Elven's Heraldry, comprising upwards of 2500 different crests selected form Nisbet, Guillim, McKenzie, Edmondson and others, from the croisades down to the present time; also the different terms. With remarks and observations / by J.P. Elven.

Contributors

Elven, John Peter. Nisbet. Guillim. McKenzie. Edmondson.

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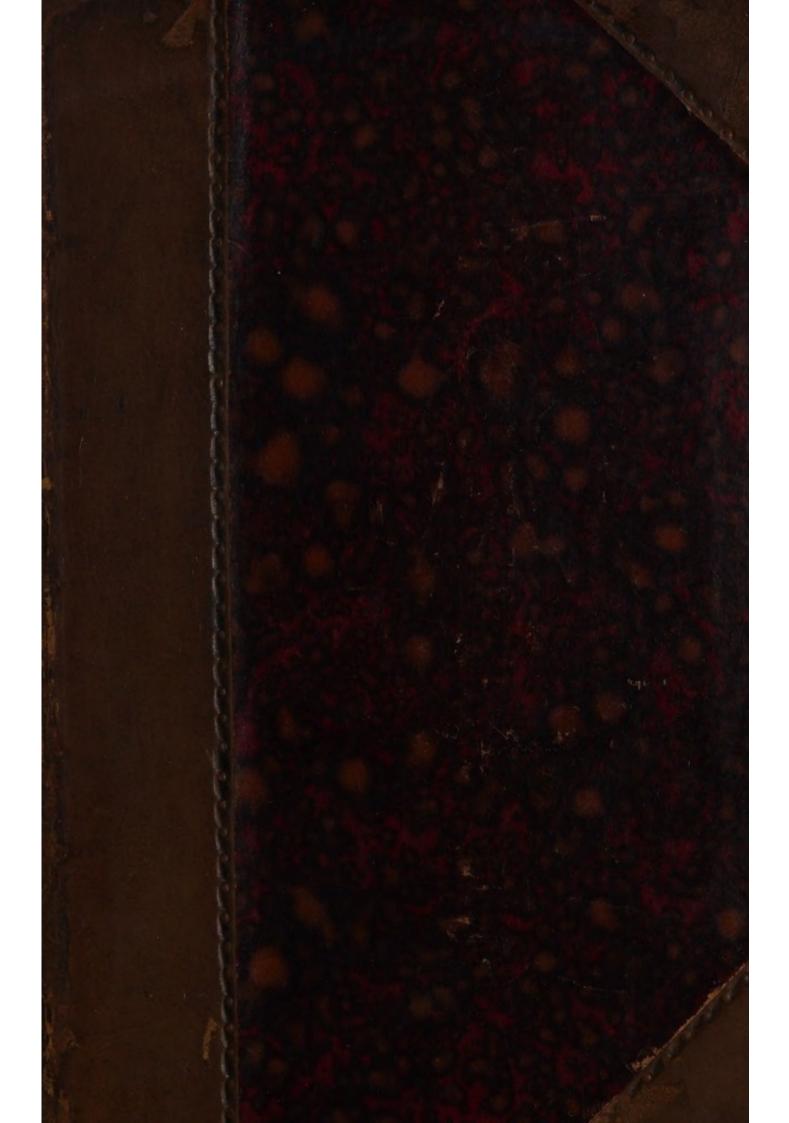
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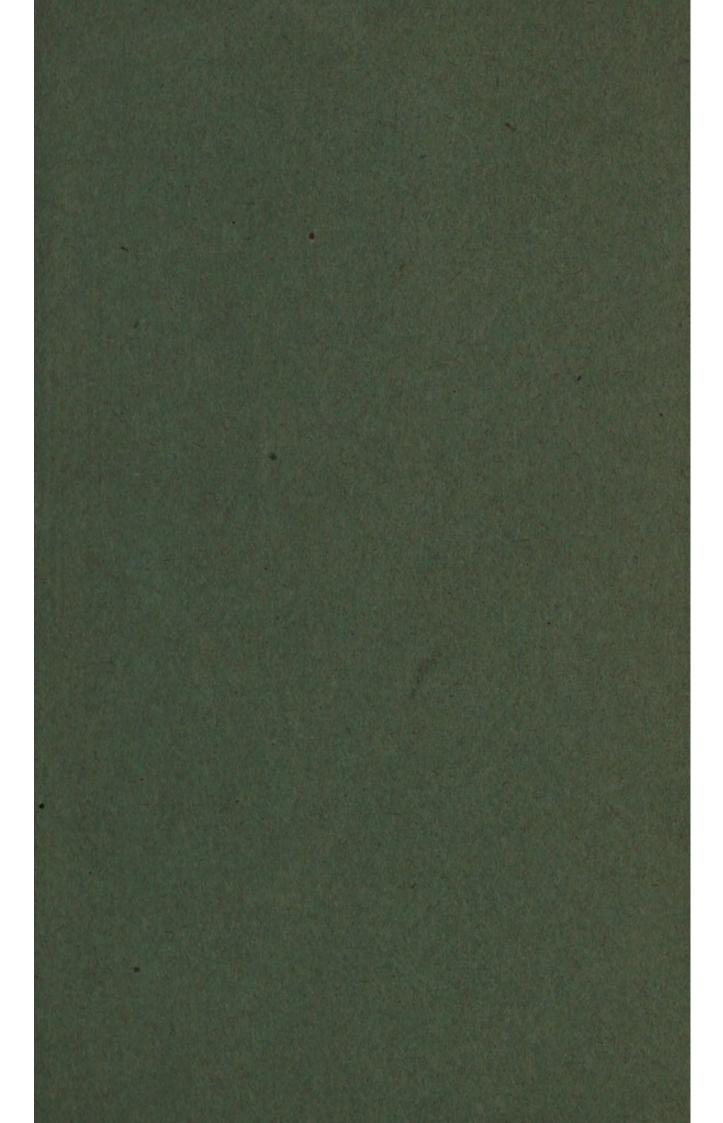
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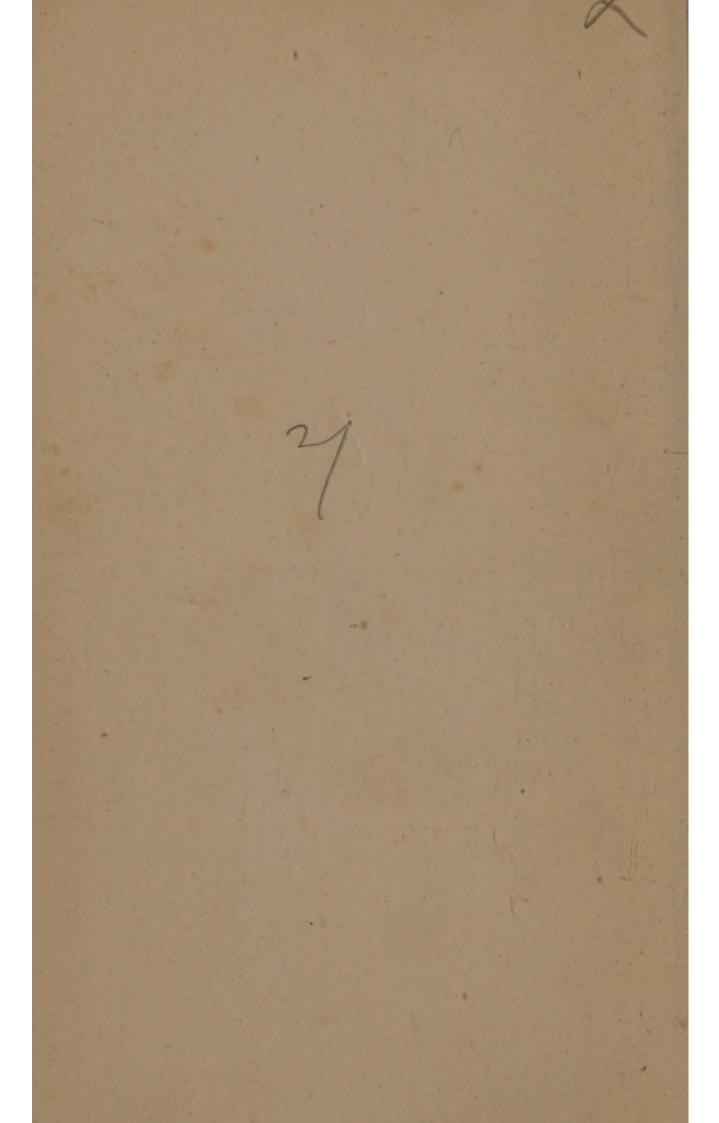
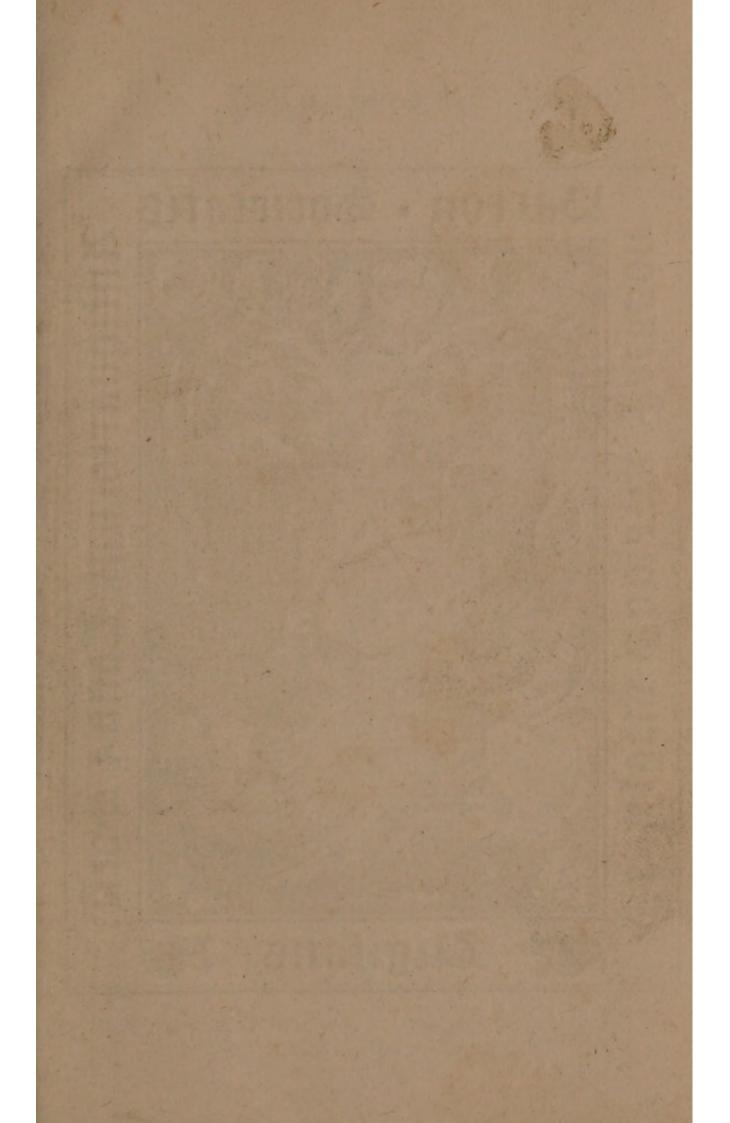


Plate H. placed at p. 23





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ELVEN'S HERALDRY,

COMPRISING UPWARDS OF

2500 DIFFERENT CRESTS;

SELECTED FROM

NISBET, GUILLIM, M'KENZIE, EDMONDSON, AND OTHERS,

FROM THE

CROISADES DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

ALSO

THE DIFFERENT TERMS,

WITH

REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS.

BY J. P. ELVEN.

London:

Printed by J. Barfield, 91, Wardour-Street,

AND

SOLD BY HATCHARD, PICCADILLY, AND ALL OTHER BOOK-

1815.

ELVENS

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THE DIFFERENT TERMS,

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REMARKS AND OBSERVATIONS.



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PREFACE.

PREFACE.

The affinity many of the crests have to the

THE following collection of Crests, selected, after much study and great attention, from the works of Nisbet, Guillim, M'Kenzie, Edmondson, and others, is presented to the public, under an impression that it will be entertaining and useful, particularly to those whose pursuits constantly require recourse to works of Modern Heraldry.

A science, it may be proper to inform the Author's readers, derived principally from the Tournament. Though tradition may trace back to a far distant period, a representation of which also the Shields or Achievements, borne by the ancients, are described.

Since the introduction of modern Heraldry, the virtues of the senator, the warrior, the philosopher, have, through the gracious pleasure of their Sovereigns, been distinguished, and handed down to the present time, by emblematical devices, granted to them as badges of honour, and recorded by the heralds under the patronage of royalty.

The affinity many of the crests have to the names of their bearers, is in many instances purposely intended by the heralds, who frequently design them to hold that allusion; also from the different exploits performed by the heroes of our country, to hold some mark of distinction for their services, some examples of which are briefly noticed in the abridged quotations and observations inth is little Work; which, should it contribute to the desirable end intended, the labour he has bestowed upon it will be amply compensated.

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INTRODUCTION.

HERALDRY is a science, being considered from the earliest ages highly respectable: the warrior or senator have been distinguished by badges of honour, more particularly to military and naval horoes, who have achieved exploits in the feats of arms.

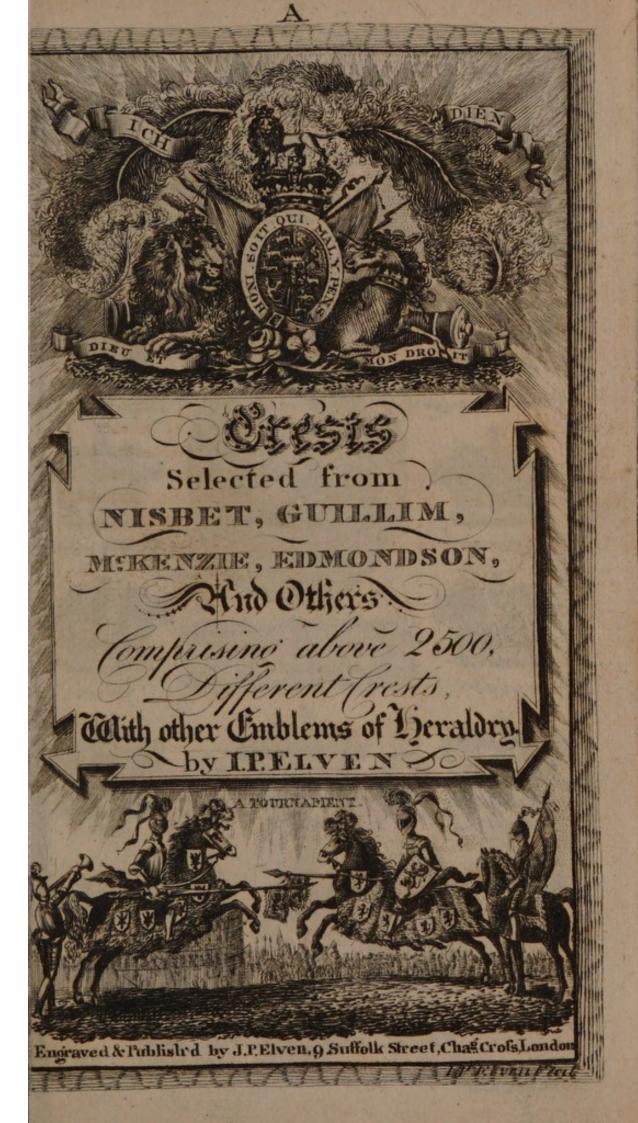
Crests, being an heraldic emblem, differ from any other armorial bearing; are attached to the arms, or borne separate; some with mottos, and others without, at the option of the bearer: they are represented by any beast, bird, or other emblem, issuing out of a coronet or wreath, and many thousand families bear precisely the same crest. The increase of arms being so numerous, it was found necessary to vary the crest by additional marks of distinction, by charges and various things, by beasts holding implements of war, laurels, escallops, anchors, flags, with birds, &c. &c. of every description, and innumerable variety, distinguishable emblems, incidental or applicable to the occasion, which, on perusal of this Work, the reader will find it verified. In addition to this, the different terms are introduced with explanatory notes, what is generally used in arms, to shew the deeds of our illustrious and meritorious ancestors handed down to posterity. Should this small Work meet with the approbation of the nobility and gentry, and others interested in this science, a second edition will be forwarded, including the whole completion of heraldry and crests, &c.

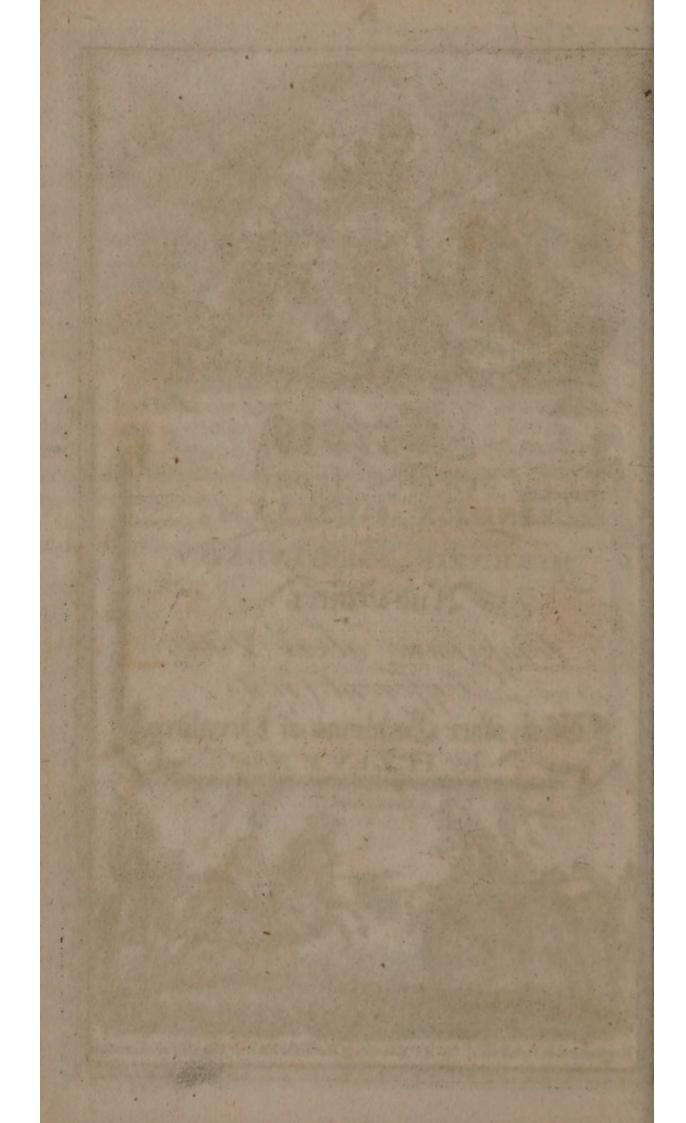
N.B. It should be particularly observed by the reader, that many respectable families, from variety of causes, in tracing the pedigree of their ancestors, their researches have been lost in oblivion, and many valuable possessions, and the legal heir dispossessed of his rights, oftentimes for the want of the true knowledge of this science, and gives a clue to their origin, and the possessions of their families restored.

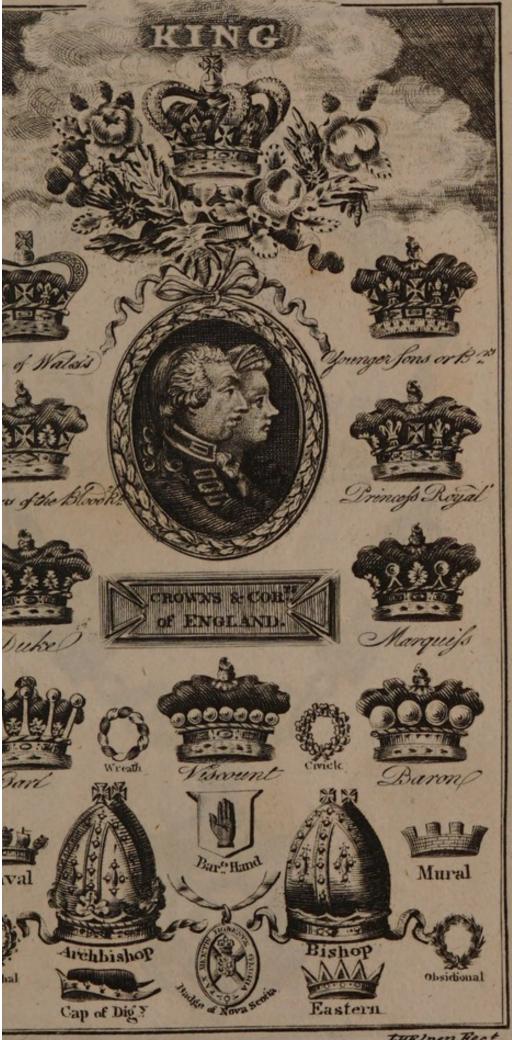
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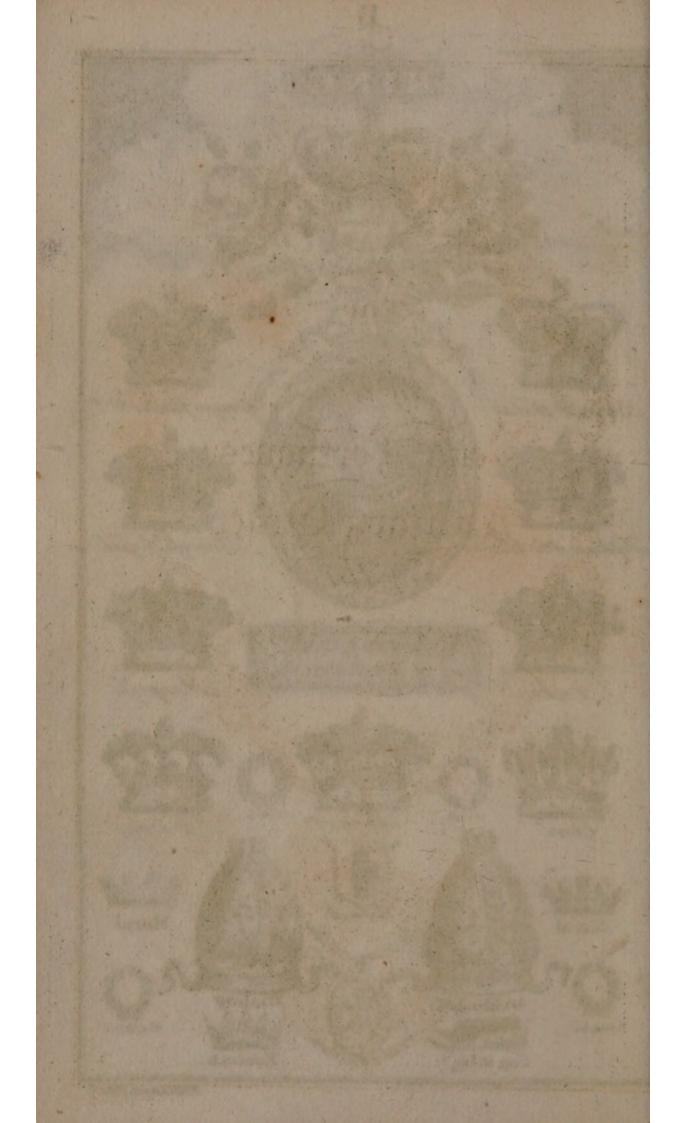
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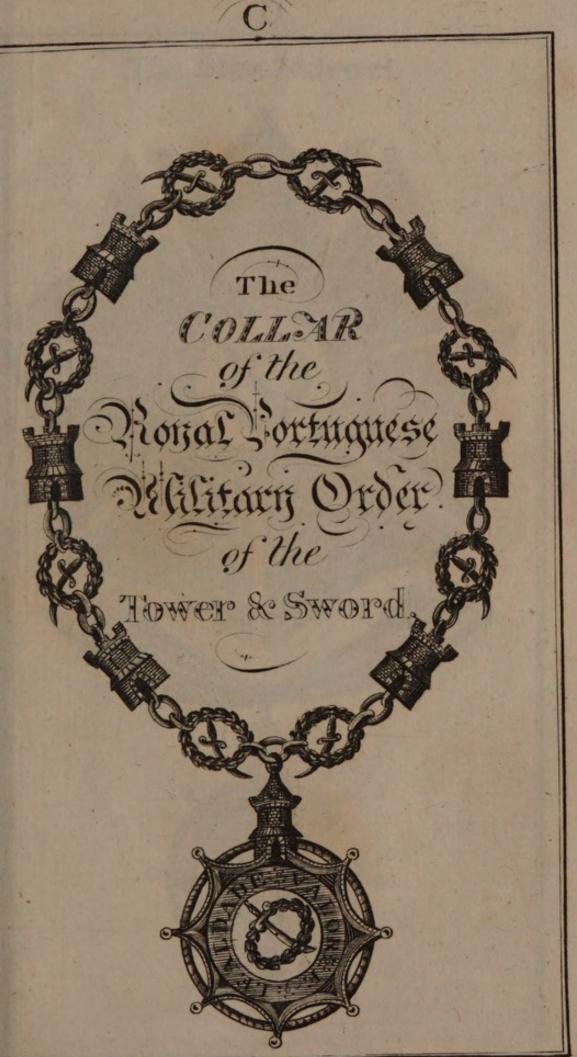




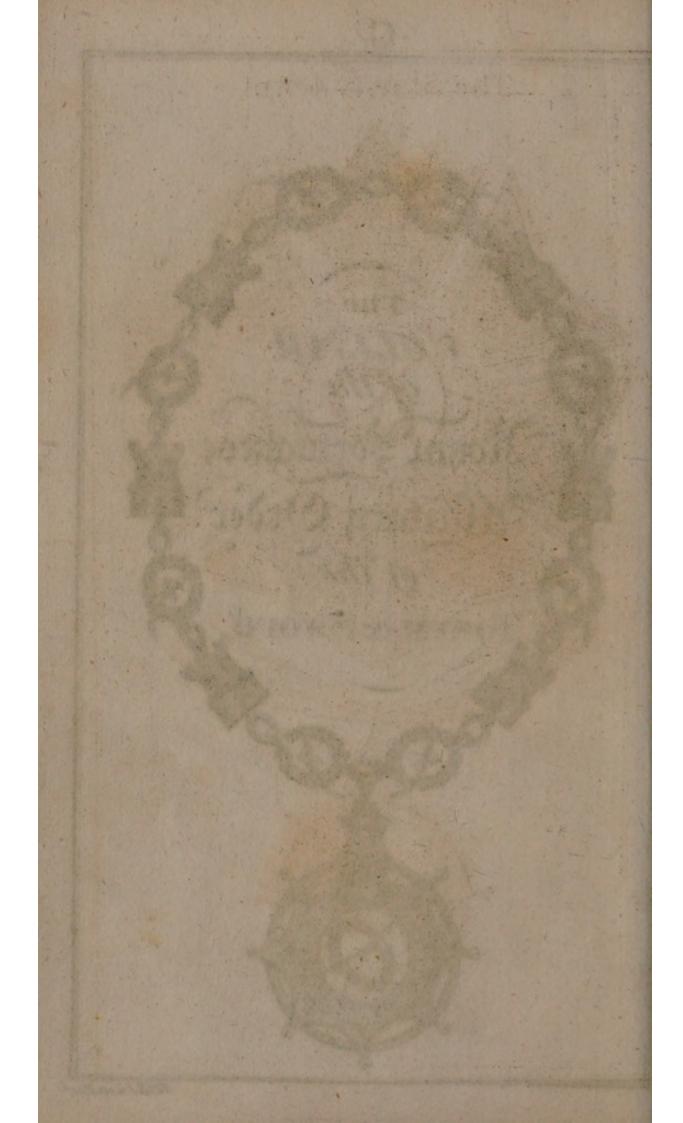


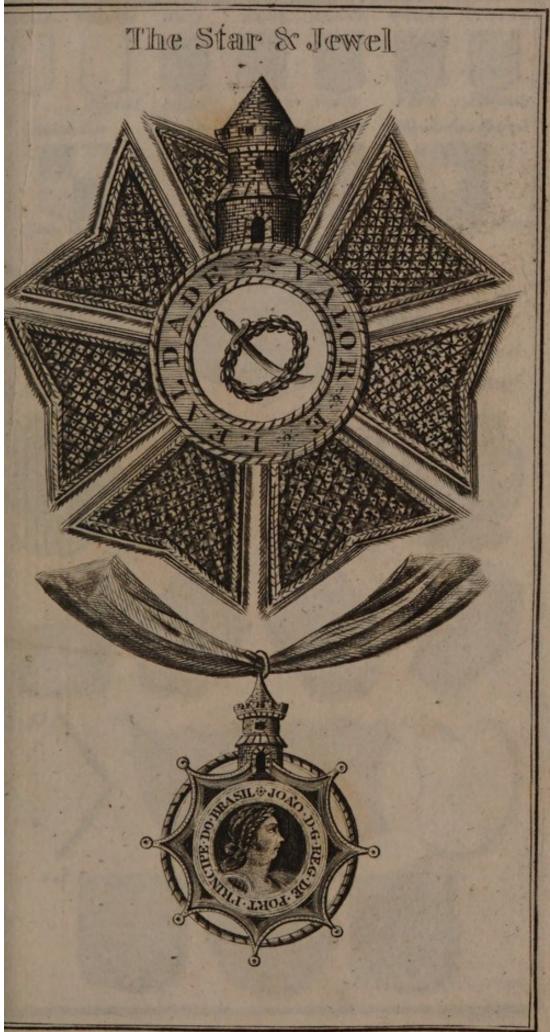
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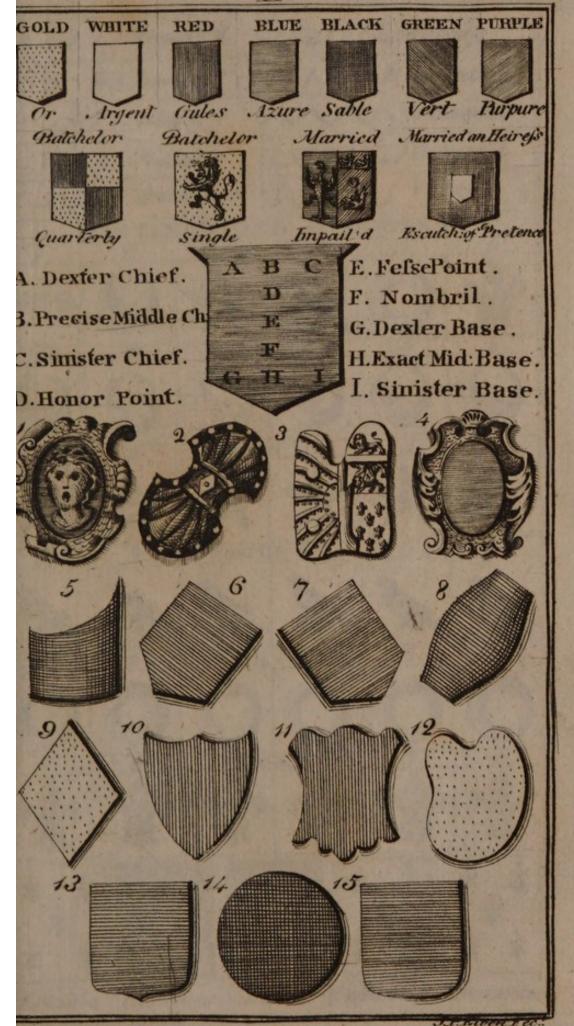


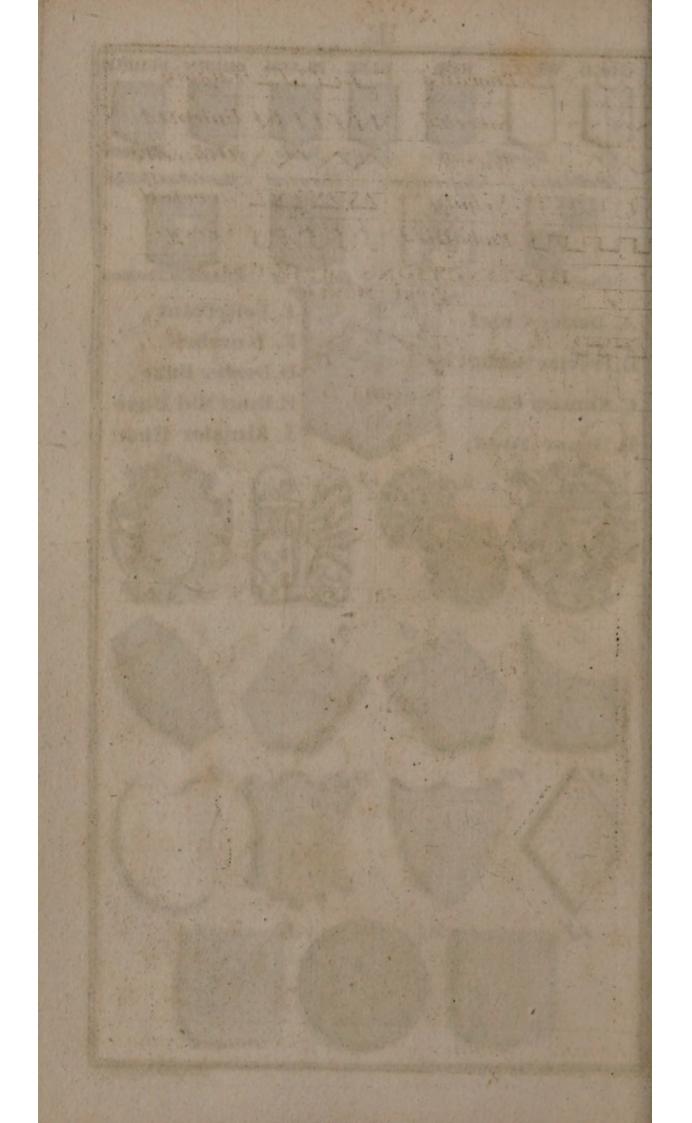
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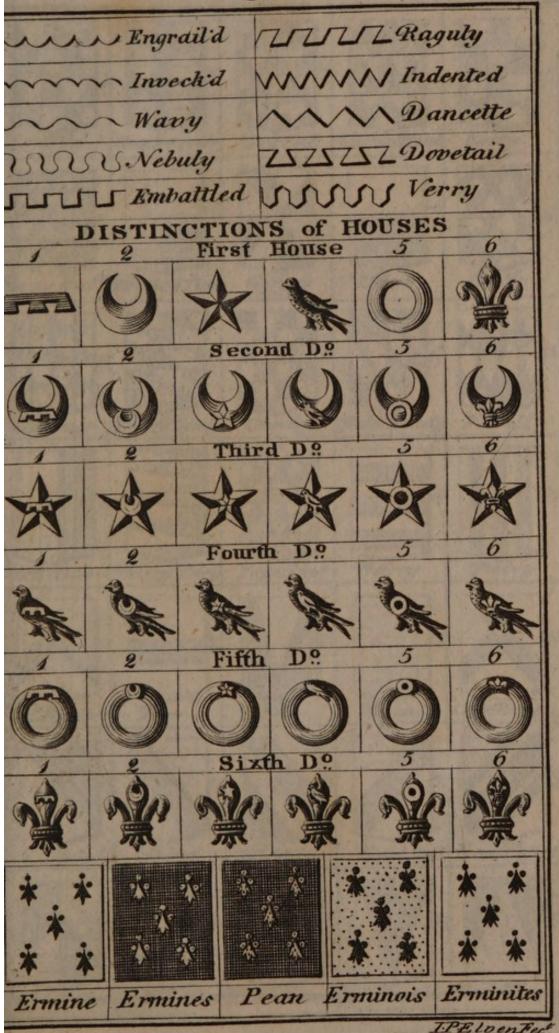


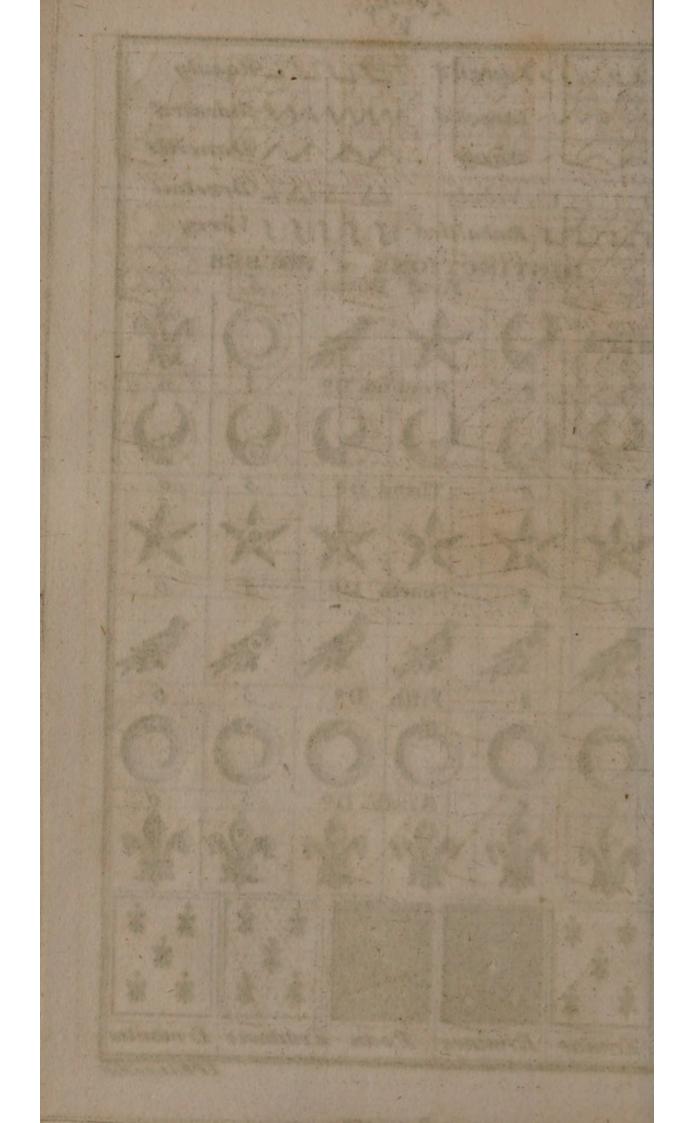




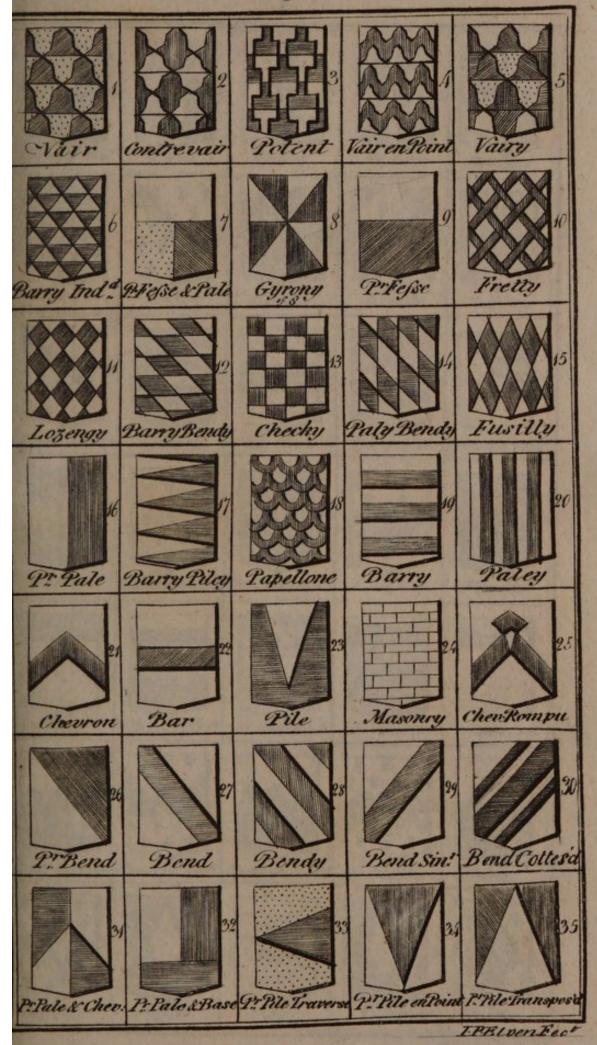


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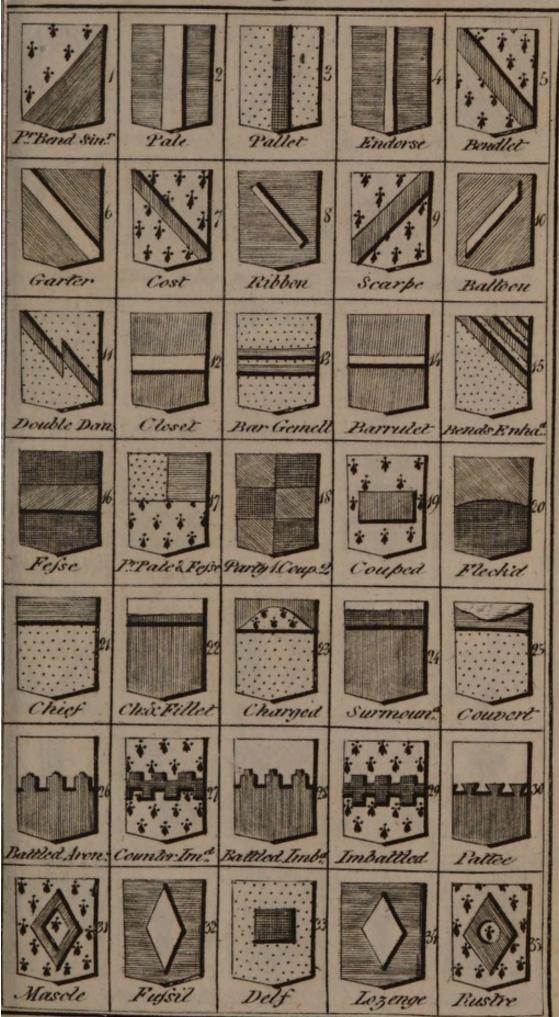




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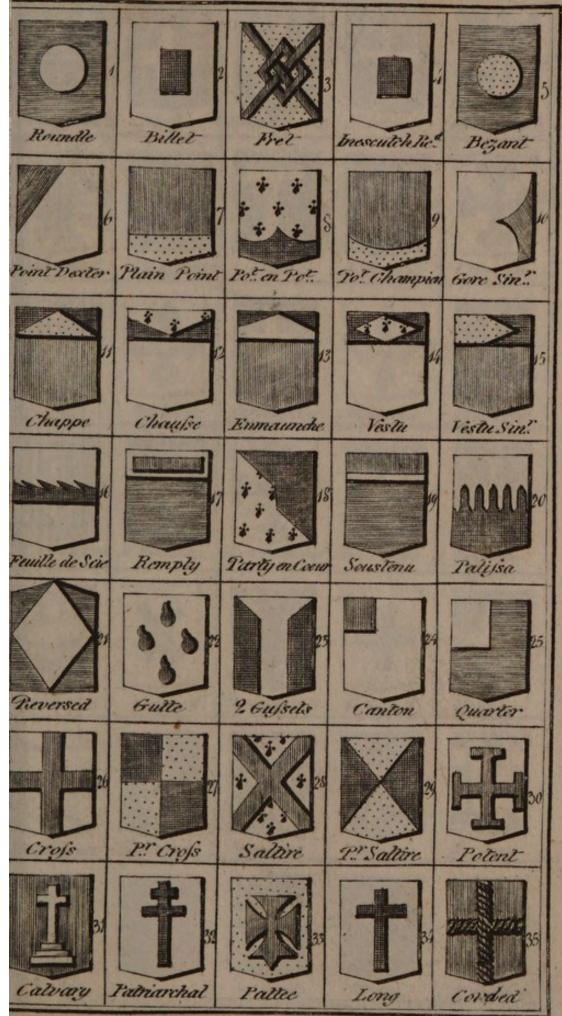






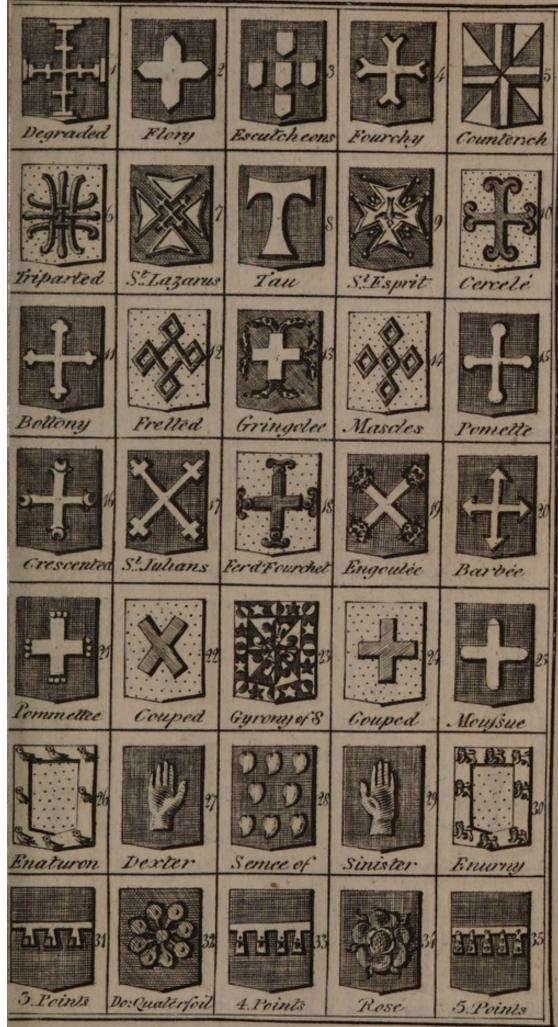
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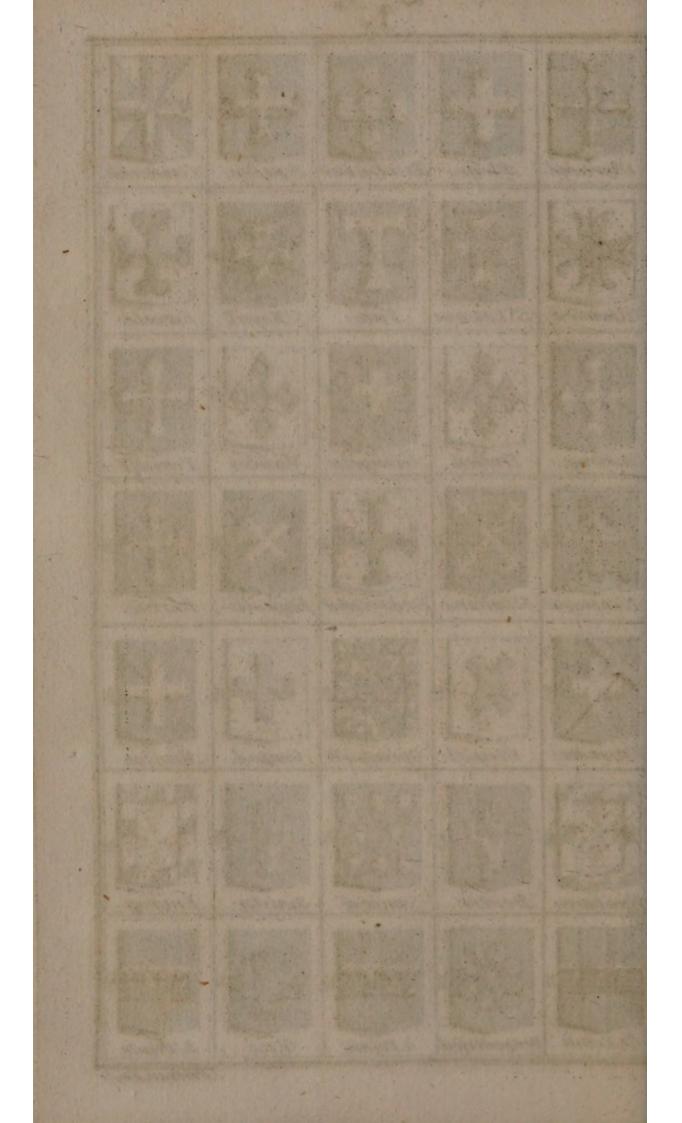


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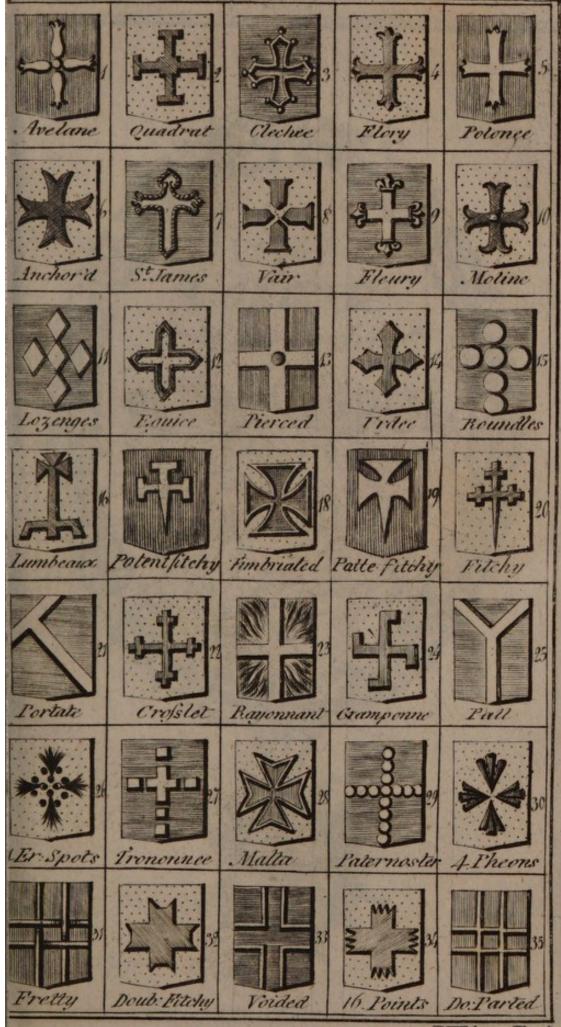




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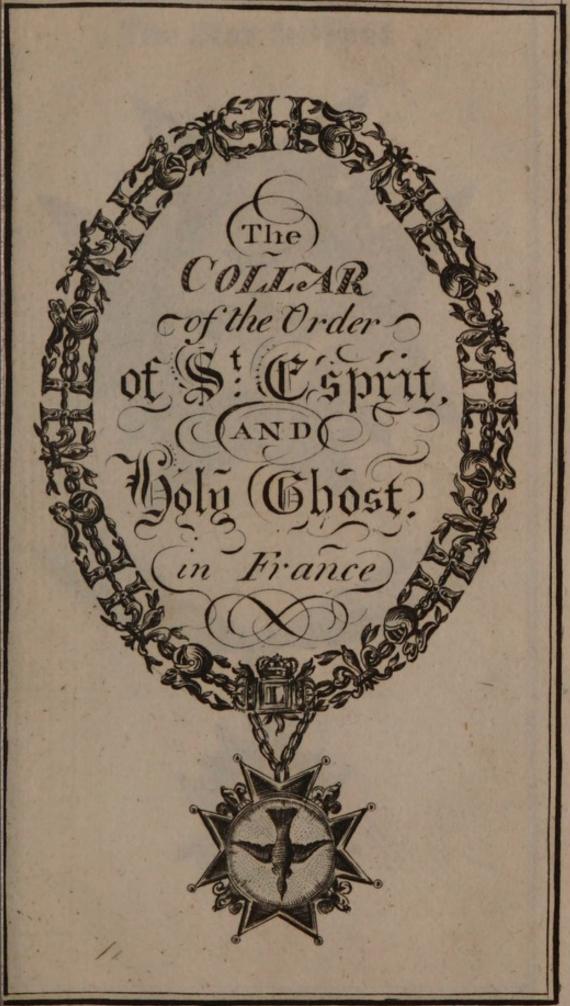


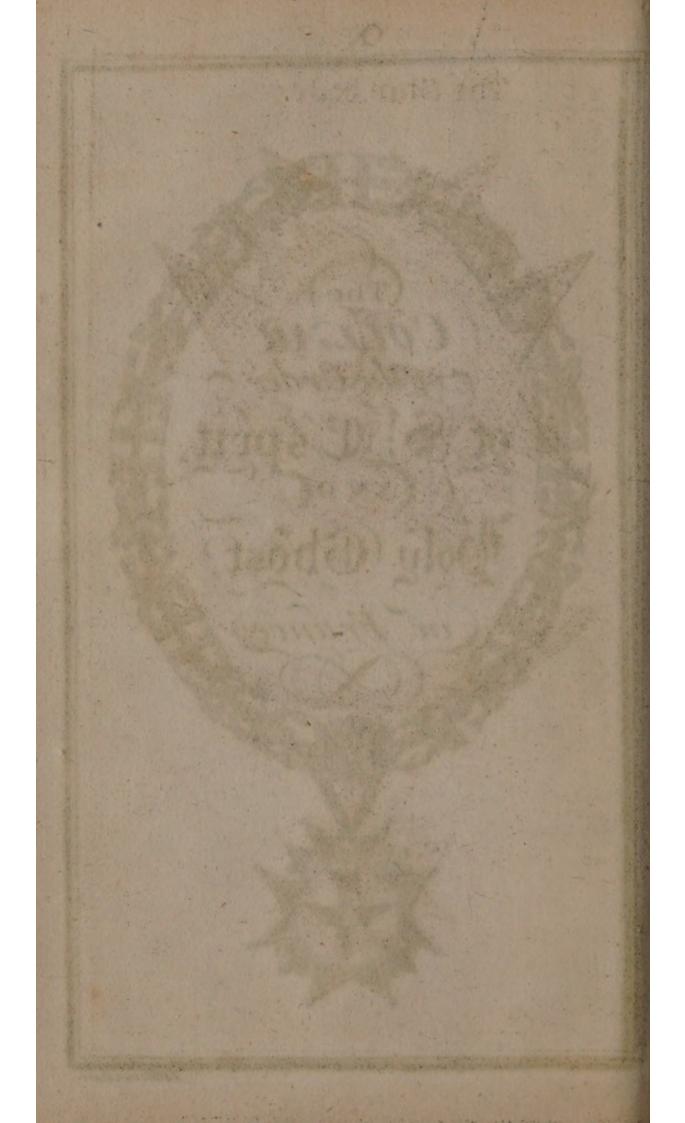
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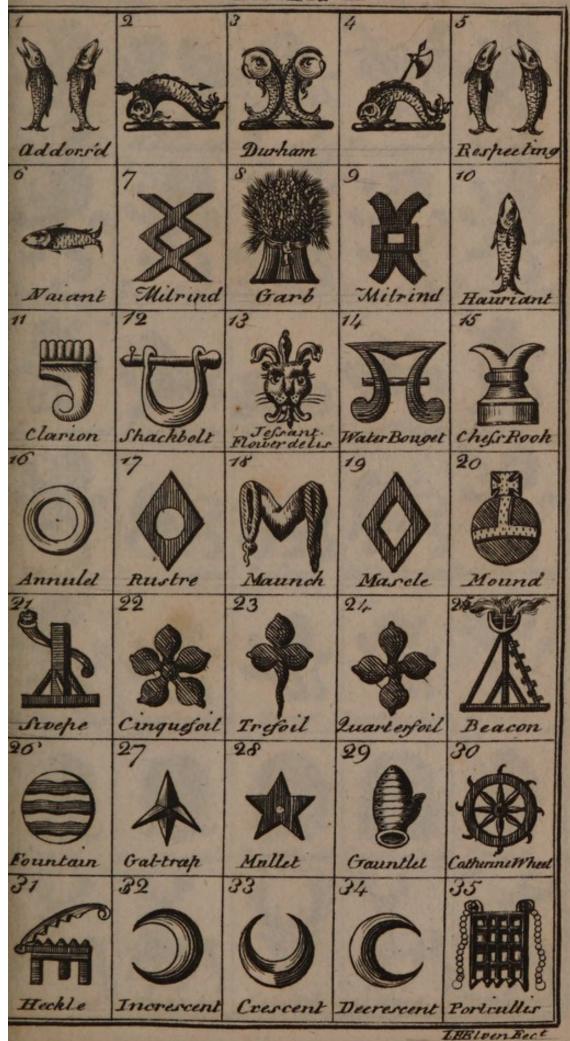


The Star & Jewel





TERMS









Iniza Pakt, Pack 47. | Tourin P.

FRONTISPINGE

FRONTISPIECE.

A Tournament, &c.

B Crowns and Coronets.

C The Collar of the royal Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword.

D Star and Jewel.

E Colours, Metals, and Shields.

F Lines, Distinction of Houses, and Furs.

G Furs, Checky Lozenges, Bends, Bars, &c.

H Borders, Pales, Giron, Tressures, &c.

I Partitions, Lines, Lozenges, and Diminutives.

K Crosses, with other terms.

L Crosses various, and distinctions.

M Crosses continued.

N The Collar of the order of St. Esprit, or Holy Ghost, in France.

O Star and Jewel.

P Terms for various Charges, Fish, &c.

Q Terms for Beasts, Stags, &c.

CRESTS IN FOUR PARTS.

FIRST PART, PAGE 1.

Lions, Tigers,
Wolves, Bears,
Boars, Elephants,
Horses, Stags,
Asses, Goats,
Dragons, Wyverns, &c.
Harpies, Men a
Arms in Armour
Men on Horseba
Angels, Cherubs
Men's Heads,
Wild Men, &c.

SECOND PART, PAGE 29.
Harpies, Men and Women,
Arms in Armour,
Men on Horseback,
Angels, Cherubs,
Men's Heads,
Wild Men, &c.

THIRD PART, PAGE 47.

Eagles, Hawks,
Martlets, Swans,
Ostriches, Cocks,
Horses, Owls,
Crows, Doves,
Pelicans, Peacock, &c.

of the order of St. Espait or Holy Chast.

FOURTH PART, PAGE 58.
Battle-axes, Arrows,
Spears, Swords, Towers,
Ships, Trees, Herbs,
Wheatsheaves, Flowers,
Garlands, Feathers, and
various other things.

ELVEN'S HERALDRY,

sets on their escutchance, so shew how often they baves

ELVENS HERRED

&c. &c. &c.

A TOURNAMENT.

TOURNAMENT, or Justings, Tiltings, &c. were honorable exercises used by all persons of distinction, who were desirous of gaining repute in feats of arms, from the king to the private gentleman. It derived its name from Tourner, a French word, to turn round. To be expert in these military exercises, much agility, both of man and horse, was requisite; they riding round a ring or turning as there was occasion. The time and place being appointed, challenges were sent abroad for such who desired to signalize themselves; and proper rewards prepared for the victorious; which drew a great concourse of persons from all countries. It was the custom of those who went to these exercises, to be in 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 helmets, to be worn at the exercise, adorned with wreaths or torses of silk, being of the tinctures of the arms and their liveries, and thereon the crest.

When a Knight, &c. came near the barriers, where the Justings were to be held, they blew a horn or trumpet; at the same time the heralds, attending, eame forth and received his name, armorial bearings, and other proofs of his nobility, which they recorded. From hence came heraldry into repute, or the art of blazoning, signifying to wind a horn. Many German families have borne horns and trum-

A 5

pets on their escutcheons, to shew how often they have justed at the Tournaments. After the introduction of the combatants, mounted on the ablest horses, after they have performed the usual ceremonies, paying their respects to their sovereigns, noblemen, esquires, and ladies; then taking their several stations, and at the sound of the trumpet, both at the same moment, couched their lances, spured their horses, and galloped fiercely to the attack, striking their spear points in each other's armour so forcibly, as generally shivered them to pieces, always causing a terrible shock. If neither party received any damage, they then usually ran three heats, which was accounted very honorable; but if either of them was beat off his horse, or let fall his spear, lost any piece of his armour, or hurt his adversary's horse, he was disgraced.

Tournaments first beginning, were in Germany, in the tenth century; afterwards generally practised. From hence arose the custom of modern heraldry, the division of the shield being taken from the habits, used at these exercises, which were often of two colours or tinctures, divided in pale ways, bend ways or fess ways; counterchanged into quarterings, and great variety of figures borne at these solemnities; as saltiers, scarfs, annulets, swans, lions, tigers, eagles, stars, doves, beasts and birds of every description; all of which were placed within the shield, as a representation, now called an

achievement, or a complete armorial bearing.

Note, A coat of armour was not allowed to them who had not been at a Tournament, though they were gentlemen.

SHIELDS.

arms at them; as also belows to be worn at the exercises

E.

The warlike Lacedemonians brought up their children to the use of the Shield from their infancy. The mother of a Lacedemonian youth, who was going to the wars, in delivering to him his shield, said to her son, "either bring back this shield, or be thou brought back dead." Among the Grecians, he was fined a much greater penalty who

lost his shield, than he who lost his sword or spear; because a soldier should first protect himself before he thinks of subduing his enemy.

The shield is to represent a man's body; and in the blazoning of arms is described in heraldry in the following manner:

A The dexter or right-hand chief.

B The precise middle chief.

C The sinister or left-hand chief.

D The collar or honour point.

Eminent men have their badges of honour suspended from the neck.

E Is called the heart or fess point, being in the centre of

the shield.

F The nombriel or navel point.

G H I The dexter, middle, and sinister base points.

Colours are described by lines or hatches.

COLOURS AND METALS. E

Colours and metals are known by engraving; are described by small dots or lines, viz.

GoldOr,The colour of that metal, by small dots.

White Argent .. The colour of silver, is expressed plain.

RedGules ... This colour is expressed by lines from top to bottom of the shield.

BlueAzure ... This colour is expressed by lines from side to side.

Black Sable This colour is expressed by cross hatches from top to bottom, and from side to side.

Green Vert This colour is expressed by lines from the dexter chief to the sinister base.

Purple.....Purpure .This colour is expressed by lines from the sinister chief to the dexter base.

CROISADES.

Croisades were expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land, against the infidels, began in the yeat 1096. They bore several new figures, as Bezants, Martlets, Escallops, &c. besides a great number of crosses, which are borne in arms all over Europe. They who undertook these expeditions were almost all christian nations, who received, from the hands of bishops and priests, small crosses made of cloth or taffata, which they sewed on their garments: from whence these expeditions derived, called the Croisades. Crosses, K L M

SHIELDS.

Borne by the Ancients.

E

No. 1. By Perseus, is charged with a Medusa's head.

2. By Numa, a Roman general.

3. By Agar, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

4. By popes and other churchmen, called a Cartouche.

5. By the Greeks.

- 6. By those who exercised on foot at Justs and Tournaments.
- 7. By men who exercised on horseback at Justs and Tournaments, is called a shield, couchant or pendant by the left corner, as No. 6. by the right.

8. By the Amazons.

9. By women, is called a lozenge shield.

10. By the ancients.

- 11. By such who carried lances, is called a shield chanore.
- 12. Is said to be borne at the siege of Troy.

13. By the Spaniards and Portuguese.

14. The form of an ancient target.

15. Was borne by the Romans, French, Germans and Britons.

"The Carthaginians made their shields of gold, the Ro"mans of silver, and the Numidians of elephants' hides,
"who, as well as other nations, held them in such repute and
honor, that they who lost or alienated them, were punished
with the same severity as one running away from his
colours. The Roman triumph was the highest honor that
could be granted to their generals, to encourage them to
serve their country. They were mounted on a chariot
gilt with gold, adorned with precious stones; themselves
drest in complete armour, holding in their hand a general's
staff on their thigh, and a triumphal crown or garland on
their head: the chariot drawn by the finest horses that
could be had, and sometimes lions, like that of Marc
Antony; or by elephants, as that of Pompey, when he
triumphed over Africa."

Kings, princes, generals of armies, and other captains, chained two and two, their hands bound behind their backs, hanging down their heads, following the triumphal chariot, attended by the Roman cohorts and legions richly adorned; a great abundance of trophies lying at their feet, as crowns of gold, costly vessels full of gold, and silver medals, arms and colours, of the vanquished and conquered nations, followed by a great number of chosen warriors, who, having signalized themselves in contributing towards the victory and conquest, at the expense of their blood, and with the hazard of their lives, were crowned with laurel, and carried palm

branches in their hands.

THE CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN. B.

The Crown of Great Britain, consigned with a mound and cross, closed at the top by semicircles of gold, meeting at the orb on which the cross stands; these semicircles, adorned with crosses, patties and fleurs-de-lis; all embellished with precious stones.

THE CROWN AND CORONET OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. B

"The Carchagemans made their shields of rold, the it

The crown and coronet of the Prince of Wales, with a mound and cross, as the royal diadem, but it has only one arch.

FOR YOUNGER SONS AND BROTHERS OF THE BLOOD ROYAL. B

Younger sons and brothers of the blood royal differ from that of the Prince of Wales, in having no mound or arch.

THE NEPHEWS OF THE BLOOD ROYAL. B

Nephews of the blood royal differ from the younger sons and brothers, by having strawberry leaves on the rim, as theirs are fleurs-de-lis.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND YOUNGER SISTERS. B

ed with issued, and earned dies he

The princess royal and younger sisters differ from the younger sons and brothers of the blood royal, by having strawberry leaves on the rim, cross, patties and fleurs de lis.

A DUKE.

B

A dake differs from all the former, by having strawberry leaves on the rim; it is represented with five leaves.

A MARQUIS.

B

A marquis differs from that of a duke, by having leaves and pearls intermixed, alternately, of equal height:—it is represented with three leaves and two pearls.

AN EARL.

B

An earl has the pearls fixed upon spikes much higher than the leaves; it is represented with five pearls.

A VISCOUNT.

B

A viscount, by having pearls set close to each other on the rim, is represented with seven or nine pearls.

A BARON.

B

A baron has only four pearls on the rim.

ARCHBISHOPS AS DUKES, AND BISHOPS AS BARONS. B

Archbishops as dukes, and hishops as barons of parliament, distinguished the mitre, having their bandages enriched with ducal leaves, the latter wearing them plain, in imitation of the ancient barons, before the present mode of pearls and leaves were introduced.

AN EASTERN CROWN.

B

An Eastern crown being of gold, it is said was formerly worn by Jewish kings.

A NAVAL CROWN.

A naval crown being of gold, adorned with heads and sterns of ships in ancient times; it was bestowed on him that first boarded an enemy's ship.

A MURAL CROWN. B

A mural crown, which was of gold, being adorned with battlements, was given to him who first mounted an enemy's breach.

A TRIUMPHAL CROWN.

A triumphal crown, or garland made of laurel, worn by the first Roman emperors in token of victory, granted to them by the senate of Rome. It is said it was taken from Apollo, crowning his head with laurel.

A CIVIC CROWN.

A civic crown was anciently made of oaken leaves with acorns, and was given by the Romans to a brave soldier who had saved the life of a tellow citizen.

AN OBSIDIONAL CROWN.

An obsidional crown being made of grass, was given to him that had held out a siege, or caused it to be raised, repulsing the enemy, and delivering the place.

A CAP OF MAINTENANCE OR DIGNITY. B

A cap of maintenance or dignity, is by the French called a chapeau, and was worn by all the nobility, taking its name from maintenance, from that which Pope Julius the second sent with a sword to King Henry the Eighth, for his writing a book against Martin Luther.

HELMETS.

Helmets are generally used by gentlemen, from the esquire to the king, and are borne upon the shield, and thereon the crest. They have been borne two or three upon one shield: if there be three, the middle one is seen in front, the other two facing each other.

The full-faced helmet is represented with bars of gold damasked. For sovereigns, princes of the blood, dukes and marquises, see page 45, Crest, and name Chamiere. Page

31, No. 31 and 32.

A profile helmet with bars, for earls, viscounts and barons, page 31, No. 33.

A full faced helmet, with the visor open, for baronets and

knights, page 31, No 34.

A profile helmet, the visor shut, for an esquire. Note, The title of esquire was formerly given to him who carried the arms of some great personage in military processions. Page 31, No. 35.

WREATH, AN ATTIRE FOR THE HEAD. B

The wreath is composed of two bands of silk interwoven; one band tinctured of the principal metal, and the other of the principal colour in the arms; but if there be not any metal in the coat of arms, then the band must be of the two principal colours. These, when formed into a wreath, are placed between the helmet and crest.

N.B. The crest must always be on a wreath, when it is not

placed on a cap, or within a coronet.

Wreaths, on which crests are placed, should be composed of six folds, three of metal and three of colour, beginning with the metal first. A wreath placed on a man's head should have two bows or strings at the sinister end, King Edward III. of England, wearing it of pearl and gold

BARONETS.

B

Baronets were instituted in the 9th year of James the First, A.D. 1611; none were admitted into the order who had not

at least a clear revenue of one thousand per annum.

At the first institution they should not exceed two hundred. If any of them became extinct for want of heir male, there should never be any more created; a commission was afterwards ordered, to fill up the vacant places, which ever since the number has been unlimited: their institution being for the defence of Ulster in Ireland, they bearing the arms of that province in addition to their own, viz. in a canton, or in an escutcheon, in any convenient part of the field, a sinister hand erect, gules, couped, term a bloody hand.

Military orders of knights were very early established in Ireland. Long before the birth of Christ, we find an hereditary order of chivalry in Ulster, called Lucaidhe na Covithe niadh, or the Knights of the Red Branch, from their chief Scot. In Emania, adjoining to the palace of the Ulster kings, called Teoghna Liavithe Ruadh, or the bordering of the Red Branch; and contiguous to which was a large hospital, founded for the sick knights and soldiers, called Brontheory, or the House of

the Sorrowful Soldier.

DR. HALLOCON'S INTRODUCTION, Part 18, p. 5.

BARONETS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

This order was first created by King James the Sixth of Scotland, 1621, (in the first year of King Charles of England,

1625,) for the purpose of enlarging and improving the plantations in Nova Scotia, in America, and settling a colony for these knights, called Nova Scotia Baronets, who hazarded their lives and fortunes for the improvement of that colony. The armorial ensign on a saltier, or St. Andrew's cross, the escutcheon of the royal arms of Scotland, above the escutcheon an imperial crown, and worn as a badge, encircled with the motto,

Fax mentis honestæ gloria.

on after the conclusion of nouce, the Euspered of Raisia

of there a trian Stee

THE COLLAR AND STAR. C&D

The collar and star of the royal Portuguese military order of the Tower, and the sword, presented by the Prince Regent of Portugal to several of the generals and commanders and others, who had distinguished themselves in subduing and driving the French army out of their country, then under the despotic power of Buonaparte.

THE COLLAR AND STAR OF ST. ESPRIT, OR HOLY GHOST, IN FRANCE. N & O

The collar and star of St. Esprit, or Holy Ghost, was instituted by Henry the Third of France, in the year 1579, in honour of the Holy Ghost; and in memory of the three great events of his life: his birth, he being elected King of Poland, and his accession to the crown of France, having all of them happened on the same day, viz. Whitsunday. Henry the Fourth added the initials H and L in honour of his wife, Louisa Lorrain.

Louis XVIII. now King of France, brother to the unfortunate Louis XVI. was restored to the throne after twenty-five years absence from his country. The day preceding his leaving England, he made his public entry into London; and taking his final leave and departure, the star and ribband he then wore, of the order of St. Esprit, or Holy Ghost, he invested his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with, as a mark of respect and gratitude for the many favours he had received from this country: his royal highness then invested Louis XVIII. with the star and ribband of the most noble order of the Garter; and in honour of this great event of peace, being signed at Paris, May 30, 1814, all the allied sovereigns of Europe have since been invested with the same order, and made Knights of the Garter.

Soon after the conclusion of peace, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia paid a visit to this country, and were received with great joy and festivity. The Prince Regent and royal visitors went in procession to the city of London, where a civic feast was prepared on the occasion, July 1814.

LINES, AND DISTINCTIONS OF HOUSES. F

- 1. The label of the first son of the first house.
- 2. The crescent for the second son.
- 3. The mullet for the third son.
 - 4. The martlet for the fourth son.
 - 5. The annulet for the fifth son.
 - 6. The fleur-de-lis for the sixth son.

Second house, third house, fourth house, fifth house, and sixth house.

A rose is a distinction for the 7th son. L No. 34. A double quatrefoil for the 8th son. L No. 32.

A label of five points, charged with three roses, for the 9th son.

L No. 35.

Note, A label charged, is a distinction for nine or more sons.

FURS AND ERMINE SPOTS.

F

Furs and ermine spots were brought into armory from Signor de Cancis, who fighting in Hungary, and perceiving his army to fly, pulled out the lining or doubling of his cloak, which was of that kind, and displaying it as an ensign to rally his men; the fur, from the good effect it then had, became the fixed armorial ensign of that signory, and a further instance of the antiquity and reputation of furs. Pope Innocent the third giving absolution to King Falconberg, who was accessary to the murder of Conrade, the first bishop of Wertzburg, enjoined him penance to fight against the Saracens, but never to appear in ermine or vair, or any other armorial bearings made use of at Tournaments.

Ermine and vair were introduced by King Priam of Troy; had his mantle doubled with ermine, when he fought against the Grecians; it was of such esteem at the coronation of Henry the Second of France, that for want of true ermine to line his robes, they were obliged to make use of the cloth of silver spotted, with pieces of black velvet, to represent it as follows:

Ermines, a white field charged with black spots; but when a field is charged, and does not exceed one or two spots, they are termed Mushetous ermine: this fur differs from ermine, having the field black, and the spots white.

Erminois differs from ermine, or erminites, the field being

yellow and the spots black.

Peau. This fur differs from the three former, by the

field being black and the spots yellow.

Erminites, a fur which is the same as ermine, but differs from the spots having one red hair on each side of the black.

TERMS.

G

No. 1. Vair. This fur is said to represent a skin of a little beast, like a weasel, called varus, whose back is

blue and belly white. Being cut out into proper shapes, it resembles cups and bells, some upright,

and some upside down.

No. 2. Contre vair, by having its cups arranged with other heads and mouths, one upon another, as argent upon argent, gules upon gules.

3. Potent, or counter potent. This fur is said to repre-

sent the heads of crutches.

4. Vair en point or pale, the figures standing exactly one upon the other.

5. Vairy, or verry, always consists of four distinct colours

in blazoning; gules, vert, azure, or.

6. Barry indented.

7. Pr. fess in pale, and party pr fess.

8. Gyrony of eight, when a field is divided into eight equal parts. Arms of the Duke of Argyle.

9. Pr fess; an equal division of the field, composed of

two colours or metals.

- 10. Fretty, the manner the ancients used to build a tower made of wood, moveable at pleasure, to overlook the battlements of cities, covered with work of raw hides, to prevent being burnt, several pieces over and under alternately.—Collyer's History of England.
- 11. Lozengy was invented to reward an ancient physician.
- 12. Barry bendy is when a field is divided into four, five, or six equal parts.

13. Checky, composed of small squares.

14. Paly bendy, when the field is divided by perpendicular lines crossed.

15. Fusilly, when a field is charged with fusils.

16. Pr. pale, a perpendicular line that divides the field.

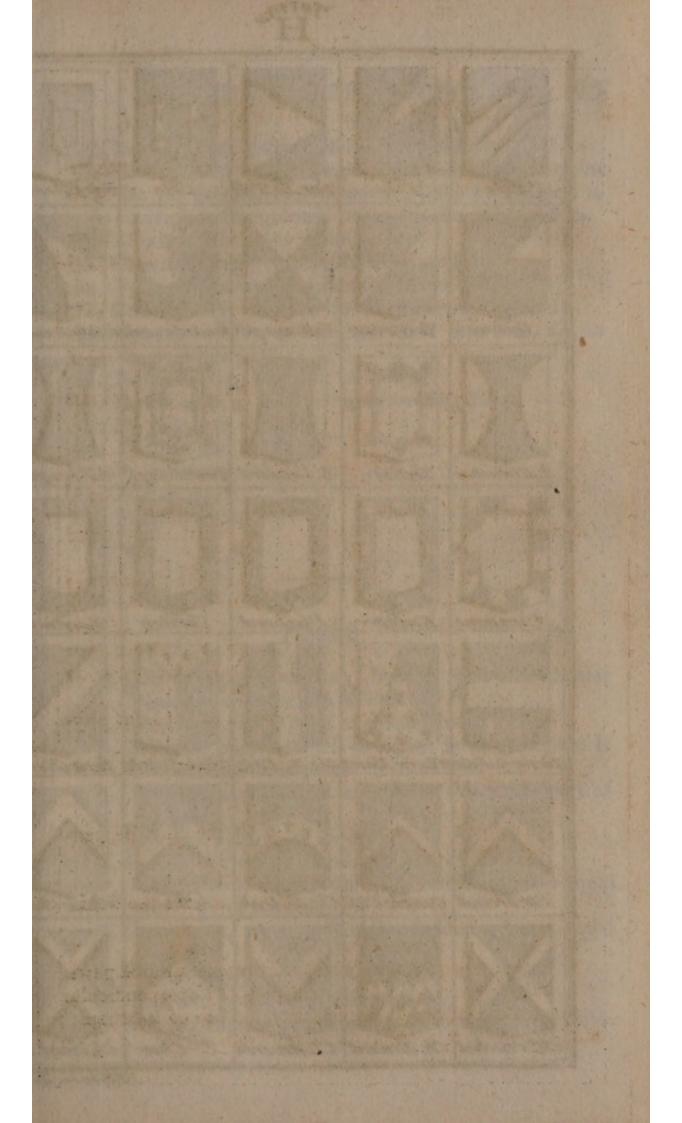
17. Barry piley.

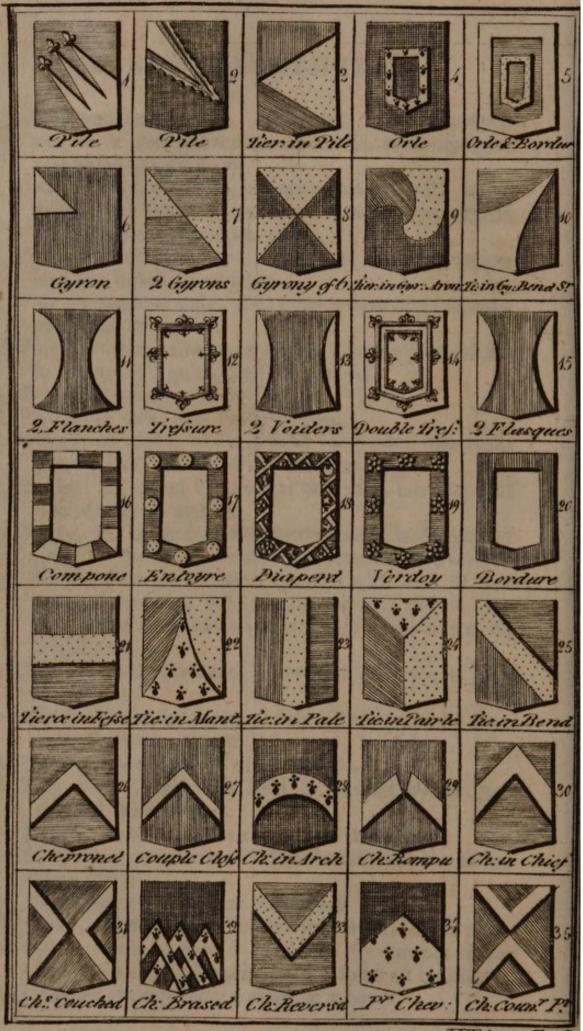
18. Papillone, composed of butterflies' wings.

19. Barry, when a field is divided into several equal parts.

20. Paley, when a field is divided, by perpendicular lines, into several equal parts. Arms of Bercham.

21. Chevron, to represent a ridge of a house.





I.P.E. lven Fec

No. 22. Bar, contains a third part of the field.

23. Pile is broad at top, beginning gradually to a point at the bottom, like a wedge, used by builders to drive into the ground, when the earth is not firm.

24. Masonry, like stone work.

25. Chevron rompu, broken or disjointed.

- 26. Pr. bend, or party pr. bend. Arms of Hawley. 27. Bend dexter, contains the third part of the field.
- 28. Bendy, is when a field is divided into four, six, or more equal parts.

29. Bend sinister, from left to right,

30. Bend cottes, a bend between two bendlets.

31. Pr. pale and chevron.

32. Pr. pale and base 33. Pr. pile traverse.

34. Pile en point.

35. Pr. pile transposed.

1. Pile or triple piles flory, issuing from the sinister base, towards the dexter chief.

2. Pile, from dexter chief to sinister base.

3. Tierce in pile, from left to right, is when a field is divided into three parts.

4. Orle, an inner border, containing the tenth part of

5. Orle and border, or bordure. 6. Gyron, containing the eighth part of the field.

7. Gyrons, two, when a field is divided into two equal parts, gyrony-ways.

8. Gyrons, six, when a field is divided into six equal

parts.

9. Tierce in gyron aronde.

1. Per land simister 10. Tierce in gyron bend sinister.

11. Two flanches, a semicircle at each side of the field.

No. 12. Tressure flory, half the breadth of an orle.

13. Voiders, is said, was given to a gentleman, for services done to a prince, like flanches, the 6th part of the field.

14. Double tressure flory.

- 15. Flasques, about the fourth part of the field, like flanches, are said was given by a king as a reward of virtue.
- 16. Bordure compone, divided into several equal parts.

17. Bordure entoyre, charged with eight bezants.

18. Bordure diapered.

19. Bordure verdoy.

20. Bordure plain.

21. Tierce in fess.

22. Tierce in mantling.

23. Tierce in pale.

24. Tierce in pairly.

25. Tierce in bend.

26. Chevronel, half the breadth of a chevron. 27. Couple close, half the breadth of cheveronel.

28 .Chevron in arch.

29. Chevron rompu, broken.

- 30. Chevron in chief, towards the upper part of the field.
- 31. Chevron, couched.
- 32. Chevron brased.
- 33. Chevron, reversed.

34. Pr. chevron.

35. Chevron, contrary point.

Note, An addition of honour is said to be granted to arms, viz a bordure, quarter, canton, gyron, pile, flasque, a voider, and an escutcheon of pretence.

TERMS.

I

- No. 1. Per bend sinister, from the sinister chief to the dexter base.
 - 2. A pale, third part of the field.

No. 3. Pallet is half a pale.

4. Endorse, half the breadth of a pallet.
5. Bendlet contains one half of a bend.

6. Garter, one half the breadth of a bendlet.

7. Cost, the eighth part of a bend,

8. Ribband, half the breadth of a cost, the ends are couped, and the cost are not.

9. Scarpe or scarf is said to represent the scarf worn by

commanders in the field.

10. Batoon or truncheon, also the mark of illegitimacy; it may be either plain or charged.

11. A bend double dancette. The Arms of Lorks.

12. Closet, is half a bar; five may be contained in one field.

13. Bar gemell signifies twins.

14. Barrulet, half a closet, the fourth part of a bar.

15. Bends entra.

16. Fess, the third part of a field.

17. Pr. pale and fess.

18. Party one couped two.

19. Fess couped.

20. Flecked, a curved line.

21. Chief, the upper part of the field.

22. Fillet in chief.

23. Charged in chief.

24. Surmounted in chief.

25. Couvert in chief.

26. Battled around pr. fess.

27. Counter imbattled in fess.

28. Battled imbattled.

29. A fess imbattled.

30. Pattee pr. fess.

31. Mascle.

32. Fussil.

33. Delf is a term, or mark for him that revokes a challenge, or flies from his word.

34. Lozenge.

35. Rustre, the difference between a rustre and mascle, the mascle is square pieced, the rustre round.

B

TERMS.

K

No. 1. Roundles are such as bezants or, plates argent, pomey vert, hurts azure, torteaux gules, pellet sable, golpe purpure.

2. Billet, a piece of wood, or brick, introduced in

of arms to any number.

3. Fret.

4. Escutcheon reversed, a mark of disgrace for him

who flies from his honour.

5. Bezant, a small piece of silver without any impression. It derived its name from a town called Bezantium, now called Constantinople.

6. Point dexter, a mark for him that boasts too much of

martial acts.

7. Plain point sanguine, an abatement of honour for him that inventeth lies to amuse a prince or a general.

8. Point in point sanguine, a mark due to a coward.

9. Point champion, is a badge of dishonour for him that killeth a prisoner in cold blood.

10. Gore sinister, a badge of dishonour for him that

flies away from his colours.

11. Chappe.

- 12. Chause.
- 13. Enmanche.

14. Vestu.

- 15. Vestu sinister.
- 16. Feuille de scie

17. Remply, a bordure in chief.

18. Party en cœur.

19. Soustenu, a bar in the upper part of the field.

20. Palisa signifies a range of palisades before a fortifi-

21. Escutcheon reversed. When an arms is reversed, it signifies a disgraceful mark of a traitor, a total suspension of honour and dignity.

22. Gutte, drops of blood or sweat.

No. 23. 2 Gussets sanguine, the dexter being the mark for him that commits adultery, and the sinister for a drunkard.

24. Canton, one corner of the shield.

- 25. A quarter is to represent a banner, the fourth part of the field, and was given by emperors for a reward of services.
- 26. Cross plain. The arms of Cook.

27. Pr cross. out II : somon to .stlenion and .c.

28. A cross saltire.

29. Per saltire, containing the fifth part of the field, is said to be the achievement of manhood; was anciently driven full of pins for soldiers to scale the walls; also the cross of St. Andrew, and of St. Alban, who was the first martyr in England, and suffered in the year of Christ 286.

30. Cross potent. The arms of Allen.

31. Cross Calvary, resembles the cross on which our Saviour suffered on Mount Calvary, and is always set upon steps.

32. Cross, patriarchal.

33. Cross pattee fitchy. The arms of Scudamore.

34. Long cross. Sold to the state of the sta

TERMS.

L

No. 1. Cross degraded.

2. Cross flory pointed.

3. Cross escutcheon.

4. Cross fourchy.

5. Cross countercharged.

6. Cross triparted.

7. Cross, St. Lazarus, a badge of the order of St. Lazarus, worn by the knights of that order.

8. A Cross Tau, the cross of St. Anthony, that saint always having it painted on his habit. It is derived from the Greek letter Tau.

9. Cross St. Esprit, the badge of the order of the Holy Ghost, worn by the kings of France.

B 2

No. 10. Cross Cercele, having the ends rounded.

11. Cross Bottony, or trefoil; the extremities resemble three-leaf grass. The arms of Winwood.

12. Cross fretted.

13. Cross Gringolee; its extremities being the heads of serpents.

14. Cross of Mascles.

15. Cross pomette, or pomee; if more than one ball at each end, it is termed pomette.

16. Cross crescented; a crescent at each end.

17. Cross, St. Julian's, a saltier crossed at the extremities.

18. Cross ferd fourchet.

- 19. Cross Engoulee, having a leopard's head at each end.
- 20. Cross barbee, the extremities of barbed iron.

21. Cross pommette.

22. Cross couped saltire. The Arms of Rose,

- 23. Cross Gyronny of eight, counterchanged; termed counterchanged, is when a field is of several colours and metals intermixed; also when a field is of two tinctures, the thing it is charged with must partake of both.
 - 24 Cross couped, cut off at each end.

25. Cross Mousue rounded.

26. Enaluron bordure, is given to eight of any kind of birds.

27. The dexter, the right hand.

- 28. Semee of hearts, a term, signifies without any number.
- 29. Sinister, the left hand, a distinction for a baronet.
- 30. Enurny bordure of eight lions, or any sort of beast.

31. A label of three points,

32. A double quarterfoil, a flower with 8 leaves, as a distinction for the eighth son.

33. A label of four points ermine.

- 34. A rose, a distinction for the seventh son.
- 35. A label of five points, charged with three roses.

TERMS.

M

No. 1. Cross avelane, the quarters being the husk of a filbert-nut.

2. Cross quardrat.

3. Cross clechee is represented to have the middle cut out.

4. Cross flory pointed.

5. Cross patonce, borne by King Egbert.

- 6. Cross anchored, the extremities resemble the flook of an anchor.
- 7. Cross of St. James, a badge of St. James, which is the cross and sword of that saint.

8. Cross vair.

9. Cross fleury, or fleur-de-lis.

10. Cross moline. The arms of Molineux.

11. Cross lozenges.

- 12. Cross eguice pointed, with the middle cut out.
- 13. Cross pierced. 14. Cross urdee.

15. Cross roundles:

16. Cross lambeaux, is supposed to represent the cross our Saviour suffered on; but this mystery is doubted.

17. Cross patte fitchy. This was the arms of Cadwallader, last king of the Britons; also the name of Collier, of Darlington.

18. Cross fimbriated, or cross pattee, signifies an edge.

19. Cross potent fitchy, borne by Etheldred, king of the West Saxons.

20. Cross croslet fitchy, is pointed at one end.

- 21. Cross portate, is so called, not standing upright.
- 22. Cross croslet, crossed at each end. Arms of Bery.
- 23. Cross rayonnant, is a ray of glory from behind it. 24. Cross cramponne, signifies a cramp at each end.
- 25. Cross pall, signifies, when white, a representation of the archiepiscopal pall, sent from Rome to the Metropolitans, which was made of silk, or the wool

B 3

of white lambs, embellished with black crosses, asin the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

No. 26. Cross of four ermine spots.

27. Cross trononnee, cut into pieces, and placed at a small distance, preserving the form and figure.

28. Cross, Malta, worn by the knights of that order.

29. Cross, Paternoster, cross made of beads.

30- Cross of four pheons.

31. Cross fretty.

32. Cross, double fitchy.

- 33. Cross voided. The arms of Woodworth.
- 34. Cross, sixteen points. 35. Cross, double parted.

NAMES OF VARIOUS BEASTS, BIRDS, &c. USED AS CRESTS.

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ELVEN'S HERALDRY.

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A DESCRIPTION OF BEASTS, BIRDS, &c.

MADE USE OF AS ARMORIAL BEARINGS IN ARMS AND CRESTS; WITH OBSERVATIONS.

THE KING'S CREST.

Page 1.

The King's crest is an imperial crown, a lion passant gardant, crowned; a lion's figure being a striking, well-proportioned model of strength, differing from the rhinoceros or overgrown elephant; his look bold, his gait proud, his voice terrible, his face broad, his mouth larger than any animal of its kind, surrounded with a mane. He has a majestic appearance; and is, for his heroic qualities, used as an emblem of strength, courage, generosity, power, and royalty; and is termed the king of beasts.

In the reign of King Richard the First, the three lions

passant were first borne on the royal arms of England.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CREST.

Prince of Wales's crest originated with Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressey, Aug. 26, 1346, the 20th of Edward the Third: leading the vanguard, he slew John of Luxemburgh, King of Bohemia, and deplumed his casque or helmet of ostrich feathers; to which he added the motto "Ich dien," (I serve,) within a coronet of cross patties and fleurs-de-lis, which have been borne by the Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the crown of England, ever since.—Page 66.

erown, a hon mursant

TIGER.

Next to the lion is that much-admired animal the tiger: he is not possessed of the qualities of the lion: the tiger is fierce without provocation, and cruel without cause. The difference of the tiger from every other animal of the mottled kind, is in the shape of the spots on the skin, which run in streaks or bands, in the direction of the ribs; the leopard, panther, and the ounce, are all, in a certain degree, marked like this animal, only that the lines are broken by round spots, which cover the whole surface of the skin. From these animals being more capable of preventing an attack from a foe, may be properly applied its use in armoury.—Page 5.

RHINOCEROS.

The rhinoceros is a native of Africa: its hide is of such a texture, that it will even turn the edge of a sword. He is said frequently to wet his horn against a flint, that he may be ready to defend himself against his enemies. From these qualities, his bulk, and strength, we may be ready to infer his use in heraldry. Page 14.

BOAR.

A boar that is wild in those countries where this animal abounds, the hunting of them constitutes the chief amusement of the great, by dogs trained up for the sport: the first assailants generally forfeit their lives. When the boar is fatigued, the hunters approach the creature: it soon falls a victim to their darts and spears. It is one of the principals in heraldry, and may be properly applied to a warrior for an armorial bearing Page 1 to 6.

ELEPHANT.

The elephant is a beast of huge strength; very sagacious; its height from ten to fifteen feet. The largest are kept for the use of princes and monarchs in the East. He is so proud of his greatness and power, that he bows to no one: and when once down, as it is usual with the great, it is with much difficulty he rises again. He is said to live one or two hundred years. This animal seems capable of affection and gratitude. In carrying of burthens, he is equal to that of five or six horses; and can support three or four thousand weight on his back. It is also much used in armorial bearings; and is well applied to those who have distinguished themselves in feats of arms in the East. Page 15.

BEAR.

There are three distinct kinds of this animal; the black bear, the North American bear, and white bear; they are principally found in cold climates. The brown bear of the Alps is savage in its nature: it takes up its abode in mountainous precipices: at the beginning of winter, for several weeks it sleeps, without the supply of food. It is much used in armory. Page 18.

Wolfie agab Isrova on Wolf. Stow to villasop a disago. King Edgar is said to be the first that attempted to rid England of these animals. The criminal was pardoned by producing a stated number of these creatures' tongues. Some centuries afterwards they increased to such a degree, as to become the object of royal attention; and Edward the First appointed persons to extirpate this obnoxious race: for many centuries this country has been entirely free from those : will saudons:

animals. It is one of the principal bearings in armory. Hugh, surnamed Lupus, the first Earl of Kent, bore for his crest a wolf's head. Page 6.

CAMELOPARD.

The camelopard is only found in the deserts of Africa. It is singular in shape, and bears resemblance to the camel and deer, with two round horns near a foot in length; its form is slender: the hind legs are near a foot and a half shorter than the front: it measures between seven and eight feet high: the hair is of a deep brown, beautifully marked with spots of white: it is fond of retirement; it may therefore be deemed an emblem of solitude. It is only in few instances made use of in heraldry.

Page 25.—No. 3, 5.

CAMEL.

The Arabians consider this animal a most sacred treasure, without whose help life could not be endured; its milk supplies them with nourishment; its flesh with food; its hair, which is regularly shed once a year, provides them with clothing; its strength enables them to transport their merchandise. They are accustomed, when young, to have their legs bent under them, to receive their burdens. When they travel through the dreary plain, parched by excessive heat, they will eat the driest food: the stomach has a reservoir to contain a quantity of water;—it will go several days without a fresh supply;—they are tractable and useful, and easily become subservient;—their value is advanced by their extraordinary patience.

Page 7.—No. 19, 28.

IBEX.

The ibex is a native of the Alps. The Pyrennees and the

Grecian mountains; they abound in defiance of their hunters; it resembles a goat, but the horns are much larger, bent backwards, and full of knots, one of which is added every year. By the battles recently fought at this place, might be applied in heraldry. Page 14.—No. 20.

GOAT.

The goat is calculated for a life of liberty more than confinement; its delight is in climbing high rocks and precipices, it secures its safety when traversing the most dangerous declivities, as it undertakes the most dangerous enterprises, which may imply its use in armory. Page 13.

ments, This similar, for its nerveyer seeing

BUFFALO.

The buffalo inhabits many parts in India, and are very fierce; it is with some difficulty to escape their pursuits, and many travellers are gored to death; their horns being a strong weapon of defence. This and the bull are much used in armory. Page 17.

THE HOLY LAMB.

The Holy Lamb is described with a staff and banner, with a glory over the head, as an emblem of faith; this, with the ram and lamb, are all used in armory. Little can be said of these animals, except their use being intended for mankind; from the innocence of the lamb, it may be properly applied as an emblem of virtue and innocence. Page 13—No. 5, 6, 7, 8.

HARE, RABBIT, AND SQUIRREL.

The hare, rabbit, and squirrel in many particulars resemble each other. From the timidity of these animals, it can only be applied, in heraldry, to those who require peace and solitude. Pages 13, 24.

OTTO.

This amphibious animal is peculiar in catching fish: its use in heraldry may be well applied to those whose pursuits are in the north part of America. Page 24.—No. 15, 16.

BEAVER.

Beaver, from its soft downy skin, which is used for garments. This animal, for its perseverance, may be applied in armory. Page 24.—No. 19.

DEER.

These peaceable harmless creatures are so sociable that they collect in herds; they have not the stately boldness of the stag; in their attachment they exhibit this commendable quality. Page 10.

STAG.

The stag is one of those innocent peaceable animals, calculated to embellish the forest, and kept for the amusement of man. In the reign of William Rufus and Henry the First, the life of the stag was thought so estimable, that the same criminality was attached to their destruction as one of the human race. This beast is possessed of two excellent qualities, the one, exceeding quickness of hearing, for which reason it is an emblem of one of the five senses; the other, for swiftness, by which it may avoid danger. Pages 10, 11.

Upton remarks it is a token of music, or such as delight in harmony. It is one of the principals in armorial bearing.

a belien den a si sredl' HORSE, le toot ads mort sweet

The horse is one of the most beautiful and useful animals of the creation; of all beasts he is the most noble and beneficial to man, in peace or war; his courage in the field, being eminent in battle, fleet, proud, spirited, and strong; we look for this animal in its natural state in the extensive deserts of Arabia; it has frequently been observed that the Arabian and his family and his horse occupy but one hut. The Arabian treats his horse as he would his friend, neither whip nor spur is ever used but in time of need, and is one of the principal bearings in heraldry. Pages 7, 8, 28, 46.

PEGASUS. Me mon send ciril

The Pegasus, a winged horse, is represented as the emblem of swiftness, and is frequently used by the heralds in emblems of activity; in various cases it is much made use of in heraldry. Page 8.—No. 24, 25.

CENTAUR.

This figure is an imaginary creature, representing half a man and half a horse. Historians relate that the first man seen on horseback was taken for that monster, which so terrified the enemy, that they took flight: it is the representation of the twelve celestial figures of the Zodiac, and was borne by King Stephen of England, in consequence of his entering this kingdom and gaining a victory, when the sun was in that sign. Its use in armory is generally applied to those who are eminent in the field. Pages 8, 9, 46.—No. 2, 30.

UNICORN.

Unicorn, a fictitious animal, representing a horse and a lion's tail, and the hoofs of a stag, with a twisted horn that

grows from the front of the head. There is a fish called a unicorn or narwhale, and is thought to belong to an animal of the quadruped race; this probably gave rise to the history of the unicorn, which Pliny has described as resembling a horse, with a horn fixed in the front of the head. Historians relate, this beast is famous for virtue and strength, and that his horn is supposed to be the most powerful anti-dote against poison. It implies the virtue of the mind and strength of the body, and is much made use of in heraldry. Page 8.

.. ASS.

This beast, from the ill treatment it meets with, and from the slavery it endures, may be properly termed the representation of patience. Our Blessed Saviour being of patience and humility, rode on the ass to shew his patience by suffering for us. Its use in armory is well applied for pious, good, and virtuous men. Page 7.—No. 15.

GRIPHON.

This chimerical creature is half an eagle and half a lion; it is said when he attains his full growth he will never be taken alive; hence he is a lively representation of a valiant hero, rather than yield to his enemy, exposes himself to the worst of dangers. It is one of the principal bearings in heraldry. Pages 21, 22.

CAT.

This creature, of all other animals, contends most for liberty; it is considered, though so domesticated, as possessed of ingratitude; its friendship so uncertain and so vicious in

its nature, that it is only calculated for destroying the obnoxious race of rats. In heraldry it should be represented front face. Pages 7, 74.

DRAGON AND WYVERN.

The dragon is represented as a strong and fierce animal: it is an imaginary creature, and may be deemed the emblem of viciousness and envy. In armory it is properly applied to tyranny, or the overthrow of a vicious enemy. The wyvern is a similar creature, it is represented with two legs. Pages 19, 20.

inclined towards the hard HYDRA. HYDRA.

of opinion it grows to the beight of cieven feet, and chiefly abounds in North America; its horns are of an enormous size.

This fabulous creature is represented to be a dragon with seven heads. In armory, only in two or three instances, it is borne as an armorial bearing. Page 19.

A HERALDRY TIGER.

It would be unnecessary to name the qualities of this

This imaginary creature was composed by the heralds in ancient times, and is represented in its body similar to a wolf, a spike at the end of the nose, a knotted mane, and a lion's tail. Page 14.

and blove of princes REINDEER. of Jamine

The reindeer is principally found in Lapland and Russia, resembles the stag, and is much used in travelling; its horns are large, having two smaller ones, or antlers, growing from the forehead. Page 11.—No. 30.

C 3

being series of bloods ROEBUCK. sets to some encirculation

The roebuck is smaller than any animal of the deer kind; its height does not measure more than two feet; the horns are from eight to nine inches long, and is admired for his agility and speed. The stag and deer kind is much used in heraldry. Pages 10, 11.

victoriances and envy. In a properly applied to tyranny, or the overthrow of a victors enemy. The wyvern is a similar exectore, it is re. XLE tted with two legs: Pages

The elk, in size, is nearest the elephant. Naturalists are of opinion it grows to the height of eleven feet, and chiefly abounds in North America; its horns are of an enormous size, inclined towards the back of the head; it resembles the reindeer. Page 11.—No. 12.

GREYHOUND.

seven heads. In armory, only to two or three instances, it is borne as an armoral hearing. Page 19.

This fabulous creature is represented to be a dragon with

It would be unnecessary to name the qualities of this animal; they are intended to denote swiftness, vigilance, and fidelity. The talbot, the spaniel, the hound, are all used in heraldry, and may be properly termed the emblem of gratitude. Page 12.—No. 30.

FOX.

wolf, a spiler at the end of the nose, a knotted mane, and a

Long tell Page 14.

This animal, so famous for his cunning to avoid his pursuers, secures himself in the earth; in the time of distress he contrives to make a kennel at the edge of a wood, yet as near as possible to a neighbouring cottage, that he may hear the crowing of the cock, and the cackling of the hens, to which he is an inveterate foe. Pages 13.

since that tone it was adopted as the armorial ensign of It is remarked that in those countries where these animals abound, the hunting of them constitutes the chief amusement of the great, by dogs being trained up for the sport; the first assailants generally pay forfeiture of their lives; when the boar is fatigued, the hunters approach the creature, and it soon falls a victim to their darts and spears. It is well applied in heraldry, as it is much used as a universal crest. Pages 16. 17.

base one one of the emand best come and done on the same of the same of the cast on HEDGEHOG.

so is the eagle deemed a king among hirdy. It is said she

The hedgehog may be compared to an industrious expert man, who embraces every opportunity of improving his fortune, or preventing poverty; they sleep the winter season, and remain a long time without food; it may be considered the emblem of frugality; but it is not so much used in heraldry as many other emblems. Page 24.-No. 11. ame the emblers of hereditary greats a bar was claimed by the military

COCATRICE. This monster, partaking of the fowl in its wings, and serpent in its tail, is of that nature, that its look or breath is said to be deadly poison; it is deemed a little king among serpents, and may be the figurative qualities of the mind, most hateful to those that are a most inveterate foe. It is much used in armory among the ancients, as terrific to their enemies. Page 20.-No. 30.

AN EAGLE DISPLAYED WITH TWO HEADS.

end approaches, she makes a nest, which taking fire by

Historians say that the day Alexander the Great was born, there sat upon the house of his father, two eagles:

since that time it was adopted as the armorial ensign of Russia and Germany, to denote a double empire of Europe and Asia; it is represented as one eagle with two heads, (termed a spread eagle) supposing to look two different ways, the East and the West. Pages 47, 48, 49, 50.

the strate the state of mir EAGLE. I done if her comissions special and the state of the state o

The eagle, as a lion is represented as the king of beasts, so is the eagle deemed a king among birds. It is said she exposes her young ones against the beams of the sun, and such that cannot look at the brightness are cast out. Pages 47, 48, 49, 50.

William Rufus, King of England, gave for a device, an eagle looking against the sun; from this we may infer its use in heraldry.

In the first ages of the French monarchy, the thing that distinguished the nobleman from the vassal was, the former always carried a hawk upon his head; afterwards the eagle became the emblem of hereditary greatmess; but this noble bird was claimed by the military heroes, as better adapted to designate the glories of the field, than the repose of an unagitated career."

part still a bound better PHENIX.

This bird is represented to be as large as the eagle; it is said there is never but one existing at one time, and according to some writers, lives 500 years; and when her end approaches, she makes a nest, which taking fire by the heat of the sun, she is destroyed; and out of the ashes arises another phænix. This fabulous account is not to be depended on. It was often used by the ancients as figurative of the resurrection. It is much used in heraldry, and borne by many families in the United Kingdom. Page 48. No. 24.

FALCON.

The falcon was first introduced into heraldry in Germany, as the principal amusement of our ancestors. In falconry, a man of rank was rarely seen out without his hawk, so much it was considered a mark of distinction, that the nobleman was frequently drawn with his favourite hawk upon his hand. A falcon proper is represented with a bell tied to each leg. Pages 48, 49.—No. 17.

HAWK'S BELL.

The hawk's bell also is of great antiquity, being worn by the Hebrew high-priests, on the skirts of their upper garments, in divine worship. Page 70.—No. 11.

LURE.

The lure, with a line and ring, an instrument used by Falconers to deceive their hawks, by casting it up in the air like a fowl they were to pursue. Page 64.—No. 17.

nedw seem Clais to PELICAN.

The pelican feeding her young, although fabulous, is represented as an emblem of our Saviour, it being placed at the altar in many churches of the Egyptians; it was also used as a hieroglyphic of the duties of the father; is one of the ancient bearings in heraldry. Page 50.—No. 30.

SWAN.

The swan is principally calculated for pleasure-grounds and gardens belonging to great personages, where the

canal or rivulet passeth through the grounds of their

stately mansions.

"The swan, by its grace and simplicity of beauty when gliding along the stream, (as Milton has it,) with arched neck between its wings mantling. There is not a more beautiful figure in all nature; it was in such esteem in the reign of Edward the Fourth, that he made it imprisonment to touch their eggs, and no one was suffered to keep any of these birds, unless his annual income amounted to five marks." It being of such admiration, brought its use into heraldry. Pages 47, 51, 73.

OSTRICH.

This gigantic creature, which is the largest bird in the creation, is often represented holding a horse-shoe or key, or any article made of iron; it has a voracious appetite; its stomach will digest the hardest substances. It generally measures seven feet from the top of the head to the ground; the feathers are held in high valuation for plumages; it is also much used in heraldry. Page 54.

RAVEN.

In armory this bird was the ensign of the Danes, when they invaded England. The Romans held the raven in high estimation, as being the bird God selected to supply the prophet Elijah with food; it is said to live much longer than the human species, and it is known to live one hundred years. The rook and crow are equally used in armory. Pages 47, 57.

CORNISH CHOUGH.

This bird is much used in armory, and may be termed the king of crows. Excepting the beak and legs, which are

of a reddish yellow, it is as black as a raven, but of a very different disposition, for, instead of injuring others, it seems to act as a sentinel to the whole feathered creation, and its use is very properly applied in heraldry. Page 53.—No. 13.

OWL.

This was a favourite bird of Minerva; was borne by the Athenians as their armorial ensign: possessing the advantage of seeing in the dark, it intimates that true wisdom never sleeps, and is the emblem of prudence, vigilance, and watchfulness. Page 54.—No. 20.

MARTLET.

The martlet was borne by those who went to the Holy Land to fight against the Turks and Saracens; it is what we now call the martinet, a bird of passage, frequently to be seen under the cornices of houses, its wings being long and legs short; if it alights on high places, whence, by the support of the wings, it is unable to take flight, should it pitch upon the level, it would not be able to rise. It is an appropriate mark of distinction for young sons, suggesting to them the means of gaining wealth and honor; and depends on their relying on the wings of virtue and merit; it is used in armory in all parts of Europe. Page 51.—No. 25.

COCK.

would astomed his sight. Fage 22 .- No. 21, 22.

Among the feathered tribe this bird is esteemed for his courage and perseverance, and is not to be restrained :when victor, he crows in testimony of conquest; he is brave and

vigilant; rather than yield to his adversary, he frequently fights until he drops down dead; being the herald of the day, and the sentinel of the night, he may be properly termed the emblem of watchfulness and wisdom. Its use in armory is well applied to heroes in the field, as well as able men in the senate. Page 52.—No. 30.

PEACOCK.

When this bird appears with his tail expanded, he struts about with majestic ostentation, when he opens his train, which is at the fall of the leaf. The form of this bird is completely elegant, and its feathers, diversified by the brilliant tints and shades. It is principally kept at gentlemen's country-seats for beauty and ornament. The first of this species was brought from the East Indies, and is borne in heraldry by many distinguished families. Page 55.—No. 30.

PHEASANT.

This bird was originally brought into Europe from the banks of Phosis, a river in Asia, from whence it takes its name. Next to the peacock, this is the most beautiful of birds; it is said when Cræsus, king of Lydia, was seated on his throne, adorned with royal magnificence, he asked Solon if he ever beheld any thing so fine and beautiful? The Greek philosopher, nowise moved by the pomp and pageantry around him, replied, that after having seen the beautiful plumage of the pheasant, no other finery would astonish his sight. Page 53.—No. 21, 22.

DOVE, OR TURTLE-DOVE.

The dove, whose eye is of a yellow tint, surrounded with a circle of bright crimson, has, for ages past, been the

theme of poets; it is noted for its kind disposition and chastity; it is remarked that if it lives a single life, after the death of its mate, its attachment is such, that if a pair are put into a cage, and one dies, the other soon pines away with grief; thus its fidelity is absolutely probable. It was the bird God had selected out of Noah's ark as a messenger, where it returned with an olive-branch in its mouth, to denote the waters had abated upon the earth. This is borne as a universal crest. Page 53, 57.

SPHINX.

The sphinx, a statue much esteemed among the Egyptians, a chimerical beast, the face and breast of a woman, with hair flowing round the neck, and in the body like a lion. This emblem is borne by the regiments engaged in that enterprise, who, after encountering the tedious difficulties of landing in the face of the French army, in the Bay of Aboukir, covered themselves with glory at the battle of Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 8th of March, 1801, where, in the moment of victory, the brave general Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded. Page 29.—No. 30.

HARPY.

This fabulous monster is a bird with a virgin's face, neck, and breast, and a vulture's body, sometimes the body of a lion, sometimes a dragon; from which we may infer its use in armory. Page 29.—No. 2.

COLOSSUS.

"The colossus, a statue of an enormous gigantic size.
"The most eminent of this kind was the colossus of Rhodes,

one of the wonders of the world, a brazen statue of "Apollo, so high, that ships passed full sail betwixt its elegs. It was the workmanship of Chares, a disciple of Lysippus, who spent twelve years in making it; it was "at length overturned by an earthquake, after having stood eighty-five years. Its height was 105 feet; there were few people could fathom its thumb; and some "critics are of opinion the colossus of Rhodes gave its " name to the people amongst whom it stood: hence they " suppose that the Colossians in scripture, to whom St. Paul " wrote his epistle, are in reality the inhabitants of Rhodes. "When the Saracens became possessed of the island, A.D. " 672, the statue was found prostrate on the ground; they " sold it to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with brass, "720,000 lbs. weight." There is only one crest of this description, by the name of Rodd. Page 35 .- No. 30.

MONKEY.

This animal, so nearly resembling the human species, is so well known, as to require no description of its cunning, sagacity, arts, and tricks; in armory, it is principally borne by the family of Fitzgerald. Page 25.—No. 30.

BAT, OR REEMOUSE.

The bat, or reemouse resembles, in some measure, both bird and beast; it is doubted which it partakes most of; her wings, flying, resemble the bird, and her body the mouse. She brings forth her young, and suckles them with her tits. There are only a few that bear this in heraldry. Page 24. No. 6.

SALAMANDER.

This animal was described by the ancients as bred by fire, and existing in flames; an element which must inevitably prove the destruction of life. This fabulous assertion is still confuted by modern writers, and is generally helieved to be erroneous. It is said an animal of the lizard kind, described with a long tail, rounded snout, and its eyes placed in the back of the head, and covered with a black skin, when thrown into the flames, will exist longer than any other animal, from which it derives its name; others are of opinion it originated from a heated brain, which implies its use in armory. Page 25.—No. 2.

CATHARINE-WHEEL.

The catharine-wheel derives its name from the circumstance of the Virgin St. Catherine's limbs being torn to pieces by its iron teeth. This punishment, in the primitive age of the church, was frequently endured, even by children for the profession of their faith; which brought its use into armory. Page 70.—No. 15.

GALL, OR CHEVAL TRAPS.

Gall, or cheval traps were small iron instruments thrown in the way of horses, used by the ancients to wound their feet, and so contrived, that one point was always upwards. Page 68.—No. 25.

BATTLE, OR POLE-AXE.

The battle, or pole axe, made to cut and thrust at once, was much used by the ancients. Page 65.—No. 5.

PHEON.

Pheon, an iron head of an arrow. Page 68 .- No. 29.

PORTCULLIS.

This instrument, which is plated with iron, and pointed at bottom, is placed over the entrances of castles and

citadels, to be let down or drawn up at pleasure. These may all be considered the emblems of valor. Page 69.

No. 29.

SCALING-LADDERS.

Scaling-ladders, composed of ropes, are used by soldiers to ascend the walls of towns and fortified places. Page 58.

-No. 1.

BATTERING-RAMS.

This instrument being a long beam, at one end an iron head, or the head the shape of a ram's, from whence it takes its name; was hung by chains and swung backwards and forwards by several men in beating down the walls of towns, cities, and fortified places, until they make a breach therein. This is of very ancient date, and made use of before cannon was invented; but few bearings of this kind are found in armory. Page 71.—No. 35.

BEACONS.

Great stacks of wood were used as beacons until the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, when he ordered pitch pans to be placed on the tops of places built for the purpose, which were set on fire upon the invasion of an enemy, and alarmed the whole country. They were called beacons from beckoning people together. At this time every county in England had one. Page 58.—No. 5.

BUGLE-HORN.

The bugle-horn was formerly used principally by those who attended tournaments; hence it is, from its antiquity, much used in heraldry. Page 64.—No. 19.

RING:

The ring is too well known, and is considered the emblem of fidelity, though custom has made it common: in ancient times, it was greatly valued, and Joseph was highly honored by one given him by Pharaoh. The Romans wore it in token of knighthood, and it is still used at all coronations and ceremonies. Page 62.—No. 29.

CHESS-ROOK.

The chess-rook is used in the game of chess, which was devised in the year of Christ, 614, and took its name from standing on the utmost corner of the board, as a frontier castle for the defence of the rest. Page 64.—No. 16, 18.

TORTOISE.

The tortoise is a long-lived animal. It cannot be destroyed without some difficulty. It is said to have lived a hundred and twenty years; its shell is invulnerable to every attack of the most formidable foe. This may imply its proper use in armory. Page 26.—No. 15.

DOLPHIN.

This fish is styled the king of fish: its figure is erroneously described; instead of being straight it is represented curved. This error is supposed to proceed from the observation of mariners, when the dolphin leaps out of the water: it is by them considered ominous, as antecedent to a storm. Pages 25, 26

ESCALLOP-SHELL.

The escalop-shell was the pilgrims's ensign, in their expeditions to holy places, fastening them to their hoods and hats, and became such distinguishing insignia, that Pope Alexander IV. allowed them to none but to pilgrims who were truly noble; but they were afterwards put into the collar of the order of St. Michael, which brought its use into armory. Page 26.—No. 20.

SNAIL

Though the snail moveth along slowly, she ascendeth the highest places by indefatigable perseverance and caution, and may be deemed the emblem of deliberation, investigation, and discussion. Page 26.—No. 21.

ROSE.

The red rose was the ancient bearing of the house of Lancaster, as was the white rose the house of York; they were adopted by John of Lancaster, and Edward his brother, in 1385; and in 1486, the two houses being united by King Henry the 7th, the male heir of the house of Lancaster, by marrying Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and heiress to King Edward IV. of the house of York: the two roses then became united into one; they are now blended with the rose, thistle, and shamrock, as the principal bearings of our gracious sovereign King George the Third. Page 59.—No. 31.

The rose represents the emblem of England.

The thistle, the emblem of Scotland.

The shamrock, the emblem of Ireland.

THISTLE.

This flower is a prickly weed, and grows wild in forests and mountainous countries. It was introduced in the year 1706, in the royal armory of England. Page 59.—No. 32.

TREFOIL, OR SHAMROCK.

The trefoil, or shamrock, a three-leafed grass. This emblem was introduced in the year 1801; the rose, the thistle, and shamrock, are blended with each other on one stem, in honour of the union of the three countries. Page 60.—No. 9.

FLEUR-DE-LIS:

This flower is supposed to be the lily, which has five leaves, but it differs much from the lily of the garden, it having only three leaves. Louis the First, King of France, adopted three fleurs-de-lis for his arms, on account of its sounding like his name. Page 59.—No. 18.

LILY.

The lily of the garden. This beautiful flower is properly represented as the emblem of purity, and was the ensign of the sacred Virgin. In the year 1400, Ferdinand, King of Arrogan, instituted an order of knighthood under its name. Page 70.—No. 44.

LAUREL.

The Romans used to make their garlands of triumph, of the leaves of this plant. Page 70.—No. 3.

WHEAT-STALK.

This and other kinds of corn are usually bound up in sheaves, called by the heralds garbs and represent the emblem of plenty. Page 60.-No. 21.

OAK.

The oak is said to represent antiquity, strength, and long life, Page 60.—No. 30.

OLIVE. to moint add to the

Peace, concord, and obedience. Page 59.-No. 4.

in the case 1901; the case, the chatte,

PALM.

The palm is the emblem of victory and justice; as the cypress and pine are deemed the emblems of death and oblivion; when once lopped or cut off, they will never sprout again. Page 70.-No. 2.

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

A plume of feathers, argent, was borne by King Stephen of England, with the motto, " No force alters their fashion," alluding to the fall of the feather by wind; it cannot be shaken into disorder. Page 66.

BEES.

Bees are the emblem of industry; they indicate that a man by industry may arrive at the greatest eminence. Page 59-No. 12. the loaves of this plant, from 70 .-- N

FAMILIAR TERMS.

Addorsed, back to back, for fish, name Durham, No. 3.

Annulet, a distinction for the fifth son.

Beacon, to beckon people together at the time of an invasion.

Catharine-wheel derives its name from the virgin, St. Catharine.

Chess-rook, an instrument to play at chess.

Clarion, or Rest, an instrument in music, used by the ancients.

Cinquefoil, a five-leaved grass.

Crescent, a half moon, the horns turned upwards.

Decrescent, a half moon looking to the left of the shield.

Fountain, a roundle barry-wary.

Galltrap, an instrument to wound horses' feet when in pursuit of an enemy. To gate a to accord and to the

Garb, a wheatsheaf.

Gauntlet, a glove of armour.

Haurant, any fish erect.

Hackle, an instrument made use of to make hemp.

Increscent, a half moon, looking to the right of the shield.

Jessant fleur-de-lis, a shooting forth.

Mascle, a lozenge, pierced square.

Maunch, a sleeve of a coat.

Mill-rind, an iron instrument inside of a mill-stone.

Mill-rind, another instrument for a mill-stone.

Mound, a globe and cross placed at the top of the king's

Mullet, a star with five points: the French use six points.

Naiant, when a fish lies across, swimming.

Nowed, made up in knot, principally applied to serpents,

page 63. Portcullis, an instrument placed in towns and cities.

Quartrefoil, a flower, or four-leaved grass.

Respecting, fish or tamed beast, placed upright, one against the other.

Rutre, a lozenge pierced round. Shackbolt, a handcuff for prisoners.

Trefoil, a three-leaved grass.

Water bouget, a vessel used in ancient times for soldiers to carry water.

in becken neo-to-terriber at the time of an

adjuly bill most a TERMS. whole fred

Addorsed, two lions rampant, back to back.

Affront, is when a savage's head is full-faced. Page 42.-
No. 13.

Antelope, designed by the heralds, a beast with two horns and knotted, a mane; crest Ogle, &c. Page 14.

Antelope in nature, crest, Vane, and others. Page 23.
Ashersed, strewed with fleur-de-lis, trefoils, cinquefoils, &c.

At gaze, a stag standing front-face. Q

Attire, the horns of a stag or buck. Page 11. No. 1. name M'Kenzie.

Baillone, a lion holding a battoon in its mouth. Q
Battoon, a staff; when used in arms it denotes a mark of illegitimacy.

Bird bots, a kind of blunt arrow.

Bolt-in-tun, Page 58.-No. 14.

Cabossed, a stag's head front-faced.

Carbuncle, a gem or precious stone. Page 58.—No. 30. Cat-a-mountain, standing on its hind legs erect. Page 7.—No. 27.

Chaplet, a garland or wreath of laurel, or flowers intermixed. Page 59.—No. 15.

Charged, things represented in arms, or in a crest.

Colours, in engraving, are described by lines. E Combatant, two lions, face to face. Page 4.—No. 27.

Complement, a term in heraldry, signifies a full moon. Coney, a rabbit.

Conjoined, two lions conjoined in one. Q
Contourne, a lion sitting on its two hind legs with two

paws up.

Cornucopia, filled with fruit and flowers, the embly plenty. P. 62.—No. 10.	em of
Conshant alian Lain Id.	0
Couchant, a lion lying down with its head up. Pag	e 1.—
No. 5. mand worth who to hand a noibe books	Front-
Counterpassant, two lions walking contrary ways.	2
Couped, front-face with a neck.	Ö
Coward, when the tail of a beast is between its legs.	0
Crested, the comb of a cock.	UL SELL
Crined the heir of man or many	-VIIII
Crined, the hair of man or woman.	Hanki
Current, running, for a stag or greyhound.	2 ginl
Defamed, with the tail cut off.	Q
Demy, half a lion, or any other beast.	Q
Dexter, the right hand of the arms.	2 101
Disjointed, when a beast's legs are separated, pres	ervine
the form.	0
Displayed, peculiar to an eagle erect, when the win	C. ara
expanded. Page 47.	go are
	and were
Displayed with two heads, commonly called a s	pread-
eagle. Page 47.	
Displayed sans wings, signifies without wings.	The let
	Enny Vis
Dormant, a lion lying down.	Q
D 17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Q
Double-tailed, or queued, a lion with two tails.	
Eightfoil, a double quarterfoil, eight-leaved grass,	a disa
tinction for the eighth son.	
Embrued, a term applied to a weapon that is bloody	Quinte.
Entwined tied round the neels with a spake fro	D 40
Entwined, tied round the neck with a snake, &c.	1. 42.
No. 16.	Station.
Enveloped, when a snake is entangled with a bird,	beast,
&c.	THE PROPERTY OF
Erased, front face, with a neck.	Q
Erased, the head of any beast or bird torn off.	Q
Erect, any thing perpendicular, a boar's head erec	t, &cc.
Page 15.	man p
Escutcheon of pretence, a shield placed within a s	hield
a distinction for an heiress.	
Escutcheon or shield of arms complete. Not till aft	or the
and a street of street of the complete. Thos fill all	C+ +345

reign of Henry the Fifth, any person under the degree of knight, might place his crest on a wreath. Flotant, any thing flying in the air, flag, &c. Front-faced, a lion's head, or any other beast, without neck. Fructed, in heraldry, a tree bearing fruit. Gamb, a lion's paw, or bear's paw. No. 17 and 18. Gilly-flower, properly a July flower. Haurient, peculiar to fish. Impaling, a line down the centre of an arms, a division for a man and his wife; the man's arms on the dexter side, the woman's arms on the sinister, unless the wife is an heiress, then the wife's arms is an escutcheon of pretence. Janus's head with two faces. Page 42.—No. 23. Jessant, issuing from a fess. Languid, to express the tongues of beast and birds. Lion-poisson, half a fish and half a lion. Lion-dragon, half a dragon and half a lion. Mail, a dress in armour, like the scales of a fish. Nowed, knotted or tied in a knot. Passant-gardant, a lion walking front-face. Passant-gardant passant. and passant regardent. Quarterly, when two or more arms are introduced. E Queu, the tail of a beast, &c. Rampant, a lion, or any other beast, standing upon one leg. Rampant-regardent, looking back. Page 4. Saliant, a beast standing upon two hind legs. Seiant, a lion sitting. Segrant, to express a griffin on its hind legs. No. 30. Semee, when any thing is strewed with figures. Sinister, the left hand of the arms. Springing, a stag on its two hind legs. Tilting spear, at tilts and tournaments. Tricoparted, three conjoined in one. Tripping, walking, applied to a stag, deer, or hind. Q

Turret, a small tower on the top of another. Page 68.

No. 30.

Tusket, a term used for the teeth of a boar, tiger, &c.

Tynes, a term given to the horns of a stag. Page 11. No. 1.

Urchin, a hedge-hog. Page 24.

Valloped, when a cock's combs, or gills, are of a different

texture from the body.

Vambraced, when the arm is covered with armour.

Volant, a bird flying. Page 53. No. 15.

Wattled, to express the combs and gills of a cock.

SOME DISTINGUISHED CRESTS DESCRIBED.

Brampton of Brampton, Norfolk. Crest, on a tiger, ar. a naked man astride, proper, wreathed about the temples ar. and gu. Page 5.

Briscoe of Cumberland. Crest, a greyhound current,

seizing a hare proper. Page 10.

Chambers. Crest, within a mountain, vert, a man working in a coppermine, holding in his hands a pickaxe elevated proper, his cap, shirt, drawers, and hose, or shoes sa the planet Venus rising behind the mountain or. Granted 1723. Page 67.

Drake (Buckland, Devonshire). Crest, on a terrestrial globe, a ship in full sail trained round the globe with two hawsers, or, by a hand issuing out of clouds, all proper, granted to Admiral Drake, afterwards Sir Francis Drake, who sailed round the world in the year 1525. Page 33.

Fellgate (Yaxley, in Suffolk). Crest, a griffin seiant salient ar. pierced through the breast with a broken spear,

or holding the top point in his mouth. Page 22.

Gardiner. Crest, a Moor weeping, habited in a sailor's dress, kneeling upon one knee; jacket az. trousers arg. proper. Page 38.

Haydon, London and Devonshire. Crest, a lion ar. seiz-

ing on a bull currant, sa. Page 4.

Hopkins, Crest, on a wreath ar. and sa. a rock, over the top a battery, in perspective, therein the French flag hoisted, an officer of the queen's royal American rangers

D

on the said rock, sword in hand, all proper, granted to Joseph Hopkins of Maryland, 1764. Page 61.

Letempt. Crest, the emblem of Time passing with a

scythe over his shoulder, all proper. Page 32.

Martyn, Sebrow, in Somersetshire. On a stump of an oak tree, a monkey seiant, proper, collared and lined, or

looking in a mirror frame of the last. Page 25.

Mynshull (Buckinghamshire). Crest, a Turk kneeling on one knee habited proper; at his side a scimitar, sa. hilted or, on his head a turban, with a crescent and feather ar. holding in his sinister hand a crescent of the last. Page 36.

Newman (London). Crest, on a mount vert, a man, his jacket az. breeches sa. on his head proper, a hat, gu. on

a ladder, lighting a beacon, all proper. Page 65.

Rodd. Crest, a colossus astride; in his dexter hand an arrow, in his sinister hand holding a beacon; round the body is a bow stringed, thrown across the right shoulder, proper. Page 38.

Pellew. Crest, a ship in distress striking against a rock, with lightning darting from the clouds, proper. Page 62.

Shadegrove Crest, an oak tree, shading off the rays of

the sun. Page 60.

Tetlow (Hawton, in Lancashire). Crest, on a book erect gu. clasped and ornamented or, a silver penny ar.; on which is written the Lord's Prayer; on the top of the book a dove, proper, in its beak a crow-quill pen, sa. Granted by Leak and Oldys, Sept. 10, 1760. Page 64.

Tongue. Crest, on an oak tree, a nest with three young ravens fed with the dew of heaven, distilling from a cloud,

all proper. Page 53.

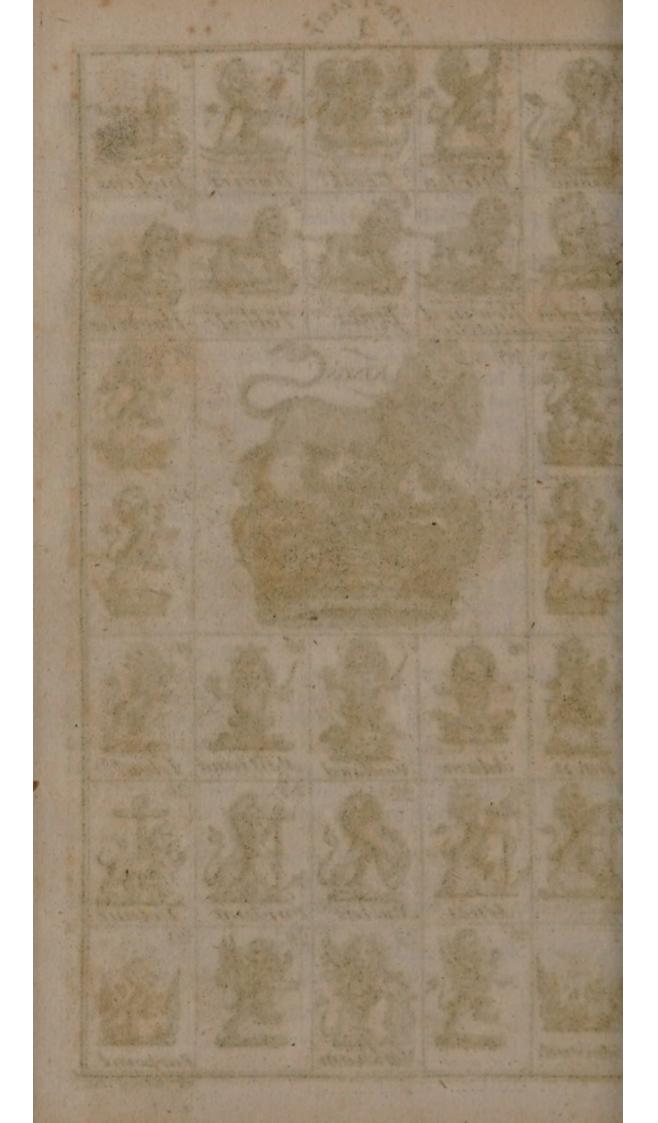
Venables (Kinderston, in Cheshire). Crest, a wivern, with wings, indorsed gules, standing on a fish-weir, or trap, devouring a child, and pierced through the neck with an arrow, all proper. Page 69.

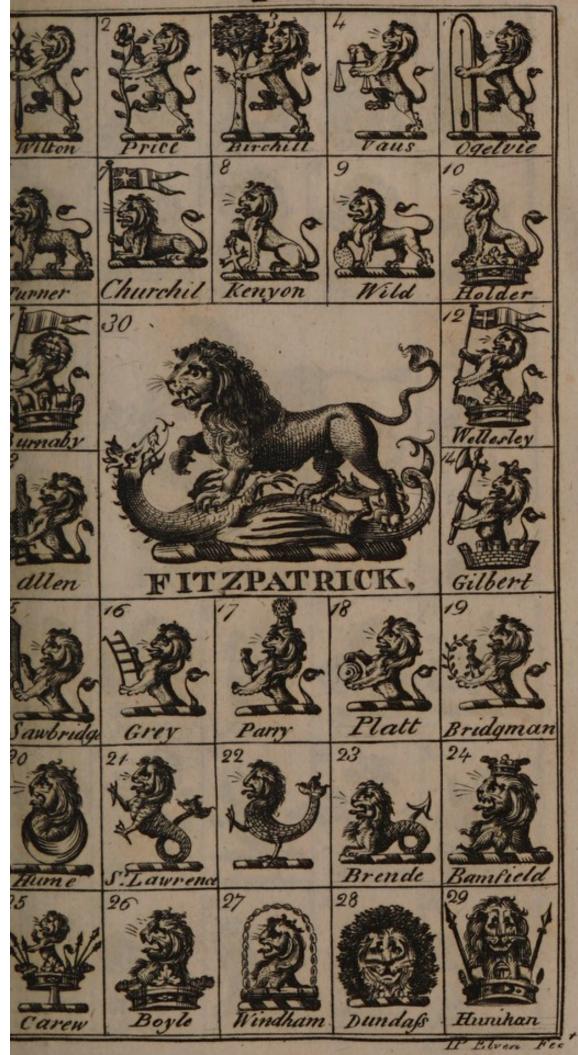
Walker (Leeds in Yorkshire). Crest, a cock treading a hen sa. beaked, legged, combed, and wattled, gu. Page 52.

noisted, an officer of the queen's royal American rel

ery, in perspective, therein the fre

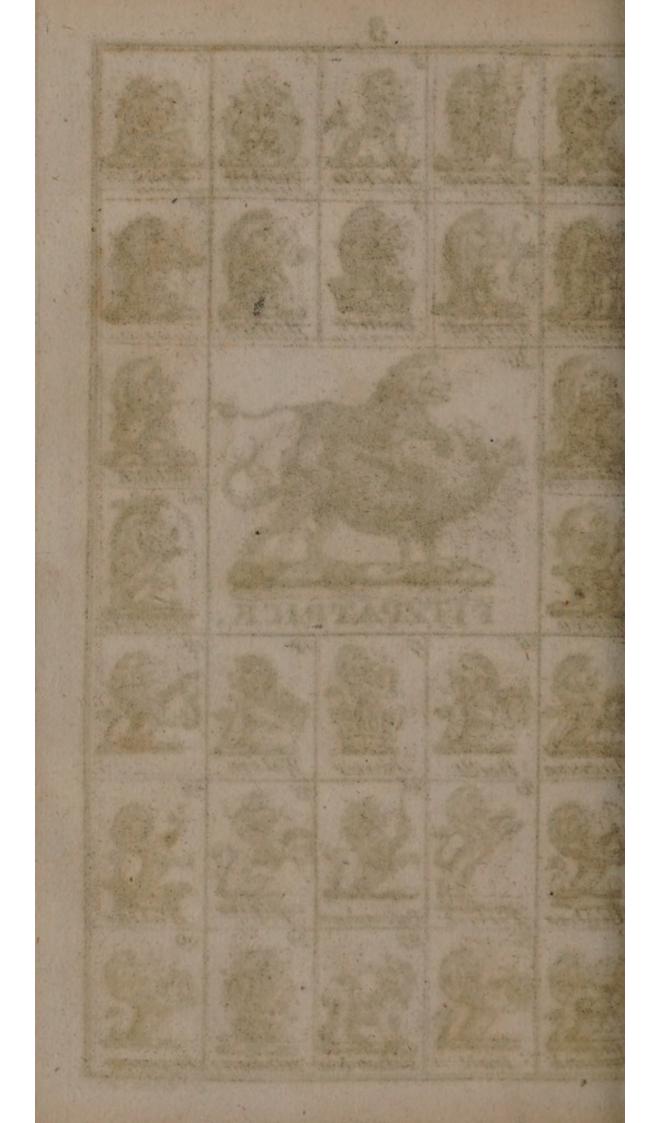


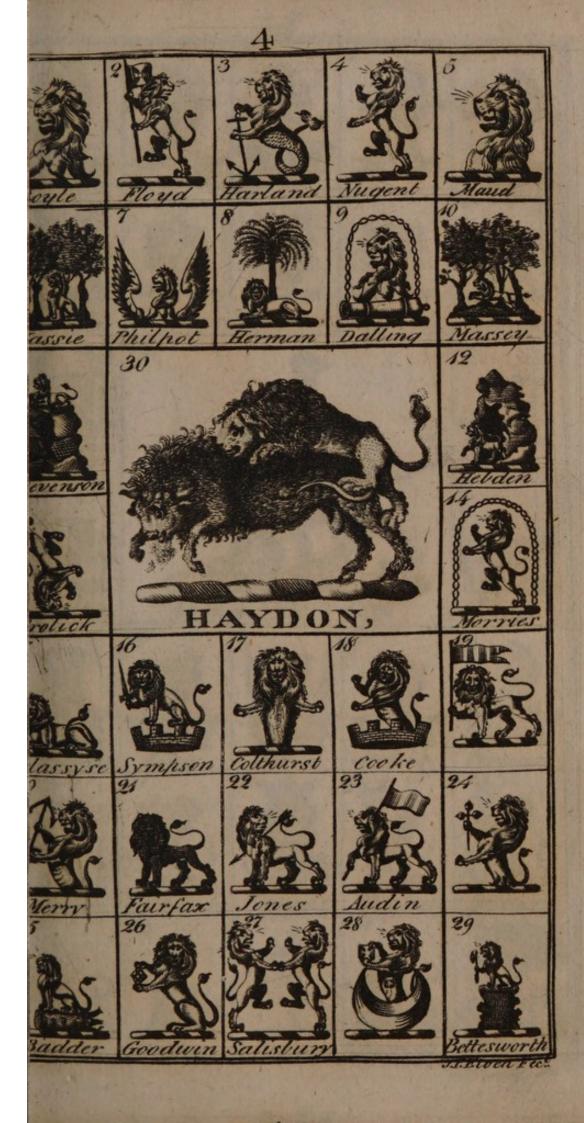


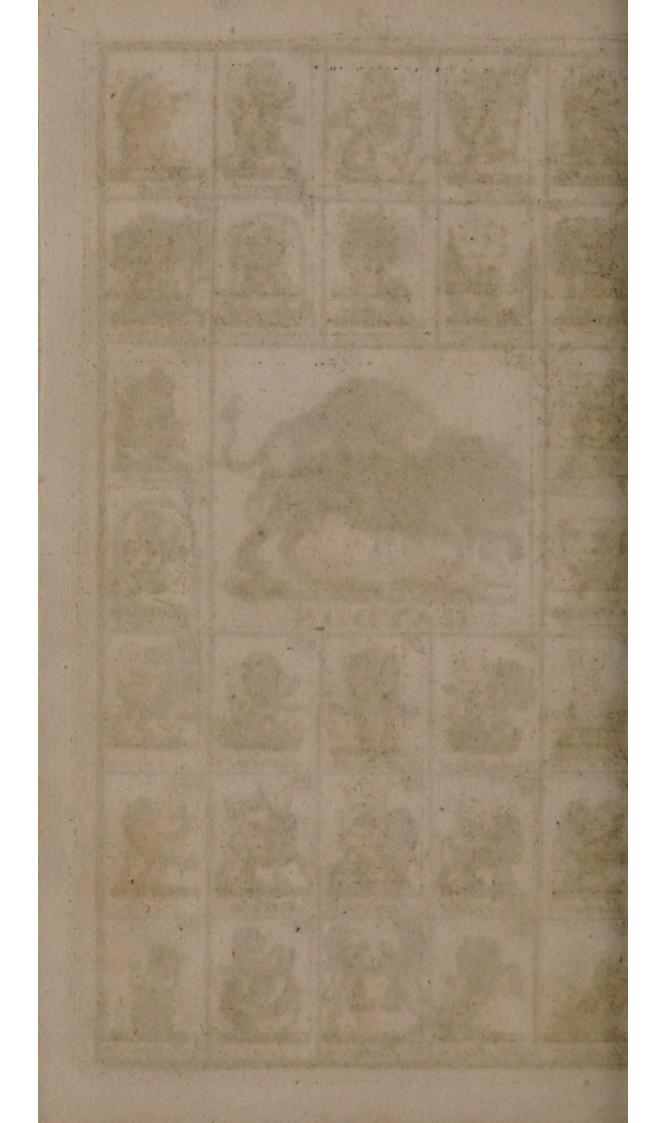














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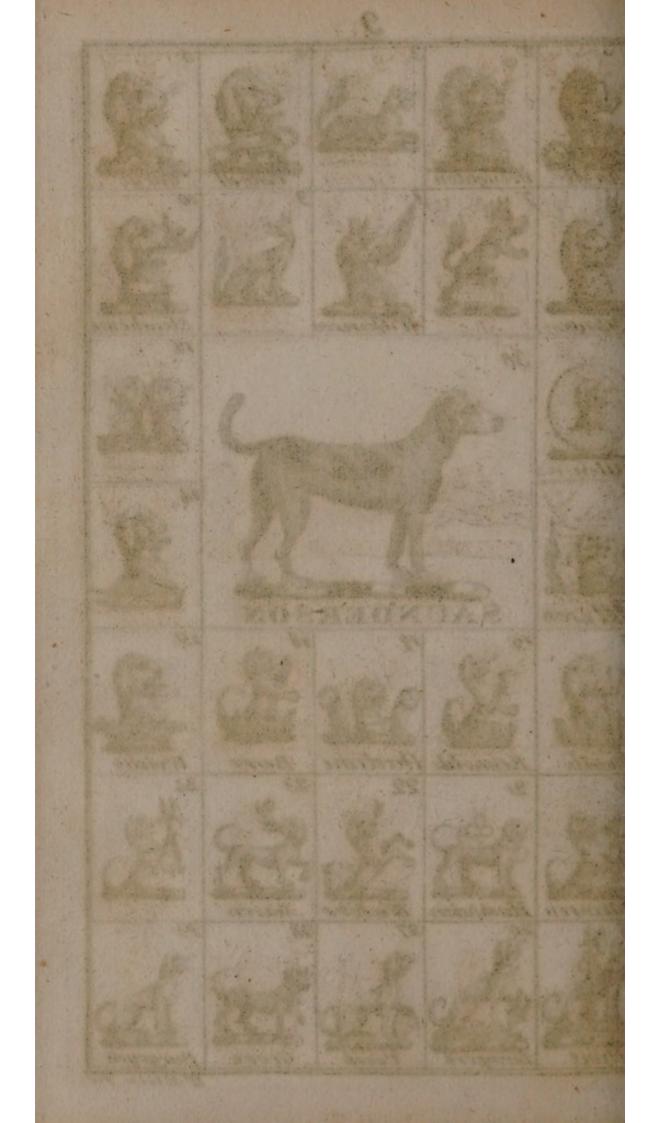










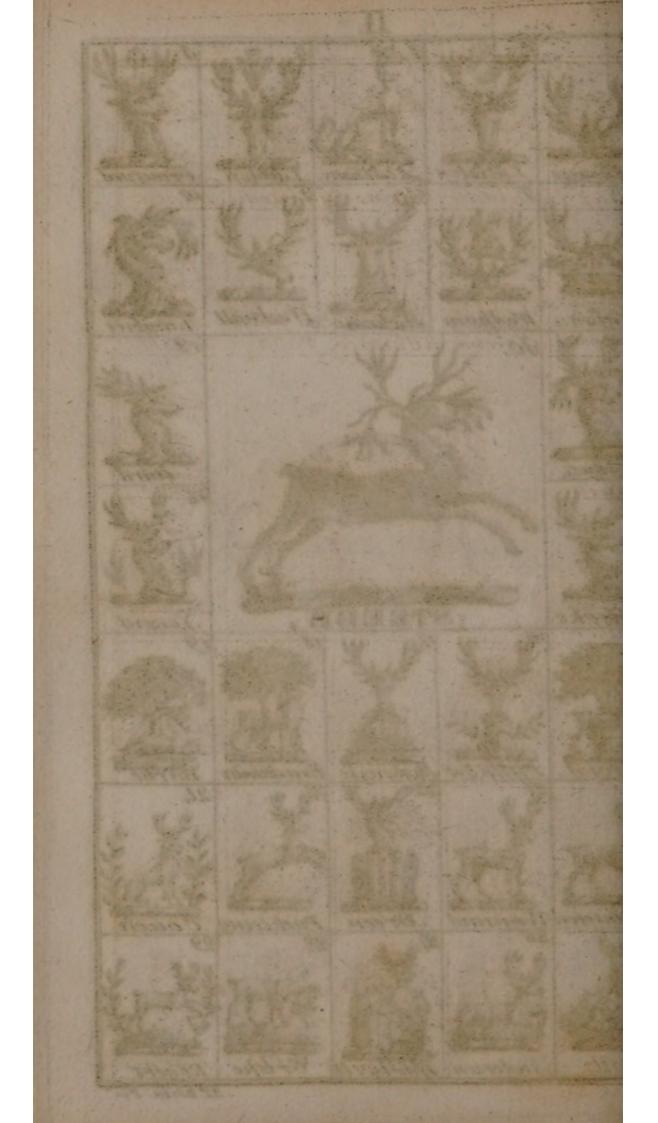


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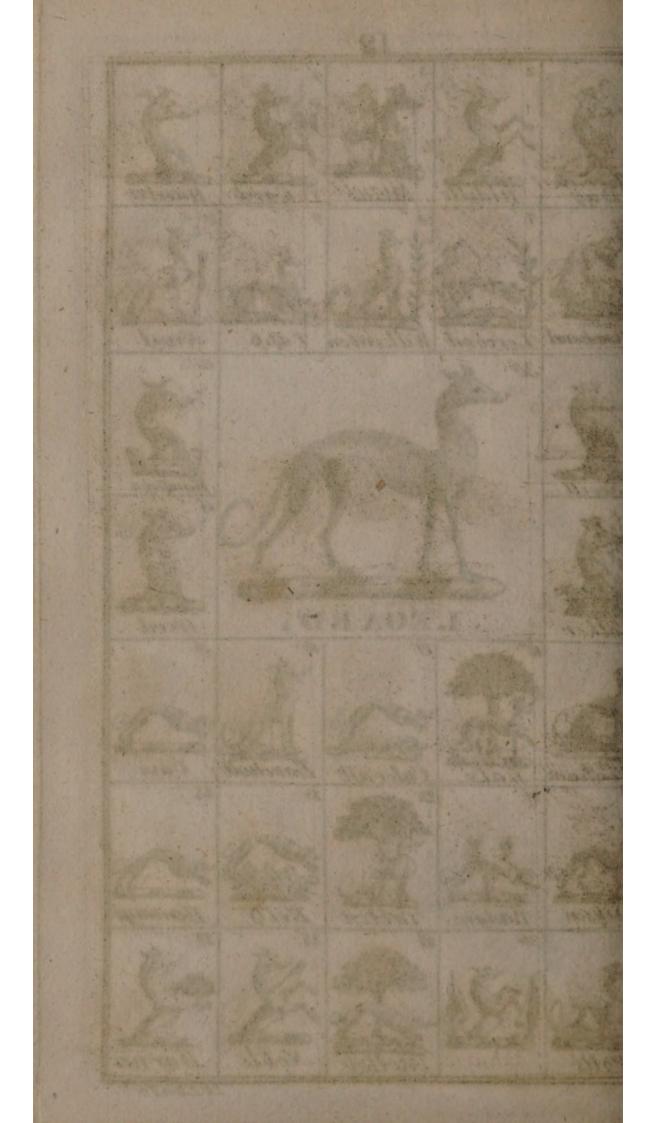
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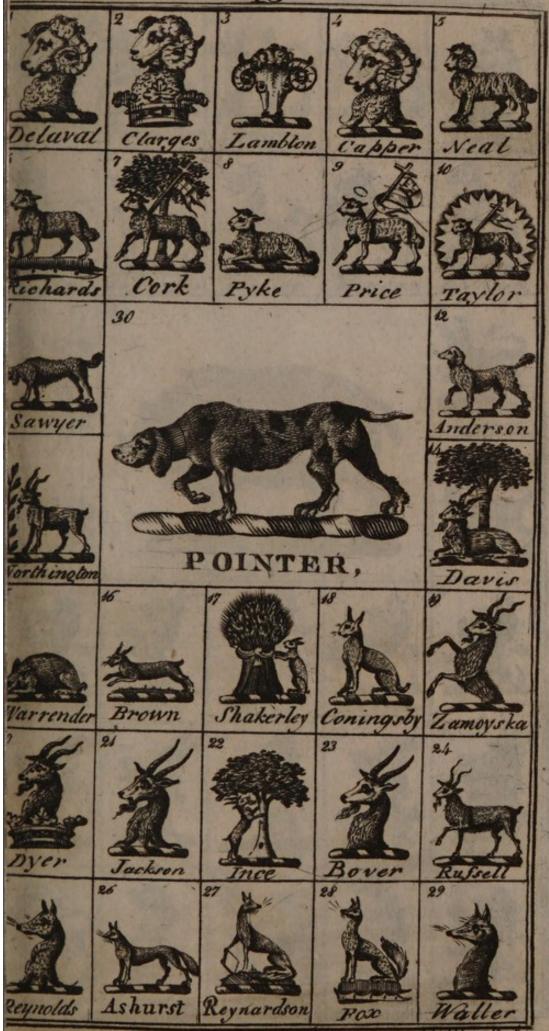


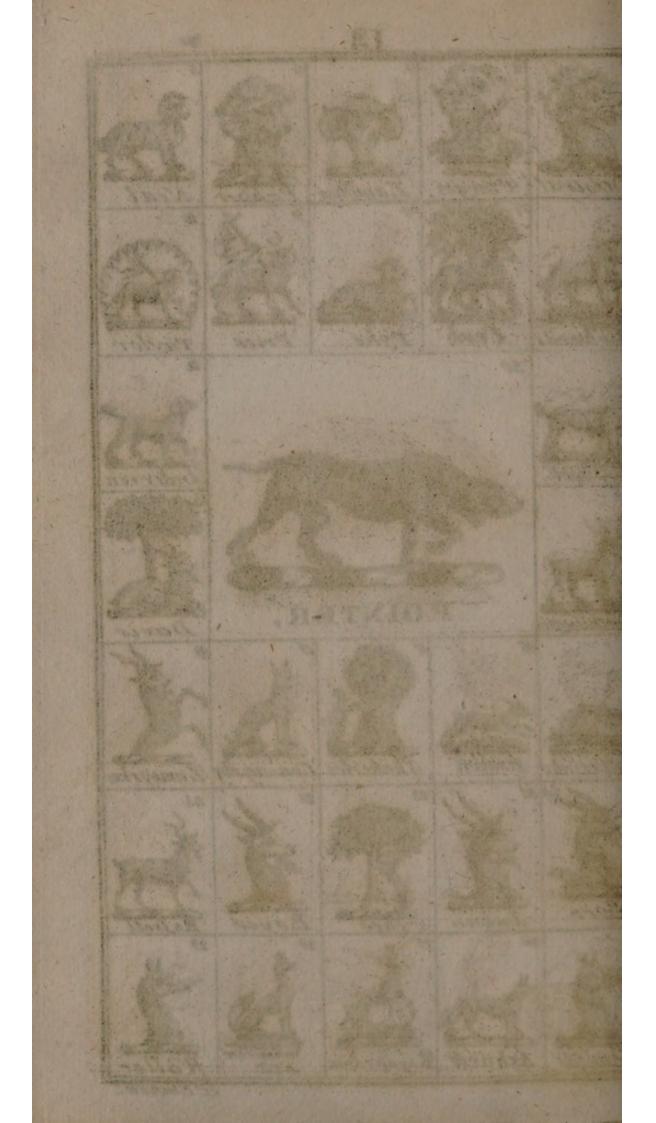


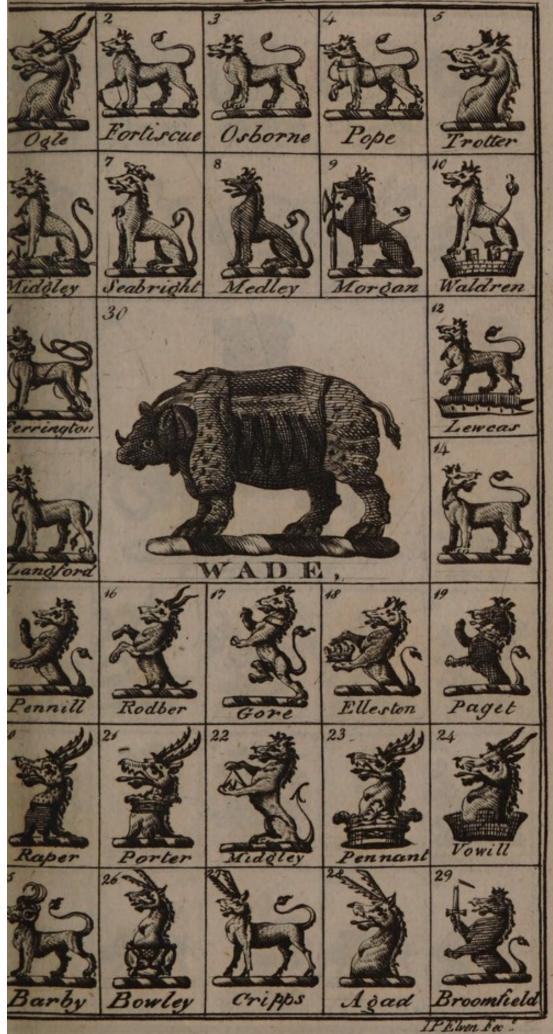


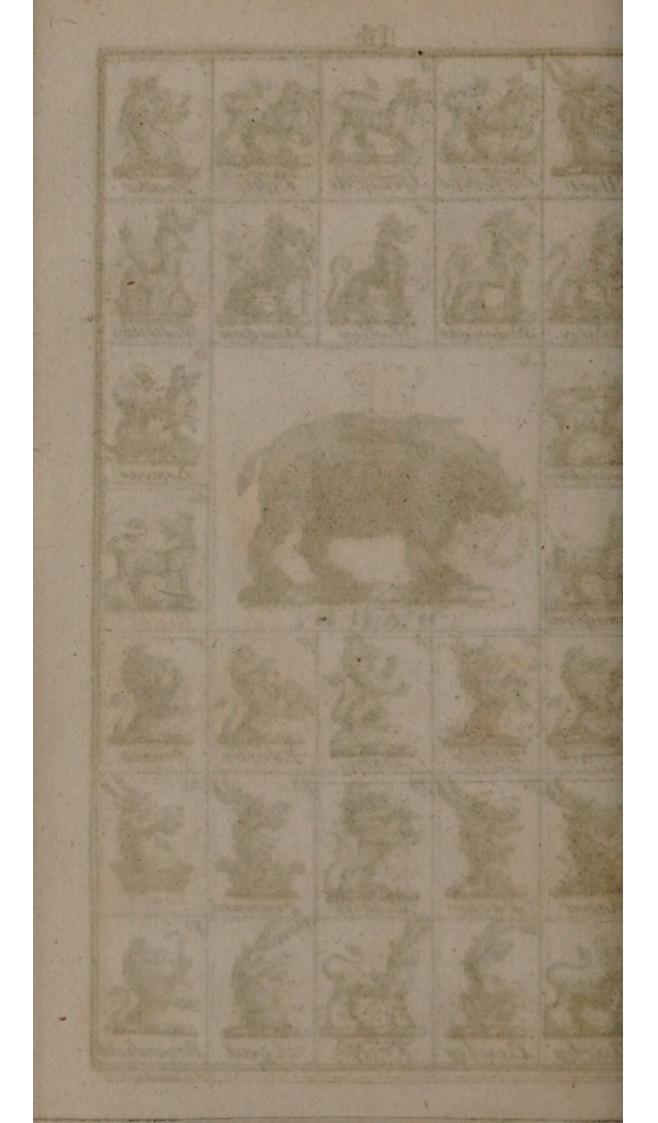




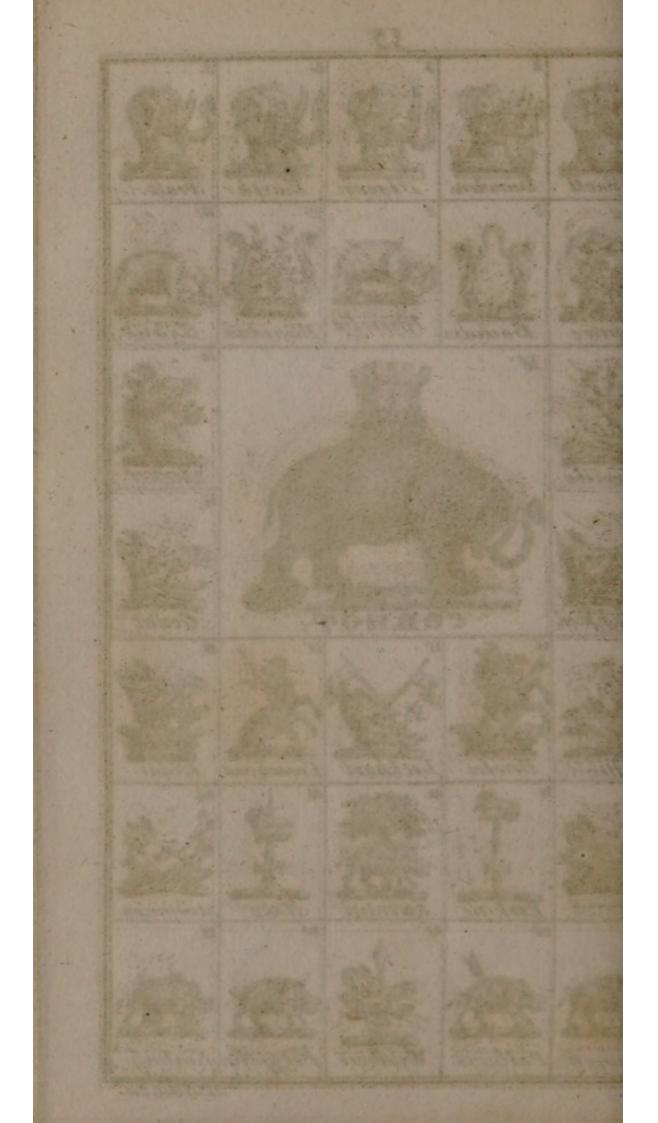






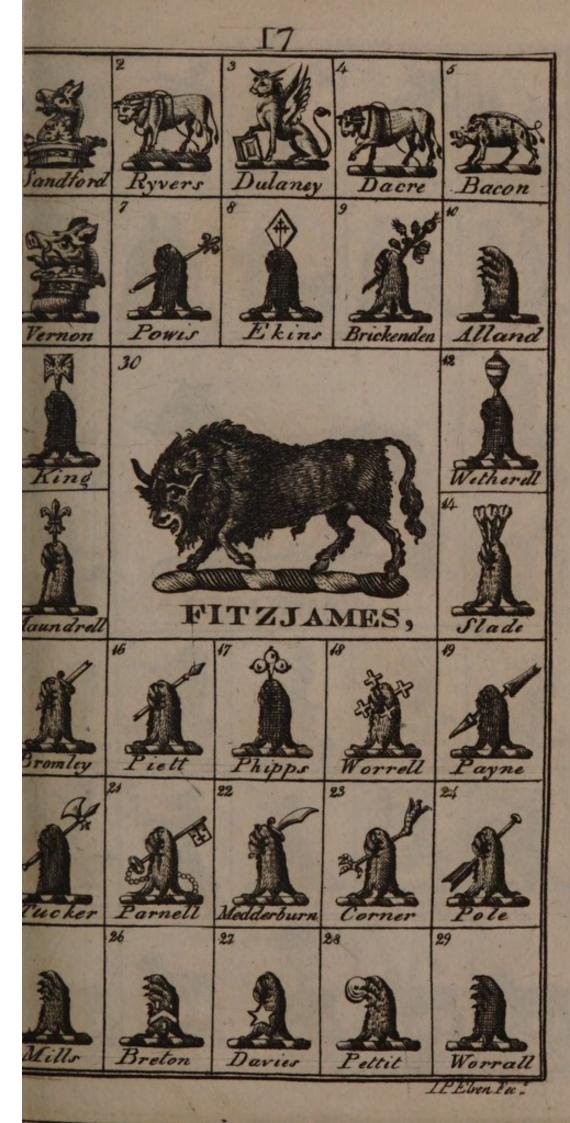


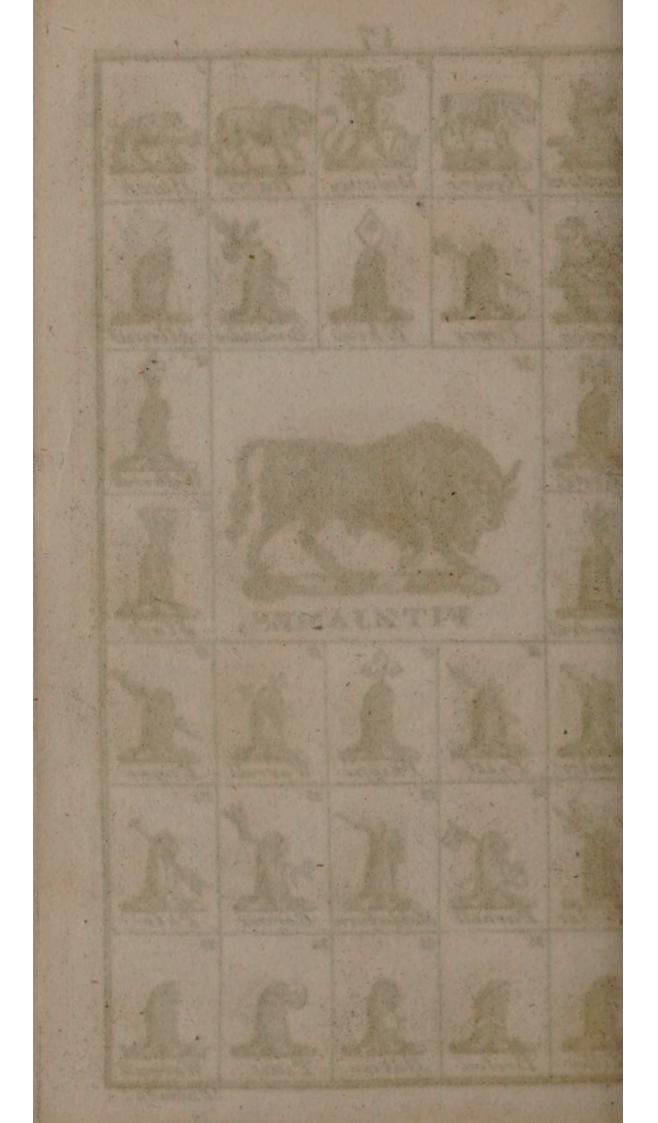


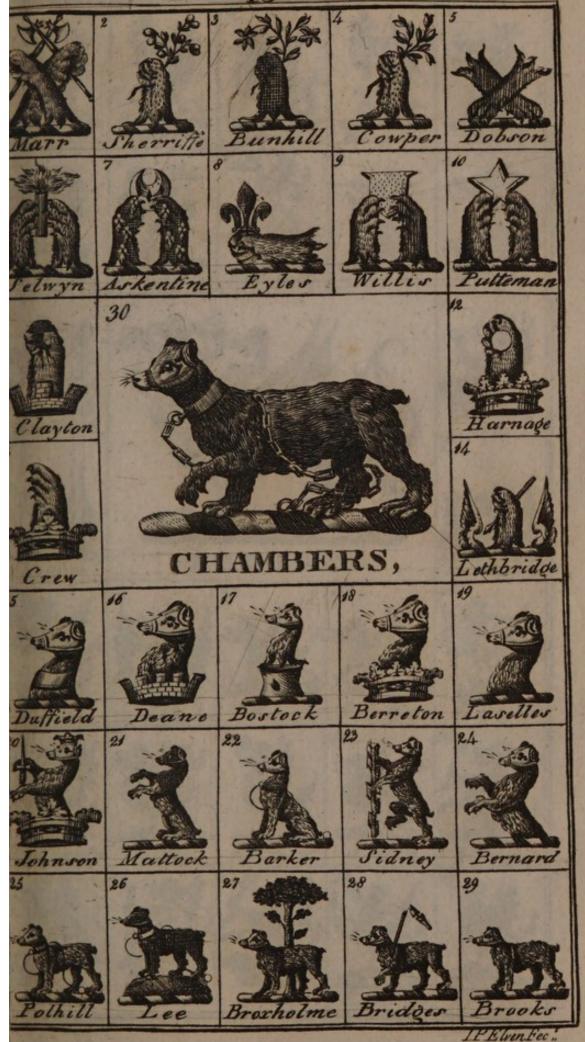


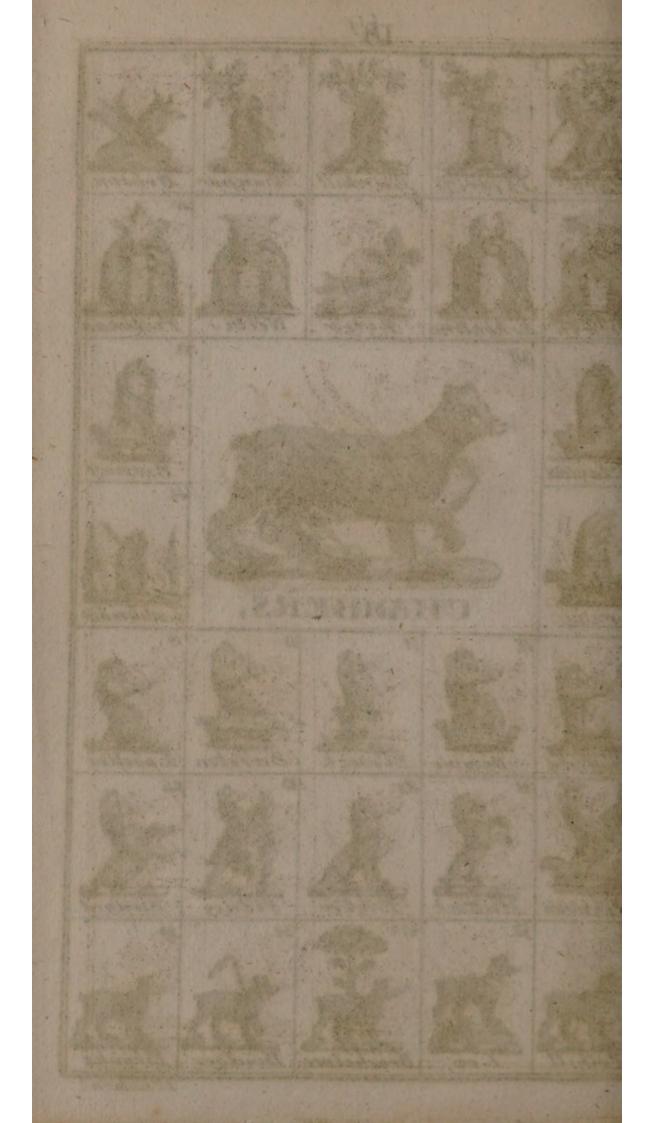




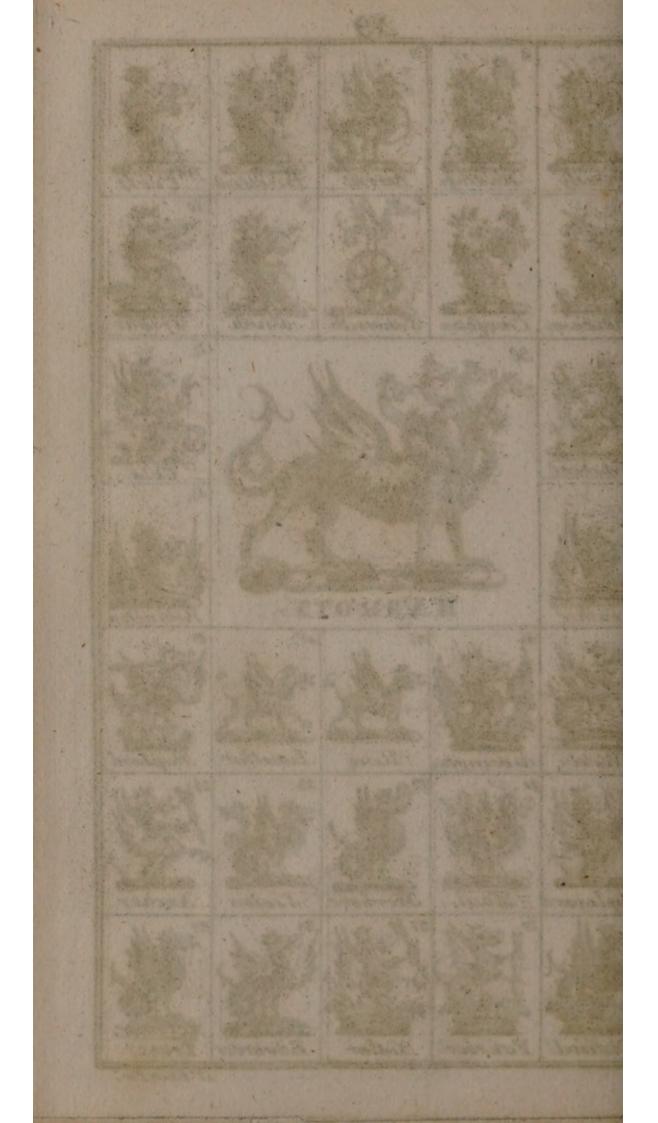




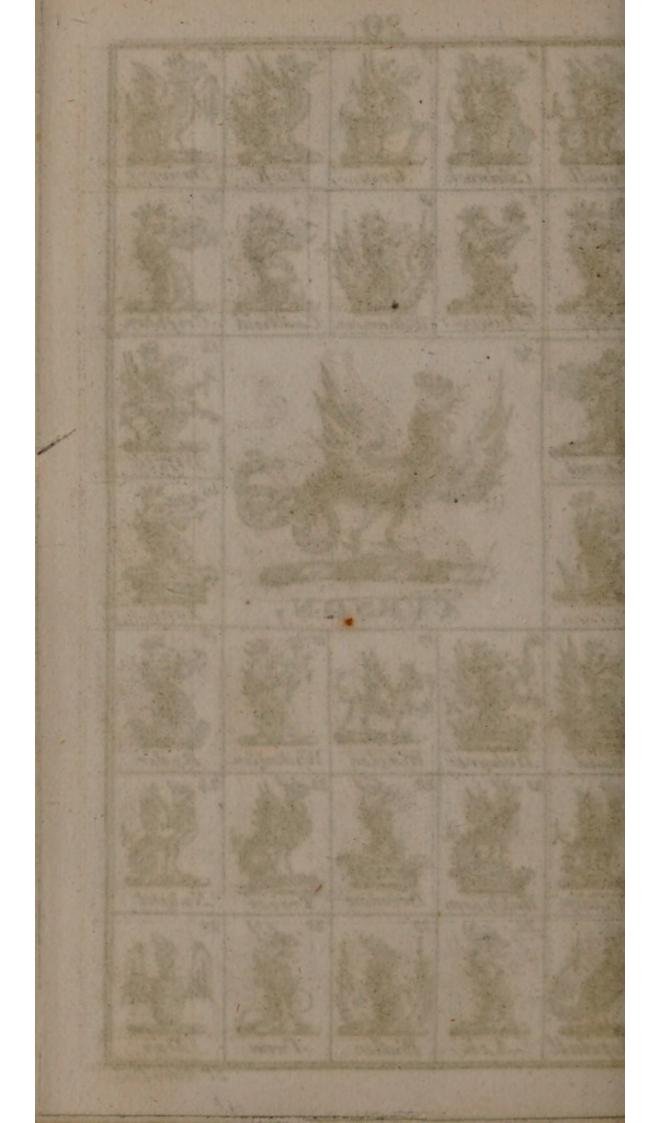












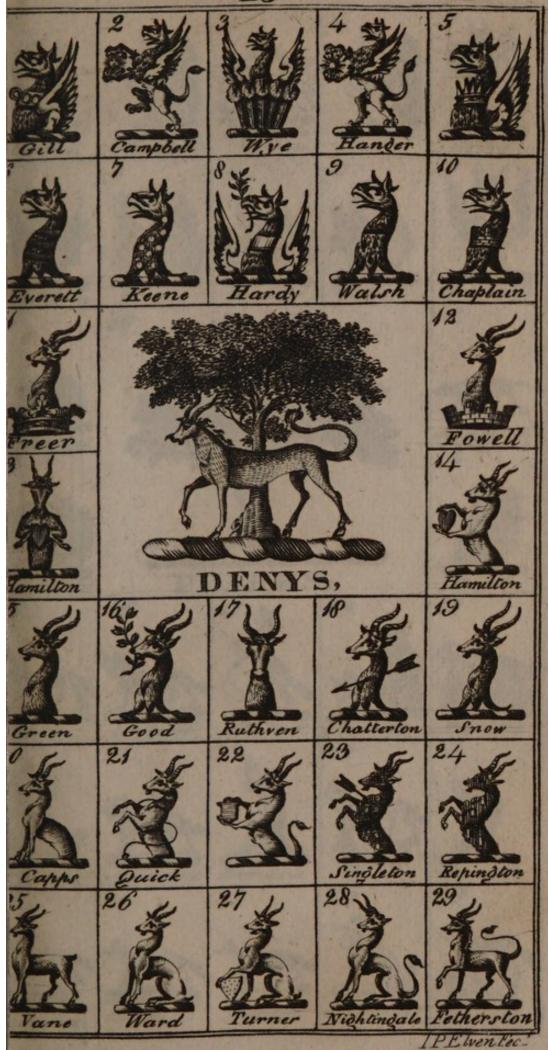


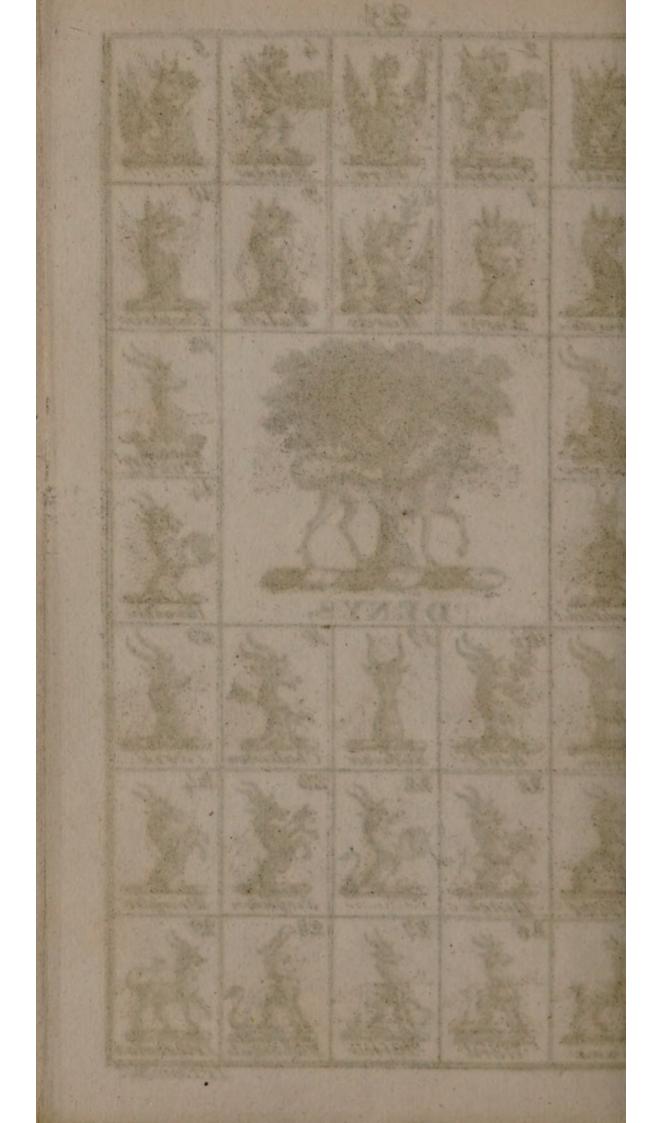
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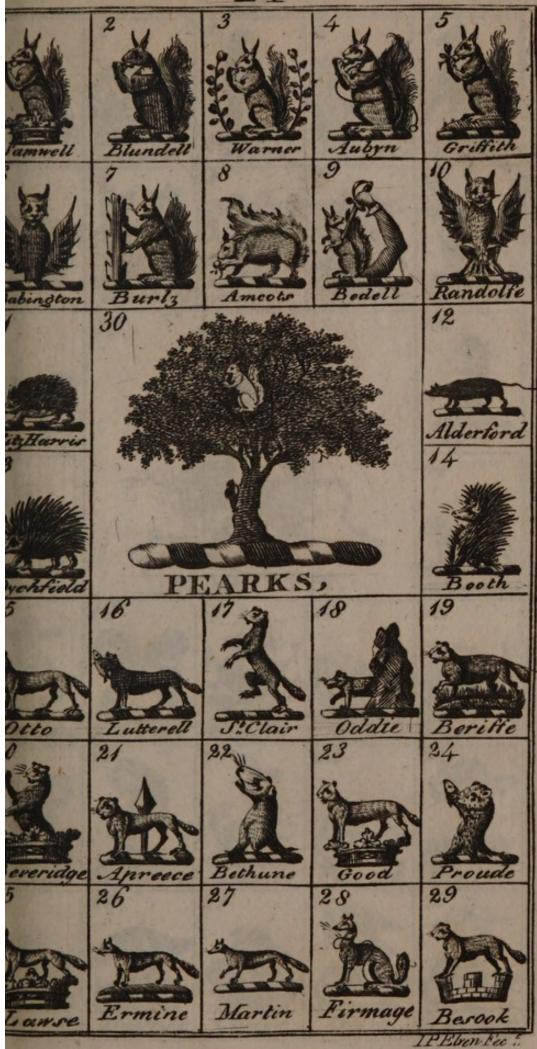


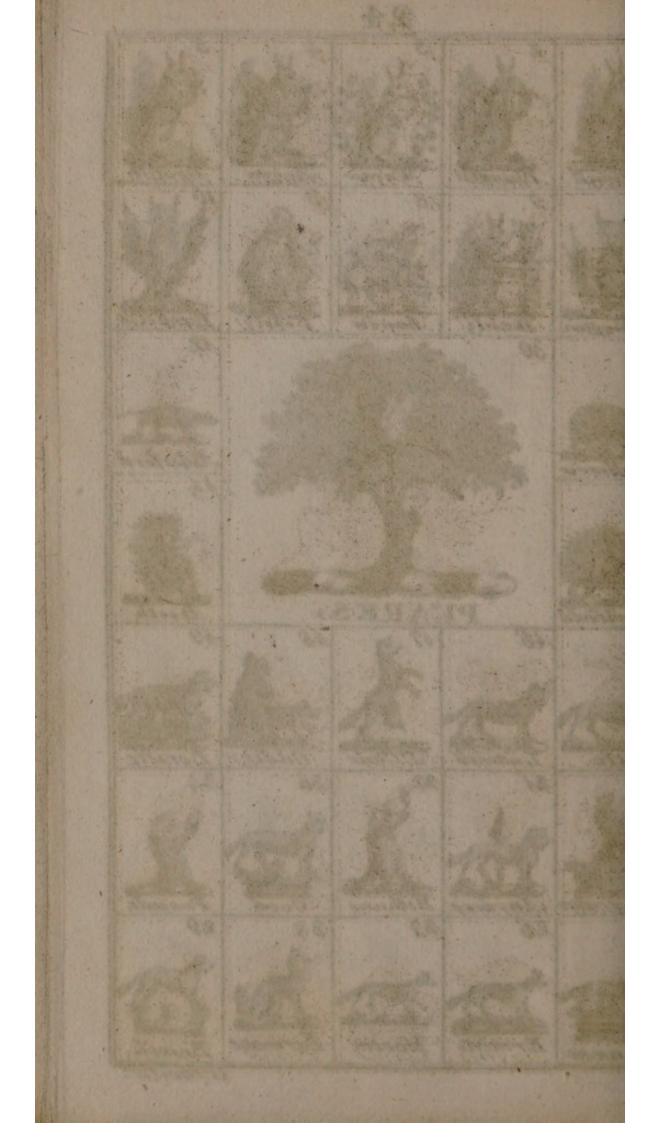


















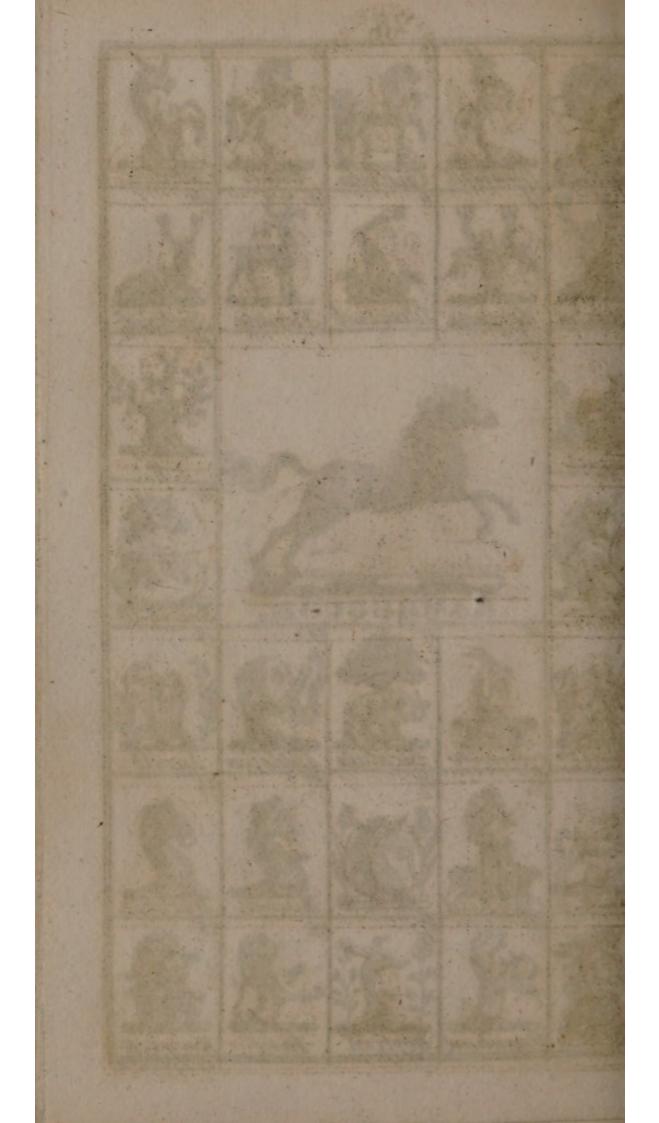
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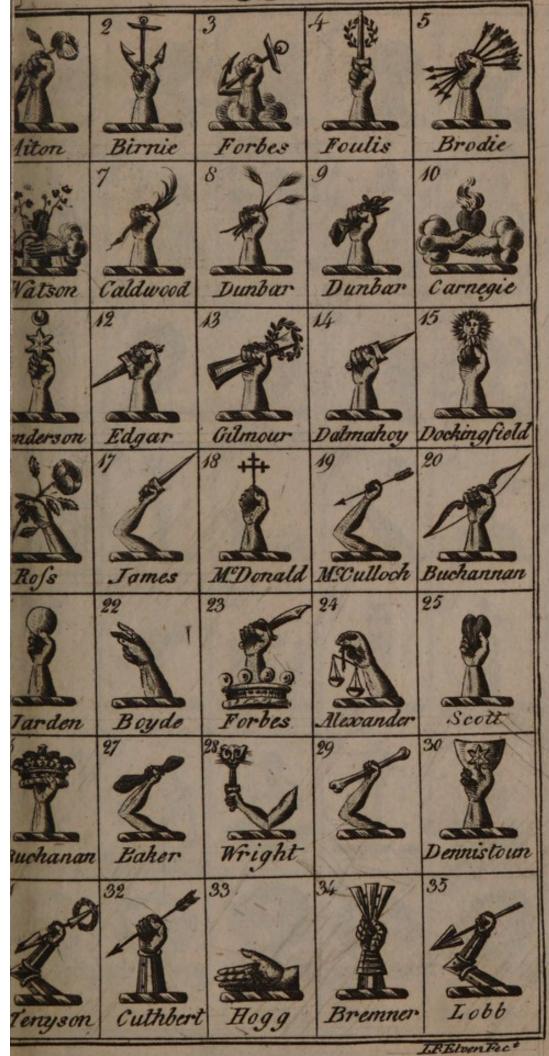












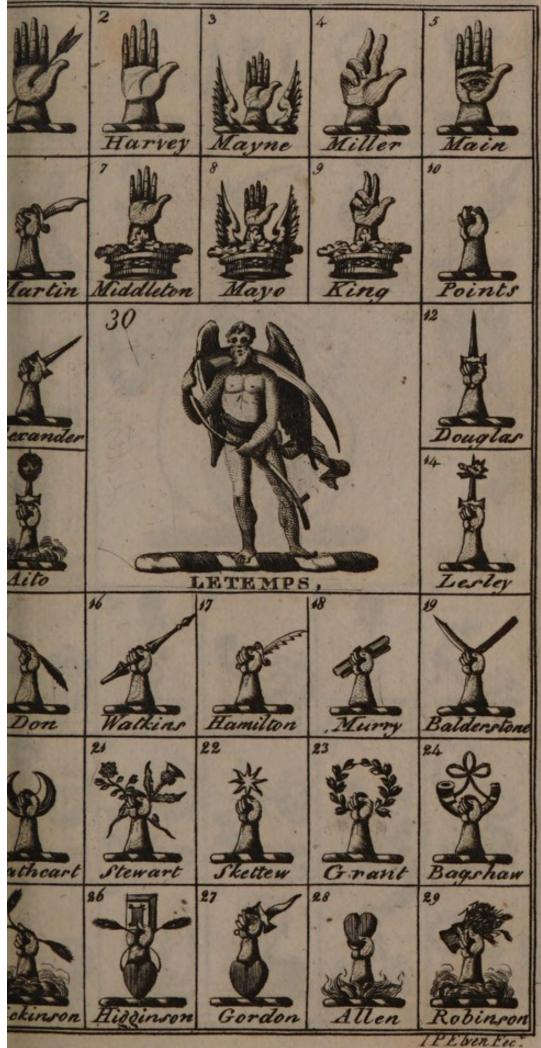


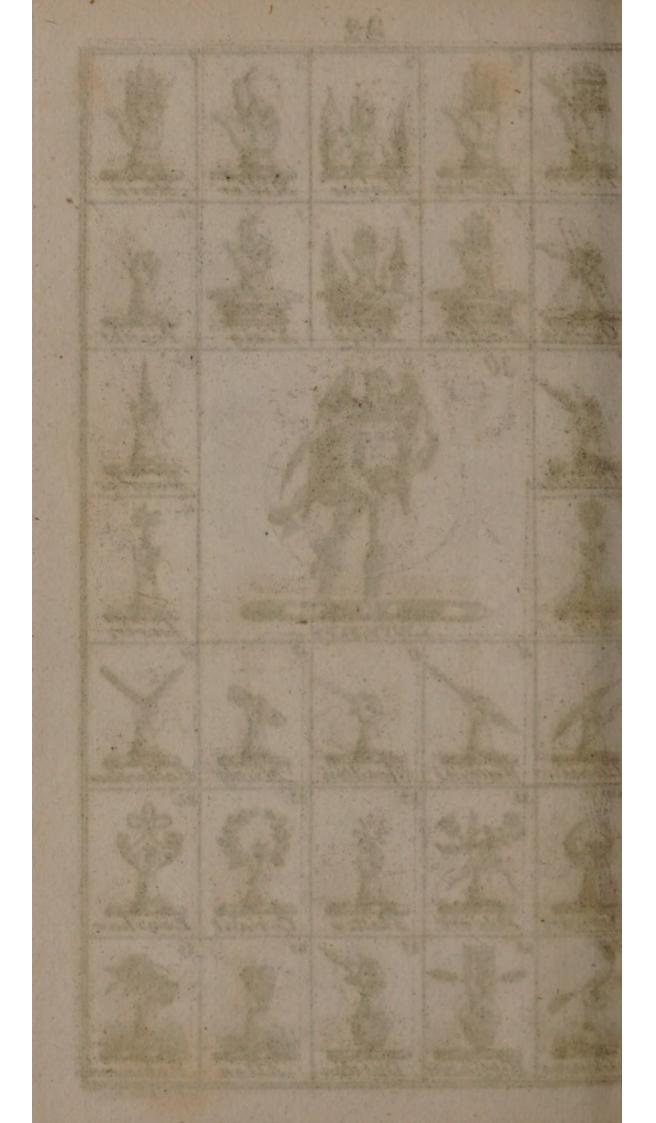


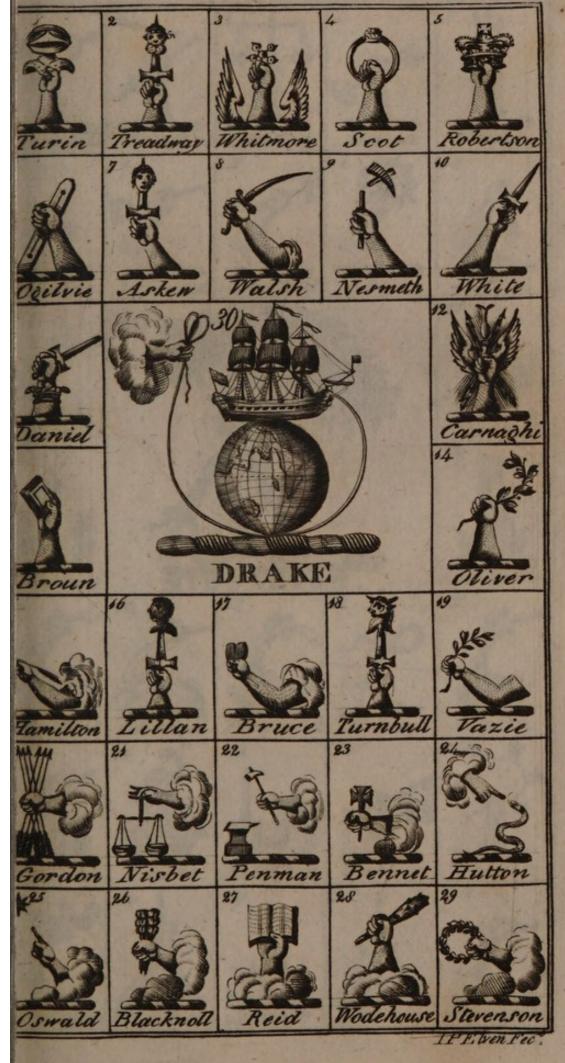
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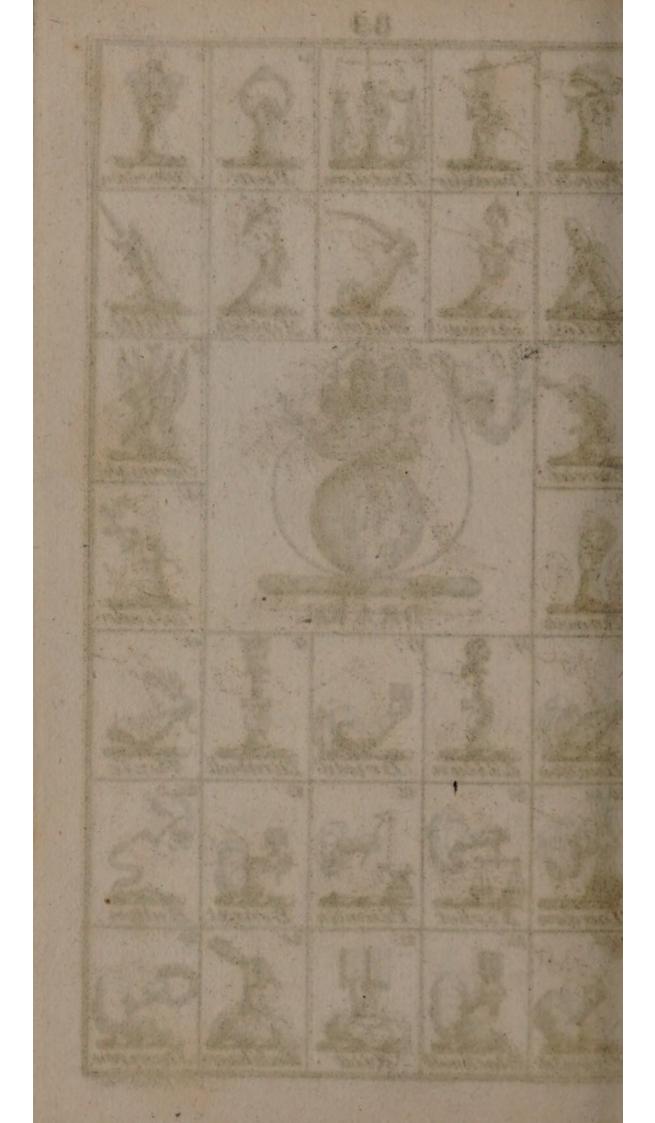
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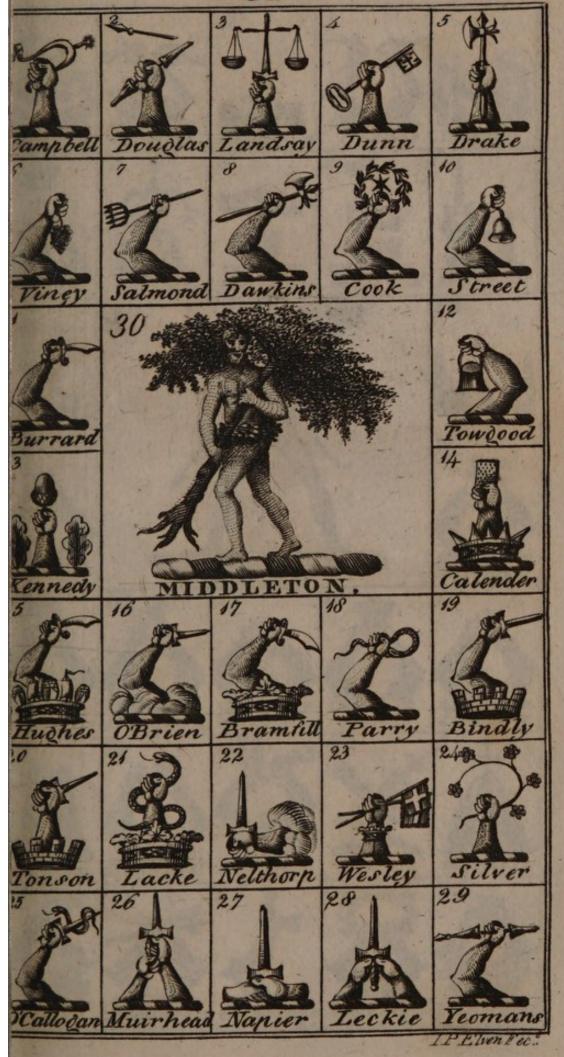


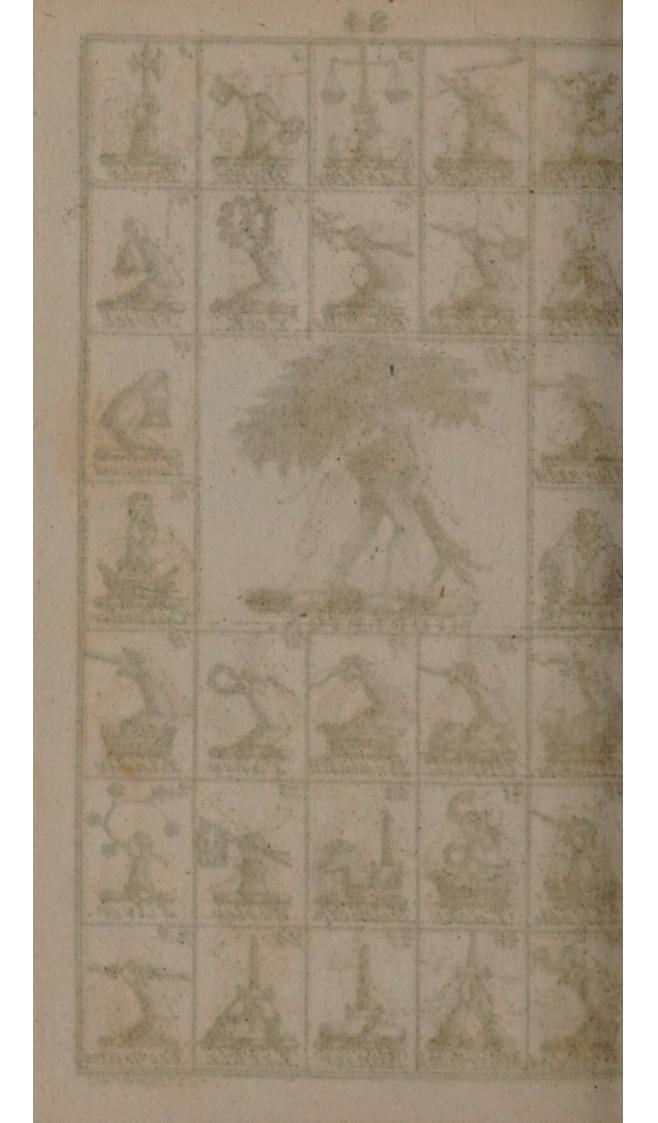












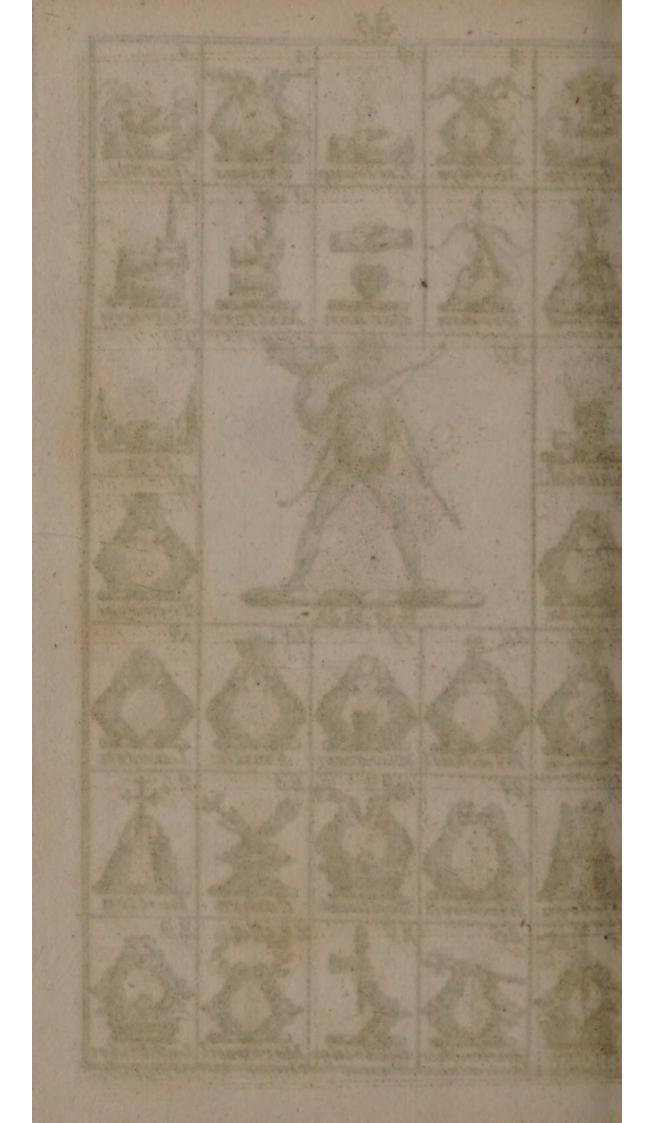
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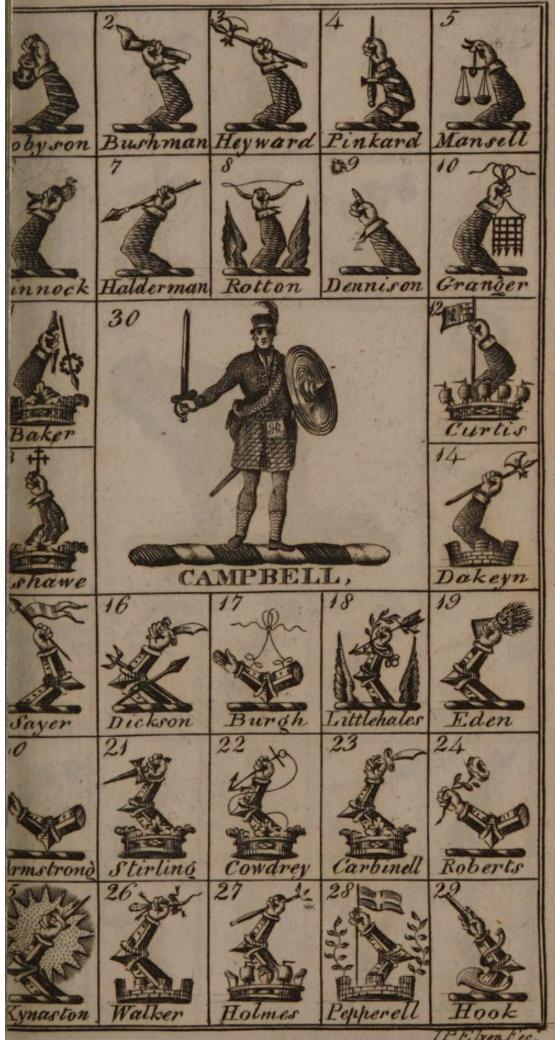


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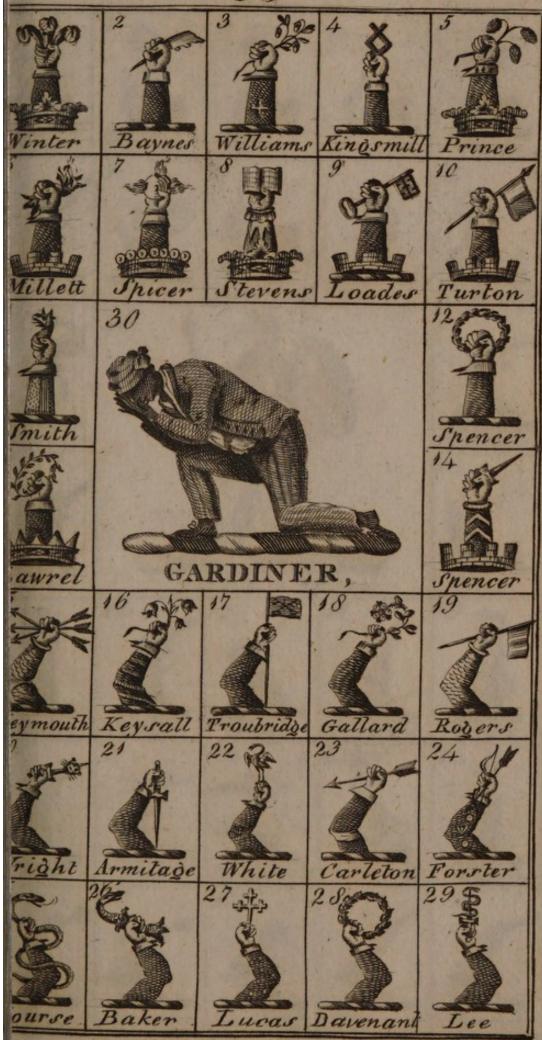






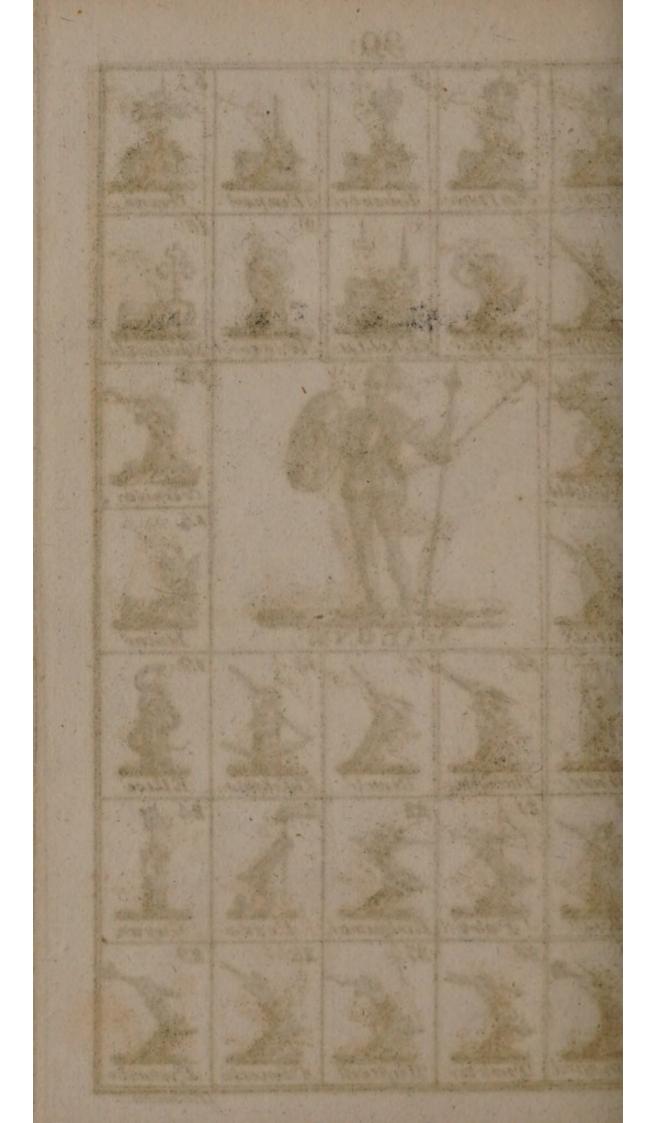




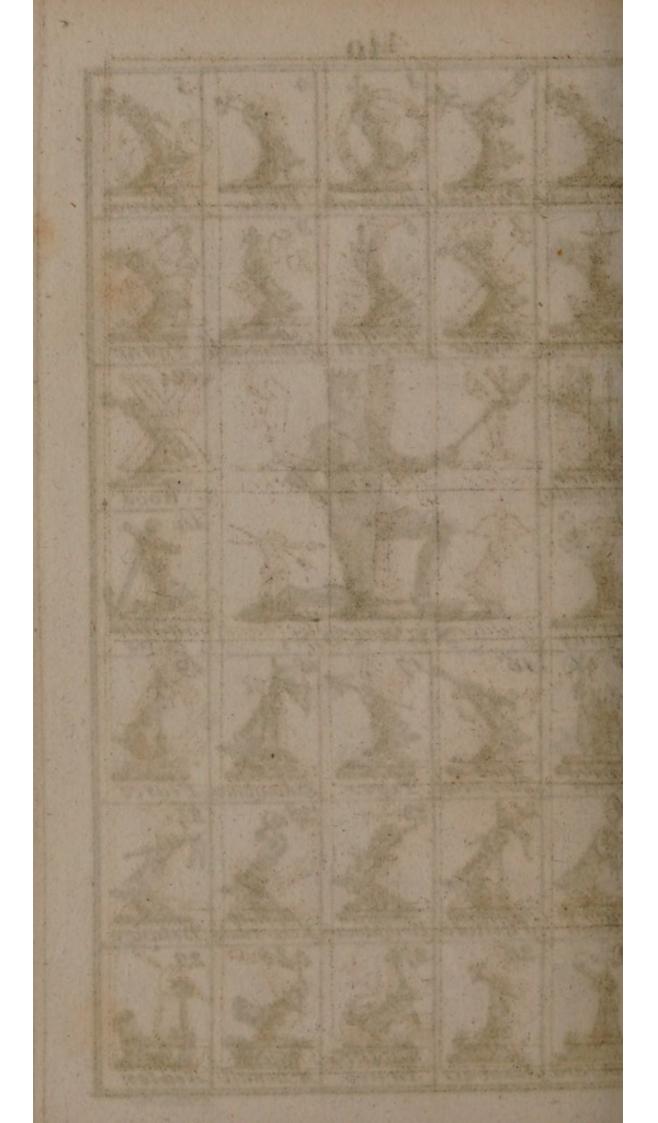


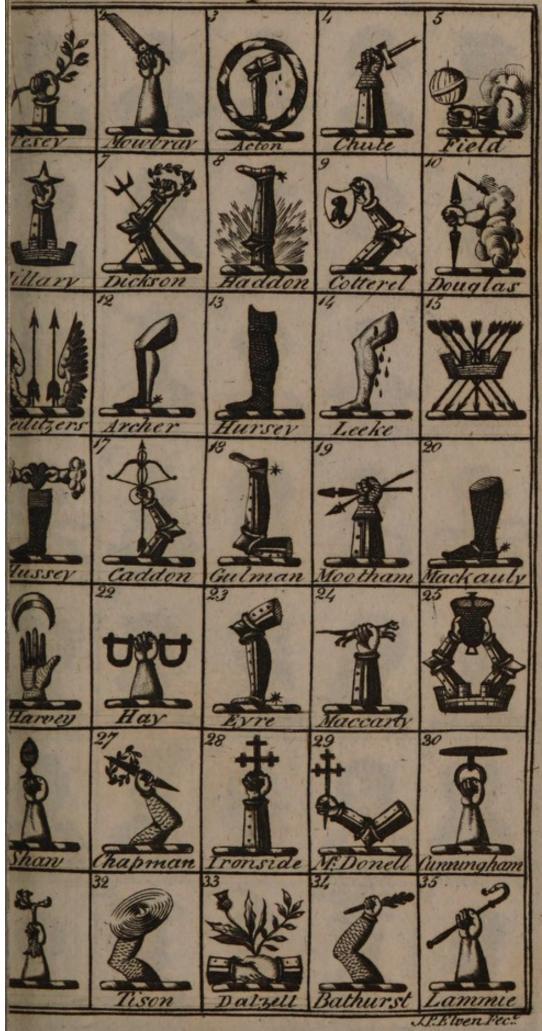




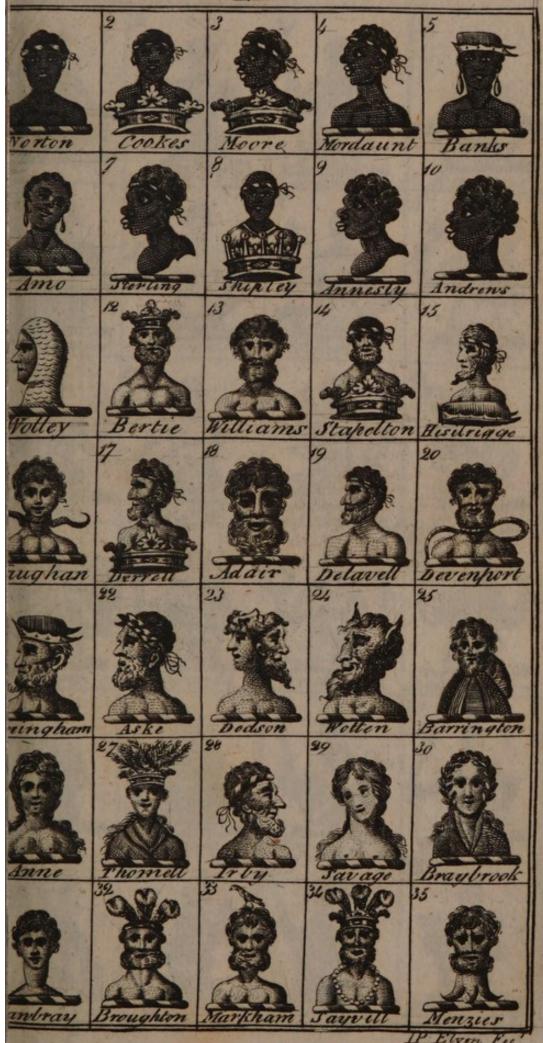


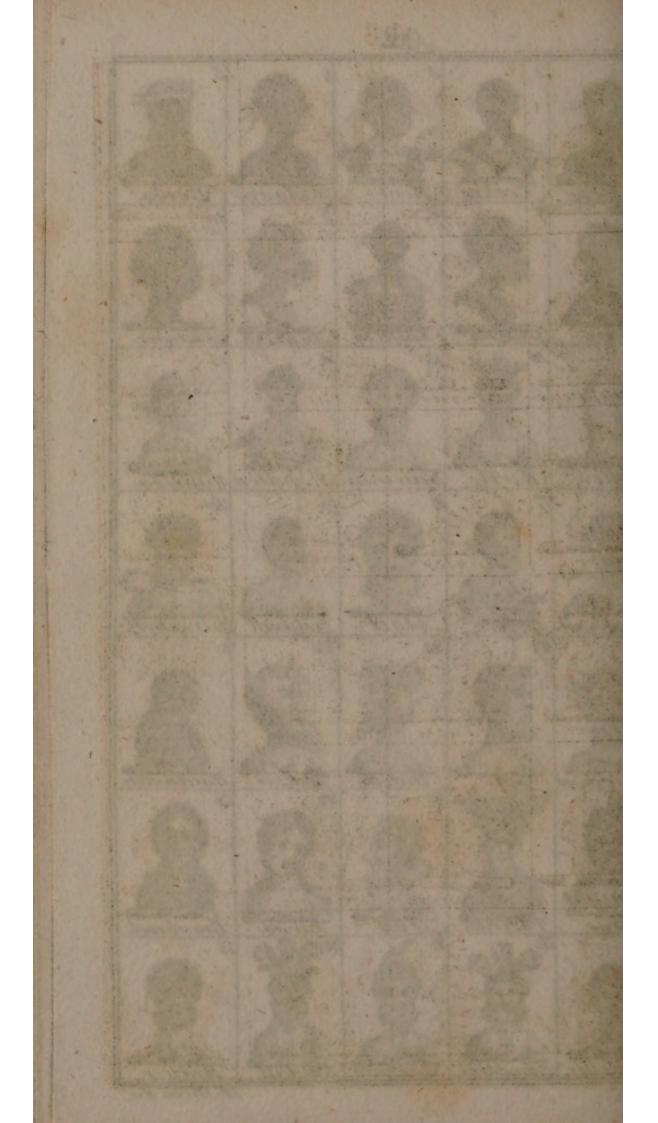


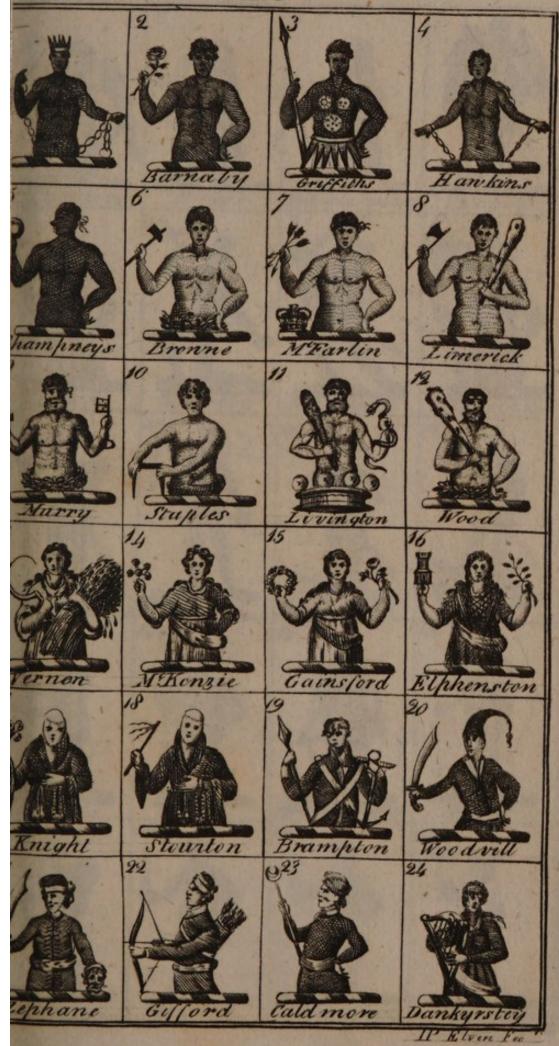






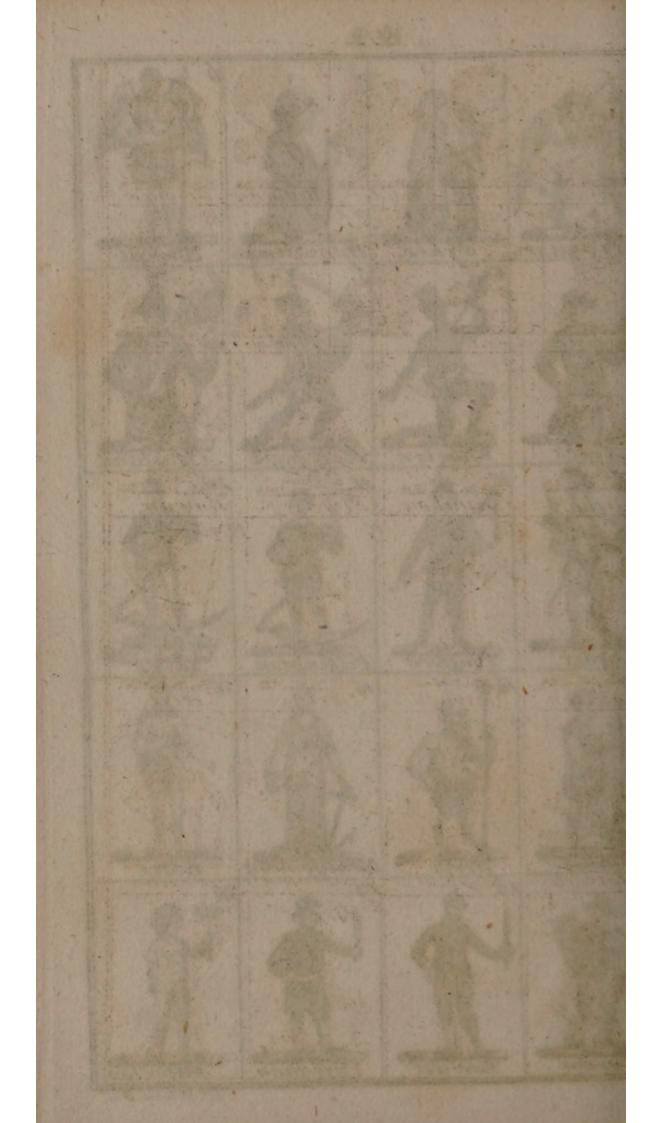




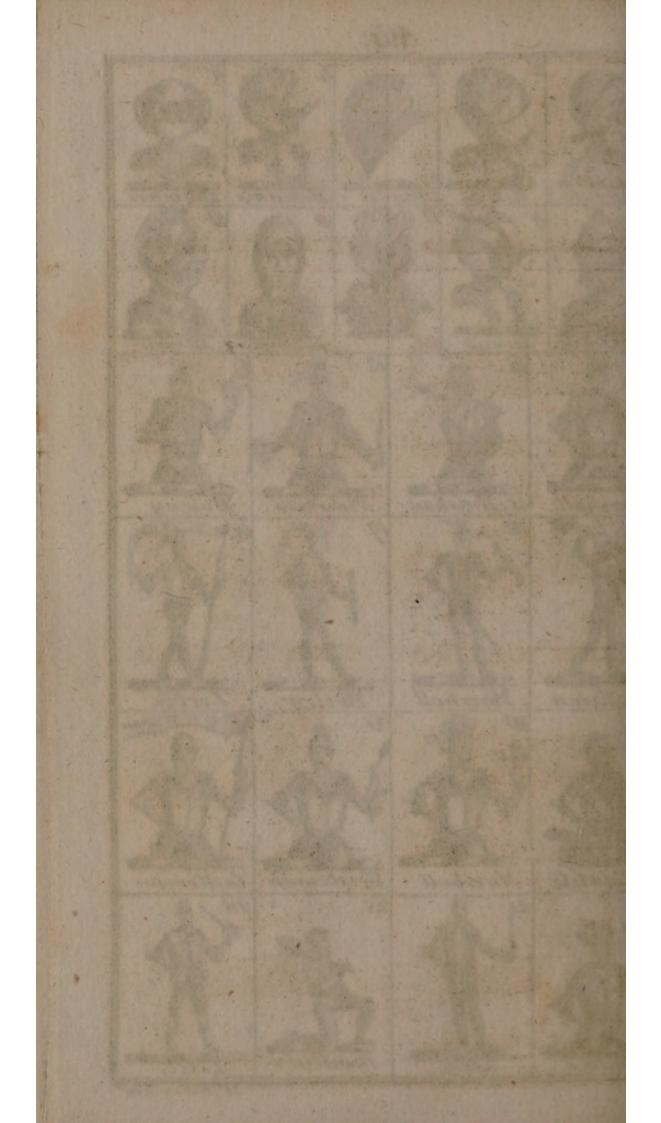




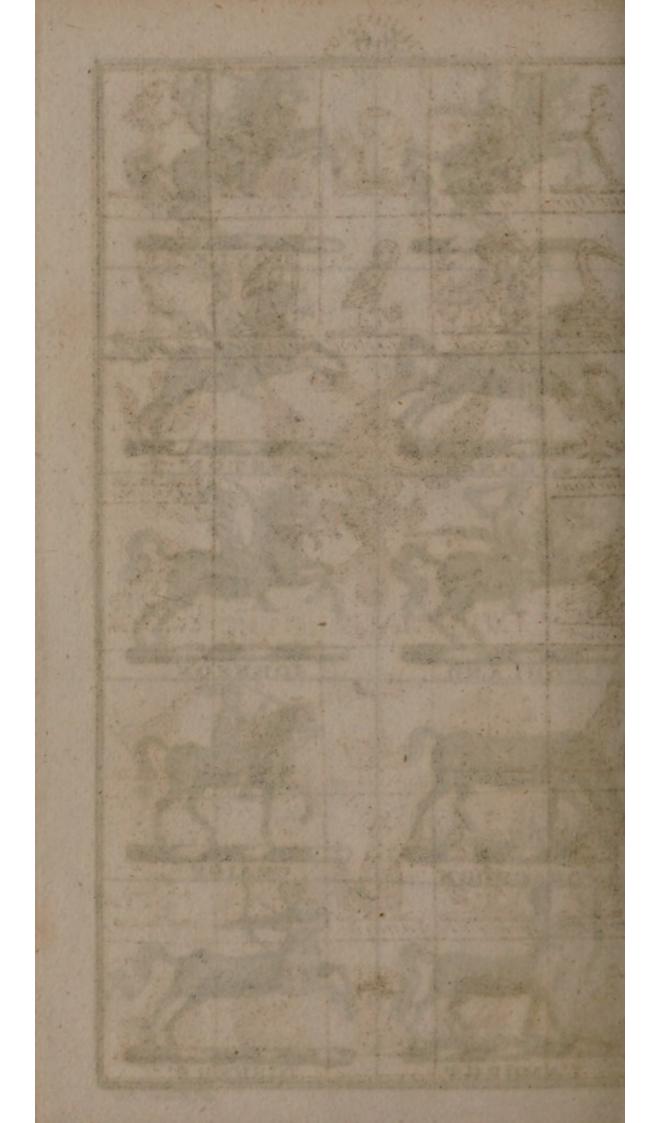




























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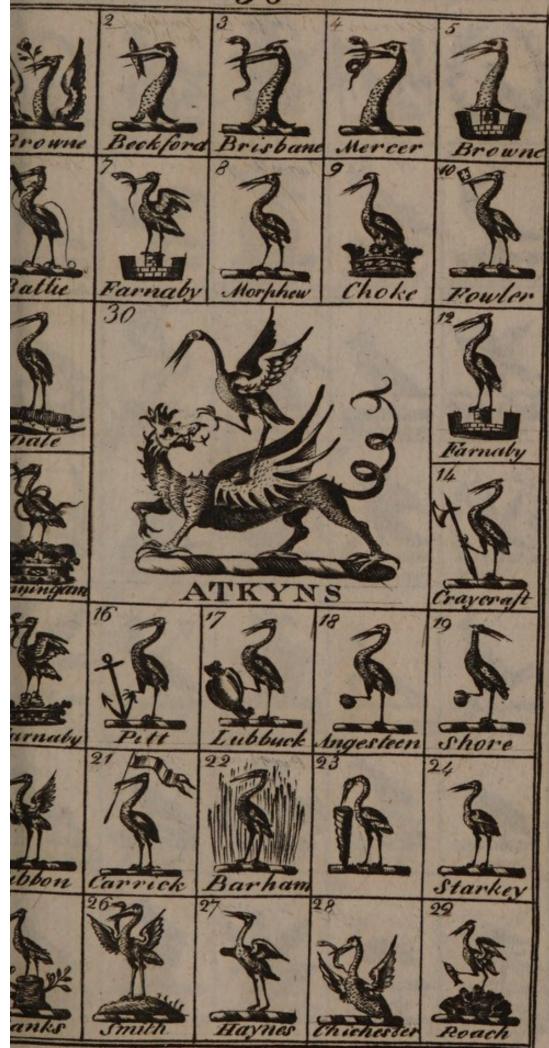












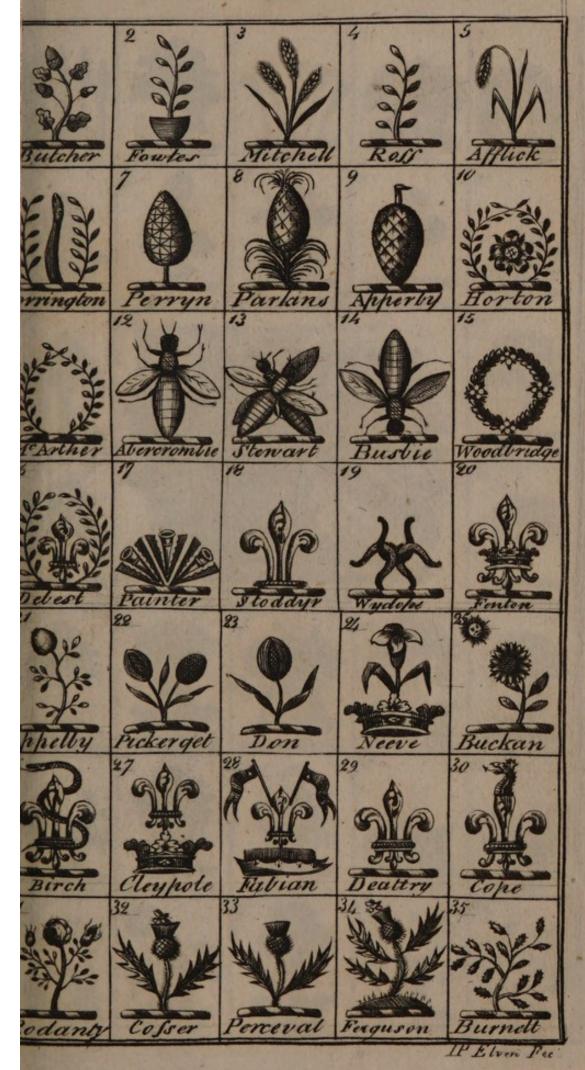


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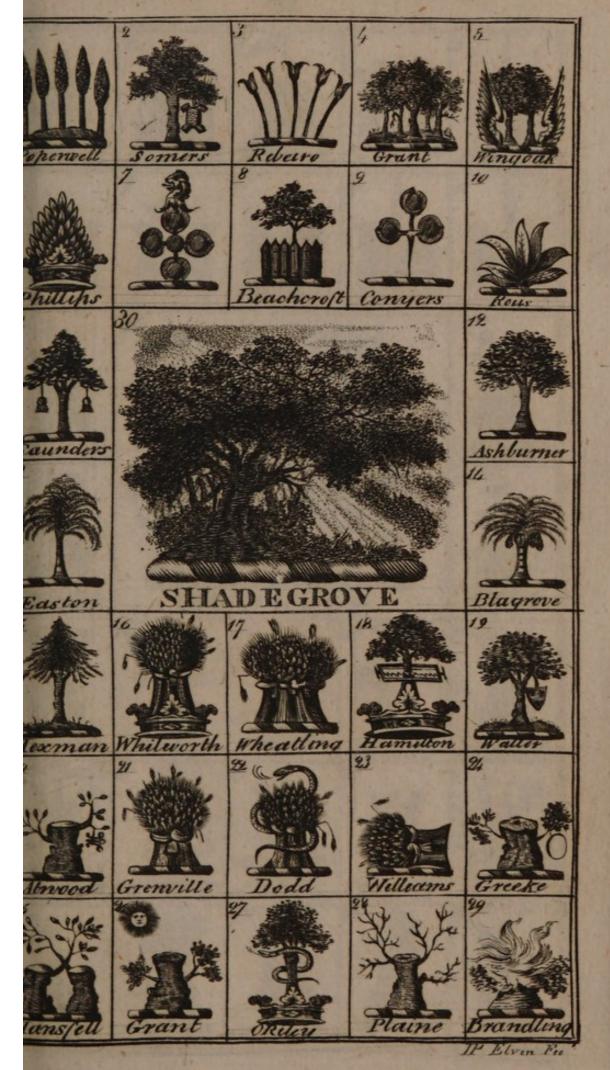






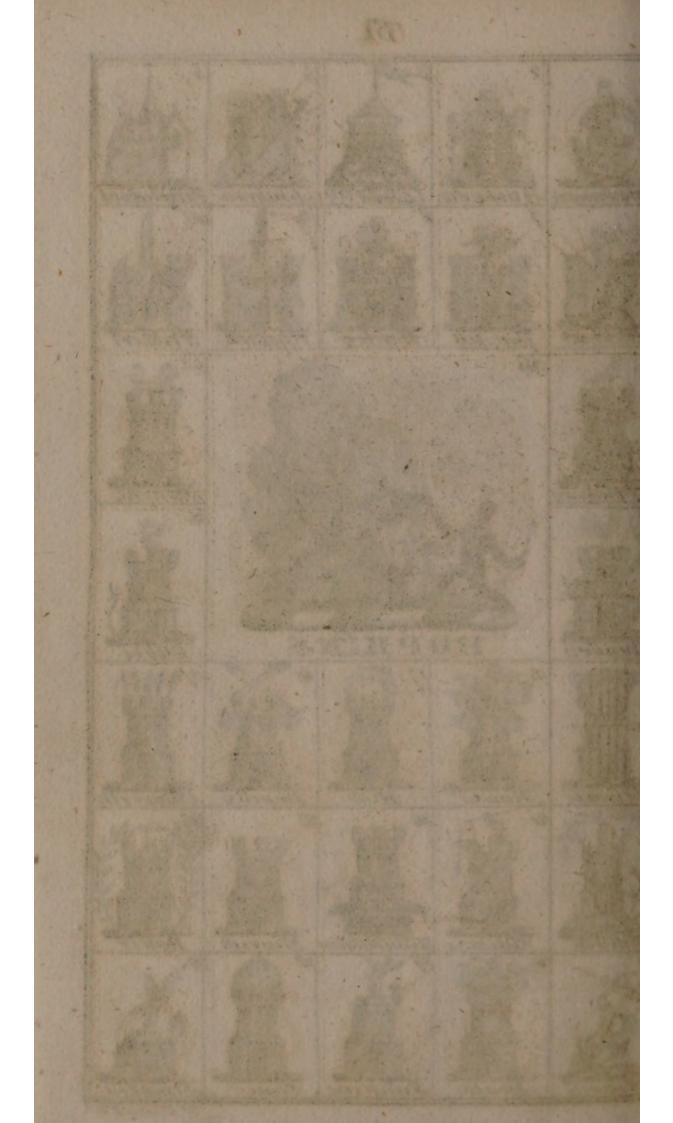


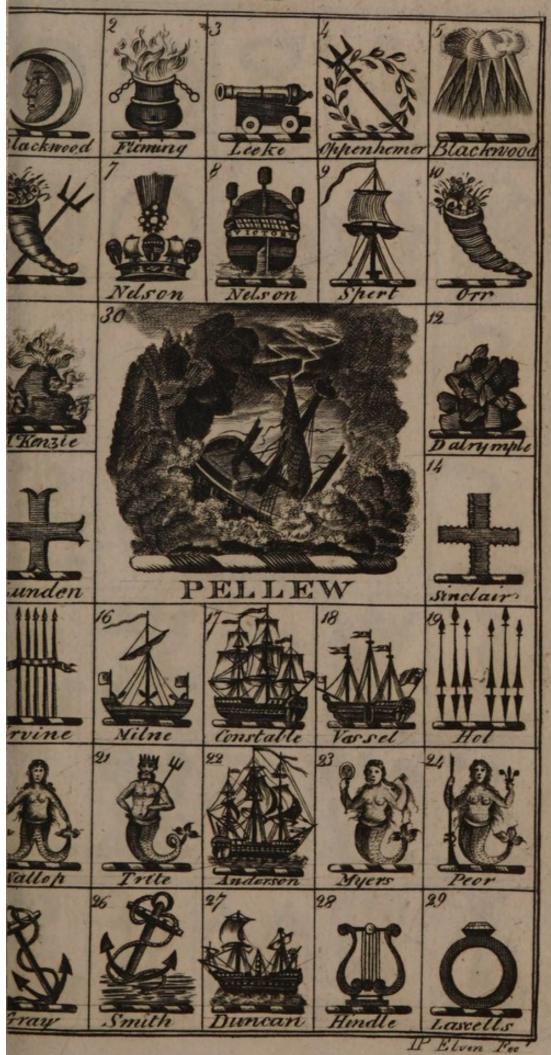






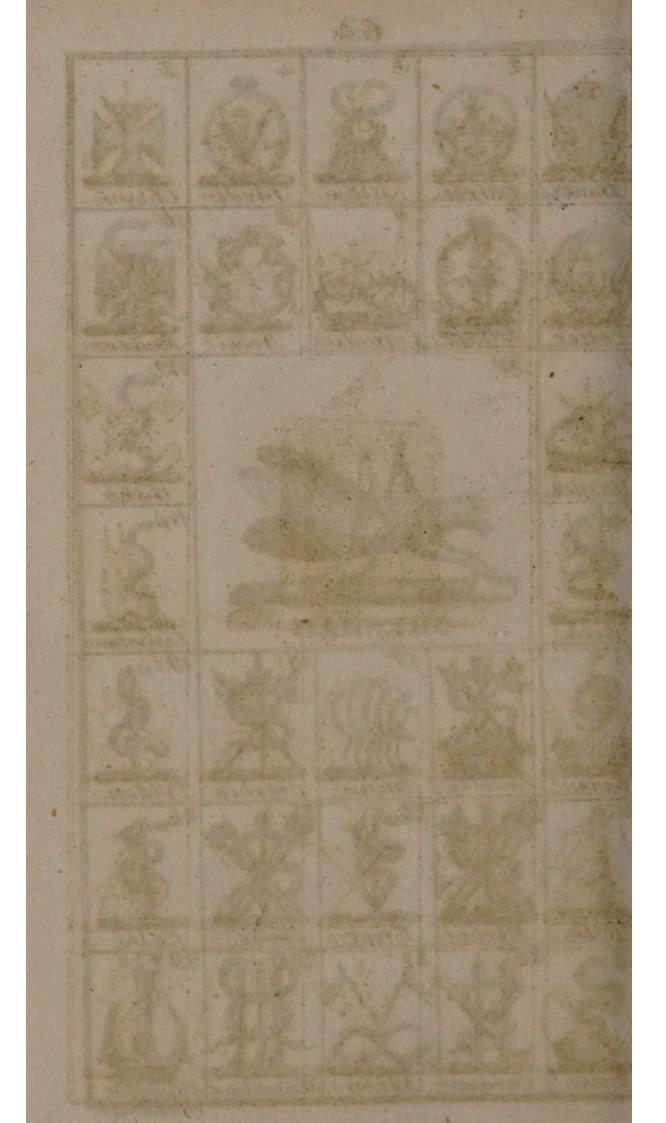


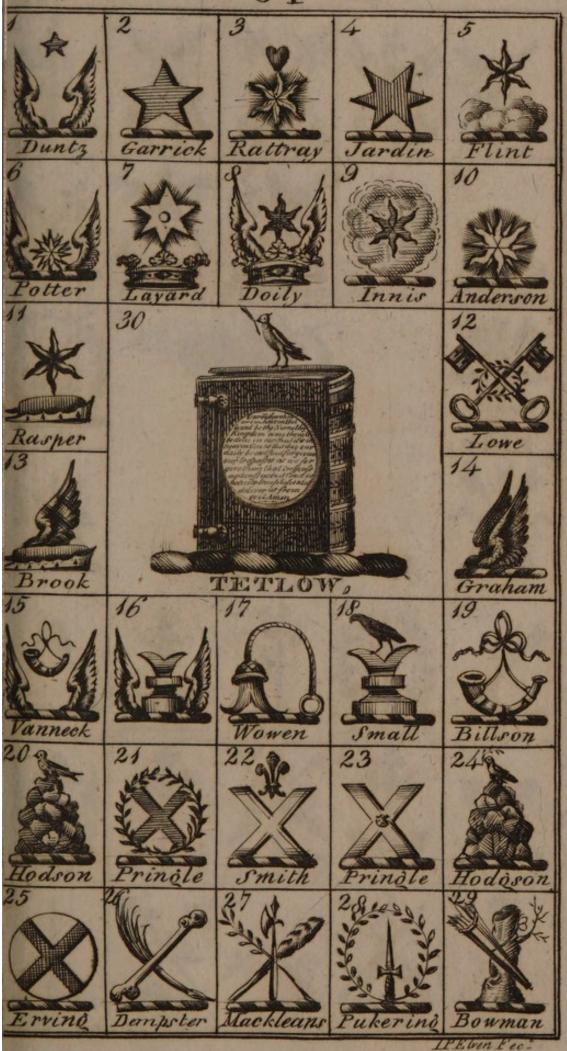


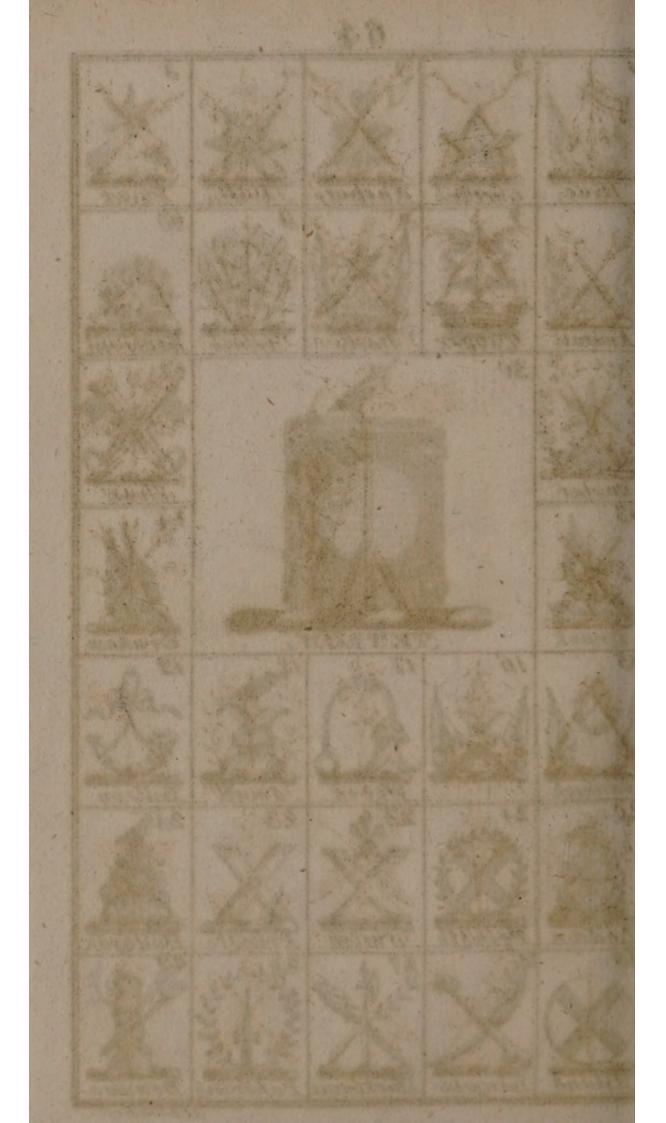






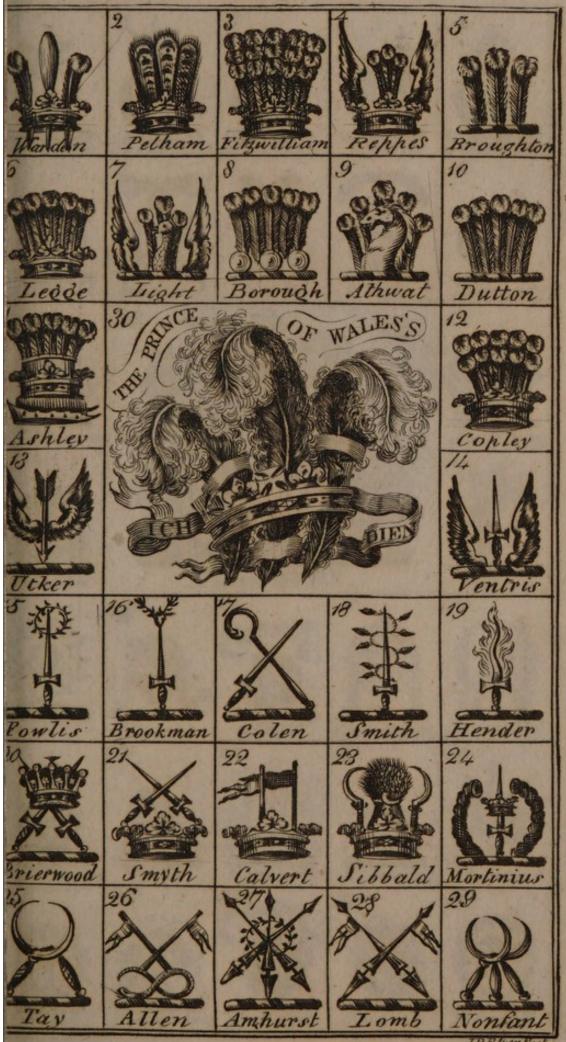




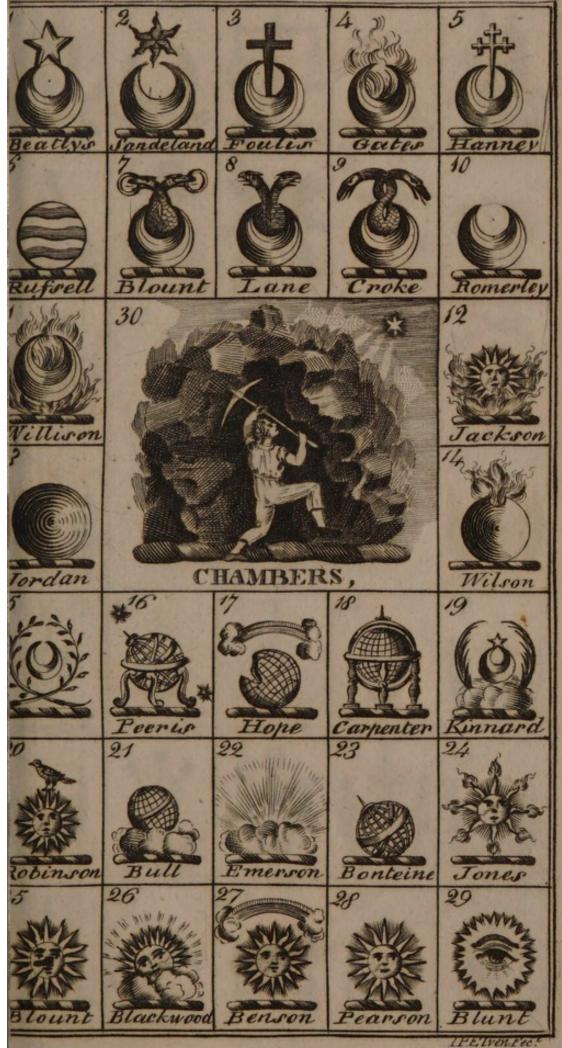


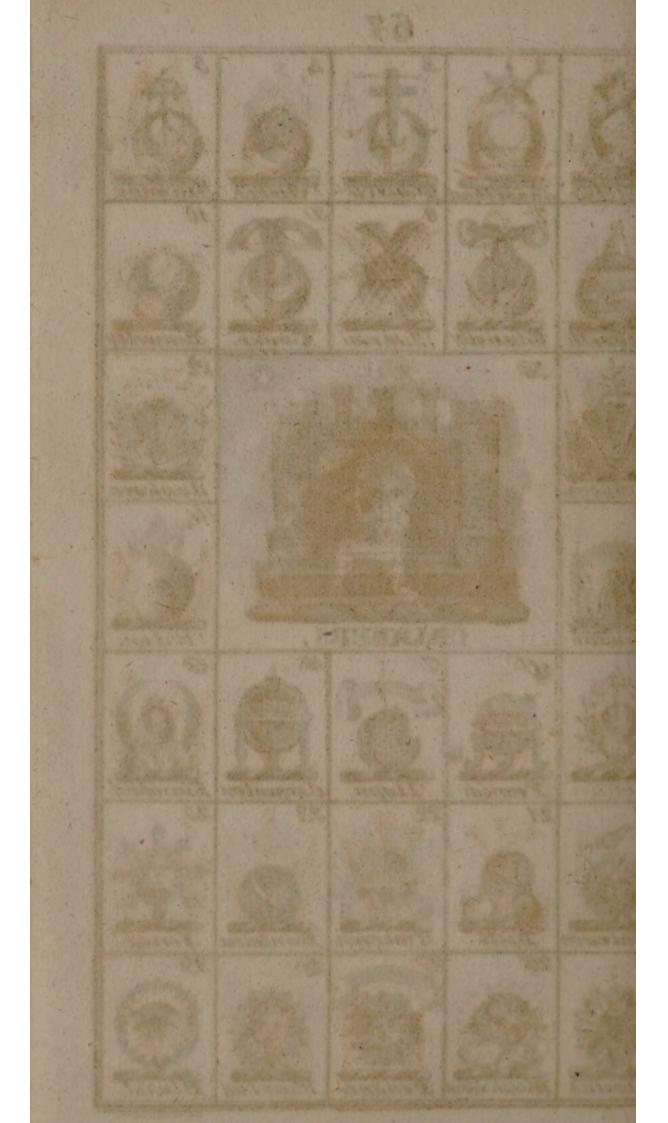














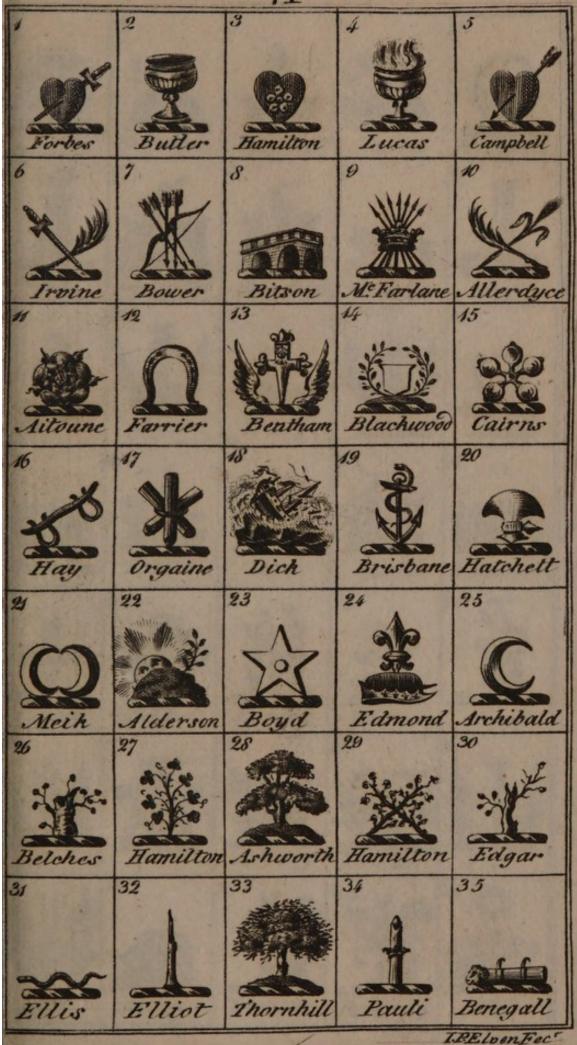


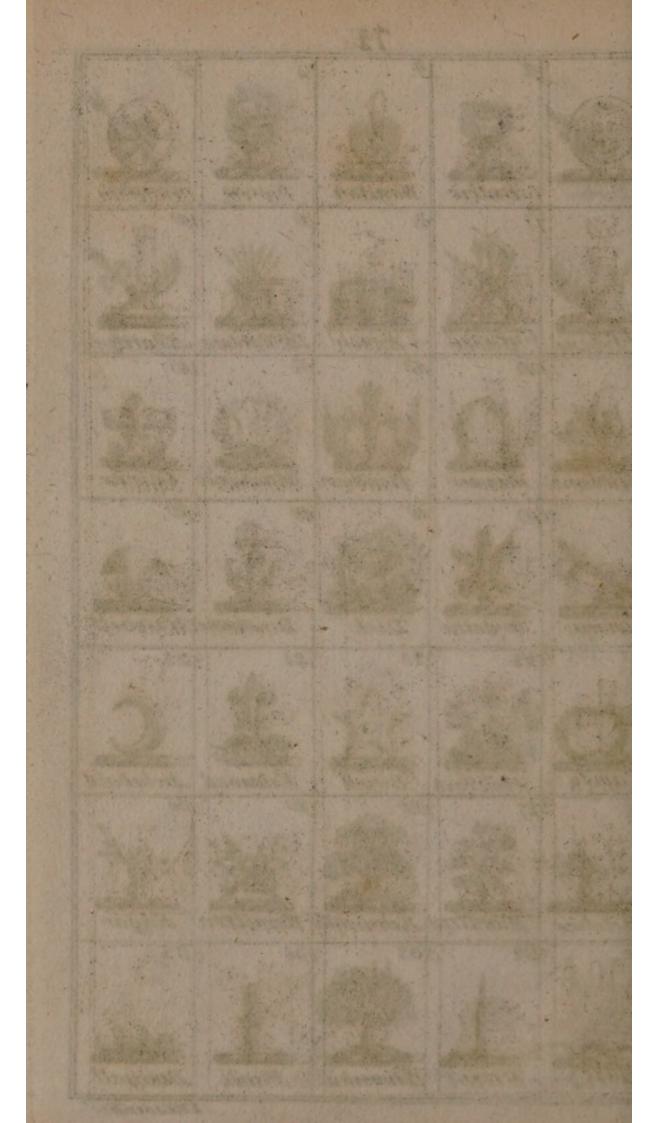


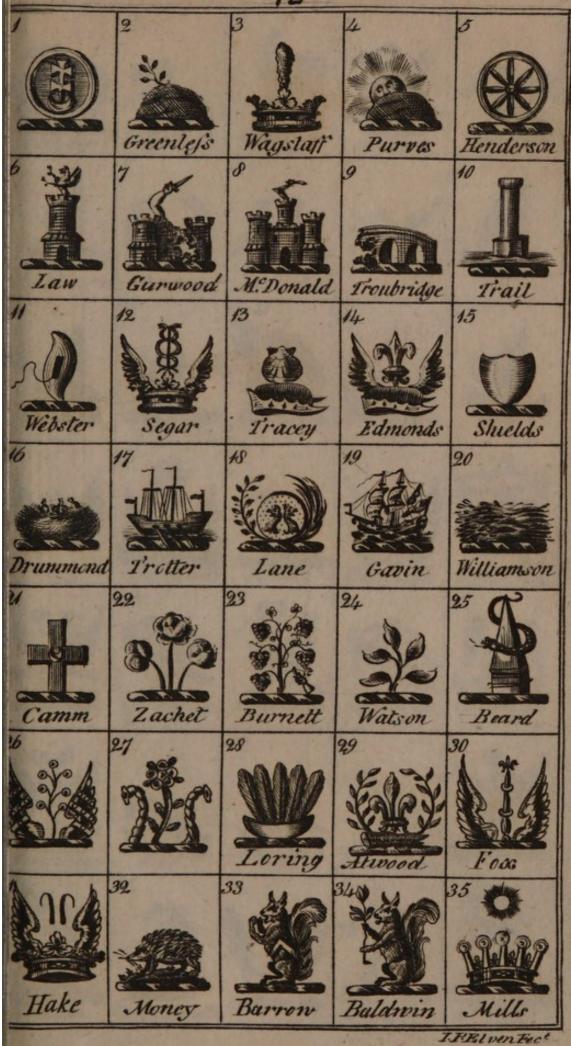






















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