of pieces of white woollen stuff, three fingers in breadth, and embroidered with crosses. See P. 4, n. 10.

PALLET is a diminutive of the pale, containing one half of the breadth of the pale. See T. 4, n. 3.

PALLISADO. See **VALLARY**.

PALLISSE is like a range of pallisades before a fortification, and so represented on a fess, rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them. Plate 16, n. 16.

PALMERS' STAFFS. See P. 7, n. 3.

PALM-TREE. See P. 22, n. 2. The Egyptians represented the year by a palm-tree, and the month by one of its branches; because it is the nature of this tree to produce a branch every month.

PALY is when the field is divided into four or more even number of parts, by perpendicular lines, consisting of two different tinctures interchangeably disposed. *Paly of six, or and azure*, name, *Gurney*. T. 5, n. 17.

PALY-BENDY is by lines perpendicular, which is paly, and by others diagonal athwart the shield, from the dexter to the sinister, which is called bendy. P. 3, n. 22. *Paly bendy sinister of six, or and azure*,

a canton, ermine, name, *Buck*, of Yorkshire. See P. 3, n. 21.

IN PALE is when things are borne one above another perpendicular in the centre of the shield, in the nature of a pale. See T. 10, n. 16.

PER, a particle generally used in heraldry, before an ordinary, to denote a partition of the field, as party *per fess, pale, &c.*

PER PALE, so termed when the field or charge is equally divided by a perpendicular line, as T. 3, n. 1. *Party per pale, or and sable*, name, *Searle*.

PANTHER. This beast is very beautiful, by reason of the variety of coloured spots wherewith his body is overspread: he is a fierce and cruel beast. *Note*, When he is depicted with fire issuing from his mouth and ears, he then is termed *incensed*. P. 14, n. 7.

PAPAL CROWN. See POPE.

PAPILLONE is a field divided into variegated specks, like those on a butterfly, but ranged like the scales of a fish. P. 3, n. 25.

PARROT. P. 17, n. 7. Of all foreign birds, the parrot is the best known among us, as it unites the greatest beauty with the greatest docility.

Parrots are frequent in the arms of the ancient families of Switzerland; occasioned by two great factions in the year 1262, which were distinguished by their ensigns; the one having a red standard with a white star, and the other a white standard with a green parrot: and the families that were concerned in those factions bore in their arms either stars or parrots.

PARTITION LINES are such as party-per-pale, party-per-bend, party-per-fess, party-per-chevron,

party-per-cross, party-per-saltire; by which is understood a shield divided or cut through by a line or lines, either perpendicular, diagonal, traverse, &c. as in example, T. 3. *Note*, Why lines are used in heraldry, is to difference bearings which would be otherwise the same; for an escutcheon charged with a chief engrailed differs from a chief wavy as much as if the one bore a cross and the other a saltire.

PARTY signifies parted or divided, and is applied to all divisions of the field, viz.

PARTY-PER-PALE is the field divided by a perpendicular line. T. 3, n. 1. *Party-per-pale, argent and gules, name, Walgrave.*

PARTY-PER-PALE and **CHEVRON** signifies the field to be divided into four parts, by two lines; one is a pale line, the other a line in form of a chevron. P. 3, n. 31.

PARTY-PER-PALE and **BASE** is the field divided into three parts by the pale line, and a horizontal in base. P. 3, n. 32.

PASCHAL LAMB. See **HOLY LAMB**:

PASSANT, for beasts when in a walking position. T. 8, n. 22.

PASSANT-GARDANT, for a beast walking full-faced, looking right forward. The lion, in this position, denotes the prudent judge. T. 9, n. 1. Carter says, *Gules a lion passant-gardant, or, was the coat-armour of the Dukes of Aquitaine, and was joined with the coat of the Kings of England, by the match of Henry the Second, being before two lions, the posture and colours one and the same.*

PASSANT-REGARDANT signifies a beast walking and looking behind him. T. 9, n. 12.

PASSION, or cross of the passion, being like that of Calvary, but has no steps.

PASSION-NAIL. See P. 4, n. 31.

PATERNAL signifies, in heraldry, the original arms of a family.

PATERNOSTER, A CROSS, that which is made of beads. P. 4, n. 7.

PATONCE, A CROSS, is flory at the ends, and differs from that which is so called, as that does circumflex and turn down: this extends and stretches to a pattee form. T. 6, n. 4. *Vert, a cross patonce, or, name, Boydell.*

PATRIARCHAL CROSS, so called from its being appropriated to patriarchs, as the triple cross is to the Pope. P. 4, n. 20.

Note, Morgan says, the patriarchal cross is crossed twice, to denote that the work of redemption which was wrought on the cross did extend to the patriarchs and pilgrims, viz. Jews and Gentiles.

PATTEE, A CROSS, is small in the centre, and so goes on widening to the ends, which are very broad. T. 6, n. 6.

PATTEE, a cross pattee, throughout. See P. 16, n. 9. Some authors term it *a cross pattee entire*.

PATTES are the paws of any beast.

PAVILLION. See TENT.

PAW. See GAME.

PEACOCK, when it is borne affronté, with its tail spread, is termed *in pride*, as P. 7, n. 11; when it is represented with its wings close, as the example, P. 1, n. 15, it is blazoned simply a *peacock*, and it must be drawn as the example. India and Ceylon are the real native countries of the common peacock.

PEA-RISE, a term for a pea-stalk, leaved and blossomed ; it is a part of the crest of *St. Quintin*.

PEAN, one of the furs, the ground black, and the spots gold. P. 13.

PEARL, in heraldry, is used for argent, and in engraving is left white.

PEGASUS, among the poets, a horse imagined to have wings, being that whereon Bellerophon was fabled to be mounted when he engaged the Chimera : *azure, a Pegasus, the wings expanded argent*, are the arms of the Inner Temple of London. P. 2, n. 20.

PELICAN HERALDIC. The pelican is generally represented with her wings indorsed, her neck embowed, pecking her breast ; and when in her nest feeding her young, is termed *a pelican in her piety*. This bird was in such esteem with the Egyptians, that they held it as a hieroglyphic of the four duties of a father to his children ; viz. generation, education, instruction, and good example. T. 7, n. 19.

PELICAN NATURAL. In size it exceeds the swan. This bird has an enormous bag attached to the lower mandible of the bill, and extending almost from the point of the bill to the throat. It lives on fish, for which it makes excursions out to sea. It is a native of Africa and America. See P. 22, n. 13.

PELLETS are black roundles ; some term them ogresses, and gun-stones. T. 8, n. 13.

PEN. P. 20, n. 17. *Gules, three pens argent*, name, *Cowpen*.

PENDANT signifies hanging down.

PENNON, a small flag, ending in one sharp point, or two, which used to be placed on the tops of spears, with the arms, crest, or motto, of the bearer.

PENNY-YARD-PENNY, so termed from the place where it was first coined, which was (as is supposed) in the castle of Penny-yard, near the market town of Ross, situated upon the river Wye, in the county of Hereford. P. 12, n. 16. *Azure, three penny-yard-pence proper, name, Spence.*

PENONCLES. See **PENNON.**

PERCLOSE, or demi-garter, is that part of the garter that is buckled and nowed. See example, P. 16, n. 23. *Or, the perclose of three demi-garters nowed azure, garnished of the first, name, Narboon.*

PERFLEW. See **PURFLEW.**

PERFORATED. See **PIERCED.**

PERSIA, CROWN OF. P. 8, n. 14.

PETRONEL, an ancient name for a pistol.

PEWIT: see the example, P. 5, n. 23.

PHEON, the iron part of a dart, with a barbed head, and is frequently borne in coats, and termed a pheon's head. T. 7, n. 4.

PHEONS, A CROSS, of four. T. 6, n. 12.

PHŒNIX, a beautiful Arabian bird, famous among the ancients, who describe it in form like the eagle, but more beautiful in its plumage; when advanced in age, it makes itself a nest of spices, which being set on fire by the sun, or some other secret power, it burns itself, and out of its ashes riseth another. In heraldry, *a phoenix in flames proper* is the emblem of immortality. T. 7, n. 20. Burnet, in his Theory of the Earth, says, "I do not doubt but the story is a fable as to any such kind of bird, single in her species, living and dying, and reviving in that manner: but it is an apologue, or a fable with an interpretation, and was intended as an emblem of the world,

which, after a long age, will be consumed in the last fire ; and from its ashes or remains will arise another world, or a new-formed heaven and earth. This, I think, is the true mystery of the phoenix, under which symbol the Eastern nations preserved the doctrine of the conflagration and renovation of the world."

PIERCED, A CROSS, when any ordinary is perforated or struck through, with a hole in it, so as the field may be seen ; the piercing must be particularly expressed as to its shape, whether square, round, or lozenge ; viz. *argent, a cross, square pierced, azure.* P. 4, n. 1.

PIKE STAFF. See the example, P. 2, n. 3.

PILLAR. Or, *a pillar sable, enwrapped with an adder argent*, name, *Myntur*. P. 12, n. 3. The adder thus enwrapped about the pillar signifies prudence conjoined with constancy ; both which being united in men of high spirit, do greatly avail to the achieving of noble enterprises.

PILE is an ordinary, and taken for those piles on which bridges, &c. are built. Piles have been granted to such as have been very useful in founding commonwealths and colonies. T. 4, n. 22. Note, Edmondson is of opinion, when there are two, three, or more piles, issuing from a chief, and they are not expressed in the blazon to meet in a point, they should be drawn perpendicular. *Argent a pile gules; this belonged to Sir John Candoy in the time of Edward the Third.* Carter.

PILGRIMS' or PALMERS' STAFFS. See P. 7, n. 3 and 10. *Azure three pilgrims' crook staffs or*, name, *Pilgrim*.

PILY-BENDY : *or and azure, a canton ermine.* P. 7, n. 1.

PARTY-PER-PILE transposed. This kind of bearing is rare, as well as in regard of the transposition thereof; for the natural bearing of piles is with the points downwards; as also in respect that the field is divided into three distinct colours. This coat is borne by *Meinstarpe* of Holsatia. P. 3, n. 33.

PARTY-PER-PILE in point, argent and azure. P. 3, n. 34.

PARTY-PER-PILE in traverse, argent and gules; so termed, by the lines having their beginning from the exact points of the chief and base sinister, and so extend to the extreme line in the fess point on the dexter side: this coat is borne by *Rathlowe* of Holsatia. P. 3, n. 35.

PINCERS, P. 17, n. 16, *argent, a fess, between three pair of pincers gules, name, Russel.*

PINE-TREE is the emblem of death, because being once cut, it never sprouts again. *Argent, on a mount in base, a pine-apple tree fructed proper, name, Pine.*

PLACCATE, piece of armour worn over the breast-plate to strengthen it.

PLATE is a round flat piece of silver, without any impression on it. T. 8, n. 10.

PLAYING-TABLE, or backgammon-tables. P. 5, n. 8. *Azure, three pair of backgammon tables open proper, edged or, name, Pegriz.*

PLOUGH. It was the manner, in ancient times, when a city was to be built, to limit out the circuit thereof by drawing of a furrow with a plough, as *Alex. ab Alex.* noteth; also used when they intended the final destruction of a city, to plough it up, and

to sow salt therein: as we read that Abimelech, having taken the city of Sichem, put the people to the sword that were therein, destroyed the city, and sowed salt thereon; which was done (as Tremellius noteth) in token of perpetual devastation thereof: but that kind of tracing out their cities was used as a happy presage of succeeding abundance and fertility, which the citizens should stand in need of. *Azure, a plough in fess argent, name, Kroge.* P. 12, n. 12.

PLUMBY. See PURPLE.

PLUME. See OSTRICH FEATHERS.

PLUMMET, used by mariners to fathom the depth of water. P. 2, n. 11.

POINTED, A CROSS. See EQUIRE.

POINTS of the ESCUTCHEON. See ESCUTCHEON.

POINTS, A CROSS, of sixteen points; so termed from its having four points at each extremity. P. 6, n. 4.

IN POINT, is when swords, piles, &c. are so borne as resembling the point of a pile; that is, that the points of those sharp bearings almost come to meet in the base of the escutcheon.

POISON. See MARINED.

POLAND, CROWN OF. P. 8, n. 13.

POMME, A CROSS, signifies a cross with a ball or knob at each end; also from *pomme*, an apple. T. 6, n. 9.

POMEGRANATE: the arms of the city of Granada in Spain, is *argent a pomegranate in pale, slipt proper*; this figure is the emblem of royalty, as being crowned on the top. P. 12, n. 6. Causin says, the pomegranate was the hieroglyphic of populousness, the society of many nations; friendship.

POMES, are green roundles, and termed from the French word *pomme*, an apple. T. 8, n. 14.

POMELLED, signifies the round ball or knob affixed to the handle of a sword or dagger.

POMMETTY, A CROSS, signifies more than one ball or knob at each end. P. 6, n. 19.

POPE'S CROWN. See **TIARA**.

POPINJAY, a parrot, or parroquet.

PORCUPINE is about two feet long and fifteen inches high; the body is covered with quills from ten to fourteen inches long, and very sharp at the points: the quills of this animal incline backwards, like the bristles of a hog; but when the animal is irritated, they rise and stand erect like bristles. The opinion of its being able to dart its quills at its enemies is now universally allowed to be fabulous; they are firmly fixed in the skin, and are only shed when the animal moults them, as birds do their feathers. P. 11, n. 5. *Gules a porcupine saliant argent, quilled and chained or*, name, *Sir Simon Eyre, Lord Mayor of London, 1445.* He built Leaden-hall.

PORTATE, A CROSS, so termed, because it does not stand upright, as generally crosses do, but lies athwart the escutcheon in bend, as if it were carried on a man's shoulder. P. 6, n. 16.

PORTCULLIS, a falling-door like a harrow, hung over the gates of fortified places, and let down to keep an enemy out of a city or castle, the perpendicular bars being spiked, both to wound the assailants, and fix themselves in the ground. The portcullis is one of the distinctions of the royal house of Tudor. T. 7, n. 12.

PORTUGAL, CROWN OF, is a ducal coronet, height-

ened up with eight arched diadems that support a mound, ensigned with a plain cross. P. 8, n. 9.

POSE. See **STATANT**.

POTENT, A CROSS, so termed by reason of the resemblance its extremities bear to the head of a crutch. In *Chaucer's* description of old age,

“ So eld she was, that she ne went
A foote, but it were by *potent*.”

T. 6, n. 5. *Azure, a cross potent or, name, Branchley.*

POTENT-COUNTER-POTENT, *argent and azure*; so termed, as this fur is said to resemble the heads of crutches; so in blazon the colours being named, they may be tinctured with any other, as *argent, sable, &c.* T. 2, n. 6.

POULDRON, that part of armour which covereth the shoulder.

POWDERING signifies the strewing of a field, crest, or supporters, irregularly with any small figures, as ermine, martlets, fleurs-de-lis, &c.

PRASIN, an ancient term for green; from the Greek, signifying a leek.

PRECISE MIDDLE CHIEF. See **MIDDLE CHIEF**.

PRECISE MIDDLE BASE. See **MIDDLE BASE**.

PREDOMINANT signifies that the field is but of one tincture. *Kimber.*

PREENE, an instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth. P. 20, n. 5. *Azure, a preene, or, name, Preener.*

PREMIER, from the French, signifies *first*; and used by English heralds to signify the most ancient peer of any degree by creation.

PRESTER JOHN, or Presbyter John, is drawn as a bishop, sitting on a tombstone, having on his head

a mitre, his dexter hand extended, a mound in his sinister, and in his mouth a sword fesswise; the point to the dexter side of the field. This is part of the arms of the episcopal see of Chichester. P. 16, n. 11.

PRETENCE. See **ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE.**

PRIDE: this term is used for turkeycocks and peacocks. When they extend their tails into a circle, and drop their wings, they are said to be in their pride. P. 7, n. 11.

PRIMROSE, an ancient term for the quatrefoil.

PRISONERS' BOLT. See **SHACKBOLT.**

PROPER: this term is for creatures, vegetables, &c. when borne in coats of arms in their natural colours.

PROBOSCIS is the trunk of an elephant. P. 17, n. 20.

PRUSSIA, CROWN OF. P. 8, n. 12.

PURFLED, trimmed or garnished, a term for the studs and rims of armour being gold: viz. *an arm in armour proper purfled or.*

PURFLEW is the embroidery of a bordure of fur, shaped exactly like vair. When of one row, it is termed purflewed; when of two, counter-purflewed; and when of three, vair.

PURPURE is the colour purple, and, in engraving, is represented by diagonal lines, from the left to the right; it is said to derive its name from a shell-fish called *purpura*. T. 2.

PYOT. A provincial name for a magpie.

QUADRANS, Lat. a Canton.

QUADRATE signifies square, a cross potent quadrate in the centre, that is, the centre of the cross is square. See P. 4, n. 29.

QUARTER is an ordinary of a quadrangular form, contains a fourth part of the field; it is formed by two lines, one drawn from the side of the shield horizontally to the centre, and the other perpendicularly from the chief, to meet it in the same point. T. 4, n. 23.

QUARTERINGS are the partitions of a shield, containing many coats of arms. See Plate J, n. 19.

QUARTERLY is when a shield or charge is divided into four parts, by a perpendicular and horizontal line, which crossing each other in the centre of the field, divide it into four equal parts, called quarters. Plate C, n. 6. Plate J, n. 19.

QUARTERLY PIERCED, signifies a square hole in a cross, a millrinc, &c. through which aperture the field is seen. See examples, P. 4, n. 1.

QUARTERLY QUARTERED is a saltire quartered in the centre, and the branches are each parted by two different tinctures alternately. See Plate J, n. 16.

QUATREFOIL, four-leaved grass: this, as well as the trefoil, is much used in heraldry. T. 6, n. 22.

QUEUE, a term for the tail of an animal.

QUILL OF YARN. See the example, P. 5, n. 22.

QUINTAIN, an ancient tilting block used in a sport or game, still in practice at marriages in Shropshire, and some other counties. The sport consists in running a tilt (on horseback) against a quintain, or thick plank, fixed in the ground. He that, by striking this plank, breaks the greatest number of tilting-poles, and shows the greatest activity, gains the prize; which was formerly a peacock, but of late years hath been a garland. See the example, P. 19, n. 6.

QUINTAL. There is one at Offham, in Kent; it stands upon a green in the midst of the village, and is about seven feet in length; the transverse piece is about five feet in length, the broad part of which is marked with many circles about the size of a half-crown; and at the other end is a block of wood, weighing about four or five pounds, suspended by a chain; the whole of which turns round upon a pivot upon the upright part; and the game was played as follows: a man on horseback being armed with a strong pole, of a certain length, rides with full speed within a few feet of the quintal, and making a strong thrust at that part of it where the circles are marked, it is turned round with such violence, that unless he is very expert, he is sure to receive a blow on the head from the pendulous piece on the opposite side.

QUIVER OF ARROWS, a case filled with arrows.

RACK-POLE BEACON. See **FIRE-BEACON.**

RADIANT, or RAYONNANT, is when rays or beams are represented about a charge, as T. 6, n. 16.

RAGULED is when the bearing is uneven or ragged, like the trunk or limb of a tree lopt of its branches, so that only the stumps are seen. One of the lines of partition, from its shape, is termed raguled. T. 3, P. 4, n. 2.

RAGULY, A CROSS, it seeming to be made of two trunks of trees without their branches, of which they show only their stumps. P. 4, n. 2. *Sable, a cross raguly, or, name, Stoway.*

RAINBOW, a semicircle of various colours, arising from clouds. The rainbow is a token of God's covenant with Noah, as appeareth Genesis ix. and 13. "I have set my bow in the clouds, and it shall be

for a sign of the covenant between me and the earth," &c.—Ecclesiasticus xliii. 11. "Look upon the rainbow, and praise him that made it; very beautiful is it in the brightness thereof; it compasseth the heaven about with a circle, and the hand of the Most High hath bended it." And, indeed, worthy is he to be so praised, who, when he could have made a bow to destroy us, rather chose to make this bow to assure us he would not destroy us: a noble precedent to teach nobles to use their strength and their weapons rather to preserve and help, than to overthrow or hurt those who are under their power. Farnesius saith, that the rainbow appearing in the south betokeneth rain; in the west, it foreshoweth thunder; and in the east, prognosticates fair weather. Plate H, n. 6. *Argent, a rainbow proper, name, Pont.*

RAMPANT is when a beast standeth upright on his hinder leg; the lion, in this position, signifies vigour and courage, also the hieroglyphic of heroes and illustrious princes. T. 9, n. 2.

RAMPANT-GARDANT signifies a lion standing upright on his hinder legs, full-faced, looking right forward; in this position it denotes the noble lord. T. 9, n. 2.

RAMPANT-REGARDANT; a term for any beast standing upright on its hinder legs, looking behind or towards its back, and signifies circumspection and caution. T. 9, n. 4.

RAM; the chief part of his strength lieth in his head, where he is well armed to fight, and is of great force, passing all other sheep. The inhabitants of Thebes regarded the ram as sacred, and do not feed

on its flesh. Every year, on the festival of Jupiter, they cut off the head of a ram, and take off its skin, with which they cover the statue of the god. *Herodotus*, lib. 2. Proclus says, the Egyptians had a singular veneration for the ram, because the *image of Ammon* bore his head, and that this sign, the first of the zodiac, was the presage of the fruits of the earth. *Sable a chevron, between three rams' heads couped, argent*, name, *Ramsey*.

RAPING, an old term for ravenous beasts when represented *feeding*.

RAVEN. This bird is found in almost all countries in the world, for it can bear any sort of weather; he is very bold, flies to a great height, and has an extraordinary fine smell. Linnæus observes, that the Swedes look upon ravens as sacred birds, and no one attempts to kill them. It is considered as the emblem of constancy; or, *a raven proper*, name, *Corbet*. P. 11. n. 18. Oddune, Earl of Devonshire, having killed Hubba, the Dane, he got possession of the famous *Reafen*, or enchanted standard: it contained the figure of a raven, which had been inwoven by the three sisters of Hinguar and Hubba with many magical incantations, and which, by its different movements, prognosticated, as the Danes believed, the good or bad success of any enterprise. *Hume*.

RAY, or stream of light, from any luminous body, as the sun or stars. Plate B, n. 30.

RAYONNANT, A CROSS, is that which has rays of glory behind it, darting from the centre to all the quarters of the escutcheon. T. 6, n. 16.

REBATED is when the top or point of a weapon is broken off.

REBATEMENT. See **DIFFERENCE**.

REBUS, expressed in a remarkable manner in our sculptures of the 16th century, by an association of the figures of men, particular parts of the human body, and certain familiar objects in nature and art. Examples of name; as *Islip*, abbot of Westminster, sculptured in the church, a portrait of the abbot slipping from a tree. *Bolton*, prior of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, sculptured in the church; a bolt or arrow pierced through a tun. *Rose Knotwing* in a painting on glass in an old house, Islington, the representation of a rose, a knot, or twisted cord, and a wing.

REBUS, in heraldry, is meant such a coat as by its figure alludes to the name of the person; as, *three salmons*, for Salmon, *a pine-tree*, for Pines, &c.

REED. See **SLAY**.

REGARDANT signifies an animal looking behind, having its face turned towards its back: as seeing, marking, vigilant. T. 9, n. 12.

REIN GUARD, for that part of armour which guards the lower part of the back.

REIN DEER, as drawn in armory, is a stag with double attires; as the example, P. 15, n. 5.

REMORA. This word, in heraldry, is used to denote a serpent, in blazoning the figure of Prudence, which is represented holding in her hand a javelin entwined with a serpent proper; such serpent is expressed by the word *Remora*.

RENVERSE, is when any thing is set with the head downwards, or contrary to its natural way of being; as a chevron with the point downwards, or when a beast is laid on its back. P. 11, n. 3.

RERE MOUSE, or BAT. This creature is of such near resemblance to both bird and beast, that it may be doubted of which kind it is; for by its wings and flying, it should be a bird; and by its body, a kind of mouse; bringing forth its young alive, and suckling them with its paps, which no other bird doth; neither hath any creature but this wings made of pannicles, or thin skins: *argent, a rere-mouse displayed sable, name, Baxter.* P. 14, n. 18.

RECERCELEE. See **CERCELEE**.

RECROSSED is the same as a cross crosslet.

RESPECTING, a term for fish, or tame beast, when placed upright one against the other. T. 10, n. 5.

REST: this figure is termed by some a rest for a horseman's lance; others a musical instrument, termed a clarion or claricord. T. 7, n. 11.

RESTRIALL, an ancient term for Barry, Paly and Pily.

RHINOCEROS. This beast; which is of great bulk and strength, is found in the deserts of Arabia, and taketh its name from the horn in his nose. He is a mortal enemy to the elephant, whom he seldom meets without a battle. P. 14, n. 21.

RIBBON or RIBAND, is the eighth part of the bend, but does not touch the escutcheon at either end. T. 4, n. 9.

RICH COLOUR. See **GULES**.

RING of gold was used by the Romans as a mark of nobility; the people wore silver rings, and the slaves iron. The ring is a type of fidelity. The ancients did not wear rings for ornaments so much as for use of sealing, considering that the seal gave a

better proof than the writing, of the validity of the charter.

RISING, for birds preparing to fly. T. 9, n. 20.

ROMPU, A **CHEVRON**, signifying a chevron, bend, or the like, to be broken. P. 3, n. 18. *Sable, a chevron rompu, between three mullets or, name, Sault.* See Plate C, n. 27.

ROSE, in blazon, the following (according to Guilim) should be observed, viz. *argent a rose gules barbed and seeded proper.* Note, The rose is blazoned gules, (the leaves are called *barbed*, and are always green, as the seed in the middle is yellow); the word *proper* should be omitted in blazoning this flower; for it could not be understood of what colour, as there are two sorts, *white* and *red*. T. 6, n. 24. The rose is used as a distinction for the seventh brother. See **DISTINCTION OF HOUSES**. P. 10, n. 7.

The roses of England were first publicly assumed as devices by the sons of Edward III. *John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster*, used the red rose for the badge of his family, and his brother *Edward*, who was created *Duke of York*, anno 1385, took a white rose for his device, which the followers of them and their heirs did afterwards bear for distinction in that bloody war between the two houses of *York* and *Lancaster*; which two families being happily united by Henry VII., the male heir of the house of Lancaster, in marrying Princess *Elizabeth*, the eldest daughter and heiress of *Edward IV.* of the house of York, in anno 1486, the two roses were united in one, which became the royal badge of England.

ROSELETTES, Leigh says, signifies single roses, having five leaves each.

ROSE-DOUBLE. Sec P. 6, n. 21.

ROUNDLES, or **ROUNDLETS** ; first is the **BEZANT** ; a piece of gold coin which was current in Byzantium (now called Constantinople). Second is the **PLATE** ; a round flat piece of silver, without any impression, but, as it were, formed ready to receive it. When any of these figures are found of the colour green, they must (in blazon) be called **POMEIS** ; if blue, **HURTS** ; if red, **TORTEAUXES** ; if purple, **GOLPES** ; if black, **PELLETS** ; if tenne, **ORANGES** ; if sanguine, **GUZES**. T. 8, n. 9 to 15. According to the author of *Notitia Anglicana*, they signify little bread cakes used in the croisades, of variety of colours, like our modern eatable wafers. *Note*, If there are two, three, or more, in a coat, and they be counterchanged, be they of any colour or metal, they retain the name of roundles, viz. *party per pale, or and gules, three roundles counterchanged*, name, *Abtot*.

N. B. Only English heralds term the roundles by their several names as above ; whereas the French, and all other nations, have no such practice, but express the colour of every roundle, terming them all *torteauxes*.

ROUSANT, a term for a bird rising as if preparing to take wing, but whose weight of body prevents it from rising into the air, as swans, &c. When this term is applied to a swan, we are to understand that her wings are indorsed ; as the example, T. 10, n. 10.

RUBY, a stone used in heraldry instead of gules, being of a red colour. This stone was the last of the third row of Aaron's breast-plate whereon *Gad* was engraved.

RUSSIA, CROWN OF. P. 8, n. 11.

RUSTRE is a lozenge pierced round in the middle. Some authors say the rustre was fixed at the end of lances used in tournaments; others, that it was a piece of iron which interposed between the heads of nails fixed on ports of cities and castles. See P. 6, n. 22. Boyer says, *rustre* is from the German *raute*, which signifies a nut of a screw.

SABLE is the colour black, and in engraving is represented by perpendicular and horizontal lines crossing each other. T. 2.

SACRE or **SAKER**, of the falcon kind; the head gray, the feet and legs bluish, the back a dark brown.

SAGITTARIUS is an imaginary creature, being half man and half beast, and a poetical fiction; it represents one of the twelve celestial signs, and was borne by King Stephen of England, by reason he entered the kingdom when the sun was in that sign, and obtained a great victory by the help of his archers; and took for his arms the said sign, and left off bearing both the arms of his father, Stephen, Earl of Champaine, and his grandfather, William the Conqueror. *Guillim.* P. 14, n. 1.

SAIL, P. 20, n. 16. *Gules, three sails argent, name, Cavell.* Pliny says, *Icarus*, the son of *Dædalus*, was the inventor of sails.

SALAMANDER is represented like a small common lizard; its legs and tail are longer; the belly is white; one part of the skin is black, and the other yellow; both of them very bright, with a black line all along the back, where those spots are, out of which (as some writers will have it) a certain liquor or humour proceeds, which quencheth the heat of fire when it is in the same. Salamanders are bred in the

T

Alps, and some parts of Germany, in marshy wet places: that a salamander can live in, and not be burned by, the fire, is without foundation of truth, for the experiment has been tried. A salamander was the hieroglyphic of constancy. P. 17, n. 3. *Azure, a salamander, or, in the flames proper, name, Cennino.*

SALIENT signifies a beast leaping on its prey, and is the emblem of the valiant captain. T. 9, n. 6.

COUNTER-SALIENT is when two beasts on the same escutcheon are salient; the one leaping one way, and the other another, so that they look the direct opposite ways; as the example, T. 9, n. 9.

SALLED HEADPIECE, an ancient term for a helmet.

SALTS, or **SALTCELLERS**, are vessels, with salt falling from the sides, as borne in the arms of the Salters' Company; as P. 15, n. 26. Some heralds have blazoned them sprinkling salts. They were anciently drawn as the example. At coronation dinners, and all great feasts given by the nobility and gentry, it was usual to set one of these salts in the centre of the dining table; not only for holding salt for the use of the guests, but as a mark to separate and distinguish the seats of the superior sort of the company from those of an inferior degree; it being the custom of former times to set the nobility and gentry above the salt, and the yeomanry and persons of lower rank below the salt. Hence the common expressions of *above the salt*, and *below the salt*.

SALTIRE. This cross is an ordinary which is formed by the bend dexter and bend sinister crossing each other in the centre in acute angles, which, un-

charged, contains the fifth, and charged the third part of the field. T. 4, n. 21.

PER SALTIRE is when the field is divided into four parts by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, that cross each other in the centre of the field, dividing it into four equal parts, in form of a saltire. T. 3, n. 6. *Party per saltire, ermine and gules, name, Restwold.*

SANGUINE is the murrey colour, or dark red, and is represented in engraving by lines diagonally from the dexter to the sinister side, and from the sinister to the dexter. P. 18, n. 2.

SANS-NOMBRE signifies many whole figures strewed on the field; but if part of them are cut off at the extremities of the escutcheon, as the example, P. 7, n. 31, it then is termed *Semé*.

SAPPHIRE, in heraldry, is used to express the colour azure, it being a stone of a fine sky-blue colour, and the hardest next a diamond. It was one of the stones put into the breast-plate of the high priest of the Jews.

SARDONYX; this stone is used in heraldry instead of sanguine, or dark red colour.

SATURN, one of the planets, and is used instead of the colour sable.

SATYRAL, a fictitious animal, having the body of a lion, the tail and horns of an antelope, and the face of an old man. P. 18, n. 9.

SATYRE. See **MAN TYGER**.

SCALING LADDER. This instrument is used to scale the walls of besieged castles and cities. Plate C, n. 18. *Argent three scaling ladders bendwise gules, name, Killingworth.*

SCARPE; it is supposed to represent a shoulder-belt, or an officer's scarf. T. 4, n. 11.

SCEPTRE, a royal staff, used by kings; *azure a sceptre in pale or, ensigned with an eye*. P. 12, n. 9. The eye is the emblem of providence in government, being the watchman of the body; the sceptre is an emblem of justice; so by some it is made an ancients' ensign of a king than the crown or diadem. Sceptres and crowns were in former times not hereditary, but the recompense of valour. *Eustathius*. The sceptre was originally a javelin without a head. *Tarquin* the Old first used it among the Romans, which he adorned on the top with an eagle.

SCORPION, P. 17, n. 19, is one of the largest of the insect tribe, and is no less terrible from its size than its malignity. This insect, which is but too common in all hot climates, is extremely bold and watchful. Whenever any thing approaches, it seldom exhibits signs of fear, but, with its tail erect, and sting in readiness, as fully confident of the force of its poison, it waits an attack with courage and intrepidity, and seldom desists till either it is killed or its enemy is put to flight. *Argent a fess engrailed between three scorpions, erect sable*, name, *Colle*.

SCOTCH SPUR, P. 20, n. 19. This is the ancient way of making spurs (before rowels were invented), with the buckles fixed to the heel-piece, as the example. Tilliet says, that gilt spurs were fit for the dignity of a knight, and white spurs for an esquire.

SCRIP, *argent a chevron between three palmers' scrips, the tassels and buckles or*, name, *Palmer*. P. 12, n. 7. In the chancel at Snoland, in Kent, where Thomas Palmer, who married with the daughter of

Fitz-Simon, lieth buried, is the following epitaph:—

“ Palmers all our faders were,
 I a Palmer lived here;
 And travel'd still, till worn wud age
 I ended this world's pilgrimage.
 On the blest Ascension day,
 In the cheerful month of May,
 A thousand with four hundred seaven,
 I took my journey hence to heaven.”

Palmer (so called from a staff of a palm-tree, which they carried as they returned from the holy war), a Pilgrim that visited holy places; yet a Pilgrim and a Palmer differed thus: a Pilgrim had some dwelling-place, and a Palmer had none; the Pilgrim travelled to some certain place, the Palmer to all, and not to any one in particular; the Pilgrim must go at his own charge, the Palmer must profess wilful poverty; the Pilgrim might give over his profession, but the Palmer might not. *Bailey*. The dress of a Pilgrim was an under vest, with an outer robe, having half-open sleeves, showing the under-sleeves, which continued to the wrists. On his head a broad-brimmed hat, with a shell in front; on his feet sandals, or short laced boots; in his hand a staff, and by his side a scrip.

SCROGS, a term used by the Scotch heralds for a small branch of a tree.

SCROLL, or label, wherein the motto is inserted.

SCRUTTLE. See WINNOWING-BASKET.

SCUTCHEON. See ESCUTCHEON.

SCYTHE, an instrument used in husbandry. *Argent*,

a scythe, and in fess a fleur-de-lis sable, name, Snyder, or Sneyde. P. 7, n. 34. *Note*, Morgan says, Snyder, in the ancient Saxon language, did signify to cut : *Snydee, a cutter*, being our ancient name for a tailor, as Verstegan testifies, till we had the name *tailleur* from the French, having the same signification.

SEA-HORSE ; the fore part is formed like a horse, with webbed feet, and the hinder part ends in a fish's tail. P. 14, n. 3.

SEA-GULL. It inhabits the nothern climates ; its food is fish ; the bill is strong and straight, and hooked at the point ; the nostrils are oblong and narrow, placed in the middle of the bill ; the tongue is cloven. The legs short and naked above the knees ; and the back toe small. P. 19, n. 17. *Azure a chevron or, between three sea-gulls argent, name, Houlditch.*

SEAL. See MARINE WOLF.

SEAL'S PAW, erased, P. 19, n. 9. *Argent, a chevron between three seals' paws, erased, sable.* This is the arms of *Yarmouth*, in Norfolk.

SEA-DOG is drawn in shape like the talbot, but with a tail like that of the beaver ; a scalloped fin continued down the back from the head to the tail ; the whole body, legs, and tail scaled, and the feet webbed. P. 15, n. 7. *Note*, Two such dogs are the supporters of the arms of *Baron Stourton*.

SEA-LION. The upper part is like a lion, and the lower part like the tail of a fish. See P. 15, n. 20. *Note*, When the sea-lion is drawn erect, as P. 14, n. 29, it is blazoned, viz. *a sea-lion, erect on his tail*.

SEA-PIE, a water-fowl of a dark brown colour, with a red head, and the neck and wings white.

P. 15, n. 3. *Gules, a chevron, between three sea-pies or, name, Sayer.*

SEAX, a scimitar, with a semicircular notch hollowed out of the back of the blade. **P. 15, n. 2.** It is said to be formed exactly like the Saxon sword. **Verstegan** says, this was a weapon of the Saxons, which they wore under their coats when they slew the Britons on Salisbury plain. **Rapin** says, the word Saxon comes from Seax, which in their language signifies a sword. They had two sorts; a long one, which they wore by their side, and another that was shorter, which served for a dagger: both were in the shape of a cutlass or falchion.

SEEDED is chiefly applied to roses, to express the colour of their seed.

SEGREANT signifies a griffin erect on its hind legs, with the wings indorsed, and displayed as ready to fly. **P. 7, n. 13.**

SEGEANT signifies sitting: the lion in this position is supposed to be returning from his prey, taking his rest; for when he is sitting he is determined not to fly. Some authors say, the lion in this position is the emblem of the advised counsellor. **T. 8, n. 21.**

SEJANT-ADDORSED is when two beasts are sitting back to back. **T. 9, n. 11.** *Argent, two squirrels sejant-addorsed gules, name, Samwell.*

SEME is an irregular strewing without number, all over the field. **P. 7, n. 31.**

SENGREEN, or house-leek, is part of the arms of Caius College, Cambridge.

SENTRIE, an ancient term for Piles.

SERAPH'S HEAD is a child's head between three pair of wings; the two uppermost and two lower-

most are counterly crossed ; the two middlemost displayed. See P. 19, n. 1.

SERPENT. The Egyptians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and Romans, used to worship the serpent. This animal, when stamped on money, and represented in painting, was a hieroglyphic of health and good fortune. It is probable that Moses, in order to oblige the Jews to address themselves to God, and to expect from Him health and the cure of their diseases, which they wanted, might therefore have set up the brazen serpent, which in Egypt was the hieroglyphic of both.

SHACKBOLT, by some called a prisoner's bolt. P. 2, n. 24. *Sable, three pair of shackbolts argent, name, Anderton.* See one pair. P. 15, n. 27.

SHAFTED is when a spear-head has a handle in it ; then it is termed shafted.

SHAKE-FORK. See **HAY-FORK.**

SHAMROCKS, a term in Ireland for the trefoil, or three-leaved grass.

SHAVE. See **CURRIERS' SHAVE.**

SHIELD, an ancient piece of armour, carried on the arm, on which arms or devices were frequently borne. *Note*, Carter says, for the form, or rules for the shape of shields, there can be none ; for any form that a shield may be devised into may be taken for the shape of an escutcheon.

SHIPS are borne in arms, and very properly, by those who have performed noble actions at sea, and raised themselves to posts of honour for services on that element. Causin says, the ship is the emblem of importation and exportation.

SHOVELLER, a species of water-fowl, somewhat

like the duck. The ancient heralds drew this bird with a tuft on its breast, and another on the back of its head, as P. 15, n. 1. *Gules, a shoveller argent, name, Langford.*

SHRUTTLE. See **WINNOWER-BASKET**.

SHUTTLE; *argent, three weavers' shuttles sable, tipped, and furnished with quills of yarn, name, Shuttleworth.* P. 12, n. 22. Weaving was the invention of the Egyptians. According to Pliny, Arachne was the first spinner of flax-thread, the weaver of linen, and knitter of nets. It seemeth that those arts were first learned by imitation of silk-worms and spiders, whose subtle works no mortal hand can match.

SIGNET-ROYAL. See **CYGNET-ROYAL**.

SILK-HANKS, P. 20, n. 14. Such are borne in the arms of the Silk-Throwers' Company.

SINISTER signifies the left side or part of any thing, and is the female side in an impaled coat. See the example, a sinister hand. P. 7, n. 33.

SINISTER CANTON is the canton placed on the left side of the shield in chief.

SINISTER BEND is a bend placed from the sinister chief to the dexter base, and in size the same as the bend.

SINISTER CHIEF is the left side of the chief, expressed by the letter C, Table 1.

SINISTER BASE, the left-hand part of the base represented by the letter H, Table 1.

SINOPE signifies the colour green.

SKEIN, a Scotch term for a dagger. *Gules a chevron, between three skeins argent, hilted and pomelled or, surmounted of as many wolves' heads, coupéd close, name, Skein.*

SLAY, SLEA, or REED; an instrument used by weavers, and borne as part of the arms of the Company of Weavers of the city of Exeter. P. 2, n. 18.

SLING. See P. 19, n. 19. Such a sling is part of the arms of Cawardyn; viz. *sable, a sling bendwise between two pheons' heads.*

SLIPPED is a flower or branch plucked from the stock. T. 10, n. 11.

SLUGHORN: this term is used by the Scotch heralds for what the French call *le cri de guerre*, and the English the *cry of war*.

SMALLAGE GARLAND was given to the conquerors at the Nemean Games, so called from the Nemean Forest in Achaia, where they were celebrated in honour of Hercules, who there slew a great lion.

SNAIL. The bearing of the snail signifies that much deliberation must be used in matters of great difficulty and importance; for although the snail is slow in motion, yet by perseverance in its course, it ascendeth the top of the highest tower. P. 12, n. 13. *Sable, a fess between three house-snails, argent, name, Shelly.*

SNAKE, with his tail lodged in his mouth, among the Egyptians represented the year.

SOL, the sun, and in heraldry sometimes is used to express gold, in blazoning the arms of sovereigns.

SOLDERING-IRON, a tool used by the plumbers, and borne in the arms of their company. P. 2, n. 33.

SPADE-IRON, or the shoeing of a spade. P. 15, n. 25. *Azure, three spade-irons or, name, Becton.*

SPAIN, CROWN OF. See P. 8, n. 8.

SPANCELLED, or fettered, is when a horse has his fore and hind legs, of the near side, fettered with

fetter-locks fastened to the ends of a stick. P. 19, n. 21. This is the arms of *Percivall*.

SPERVERS, a term for *tents*, so granted to the Upholders' Company.

SPHANG, in Hebrew, from whence the word Sphinx is derived, signifying overflowing. *Spelman*.

SPHINX is said to have had a head, face, and breasts like a woman; body and legs like a lion, and wings like a bird. This figure is the Egyptian emblem of the overflowing of the Nile, which began at the entering of the sun into the sign of Leo, and continued during its passage through the constellation of Virgo, and ended at the equinox. This example is borne as a crest, name, *Asgil*. P. 14, n. 2.

SPIDER. The spiders feed on flies; the web by which they entangle the insects is a surprising part of the animal economy. When they form the web, they are supplied with a glutinous matter contained in their bodies; they have five teats for spinning it into thread. When they enter on this fabric, the animal distils a drop of glutinous liquor, and creeping along the wall and joining its thread as it proceeds, darts itself to the opposite side, where the other end is to be fastened. The first thread first formed, being drawn tight and fixed at each end, the spider runs on it backwards and forwards, still doubling it, as on this depends the stability of the whole: it makes a number of threads parallel to the first, and then crosses them with others; the clammy substance of which they are formed serving, when first made, to bind them to each other. At the bottom of the web is a funnel, in which the spider is concealed. In this den it watches with assiduity till

its prey is entangled, on which it instantly darts with inevitable ruin. *A cobweb, in the centre a spider, name, Cobster, of Lombardy.* See P. 16, n. 10.

SPLENDOR; this is a term for the sun, when represented with a human face, and environed with rays.

SPRINGING, for beasts of chase, is the same as saliant for those of prey. T. 9, n. 15.

SQUARE, P. 20, n. 7. *Argent, a chevron, between three carpenters' squares, sable, name, Attow.*

SQUIRREL: its head, tail, and colour, are much like those of a fox; its food is nuts, fruits, and vegetables. P. 11, n. 24.

SRUTTLE. See WINNOWING-BASKET.

STAFFORD KNOT. See the example, P. 15, n. 31. *Or, on a chevron gules, a Stafford knot argent, is the arms of Stafford town.*

STAG is an admired beast for its elegance and beauty. The senses of smelling and hearing are in this animal remarkably acute. On the slightest alarm he lifts his head and erects his ears, standing for a few minutes as if in a listening posture. Whenever he ventures upon unknown ground, or quits his native coverts, he first stops at the skirts of the plain, to examine all around: he next turns against the wind, to examine by the smell if there be any enemy approaching. T. 9, n. 14.

STARS are used in coat-armour, and are the emblems of prudence, which is the rule of all virtues, enlightening us through the darkness of this world.

STATANT signifies an animal standing on all his feet. T. 8, n. 23.

STAVES OF AN ESCARBUNCLE are the eight rays that issue from its centre. See T. 7, n. 18.

STILTS were anciently used for the scaling of walls, castles, &c. See the example, P. 7, n. 5. *Argent, two stilts in saltire sable, garnished or*, is the arms of *Newby*, of Yorkshire.

STIRRUP. P. 17, n. 22. *Gules, three stirrups with buckles and straps or*, name, *Scudamore*.

STORK is the true and lively image of a son; for whatsoever duty a son oweth to his parents, they are all found and observed in the stork: this bird is the emblem of piety and gratitude. The Thessalians worshipped the stork, and to kill one of these birds was death. *Argent, a stork sable, membred gules*, name, *Starkey*, of Cheshire. P. 14, n. 19.

STREAMING is the stream of light darting from a comet. See Plate H, n. 7.

SUFFLUE, a term for a rest or clarion.

SUN, in heraldry, is represented with a human face, environed with rays, and is termed a sun in its splendor. P. 17, n. 5.

SUPER-CHARGE is one figure charged or borne upon another.

SUPER-IMBATTLED; *azure, a fess, super-imbattled, between six estoiles or*, name, *Tryon*. See Plate A, n. 8.

SUPPORTERS are figures, animals, or birds, which stand on each side of the shield, and seem to support the same.

SUPPRESSED. See **DEBRUISED**.

SURMOUNTED is when one charge is placed over another. See Plate A, n. 34, viz. *sable, a pile argent, surmounted of a chevron gules*, name, *Dyxtou*.

SURTOUT, a term for over-all, and signifies a small escutcheon, containing a coat of augmentation.

SWALLOW. This bird is the most welcome har-binger, showing the approach of the pleasing spring. *Or three swallows close, proper, name, Watton.* See P. 22, n. 23.

SWAN; the swan is called Apollo's bird, for his colour, which is the emblem of innocence; his strength is said to lie in his wings; and is much borne in armory. P. 14, n. 15. *Gules, a swan argent, membered or, name, Leyham.*

SWEPE; used in ancient times to cast stones into towns and fortified places of an enemy. This instrument was invented by the Phœnicians. P. 2, n. 17. *Argent, a swepe azure, charged with a stone or, name, Magnall.*

SWIVEL, two iron links which turn on a bolt. See manacle. P. 2, n. 29. *Note, Three such are borne on a chevron, in the arms of the Ironmongers' Company.*

SYNAMUR. See **SANGUINE.**

SYPHON. See **FIRE-BUCKET.**

SYREN, or Mermaid.

TABARD, a short loose garment for the body, without sleeves, and was worn by our ancient knights over their armour, in order to distinguish them in battle; whereon were embroidered their arms, &c. At present a tabard is worn only by heralds, on public occasions.

TABERNACLE. See **TENT.**

TALBOT, a sort of hunting dog between a hound and a beagle, with a large snout, long, round, hanging, and thick ears. The dog is the emblem of love, gratitude, and integrity. P. 14, n. 26. *Argent a talbot passant, sable, gutte d'or, name, Shirrington.*

TAPER-CANDLESTICK. See **CANDLESTICK.**

TARGET. See **SHIELD.**

TASCES, or TASSES, a part of armour to cover the thighs.

TASSEL is a bunch of silk, or gold fringe, and is an addition to the strings of mantles and robes of state. P. 17, n. 18. *Gules three tassels, or, name, Wooler.*

TASSELED; that is, decorated with tassels.

TAU, A CROSS, or St. Anthony's cross; so called because St. Anthony the monk is always painted with it upon his habit; likewise named from the Greek letter tau. P. 4, n. 26.

TEAZEL, the head or seed-vessel of a species of thistle; it is used by clothiers in dressing cloth, and borne in the arms of their company. P. 2, n. 7.

TENNE, or TAWNY, signifies orange-colour, and in engraving is represented by diagonal lines from the dexter to the sinister side of the shield, traversed by perpendicular lines. P. 18, n. 1.

TENT, tabernacle, or pavilion. Tents were the chief habitations of the ancient patriarchs, in the first ages of the world; such kind of habitations best fit their uses, for they often remove their seats, to refresh their cattle with change of pasture. Such is the manner of the Arabs at this day, having no cities, towns, or villages, to inhabit, but the open fields, in tents, after the manner of the ancient Seythians. P. 16, n. 21. *Sable, a chevron between three tents, argent, name, Tenton.*

TETE signifies the head of an animal.

THATCH-RAKE. P. 20, n. 4.

THUNDERBOLT, in heraldry, is a twisted bar in

pale inflamed at each end, surmounting two jagged darts, in saltire, between two wings displayed with streams of fire: this was the ensign of the *Scythians*. P. 12, n. 20. The bearing of lightning signifies the effecting of some weighty business with much celerity and force: in all ages this hath been reputed the most quick, forcible, and terrible dart, winged with fate, wherewith the Almighty striketh where he pleaseth.

TIARA, a cap of golden cloth, from which hang two pendants, embroidered and fringed at the ends, *semé* of crosses of gold. This cap is enclosed by three marquises' coronets; on the top is a mound of gold, with a cross of the same. When *Boniface VIII.* was elected into the see of Rome, 1295, he first encompassed his cap with a coronet; *Benedict II.*, in 1335, added a second to it; and *John XXII.*, in 1411, a third, with a view to indicate by them that the pope is *sovereign priest, the supreme judge, and the sole legislator* amongst Christians. P. 8, n. 4.

TIERCE is a term for a shield *tierced, divided, or ingrafted into three areas*. P. 6, n. 26 to 33. These partitions, by tiercing the field, are not used by English heralds.

TIERCE-IN-BEND. P. 6, n. 26.

TIERCE-IN-PAIRLE. P. 6, n. 27.

TIERCE-IN-PALE. P. 6, n. 28.

TIERCE-IN-GYRONS, bend sinisterwise. P. 6, n. 29.

TIERCE-IN-PILE, from sinister to dexter. P. 6, n. 30.

TIERCE-IN-GYRONS ARONDI. P. 6, n. 31.

TIERCE-IN-MANTLE. P. 6, n. 32.

TIERCE-IN-FESS. P. 6, n. 33.

TILLAGE, RAKE-HEAD. P. 20, n. 3.

TILTING-SPEAR. P. 22, n. 8.

TIMBRE signifies a helmet; and sometimes is used for the crest of a coat of arms.

TINCTURE is the hue and colour of any thing in coat-armour; and under this denomination may be included the two metals *or* and *argent*, or gold and silver, because they are often represented yellow and white, and they themselves bear those colours.

TIRRET, a modern term for manacles or handcuffs, as in the badges of the house of *Percy*. T. 10, n. 12.

TOMB-STONE. P. 20, n. 10. Three such are the arms of *Tomb*.

TOPAZ, a stone of a gold colour, and is by some used instead of *or*. This stone was the second of the first row of Aaron's breastplate, whereon the name of *Simeon* was engraved.

TORN, an ancient name in heraldry for a spinning-wheel.

TORQUED, wreathed, from the Latin *torqueo*, to wreath.

TORQUED, for a *dolphin haurient*, which forms a figure similar to the letter S. See Plate F, n. 18.

TORSE. See **WRRATH**.

TORTEAUX is a roundle of a red colour. T. 8, n. 11.

TORTOISE; *vert*, a *tortoise passant argent*, name, *Gawdy*. The tortoise is an amphibious creature, much esteemed as well for the beauty of its shell as for the delicacy of its flesh. P. 11, n. 13. These animals are extremely gentle and peaceable; no ani-

imals whatever are more tenacious of life; even if their head be cut off and their chest be opened, they will continue to live for several days. They pass the cold season in a state of torpidity. A tortoise introduced into the garden at Lambeth, in the time of Archbishop Laud, was living in the year 1753, a hundred and twenty years afterwards; and when at last it perished, it seems to have been more from the accidental neglect of the gardener, than from the mere effects of age.

TOURNE. See REGARDANT.

TOWER; *argent, a tower sable, having a scaling-ladder raised against it in bend sinister, or.* This is the arms of *Cardivar ap Dinwall, Lord of Aberser*, in South Wales. The ladder thus raised against the tower may put us in mind to stand carefully upon our guard, who live in this world, as in a castle, continually assaulted by spiritual and corporeal enemies, who cease not to plot and put in execution whatsoever tendeth to our destruction. P. 16, n. 20.

TOWERED is the towers or turrets on walls or castles.

TRANSFLUENT, a term for water running through the arches of a bridge. See P. 16, n. 22.

TRANPOSED is when bearings are placed out of their usual situation. See P. 3, n. 33.

TREFOIL, or three-leaved grass, is the emblem of perpetuity, signifying that the just man shall never wither. T. 6, n. 21. *Argent a fess nebule between three trefoils slipt gules*, name, *Thorp*, of Gloucestershire.

TREILLE, or latticed; it differs from *fretty*, for the pieces in the *treille* do not cross under and over

each other, but are carried throughout, and are always nailed in the joints. *Argent, treille gules, nailed or, name, Bardonenche.* See P. 18, n. 5.

TRESSURE, allowed to be half the breadth of the orle, and is borne flory and counterflory: it passes round the field in the same shape and form of the escutcheon, and is generally borne double, and sometimes treble. T. 5, n. 5. Plate J, n. 9. If a coat be impaled with another, either the dexter or sinister side, and hath a tressure, the tressure must finish at the impaled line, and not be continued round the coat. The double tressure flowered, in the royal arms of Scotland, was the badge and memorial of that ancient alliance between *Charlemaign* and *Achaius*, king of Scotland, in the year 792. The tressure flowerie encompasses the lion of Scotland, to show that he should defend the fleur-de-lis, and these to continue a defence to the lion, the ancient imperial ensign of Scotland since Fergus I.

TRESTLE, or three-legged stool. P. 17, n. 14. *Gules a fess humette, between three trestles argent, name, Stratford.*

TREVET. P. 17, n. 13. *Argent a trevet sable, name, Trevett.* The trevet seemeth to be termed from its three feet, a *tripod*, which in Greek signifies a stool of so many feet. Amongst the heathens, Apollo's priests gave answers from the oracle sitting on such a stool; whence he that speaketh oracles is said to speak *tanquam ex tripode*.

TREVET, triangular. P. 7, n. 12. *Argent a triangular trevet sable, name, Barkle.*

TRICORPORATED is a lion with three bodies issuing from the three corners of the escutcheon, and meeting

under one head in the fess point; this device was borne by Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, brother to King Edward I. P. 15, n. 16.

TRIPPING; this term is proper for beasts of chase, as passant for those of prey; represented with one foot up, as it were on a trot. See T. 9, n. 14. *Argent a stag tripping, proper attired and unguled, or, name, Holme.*

COUNTER-TRIPPING is when two beasts are tripping, the one passing one way, and the other another, as the example, T. 9, n. 10: also, *sable, two hinds counter-tripping in fess-argent, name, Cottingham.* P. 14, n. 13.

TRIPLE PLUME. See **OSTRICH FEATHERS.**

TRIPARTED, A CROSS, flory. P. 6, n. 9.

TRIUMPHAL CROWN was composed of laurel, and granted to those who vanquished their enemies, and had the honour of a triumph. P. 8, n. 25. In after-ages it was changed for gold, and not restrained to those that actually triumphed, but presented on several other accounts, as commonly by the foreign states and provinces to their patrons and benefactors. *Kennet.*

TRON-ONNEE, A CROSS, is a cross cut in pieces, yet so as all the pieces preserve the form of a cross, though set at a small distance from each other. P. 4, n. 9.

TRUNKED; this term is used when trees, &c. are couped, or cut off smooth. See the example, Plate H, n. 14.

TRUMPET. P. 22, n. 15. *Argent, a chevron engrailed, between three trumpets, sable, name, Thunder.*

TRUNCATED. See **TRUNKED.**

TRUSSING ; the example is a falcon, his wings expanded, *trussing* a mallard. See P. 3, n. 23.

TRUNDLES, quills of gold thread, used by the embroiderers, and borne in the arms of their company. P. 2, n. 22.

TURKEY. The common turkey is a native of North America, and was first introduced from thence into England in the reign of Henry VIII. The turkey is one of the most difficult birds to rear of any we have, and in its wild state it is found in great plenty in the forests of Canada, that are covered with snow above three-fourths of the year. P. 22, n. 11. *Argent, a chevron sable, between three turkey cocks in their pride proper, name, Yeo.*

TURKISH CROWN. See **GRAND SEIGNIOR**.

TURNPIKE. See the example, P. 1, n. 4 ; also P. 19, n. 10, *three such, sable, on a field argent, name, Woolstone*. Ferne says, this ingine, or municion, was set and fixed, upon cawseys, bridges, and strait passages, to stop and forestall the horsemen of their way ; the like were set in the way, leading from Newman bridge, into the country of Picardie in old time, when Callays was English.

TURNSTILE, or TURNPIKE. P. 17, n. 11. This example is borne as a crest by *Sir Thomas George Skipwith, Bart.*

TURRET, a small tower on the top of another.

TURRET. See P. 22, n. 3. *Sable, on a bend between two turrets argent, three pheons, gules on a chief or, a lion passant, between two lozenges azure, name, Johnson.*

TURRETED, having small turrets on the top of a wall, as P. 16, n. 19.

TURQUINE. See **AZURE.**

TUSCANY, CROWN OF. P. 8, n. 17.

TUSK, the long tooth of an elephant, boar, &c.

TUSKED, when the tusks of an animal are of a different tincture from its body.

TYGER: this beast is said to be the emblem of swiftness, cruelty, revenge, and falsehood; for which reason the poets, when they would describe an inhuman, merciless person, say, He has sucked the Hyrcanian tigers. It is reported that those who rob the tigress of her young lay pieces of looking-glass in the way she is to pursue them, where seeing her image, she stops, and gives them time to escape. In the church of Thame, in Oxfordshire, is still to be seen, *argent, an heraldic tyger passant, regardant, gules, gazing in a mirror or looking-glass*, name, *Sibel*, of Kent. Buffon says, the tiger braves every danger to secure her young, and will pursue the plunderers of them with the greatest inveteracy, and who are often obliged to drop one to secure the rest; this she takes up and conveys to the nearest cover, and then renews the pursuit, and will follow them to the very gates of towns, or to the ships in which they may have taken refuge; and when she has no hopes of recovering her young, she expresses her agony by the most dismal howls of despair.

TYGER HERALDIC, so termed to distinguish it from the natural tiger. See T. 8, n. 3.

TYGER NATURAL. See P. 22, n. 1.

UMBRATED. See **ENTRAILED.**

UNDY. See **WAVY.**

UNGUED, signifies hoofed.

UNICORN, supposed to be a very beautiful beast,

with a long twisted horn on its forehead; its head and body like a horse, but has cloven feet, and hair under the chin, like a goat, tail like a lion, and is of a bay colour: but, after the most diligent inquiry made by the most judicious travellers, in all parts of the world, there is no such creature to be found. P. 14, n. 5. *Argent, a unicorn passant gules, armed or, name, Stasam.*

UNION, CROSS OF THE. This form was settled as the badge of the union between England and Scotland, and is blazoned, *azure, a saltire argent, surmounted of a cross gules, edged of the second.* See P. 4, n. 27.

URCHIN. See HEDGE-HOG.

URDEE. See CLECHEE.

VAIR (according to Colombier) is a fur used for lining the garments of great men; it consisted of pieces put together, made in the shape of little glass pots, which the furriers used to white furs in; and because they were most frequently of an azure colour, those who first settled the rule of this science decreed, in relation to vair, that this fur in its natural blazon should be always *argent* and *azure*. T. 2, n. 4. Vair a border. T. 5, n. 16.

VAIR ANCIENT, as appears by many good MSS., was represented by lines nebule, separated by straight lines, in fess. See the example, P. 13.

VAIR, A CROSS, being composed of four pieces of vair, their points turned one to another, in the form of a cross. P. 4, n. 34.

VAIR-EN-POINT is a fur with the cups ranged upon a line counterwise, or and azure. P. 13.

VALLARY-CROWN was of gold, with pallisades

fixed against the rim ; it was given by the general of the army to a captain or soldier that first entered the enemy's camp, by forcing the pallisade. P. 8, n. 21.

VAMBRACED, signifies an arm habited in armour. See P. 2, n. 34. *Gules, three dexter arms vambraced, in pale proper, name, Armstrong.* This coat is very well adapted to the bearer's name, and serves to denote a man of excellent conduct and valour.

VAMPLET, a piece of steel formed like a funnel, placed on tilting-spears just before the hand, to secure it, and could be taken off at pleasure.

VANNET, a term by some French authors for the *escallop* or *cockle-shell*, when it is represented without ears. See P. 3, n. 11.

VARVELLED. See **JESSES**.

VENICE, CROWN OF THE DOGE OF. P. 8, n. 20.

VENUS, one of the planets, used for the colour *vert*.

VERDOY signifies a *bordure* to be charged with any kind of vegetables. The example is, *argent a bordure azure, verdoy of eight trefoils, argent.* P. 3, n. 12. It would be more heraldic to say, *argent, a border charged with eight trefoils, argent.*

VERRY. The fur which is termed *verry* always consists of four distinct colours, whose names must be mentioned in the blazon, as thus ; he beareth, *verry, or, azure, sable, gules, &c.* P. 13.

VERT signifies the colour green ; it is represented in engraving by diagonal lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base. T. 2.

VERVELS, small rings fixed to the end of the jesses, through which falconers put a string in order to fasten the bells to the falcons' legs.

VIPER: it is the only one either of the reptile or serpent tribes in Great Britain, from whose bite we have any thing to fear: all the others are either entirely destitute of poison, or, if they possess any, it is not injurious to man.

In ancient times the poison of the viper was collected by many of the European nations as a poison for their arrows, as that of other serpents is used by the inhabitants of savage nations at the present day.

VIROLLE is a term for a hunting horn, when set round with metal or colour different from the horn.

VIZOR. See **GARDEVIZOR**.

VOIDED is when an ordinary has nothing but an edge to show its form; all the inward part supposed to be cut out or evacuated, so that the field appears through: therefore it is needless to express the colour or metal of the voided part, because it must of course be that of the field. P. 6, n. 17.

VOIDERS. These figures are formed like the flanches and flasques, yet they differ from both, as being always less, and are said to be given as a reward to a gentlewoman for service done by her to the prince. P. 7, n. 7.

Voider, according to Randle Holme, is certainly a diminution of the flanch, and by reason of its smallness cannot be charged. It is a bearing, but being very rarely used as such, several heraldic writers do not mention it.

VOL, among the French heralds, signifies both the wings of a bird borne in armory, as being the whole that makes the flight. P. 7, n. 16.

DEMI-VOL is when only a single wing is borne in an arms. T. 9, n. 23.

VOLANT: thus we term any bird that is flying. T. 9, n. 22.

VORANT: a term for any fish, bird, beast, or reptile, swallowing up any other creature whole. Plate F, n. 19.

VULNED signifies wounded, and the blood dropping therefrom, as is represented on the breast of the example. Plate F, n. 5. Likewise a heart vulned. P. 7, n. 18. *Argent a fess, gules, between three hearts vulned, and distilling drops of blood on the sinister side proper, name, Tote.*

WAKE'S KNOT. See the example, P. 15, n. 32.

WALLED. See **MURAILLE**.

WANT. See **MOLE**.

WASTEL-CAKE, a round cake of bread.

WATER-BAGS. P. 20, n. 18. *Argent, two water-bags sable, hooped together or, name, Banister.* Note, By the help of the hoop, put about the person's neck, the bags anciently were carried.

WARDEN, the name of a *pear*, and in armory sometimes termed a *warden* only, in allusion to the name; *three pears* being the arms of *Warden*.

WATER BOUGET, being anciently used by soldiers to fetch water to the camp. T. 6, n. 20.

WATER BOUGHT. See P. 22, n. 16. and T. 6 n. 20.

WATTLED, a term for the wattles or gills of a cock, &c. when of a different tincture from its body.

WAVY has always three risings, and signifies waves rolling; also a line of partition: it also shows the first bearer of such to have got his arms for services done at sea. T. 3.

WEARE, WEIR, or *dam*, in *fess*. It is made

with stakes and osier twigs, interwoven as a fence against water. P. 7, n. 25. Some authors term it a *Haie*.

WHEEL: this instrument is used to catch fish. P. 2, n. 12. *Argent, a chevron, ermine, between three weels, their boops upwards, vert, name, Wylley*. See another, P. 15, n. 30.

WHEEL, P. 15, n. 30. *Or, a chevron between three such weels sable, name, Folborne*.

WELL, as example, P. 7, n. 8. *Gules, three wells argent, name, Hadiswell*.

WELL. See the example, P. 7, n. 9, *sable three wells argent, name, Borton*.

WELL-BUCKET, *argent, a well-bucket sable, handle and hoops or, name, Pemberton*. See the example, P. 4, n. 30.

WELKE; the name of a shell fish. T. 8, n. 7. *Sable, a fess engrailed between three welkes, name, Shelley, of Sussex, Bart*.

WERVELS. See **VERVELS**.

WHARROW-SPINDLE: this instrument is sometimes used by women to spin as they walk, sticking the distaff in their girdle, and whirling the spindle round, pendent at the thread. P. 2, n. 13.

WHALE'S HEAD. See P. 3, n. 24. *Argent, three whales' heads sable, name, Whalley*.

WHIRLPOOL. See **GURGES**.

WHINTAIN. See **QUINTAIN**.

WING OF AN IMPERIAL EAGLE. *Note*, The Germans and French always represent the wings of the eagle with a small feather between the pinion feathers. See P. 3, n. 29. Wings are hieroglyphics of celerity, and sometimes of protection.

WINDMILL-SAIL. P. 19, n. 24. *Azure, a chevron, between three windmill-sails, name, Milnes.*

WINGED signifies the wings are of a different tincture from the body.

WINNOWER-BASKET, for winnowing of corn. P. 5, n. 17. *Azure, three scruttles (or winnowing-baskets) or, name, Swans.*

WOLF is a cruel, ravenous, and watchful creature, able to endure hunger longer than any other beast; but, when pressed by it, breaks out and tears the first flock it meets with; and is therefore compared to a resolute commander, who having been long besieged, being at last reduced to famine, makes a desperate sally upon his enemies, and drives all before him; having vanquished his opposers, returns into his garrison laden with honours, plunder, and provisions. P. 14, n. 10. *Argent, a wolf passant sable, name, Walsalle.* Wolves were formerly so numerous in this island, that King Edgar commuted the punishments for certain offences into the acceptance of a number of wolves' tongues from each criminal; and he converted a heavy tax on one of the Welsh princes into an annual tribute of three hundred wolves' heads. It appears from Hollingshed, that the wolves were very noxious to the flocks in Scotland in 1577; nor were they entirely destroyed till about a century afterwards, when the last wolf fell in Lochaber, by the hand of Sir Ewen Cameron of Locheil.

WOOL-CARD, P. 20, n. 1. *Sable, three wool-cards, or, name, Cardington.*

WREATH, an attire for the head, made of linen or silk, of two different tinctures twisted together, which the ancient knights wore when equipped for tourna-

ments: the colours of the silk are usually taken from the principal metal and colour contained in the coat of arms of the bearer. P. 8, n. 28.

WYVERN is a kind of flying serpent, the upper part resembling a dragon, and the lower an adder or snake: some derive it from *vipera*, and so make it a winged viper; others say it owes its being to the heralds, and can boast no other creation. T. 7, n. 24.

Argent, a wyvern gules, name, *Drakes*, of Ireland.

YATES, an ancient name in armory for *gates*.

ZODIAC, in bend sinister, with three of the signs on it, viz. Libra, Leo, and Scorpio. See Plate H, n. 1. This coat is said to appertain to the king of Spain, from the circumstance of Columbus, one of his subjects, having first discovered South America.

AN

ALPHABETICAL

LIST OF HERALDIC TERMS,

IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND LATIN.

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
ABATEMENT	Abatement	Diminutiones armorum
Addorsed	Addossé	Adumbratio
Adumbration		Aquilæ Mutilæ
Alerions	Aiglettes, Aiglons	Anchoratus
Anchored	Ancré	Annulus, vel Annelius
Annulet	Annelet	Argenteus
Argent	Argent	Armatus
Armed	Armé	Insignia
Armory	Armoiries	
Attired	Acorné	
Avelane		Crux Avellana
Azure	Azur	Asureus
Bar	Barre	Vectis
Bar-Gemell	Jumelles	Jugaris fasciolæ
Barrulet	Barelle	Barrula
Barruly	Barellé	Transverse fasciolatus
Barry	Fascé	Fasciatum
Barry Pily	Parti Emanché	Runcinatus

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
Barry-per-pale	Contrefacé	Contrafasciatus
Barbed and Crested	Barbé et Cresté	Barbula et Crista
Barnacles		Pastomides
Barnicle		Barnicla
Baton	Baston	Bacillus
Beaked	Becqué	Rostratus
Bend	Bande	Tænia
Per Bend Sinister	Contrebarré	Contravittatus
Bendy	Bandé	
Bendy of Six	Contrebandé	
Bend Sinister	Barre	Vitta
In-bend	En Bande	Oblique dextrorsus positus
Party-per-bend	Tranché	Oblique dextrorsus bipartitum
Bendlet	Bandelette	Bandula
Bezant	Besant	Bizantius nummus
Bezanty	Besanté	
Billets	Billettes	Laterculi
Billetty	Billetté	Laterculatus
Border	Borduré	Fimbria
Bordered	Bordé	Fimbriatus
Caboshed	Cabossé	Ora obvertentia
Caltraps	Chausse-trappes	Murices or Tribuli
Canton	Canton	Quadrans Angularis
Cantoné	Cantonnée	Stipatus
Charge	Charge	Figura
Charged	Chargé	Ferens
Checky	Echiqueté	Tesselatum
Chess-Rook		Lusorius Latrunculus
Chevron	Chevron	Cantherius
Per Chevron	Mantelé	Manteliatum
Chevrony	Chevroné	Cantheriatus
Chief	Chef	Summum
In Chief	In Chef	In Summo
Cinquefoil	Quintefeuille	Quinquefolia
Cleché	Cleché	Floralus
Close	Clos	Clausum
Collared	Accollé	
Combatant	Affronté	Pugnantes
Compony	Componé	Compositus
Counter-Compony	Contre-Componé	
Counterchanged	Parti de l'un en l'autre	Transmutatus

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
Counter-imbattled	Brelessé	Utrique-prinatus
Counter-quartered	Cont'-Escartelé	Contraquadrate-partitus
Counter-potent	Contrepotencé	Patibulum
Counter-Vair	Contrevairé	
Coward	Couée	
Cotice	Cotice	Tæniola
Cottised	Cotoyé	Utroque latere accinctus
Couchant	Couchant	Jacens
Couped	Coupé	A latere disjunctum
Combed	C.até	
Couple-close		Cantheria
Courant	Courant	Currens
Crowned	Couronné	Coronatus
Crescent	Croisant	Luna Cornuta
Crest	Crête	Crista
Crested	Cresté	
Cross	Croix	Crux
In-Cross	En Croix	In modum crucis collocata
Crosslet	Croisette	Crucicula
Dancette	Danché	Denticulatus
Defamed	Diffame	
Demy	Demi	Dimidiatus
Diapered	Diapré	Duriatus
Differences	Brisures	Diminutiones Armorum
Displayed	Eployé	Expansus
Dismembered	Dismembré	
Dismembred	Morné	Mutilatus
Dormant	Dormant	Dormiens
Doublings	Double	
Dove-Tail	Assemble	
Embattled	Crenelé	Pinnatus
Engrailed	Engrailé	Striatus
Engrafted	Enté	Insitus
Environed	Environé	Septus
Erased	Arraché	Lacer
Eradicated		Eradicatus
Ermine	Hermine	
Ermines	Contre Hermine	
Escalop	Coquille	Conchilium

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
Esarbuncle	Escarbuncle	
Escutcheon	Ecusson	Scutum
Etoile	Etoile	
Fess	Face	Fascia
Per Fess	Coupé	Transverse sectum
Fitchy	Fiché	Figibilis
Fillet	Filet	
Fimbriated	Franché	Fimbriatus
Flanch	Flanque	Orbiculi Segmentum
Flory	Florence	Liliatus
Fret	Frette	
Fretty	Fretté	Caltratus
Furs	Pannes	Pellis
Fusil	Fusée	Fusus
Fusilly	Fuselé	Fusillatum
Garb	Gerbe	Fascis frumentarius
Galtrap	Chaussee-trappe	Murices
Gardant	Gardant	Obverso ore
Gliding	Ondyante	Undans
Gorged	Clariné	Cymbalatus
Gules	Geules	Ruber
Gutty	Gutté	Gutis Respersum
Gyron	Giron	Cuneus
Gyronny	Gironné	Cuneatus
Hauriant	Hauriant	Hauriens
Helmet	Casque	Galea
Horned	Accorné	
Hooded	Chapperoné	Calyptatus
Imbattled	Crenellé	Pinnatus
Indented	Danché	Indentatus
Incensed	Animé	Incensus
Indorsed	Adossé	Ad invicem tergum verientes
Inescutcheon	Ecusson	Scutulum
Ingrailed	Engrailé	Striatus
Invecked	Canellé	Invectus
Issuant	Issant	Nascens
Label	Lambel	Lambella
Lambrequin	Lambrequin	Pennæ
Langued	Lampasse	Lingua
Lozenge	Lozange	Plinthium
Lozengy	Lozangé	Rombulis interstinctus

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
Mantle	Manteau	Pallium
Martlet		Merula
Manche	Manche	Manica
Mascle	Macle	Macula
Mossioned	Massonné	Glutinatus
Membred	Membré	Tibiatus
Milrind	Fer de moulin	Ferrum Molendina- rium
Montant	Montant	Resupinus
Mound	Monde	Mundus
Musseled	Emmuselé	
Mullet	Molette	Rotula Calcaris
Nebuly	Nebulé	Nubilatum
Or	Or	Aurum
Orle	Environe	Limbus
In Orle	Environé	Ad oram positus
Over all	Sur le tout	Toti superinductum
Pale	Pal	Palus
In-pale	En Pal	In Palum collocatus
Pall	Pairle	
Paly	Pallé	Palis exoratus
Palet	Vergetté	Palus Minutus
Paly-per-fess	Contrepalé	Contrapalitus
Party-per-pale	Parti	Partitus
Papellonne	Papellonné	Papillionatus
Passant	Passant	Gradiens
Patty	Paté	Patens
Paw	Patte	
Perished	Peri	
Pheon	Fer de dard	Ferrum jaculi
Pile	Pointe	Pila pontis
Pometty	Pometté	
Potent	Potence	
Proper	Propre	Color naturalis
Purple	Pourpure	Purpureus color
Quarter	Quartier	Quadrans
Quarterly	Escartelé	
Quartering	Escarteler	Cumulationes Armo- rum
Quarterly Quartered	Contre escartelent	
Quatrefoil	Quatrefeuille	Quatuorfolia
Rampant	Rampant	Erectus
Ranged	Rangé	Ordinatus

<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
Rebuses	Arms Parlantes	
Reversed	Renversé	
Regardant	Regardant	Retrospectiens
Respectant	Affronté	Pugnantes
Rising	Essorant	
Rompu	Rompu	Fractus
Roundle	Torteau	Tortella
Sable	Sable	Ater, or Niger
Saltier	Sautoir	
Party-per-Saltire	Escartelé en sautoir	
Saltirewise	Posé en sautoir	
Saliant	Saillant	Saliens
Scaled	Escotellé	
Segreant	Segrant	Erectus
Sejant	Assis	Sedens
Seme	Seme	Sparsus
Shortened	Racourci	Accisus
Streaming	Chevelée	
Stringed	Enguiché	Appensus
Statant	En Pied	
Surmounted	Surmonté	
Tail	Queue	Cauda
Taloned	Onglé	Ungulatus
Tierce	Tierce	Tertiatum
Treille	Treillé	
Trefoil	Trefle	Trifolium
Tripping		More suo incedens
Trunked	Trunqué	Truncatus
Tunked	Defendu	
Vair	Vairé	Variegatum
Vert	Vert	Viridis color
Voided	Vuidé	Evacuatus
Volant	Volant	Volans
Vorant	Eungoulant	Vorans
Umbrated	Ombre	Inumbratus
Water Bouget	Bouse	Uter Aquarius militaris
Wavy	Ondé	Undulatus
Whirlpool	Tournant d'Eau	Gurges
Two Wings expanded	Vole	Ala
A Wing	Un Demi Vol	Ala Simplex
Winged	Ailé	
Wreath	Torce	Tortile
Wyvern	Dragon	Viverra

THE
DIFFERENT DEGREES
OF
NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

HONOUR, says Cicero, is the reward of virtue, as infamy is the recompense of vice; so that he who aspires to honour is to come to it by the way of virtue; which the Romans expressed by building the temple of honour in such manner that there was no going into it without passing through the temple of virtue. Honour in itself is a testimony of a man's virtue; and he that desires to be honoured ought to perform something that is valuable in the sight of God and man. Thus birth alone will not make a man truly honourable, unless his actions and behaviour are suitable to his descent. The tokens of honour are, being distinguishably known, praiseworthy, excelling others, and generosity. Aristotle calls honour the greatest of outward goods. Honour ought to be more valued than all earthly treasures, and it is the hope of honour that excites men to perform noble actions. The king is called the *fountain*

of honour, because it is in his power to bestow titles and dignities, which raise some men above others; but the truest honour depends on merit, and it is supposed that sovereigns bestow their favours on such as deserve them: but if the contrary should happen, the rank or precedence may be given, though the real honour may still be wanting. But this is too nice a point to be here treated of; and, therefore, taking honour in the common acceptation, honour is due to all great persons, as princes, generals, prelates, officers of state, &c. It is also due from children to parents, from youth to aged persons, from the laity to the clergy, and so in many other cases. This may suffice as to honour, because, should it be spoken of too nicely, it will scarce bear the test; and many may think themselves less honourable than they are willing to conceit themselves.

THE KING.

The king is so called from the Saxon word *koning*, or *cuning*, from *can*, intimating power; or *ken*, knowledge, wherewith every sovereign should especially be invested; ever having been of great reverence in these kingdoms of Europe, being of heavenly institution, ordained by God himself, the bond of peace, and the sword of justice.

The titles of the King of England are,—His Most Excellent Majesty George Augustus (Frederick) IV. of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland KING, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Lancaster and Cornwall, Duke of Rothsay in Scotland; King of Hanover, Duke and Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Arch-Treasurer of the

Y

Holy Roman Empire; Sovereign Protector of the United States of the Ionian Islands; Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick, the Hanoverian and Guelphic Order, St. Michael and St. George of the Ionian Isles; Visiter of University, Oriel, and Christ Church Colleges, Oxford; Knight Grand Cross of the Golden Fleece, Maria Theresa, &c. &c. For the royal arms, see Regalia, P. 4, n. 1.

He is styled Father of his country; and because the protection of his subjects belongs to his care and office, the militia is annexed to his crown, that the sword, as well as the sceptre, may be in his hand.

A king is to fight the battles of his people (moderns have reversed the system), and to see right and justice done to them; as also, according to his coronation oath, to preserve the rights and privileges of our holy church; the royal prerogative belonging to the crown; the laws and customs of the realm; to do justice, show mercy, keep peace and unity, &c.; and he hath power of pardoning where the law condemns.

The king being *principium, caput, et finis parliamenti*, may of his mere will and pleasure convoke, adjourn, remove, and dissolve parliaments; as also to any bill that is passed by both Houses he may refuse to give his royal assent without rendering a reason; without which assent it cannot pass into a law. He may also, at his pleasure, increase the number of members of both Houses, by creating more peers of the realm, and bestowing privileges upon any towns, to send burgesses by writ to parliament; and he may refuse to send his writ to some others that have sat in former parliaments. This has proved very unfortunate to some kings.

Since the union of England and Scotland, the king can neither make an English peer nor a Scottish peer; all the peers that the king of Great Britain now creates, are either British or Irish. He hath alone the choice and nomination of all commanders and officers for land and sea service; the choice and election of all magistrates, counsellors, and officers of state; of all bishops, and other ecclesiastical dignities; as also the bestowing and conferring of honours, and the power of determining rewards and punishments. This latter is now discontinued.

By letters patent his majesty may erect new counties, universities, bishoprics, cities, boroughs, colleges, hospitals, schools, fairs, markets, courts of judicature, forests, chases, free warrens, &c.; and no forest, or chase, is to be made, nor castle, fort, or tower to be built, without his special licence. He hath also power to coin money, and to dispense with all statutes made by him, or his predecessors.

The dominions of the kings of England were first England, and all the sea round about Great Britain and Ireland, and all the isles adjacent, even to the shores of the neighbouring nations; and our law saith the sea is of the legiance of the king, as well as the land; and as a mark thereof, the ships of foreigners have anciently asked leave to fish and pass in these seas, and do at this day lower their topsails to all the king's ships of war; and all children born upon these seas (as it sometimes happens) are accounted natural-born subjects to the king of Great Britain, and need not be naturalised as others born out of his dominions.

To England Henry I. annexed Normandy, and

Henry II. Ireland, being styled only lord of Ireland till the 33d of Henry VIII., although they had all kingly jurisdiction before. Henry II. also annexed the dukedoms of Guyenne and Anjou, the counties of Poictou, Turenne, and Mayne ; Edward I. all Wales ; and Edward III. the right, though not the possession, of France : but Henry V. added both ; and his son, Henry VI., was crowned and recognised by all the states of the realm at Paris. King James I. added Scotland, and since that time there have been super-added sundry considerable plantations in America.

The king's dominions at this day in possession are, Great Britain and Ireland, and all the seas adjacent ; as also the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, which were parcel of the duchy of Normandy ; besides those profitable islands, Barbadoes, Jamaica, Bermudas, with several other isles and places in America, and some in the East Indies, and upon the coasts of Africa. He is also sovereign protector of the United States of the Ionian Islands.

The mighty power of the king of England, before the conjunction of Scotland, and total subjection of Ireland, which were usually at enmity with him, was well known to the world, and felt by the neighbouring nations ; what his strength hath been since was never fully tried till the Revolution, when the parliaments of all three kingdoms seemed to vie which should most readily comply with their sovereign's desires and designs. All Europe is now sensible how great the power of this monarch is. Let our sovereign be considered abstractly as king only of England, which is like a huge fortress, or garrison town, fenced not only with strong works, and the wide sea, but

guarded also with excellent outworks, the strongest and best-built ships of war in the world, and so abundantly furnished with men and horses, with victuals and ammunition, with clothes and money, that if all the potentates of Europe should conspire, (which God forbid!) they could hardly distress it, provided it be at unity with itself.

No king in Christendom, or other potentate, receives from his subjects more revenue, honour, and respect than the king of England; all persons stand bare in the presence of the king, and in the presence chamber, though in the king's absence, except one only person, which is the lord Kinsale of the kingdom of Ireland, whose noble ancestor, John de Courcy, earl of Ulster in that kingdom, having, in the reign of king John, performed an eminent service for his royal master, was, in reward thereof, permitted (and his successors) to be covered in the king's presence, which honour is still continued.

Of the sacred person and life of the king, our laws and customs are so tender, that it is made high treason only to imagine or intend his death: and, as he is the father of his country, so every subject is obliged by his allegiance to defend him, as well in his natural as politic capacity; for the law saith, the life and member of every subject is at the service of the sovereign.

THE QUEEN.

The queen is so called from the Saxon word *cwain-gine*, as the king from *koning*; and the queen sovereign, to whom the crown descends, is equal in power to the king.

The queen consort, which is the second degree, hath very high prerogatives and privileges during the life of the king, she being the second person in the kingdom; and, by our laws, it is high treason to conspire her death, or violate her chastity.

This queen, who is allowed regal robes and a crown in the same form as a sovereign queen wear-eth, may be crowned with royal solemnity, and is permitted to sit in state by the king, although she be the daughter of a subject.

She has likewise her courtiers in every office, distinct as the king hath, together with the yeomen of the guard to attend her at home, and her life-guard of horse for state and security when she goes abroad.

She hath also her attorney, solicitor, and counsel, who are always placed within the bar, with those of the king, in all courts of judicature for the management of her affairs in law; and the same honour and respect which is due to the king is due to her.

The queen dowager, or queen mother, takes place next to the queen consort, and loseth not her dignity although she should marry a private gentleman.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Since the union with Scotland, his title hath been prince of Great Britain, but ordinarily created prince of Wales; and as eldest son to the king of England, he is duke of Cornwall from his birth, as likewise duke of Rothsay, and seneschal of Scotland.

At his creation he is presented before the king in his surcoat, cloak, and mantle, of crimson velvet, being girt with a belt of the same, and the king putteth a cap and coronet upon his head, (the cap of the

same as his robes, indented and turned up with ermine, and the coronet of gold, composed of crosses pattee, and fleurs-de-lis, with one arch, and in the midst a mound and cross, as hath the royal diadem), a ring on his middle finger, a staff of gold in his hand, and his letters patent, after they are read.

His mantle of creation, which he wears at the coronation of a king, is doubled below the elbow with ermine, spotted diamondwise; but the robe which he wears in parliament is adorned on the shoulders with five bars or guards of ermine, set at a distance one from the other, with a gold lace above each bar.

NOBILITY.

Nobility was originally inherent to virtue, which ennobled the person that possessed it, whatsoever the stock might be from which he was descended; so that every man's own good and virtuous actions made him conspicuous, not the performances of his forefathers; which was a real nobility, as peculiar to the person that deserved, and not conveyed by him to an ignominious son or grandson, as is too usual in our days, when many glory in being descended from ancestors who would disdain to own them if they were now living. But as all things in this world are subject to vicissitude, nobility, which, as has been said, was in its original only personal, is now become hereditary, and transmitted from father to son, which is practised in most nations. This nobility is by civilians defined, an illustrious descent, and conspicuousness of ancestors, with a succession of arms, conferred on some one (and by him to his family) by the prince, by the law, or by custom, as a reward of

the good and virtuous actions of him that performed them. For as the dishonour of crimes committed by any person redounds to his descendants, so the reputation of the glorious actions of ancestors descends to their posterity, who ought in reality to endeavour to outdo those who have so caused them to be respected by others. This sort of nobility had its first rise in the person that merited, and so is reputed to increase and advance the farther it goes on, in the course of succession from the first founder. Warlike exploits and literature have been the proper and just methods for raising of men above the common sort, and above the degree they were born in. But later ages have produced too many instances of persons most abject and sordid, in all other respects, advanced to those degrees which the nobility consists of, for their great wealth, and that very often acquired by the most base practices. But to proceed in the nature of true nobility.—The learned say there are three sorts of it, which are, divine, worldly, and moral. The divine has respect to the original of the soul, which comes from heaven; the worldly regards blood, and a genealogy of many ancestors; and the moral refers only to virtue, which is to gain us esteem. The divine depends on the power of God, the human on the good fortune of our birth, and the third on our own virtuous actions. Did we truly consider the great consequence of the first of them, we should less value the second, and render ourselves more capable of the third. In short, nobility, being the greatest reward assigned to virtue, well deserves to be esteemed among the chiefest of worldly things; and those who have it not ought to use their utmost endeavours to

attain it. As for those who are so fortunate as to be descended from illustrious families, it is their duty to strive to add to the glory of their ancestors, by performing noble actions themselves, and surpassing them, if possible, in virtue and renown. In this description I have chiefly followed Colombier. Glover gives us much the same account, only he runs it out to a much greater length, and deduces nobility from the beginning of the world in the first patriarch, among the Jews; then he passes to the Greeks, and so to the Romans; and, like the other, assigns three sorts of nobility, heavenly or theological, philosophical and political, being the same as above spoken of; but the political he divides into native and dative. Nobility native passes from the father to the son, who becomes noble because his father was so; the dative is acquired by some such means as have been mentioned above.

DUKE.

The title and degree of a duke hath been of more ancient standing in other countries than amongst us; for at the time of the conquest, the king himself was duke of Normandy; which, perhaps, was the reason that neither he, nor his successors for several ages, thought fit to raise a subject to so high a dignity.

The first duke that we meet with in England, properly so called, was Edward, surnamed the Black Prince, eldest son to king Edward III., whom his father, on the 17th March, 1337, created in parliament duke of Cornwall, and by which creation the first-born sons of the kings of England are dukes of Cornwall from the first hour of their birth, or so soon as their father becomes king.

A duke is said to be so called from *dux*, a leader, or captain, being at the first always leader of an army, and was so chosen in the field, either by casting of lots, or by common voice; but now, it is a dignity given by kings and princes to men of great blood and merit.

The ceremony of creating a duke is in this manner : he must have on his surcoat, cloak, and hood, and be led between two dukes, an earl going somewhat before him on the right hand, bearing a cap of estate with the coronet on it (which cap is of crimson velvet, lined with ermine, and the coronet gold), but the cap must not be indented, as that of the prince; and on the other side must go an earl, bearing a golden rod or verge; and before the duke that is to be created shall go a marquis, bearing the sword; and before him an earl with the mantle, or robe of estate, lying on his arm; which mantle is the same as that of the prince, being fine scarlet cloth, lined with white taffeta, and is doubled on the shoulders with four guards of ermine at equal distance, with a gold lace above each guard to difference it from that of the prince, which has five guards and laces: and being attired as aforesaid, in his surcoat, cloak, &c., and by the said peers (who must be in their robes of estate) conducted into the presence-chamber, after the oath, obeisance being made three times to the king sitting in his chair of estate, the person so vested kneeleth down, and garter king of arms delivering his patent to the king's secretary, he delivereth it to the king, who delivers it again to be read aloud; and at the word *investimus*, the king puts a duke's mantle (as before described) upon the person who is to be so made;

and at the words, *gladio cincturamus*, girts him with a sword ; at *cappæ et circuli aurei impositionem*, the king, in like manner, puts upon his head the cap with the coronet ; and at these words, *virgæ aureæ traditionem*, the king giveth the verge of gold and the rod into his hand ; then is the rest of the patent read wherein he pronounceth him duke, after which the king giveth the patent to the duke to be kept.

The mantle which a duke wears at the coronation of a king or queen over his surcoat, &c. is of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta, and is doubled with ermine below the elbow, and spotted with four rows of spots on each shoulder.

A duke may have in all places out of the king's or prince's presence a cloth of estate hanging down within half a yard of the ground ; and so may his duchess, who may have her train borne up by a baroness.

All dukes' eldest sons, by the courtesy of England, are from their birth styled marquises if their fathers enjoy that title, and the younger sons, lords, with the addition of their Christian name, as lord Thomas, lord James, &c. ; and all dukes' daughters are styled ladies.

A duke hath the title of grace ; and being written unto, is styled most high, potent, and noble prince ; and dukes of the royal blood are styled most high, most mighty, and illustrious princes.

The younger sons of the king are by courtesy styled princes by birth, as are all their daughters princesses ; but their sons have the titles of duke, marquis, &c. from creation ; and the title of royal highness is given to all the king's children, both sons and daughters.

MARQUIS.

A marquis, which by the Saxons was called *marken-reve*, and signified a governor, or ruler of marches and frontier countries, hath been a title with us but of late years, the first being Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, who, by king Richard II., in 1387, was created marquis of Dublin, and from thence it became a title of honour ; for, in former times, those that governed the marches were called lord marchers, and not marquises.

The ceremony in creating a marquis is the same as used in the creation of a duke, only such things as are necessary to be changed, he being led by a marquis, and the sword and cap borne by earls ; the coronet of which cap is part flowered, and part pyramidal, with pearls on the points and leaves of an equal height ; whereas that of a duke hath only leaves, and his mantle four guards ; but that of a marquis has but three guards and a half.

His oath is the same as that of a duke, as is his coronation mantle, with only this difference, his mantle has four rows of spots on the right shoulder and but three on the left ; whereas a duke has four rows on each.

This honour of marquis is hereditary, as is that of a duke, earl, viscount, and baron ; and the eldest son of a marquis, by the courtesy of England, is called earl, or lord of a place ; but the younger sons only lord by their Christian names, as lord John, &c. ; and the daughters of marquises are born ladies ; the eldest son of a marquis beneath an earl.

EARL.

The next degree of honour is an earl, which title

came from the Saxons; for in the ancient English-Saxon government, earldoms of counties were not only dignities of honour, but offices of justice, having the charge and custody of the county whereof they were earls, and for assistance had their deputy called vicecomes, which office is now managed by sheriffs. The first earl in Britain that was invested by girding with the sword was Hugh de Pusaz, bishop of Durham, who, by King Richard the First, was created earl of Northumberland.

An earl's robes nowise differ from a duke's or marquis's, except that a duke's mantle has four guards, a marquis's three and a half, and an earl's but three, with a gold lace; and his coronation mantle is the same as theirs, with only this difference; a duke has four rows of spots on each shoulder; a marquis four on the right, and but three on the left; and an earl has but three on each.

His cap is also the same as those aforesaid, but his coronet is different; for, as a duke's has only leaves, a marquis's leaves and pearls of equal height, his has the pearls much higher than the leaves.

When an earl is to be created, he is attired in his cloak, surcoat, &c., being led between two earls, and three others going before, all in their robes of estate, of whom the first bears the sword and girdle, the second the mantle, and the third the cap and coronet; and after the oath taken, which is the same with that of a duke and marquis, he being conducted into the presence-chamber (the king sitting on his throne), kneels down while the patent is reading. Then is the mantle of estate put on him by the king, the sword girt about him, the cap and coronet put upon

Z

his head, and the patent of his creation delivered into his hand.

After a man is created an earl, viscount, or any other title of honour, above the title he enjoyed before, it is become parcel of his name, and not an addition only; but in all legal proceedings he ought to be styled by that his dignity. An earl hath also the title of lordship; and being written to, is styled right honourable.

By courtesy of England, an earl's eldest son is born a viscount (and is called lord of some place), and all his daughters are ladies; but his younger sons have no title of peerage.

VISCOUNT.

The next degree of honour to an earl is a viscount, which was anciently an office under an earl, who, being the king's immediate officer in his county, and his personal attendance being often required at court, had his deputy to look after the affairs of the county, which officer is now called a sheriff, retaining the name of his substitution (in Latin *vicecomes*); but about the 18th of Henry VI., 1440, it became a degree of honour, by his conferring this title upon John Lord Beaumont, by letters patent, with the same ceremony as that of an earl, marquis, and duke.

A viscount, at his creation, has a hood, surcoat, mantle, verge, cap, and coronet, and his mantle has two guards and a half, each having a gold lace; his coronation mantle has three rows of spots on the right shoulder, and two on the left.

His coronet, which is a circle of gold, is adorned with twelve silver balls.

The title of a viscount is, right honourable and truly noble, or potent lord.

The eldest son of a viscount has no title of peerage, nor are his daughters ladies; but the eldest son and daughter of the first viscount in Great Britain and Ireland are said to be the first gentleman and gentlewoman without a title in the kingdom.

BISHOPS.

The two archbishops have a superintendency over all the churches of England, and in some measure over the other bishops; and the archbishop of Canterbury has a kind of supereminency over the archbishop of York; for he has power to summon him to a national synod or convocation, and is primate of all England, and next to the royal family; precedes not only dukes, but all the great officers of the crown; nor does any, except the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, come between him and the archbishop of York.

He is primate and metropolitan of all England, and has the title of grace given him, and most reverend father in God.

To the archbishop of Canterbury it properly belongs to crown the king, to consecrate a new-made bishop, and to call provincial synods, according to the king's writ to him directed for that purpose; the bishop of London being accounted his provincial dean, the bishop of Winchester his chancellor, and the bishop of Rochester his chaplain.

The archbishop of York, who is primate of England, and metropolitan of his province, hath the honour to crown the queen, and to be her perpetual

chaplain ; and hath also the title of grace, and most reverend father in God.

Next to the two archbishops in the episcopal college, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester have always the precedence, by a statute made 21 Hen. VIII. ; and all the other bishops according to the priority of their consecrations.

The bishop of London precedes, as being bishop of the capital city of England, and provincial dean of Canterbury ; the bishop of Durham, as count palatine, and earl of Sedberg ; and the bishop of Winchester, as prelate of the order of the Garter.

All bishops (as spiritual barons) are said to be three ways barons of the realm, viz. by writ, patent, and consecration ; and they precede all under the degree of viscounts, having always their seat on the king's right hand in the parliament-house ; and being the fathers and guardians of the church, are styled fathers in God.

As the two archbishops are called most reverend, and have the title of grace, so the inferior bishops are called right reverend, and have the title of lordship given them.

A bishop's robe, in parliament, is of fine scarlet cloth, having a long train, and is doubled on the shoulders with miniver, edged with white ermine, as is the bosom ; and when he goes to the House of Lords (and the sovereign there), his train is supported by four chaplains to the door of that house ; after, by a red riband fixed to the end of the train and tied in a loop, he supports it himself, the loop being put over his right wrist ; and in that form he takes his seat, having a four-square cap on his head.

BARONS.

A temporal baron is an hereditary dignity of nobility and honour next to a bishop; and of this degree there are two sorts in England, viz. a baron by writ, and a baron by patent.

A baron by writ is he unto whom a writ of summons in the name of the sovereign is directed, without a patent of creation, to come to the parliament, appointed to be holden at a certain time and place, and there to treat and advise with his sovereign, the prelates, and nobility, about the weighty affairs of the nation.

The ceremony of a baron by writ is this: He is first brought by Garter king of arms in his sovereign's coat to the lord chancellor, between two of the youngest barons, who bear the robe of the baron; there he shows his prescript, which the chancellor reads, then congratulates him as a baron, and invests him with the robe; and the writ being delivered to the clerk of the parliament, the baron is showed to the barons by the said king of arms, and placed in their house; and from thence is this title allowed him as hereditary, and descendible to the heir-general.

The first institutor of a baron by patent was King Richard II., who, in the year 1388, and the eleventh of his reign, created John Beauchamp, of Holt Castle, baron of Kidderminster, and invested him with a surcoat, mantle, hood, cape, and verge. A baron has but two guards and laces on each shoulder; and his coronation mantle has but two rows of spots on each shoulder.

A baron had no coronet till the reign of King Charles II., when he was adorned with a circle of

gold, and six silver balls set close to the rim, but without jewels, as now borne.

The form of creating a baron by patent in this: The king sitting in state in the presence-chamber, first the heralds by two and two, and then the principal king of arms alone, bearing in his hand the patent of creation, and a baron the robe; and then the person to be created follows betwixt two other barons, who, having entered the presence-chamber, make obeisance to the king three times; after which the king of arms delivereth the patent to the lord chamberlain of the household, and he to the king, and the king to one of his principal secretaries of state, who reading it aloud, at the word *investimus* the king puts on him the baron's robe. When the patent is read, the king gives it to him that is created, who, returning thanks for his great honour, withdraws. Now it is simply by the delivery of the patent.

A barony by patent goes to the heir male, being almost universally so limited. But a barony by writ now goes to the heirs-general; and, in case of more female heirs than one, it becomes in abeyance; when the king may make his option, and grant it to which of them he thinks fit.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE NOBILITY.

The nobility of England enjoy many great privileges, the principal of which are as follow:

First, They are free from all arrests for debt, as being the king's hereditary counsellors: therefore a peer cannot be outlawed in any civil action; and no attachment lies against his person; but execution

may be taken upon his lands and goods. For the same reason they are free from all attendance at court-leet, or sheriffs' turns; or, in case of a riot, from attending the *posse comitatus*.

Second, In criminal causes they are only tried by their peers, who give in their verdict not upon oath, as other juries, but only upon their *honour*. And then a court is built on purpose, in the middle of Westminster Hall, at the king's charge, which is pulled down when their trials are over.

Third, To secure the honour of, and prevent the spreading of any scandal upon peers, or any great officer of the realm, by reports, there is an express law, called *scandalum magnatum*, by which any man convicted of making a scandalous report against a peer of the realm, though true, is condemned to an arbitrary fine, and to remain in prison till the same be paid.

Fourth, Upon any great trial in a court of justice, a peer may come into the court and sit there covered. No peer can be covered in the royal presence, without permission so to be, except the lord baron of Kinsale, of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland. In case of a poll-tax, the peers bear the greatest share of the burden, they being taxed every one according to his degree.

KNIGHTHOOD.

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

ACCORDING to the most authentic accounts, this most ancient and noble order was instituted by King Edward III., anno 1350, the 24th year of his reign*.

Respecting the pristine institution, it seems that the English monarch, having engaged in a war against France, to obtain that crown which he claimed as descended to him in right of his mother, thought fit to allure to his party all such brave men as were eminent commanders and soldiers of fortune, with the view of exciting a spirit of emulation and military genius among his nobility. To this end he erected a round table in the castle of Windsor, in imitation of King Arthur's at Winchester; and here the numerous guests were exercised at tilts and tournaments, and royally entertained with magnificent feasts, to attach them to the king's party. On the return of his majesty from his victorious expedition into France, he rewarded those knights who had served him valiantly with this distinguished badge or order; the total number so honoured being twenty-six, of which his majesty himself was one.

* The patron, St. George, was a person of great renown and chivalry, who, according to the learned Selden, suffered martyrdom at Lydia, under Dioclesian. His fame was so great, that many temples and monasteries were dedicated to him in the Eastern countries, whence his reputation reached England, where his memory is still annually celebrated on the 23d day of April, commonly called St. George's day.



Some authors assert, that, in 1347, the same king displaying his garter as the signal of a battle which was crowned with success (supposed to be Cressy, where he took John, King of France, prisoner) gave rise to this order; but the King of France was not taken prisoner at the battle of Cressy, but at Poitiers, which took place some time after, and at which King Edward himself was not present; the English army being commanded in chief, on that occasion, by the Prince of Wales, his son, surnamed the Black Prince.

A romantic story has also obtained credence, that the fair Countess of Salisbury, in dancing with King Edward, let fall her garter, which the king took up, and tied round his own leg; at which the queen being jealous, or the courtiers smiling, he restored it to its fair owner, giving as a motto—

“Honi soit qui mal y pense.”

“Evil be to him (or her) who evil thinks.”

This order, which has ever been considered as the highest in rank and dignity in the world, and with which kings and princes of all nations have deemed it most honourable to be invested, consists of the sovereign and twenty-five companions, called knights of the Garter. There are besides five principal officers; the prelate, annexed to the see of Winchester; the chancellor, annexed to the see of Salisbury; registrar, the dean of Windsor; garter king of arms; and usher, or black rod. The habit and insignia of the order are, garter, surcoat, mantle, hood, George, collar, cap, and feathers.

THE GARTER, of dark-blue velvet edged with gold,

bearing the motto, "**HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE**," in letters of gold, with buckle and pendant of richly chased gold, is worn on the left leg below the knee. P. 1, n. 3. **THE MANTLE** is of blue velvet lined with taffeta; on the left breast is embroidered the **STAR**. P. 1, n. 4. **THE SURCOAT**, or kirtle, is of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta. The hood affixed to the mantle is also of crimson velvet. **THE HAT** is of black velvet lined with white taffeta, and adorned with a large plume of white ostrich feathers, with a tuft of black heron's feathers in the centre, affixed to the hat by a band of diamonds. **THE COLLAR** is of gold composed of twenty-six pieces (in allusion to the number of knights), each in the form of a garter, enamelled, blue, with the motto. P. 1, n. 1. To which is appended the **BADGE**, or figure of St. George on horseback. P. 1, n. 2. The **JEWEL** (P. 1, n. 5) is worn in common pendent to a broad dark-blue riband over the left shoulder.

THE MOST HONOURABLE MILITARY ORDER OF THE BATH

Was instituted at the coronation of Henry IV., 1399, who conferred the dignity upon forty-six esquires, who had watched during the previous night, and *had bathed themselves*; from which originated the title of knight of the Bath. After the coronation of Charles II., who created sixty-eight knights, the order was neglected till the year 1725, when George I. was pleased to revive and re-organize it, to consist of the sovereign, grand master, and thirty-six companions; since which time several alterations have been made. In January, 1815, it was declared, that "for

the purpose of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this empire has been engaged," the order should be composed of three classes.

THE FIRST CLASS to consist of not exceeding seventy-two knights grand crosses, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood. The **BADGE** is commonly pendent by a ring to a broad red riband over the right shoulder, hanging on the left side ; but on particular occasions it is worn pendent to the collar. P. 1, n. 1 and 2. The **SURCOATS** are of red taffeta, lined with white, and girt with a white girdle. The **MANTLE** is also the same as the surcoat, with the star (P. 1, n. 3) on the left breast. Motto " **TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO.**"

SECOND CLASS. **KNIGHTS COMMANDERS** to be entitled to the distinctive appellation of knighthood, and to have the same rights and privileges as knights bachelors, taking precedence of them ; they wear the **BADGE** pendent by a red riband, instead of collar, round the neck (P. 1, n. 2), and the star embroidered on the left side. P. 1, n. 4. Those persons only are eligible either to this or the first class who are not below the rank of major-general in the army, or rear-admiral in the navy, excepting twelve of the number, who may be appointed for civil or diplomatic services.

THIRD CLASS. **COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER** take precedence of esquires, but are not entitled to the appellation of knights bachelors. The **BADGE** (P. 1, n. 2) is worn pendent by a narrow red riband to the button-hole.

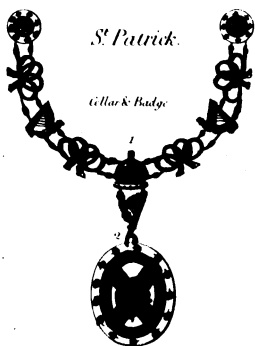
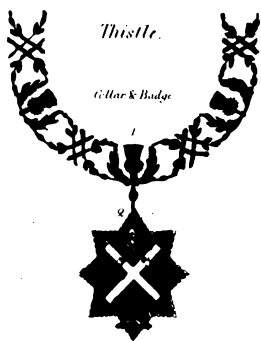
THE MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE
Is supposed to have been instituted by King Achaius

on the occasion of a bright cross, similar to that on which the patron, St. Andrew, suffered martyrdom, appearing in the heavens to him and Hurgus, king of the Picts, on the night previous to the battle gained by them over Athelstane, king of England. Some have thought the order of later date. It was, however, revived in 1540, by James V. of Scotland, and again by James II. in 1679, and has since been re-organized. The order now consists of the sovereign and twelve knights. The **COLLAR** has thistles and sprigs of rue of gold enamelled (P. 2, n. 1), to which is appended the **BADGE**. N. 2. The **STAR** is worn on the left side, N. 3; and the **JEWEL** is pendent to a green riband over the left shoulder tied under the arm. N. 4. Motto, "**NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET.**"

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK

Was instituted by King George III., Feb. 5, 1783, and consists of the sovereign, grand master, a prince of the blood royal, and thirteen knights; the lord lieutenant of Ireland being grand master pro tempore.

THE **COLLAR** is of pure gold, composed of six harps and five roses alternately joined together by twelve knots; in the centre is a crown, and pendent thereto by a harp is the **BADGE**. P. 2, n. 1 and 2. The **STAR** is of silver embroidery, upon a circular centre *or*, a cross saltire *gu.*, surmounted by a trefoil slipped *ppr.*, each leaf charged with a crown *or*, within a circular fillet of gold, with the motto, "**QUIS SEPARABIT.**" P. 2, n. 3. The **JEWEL** is likewise worn pendent from a light blue riband scarfwise over the right shoulder. N. 4.





*Guelphs,
Hanover*

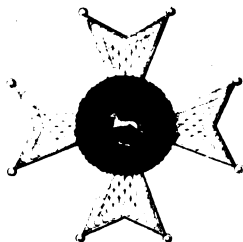
Collar & Badge.

1

Star, Military Grand Cross.



Star, Civil Commander.



*S. Michael & S. George,
Ionian Isles.*

Collar & Badge.

1

Star, Grand Cross.



Star, Commander.



THE ROYAL HANOVERIAN GUELPHIC ORDER

Was founded by his present majesty when prince regent, in 1815, in commemoration of the raising of Hanover into a kingdom, and for rewarding those persons who had performed any signal service to their king and country. His majesty, as king of Hanover, is grand master. The order is composed of three classes, into which civil and military men are admitted, viz. grand crosses, commanders, and knights. The BADGES of the military grand crosses, military commanders, and military knights, only differ in size according to their class. P. 3, n. 2. On the reverse, upon the centre, is a double cipher of G. R., with the crown and date of foundation.

The BADGES of the civil grand crosses, commanders, and knights are also alike, only differing in size, having a crown upon the upper limb of the cross (without the swords), by which it is suspended, and a wreath of oak leaves instead of laurel. It is worn on grand occasions suspended from the collar, N. 1; but on ordinary occasions it is worn pendent from a sky-blue riband scarfwise. Commanders suspend it by a sky-blue riband worn round the neck, and knights by a riband and gold buckle from the button-hole.

THE STAR worn by the military grand crosses is of eight points, &c., with the motto, "NEC ASPERA TERRENT." N. 3. That worn by the civil grand crosses only differs in the omission of the swords, and a wreath of oak leaves being substituted for laurel.

The star of the civil commanders differs from the last. See P. 3, n. 4.

A A

That of the military commanders is the same, with the addition of the swords, and changing the oak into laurel leaves.

**THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL
AND ST. GEORGE**

Was also instituted by his present majesty, when prince regent, in 1819, in commemoration of the united states of the Ionian Islands being placed under his sovereign protectorship.

The order is composed of three classes, and consists of the sovereign, a grand master, a first and principal knight grand cross, eight grand crosses, twelve knights commanders, and twenty-four knights, exclusive of British subjects holding high and confidential employ in the service of the united states of Malta.

The COLLAR and BADGE (P. 3, n. 1 and 2) are worn round the neck on grand occasions ; but ordinarily the badge is worn pendent from a red riband with blue edges.

The STAR worn by the knights grand crosses is of exquisite taste, and can only be understood by reference to P. 3, n. 3. That worn by the knights commanders is of a similar description, but of less beauty. P. 3, fig. 4. Motto, "AUSPICIUM MELIORIS ÆVI."

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ORDERS,

WITH THEIR

ABBREVIATIONS.

BRITAIN.

K. G.	Knight of the Garter.
K. T.	————— Thistle.
K. P.	————— St. Patrick.
G. C. B.	————— Grand Cross of the Bath.
K. C. B.	————— Commander of the Bath.
C. B.	Companion of the Bath.

HANOVER.

G. C. H.	Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.
K. C. H.	————— Commander of the Guelphic Order.
K. H.	————— of the Guelphic Order.

AUSTRIA.

K. L.	Knight of Leopold.
K. M. T.	————— St. Maria Theresa.

RUSSIA.

K. A.	Knight of St. Andrew.
K. A. N.	————— Alexander Newski.
K. S. A.	————— Anne.
K. S. G.	————— George.
K. S. W.	————— Wladimir.

PORTUGAL.

K. B. A.	St. Bento d'Avis.
K. T. S.	Knight of the Tower and Sword.

SPAIN.

K.G.F.	Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.C.S.	———— Charles the Third.
K.F.	———— Ferdinand.
K.H.	———— Hermenegilde.

PRUSSIA.

K.B.E.	Knight of the Black Eagle.
K.R.E.	———— Red Eagle.
K.M.M.	———— Order of Military Merit.
K.S.J.	———— St. John.

SWEDEN.

K.G.V.	Knight of Gustavus Vasa.
K.P.S.	———— the Polar Star.
K.S.	———— the Sword.

POLAND.

K.S.P.	Knight of St. Stanislaus.
K.W.E.	———— White Eagle.

K.C.	Knight of the Crescent—TURKEY.
K.E.	———— Elephant—DENMARK.
K.S.F.	———— St. Ferdinand and Merit—SICILY.
K.S.C.	———— Constantine and St. George.
K.J.	———— St. Januarius—NAPLES.
K.M.	———— MALTA.
K.M.H.	Knight of Merit in HOLSTEIN.
K.M.J.	———— Maximilian Joseph—BAVARIA.
K.S.E.	———— St. Esprit—FRANCE.
K.S.L.	———— Sun and Lion—PERSIA.
K.W.	———— William—NETHERLANDS.

K. S. M. G. Knight of St. Michael and St. George—
IONIAN ISLANDS.

K. S. M. ——— St. Maurice—SARDINIA.

K. S. H. ——— Hubert.

K. G. C. Knight Grand Cross of the Order of
Cruzeiro—BRAZILS.

K. H. G. Knight of the Holy Ghost—FRANCE.

K. S. L. ——— St. Louis of France.

K. A. ——— Annunciation of SARDINIA.

K. S. J. ——— St. Joseph—TUSCANY.

N. B. No British subject is allowed to wear the insignia of any foreign order, without first obtaining his majesty's permission ; and no licence or permission subsequent to March, 1813, to wear the insignia of those orders in England, authorizes the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, privilege, &c. appertaining to a knight bachelor of the united kingdom.

ESQUIRES.

A title of honour above a gentleman and below a knight. This appellation, termed in Latin *armiger*, or *scutarius*, served anciently to denote such as were bearers of arms, or carried the shield ; and was accordingly considered as a name of charge and office only, but crept in among other titles in the reign of Richard II. ; and little mention is made of this, or the addition of gentleman, in ancient deeds, till the time of Henry V., when, by a statute in the first year of his reign, it was enacted, that in all cases where process of outlawry lay, the additions of the estate, degree, or profession of the defendant should be inserted.

This statute having made it necessary to ascertain who was entitled to this degree, the most learned in the art, or degrees of honour, hold now that there are seven sorts of esquires ; viz.

1st, Esquires of the king's body, limited to the number of four ; they keep the door of the king's bedchamber, whensoever he shall please to go to bed, walk at a coronation, and have precedence of all knights' younger sons.

2dly, The eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons successively.

3dly, The eldest sons of the youngest sons of barons, and others of the greater nobility ; and when such heir-male fails, the title dies likewise.

4thly, Such as the king invests with collars of SS, as the kings at arms, heralds, &c. or shall grant silver or white spurs ; the eldest sons of those last mentioned can only bear the title.

5thly, Esquires to the knights of the Bath, being their attendants on their installation ; these must bear coat-armour, according to the law of arms, are esquires for life, and also their eldest sons, and have the same privileges as the esquires of the king's body.

6thly, Sheriffs of counties and justices of peace (with this distinction, that a sheriff, in regard to the dignity of the office, is an esquire for life, but a justice of the peace only so long as he continues in the commission), and all those who bear special office in the king's household, as gentlemen of the privy chamber, carvers, sewers, cup-bearers, pensioners, serjeants at arms, and all that have any near or especial dependence

on the king's royal person, and are not knighted; also captains in the wars, recorded in the king's lists.

7thly, Counsellors at law, bachelors of divinity, law, and physic; mayors of towns are reputed esquires, or equal to esquires (though not really so); also the pennon-bearer to the king, who is a person that carries his flag or banner ending in a point or tip, wherein the arms of the king, either at war, or at a funeral, are painted, which office is equivalent to the degree of an esquire.

Besides, this degree of esquire is a special privilege to any of the king's ordinary and nearest attendants; for be his birth gentle or base, yet if he serve in the place of an esquire, he is absolutely an esquire by that service; for it is the place that dignifies the person, and not the person the place: so if any gentleman or esquire shall take upon him the place of a yeoman of the king's guard, he immediately loses all his titles of honour, and is no more than a yeoman.

There is a general opinion, that every gentleman of landed property, that has 300*l.* a year, is an esquire; which is a vulgar error, for no money whatsoever, or landed property, will give a man properly this title, unless he come within one of the above rules; and no person can ascribe this title, where it is not due, unless he please, there being no difficulty in drawing the line by the above account: but the meaner ranks of people, who know no better, do often basely prostitute this title; and, to the great confusion of all rank and precedence, every man who makes a decent appearance, far from thinking himself any way ridiculed by finding the superscription of his letters thus decorated, is fully gratified by such an address.

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
GENTRY OR CIVIL NOBILITY
OF
ENGLAND;

Taken from the last Edition of GUILLIM'S DISPLAY.

GENTLEMAN, *Generosus*, seemeth to be made of two words, the one French (*Gentil*), *honestus*, *vel honesta parente natus*; the other Saxon (*man*), as if you would say, a man well born; and under this name are all comprised that are above yeomen and artificers; so that nobles are truly called gentlemen. By the course and custom of England nobility is either major or minor. Major contains all titles and degrees from knighthood upwards: minor, all from barons downwards.

Gentlemen have their beginning either of blood, as that they are born of worshipful parents, or that they have done something worthy in peace or war, whereby they deserve to bear arms, and to be accounted gentlemen. But in these days, he is a gentleman who is commonly so taken. And whosoever studieth the laws of this realm, who studieth in the university, who professeth liberal sciences, and, to be short, who

can live without manual labour, and will bear the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman, he shall be called master, and shall be taken for a gentleman: for true it is with us, *tanti eris aliis quanti tibi fueris*: and if need be, a king at arms shall grant him a patent for a new coat, if that there are none that of right doth appertain unto him from his ancestors; and if so, confirm that upon him. But some men make a question whether this manner of making gentlemen is to be allowed of or not. And it may seem that it is not amiss; for, first, the prince loseth nothing by it, as he should do if he were in France; for the yeoman or husbandman is no more subject to tale or tax in England than the gentleman: but on the other side, in every payment to the king the gentleman is more charged, which he beareth with content; and in any show, muster, or any other particular charge of the town or county where he dwelleth, he is at a greater expense for the preservation of his honour; and for the outward show, in all respects, he deports himself like a gentleman: and if he be called to the wars, whatsoever it cost him, he must appear well accoutred, having his attendants, and show a more manly courage, and tokens of a generous education, by which means he shall purchase a greater fame. For as touching the policy and government of the commonwealth, it is not those that have to do with it which will magnify themselves, and go above their estates; but they that are appointed magistrates, &c. are persons tried and well known. See Sir Thomas Smith, *Repub. Angel.*, chap. of esquires and gentlemen. In the five-and-twentieth of Queen Elizabeth the

case was, that "Whereas it is required by this statute of the first of Henry the Fifth, chap. 5, that in every writ, original process, &c. in which any *exigit* shall be awarded, that additions should be given unto the defendant of their estate and degree," &c. And the case was, that one was a yeoman by his birth, and yet commonly called and reputed a gentleman; and yet it was adjudged, that a writ might be brought against him with the addition of gentleman, forsomuch as the intencion of the action is to have such a name given by which he may be known; this is sufficient to satisfy the law, and the act of parliament; for *nomen dicitur, quia notitiam facit*.

But if a gentleman be sued by addition of husbandman, he may say he is a gentleman, and demand judgment of the writ without saying (and not husbandman); for a gentleman may be a husbandman, but he shall be sued by his addition most worthy: for a gentleman, of what estate soever he be, although he go to plough and common labour for his maintenance, yet he is a gentleman, and shall not be named in legal proceedings yeoman, husbandman, or labourer.

If a gentleman be bound an apprentice to a merchant or other trade, he hath not thereby lost his degree of gentility.

But if a recovery be had against a gentleman by the name of a yeoman, in which case no action is necessary, then it is no error; so if any deed or obligation be made to him by the name of yeoman.

If a *capias* go against A. B. yeoman, and if the sheriff take A. B. gentleman, an action of false im-

prisonment lieth against the sheriff; but if A. B. yeoman be indicted, and A. B. gentleman be produced, being the same man intended, it is good.

If a man be a gentleman by office only, and loseth the same, then doth he also lose his gentility.

By the statute 5 Eliz. cap. 4, entitled an "Act touching orders for artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry, and apprentices," amongst other things it is declared, "That a gentleman born, &c. shall not be compelled to serve in husbandry." If any falcon be lost, and is found, it shall be brought to the sheriff, who must make proclamation; and if the owner come not within four months, then if the finder be a simple man, the sheriff may keep the hawk, making agreement with him that took it: but if he be a gentleman, and of estate to have and keep a falcon, then the sheriff ought to deliver to him the said falcon, taking of him reasonable costs for the time that he had him in custody.

A commission is made to take children into cathedral churches, &c. one in another's place, where children are instructed to sing for the furnishing of the king's chapel; these general words, by construction of law, have a reasonable intendment; viz.— "That such children who be brought up and taught to sing, to get their living by it, those may be taken for the king's service in his chapel, and it shall be a good preferment to them; but the sons of gentlemen, or any other that are taught to sing for their ornament and recreation, and not merely for their livelihoods, may not be taken against their wills, or the consent of their parents and friends." And so it was resolved by the two chief justices, and all the court of Star-

chamber, anno 43 Eliz., in the case of one Evans, who had by colour of such letters patent taken the son of one Clifton, a gentleman of quality in Norfolk, who was taught to sing for his recreation; which Evans, for the same offence, was grievously punished.

And to the end it may withal appear what degrees of nobility and gentry were in the realm before the coming of the Normans, and by what merits men might ascend, and be promoted to the same, I will here set down the copy of an English or Saxon antiquity, which you may read in Lambert's Perambulation of Kent, fol. 364, and Englished thus:

“ It was sometimes in the English laws that the people and laws were in reputation, and then were the wisest of the people worship-worthy each in his degree, earl and churle, theyne and undertheyne. And if a churle so thrived that he had fully five hides of land of his own, a church and a kitchen, a bell-house and a gate, a seat and a several office in the king's hall, then was he thenceforth the theyne's right-worthy; and if a theyne so thrived that he served the king on his journey, rode in his household, if he then had a theyne which him followed, who to the king's expectations five hides had, and in the king's palace his lord served, and thrice with his errand had gone to the king, he might afterwards with his fore-oath his lord's part play at any need; and of a theyne that he became an earl, then was thenceforth an earl right-worthy. And if a merchantman so thrived that he passed over the wide sea thrice of his own craft, he was thenceforth the theyne right worthy. And if a scholar so thrived through learning that he had degree and served Christ, he was thenceforth of dignity

and peace so much worthy as thereunto belonged, unless he forfeit, so that he the use of his degrees remit."

It is observed that the Saxons, out of all those trades of life which be conversant in gain, admit to the estate of gentry such only as increased by honest husbandry or plentiful merchandize. Of the first of which Cicero affirmeth, that there is nothing meet for a freeborn man, nor no men fitter to make braver soldiers; and of the other, that it is prize-worthy also, if at the length being satisfied with gain, as it hath often come from the sea to the haven, so it changeth from the haven into lands and possessions. And, therefore, whereas Gervasus Tilburiensis, in his Observations of the Exchequer, accounted it an abusing of a gentleman to occupy *publicum mercimonium*, common buying and selling; it ought to be referred to the other two parts of merchandize, that is, to a negotiation, which is retailing and keeping of an open shop, and to a function, which is to exercise mercery, or as some call it, to play the chapman, and not to navigation, which (as you see) is the only laudable part of all buying and selling.

And again, whereas by the statute of *Magna Charta*, cap. 6, and Merton, cap. 7, it was a discouragement for a ward in chivalry, which in old time was as much as to say a gentleman, to be married to the daughter of a burgess, I think that it ought to be restrained to such only as professed handicrafts, or those baser arts of buying and selling to get their living by. But to how much the case is now altered for the honours of tradesmen, it may be remembered that Henry the Eighth thought it no disparagement to him when

B B

he quitted his queen to take Anne, the daughter of Thomas Bullen, some time mayor of London, to his wife.

The statute of Westminster 2, cap. 1, which was made in the thirteenth of King Edward the First, was procured especially at the desire of gentlemen for the preservation of their lands and hereditaments, together with their surnames and families ; and therefore one calleth this statute *gentilitum municipale*; and the lawyers call it *jus taliatum et taliabile*.

The children only of gentlemen were wont to be admitted into the inns of court; and thereby it came to pass that there was scarce any man found (in former ages) within the realm skilful and cunning in the law, except he were a gentleman born, and came of a good house ; for they, more than any other, have a special care of their nobility, and to the preservation of their honour and fame ; for in these inns of court are (or at leastwise should be) virtues studied and vices exiled ; so that, for the endowment of virtue, and abandoning of vice, knights and barons, with other states and noblemen of the realm, place their children in those inns, though they desire not to have them learned in the laws, nor to have them live by the practice thereof, but only upon their parents' allowance.

You have heard how cheap gentility is purchased by the common law ; but if you look more strictly into the perfection thereof, you will find it more honourable ; for gentlemen well descended and qualified have always been of such repute in England, that none of the higher nobility, no, nor the king himself, have thought it any disparagement to make

them their companions: therefore I shall set down the privileges due unto them, according to the laws of honour, as I find them collected out of Sir John Ferne, Sir William Segar, Mr. Carter, in his Analysis of Honour, and other good authors, which are as follow.

THE

PRIVILEGES OF THE GENTRY.

1. *Pro honore sustinendo*; if a churle or peasant do detract from the honour of a gentleman, he hath a remedy in law, *actione injuriarum*; but if by one gentleman to another, the combat was anciently allowed.

2. In equal crimes a gentleman shall be punishable with more favour than the churle, provided the crime be not heresy, treason, or excessive contumacy.

3. The many observances and ceremonial respects that a gentleman is and ought to be honoured with by the churle or ungentle.

4. In giving evidence, the testimony of a gentleman is more authentic than a clown's.

5. In election of magistrates and officers by vote, the suffrage of a gentleman should take place of an ignoble person.

6. A gentleman should be excused from base services, impositions, and duties, both real and personal.

7. A gentleman condemned to death ought not to be hanged, but beheaded, and his examination taken without torture.

8. To take down the coat-armour of any gentleman, to deface his monument, or offer violence to any ensign of the deceased noble, is as to lay buffets on the face of him if alive, and punishment is due accordingly.

9. A clown may not challenge a gentleman to combat, *quia conditiones impares*.

Many other are the privileges due to gentlemen, which I forbear to repeat, referring the reader to the books before cited.

For the protection and defence of this civil dignity they have three laws: the first, *jus agnitionis*, the right or law of descent for the kindred of the father's side: the second, *jus stirpis*, for the family in general: the third, *jus gentilitatis*, a law for the descent in noble families, which Tully esteemed most excellent; by which law a gentleman of blood and coat-armour perfectly possessing virtue was only privileged.

To make that perfection in blood, a lineal descent from *Atavus*, *Proavus*, *Avus*, and *Pater*, on the father's side was required; and as much on his mother's line; then he is not only a gentleman of perfect blood, but of his ancestors too. The neglect of which laws hath introduced other sorts of gentlemen, viz. men that assume that dignity, but are neither so by blood nor coat-armour; which style only hurries them on to an unruly pride, which is indeed but rude and false honour, termed by Sir John Ferne *apocryphal*, and debarred of all privilege of gentility. These gentle-

men *nomine, non re*, saith he, are the students of law, grooms of his majesty's palace, sons of churles made priests or canons, &c. or such as have received degree in schools, or borne office in the city, by which they are styled gentlemen, yet they have no right to coat-armour by reason thereof.

As to the student of the law, Sir John Ferne allows him the best assurance of his title of gentleman of all these irregular gentlemen, as he terms them, because he is named in some acts of parliament; yet he saith, he is also debarred of all honour and privilege by the law of arms.

And anciently none were admitted into the inns of court (as before noted) but such as were gentlemen of blood, be their merits never so great; nor were the church dignities and preferments bestowed indifferently amongst the vulgar. The Jews confined their priesthood to a family: but Jeroboam debased it in his kingdom, by preferring the basest of his people to the best of duties. The Russians, and some other nations, admit none to the study of the law but gentlemen's younger sons. The decayed families in France are supported and receive new life from the court, camp, law, and ecclesiastical preferments; take the most solemn and serious, who condemn the world: if such are wanting to fill up their vacancies, the ingenious sort of the plebeians are admitted: by which means their church and state are in esteem and reverence, being filled most commonly with the best blood and noblest by birth amongst them; whereas, with us, every clown that can spare but money to bring up his son for any of those studies bereaves the gentry of those benefices, and robs them of their support;

which grand abuse is the cause of the general corruption in the state civil and ecclesiastic; whereas, were this preferment made peculiar to the gentry, they would stand more upon their honour, and live without being a burden to their relations.

The achievement of a gentleman hath no difference with that of an esquire, both their helmets being close and sideways.

YEOMEN.

The yeomen, or common people, for so are they called, of the Saxon word *zemen*, which signifies common, who have some lands of their own to live upon; for a carn of land, or a plough land, was in ancient time of the yearly value of five nobles, and this was the living of a sokeman or yeoman; and in our law they are called *legales homines*, a word familiar in writs and inquests. And by divers statutes it hath been enacted, That none shall pass on any inquest unless they had forty shillings freehold in yearly revenue, which maketh (if the most value were taken to the proportion of moneys) nearly twenty pounds of current money at this present. And by the statute 27 Eliz. ch. 6, every juror must have forty pounds lands. In the end of the statute made 23 Hen. VI., chap. 15, concerning the election of knights for the parliament, it is ordered and expressly provided, "that no man shall be such knight which standeth in the degree of a yeoman."

It appeareth in Lambert's Perambulation of Kent, p. 367, that the Saxon word *telphioneman* was given to the theyne or gentleman, because his life was valued at one thousand two hundred shillings; and in

those days the lives of all men were rated at certain sums of money ; to the churle or yeoman, because the price of his head was taxed at two hundred shillings. Which things, if not expressly set forth in sundry old laws yet extant, might well enough be found in the etymology of the words themselves, the one called a twelve hundred man, and the other a *twyhind*, for a man of two hundred. And in this estate they pleased themselves, insomuch that a man might (and also now may) find sundry yeomen, though otherwise comparable for wealth with many of the gentle sort, that will not yet for that change their condition, nor desire to be apparelled with the title of gentry.

By this sort of men the trial of causes in other countries proceedeth ordinarily ; for of them there are greater number in England than in any other place, and they also of a more plentiful livelihood ; and therefore it cometh to pass, that men of this country are more apt and fit to discern in doubtful cases and causes of great examination and trial, than are men wholly given to moil in the ground, to whom that rural exercise engendereth rudeness of wit and mind. And many franklins and yeomen there are so near adjoining as you may make a jury without difficulty ; for there be many of them that are able to expend one or two hundred pounds *per annum*.

As in the ancient time the senators of Rome were elected *a censu* ; and as with us, in conferring of nobility, respect is had to their revenues, by which their dignity and nobility may be supported and maintained ; so the wisdom of this realm hath of ancient time provided, that none shall pass upon juries

for the trial of any matter real or personal, or upon any criminal cause, but such as, besides their moveables, have lands for estate of life, at the least to a competent value, lest for need or poverty such jurors might easily be corrupted or suborned.

And in all cases and causes the law hath conceived a better opinion of those that have lands and tenements, or otherwise are of worth in moveable goods, that such will commit or omit nothing, that may any way be prejudicial to their estimation, or which may endanger their estates, than it hath of artificers, retailers, labourers, or such-like, of whom Tully saith, *Nihil proficiuntur, nisi ad modum mentiuntur*. And by divers statutes certain immunities are given to men of quality, which are denied to the vulgar sort of people; read hereof, amongst others, 1 Jac. cap. 127.

By the statute of 2 Hen. IV. cap. 27, amongst other things it is enacted, That no yeoman should take or wear any livery of any lord upon pain of imprisonment, and to make fine at the king's will and pleasure. These yeomen were famous in our forefathers' days for archery and manhood; our infantry, which so often conquered the French, and repulsed the Scots, were composed of them, as are our militia at present, who through want of use and good discipline are degenerated from their ancestors' valour and hardiness.

As the nobility, gentry, and clergy, have certain privileges peculiar to themselves, so have the commonalty of England beyond the subjects of other monarchs.

No freeman of England ought to be imprisoned, outed of his possession, disseised of his freehold, without order of law, and just cause shown.

To him that is imprisoned may not be denied a *habeas corpus*, if it be desired ; and if no just cause be alleged, and the same be returned upon a *habeas corpus*, the prisoner is to be set at liberty. By *Magna Charta*, 9 Hen. III., no soldier can be quartered in any house except inns, and other public victualling-houses, in time of peace, without the owner's consent. By the petition of right, 3 Car. I., no taxes, loans, or benevolences, can be imposed but by act of parliament.

The yeomanry are not to be pressed to serve as soldiers in the wars unless bound by tenure, which is now abolished ; nor are the trained bands compellable to march out of the kingdom, or be transported beyond sea, otherwise than by the law of the kingdom ought to be done ; nor is any one to be compelled to bear his own arms, finding one sufficient man qualified, according to the act before mentioned.

No freeman is to be tried but by his equals, nor condemned but by the laws of the land. These and many other freedoms make them most happy, did they but know it ; and should oblige them to their allegiance to their prince, under whose power and government themselves, their rights and privileges are preserved, and quietly enjoyed ; yet such is the inconstancy of men's nature, not to be contented with the bliss they enjoy.

PRECEDENCY.

CONCERNING place and precedence, it is first to be noted, that persons of every degree of honour or dignity take place according to the seniority of their creation, and not of years, unless descended of the blood royal, in which case they have place of all others of the same degree.

The younger sons of the preceding rank take place from the eldest son of the next mediate, viz. the younger sons of dukes from the eldest sons of earls; the younger sons of earls from the eldest sons of barons.

There have been some alterations made as to precedence (as may be observed by inspecting the tables), and therefore some exception will appear to some of the foregoing rules, by some decrees and establishments of King James I. and King Charles I., whereby all the sons of viscounts and barons are allowed to precede baronets. And the eldest sons and daughters of baronets have place given them before the eldest sons and daughters of any knights, of what degree or order soever, though superior to that of a baronet (these being but temporary dignities, whereas that of baronets is hereditary); and the younger sons of baronets are to have place next after the eldest sons of knights.

Note also, that as there are some great officers of state who take place (although they are not noblemen) above the nobility of higher degree ; so there are some persons who, for their dignities in the church, degrees in the universities, and inns of court, officers in the state or army (although they are neither knights nor gentlemen born), yet take place amongst them. Thus all colonels and field officers (who are honourable) as also master of the artillery, and quarter-master general ; doctors of divinity, law, physic, and music ; deans, chancellors, prebendaries, heads of colleges in the universities, and serjeants at law, are, by courtesy, allowed place before ordinary esquires. And all bachelors of divinity, law, physic, and music ; masters of arts, barristers in the inns of courts ; lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, and other commissioned military officers ; and divers patent officers in the king's household, may equal, if not precede, gentlemen who have none of these qualifications.

In towns corporate, the inhabitants of cities (and herein those of the capital or metropolitan city are the first ranked) are preferred to those of boroughs, and those who have borne magistracy to all others. And here a younger alderman or bailey takes not precedency from his senior by being knighted, or as being the elder knight, as was the case of Alderman Craven, who (though no knight) had place, as senior alderman, before all the rest who were knights, at the coronation of King James. This is to be understood as to public meetings relative to the town ; for it is doubted whether it will hold good in any neutral place. It has been also determined in the Heralds' Office, that all who have been lord mayors of London

shall every where take place of all knights-bachelors, because they have been the king's lieutenants.

It was likewise adjudged in the case of Sir John Crook, serjeant at law, by the judges in court, that such serjeants as were his seniors, though not knighted, should have preference, notwithstanding his knight-hood.

All colonels, says Gwillim, are honourable, and by the law of arms ought to precede simple knights.

Women before marriage have precedency by their father; but there is this difference between them and the male children, that the same precedency is due to all the daughters that is due to the eldest; but it is not so among the sons.

By marriage a woman participates of her husband's dignities; but none of the wife's dignities can come by marriage to her husband, but are to descend to her next heir.

If a woman have precedency by creation, descent, or birth, she retains the same, though she marries an inferior. But it is observable, that if a woman nobly born marry any nobleman, as a baron, she shall take place according to the degree of her husband, though she be a duke's daughter.

A woman privileged by marriage with one of noble degree shall retain the privilege due to her by her husband, though he should be degraded by forfeiture, &c.; for crimes are personal.

The wife of the eldest son of any degree takes place of the daughters of the same degree, (who always have place immediately after the wives of such eldest sons); and both of them take place of the younger sons of the preceding degree. Thus the lady

of the eldest son of an earl takes place of an earl's daughter, and both of them precede the wife of the younger son of a marquis; also the wife of any degree precedes the wife of the eldest son of the preceding degree. Thus the wife of a marquis precedes the wife of the eldest son of a duke. This holds not only in comparing degrees, but also families of the same degree among themselves; for instance, the daughter of a senior earl yields place to the wife of a junior earl's son: though, if such daughter be an heiress, she will then be allowed place before the wives of the eldest sons of all younger earls.

TABLE
OF
PRECEDENCY AMONG MEN.

The King.
The Prince of Wales.
King's sons.
King's grandsons.
King's brothers.
King's uncles.
King's nephews.
King's sons-in-law.
King's brothers' or sisters' sons.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.

c c

- Archbishop of York.
 * Lord High Treasurer.
 * Lord President of the Privy Council.
 * Lord Privy Seal.
 * Lord Great Chamberlain.
 Lord High Constable.
 † Earl Marshal.
 † Lord High Admiral.
 † Lord Steward *of his Majesty's Household*.
 † Lord Chamberlain *of his Majesty's Household*.
 Dukes.
 Eldest sons of Dukes of Royal Blood.
 Marquises.
 The eldest sons of Dukes.
 Earls.
 The eldest sons of Marquises of Blood Royal.
 The eldest sons of Marquises.
 The younger sons of Dukes.
 Viscounts.
 The eldest sons of Earls.
 The younger sons of Marquises.
 Bishop of London.
 Bishop of Durham.
 Bishop of Winchester.
All other Bishops according to seniority of consecration.
 ‡ Barons *according to their patents of creation.*

* Being of the degree of Barons, by stat. 31 Hen. VIII.

† Above all of their degree, viz. Dukes to precede Dukes, Earls above Earls, &c. Stat. 31. Hen. VIII.

‡ Any peer, being principal secretary of state, shall take precedence of all other peers of his degree. But the priority of signing treaties, or instruments, by public ministers, is always enjoyed by rank of place, and not by title.

It was confirmed by stat. 5 Anne, chap. 8, That all peers of Scotland shall be peers of Great Britain, and have rank next after the peers of the same degree in England, at the date of the union, May 1, 1707. By act 39 and 40 Geo. III. cap. 67, it

- Speaker of the House of Commons.
 The Treasurer of the Household.
 The Comptroller of the Household.
 The Vice Chamberlain.
 Secretary of State, *being under the degree of Baron.*
 The eldest sons of Viscounts.
 The younger sons of Earls.
 The eldest sons of Barons.
 Knights of the most noble order of the Garter.
 Privy Counsellors.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster.
 Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
 Master of the Rolls.
 Vice Chancellor.
 Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
 Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
 Judges and Barons *of the degree of the Coif of the said courts according to seniority.*
 Bannerets *made under the King's banner or standard, displayed in an army royal, in open war, and the King personally present.*
 The younger sons of Viscounts.
 The younger sons of Barons.
 Baronets.
 Bannerets *not made by the King himself in person.*

is enacted, That the lords of parliament on the part of Ireland shall have the same privileges as the lords of Great Britain; and all the lords spiritual of Ireland shall rank next after the lords spiritual of Great Britain, and shall enjoy the same privileges, except that of sitting in the House of Lords. The temporal peers of Ireland have rank next after the peers of the same rank in Great Britain created before the union. All peerages of Ireland and Great Britain created since the union have rank according to creation, and are considered in all respects as peerages of the united kingdom, and enjoy the same privileges, excepting those peers of Ireland who have not sittings in the House of Lords.

Knights of the Thistle.
Knights *Grand Crosses* of the Bath.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Knights Commanders of the Bath.
Knights Bachelors.
Masters in Chancery.
Eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers.
The eldest sons of the Knights of the Garter.
The eldest sons of Bannerets.
The eldest sons of Baronets.
Companions of the Bath.
The eldest sons of the Knights of the Bath.
The eldest sons of Knights Bachelors.
The younger sons of Baronets.
Esquires of the King's Body, or Gentlemen of the
Privy-chamber.
Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.
Esquires by creation.
Esquires by office.
Younger sons of Knights of the Garter.
Younger sons of Bannerets of both kinds.
Younger sons of Knights of the Bath.
Younger sons of Knights Bachelors.
Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.
Clergymen, Barristers at law, Officers in the Navy
and Army, who are Gentlemen by profession.
Citizens.
Burgesses, &c.

TABLE
OF
PRECEDENCY AMONG WOMEN.

- The Queen.
- Princess of Wales.
- Princesses, daughters of the King.
- Princesses and Duchesses, wives of the King's sons.
- Wives of the King's brothers.
- Wives of the King's uncles.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
- Daughters of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
- Wives of the King's brothers' or sisters' sons.
- Duchesses.
- Marchionesses.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Dukes.
- Daughters of Dukes.
- Countesses.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Marquises.
- Daughters of Marquises.
- Wives of the younger sons of Dukes.
- Viscountesses.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Earls.
- Daughters of Earls.
- Wives of the younger sons of Marquises.
- Baronesses.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Viscounts.
- Daughters of Viscounts.
- Wives of the younger sons of Earls.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Barons.
- Daughters of Barons.
- Maids of Honour.
- Wives of the younger sons of Viscounts.

- Wives of the younger sons of Barons.
 - Baronetesses.
- Wives of the Knights of the Garter.
 - Wives of Bannerets of each kind.
 - Wives of the Knights of the Bath.
 - Wives of Knights Bachelors.
- Wives of the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers.
 - Wives of the eldest sons of Baronets.
 - Daughters of Baronets.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Knights of the Garter.
 - Daughters of Knights of the Garter.
 - Wives of the eldest sons of Bannerets.
 - Daughters of Bannerets.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Knights of the Bath.
 - Daughters of Knights of the Bath.
- Wives of the eldest sons of Knights Bachelors.
 - Daughters of Knights Bachelors.
- Wives of the younger sons of Baronets.
 - Daughters of Knights.
- Wives of Esquires of the Sovereign's Body.
- Wives of Esquires to the Knights of the Bath.
 - Wives of Esquires by creation.
 - Wives of Esquires by office.
- Wives of the younger sons of Knights of the Garter.
 - Wives of the younger sons of Bannerets.
- Wives of the younger sons of Knights of the Bath.
 - Wives of the younger sons of Knights Bachelors.
 - Wives of Gentlemen.
 - Daughters of Esquires.
 - Daughters of Gentlemen.
- Wives of Clergymen, Barristers at Law, and Officers in the Navy and Army.
 - Wives of Citizens.
 - Wives of Burgesses, &c.

A DICTIONARY OF MOTTOES

BORNE BY

NOBILITY AND GENTRY, PUBLIC COMPANIES,
CITIES, &c.

ABBREVIATIONS.

d. Duke. m. Marquis. c. Earl. v. Viscount. l. Lord, or Baron.
b. Baronet, after name. o. Order of Knighthood. comp. Company.
e. City. t. Town, &c.

The names to which there are no letters have no titles.

DIEU ET MON DROIT. *God and my Right.* THE KING.

A cruce salus. *Salvation through the cross.* e. Mayo. l. Downes.
A cuspidè corona. *From the lance a crown.* v. Middleton.
A Deo et rege. *From God and the king.* e. Chesterfield. Strackey, b.
Stanhope.
A fin. *To the end.* l. Airley.
A la volonté de Dieu. *At the will of God.* Strickland, b.
A ma puissance. *To the utmost of my power.* e. Stamford.
A ma vie. *For my life.* Order of the Ear of Corn, &c.
A rege et victoriâ. *From the king and victory.* e. Ligonier.
A tout pourvoir. *To provide for every thing.* l. Oliphant.
Ab alto speres alteri quod feceris. *Expect from heaven the reward of what
you have done to others.* Wyndham, b.
Accendit cantu. *He excites by sound.* Cockburn.
Ad finem fidelis. *Faithful to the end.* l. Colville.
Ad morem villæ de Poole. *According to the custom of Poole.* t. of Poole.
Advance with courage. Majoribanks, b.
Adversis major, par secundis. *Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity.*
e. Winchelsea.
Æquabiliter et diligenter. *Smoothly and diligently.* l. Redesdale.
Æquam servare mentem. *To preserve a steady mind.* l. Rivers, and
Green, b.

- Æquo adeste animo.* *Be ready with constancy.* Cope, b., and East, b.
Age omne bonum. *Do all good.* Allgood.
Agendo gnaviter. *By acting boldly.* Whitworth.
 Agincourt. Wodehouse, b.
Aides, Dieu! *Help, O God!* Mill, b.
 Algiers. l. Exmouth.
Alis volat propriis. *He flies with his own wings.* e. Thanet.
 All is in God. Clovyle.
 Alla ta hara. Mildmay, b.
Altiora in votis. *Higher things in wishes.* Des Vœux.
Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur. *They will rise the highest who aim at the top.* Forbes.
Altius tendo. *I aim higher.* Kinlock.
Amat victoria curam. *Victory is gained by caution.* Clerk.
Amicitiae virtutisque fœdus. *The league of friendship and virtue.* Hipsesley, b.
Amicitiam trahit amor. *Love draws friendship.* Wire-drawers' Company.
 Amo. *I love.* d. Buccleugh.
Amor et obedientia. *Love and obedience.* Painters' Company of Exeter.
 Anchor fast anchor. l. Gray.
Animo et fide. *With resolution and fidelity.* e. Guildford.
Animo, non astutiâ. *By courage, not by stratagem.* d. Gordon.
Animum rege. *Govern your mind.* Keith, k. b.
Animus non deficit æquus. *An equal mind is never at fault.* l. Gwydir.
Antiquam obtinens. *Possessing antiquity.* l. Bagot.
Aperto vivere voto. *To live without a principle concealed.* e. Aylesford.
Appetitus rationi pareat. *Let passion be obedient to reason.* e. Fitzwilliam.
Aquila non captat muscas. *The eagle does not catch flies.* Wedderburn. Drake.
Ardua tendo. *I aim at lofty actions.* Malcolm.
Ardua petit ardea. *The heron seeks high places.* Heron, b.
Arma pacis fulcra. *Arms are the supporters of peace.* Artillery Comp.
Artes honorabit. *He will do honour to the arts.* l. Coleraine.
 Aspiro. *I aspire.* Ramsay, b.
Astra castra, numen lumen. *The stars my canopy, Providence my guide.* e. Balcarras.
At spes non fracta. *But my hope is not broken.* e. Hopetown.
 Au bon droit. *To the just right.* e. Egremont.
 Au plaisir fort de Dieu. *Entirely at the will of God.* l. Edgcomb.
Auctor pretiosa facit. *The giver makes it valuable.* d. Buckingham.
Audacter et sincerè. *Boldly and sincerely.* l. Clive.
Audacter et strenuè. *Boldly and strenuously.* Pollock.
Audentes fortuna juvat. *Fortune favours the bold.* Carpenter, and Turing.
Auriga virtutum prudentia. *Prudence is the conductor of the virtues.* Mawbey, b.
Auspice Christo. *Under the guidance of Christ.* Davie, b.
Auspicio regis et senatûs Angliæ. *Under the protection of the king and council of England.* East India Company.
Auspicium melioris ævi. *The token of better times.* d. St. Alban's.
Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice. *Either never attempt, or accomplish.* d. Dorset. l. Sackville.
Aut vincere aut mori. *Death or victory.* d. Kent.

- Auxilio divino. *By divine assistance.* Drake, b.
 Auxilium meum à Domino. *My help is from the Lord.* Mostyn, b.
 Avance! *Advance!* e. Portmore.
 Avancez. *Advance.* l. Hill.
 Avi numerantur avorum. *I follow a long train of ancestors.* Pryce, b.
 Avisa la fin. *Consider the end.* e. Cassilis.
 Avito viret honore. *He flourishes with hereditary honours.* m. Bute.
 l. Wharnccliffe, and l. Stewart de Rothsay.
 Ayez loyalté. *Love loyalty.* m. Winchester, and l. Bolton.
 Basis virtutum constantia. *Constancy is the foundation of all virtues.*
 v. Hereford.
 Be fast. e. Mexborough.
 Be just, and fear not. l. Lifford.
 Be mindful. l. Cawdor.
 Be right, and persist. Young, b.
 Be traist. *Exempla suorum. The example of his ancestors.* Innes, b.
 Bear and forbear. v. Longford, and Moreland, b.
 Bella! horrida bella! *Wars! horrid wars!* v. Lisle.
 Bellicæ virtutis præmium. *The reward of military virtue.* Order of St.
 Louis.
 Benigno numine. *By benign Providence.* e. Chatham.
 Bonne et belle assez. *Good and handsome enough.* e. Fauconberg.
 Boutez en avant. *Push forward.* e. Barrymore.
 By faith we are saved. Cathcart of Carlton.
 Cælitus mihi vires. *My strength is from heaven.* v. Ranelagh.
 Cælum, non animum. *Change your climate, not your mind.* e. Waldegrave.
 Candidè et constanter. *Sincerely and stedfastly.* e. Coventry.
 Candidè, securè. *Honestly, safely.* l. Lyndoch.
 Candidè, sed cautè. *Candidly, but cautiously.* Sinclair.
 Candor dat viribus alas. *Truth gives wings to strength.* e. Belvidere.
 Cassis tutissima virtus. *Virtue is the safest helmet.* e. Cholmondeley, and
 l. Delamere.
 Cause caused it. l. Elphinston, and Keith.
 Cave, adsum. *Be cautious, I am present.* Jardine.
 Cavendo tutus. *Safe by caution.* d. Devonshire. l. Waterpark.
 Cedant arma togæ. *Let arms yield to the gown.* Read, b.
 Certum pete finem. *Aim at a sure end.* Thompson, b.
 Chacun le sien. *Every man his own.* Bourke.
 Chase. Geary, b.
 Che Dio vuole, io voglio. *What God wills, I will.* l. Dormer.
 Che sarà, sarà. *What will be, will be.* d. Bedford.
 Christi crux est mea lux. *The cross of Christ is my light.* Northcote, b.
 Clarior è tenebris. *More bright from obscurity.* e. Miltown, and Paleston, b.
 Cœlestia canimus. *We sing heavenly things.* Synge, b.
 Coloony. v. Gort.
 Comme je trouve. *As I find it.* m. Ormonde.
 Comme je fus. *As I was.* v. Dudley.
 Commit thy works to God. e. Caithness.
 Compositum jus fasque animi. *Law and equity combined.* l. Ellenborough.
 Concordat nomine facta. *Our deeds and our name agree.* Grace, b.
 Concordiâ crescimus. *We increase by harmony.* Bromhead, b.
 Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt. *Small things increase by union.* The States
 General.

- Confide rectè agens. *Fear not acting justly.* Newdigate, b.
 Confido. *I trust.* Boyd, b.
 Confido, conquiesco. *I trust, I am content.* e. Dysart.
 Conquiesco. *I rest satisfied.* Metcalf, b.
 Consequitur quodcumque petit. *He obtains whatever he seeks.* m. Headford.
 Consilio et prudentiâ. *By wisdom and prudence.* e. Clancarty.
 Consilio et animo. *By prudence and courage.* e. Lauderdale. Maitland, b.
 Consilio, non impetu. *By counsel, not by force.* Agnar.
 Constans fidei. *Steady to my trust.* Ridley, b.
 Constantiâ et virtute. *By constancy and virtue.* l. Amherst.
 Contentement passe richesse. *Contentment is better than riches.* Bowyer, b.
 Contranando incrementum. *Prosperity by swimming against the stream.* t. of Peebles.
 Cor nobyle, cor immobile. *Bold in daring, fixed in purpose.* Vivian, b.
 Cor unum, via una. *One heart, one way.* m. Exeter. l. Moundsandford.
 Corda serata pando. *I lay open the locked heart.* Lockhart, b.
 Corona mea Christus. *Christ is my crown.* Chetwode, b.
 Coronat fides. *Faith crowns all.* Pringle, b.
 Courage! *Cheer up!* Cuming. Gordon, b.
 Courage sans peur. *Courage without fear.* v. Gage.
 Craignez honte. *Fear shame.* d. Portland.
 Crede Byron. *Trust Byron.* l. Byron.
 Crescit sub pondere virtus. *Virtue increases under oppression.* l. Denbigh.
 Creta cruce salus. *Salvation spread by the cross.* l. Kinnaird.
 Crom a boo. *Crom (a castle, formerly the property of the Fitzgeralds) for ever.* d. Leinster.
 Cruel dum spiro fido. *Whilst I have breath I trust in the cross.* v. Netterville. v. Gallaway.
 Crux Christi nostra corona. *The cross of Christ is our crown.* Barclay.
 Curâ et candore. *By diligence and sincerity.* Cunninghame.
 Curâ quietem. *In misfortunes resigned.* Hall of Dunglass.
 Da gloriam Deo. *Give glory to God.* Dyers' Company.
 Da nobis lucem, Domine! *Give us light, O Lord!* Glaziers' Company.
 Dat Deus incrementum. *God giveth the increase.* l. Crofton.
 Data fata secutus. *Following my destiny.* l. St. John.
 De bon vouloir servir le roy. *To serve the king with right good will.* e. Tankerville.
 De monte alto. *From a high mountain.* l. de Montalt.
 De præscientiâ Dei. *From the foreknowledge of God.* Barbers' Comp.
 Decori decus addit avito. *He adds honour to that of his ancestors.* e. Kelly.
 Decrevi. *I have determined.* l. Nugent. m. Westmeath.
 Decus summum. *The highest honour.* Holburne.
 Deed shaw. l. Ruthven.
 Defendamus. *Let us defend.* t. of Taunton.
 Del memor, gratus amicis. *Mindful of God, grateful to friends.* Antrobus, b.
 Delectare in Domino. *To rejoice in the Lord.* Bamfylde, b.
 Denique cælum. *Heaven at last.* e. Melvil.
 Deo adjuvante, non timendum. *God helping, nothing to dread.* v. Fitzwilliams.
 Deo date. *Give to God.* l. Arundel of Wardour.
 Deo donum. *A gift from God.* t. of Dundee.
 Deo duce, fortunâ comitante. *With God my guide, good fortune my companion.* Merchants of Exeter.

- Deo duce, ferro comitante. *With God my guide, and the sword my companion.* e. Charlemont.
- Deo ducente, nil nocet. *God leading, nothing can injure.* E. India Comp.
- Deo honor et gloria. *Honour and glory to God.* Leather-sellers' Comp.
- Deo, non fortunâ. *By Providence, not by chance.* l. Digby. v. Exmouth.
- Deo paget. *He promises to God.* Paget.
- Deo, patriæ, amicis. *To God, my country, and my friends.* l. Colchester.
- Deo, regi, patriæ. *To God, my king, and my country.* l. Feversham.
- Deo regique debeo. *I owe it to God and the king.* Johnson, b.
- Deo, reipublicæ, et amicis. *To God, our country, and our friends.* Levant Company.
- Depressus extollor. *I am exalted after oppression.* v. Montgarret.
- Despicio terrena, solem contemplor. *Viewing the sun, I despise all things beneath.* Beddingfield, b.
- Devant si je puis. *Foremost if I can.* Mainwaring, b.
- Deum cole, regum serva. *Worship God, serve the king.* e. Enniskillen.
- Deum time. *Fear God.* Murray of Clermont.
- Deus major columna. *God is the best support.* (Round the crest on garter, TOT APISTETEIN 'ENKA, *In order to excel.*) l. Henniker.
- Deus mihi providebit. *God will provide for me.* Goold, b.
- Deus hæc otia fecit. *God hath given this tranquillity,* t. of Liverpool.
- Deus pascit corvos. *God feeds the ravens.* Corbet, b. Jones, b.
- Deus protector noster. *God our protector.* o. Lamb of God, Sweden.
- ΔΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΣΤΕΝΗΣ. *Through difficulties.* Clarke.
- Dieu aide au premier chretien et baron de France. *God assists the first christian and baron of France.* o. of Dog and Cock.
- Dieu avec nous. *God with us.* e. Berkeley.
- Dieu ayde. *God assists.* v. Mountnorris. v. Frankfort de Montmorency.
- Dieu defend le droit. *God defends the right.* d. of Marlborough, and e. Spencer.
- Dieu me conduise! *May God conduct me!* l. Delaval.
- Dieu pour le tranche, qui contre? *If God be for us, who shall be against us?* l. Ashtown.
- Difficilia quæ pulchra. *Fair things (i. e. honours, &c.) are difficult of attainment.* Elford, b.
- Disciplinâ, fide, perseverentiâ. *By discipline, faith, and perseverance.* Duckworth, b.
- Discite justitiam monite. *Be advised, and learn justice.* Russell, b.
- Disponendo me, non mutando me. *By disposing, not by changing me.* d. Manchester.
- Divini gloria ruris. *The glory of the heavenly mansions.* l. Oriel.
- Do no yll, quoth D'Oyle. Doyley, b.
- Dolce nella memoria. *Sweet in my memory.* o. of Amaranta.
- Domine, dirige nos! *O Lord, direct us!* City of London.
- Domini factum est. *It is the Lord's doing.* Scott, b. of Moreton Corbet.
- Dominus illuminatio mea. *The Lord is my light.* University of Oxford.
- Dominus providebit. *The Lord will provide.* e. Glasgow.
- Donec totum impleat orbem. *Until it shall fill the whole world.* o. of the Crescent.
- Dread God. v. Kenmore.
- Dread shame. Leighton, b.

Droit. *Right.* Tunstall.

Droit et avant. *Straight and forward.* v. Sydney.

Droit et loyal. *Just and loyal.* l. Huntingfield.

Dulcis ex asperis. *Sweet out of sour.* Ferguson, b.

Ducit amor patriæ. *The love of my country leads me.* l. Milford. Phillips, b.

Dum spiro spero. *While I breathe I hope.* v. Dillon. l. Cranbrook. e. Whitworth.

Dum sisto vigilo. *As long as I keep my place I will be vigilant.* Gordon of Letterfourree.

Duris non frangor. *I am not disheartened by hardships.* Muir.

Duw, dy ras. *God, thy grace.* Kemeys.

Ecce agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi. *Behold the lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world.* Tallow-chandlers' Comp.

En Dieu est mon espérance. *In God is my hope.* e. Carhampton. Gerard, b.

En Dieu est ma fiance. *In God is my trust.* e. Carhampton.

En Dieu est tout. *In God is all.* e. Strafford.

En grace affie. *On grace depend.* e. Cardigan.

En la rose je fleurie. *I flourish in the rose.* d. Richmond.

En parole je vis. *I live in the word.* l. Stowel.

En suivant la vérité. *In following the truth.* e. Portsmouth.

Endure fort. *Suffer bravely.* e. Crawford.

Erectus, non elatus. *Exalted, not elated.* Beaumont, b.

Errantia lumina fallunt. *Wandering lights deceive.* e. Kinnaird.

Espérance en Dieu. *Hope in God.* d. Northumberland. e. Beverley. l. Prudhoe.

Essayez. *Try.* l. Dundas.

Esse, quàm videre. *To be, rather than seem to be.* e. Warterton. Croft, b. St. Paul, b., and Boevy, b.

Esto quod esse videris. *Be what you seem to be.* l. Sondes.

Esto semper fidelis. *Be always faithful.* Yeo, b.

Esto, sol, testis. *Be thou witness, O sun.* Jones, b.

Equanimit. *With equanimity.* e. Sheffield.

Et decus et pretium recti. *Both the ornament and reward of integrity.* d. Grafton. l. Southampton.

Et juste et vrai. *Both just and true.* Wray, b.

Et mea messis erit. *It shall be my hope also.* Denny of Tralee.

Et nos quoque tela sparsimus. *We also have scattered arrows.* m. Hastings.

Et patribus et posteritate. *Both for our forefathers and posterity.* l. ydall.

Et vitam impendere vero. *At the risk of your very life keep to the truth.* l. Holland.

En do, boit spair nocht. Murray, b.

Ex fide fortis. *Strong through faith.* e. Beauchamp.

Ex merito. *By merit.* Cheston.

Exaltavit humiles. *He hath exalted the humble.* Holte, b.

Excitare, non hebescere. *To animate, not depress.* l. Walsingham.

Exegi. *I have finished it.* Lees.

Exitus acta probat. *The result proves the act.* e. of Chesterfield.

Expugnare. *To take by storm.* Crawford.

Extant rectè factis præmia. *The rewards of good deeds endure.* Coffin.

Fac et spera. *Do and hope.* Ayscough.

Facie tenus. *Even to the face.* Wheler, b.

- Factum est. *It is done.* Plasterers' Comp.
 Faire mon devoir. *To do my duty.* e. Roden.
 Faire sans dire. *To act without ostentation.* e. Ilchester.
 Fama semper viret. *A good name will live for ever.* l. Ravensworth.
 Famam extendere factis. *To extend fame by deeds.* e. Galway.
 Familias firmat pietas. *Devotion strengthens families.* Wardlaw.
 Fari que sentiat. *To speak what he feels.* e. Oxford.
 Fari, fac. *Speak, do.* l. Fairfax.
 Favente Deo. *By God's favour.* Wilkie.
 Fax mentis incendium gloriæ. *The fire of the mind is the incitement to glory.* e. Granard.
 Fear God in life. l. Somerville.
 Fear to transgress. e. Clonmell.
 Ferio, tego. *I strike and defend.* Fenn.
 Ferro comite. *My sword is my companion.* Mordaunt, k. b.
 Festina lentè. *Use despatch, but cautiously.* l. Onslow. l. Plunkett.
 l. Dunsany. l. Lowth., and e. Pingall.
 Fide et amore. *By fidelity and love.* m. Hertford. Carden.
 Fide et fortitudine. *By fidelity and fortitude.* e. Essex.
 Fide et Fiduciâ. *By fidelity and confidence.* e. Roseberry.
 Fide et vigilantia. *By faith and vigilance.* Stepney, b.
 Fide, non armis. *By faith, not by arms.* l. Gambler.
 Fide parta, fide aucta. *By faith obtained, by faith increased.* e. Seaforth.
 Fide, sed cui vide. *Have confidence, but be cautious in whom placed.* Stappylton, b., and Astle.
 Fidei coticula crux. *The cross is the touchstone of faith.* e. Jersey, and e. Clarendon.
 Fidelis certa merces. *To the faithful there is certain reward.* e. Morley.
 Fidelis ad urnam. *Faithful to the tomb.* l. Sunderlin.
 Fidelitas vincit. *Fidelity prevails.* Cotton.
 Fidélité est de Dieu. *Truth is of God.* v. Powerscourt.
 Fideliter. *Faithfully.* l. Bamff, and Cunliffe, b.
 Fides culpari metuens. *Fidelity fearful of blame.* Yeldham.
 Fides probata coronat. *Proved faith crowns.* e. Marchmont.
 Fides invicta triumphat. *Invincible loyalty triumphs.* City of Gloucester.
 Fides sufficit. *Faith is every thing.* Hacket.
 Fidus et audax. *Faithful and courageous.* v. Lismore.
 Fiel pero desdichado. *Faithful though unfortunate.* d. Marlborough.
 Fight. e. Roslyn. l. Sinclair.
 Firm. e. Stair. Dalrymple, b.
 Firm to my trust. Glyn, b. of London.
 Firma durant. *Firm to the last.* Leslie of Wardes.
 Firmior quò paratior. *I am firmer by being always prepared.* e. Selkirk.
 Finis coronat opus. *The end crowns all.* Baker, b.
 Finis dat esse. *The end is to come.* Brograve, b.
 Finem respice. *Consider the end.* e. Darnley.
 Firmitas in cælo. *Stability in heaven.* l. St. George.
 Firmum in vita nihil. *Nothing in life is permanent.* Bunbury, b.
 Flecti, non frangi. *Bent, not broken.* v. Palmerston.
 Floreat majestas. *May royalty prosper.* Brown of Colston.
 Follow me. e. Breadalbane. Campbell, b.
 Forget me not. Campbell of Auchinbreck.

- Forte scutum salus ducum.** *A strong shield protects generals.* e. Fortescue, and e. Clermont.
Fortem posce animura. *Pray for a brave soul.* v. Say and Seale.
Fortes fortuna juvat. *Fortune favours the brave.* l. Bloomfield.
Forti et fideli nihil difficile. *Nothing is difficult to the brave and the faithful.* l. Muskerrey.
Fortis cadere, cedere non potest. *A brave man may fall, but not yield.* m. Drogheda.
Fortis esto, non ferox. *Be brave, not ferocious.* Wintringham, b.
Fortis est veritas. *Truth is strong.* Oxford city.
Fortis qui prudens. *Brave is he who is prudent.* Ormsby.
Fortis sub forti fatiscet. *The brave will yield to the brave.* e. Upper Ossory.
Fortiter defendit, triumphans. *Triumphing, it bravely defends.* Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Fortiter et fideliter. *Boldly and faithfully.* Pennyman, b.
Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter. *Boldly, faithfully, successfully.* l. Hutchinson.
Fortiter et rectè. *Strongly and rightly.* Also, *Per ardua.* *Through difficulties.* Drake, b. l. Heathfield.
Fortiter gerit crucem. *He bears the cross patiently.* Hutchinson.
Fortiter geret crucem. *He will bravely support the cross.* e. Donoughmore.
Fortunâ favente. *By Fortune's favour.* Falkiner, b.
Fortuna sequatur. *Let fortune follow.* e. Aberdeen.
Fortitudini. *To fortitude.* Hoste, b.
Fortitudine et prudentiâ. *By fortitude and prudence.* e. Powis.
Fortitudine vincit. *By fortitude he conquers.* Doyle, b.
Fortitudo et fidelitas. *Fortitude and fidelity.* Town of Dunbarton.
Forward. m. Queensbury. e. Castle Stewart. Stewart, b.
Foy est tout. *Faith is every thing.* v. Goodrich.
Foy en tout. *Fidelity in all things.* e. Sussex.
Foy pour devoir. *Faith for duty.* d. Somerset.
Franca leale toge. *Free and loyal to thee.* e. Godolphin.
Frangas, non flectas. *You may break, not bend.* m. Stafford. v. Granville.
Frappe fort. *Strike hard.* Woodhouse, b.
Fulmus. *We have been.* l. Aylesbury. e. Elgin.
Furor arma ministrat. *Rage furnishes arms.* Baynes, b.
Furth, fortune. e. Donoughmore.
Furth, fortune, and fill the fetters. d. Athol. l. Glenlyon. e. Dunmore.
Galea spes salutis. *Hope is the helmet of salvation.* Dudley.
Gang forward. Stirling, b.
Gang warily. Drummond.
Garde la foy. *Keep the faith.* e. Powlet, and l. Kensington.
Gardez. *Take care.* Cave, b.
Gardes bien. *Guard well.* e. Eglinton, and Montgomery, b.
Gardez l'honneur. *Preserves your honour.* Hanmer, b.
Gaude, Maria Virgo! *Rejoice, O Virgin Mary!* Coopers' Company.
Gaudeo. *I rejoice.* Brown, b.
Gaudet tentamine virtus. *Virtue exults in the trial.* e. Dartmouth.
Generositate. *By generosity.* Nicolson.
Gesta verbis preveniunt. *Deeds are preferable to words.* e. Harcourt.
Gloria virtutis umbra. *Glory is the shadow of virtue.* e. Longford.
Gloria Deo in excelsis. *Glory to God in the highest.* Leake.
Go through. Brenton.

- God be my guide. e. Glengall.
 God gives increase. Balfour.
 God send grace. e. Erne.
 God's providence is my inheritance. e. Cork and Orrery.
 Grace be my guide. l. Forbes.
 Gradatim vincimus. *We overcome by degrees.* Curtis, b.
 Gradu diverso via una. *By different steps we came into the same road.*
 l. Calthorpe.
 Gratâ manu. *With a grateful hand.*
 Grata quies. *Rest is pleasing.* l. Bexley.
 Gratâ sume manu. *Take with a thankful hand.* Winnington, b.
 Gratia naturam vincit. *Grace overcomes nature.* Edwards, b.
 Gratitude. *Gratitude.* Bigland.
 Grandescunt aucta labore. *They become great who are raised by industry.*
 e. Haytesbury.
 Gripe fast. e. Rothes.
 Gwell angus na chywydd. *Rather death than shame.* Mackworth, b.
 Hæc generi incrementa fides. *Ennobled for our fidelity.* m. Townshend.
 Have mercy on us, good Lord. Sidlington.
 Haut et bon. *High and good.* v. Doneraile.
 Hazard warily. Seton of Abercorn.
 Heb Dduw heb ddim Ddu a digon. *Without God we have nothing.* Wil-
 liams, b.
 Heb Dduw heb ddim Ddu a dygan. *If we have God we have enough.*
 Lloyd, b.
 Hic fructus virtutis. *This is the fruit of virtue.* Waller, b.
 Hic labor, hoc opus. *This is the difficulty, this the task.* Mortlake.
 Hinc spes effulget. *From hence springs our hope.* Innholders' Company.
 Hoc in loco Deus rupes. *Here God is a rock.* Hockin.
 Hoc securior. *This is safer.* Grierson.
 Homo sum. *I am a man.* Homan.
 Honesta quam splendida. *Honest things rather than splendid.* v. Bar-
 rington.
 Honestas optima politia. *Honesty is the best policy.* Owen, b.
 Honesté audax. *Honourably bold.* l. Raneliff.
 Honesty is the best policy. Thomas, b.
 Honi soit qui mal y pense. *Evil be to him who evil thinks.* Order of the
 Garter.
 Honor Deo. *Honour to God.* Mercers' Company.
 Honor fidelitatis præmium. *Honour is the reward of fidelity.* l. Boston.
 Honor virtutis præmium. *Honor is the reward of virtue.* e. Ferrers, and
 l. Cork.
 Honore et amore. *With honour and love.* Richards, b.
 Honneur sans repos. *Honour without rest.* Montgomery.
 Hora et semper. *Now and always.* e. Pomfret. Denys, b.
 Hos gloria reddit honores. *These honours are acquired by glory.* Drum-
 mond, b.
 Hostis honori invidia. *Envy is an enemy to honour.* e. Harborough.
 Humani nihil alienum. *Nothing is indifferent to me relating to man.*
 e. Talbot.
 I am ready. Frazer. Maxwell of Pollock.
 I byde my time. e. Loudoun.

- I byde it. Nisbit.
 I dare. c. Carnwath.
 I hope to speed. e. Cathcart.
 I make sure. Kilpatrick.
 Ich dien. *I serve.* Prince of Wales.
 Igne constricto, vita securo. *Fire confined, our lives are safe.* Davy, b.
 Illæso lumine solem. *I can unhurt behold the sun.* Wedderburn.
 Il suffit. *It is enough.* Darker.
 Il tempo passa. *Time flies.* Brynton, b.
 Immaculata gena. *An unspeckled race.* Vaughan.
 Immutus. *Unmoved.* Alston, b.
 Imperio regit Unus æquo. *One governs with unbiassed sway.* Gunning, b.
 Impromptu. Dunbar of Mochrun.
 In bello quies. *In war there is rest.* Murray.
 In caligine lucet. *It shines in darkness.* Baillie, b.
 In canopo ut ad Canopum. Louis, b.
 In crucifixâ gloria mea. *My glory is in the cross.* Knatchbull, b.
 In cruce glorior. *I glory in the cross.* Pye.
 In Deo spero. *I place my hope in God.* Saumarez, b.
 In fide, justitiâ, et fortitudine. *In fidelity, justice, and fortitude.* Order of St. George, Munich.
 In God is all. l. Salton.
 In hoc signo vinces. *Under this sign thou shalt conquer.* e. Arran.
 In hoc signo spes mea. *In this sign is my hope.* v. Taaffe.
 In omnia paratus. *Prepared for every thing.* l. Dunally.
 In portu quies. *In port there is a calm.* l. Skelmersdale.
 In solo Deus salus. *In God alone is salvation.* e. Harewood.
 In te, Domine, speravi! *In thee, O Lord, I have placed my hope!* e. Strathmore.
 In veritate victoria. *Victory is in truth.* e. Huntingdon. Hastings, b.
 In well, beware. Wombwell, b.
 In utrâque fortunâ paratus. *For every chance prepared; and round the crest,* Salamanca. l. Combermere.
 In utroque fidelis. *Faithful in both.* v. Falkland.
 In utrumque paratus. *Ready for either.* Mackenzie, b.
 In oculis pauperiem pati. *Knowing not how to suffer poverty.* Merchants of Bristol.
 Indignanti invidiâ florebit justus. *The just will flourish in spite of envy.* l. Brandon.
 Industriâ. *By industry.* Warrender, b. Fettes, b.
 Industriâ et spe. *By industry and hope.* Fenouillet. Sage.
 Industriâ et probitate. *By industry and integrity.* Washbourn.
 Industriâ permanente. *By unremitted industry.* Neave.
 Inébranlable. *Not to be shaken.* Ackland, b.
 Inest clementia forti. *Mercy is inherent in the brave.* e. Panmure.
 Ingenius suscipit artes. *He fosters the polite arts.* l. Farnborough.
 Initium sapientiæ est timor Domini. *The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.* Martin, b.
 Innocentiâ securus. *Secure in innocence.* Jackson, b.
 In servi Deo et lætare. *Serve God and rejoice.* e. Wicklow.
 Intaminatis honoribus. *By unspeckled honours.* l. St. Helens.

Integra mens augustissima possessio. *An honest mind is the most glorious possession.* l. Blaney.

Inter primos. *Among the first.* Hopkins.

Invictæ fidelitatis præmium. *The reward of unconquerable fidelity.* Hereford city.

Invidiâ major. *Above envy.* Drago.

Invitum sequitur honor. *Honour follows unsought for.* e. Donegall.

Jamais arrière. *Never behind.* e. Selkirk, and l. Douglas.

J'ai bonne cause. *I have good reason.* m. Bath.

J'avance. *I advance.* East, b.

J'ayme a jamais. *I love for ever.* James, b.

Je le ferai durant ma vie. *I will do it while I live.* Fairfax.

Je le tiens. *I hold it.* l. Audley.

Je maintiendrai le droit. *I will maintain the right.* Motto to crest. e. Malmsbury.

Je me fie en Dieu. *I trust in God.* e. Plymouth. Blois, b.

Je ne cherche qu'un. *I seek but one.* m. Northampton.

Je n'oublierai jamais. *I will never forget.* m. Bristol, and Harvey, b.

Je pense plus. *I think the more.* e. Marr.

Je pense. *I think.* e. Wemyss.

Je suis petite, mais mes piecures sont profondes. *Small as I am, my sting strikes deep.* Order of the Bee.

Je suis prêt. *I am ready.* e. Farnham, and Frazer, b.

Je veux le droit. *I will have the right.* Duckett, b.

Je vive en espoir. *I live in hope.* e. Stradbroke.

Jesu, esto mihi Jesus. *Jesu, be Jesus unto me.* Swale.

Jesus. Chippenham.

Jouer en bien. *To enjoy innocently.* Beckwith, b.

Jour de ma vie. *The day of my life.* e. De la War.

Judge nought. e. Buchan and e. Traquair.

Judicium parium, aut leges terræ: *The judgment of my peers, or the laws of the land.* m. Camden.

Jussu regis India subacta. *India subdued by the king's command.* Munro, k. b.

Juste et droit. *Just and right.* Whichcote, b.

Justitia et pax. *Justice and peace.* Plumbers' Company.

Justitia virtutum regina. *Justice is the queen of virtues.* Goldsmiths' Company.

Justitiæ soror fides. *Fidelity is the sister of justice.* l. Thurlow.

Justum et tenacem. *Just and constant.* Colthurst.

Justus et propositi tenax. *Just and steady to the point.* l. Chedworth.

Keep firm in the faith. Order of St. Hubert.

Keep thyself. l. Sempill.

Kynd kynn knawne keppe. Kaye, b.

La bondad para le medra. *Goodness produces success.* Lennard, b.

La fortune passe partout. *The vicissitudes of fortune are common to all.* l. Rolle.

La générosité. *Generosity.* Order of Generosity.

La mayor victoria de ellas es el bien merecellas. *Their greatest victory is their deserving it.* Guevera.

La vertu est la seule noblesse. *Virtue is the only nobility.* e. Guildford.

La vie durante. *During life.* Cornewall, b.

- Labor ipse voluptas. *Labour itself is a pleasure.* l. King.
 Labora ut aeternum vivas. *Strive to live for ever.* Apreece, b.
 Labore. *By industry.* l. Tenterden.
 Labore et honore. *By industry and honour.* l. Rendlesham.
 Labore et perseverantiâ. *By labour and perseverance.* Campbell of Succoth, b.
 Labore et scientiâ. *By labour and science.* Wylie.
 Lamh foidsineach an vachtur. *What we gain by conquest we secure by clemency.* Sullivan.
 Lamh derg eirín. e. O'Neill.
 Laissez dire. *Let them speak.* Middleton, b.
 Laudo manentem. *I praise the last man.* Stanhope.
 Lauro scutoque resurgo. *I rise again by the shield and laurel.* Lorraine, b.
 Laus Deo. *Praise be to God.* v. Arbuthnot.
 Le bon temps viendra. *The right time will come.* e. Harcourt. Wrey, b.
 Farrington, b.
 Le jour viendra. *The day will come.* l. Durham.
 Le roy et l'estat. *The king and the state.* e. Ashburnham.
 Le roy le veut. *It is the king's will.* l. Clifford.
 Lead on. l. Hotham.
 Legi regi fidelis. *Faithful to the king and the law.* l. Sautry.
 Leoni, non sagittis, fido. *I trust to the lion, and not to my arrows.* Egerton, b.
 L'espérance me comfort. *Hope comforts me.* b. Nairne.
 Let Curzon hold what Curzon held. e. Howe. v. Curzon.
 Levius fit patientia. *Patience makes ill lighter.* Burgess, b.
 Libertas. *Liberty.* l. Carberry, b.
 Libertas sub rege pio. *Liberty under a pious king.* v. Sidmouth.
 Libertate quietem. *Ease in liberty.* Woodford, b.
 Liberté toute entière. *Full liberty.* e. Lanesborough.
 Lock slicker. *Be sure.* E. Morton, and Douglas, b.
 Lord, have mercy. v. Strathallan.
 Love as you find. Tempest, b.
 Love, serve. e. Shaftesbury.
 Loyal au mort. *Faithful to death.* e. Ely.
 Loyal devoir. *Loyal duty.* l. Carteret.
 Loyal en tout. *Loyal in every thing.* e. Kenmare.
 Loyal je serai durant ma vie. *I will be loyal as long as I live.* l. Stourton.
 Loyauté n'a honte. *Loyalty is not ashamed.* d. Newcastle.
 Loyauté m'oblige. *Loyalty binds me.* e. Lindsey. Bertie, b.
 Lucern spero. *I hope for light.* Kemp, b.
 Luceo, non uro. *I shine, but not burn.* e. Seaforth.
 Lumen umbra Dei. *Light is the shadow of God.* Glaxiers' Company.
 Lux tua vita mea. *Thy light is my life.* Blount, b.
 Lybba þu þ þu lybbe. *Live that you may live.* Ayloffe, b.
 Ma force d'en haut. *My strength is from above.* Mallet, b.
 Magistratus indicat virum. *The magistracy shows the man.* e. Lowther.
 Magnanimiter crucem sustine. *Bear the cross with magnanimity.* l. Kenyon.
 Magnanimus esto. *Be magnanimous.* v. Irwine.
 Maintien le droit. *Support the right.* d. Chandos. Bridges, b.
 Majora tenta, presentibus æquus. *Equal to the present, still attempt more.*
 Lynch.

- Malgré le tort. *In spite of wrong.* Houghton, b.
 Malo mori quam fœdari. *Death rather than disgrace.* e. Athlone. v. Kingsland. b. Trimlestown. l. Ffrench. Jackson, b.
 Manu forti. *With a strong hand.* l. Reay.
 Manus hæc inimica tyrannis. *This hand is an enemy to tyrants.* l. Carysfort. l. Riversdale.
 Manus justa nardus. *A just hand is a precious ointment.* v. Maynard.
 Mare ditat, rosa decorat. *The sea enriches, and the rose adorns.* Town of Montrose.
 Marte et ingenio. *By war and wit.* Smith, b. Tring Park.
 Martis, non Cupidinis. *By war, not by love.* Fletcher, b.
 Mea gloria fides. *Fidelity is my glory.* m. Rockingham.
 Medio tutissimus ibis. *The middle path is safest.* Senior.
 Mediocra firma. *Mediocrity is stable.* e. Verulam. Bacon, b.
 Meliore fide quàm fortunâ. *With better fidelity than fortune.* Gresley, b.
 Memento mori. *Remember death.* Order of Death's Head.
 Memor et fidelis. *Mindful and faithful.* l. Selsey.
 Mens conscia recti. *A mind conscious of rectitude.* v. Ashbrook.
 Mens cujusque is est quisque. *Every man has his opinion.* Pepys.
 Mente manue. *With heart and hand.* Farquhar, b.
 Mente manue præsto. *Be ready with heart and hand.* Foulis.
 Merces hæc certa laborum. *This is the sure reward of industry.* Seton of Pitmedden.
 Méritez. *Deserve.* l. Waltham.
 Messis ab alto. *Our harvest is from the deep.* Royal Fishery Company.
 Metuenda corolla draconis. *The collar of the dragon is to be feared.* m. Londonderry.
 Mihi cælum portus. *Heaven is my haven.* Bruges.
 Mihi cura futuri. *I am careful for the future.* l. Ongley.
 Mihi tibi. *To me and you.* Pope.
 Mihi vita Christus. *Christ is my life.* Kaye, b.
 Mon Dieu est ma roche. *My God is my rock.* Roche.
 Moneo et munio. *I admonish and support.* Elphinstone.
 Montjoye et St. Denis. France.
 Mors Christi mors mortis mihi. *Christ's death is to me the death of death.* Boothby, b.
 Mors lupi agnis vita. *The death of the wolf is the life of the lamb.* Ouseley, b.
 Mores mellore metallo. *Manners are better than money.* Smith. Cusack.
 Moribus antiquis. *With ancient manners.* Throgmorton, b.
 Moveo et profiteor. *I proceed and am more prosperous.* v. Northland.
 Murus æneus esto. *Let it be as a brazen wall.* Heynell.
 Murus æneus conscientia sana. *A sound conscience is a wall of brass.* e. Scarborough.
 Mutare vel timere sperno. *I scorn either to change or fear.* d. Beaufort.
 My prince and my country. l. Harris.
 Naufragus in portum. *Shipwreck brought me to haven.* Heard.
 Ne cede malis. *Yield not to adversity.* e. Albemarle.
 Ne cede malis, sed contrâ. *Yield not to misfortunes, but surmount them.* v. Canning. l. Garvagh.
 Ne quisquam serviat ensis. *Let not your sword be the slave of any one.* Peachey, b.
 Ne supra modum sapere. *Be not over wise.* c. Rochford.

- Ne te quæsieris extra. *Seek nothing beyond your sphere.* Hewet, b.
 Ne tentes, aut perfice. *Either attempt not, or accomplish.* m. Downshire.
 Ne vile fano. *Bring nothing base to the temple.* e. Westmoreland.
 Ne vile velis. *Incline to nothing base.* e. Abergavenny. l. Braybrooke.
 Ne vous emportez jamais. *Never be in a passion.* Downing.
 Nec cupias nec metuas. *Neither desire nor fear.* e. Hardwicke.
 Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo. *I neither have, nor want, nor care.* Bow-string-makers' Company.
 Nec male notus eques. *A knight well known.* v. Southwell.
 Nec parvis sisto. *Trifles deter me not.* De Bathe, b.
 Nec placida contenta quiete est. *Not content with peaceful quiet.* e. Peterborough.
 Nec prece nec pretio. *Neither by entreaty nor reward.* v. Bateman.
 Nec rege nec populo, sed utroque. *Neither for the king nor people, but for both.* l. Rolle.
 Nec timeo nec sperno. *I neither fear nor despise.* v. Boyne.
 Nec sinit esse feros. *Nor doth he allow them to be fierce.* Langham, b.
 Nec sorte nec fato. *Neither by chance nor fate.* Rutherford.
 Nec temerè nec timide. *Neither rashly nor timidly.* m. Cleveland. e. Bradford. Simeon, b. Wakeman, b.
 Nec quærere nec spernere honores. *Neither to seek nor despise dignities.* v. Bolinbroke. Boughey, b.
 Nemo me impune lacesset. *No one shall injure me with impunity.* Order of St. Andrew.
 Nemo sine cruce beatus. *None are happy but by the cross.* Baker.
 N'oblivisceris. *You must not forget.* d. of Argyll.
 N'oubliez. *Do not forget.* d. Montrose.
 Nescit abolere vetustas. *Antiquity cannot abolish it.* Oughton, k. b.
 Nihil alienum. *Nothing foreign.* l. Dynevor.
 Nihil amanti durum. *Nothing is a hardship to one who loves.* Reid of Barra.
 Nihil hoc triste recepto. *When you have received this sorrow is at an end.* Order of our Redeemer.
 Nihil invitâ Minervâ. *Nothing if genius be absent.* Academy of the Muses.
 Nihil sine cruce. *Nothing without the cross.* m. Waterford. l. Beresford. l. Decies.
 Nihil utile quod non honestum. *Nothing dishonest is useful.* Moor, b.
 Nil admirari. *To be surprised at nothing.* e. Clare. l. Bolinbroke.
 Nil conscire sibi. *Free from guilt.* e. Winchelsea and Nottingham. Carew, b.
 Nil desperandum. *Never despair.* e. Blessington. v. Anson. Heron, b.
 Nil magnum nisi bonum. *Nothing is great unless it be good.* Cooper, b.
 Nil temerè, neque timore. *Nothing rashly, nor in fear.* Berney, b.
 Nisi Dominus. *Unless the Lord.* Compton, b.
 Nisi Dominus frustra. *It is vain without the Lord.* City of Edinburgh.
 Nisi paret, imperat. *Unless he obeys, he commands.* Bernard, b.
 Nobilis ira. *Noble in anger.* Stewart of Tillicoultry.
 Nobilitatis virtus, non stemma, character. *Virtue, not lineage, is the mark of nobility.* e. Grosvenor.
 Nocentes prosequor. *I prosecute the bad.* Savary.
 Nodo firmo. *In a firm knot.* Harrington, b.
 Non arte, sed Marte. *Not by science, but by war.* Naesmith.
 Non dormit qui custodit. *He does not sleep who guards.* Coghill, b.

- Non generant aquilæ columbas. *Eagles do not bring forth doves.* l. Rodney.
 Non hæc sine numine. *These things are not without the Deity.* v. Clifden.
 Non immemor beneficii. *Not unmindful of kindness.* d. Leinster.
 Non inferiora secutus. *Despising mean pursuits.* l. Montford.
 Non mihi, sed patriæ. *Not for myself, but my country.* Spring.
 Non moritur cujus fama vivit. *He is not dead whose fame survives.*
 Congreve, b.
 Non nobis nascimur. *We are not born for ourselves.* Lucy.
 Non nobis solum. *Not for ourselves alone.* l. Eardley.
 Non nobis solum, sed toti mundo nati. *Not born for ourselves alone, but for the whole world.* l. Rokeby.
 Non quo, sed quomodo. *Not by whom, but in what manner.* l. Seaford.
 l. Howard de Walden.
 Non rapui, sed recepi. *I have not taken by violence, but received it.*
 Cotterel, b.
 Non revertam inultus. *I will not return unrevenged.* e. Lisburne.
 Non sibi, sed patriæ. *Not for himself, but for his country.* e. Romney.
 Non sibi, sed patriæ, natus. *Born for his country, not for himself.* Joddrell, b.
 Non sine numine. *Not without Providence.* l. Gifford.
 Non temerè. *Not rashly.* Forbes, b.
 Non timeo, sed caveo. *I do not fear, but I am cautious.* Strachan.
 Non tua te moveant, sed publica vota. *Let not your own, but the public wishes actuate you.* Alleyne, b.
 Non tua, te, sed publica vota. *Neither thy affairs, nor thyself, but the public wish.* Alleyne, b.
 Non vox, sed votum. *Not the voice, but the vow.* Nagle, b.
 Nos nostraque Deo. *We and ours to God.* Rogers, b.
 Nothing hazard, nothing have. Suttie.
 Nous maintiendrons. *We will maintain.* e. Suffolk.
 Nous travaillerons en espérance. *We will labour in hope.* Blacket, b.
 Now thus. Trafford.
 Nullâ pallescere culpâ. *To turn pale at no crime.* Patten.
 Nulla vestigia retrorsum. *Retracing not a step.* Levinge.
 Nullius in verba. *Not trusting in words only.* Royal Society.
 Numini et patriæ asto. *I stand by God and my country.* l. Aston.
 Nunc aut nunquam. *Now or never.* l. Kilmorey. Hampton, b.
 Nunquam non paratus. *Never unprepared.* m. Annandale.
 Nunquam, nisi honorificentissimè. *Never, if not honourably.* Freeling, b.
 Obey and rule. Loades.
 Occurrent nubes. *Clouds will intervene.* e. St. Jermain's.
 Odi profanum. *I cannot endure any thing profane.* e. Listowel.
 Omne bonum de superis. *All good is from above.* Honeywood, b.
 Omne bonum Dei donum. *All good is the gift of God.* Honeywood, b.
 Omne solum forti patria. *Every country is a home to the brave.* D'Oyley, b.
 Omnia de super. *All things are from above.* Embroiderers' Company.
 Omnia bona bonis. *All things are good with good men.* v. Wenman.
 Omnia subiecisti sub pedibus, oves et boves. *Thou hast placed every thing under our feet, sheep and oxen.* Butchers' Company.
 Omnium rerum vicissitudo. *All things are subject to change.* Ford, b.
 On things transitory resteth no glory. Isham, b.
 Opera Dei mirifica. *The works of God are wonderful.* l. Garniston.
 Opera illius mea sunt. *His works are mine.* e. Brownlow.

- Opiferque per orbem dicor. *I am called an assistant throughout the world.*
Apothecaries' Company.
- Ora et labora. *Pray and labour.* e. Dalhousie.
- Oublier ne puis. *I cannot forget.* l. Colville.
- Over, Fork, over. m. Conyngham.
- Pacis nuncia. *The messenger of peace.* Murray.
- Palma non sine pulvere. *I have gained the palm, but not without labour.*
e. Liverpool.
- Palma virtuti. *The palm is to virtue.* Palmer, b.
- Palnam qui meruit ferat. *Let him bear the palm who hath deserved it.*
v. Nelson.
- Par la volonté de Dieu. *By the will of God.* Wyvil, b.
- Par l'amour et la fidélité envers la patrie. *Through love and fidelity to our country.* Order of St. Catherine.
- Par sit fortuna laboris. *Fortune succeeds by labour.* Palmer.
- Par ternis suppar. *The two are equal in antiquity to the three.* l. Northwich.
- Paratus et fidelis. *Ready and faithful.* Carruthers.
- Paratus ad arma. *Ready for arms.* Johnston.
- Paritur pax bello. *Peace is obtained through war.* Blane, b.
- Parta tueri. *Honours acquired should be defended.* l. Lilford.
- Passes avant. *Go forward.* e. Waldegrave.
- Patience passe science. *Patience surpasses knowledge.* v. Falmouth.
- Patientiâ vinces. *By patience thou shalt conquer.* l. Alvanley.
- Pator, potior. *I suffer, I obtain.* Peyton, b.
- Patitur qui vincit. *He who conquers suffers.* l. Kinnaird.
- Patria cara, carior libertas. *My country is dear, but liberty is dearer.*
e. Radnor.
- Patriæ infelici fidelis. *Faithful to an unhappy country.* e. Courtown.
- Patriis virtutibus. *By hereditary virtues.* e. Leitrim.
- Pax alma redit. *Sweet peace returns.* Domville, b. of St. Albans.
- Pax, copia, sapientia. *Peace, plenty, wisdom.* Le Fleming, b.
- Pax in bello. *Peace in war.* d. Leeds.
- Pensez en bien. *Think on what is good.* v. Wentworth.
- Peperi. *I have brought forth.* Pepperell, b.
- Per acuta belli. *Through the perils of war.* e. Tyrconnel.
- Per angusta ad augusta. *Through dangers to honours.* e. Massareen.
- Per ardua. *Through difficulties.* Curtis, b. Berry, b. Stibbert.
- Per ardua stabilis. *Firm in difficulties.* Mann.
- Per ardua ad alta. *Through difficulties to eminence.* Hannay.
- Per adventure. Elliot of Stobs.
- Per aspera belli. *Through the rough deeds of war.* Hopkins.
- Per crucem ad stellâs. *By the cross to heaven.* Legand, b.
- Per Deum et ferrum obtinui. *By God and my sword I have prevailed.*
e. Hillsborough.
- Per el suo contrario. *By its reverse.* m. Anglesey.
- Per ignem et gladium. *By fire and sword (round the crest).* Welby, b.
- Per juga per fluvios. *Through precipices and torrents.* Harland, b.
- Per mare per terras. *By sea and land.* e. Caledon. l. M'Donald.
- Per varios casus. *By various fortunes.* l. Glenbervie.
- Per vias rectas. *By the right way.* l. Dufferin. l. Claneboyne. Blackwood, b.
- Periculum fortitudinæ evasi. *I have eluded danger by valour.* l. Hartland.
- Perimus licitis. *We will die in a good cause.* l. Teignmouth.

- Periissem ni periissem. *My fame would have perished had I not died.* Anstruther, b.
- Perseverando. *By persevering.* l. Ducie. Flower, b.
- Persevere. Oakes, b.; and round the crest of Congreve, b.
- Petit alta. *He seeks high things.* Abercrombie.
- Piè reponet te. *Repose in pious confidence.* e. Manvers.
- Plus ultra. Nalrn.
- Pollet virtus. *Virtue exalts.* l. Maryborough.
- Porro unum est necessarium. *Moreover one thing is needful.* m. Wellesley. l. Cowley.
- Post nubila Phœbus. *After clouds, sunshine.* l. Shulldham. Tarleton, b.
- Post prœlia prœmia. *Honours after battle.* l. Rossmore.
- Post tot naufraga portum. *After so many shipwrecks a harbour.* e. Sandwich.
- Pour apprendre oublier ne puis. *I cannot learn to forget.* Palmer, b.
- Pour avoir fidèlement servi. *For having served faithfully.* Order of Christian Charity.
- Pour bien desirer. *For wishing well.* l. Dacre.
- Pour le mérite. *For merit.* Order of Merit.
- Pour parvenir a bonne foi. *To obtain success with credit.* Cutlers' Comp.
- Pour y parvenir. *To obtain it.* d. Rutland. l. Manners.
- Præmiando incitat. *It encourages by rewarding.* Order of St. Stanislaus.
- Præsto et persto. *I am ready and firm.* e. Haddington.
- Prævisa mala pereunt. *Forseen misfortunes die away.* Twysden, b.
- Prend moi tel que je suis. *Take me as I am.* m. Ely. Ricketts, b.
- Press through. Young, b.
- Prest d'accomplir. *Ready to accomplish.* e. Shrewsbury.
- Prest pour mon pays. *Ready for my country.* l. Monson.
- Pretium non vile laborum. *No mean reward of our labours.* o. Golden Fleece.
- Pretiumque et causa laboris. *Both the reward and cause of labour.* Frederick, b.
- Pristinum spero lumen. *I hope for ancient lustre.* Preston, b.
- Pro aris et focis. *For God and my country.* Heselrige, b.
- Pro Christo et patriâ dulces periculum. *For Christ and my country danger is sweet.* d. Roxburgh.
- Pro Deo et ecclesiâ. *For God and the church.* l. De la Zouche.
- Pro Deo et rege. *For God and the king.* e. Rosse. Bickerton, b.
- Pro Deo, patriâ, rege. *For God, my country, and king.* James, b.
- Pro legibus et regibus. *For laws and kings.* Wilson, b.
- Pro libertate patriæ. *For the liberty of my country.* l. Massey. l. Clanricarde.
- Pro Magnâ Chartâ. *For Magna Charta.* l. Le Despenser.
- Pro patriâ. *For my country.* Hamilton of Preston.
- Pro patriâ non timidus perire. *Not afraid to die for my country.* Champness, b.
- Pro patriæ amore. *For the love of my country.* v. Kilwardine.
- Pro rege. *For the king.* Barnaby, b.
- Pro rege et patriâ pugnans. *Fighting for my king and country.* Pasley, b.
- Pro rege et patriâ. *For my king and country.* e. Leven, and Melville. l. De Tabley. Ainslie, b. Smith, b.
- Pro rege et populo. *For the king and the people.* l. De Dunstanville.
- Pro rege et republicâ. *For the king and state.* Paul, b.

- Pro rege, lege, et grege. *For the king, law, and people.* c. Bessborough.
 l. Ponsonby.
- Pro rege sæpe, pro patriâ semper. *For the king often, for my country always.*
 l. Eyre.
- Pro republicâ semper. *For my country always.* Hellier.
- Pro virtute bellicâ. *For military virtue.* Order of Military Merit.
- Probitas verus honos. *Probity is true honour.* v. Chetwynd. Lacon, b.
- Probitatem quàm divitias. *Honesty rather than riches.* Clayton, b.
- Probum non pœnitet. *He repents not of his honesty.* l. Sandys.
- Prodesse civibus. *To be of service to my fellow-citizens.* Beckett, b.
- Prodesse quàm conspici. *To do good rather than evince ostentation.*
 e. Morley. e. Somers.
- Prudentiâ et animo. *By prudence and courage.* Ochterlony.
- Providentiâ divinâ. *By divine Providence.* Keating.
- Providentiâ tutamur. *We are protected by Providence.* Norden.
- Prudentiâ et constantiâ. *By prudence and constancy.* Denmark.
- Pugna pro patriâ. *Fight for your country.* Tichborne, b.
- Pulchrior ex arduis. *More glorious on account of difficulties.* M'Konzie of
 Coul.
- Quæ amissa salva. *What has been lost is safe.* e. Kintire.
- Quæ arguuntur, a lumine manifestantur. *What are questioned, light clears
 up.* Tallow-chandlers' Company.
- Quæ prosunt omnibus artes. *Arts that are useful to all.* Surgeons' Com-
 pany.
- Quærere verum. *To seek out the truth.* v. Carleton.
- Qualls ab incepto. *The same as from the beginning.* v. Goodrich.
 l. Grantham.
- Quantum in rebus inane! *What inanity in human affairs!* Osborne, b.
- Que sera, sera. *What will be, will be; and Principia obsta. Oppose evils in
 their commencement.* Folkes.
- Quem te Deus esse jussit. *What God commands you to be.* e. Sheffield.
 Holroyd.
- Qui capit, capitur. *He who takes, is taken.* Smith, b.
- Qui fugit molam, fugit farinam. *He who flies from the mill, flies from the
 flour.* Coopers' Company, Exeter.
- Qui invidet minor est. *He that envies is inferior.* e. Cadogan.
- Qui pense? *Who thinks?* e. Howth.
- Qui vit content, tient assez. *He that lives contentedly has got enough.*
 Bradshaigh, b.
- Qui ut Deus? *Who is like God?* Order of St. Michael.
- Qui uti scit, ei bona. *To him who knows how to use them, these things are
 good.* l. Berwick.
- Quicquid crescit in cinere perit. *Whatever grows perishes in ashes.* Ash-
 burn.
- Quiescam. *I shall rest.* e. Stair.
- Quò fata vocant. *Whither the fates may call me.* l. Thurlow. Shelly, b.
- Quod Deus vult, fiet. *What God wills, be done.* Chetwynde.
- Quod dixi, dixi. *What I have said, I have said.* Dixie, b.
- Quod ero spero. *I hope that I shall be.* Booth, b.
- Quod honestum utile. *What is honest is useful.* Lawson, b.
- Quod potui perfecti. *I have done what I could do.* v. Melville.

- Quod sursum volo videre. *I am resolved to look at what is above.* e. Dunraven.
- Quod verum atque decens. *What is just and seemly.* l. Dungannon.
- Quod vult, valde vult. *What he wishes, he fervently wishes.* Mansell, b.
- Quondam his vicimus armis. *Formerly we conquered with these arms.* l. Dorchester.
- Radicem firmant frondes. *Leaves strengthen the root.* Grant of Darlway.
- Rara avis in terra. *An extraordinary rarity.* Kett.
- Rara bonitas. *Goodness is scarce.* Bennet.
- Re é merito. *This through merit.* l. Holland.
- Ready, aye ready. l. Napier.
- Reason contents me. Graham, b.
- Recipiunt feminæ sustentacula à nobis. *Women receive support from us.* Patten-makers' Company.
- Recta vel ardua. *Easy things or difficult.* Evelick.
- Rectè faciendo securus. *Safe in doing justly.* Inglls, b.
- Rectè et suaviter. *Justly and mildly.* l. Scarsdale.
- Redditè cuique suum. *Give every one his own.* French Merchants.
- Regi patriæque fidelis. *Faithful to king and country.* Scott, b.
- Regi regnoque fidelis. *Faithful to the king and kingdom.* Pocock, k. b.
- Regi semper fidelis. *Always loyal to my king.* Smythe of Eske, b.
- Regardes mon droit. *Consider my right.* Middleton, b.
- Remember thy end. Kelth.
- Renascentur. *They will be born again.* v. Avonmore.
- Renovate animos. *Renew your courage.* e. Kinnoul.
- Renovato nomine. *With renewed name.* l. Westcote.
- Repetens exempla suorum. *Following the example of his ancestors.* l. Granville.
- Res, non verba. *Facts, not words.* Wilson, b.
- Restitutor. *The restorer.* Order of Danebrog.
- Retinens vestigia famæ. *Still treading in the footsteps of an honourable ancestry.* l. Ribblesdale.
- Reviresco. *I flourish again.* Maxwell of Maxwell.
- Ride through. l. Belhaven.
- Rien sans Dieu. *Nothing without God.* Kerrison, b.
- Right can never die. e. Norbury. l. Norwood.
- Rinasce plu glorioso. *I shall rise more glorious.* e. Rosslyn.
- Robori prudentia præstat. *Prudence excels strength.* Young.
- Robur in vitâ Deus. *God is the strength in life.* Jadewin.
- Sævumque tridentem servamus. *Let us keep the mighty trident.* Broke, b.
- St. Vincent. J. Radstock.
- Sal sapit omnia. *Salt savours all things.* Salters' Company.
- Salus et gloria. *Salvation and glory.* Order of Starry Cross.
- Salus per Christum Redemptorem. *Salvation through Christ the Redeemer.* e. Moray.
- Sans changer. *Without changing.* e. Derby. Musgrave, b. Stanley, b.
- Sans Dieu rien. *Nothing without God.* l. Petre.
- Sans tâche. *Unblemished.* v. Gormaston.
- Sans varier. *Unchangeable.* Charlton, b.
- Sans crainte. *Without fear.* Tyrrell, b.
- Sapere aude. *Dare to be wise.* e. Macclesfield.

- Sapere et tacere. *To be wise and say nothing.* Hesse.
 Sapiens qui assiduus. *He is wise who is assiduous.* Mitchell, b.
 Sapientia felicitas. *Wisdom is happiness.* University of Oxford.
 Scribere scientes. *Men knowing how to write.* Scriveners' Company.
 Scuto divino. *With a heavenly shield.* Kay, b.
 Scuto fidei. *By the shield of faith.* Morris, b.
 Secret et hardi. *Secret and bold.* l. Dynevor.
 Secundis dubisque rectus. *Upright both in prosperity and in perils.* Duncan, b., and Lippincott, b.
 Securitas regni. *The security of the kingdom.* Order of Cyprus, or Silence.
 Secus rivos aquarum. *By rivers of water.* Rivers.
 Sed sine labe decus. *Let your honours be without a stain.* e. Eldon. l. Stowell.
 Semel et semper. *Once and always.* Swynburne, b.
 Semper fidelis. *Always faithful.* e. Onslow. Smith, b.
 Semper paratus. *Always prepared.* l. Clifford. Knowles, b., and Constable, b.
 Semper tibi pendeat hamus. *Let the ring always hang to thee.* Kilrenny.
 Semper ut te digna sequare. *May you always pursue actions worthy of yourself.* Shipbrook.
 Semper vigilans. *Always watchful.* Williams.
 Sequitur patrem non passibus æquis. *He follows his father with unequal steps.* Wilson.
 Sequitur victoria forteis. *Victory follows the brave.* Campbell of Aberchill.
 Sequitando si junge. *By following we become united.* Lambert, b.
 Sequor, nec inferior. *I follow, but am not inferior.* l. Crew.
 Sermoni consona facta. *Deeds answering to words.* Trelawney, b.
 Serò, sed seriò. *Late, but in earnest.* m. Salisbury. m. Lothian.
 Serva jugum. *Keep the yoke.* e. Errol. Hay, b.
 Serva juga sub jugo. *Keep the yoke under the yoke.* Hay of Park.
 Servabo fidem. *I will keep faith.* l. Sherborn.
 Servare modum. *To observe the golden mean.* Folke, b.
 Servare munia vitæ. *To observe the duties of life.* Oglander, b.
 Servata fides cinerì. *The promise made to my ancestors is now kept.* e. Harrowby. Calvert, b.
 Servire Deo regnare est. *To serve God is to rule.* Middleton.
 Serviando. *By serving.* Simeon, b.
 Shannet a boo. Fitzgerald.
 Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? *If God be with us, who shall be against us?* v. Mountmorres.
 Si je puis. *If I can.* e. Newburgh. Colquhoun, b.
 Si sit prudentia. *If there be prudence.* l. Aukland. l. St. Helens.
 Sic donec. *Thus until.* e. Bridgewater.
 Sic fidem teneo. *Thus I keep my faith.* Molesworth, b.
 Sic nos, sic sacra tuemur. *Thus we our sacred rights defend.* M'Mahon, b.
 Sic parvis magna. *Thus great things arise from small.* Drake, b.
 Sic tutus. *Thus defended.* Gordon of Park.
 Simplex munditiis. *Plain and neat.* Symonds, b.
 Sine crimine fiat. *Be it done without reproach.* Innes.
 Sine maculâ. *Without stain.* M'Kenzie of Skatwell.

- Sit saxum firmum. *Let the stone be firm.* Saxby.
 Sol, mi, re, fa. Bull.
 Sola bona quæ honesta. *Those things only are good which are honest.* Colebrooke, b.
 Sola Deo salus. *The only safety is in God.* l. Rokeby.
 Sola et unica virtus. *Virtue is alone and unique* [i. e. in its excellence]. c. Northington.
 Sola juvat virtus. *Virtue alone pleases.* l. Blantyre.
 Sola nobilitas virtus. *Virtue is the only nobility.* m. Abercorn. Hamilton, b.
 Sola salus servire Deo. *The only safe course is to serve God.* l. Ross.
 Sola ubique triumphat. *Alone triumphant every where.* Carville.
 Sola virtus invicta. *Virtue alone is invincible.* d. Norfolk.
 Sola virtus nobilitat. *Virtue alone ennobles.* Henderson.
 Solem fero. *I can bear the sun.* Aubrey, b.
 Sorte suâ contentus. *Content with his lot.* Hartwell, b.
 Soyez ferme. *Be firm.* e. Carriek.
 Spare nought. m. Tweedale.
 Spe et labore. *By hope and labour.* Jebb, b.
 Spectemur agendo. *Let us be tried by our actions.* l. Montague.
 Spem successus alit. *Prosperity nourishes hope.* Ross of Balnagowan.
 Spes alit. *Hope nourishes.* Child, b.
 Spes et fides. *Hope and faith.* Chamberlain, b.
 Spes dabit auxilium. *Hope will lend help.* Dunbar of Durn.
 Spes decus et robur. *Hope is honour and strength.* Smith of Hadley, b.
 Spes durat avorum. *The hope of my ancestors subsists.* e. Rochford.
 Spes infracta. *My hope is unbroken.* Dick.
 Spes mea Christus. *Christ is my hope.* l. Lucan. l. Clanmorris.
 Spes labor levis. *Hope is light labour.* Ochterlony, b.
 Spes mea in Deo. *My hope is in God.* l. Teynham, and Lethbridge, b.
 Spes nostra Deus. *God is our hope.* Curriers' Company.
 Spes tutissima cælis. *Heaven is the safest hope.* e. Kingston. v. Lorton.
 Spes vitæ melioris. *The hope of a better life.* Hobhouse, b.
 Speravi in Domino. *I have hoped in the Lord.* e. Kinnoul.
 Spero infestis, metuo secundis. *I hope in adversity, and fear in prosperity.* e. Ludlow.
 Spero meliora. *I hope for better times.* l. Torpichen.
 Stand fast. e. Seafeld.
 Stand sure. Grant of Grant.
 Stant cætera tigno. *The rest stand on a beam.* e. Aboyne.
 Stare super vias antiquas. *To stand in the track of my ancestors.* l. Bayning.
 Stat felix amico Domino. *He is happy who hath a friend in the Lord.* Stuart.
 Stat promissa fides. *Promised faith is stable.* l. Newark.
 Steady. l. Aylmer. l. Bridport.
 Strenuè et prosperè. *Strenuously and prosperously.* Jedbury.
 Strike. l. Hawke.
 Studiis et rebus honestis. *By studies and honest pursuits.* l. Ashburton.
 Study quiet. Head, b.
 Suaviter et fortiter. *Mildly and firmly.* e. Minto.
 Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. *Mildly in the manner, boldly in action.* l. Newborough.

- Sub cruce candidâ. *Under the fair cross.* e. Egmont. l. Arden.
 Sub cruce salus. *Salvation under the cross.* e. Bangor.
 Sub hoc signo vinces. *Under this sign you shall conquer.* v. De Vesci.
 Sub libertate quietem. *Rest under liberty.* Burrel, b.
 Sub pace copia. *In peace plenty.* Franco.
 Sub sole, sub umbrâ, virens. *Flourishing both in sunshine and shade.* Irwine, b.
 Sub spe. *Under hope.* Dunbar, b.
 Subditus fidelis regis est salus regni. *A subject faithful to his king is the safety of the kingdom.* Carlos.
 Sui oblitus commodi. *Forgetful of his own interests.* Asgill, b.
 Suivez moi. *Follow me.* Borough, b.
 Suivez raison. *Follow reason.* m. Sligo. l. Kilmaine.
 Sunt aliena. *They are foreign.* Fust, b.
 Surgit post nubila Phœbus. *After clouds sunshine.* Coachmakers' Comp.
 Suscipere et finire. *To undertake and to accomplish.* d. Cumberland.
 Sustinetur. *Let him be sustained.* Culkam, b.
 Suum cuique. *Every one his own.* Grant of Monymusk.
 Swift and true. Fust.
 Tace aut face. *Be silent or act.* Scott of Ancrum.
 Tâche sans tâche. *A work without stain.* e. Northesk.
 Tâches surpasser en vertue. *Strive to surpass in virtue.* Taylor.
 Tandem fit surculus arbor. *A shoot at length becomes a tree.* m. Waterford.
 Tans seaps Empton. *The red hand of Ireland.* e. O'Neill.
 Tantum in superbos. *Only against the proud.* Jacob, b.
 Templâ quàm dilecta! *Temples how beloved!* d. Buckingham. l. Nugent.
 Tempus rerum imperator. *Time is the ruler of all things.* Clockmakers' Company.
 Tenax et fidelis. *Persevering and faithful.* l. Carrington.
 Tenax in fide. *Steadfast in the faith.* Smith, b.
 Tenax propositi. *Steadfast to the purpose.* Gibbes, b.
 Tenebo. *I will hold.* Warren, k. b.
 Teneo, tenere majores. *I retain what my ancestors have held.* Twcmilow.
 Tenez le droit. *Keep the right.* Clifton, b.
 Terrena pericula sperno. *I despise earthly dangers.* Ogilvy of Inuerquhart.
 Terrere nolo, timere nescio. *I wish not to frighten, and know not how to fear.* Deering, b.
 Terri marique potens. *Valiant by sea and land.* O'Malley.
 The noblest motive is the public good. e. Bantry.
 Think and thank. m. Aylesbury.
 Think on. l. Kirkcudbright. Maxwell, b.
 Thou shalt want ere I want. l. Cranston.
 Through. d. Hamilton.
 Thus. v. St. Vincent.
 Tiens à la vérité. *Adhere to the truth.* l. De Blaquièr.
 Tiens ta foy. *Keep thy faith.* e. Bathurst.
 Timet pudorem. *He fears shame.* v. Down.
 Timor omnes adest. *Fear comes upon all.* Craigie of Gairsay.
 Του ἀπιστοῦν ἵνα. *In order to excel.* l. Henniker.
 Toujours fidele. *Always faithful.* Hickman, b. Beauchamp, b.
 Toujours propice. *Always propitious.* l. Cremore.

- Toujours prêt. *Always ready.* e. Clanwilliam. Sutton, b.
 Tout bien, ou rien. *All or nothing.* l. Barham. Noel, b.
 Tout jour prêt. *Always ready.* e. Antrim. Sutton, b.
 Tout pour l'église. *All for the church.* e. Wandesford.
 Tout vient de Dieu. *All comes from God.* l. Leigh. l. Clinton.
 Traditus, non victus. *Betrayed not conquered.* l. Howden.
 Tria juncta in uno. *Three joined in one.* Order of the Bath.
 Trial by jury. l. Erskine.
 Trinitas in trinitate. *The trinity in trinity.* Trinity-house.
 Triumpho morte tam vitâ. *I triumph in death as well as in life.* v. Allen.
 True to the end. e. Home. Hume, b.
 Tu ne cede malis. *Yield not thou to misfortunes.* l. Milton.
 Tuebor. *I will defend.* v. Torrington.
 Tuum est. *It is your own.* e. Cowper.
 Turris fortissima est nomen Jehovah. *The name of Jehovah is the strongest tower.* Town of Plymouth.
 Turris prudentia custos. *Caution is the best keeper of a castle.* Dick of Lauder.
 Tuté, celeriter, et jucundè. *Safely, quickly, and pleasantly.* Sutton.
 Tutum te robore reddam. *I will give you safety by strength.* Crawford.
 Tutus in undis. *Safe in the waves.* Graham.
 Ubi amor, ibi fides. *Where there is love there is fidelity.* Dukenfield, b.
 Ubi lapsus? Quid feci? *Where have I fallen? What have I done?* v. Courtenay.
 Ubi libertas, ibi patria. *Where there is liberty, there is my country.* Huger. Baillie, b.
 Ubique patriam reminisci. *Remember your country everywhere.* e. Malmesbury, and Harris, k. b.
 Ultra pergere. *To proceed further.* l. Lyndhurst.
 Un Dieu, un roi. *One God, one king.* l. Lyttleton.
 Un Dieu, un roi, un cœur. *One God, one king, one heart.* Lake, b.
 Un durant ma vie. *The same while I live.* Barrington, b.
 Un foy mesme. *One and the same faith.* Gilpin.
 Un roy, une foy, une loy. *One king, one faith, one law.* m. Clanricarde.
 Ung je serverai. *One will I serve.* e. Pembroke. e. Caernarvon.
 Ung tout seul. *One alone.* e. Verney.
 Unl æquus virtuti. *Friendly to virtue alone.* e. Mansfield.
 Unica virtus necessaria. *Virtue alone is necessary.* e. Mornington.
 Unus et idem. *One and the same.* l. Ravensworth.
 Ut proxim aliis. *That I may be of use to others.* Jennings, b.
 Ut proxim. *That I may be of use.* l. Foley.
 Ut quocunque paratus. *Prepared on every side.* e. Cavan.
 Ut sursum desuper. *I descend to ascend.* Rumbold, b.
 Utcunque placuerit Deo. *As it shall please God.* v. Howe.
 Utile et dulce. *Useful and agreeable.* Riddel, b.
 Valet anchora virtus. *Virtue is equivalent to an anchor.* l. Gardner.
 Vectis. *The isle of Wight.* Holmes, b.
 Ventis secundis. *By favourable winds.* v. Hood. l. Bridport.
 Veillant et vaillant. *Vigilant and valiant.* Erskine, b.
 Verà nihil verius. *Nothing is truer than truth.* Were.

- Verbum Domini manet in æternas. *The word of the Lord remaineth for ever.* Stationers' Company.
- Vernon semper viret. *Vernon always flourishes.* l. Vernon.
- Veritas magna est. *Truth is great.* Jephson, b.
- Vérité sans peur. *Truth without fear.* l. Middleton.
- Virtue vaunceth. *Virtue prevails.* l. Willoughby de Broke.
- Verum atque decens. *True and becoming.* Browne.
- Vestigia nulla retrorsum. *Our footsteps never retrograde.* e. Buckinghamshire.
- Vi et virtute. *By strength and virtue.* Baird, b.
- Vi nullâ invertitur ordo. *Order is inverted by no violence.* Cordwainers' Company.
- Via trita, via tuta. *The beaten path is the safe path.* e. Normanton.
- Vicisti, et vivimus. *Thou hast conquered, and still have we survived.* Johnson, b.
- Victoria concordiâ crescit. *Victory increases by concord.* l. Amherst.
- Victoriæ gloria merces. *Glory is the reward of victory.* Town of Berwick.
- Vidi, vici. *I have seen, I have conquered.* Twisleton.
- Vigila et ora. *Watch and pray.* Wake, b.
- Vigilate. - *Watch.* Leeds, b.
- Vigilate et orate. *Watch and pray.* v. Castlemaine.
- Vigilantibus. *To the vigilant.* l. Gosford.
- Vigilo. *I watch.* Desse, b.
- Vigilo et spero. *I watch and hope.* Tiviot.
- Vigueur de dessus. *Strength from above.* m. Thomond.
- Vincenti dabitur. *It shall be given to the conqueror.* Vincent, b.
- Vincit amor patriæ. *The love of my country prevails.* c. Chichester. v. Molesworth. l. Muncester. l. Yarborough.
- Vincit omnia veritas. *Truth overcomes all things.* l. Kinsale. Laffan, b.
- Vincit pericula virtus. *Virtue overcomes dangers.* Maine.
- Vincit qui patitur. *He conquers who endures.* Colt, b.
- Vincit veritas. *Truth prevails.* v. Gort. l. Castlecoole. e. Monrath. Peacock, b.
- Vincola temno. *I despise bonds.* Sinclair.
- Virescit vulnere virtus. *Virtue when wounded flourishes.* e. Galloway. Brownrigg, b.
- Virtue mine honour. M'Lean.
- Virtus ariete fortior. *Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram.* e. Abingdon.
- Virtus basis vitæ. *Virtue is the basis of life.* l. Stafford.
- Virtus in actione consistit. *Virtue consists in action.* e. Craven.
- Virtus in arduis. *Virtue in difficulties.* v. Cullen.
- Virtus incendit vires. *Virtue excites strength.* v. Strangford.
- Virtus incumbet honori. *Virtue will rest upon honour.* Williams, b.
- Virtus invicta gloriosa. *Unconquered virtue is glorious.* Thomas, b.
- Virtus maturat. *Virtue perfects.* Riddle.
- Virtus mille scuta. *Virtue is a thousand shields.* l. Howard of Effingham.
- Virtus probata florebit. *Tried virtue will flourish.* e. Brandon.
- Virtus propter se. *Virtue for its own sake.* Radcliffe, b.
- Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ. *Virtue that knows not mean repulse.* l. Dyssart.

- Virtus semper viridis. *Virtue flourishes for ever.* e. Belmore.
 Virtus sola nobilitas. *Virtue is the only nobility.* l. Walscourt.
 Virtus sub cruce crescit ad æthera tendens. *Virtue increases under the cross, aspiring unto heaven.* e. Charleville.
 Virtus vincit invidiam. *Virtue overcomes envy.* e. Cornwallis.
 Virtute. *By virtue.* Cowper.
 Virtute acquiritur honos. *Honour is acquired by virtue.* Home of Blackadder.
 Virtute et fide. *By virtue and faith.* c. Oxford and Mortimer. v. Melbourne.
 Virtute et fidelitate. *By bravery and fidelity.* Order of Hesse Cassel.
 Virtute fideque. *By virtue and faith.* l. Elibank.
 Virtute et industriâ. *By bravery and industry.* Bristol city.
 Virtute et labore. *By virtue and labour.* e. Dundonald. l. Headley.
 Virtute et merito. *Through bravery and desert.* Order of Charles of Spain.
 Virtute et operâ. *By virtue and deeds.* e. Fife.
 Virtute et valore. *By virtue and valour.* Stamen, b.
 Virtute, non astutiâ. *By courage, not by cunning.* e. Limerick.
 Virtute, non verbis. *By virtue, not by words.* m. Lansdowne.
 Virtute parâ tuemini. *Let us defend what is gained by valour.* Pepperell, b.
 Virtute quies. *Content in virtue.* e. Mulgrave.
 Virtute securus. *Safe by virtue.* v. Hawarden.
 Virtuti et numine. *By virtue and the protection of Heaven.* l. Cloncurry.
 Virtuti mœnia cedant. *Let the walls yield to bravery.* Wilder.
 Virtuti nihil invium. *Nothing is inaccessible to virtue.* Hillary, b.
 Virtuti nihil obstat et armis. *Nothing withstands virtue and arms.* e. Aldborough.
 Virtuti, non armis, fido. *I trust in virtue, not to arms.* e. Wilton. Egerton, b.
 Virtutis amore. *By the love of virtue.* e. Annesley. c. Mountnorris.
 Virtutis avorum præmium. *The reward of the virtues of my ancestors.* v. Templeton.
 Virtutis comes invidia. *Envy the attendant of virtue.* v. Hereford.
 Virtutis fortuna comes. *Good fortune is the companion of valour.* d. Wellington. l. Clancarty. l. Ashtown.
 Virtutis in bello præmium. *The reward of bravery in war.* Steuart.
 Virtutis laus actio. *Deeds are the praise of virtue.* Rumbold, b.
 Virtutis præmium honor. *Honour is the reward of virtue.* e. Denbigh.
 Vis unita fortior. *Force united becomes more powerful.* e. Mountcashel.
 Vis viri fragilis. *Weak is the strength of man.* Lilburn.
 Vis à la fine. *Energy to the last.* Calder.
 Vitæ via virtus. *Virtue is the way of life.* v. Carlow.
 Vive et vivat. *Live and let live.* l. Abercrombie.
 Vive ut vivas. *Live that you may live.* l. Halkertoun.
 Vivere sat vincere. *To conquer is to live enough.* e. Sefton. l. Ventry.
 Vivit post funera virtus. *Virtue lives after the grave.* e. Shannon.
 Vix ea nostra voco. *I scarce call these honours our own.* d. Argyle. e. Warwick.
 Vixi liber, et moriar. *I have lived free and I will die so.* Ibbetson, b.
 Volando, reptilia sperno. *Flying myself, I despise creeping things.* Seras.
 Volo, non valeo. *I am willing but am nothing worth.* c. Carlisle.

Voto vita mea. *I devote my life.* e. Meath.

Vulnerati, non victi. *Wounded, not conquered.* Cooks' Company.

Watch weel.—Reparabit cornua Phoebe. *The moon will replenish her horns.*

Scott, of Abbotsford, b.

Watch. Forbes of Cragedar.

Will God, I shall. Menzies.

Without fear. l. Duffus. Campbell, b.

Y' fyno Dwy y fydd. *What God willeth will be.* e. Llandaff.

Zealous. Hood, b.

INDEX

OF THE

Names of the Gentlemen whose Arms are engraved and blazoned as Examples.

Those marked with *, the Arms are engraved and blazoned; those with †, the Arms are blazoned only.

ABRAHALL	-	-	page 158†	Basil Wood	-	-	page 66*
Abtot	-	-	204†	Becton	-	-	214†
Adye	-	-	58*	Bell	-	-	95†
Aldham	-	-	47*	Beringer	-	-	45*
Ambesace	-	-	151*	Berkley	-	-	44*
Amherst	-	-	44*	Berneck	-	-	91†
Anderton	-	-	212†	Bertie	-	-	93†
Arblaster	-	-	121†	Beville	-	-	102†
Arbuthnot	-	-	46*	Biest	-	-	48*
Arches	-	-	86†	Birmingham	-	-	60*
Armstrong	-	-	228†	Blackstock	-	-	59*
Arthure	-	-	101†	Blossun	-	-	124†
Asgill	-	-	215†	Bolowre	-	-	156†
Ashton	-	-	110†	Bolter	-	-	59*
Askewe	-	-	88†	Borough	-	-	49*
Aston	-	-	18*	Borton	-	-	281†
Atkins	-	-	45*	Bothe	-	-	112†
Attow	-	-	216	Bottlesham	-	-	97†
Atwood	-	-	60*	Bourden	-	-	49*
Austen	-	-	52*	Bowen	-	-	100†
Bagot	-	-	109*	Bowes	-	-	171†
Baines	-	-	46*	Bowes	-	-	100†
Baker	-	-	56 and 151†	Boydell	-	-	188†
Ball	-	-	90†	Boyle	-	-	60*
Banister	-	-	250†	Brailford	-	-	110†
Barbon	-	-	61*	Branchley	-	-	195
Bardoneneche	-	-	223†	Bray	-	-	56*
Barker	-	-	48*	Bretigni	-	-	170†
Barkle	-	-	228†	Bridger	-	-	56 and 119*
Barnack	-	-	91†	Brome	-	-	129†
Barnas	-	-	118†	Bromley	-	-	60† and 164*
Barnsdale	-	-	60*	Buck	-	-	186†
Barret	-	-	161†	Buggine	-	-	113†
Basnet	-	-	92†	Bulbeck	-	-	52 and 184*
Bateman	-	-	50*	Buocafoco	-	-	50*
Bathor	-	-	142†	Burnaby	-	-	40*
Baxter	-	-	202*	Burninghill	-	-	149†
Baylie	-	-	55*	Burrard	-	-	51*

Byron	-	-	page 138†	Eyre	-	-	page 194
Camel	-	-	103†	Farmer	-	-	51 and 167*
Capper	-	-	105†	Fennor	-	-	174†
Cardington	-	-	232†	Fisher	-	-	51, 55, and 166†
Carrack	-	-	132†	Fitz-Hugh	-	-	100†
Cartwright	-	-	58* and 115†	Fitz-James	-	-	133
Carver	-	-	138†	Fitzcourse	-	-	94†
Cavel	-	-	205	Fitz-William	-	-	172†
Cennino	-	-	49*	Florence	-	-	146†
Chalbots	-	-	56*	Foleborne	-	-	144 and 231†
Chambers	-	-	116†	Fontibus	-	-	58*
Champneys	-	-	51*	Fortherby	-	-	171†
Chapman	-	-	49*	Frankland	-	-	56*
Cherley	-	-	98†	Franklyn	-	-	56*
Chute	-	-	46*	Frampton	-	-	44*
Clark	-	-	51*	Fraunces	-	-	43*
Clive	-	-	43*	Frebody	-	-	137†
Cobster	-	-	112*	Fulford	-	-	100*
Cock	-	-	18 and 123†	Gamboa	-	-	59*
Cockaine	-	-	112†	Gamin	-	-	50*
Cocks	-	-	50*	Garzoni	-	-	59*
Colbrand	-	-	169†	Gascaine	-	-	115†
Cole	-	-	49*	Gawdy	-	-	221†
Colle	-	-	49 and 208*	Ged	-	-	160†
Conisbie	-	-	52*	Gideon	-	-	51*
Constable	-	-	92†	Gise	-	-	92†
Conyngnam	-	-	157†	Glegg	-	-	118†
Cooke	-	-	51*	Gomaldi	-	-	149†
Corbet	-	-	200†	Goodrood	-	-	85†
Corke	-	-	52*	Gorges	-	-	153†
Cornhill	-	-	59*	Govis	-	-	139†
Cottingham	-	-	224†	Grafton	-	-	48*
Cotton	-	-	117 and 135†	Greby	-	-	61*
Cowpen	-	-	189	Greville	-	-	45*
Crebott	-	-	143†	Gurney	-	-	135†
Cropley	-	-	55*	Gwyn	-	-	47*
Culcheth	-	-	152†	Gyves	-	-	93†
Dallison	-	-	45*	Haddon	-	-	59*
Dauntre	-	-	94*	Hadiswell	-	-	331†
Davenport	-	-	155†	Hall	-	-	93 and 115†
Davy	-	-	50*	Hampsonie	-	-	160†
De la Hay	-	-	142†	Harman	-	-	83†
De la Luna	-	-	128†	Harrow	-	-	156†
Digby	-	-	146†	Harthill	-	-	171†
Dillon	-	-	48*	Hawberke	-	-	160†
Dinwall	-	-	222†	Hawkeridge	-	-	47*
Dodge	-	-	59*	Hawley	-	-	18 and 96†
Doubleday	-	-	60*	Haydon	-	-	46*
Doubler	-	-	134†	Haye	-	-	179†
Douglas	-	-	50*	Herondon	-	-	55*
Downs	-	-	44*	Herries	-	-	158†
Drakes	-	-	233†	Highlord	-	-	44*
Drummond	-	-	46*	Hilborne	-	-	46*
Dubisson	-	-	104†	Hildesley	-	-	46*
Dudley	-	-	43*	Hingham	-	-	147†
Dyxtou	-	-	45 and 217*	Hoast	-	-	50*
Easton	-	-	170†	Hobart	-	-	145†
Edwards	-	-	55*	Hoby	-	-	99†
Eglefelde	-	-	55*	Holland	-	-	92†
Ellis	-	-	56, 136, and 175*	Holme	-	-	224†
Elphinstou	-	-	137†	Hoo	-	-	106†
Ewart	-	-	47*	Hope	-	-	43*

Houlditch	-	page 210†	Mosley	-	page 176†
Hulse	-	45*	Mounbowchier	-	146†
Humphrey	-	48*	Myntur	-	191†
Hunter	-	44*	Nangothan	-	52 and 177*
Inhoff	-	170†	Narboon	-	190†
James	-	56*	Nathiley	-	84*
Jarvis	-	56*	Naylor	-	52*
Jefferies	-	162†	Needham	-	52*
Jenkinson	-	60*	Newby	-	217†
Jenynges	-	129†	Newdigate	-	48*
Johnson	-	225†	Newton	-	46*
Jones	-	103*	Norton	-	47*
Jorney	-	150†	Ord	-	56*
Julian	-	165†	O'Hara	-	44*
Kagg	-	47*	Outlawe	-	51*
Kearsley	-	182*	Packer	-	45*
Kellum	-	116†	Palmer	-	208†
Kempton	-	55*	Paulet	-	47*
Killingsworth	-	207†	Pawne	-	55*
Kinnard	-	45*	Peacock	-	49 and 117*
Knight	-	43 and 167*	Pearce	-	58*
Knot	-	44*	Peche	-	142†
Kroge	-	193†	Pegg	-	174†
Langford	-	213†	Pegriz	-	192†
Laurence	-	152†	Pelham	-	155†
Leeson	-	43†	Pemberton	-	101†
Leet	-	175†	Penruddock	-	59*
Leon	-	178†	Percival	-	215†
Leverage	-	175†	Pigot	-	43 and 143†
Leyham	-	218†	Pilgrim	-	191†
Lloyd	-	133†	Pine	-	192†
Lorks	-	133	Pitfield	-	55*
Lovett	-	184†	Planke	-	157†
Lowther	-	48*	Pogels	-	174†
Lynch	-	168*	Pont	-	199*
Lucy	-	120†	Porter	-	46*
Lutterel	-	184†	Potter	-	56*
Mackenay	-	106†	Powlet	-	47*
Madden	-	49*	Preener	-	195†
Magnall	-	218*	Prince	-	46*
Maitland	-	130†	Puckering	-	44*
Mallory	-	128†	Ramsey	-	200
Maltravers	-	147†	Rathlow	-	192†
Manners	-	42*	Rawline	-	47*
Markham	-	164†	Rawlyns	-	46*
Maroley	-	59*	Redman	-	127†
Mason	-	193†	Renton	-	43 and 119*
Masters	-	53*	Restwold	-	207†
Masquehay	-	166†	Rewtowre	-	59*
Mawgyron	-	155†	Rich	-	45*
Maynard	-	59*	Richardson	-	107†
Maynard	-	58 and 155†	Robinson	-	52*
Maynes	-	150†	Rogers	-	52*
Medville	-	144†	Rokeley	-	163†
Meinstorpe	-	192†	Roe	-	95†
Mendorf	-	44*	Roundel	-	181†
Miller	-	60*	Row	-	49*
Milnes	-	232†	Rudetzker	-	167†
Milverton	-	176†	Russel	-	192†
Monox	-	48*	Samwell	-	211†
Moore	-	52* and 177†	St. Clere	-	48*
Morley	-	46 and 165†	St. John	-	42*

St. Philibert	-	page 96†	Tounson	-	page 49*
Sault	-	50 and 203*	Trapps	-	149†
Sayer	-	211†	Travers	-	140†
Scipton	-	95*	Tregold	-	101†
Scott	-	152†	Tremaine	-	49 and 145*
Scopham	-	165*	Trevet	-	223†
Scudamore	-	217†	Trevor	-	60*
Searle	-	186†	Trewarthen	-	98
Shelly	-	214 and 231†	Trott	-	161†
Shipstowe	-	49*	Troutebeck	-	148†
Shirington	-	218†	Trowbridge	-	100†
Shirley	-	61*	Tryon	-	217*
Shorter	-	48*	Turnor	-	45*
Shuttleworth	-	213†	Twisden	-	46*
Sibel	-	226	Tynte	-	51*
Simeon	-	46*	Undal	-	177*
Skein	-	213†	Vandeput	-	56*
Smert	-	109†	Vaughan	-	59*
Smith	-	86†	Vavasour	-	60*
Smith	-	60*	Villages	-	50*
Smyth	-	43*	Wagstaff	-	44*
Sneyde	-	210†	Walgrave	-	187†
Snigg	-	44*	Walpole	-	43*
Soame	-	175†	Walsalle	-	232†
Spence	-	190†	Wakerley	-	178†
Spring	-	182†	Wandesford	-	133†
Standard	-	88†	Ward	-	55*
Stapleton	-	47*	Warden	-	230†
Stewart	-	61*	Warre	-	172†
Stewins	-	152†	Wastley	-	85†
Stoddyr	-	123†	Watton	-	55*
Stoner	-	60*	Weelc	-	47*
Stourgeon	-	51*	Weld	-	61*
Stourton	-	44*	Wegirton	-	106†
Stoway	-	198†	Wells	-	50 and 144*
Starkey	-	217	Whalley	-	231†
Stasam	-	227†	Wingfield	-	44 and 117
Stratele	-	136†	Wiseman	-	120†
Stratford	-	223†	Withers	-	58†
Sublet	-	179†	Wood	-	59 and 181*
Sutton	-	101 and 104†	Woodvile	-	43*
Swans	-	232†	Wooler	-	219
Symms	-	162 and 58†	Woolstone	-	225†
Taine	-	144†	Worksley	-	19
Talbot	-	52*	Wroton	-	47
Tenton	-	219†	Wycombe	-	115†
Theme	-	58*	Wyley	-	231†
Thunder	-	224	Wyntworth	-	128†
Thorp	-	222	Yellen	-	55*
Tomb	-	221*	Yeo	-	225
Tote	-	230	Zusto	-	143†

THE END.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY THOMAS DAVISON, WHITEFRIARS.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES



0036694860

BOOK 101

DEC 1 1956

